



1 Solitary perennials

Free-standing, impressive plants are called solitaires. Solitaires can be trees, shrubs or perennials. Unlike plants that are present all year, perennials have to develop their conspicuous forms over and over again and only look truly impressive in mid-summer. The solitary perennials must be: impressively large, persistent in the vegetation period and long-lived. In practice, varieties that close early or are short-lived are not considered solitaires.

The size of the plant as a criterion for selection depends on the space available; the same plant that is a solitary in a tiny inner court might be lost in a broad landscape.

Splendid flowers, leaf texture (=surface quality of the foliage) and leaf colour as well as a clearly distinct, more or less densely closed habit are further important characteristics, but are less important than the variables of size and persistence. Cultivars that need support, grow like thickets and are rampant are not considered solitaires.

Genus/species/variety	Size	Special characteristics
Achillea hybrids	100 - 120 cm	rigid peduncles, syncarpy attractive far into winter
Aconitum carmichaelii 'Arendsii'	110 - 130 cm	autumn flowers
Aconogonon speciosum 'Johanniswolke'	200 - 250 cm	long flowering period
Agastache Rugosa hybrids	70 - 90 cm	long flowering, bee pasture
Allium aflatunense 'Purple Sensation'	80 - 90 cm	stable, perennial, bee magnet
Aruncus dioicus	120 - 150 (200) cm	flowers, autumn colours
Aster novae-angliae a. o.	130 - 150 (180) cm	later flowers
Aster novi-belgii a. o.	120 - 140 cm	late, persistent flowers
Chelone obliqua	60 - 80 (100) cm	long flowering
Cimicifuga racemosa cordifolia	180 - 250 cm	towering inflorescences
Cimicifuga simplex 'Brunette'	140 - 200 cm	black-red-violet leaves, insect magnet
Delphinium elatum	150 - 180 cm	flowers twice, needs cutting
Echinops ritro	80 - 100 cm	attractive seed stand, insect pasture
Eupatorium rugosum 'Chocolate'	80 - 100 cm	ornamental foliage, insect pasture
Helenium cultorum 'Kugelsonne'	120 - 150 cm	many flowers
Inula magnifica	150 - 200 (250) cm	giant but doesn't need support
Ligularia przewalskii	120 - 150 (180) cm	many flowers
Macleaya cordata	180 - 200 (300) cm	rampant, only stopped with rhizome barrier
Rodgersia species	110 - 150 cm	long-lived, decorative leaves
Rudbeckia nitida 'Herbstsonne'	180 - 220 cm	late flowers
Verbascum olympicum	180 - 220 cm	short-lived, replant!

Grasses

Bamboo in species and varieties	200 - 400 cm	evergreen, put up rhizome barrier
Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'	120 - 170 cm	turns green early, spikes into autumn
Carex pendula	120 - 150 cm	evergreen to nearly-evergreen
Cortaderia selloana	100 - 250 (500) cm	late flowers, evergreen
Miscanthus giganteus	250 - 350 cm	dense leaf clusters, hardly flowering
Miscanthus sinensis 'Gracillimus'	140 - 170 cm	elegantly tilting, dense
Miscanthus sinensis 'Silberfeder'	150 - 220 cm	many flowers

Genus/species/variety	Size	Special characteristics
Molinia arundinacea 'Karl Foerster'	180 - 240 cm	transparent, attractive spikes
Molinia arundinacea 'Transparent'	150 - 180 cm	elegant, golden yellow in autumn
Panicum virgatum 'Heavy Metal'	up to 130 cm	shimmering stalks, blue-green
Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Compressum'	up to 110 cm	wide spreading horsts
Stipa gigantea	160 - 180 cm	translucent stalks, very stable

Ferns

Dryopteris affinis	100 - 160	needs wind protection!
Osmunda regalis	50 - 150 (200)	moist to damp areas

2 Leader perennials

Leader perennials are the backbone of a perennial group. They set the tone for the group; their flower colour, their habit, and their size determine the character of the planting scheme.

Companion and filler perennials adapt to them, complement them, and subordinate themselves to them. Unlike a solitary perennial, a leader perennial that directs the view of the plants does not occur alone. The same type or variety can be repeated in groups of various sizes and in irregular distances rhythmically.

Depending on the size of the plant group, one plant genus is selected as the determining element, or several varieties of leader perennials are combined with one another. Thus, one plant genus can occur as the leader perennial in summer, with another taking over in autumn after the first has withered.

Like the solitary perennials, leader perennials have to be long-lived and clearly larger than their company. They must not wither and die too early and leave behind bare spots in the group.

Genus/species/variety	Size	Special characteristics
Achillea filipendulina varieties	70 - 120 cm	flowers long
Aconitum carmichaelii 'Arendsii'	110 - 130 cm	late flowers
Aconitum napellus and others	80 - 120 (150) cm	flowers in July, then neutral
Anemone japonica	60 - 120 cm	late flowers
Aruncus dioicus	120 - 150 (200) cm	attractive into winter
Aster divaricatus 'Tradescant'	up to 60 cm	compact clusters, clouds of flowers
Aster linosyris	50 - 60 cm	robust structural plant
Aster novae-angliae varieties	100 - 150 (180) cm	many flowers
Aster novi-belgii	80 - 140 cm	plentiful, long-lasting flowers
Aster sedifolius 'Nanus'	30 - 40 cm	rich flowering, bee pasture
Astilbe arendsii	70 - 100 cm	beautiful until autumn
Astrantia major	40 - 60 cm	reblooming in September
Bistorta officinalis 'Superbum'	60 - 80 cm	not rampant, stable
Cimicifuga species and varieties	150 - 200 (250) cm	late flowers





Genus/species/variety	Size	Special characteristics
Delphinium hybrids	70 - 200 cm	second flowers after cutting
Echinacea pallida	70 - 80 cm	upright, butterfly magnet
Echinops bannaticus 'Blue Glow'	100 - 120 cm	exotic
Helenium cultorum	70 - 150 cm	overflowing with flowers
Hemerocallis cultorumn	70 - 90 cm	early shots, autumn flowers
Hosta hybrid 'Royal Standard'	50 - 100 cm	early shoots, autumn colours
Hosta hybrids	50 - 80 cm	broad clump, autumn colours
Liatris spicata varieties	30 - 90 cm	flowers in the summer
Ligularia species and varieties	60 - 150 cm	decorative flowers and leaves
Lythrum salicaria	80 - 150 cm	endless propagation by seed!
Malva moschata	60 - 70 cm	short-lived, roaming with seeds
Monarda fistulosa	80 - 150 cm	flowers long
Paeonia lactiflora	80 - 100 (120) cm	plentiful flowers, autumn colours
Phlox paniculata varieties	70 - 140 cm	overflowing with flowers
Rodgersia species	60 - 120 cm	persistent, decorative leaves
Rudbeckia fulgida deamii	80 - 100 cm	dense clusters, all flowers in one level
Salvia species and varieties	(30)40 - 80 cm	aromatic, insect magnet
Sedum telephium 'Herbstfreude'	50 - 70 cm	for low groups, otherwise as company
Solidago sphacelata 'Golden Fleece'	40 - 60 cm	less rampant than known for the species
Verbena bonariensis 'Lollipop'®	40 - 60 cm	more compact as known for the species

Grasses

Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'	120 - 170 cm	turns green early, attractive into autumn
Calamagrostis arundinacea brachytricha	40 - 100 cm	attractive into autumn
Carex pendula	80 - 120 cm	evergreen to nearly-evergreen
Deschampsia cespitosa varieties	up to 100 cm	fine panicles
Festuca cinerea 'Elijah Blue'	40 - 60 cm	intense steel-blue
Festuca mairei	50 - 100 cm	attractive into autumn
Helictotrichon sempervirens	60 - 100 (150) cm	evergreen
Miscanthus sinensis 'Gracillimus'	140 - 170 cm	compact
Molinia arundinacea 'Karl Foerster'	70 - 180 (240) cm	transparent, only low partners
Molinia caerulea	50 - 120 cm	choose only low partners
Panicum virgatum 'Rehbraun'	60 - 120 cm	autumn colours
Pennisetum alopecuroides varieties	up to 140 cm	bottle brush-shaped panicles
Pennisetum orientale	60 - 70 cm	dark pink panicles

Ferns

Athyrium filix - femina	50 - 100 cm	early shoots, autumn colours
Dryopteris affinis	100 - 160 cm	winter green, need wind protection!
Dryopteris filix - mas	50 - 120 cm	early shoots
Polystichum aculatum	60 - 80 cm	ornamental leaves
Polystichum setiferum	30 - 80 cm	for low groups, otherwise as company

3 Companion perennials

Companion perennials, as the name suggests, accompany leader perennials. They can be used with the same flowers, colour, habit, or texture (= surface quality of the leaves) or in contrast to the leader.

There are four types:

1. companion perennials that flower before the leaders,
2. companion perennials that flower with the leaders,
3. companion perennials that flower after the leaders,
4. neutral companion perennials that are "only" green.

The various types are defined by the flowering period and the appearance of the leader. Long-lived companion perennials are generally planted in the front or distributed over the whole area as a group for greater contrast so that the green stays into autumn. If companion perennials wither and die early, they are more often put in the middle or the background of the bed. There, they can wither and die behind their long-lived partners without being noticed and without causing gaps in the bed.

Genus/species/variety	Size	Special characteristics
Achillea Filipendula hybrids and varieties	70 - 120 cm	long into autumn
Achillea millefolium	30 - 70 cm	inconspicuous from August on
Achillea ptarmica 'Boule de Neige'	50 - 70 cm	long-lived, spreading afar
Aconitum species and varieties	80 - 100 cm	long-lived, somewhat lateflowers
Alchemilla species	30 - 50 cm	long-lived
Anchusa azurea 'Dropmore'	80 - 100 cm	inconspicuous or withering from July on
Anemone hupehensis varieties	50 - 70 cm	long-lived, broadening
Anemone japonica hybrids	60 - 100 cm	long-lived, late flowers
Aquilegia hybrids	50 - 60 cm	usually withering in June
Aquilegia vulgaris	30 - 70 cm	early feeding
Aruncus aethusifolius	25 - 30 cm	long-lived, autumn colours
Aster amellus	40 - 60 cm	long-lived
Aster divaricatus	50 - 60 cm	long-lived, large groups
Aster dumosus	30 - 50 cm	long-lived, covering large surfaces
Aster novi-belgii	80 - 120 (140) cm	long-lived, numerous flowers in autumn
Astilbe arendsii hybrids	50 - 100 cm	long-lived, autumn colours
Astrantia major varieties	50 - 70 cm	gradually broad
Bergenia cordifolia	30 - 60 cm	evergreen
Brunnera macrophylla	30 - 50 cm	very early shoots
Campanula latifolia macrantha	100 - 120 cm	on dry areas withering early
Campanula persicifolia varieties	60 - 80 cm	inconspicuous from August on
Centranthus ruber varieties	50 - 70 cm	long-lived, long flowering
Coreopsis grandiflora varieties	30 - 80 cm	long-lived
Delphinium belladonna	70 - 130 cm	secondflowers after cutting
Dicentra spectabilis + 'Alba'	60 - 90 cm	wither from June on
Digitalis grandiflora	50 - 100 cm	long-lived
Digitalis purpurea 'Gloxiniaeflora'	120 - 150 cm	loose appearance with propagation by seed
Doronicum orientale 'Magnificum'	40 - 60 cm	wither from June on
Echinacea purpurea	70 - 90 cm	withering from September on
Echinops bannaticus 'Blue Glow'	100 - 120 cm	better in wild beds
Euphorbia amygdaloides 'Purpurea'®	30 - 50 cm	ornamental leaves, wintergreen





3 Companion perennials

Genus/species/variety	Size	Special characteristics
Euphorbia polychroma	30 - 50 cm	early flowers, autumn colours
Geranium species and varieties	60 - 70 cm	needs staking after flowering
Helenium cultorum	80 - 150 cm	long-lived, better as leader
Helleborus Orientalis hybrids	30 - 50 cm	evergreen, early flowering
Hemerocallis cultorum	40 - 100 cm	very early shoots, autumn colours
Heuchera hybrids	30 - 50 cm	only up front
Hosta species and varieties	30 - 100 cm	long-lived, autumn colours
Iris Barbata hybrids	40 - 70 cm	evergreen
Kniphofia hybrids	50 - 100 cm	long-lived, evergreen
Lathyrus vernus	30 - 40 cm	early flowering insect pasture
Lavandula angustifolia varieties	30 - 60 cm	evergreen, subshrub
Ligularia species	60 - 150 cm	better as leader
Lychnis coronaria varieties	60 - 80 cm	heavily seeding
Lysimachia clethroides	60 - 100 cm	late shoots, autumn colours
Monarda fistulosa	80 - 120 cm	long-lived
Nepeta faassenii varieties	60 - 90 cm	needs a lot of space
Paeonia lactiflora	80 - 100 cm	early shoots, autumn colours
Paeonia officinalis 'Rubra Plena'	70 - 80 cm	not attractive after flowering
Phlox divaricata 'Blue Moon'	40 - 50 cm	long flowering, fragrant
Phlox paniculata varieties	70 - 90 cm	long-lived, larger as leader
Platycodon grandiflorus 'Mariesii'	50 - 60 cm	long flowering period
Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'	70 - 90 cm	long-lived, flowers long
Salvia nemorosa varieties	40 - 60 cm	secondflowers after cutting
Santolina chamaecyparissus	40 - 50 cm	evergreen, tolerates pruning
Scabiosa columbaria varieties	30 - 40 cm	permanent flowering
Sedum spectabile 'Rosenteller'	30 - 40 cm	long-lived, lateflowers
Sedum telephium 'Herbstfreude'	50 - 70 cm	attractive into winter
Solidago caesia	80 - 90 cm	better in wild gardens
Stachys byzantina 'Big Ears®'	40 - 60 cm	wintergreen, decorative leaves
Symphytum azureum	50 - 60 cm	not attractive after May
Teucrium lucidrys	30 - 40 cm	evergreen, subshrub
Verbascum species	60 - 180 (220) cm	short-lived, roaming with seeds
Veronica austriaca teucrium 'Königsblau'	30 - 40 cm	just plant here and there, small groups
Veronica longifolia	60 - 100 cm	neutral after July

Grasses

Bouteloua gracilis	20 - 40 cm	grass-like cushions
Carex caryophylla varieties	30 cm	evergreen, long-lived
Carex morrowii 'Variegata'	30 - 40 cm	evergreen, long-lived
Carex conica 'Snowline'®	20 - 30 cm	leaves dark green/white
Carex grayi	30 - 60 cm	decorative seed stands
Carex sylvatica	40 - 50 cm	evergreen
Carex umbrosa	20 - 30 cm	evergreen
Deschampsia cespitosa	30 - 50 cm	long-lived, evergreen
Festuca gautieri varieties	20 - 35 cm	evergreen
Festuca mairei	40 - 50 (80) cm	long-lived, sometimes leader
Helictotrichon sempervirens	40 - 60 cm	long-lived, evergreen
Koeleria glauca	15 - 40 cm	nearly evergreen
Melica ciliata	30 - 50 cm	fine syncarpies
Molinia caerulea varieties	25 - 50 cm	evergreen
Panicum virgatum 'Rehbraun'	60 - 80 cm	long-lived, conspicuous autumn colours
Pennisetum alopecuroides 'Hamel'n'	30 - 40 cm	long-lived, autumn colours into winter
Sesleria caerulea	15 - 25 cm	winter green
Sesleria heufleriana	40 - 70 cm	greyish green, winter green

Genus/species/variety	Size	Special characteristics
Stipa pennata	30 - 60 cm	fine leaves
Stipa tenuissima	30 - 40 cm	often short lived, roaming with seeds

Ferns

Athyrium filix - femina	30 - 100 cm	long-lived, also as leader
Blechnum spicant	30 - 40 cm	winter green
Dryopteris erythrosora	50 - 80 cm	shoots yellow-orange-brown
Dryopteris filix-mas	30 - 120 cm	long-lived, also as leader
Phyllitis scolopendrium	20 - 40 (60) cm	long-lived, winter green
Polystichum setiferum varieties	30 - 80 cm	long-lived





4 Ground-covering perennials

For uniform greenery on large surfaces, use perennials that spread flatly and closely using rhizomes (subterranean runners) and/or stolons (layers above ground), forming large colonies. Sometimes, you can use perennials that grow quickly and densely with profuse seed production and prevent self-settling plants from invading with their competitiveness.

True cushion plants are not suited for covering large areas. They do not give up their compact, domed habits and therefore cannot completely overtake the areas to be settled. Cushion plants give aggressive, spontaneous vegetation the chance to settle and expand.

Large areas used to be covered with just one type of plant. Nowadays, beds are planted like mosaics. For large or small groups, ground-cover perennials of equal size and equal growth rates can be mixed to provide a lively bed of vegetation. In such a bed, spontaneous vegetation that finds its way in would not be immediately annoying as it would be if there were only one type of plant in the bed.

Greatly varying sizes and growth rates will, however, create an imbalance between the partners; strong-growing perennials will dominate extremely flat ones and suppress them.

Genus/species/variety	Use in small spaces	Use in large spaces	Plants per m ²
Acaena buchananii	+		7 - 12
Acaena microphylla varieties	+		7 - 12
Achillea tomentosa	+		7 - 12
Ajuga reptans varieties	+		9 - 16
Alchemilla epipsila		+	7 - 12
Alchemilla mollis	+		4 - 5
Alchemilla xanthochlora	+	+	9 - 12
Anaphalis triplinervis varieties	+		7 - 9
Antennaria dioica 'Rubra'	+		12 - 25
Arabis caucasica 'Schneehaube'	+		9 - 12
Arabis procurrens 'Glacier'	+		9 - 18
Artemisia stelleriana	+		5 - 7
Asarum europaeum	+		9 - 16
Aster divaricatus		+	3 - 4
Aster dumosus varieties	+	+	5 - 9
Astilbe chinensis pumila	+	+	5 - 9
Astrantia major varieties		+	4 - 7
Azorella trifurcata	+		12 - 16
Bergenia cordifolia hybrids	+	+	5 - 7
Brunnera macrophylla		+	5 - 7
Buglossoides purpurocaerulea		+	5 - 9
Campanula cochleariifolia	+		20 - 25
Campanula portenschlagiana varieties	+	+	12 - 16
Campanula rotundifolia	+	+	9 - 11
Centaurea montana		+	4 - 7
Cerastium tomentosum 'Silberteppich'	+		7 - 12

Genus/species/variety	Use in small spaces	Use in large spaces	Plants per m ²
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	+	+	9 - 16
Chrysogonum virginianum	+		3 - 5
Corydalis lutea	+		9 - 18
Dianthus deltoides varieties	+		7 - 12
Dicentra eximia	+	+	7 - 12
Dryas suendermannii	+	+	9 - 12
Epimedium species and varieties	+	+	9 - 16
Euphorbia amygdaloides robbiae*		+	6 - 8
Fragaria vesca vesca	+		12 - 25
Galium odoratum	+	+	9 - 16
Geranium cantabrigiense varieties	+	+	7 - 16
Geranium cinereum 'Ballerina'	+	+	16 - 25
Geranium endressii		+	5 - 9
Geranium himalayense varieties		+	3 - 6
Geranium macrorrhizum varieties		+	4 - 9
Geranium nodosum	+	+	9 - 12
Geranium phaenum	+	+	5 - 7
Geranium renardii	+		5 - 12
Geranium sanguineum		+	5 - 12
Geum coccineum hybrids	+	+	9 - 16
Helianthemum cultorum	+		5 - 9
Iberis sempervirens varieties	+		5 - 7
Lamiaeum galeobdolon 'Florentinum'		+	5 - 7
Lamium maculatum varieties	+	+	7 - 9
Liatris spicata varieties	+	+	5 - 7
Liriope muscari varieties	+	+	12 - 16
Lysimachia nummularia	+		12 - 18
Matricaria caucasica	+		12 - 16
Nepeta faassenii	+	+	7 - 12
Oenothera missouriensis	+		5 - 7
Omphalodes verna varieties	+	+	7 - 16
Ophiopogon planiscapus 'Niger'	+	+	12 - 16
Phlomis russeliana		+	4 - 5
Polygonum affine 'Darjeeling Red'		+	7 - 16
Potentilla aurea	+		9 - 16
Potentilla neumanniana		+	12 - 16
Prunella grandiflora	+		9 - 16
Pulmonaria species and varieties	+		9 - 12
Sedum acre	+		12 - 25
Sedum album 'Coral Carpet'	+	+	9 - 18
Sedum floriferum 'Weihenstephaner Gold'	+	+	9 - 16
Sedum hybridum 'Immergrünchen'	+	+	9 - 16
Sedum spurium varieties	+	+	9 - 16
Stachys byzantina varieties	+	+	7 - 12
Symphytum grandiflorum		+	5 - 9
Tellima grandiflora		+	5 - 7
Thymus species	+		12 - 25
Tiarella cordifolia	+	+	9 - 16
Veronica spicata incana	+		9 - 18
Vinca major		+	5 - 7
Vinca minor varieties	+	+	7 - 12
Viola labradorica	+	+	15 - 20
Viola odorata 'Königin Charlotte'	+	+	12 - 15





4 Ground-covering perennials

Genus/species/variety	Use in small spaces	Use in large spaces	Plants per m ²
Ground-covering perennials			
<i>Viola sororia</i> 'Albiflora'	+	+	12 - 15
<i>Waldsteinia geoides</i>	+	+	7 - 12
<i>Waldsteinia ternata</i>	+	+	9 - 16
Grasses			
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>		+	7 - 9
<i>Carex foliosissima</i> varieties	+	+	7 - 9
<i>Hakonechloa macra</i>	+	+	9 - 12
<i>Leymus arenarius</i>		+	5 - 7

5 Flowering calendar

The flowering period is not a set time. Rather, it depends on the weather and the temperature, especially in the transitional seasons of early spring and autumn. In spring, the standard flower period can be up to four weeks earlier or later.

til March	Flowering time	Genus/species/variety	Flower colour
	XII - II/III	<i>Helleborus niger</i>	milky white with green
	II - IV	<i>Helleborus Orientalis</i> hybrids	white, pink, red

from March

III - IV	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>	white, light pink on the outside
III - IV	<i>Epimedium perralderianum</i> 'Frohnleiten'	yellow
III - IV	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	violet to violet blue
III - IV (IX)	<i>Viola odorata</i> 'Königin Charlotte'	blue-violet
III - IV/IX	<i>Caltha palustris</i>	golden yellow
III - V	<i>Alyssum montanum</i> 'Berggold'	bright yellow
III - V	<i>Omphalodes verna</i>	sky blue
III - V	<i>Omphalodes verna</i> 'Alba'	white
III - V	<i>Primula elatior</i>	light yellow
III - V	<i>Pulmonaria angustifolia</i> 'Azurea'	gentian blue
III - V	<i>Pulmonaria rubra</i>	coral red
III - V	<i>Symphytum grandiflorum</i>	cream yellow

from April

IV - V	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	purple-blue
IV - V	<i>Ajuga reptans</i> 'Atropurpurea'	violet
IV - V	<i>Alyssum saxatile</i> 'Compactum'	yellow
IV - V	<i>Arabis arendsii</i> 'Compinkie'	light to dark pink
IV - V	<i>Arabis caucasica</i> 'Schneehaube'	white
IV - V	<i>Arabis procurrens</i> 'Glacier'	white
IV - V	<i>Aubrieta cultorum</i> 'Royal Red'	magenta-red
IV - V	<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>	carmine

from April	Flowering time	Genus/species/variety	Flower colour
	IV - V	<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i> 'Rotblum'	carmine
	IV - V	<i>Bergenia</i> Hybride 'Silberlicht'	white with carmine
	IV - V	<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i>	pure blue
	IV - V	<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> 'Jack Frost'®	light blue
	IV - V	<i>Buglossoides purpurcaerulea</i>	gentian blue
	IV - V	<i>Epimedium pinnatum</i> colchicum	bright yellow
	IV - V	<i>Epimedium versicolor</i> 'Sulphureum'	sulphur yellow
	IV - V	<i>Epimedium warleyense</i> 'Orangekönigin'	bright-orange
	IV - V	<i>Epimedium youngianum</i> 'Niveum'	pale white
	IV - V	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	yellow-green
	IV - V	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>	white
	IV - V	<i>Galium odoratum</i>	white
	IV - V	<i>Lamium maculatum</i> 'Chequers'	carmine pink
	IV - V	<i>Lamium maculatum</i> 'Silbergroschen'	crimson-pink
	IV - V	<i>Lathyrus vernus</i>	violet-red-blue
	IV - V	<i>Phlox subulata</i> 'G. F. Wilson'	light purple-blue
	IV - V	<i>Phlox subulata</i> 'Temiskaming'	crimson red
	IV - V	<i>Phlox subulata</i> 'White Delight'	pure white
	(III) IV - V	<i>Potentilla neumanniana</i>	golden yellow
	IV - V	<i>Primula veris</i>	golden yellow
	IV - V	<i>Pulmonaria saccharata</i> 'Sissinghurst White'	pure white
	IV - V	<i>Vinca major</i>	blue
	IV - V	<i>Viola labradorica</i>	light purple
	IV - V	<i>Waldsteinia geoides</i>	yellow
	IV - V	<i>Waldsteinia ternata</i>	yellow
	IV - VI	<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>	white
	IV - VI	<i>Euphorbia</i> species and varieties	yellow bracts
	IV - VI	<i>Heuchera Micrantha</i> hybrids	white
	IV - VI	<i>Phlox divaricata</i> 'Blue Moon'	blue-violet
	IV - VI	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	blue
	IV - VI	<i>Symphytum azureum</i>	sky blue
	IV - VI	<i>Vinca minor</i>	blue
	IV - VII/IX	<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	light to golden yellow
	IV - IX	<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i> 'Chocolate'	white

from May

V	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i> 'Maikönigin'	milky white
V	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	milky white
V	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> 'Rubra Plena'	blood-red
V - VI	<i>Allium aflatanense</i> 'Purple Sensation'	purple-violet
V - VI	<i>Antennaria dioica</i> 'Rubra'	pink-red
V - VI	<i>Aquilegia</i> Hybride 'Blaue Töne'	intense blue
V - VI	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	blue to red-violet
V - VI	<i>Aruncus aethusifolius</i>	milky white
V - VI	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> 'Alba'	pure white
V - VI	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> 'Silberteppich'	pale white
V - VI	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i>	pink to carmine
V - VI	<i>Dicentra spectabilis</i> 'Alba'	pure white
V - VI	<i>Dryas suendermannii</i>	cream white to light yellow
V - VI	<i>Geranium himalayense</i> 'Gravetye'	bright blue
V - VI	<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i> 'Spessart'	white with light pink
V - VI	<i>Geranium magnificum</i>	purpurviolet

Explanation of symbols: I - XII = flowering period month from January (= I) to December (= XII)





from May	Flowering time	Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	from June	Flowering time	Genus/species/variety	Flower colour
	V - VI	Geranium phaeum	chocolate brown to purple		VI - VII	Achillea Clypeolata hybr. 'Moonshine'	sulphurous yellow
	V - VI	Geranium pratense 'Johnsons Blue'	purple-blue		VI - VII	Achillea Filipendulina hybrid 'Credo'	light cream-yellow
	V - VI	Geranium sanguineum	carmine to carmine-red		VI - VII	Achillea Millefolium hybrid 'Terracotta'	orange-brown
	V - VI	Geum coccineum 'Borisii'	orange-red		VI	Aquilegia alpina	pure blue
	V - VI	Heuchera sanguinea 'Leuchtkäfer'	dark scarlet		VI	Dianthus deltoides 'Alba'	white with pink mottling
	V - VI	Heuchera sanguinea 'Red Spangles'	bright red		VI	Hemerocallis cultorum 'Corky'	golden yellow
	V - VI	Iris pseudacorus	yellow		VI - VII	Achillea millefolium 'Cerise Queen'	carmine
	V - VI	Lamium orvala	brown-pink		VI - VII	Achillea tomentosa 'Aurea'	golden yellow
	V - VI	Lamiastrum galeobdolon 'Florentinum'	light yellow		VI - VII	Aconitum napellus	dark blue
	V - VI	Lysimachia nummularia	yellow		VI - VII	Alchemilla epipsila	greenish yellow
	V - VI	Paeonia lactiflora 'Karl Rosenfield'	dark wine-red		VI - VII	Anaphalis triplinervis 'Sommerschnee'	milky white
	V - VI	Paeonia lactiflora 'Immaculée'	white, yellow in the centre		VI - VII	Anchusa azurea 'Dropmore'	bright blue
	V - VI	Paeonia lactiflora 'Sarah Bernhardt'	light silvery pink		VI - VII	Artemisia Ludoviciana 'Silver Queen'	grey
	V - VI	Polygonatum multiflorum	greenish white		VI - VII	Aruncus dioicus	cream-white
	V - VI	Saxifraga urbium 'Clarence Elliott'	pink		VI - VII	Astrantia major	silvery white with pink
	V - VI	Tellima grandiflora	greenish pink		VI - VII	Astrantia major 'Roma'	silvery pink
	V - VI	Thymus doerfleri 'Bressingham Seedling'	pink		VI - VII	Azorella trifurcata	green-yellow
	V - VI	Tiarella cordifolia	pale white with pink		VI - VII	Bistorta officinalis 'Superbum'	light pink
	V - VI	Veronica austriaca teucrium 'Königsblau'	bright blue		VI - VII	Campanula carpatica 'Blaue Clips'	violet blue
	V - VI	Viola sororia 'Albiflora'	white		VI - VII	Campanula carpatica 'Weiße Clips'	pure white
	V - VII	Centaurea montana	blue		VI - VII	Campanula cochleariifolia 'Bavaria Blue'	intense blue
	V - VII	Geranium macrorrhizum 'Ingwersen'	light to pale pink		VI - VII	Campanula latifolia macrantha	blueviolet
	V - VII	Geranium macrorrhizum 'Spessart'	whitish pink		VI - VII	Campanula persicifolia 'Grandiflora Alba'	pure white
	V - VII	Geum coccineum 'Borrisii'	bright orange		VI - VII	Campanula persicifolia 'Grandiflora Coerulea'	porcelain blue
	V - VII	Gypsophila repens 'Rosea'	pink		VI - VII	Delphinium grandiflorum 'Blauer Zwerg'	bright - sky blue
	V - VII	Potentilla aurea	yellow		VI - VII	Dianthus deltoides 'Brilliant'	bright - ruby red
	V - VI	Saxifraga urbium	white		VI - VII	Dicentra eximia	crimson-pink
	V - VII (IX)	Geranium endressii varieties	dark pink		VI - VII	Digitalis purpurea 'Gloxiniaeflora'	pink, carmine, crimson
	V - VII (IX)	Geranium gracile 'Sirak'	violet pink		VI - VII	Geranium catabrigiense 'Biokovo'	white with pink shimmer
	V - VIII	Gypsophila repens 'Rosenschleier'	pink		VI - VII	Geranium catabrigiense 'Cambridge'	dark pink
	V/VIII	Iris barbata elatior 'Lovely Again'	lavender		VI - VII	Geranium clarkei 'Kashmir White'	white with pink veins
	V - VIII	Nepeta faassenii 'Alba'	white		VI - VII	Geranium renardii	whitish pink
	V - IX	Corydalis lutea	light yellow to yellow		VI - VII	Geranium renardii 'Philippe Vapelle'	blueviolet
	V - IX	Fragaria vesca semperflorens varieties	white/pink		VI - VII	Geum chiloense 'Goldball'	yellow
	V - IX	Helianthemum cultorum 'Bronzeteppich'	brown orange		VI - VII	Hemerocallis cultorum 'Pink Damask'	pink with salmon-orange
	V - IX	Helianthemum cultorum 'Cerise Queen'	carmine		VI - VII	Hemerocallis cultorum 'Stella de Oro'	golden yellow
	V - IX	Helianthemum cultorum 'Lawrensons Pink'	intense pink		VI - VII	Hosta crispula	light purple
	V - IX	Helianthemum cultorum 'Rubin'	ruby red		VI - VII	Iberis sempervirens varieties	bright white
	V - IX	Helianthemum cultorum 'Snow Queen'	white		VI - VII	Lychnis coronaria 'Alba'	white
	V - IX	Helianthemum cultorum 'Sterntaler'	golden yellow		VI - VII	Rodgersia aesculifolia	cream-white
	V - IX	Nepeta faassenii and varieties	purple		VI - VII	Sanguisorba officinalis 'Tanna'	crimson
	V - X	Geranium nodosum	pink, with dark veins		VI - VII	Sagina subulata	white
	V - VI/IX	Salvia pratensis	medium blue		VI - VII	Sedum acre	bright yellow
	V - X	Teucrium lucidrys	crimson-pink		VI - VII	Sedum album 'Coral Carpet'	white with pink shimmer
					VI - VII	Sedum fliferum 'Weihestephaner Gold'	golden yellow
					VI - VII	Sedum hybridum 'Immergrünchen'	yellow
					VI - VII	Thalictrum aquilegifolium	violet-pink
					VI - VII	Veronica spicata incana	dark blue
					VI - VII/VIII	Gypsophila paniculata 'Schneeflocke'	pale white
					VI - VII/IX	Alchemilla mollis	yellow-green
					VI - VIII	Alchemilla xanthochlora	greenish yellow
					VI - IX	Bupththalmum salicifolium	yellow

Explanation of symbols: I - XII = flowering period month from January (= I) to December (= XII)





5 Flowering calendar

from June	Flowering time	Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	from July	Flowering time	Genus/species/variety	Flower colour
	VI - VII/IX	<i>Delphinium belladonna</i> 'Casa Blanca'	white		VII	<i>Artemisia schmidtiana</i> 'Nana'	grey-white
	VI - VII/IX	<i>Geum</i> Hybride 'Dolly North'	orange-red		VII	<i>Astilbe Arendsii</i> 'Fanal'	ruby red
	VI - VIII	<i>Campanula glomerata</i> 'Dahurica'	deep violet blue		VII	<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> 'Elegans'	whitish purple
	VI - VIII	<i>Campanula portenschlagiana</i> 'Birch'	violet		VII - VIII	<i>Aster amellus</i> 'Rudolf Goethe'	lavender blue
	VI - VIII	<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i> 'Blauranke'	light violet blue		VII - VIII	<i>Aster amellus</i> 'Sternkugel' a.o.	light violet
	VI - IX	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> 'Albus'	white		VII - VIII	<i>Astilbe Arendsii</i> 'Brautschleier'	white to cream-white
	VI - IX	<i>Chelone obliqua</i>	purple pink		VII - VIII	<i>Astilbe chinensis</i> taquetii 'Purpurlanze'	crimson red
	VI - VIII	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> 'Sterntaler'	golden yellow with red browns		VII - VIII	<i>Astilbe Glaberrima</i> hybrid 'Sprite'	pearl pink
	VI - IX	<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	crimson		VII - VIII	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> 'Olympica'	blue-violet
	VI - VIII	<i>Digitalis grandiflora</i>	sulphur yellow		VII - VIII	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	violet-blue
	VI - VIII	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'Alba'	white		VII-IX	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	carmine
	VI - VIII	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'Fatal Attraction®'	dark crimson-pink		VII - VIII	<i>Helenium cultorum</i> 'Moerheim Beauty'	mahogany-red
	VI - VIII	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'Magnus'	carmine		VII - VIII	<i>Helenium cultorum</i> 'Waltraud'	copper-red with yellow
	VI - VIII	<i>Linum perenne</i> 'Saphir'	bright blue		VII - VIII	<i>Hemerocallis cultorum</i> 'Sammy Russel'	tile-red
	VI - VIII	<i>Lysimachia punctata</i>	yellow		VII - VIII	<i>Hosta fortunei</i> 'Aureomarginata'	light violet
	VI - VIII	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	carmine		VII - VIII	<i>Hosta</i> 'Royal Standard'	milky white
	VI - VIII	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	yellow		VII - VIII	<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	yellow
	VI - VIII	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>	milky white		VII - VIII	<i>Inula magnifica</i>	golden yellow
	VI - VIII	<i>Nymphaea</i> Hybride 'James Brydon'	carmine		VII - VIII	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> 'Dwarf Blue'	deep blue
	VI - VIII	<i>Nymphaea</i> Hybride 'Marliacea Chromatella'	light yellow		VII - VIII	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> varieties	purple to violet
	VI - VIII	<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> 'Rosennymphé'	intense pink, light pink		VII - VIII	<i>Liatris spicata</i> 'Floristan Violet'	crimson-violet
	VI - VIII	<i>Phlomis russeliana</i>	light yellow		VII - VIII	<i>Macleaya cordata</i>	cream-white
	VI - VIII	<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i> 'Mariesii'	blueviolet		VII - VIII	<i>Phlox paniculata</i> 'Starfire'	bright tile-red
	VI - VIII	<i>Primula bullesiana</i>	salmon-pink, whitish pink, yellow, golden yellow-orange, apricot, orange, salmon		VII - VIII	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	yellow
	VI - VIII	<i>Prunella grandiflora</i>	crimson-violet		VII - VIII	<i>Sedum spurium</i> 'Album Superbum'	white
	VI - VIII	<i>Ranunculus lingua</i>	yellow		VII - VIII	<i>Sedum spurium</i> 'Fuldaglut'	carmine
	VI - VIII	<i>Sagittaria sagittifolia</i>	white		VII - VIII	<i>Veronica longifolia</i>	light blue
	VI - VIII	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	white		VII/IX	<i>Delphinium elatum</i> 'Finsteraarhorn'	violet blue with black
	VI - VIII	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i> 'Coccineus'	crimson red		VII - IX	<i>Achillea ptarmica</i> 'Boule de Neige'	white
	VI - VIII	<i>Verbascum olympicum</i>	bright yellow		VII - IX	<i>Agastache Rugosa</i> hybr. 'Black Adder®'	dark violet
	VI - VIII/IX	<i>Delphinium belladonna</i> 'Atlantis'	dark blue-violet		VII - IX	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	pink
	VI - IX	<i>Achillea filipendulina</i> varieties	golden yellow		VII - IX	<i>Echinacea pallida</i>	light pink
	VI - IX	<i>Aconogonon speciosum</i> 'Johanniswolke'	cream-white		VII - IX	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	carmine
	VI - IX	<i>Calamintha nepeta</i>	whitish purple		VII - IX	<i>Echinops bannaticus</i> 'Blue Glow'	intense steel blue
	VI - IX	<i>Centranthus ruber</i> 'Coccineus'	carmine pink		VII - IX	<i>Echinops ritro</i>	steel blue
	VI - IX	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i> 'Moonbeam'	light yellow		VII - IX	<i>Eryngium planum</i>	steel blue
	VI - IX	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i> 'Zagreb'	golden yellow		VII - IX	<i>Heliopsis scabra</i> 'Goldgefieder'	golden yellow
	VI - IX	<i>Geranium cinereum</i> 'Ballerina'	purple-violet		VII - IX	<i>Heliopsis scabra</i> 'Spitzentänzerin'	orange-yellow
	VI - IX	<i>Malva moschata</i>	pink		VII - IX	<i>Kniphofia</i> hybrids	yellow to orange-yellow, orange-yellow to orange, orange-red to red
	VI - IX	<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	light to citrus yellow		VII - IX	<i>Liatris spicata</i> 'Floristan Weiß'	white
	VI - IX	<i>Origanum vulgare</i> 'Compactum'	violet-pink		VII - IX	<i>Lysimachia clethroides</i>	white
	VI - IX	<i>Polygonum affine</i> 'Darjeeling Red'	pink to crimson-pink		VII - IX	<i>Monarda</i> hybrid 'Cambridge Scarlet'	scarlet
	VI - IX	<i>Alisma plantago</i>	white to whitish pink		VII - IX	<i>Monarda</i> hybrid 'Croftway Pink'	salmon pink
	VI - X	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	cream-white		VII - IX	<i>Monarda</i> hybrid 'Prärienacht'	deep crimson red
	VI - X (XI)	<i>Geranium endressii</i>	pink		VII - IX	<i>Origanum laevigatum</i> 'Herrenhausen'	red-violet
					VII - IX	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> deamii	golden yellow
					VII - IX	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i> 'Goldsturm'	golden yellow with black
					VII - IX	<i>Solidago sphacelata</i> 'Golden Fleece'	yellow
					VII - X	<i>Bistorta amplexicaulis</i> 'J. S. Caliente®'	dark red
					VII - X	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> varieties	blue-violet
					VII - X	<i>Ophiopogon planiscapus</i> 'Niger'	white
					VII - X	<i>Verbena bonariensis</i> 'Lollipop®'	violet

Explanation of symbols: I - XII = flowering period month from January (= I) to December (= XII)





from August	Flowering time	Genus/species/variety	Flower colour
	VIII	<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	crimson-violet
	VIII	<i>Hosta Tardiflora</i> hybrid	lavender
	VIII	<i>Hosta ventricosa</i>	crimson-violet
	VIII	<i>Phlox paniculata</i> 'Eventide'	light purple-blue
	VIII	<i>Phlox paniculata</i> varieties	pink to carmine
	VIII	<i>Phlox paniculata</i> 'Kirmesländler'	white with pink bud
	VIII - IX	<i>Anemone hupehensis</i> 'Septembercharme'	light pink-carmine
	VIII - IX	<i>Anemone Japonica</i> hybrid	pure white
	VIII - IX	<i>Aster amellus</i> 'Lady Hindlip'	pink
	VIII - IX	<i>Aster divaricatus</i>	pale white
	VIII - IX	<i>Aster divaricatus</i> 'Tradescant'	white
	VIII - IX	<i>Aster sedifolius</i> 'Nanus'	blue-violet
	VIII - X	<i>Aster linosyris</i>	golden yellow
	VIII - IX	<i>Astilbe chinensis</i> pumila	violet-pink
	VIII - IX	<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i> cordifolia	cream-white
	VIII - IX	<i>Helenium</i> hybrid 'Kugelsonne'	yellow
	VIII - IX	<i>Hosta</i> hybrid 'Sum and Substance'	purple to lavender blue
	VIII - IX	<i>Ligularia</i> in species and varieties	yellow to golden yellow
	VIII - IX	<i>Phlox paniculata</i> 'Nymphenburg'	white
	VIII - IX	<i>Phlox paniculata</i> 'Pax'	pure white
	VIII - IX	<i>Rudbeckia nitida</i> 'Herbstsonne'	yellow
	VIII - IX	<i>Sedum spectabile</i> 'Carl'	dark pink
	VIII - IX	<i>Sedum telephium</i> 'Matrona'	pink to brownish-pink
	VIII - X	<i>Liriope muscari</i> varieties	blue violet

from September	Flowering time	Genus/species/variety	Flower colour
	IX	<i>Cimicifuga ramosa</i> 'Atropurpurea'	white with pink shimmer
	IX - X	<i>Aconitum carmichaelii</i> 'Arendsii'	violet blue
	IX - X	<i>Anemone Japonica</i> 'Prinz Heinrich'	crimson red
	IX - X	<i>Aster amellus</i> 'Veilchenkönigin'	dark violet
	IX - X	<i>Aster dumosus</i> Herbstgruß vom Bresserhof'	pink-red
	IX - X	<i>Aster dumosus</i> 'Kassel'	carmine
	IX - X	<i>Aster dumosus</i> 'Professor Anton Kippenberg'	blue
	IX - X	<i>Aster dumosus</i> 'Schneekissen'	white
	IX - X	<i>Aster dumosus</i> 'Wachsenburg'	violet-pink
	IX - X	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> 'Barr's Blue'	dark lavender blue
	IX - X	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> 'Purple Dome'	dark ruby-pink
	IX - X	<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> 'Rudelsburg'	salmon pink
	IX - X	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i> 'Blaue Nachhut'	light lavender blue
	IX - X	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i> 'Dauerblau'	dark purple-blue
	IX - X	<i>Cimicifuga simplex</i> 'Brunette'	whitish pink
	IX - X	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	silvery white
	IX - X	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i> varieties	silvery
	IX - X	<i>Saxifraga cortusifolia</i> fortunei	white
	IX - X	<i>Sedum telephium</i> 'Herbstfreude'	carmine-crimson to carmine-brown
	IX - X	<i>Solidago caesia</i>	golden yellow
	IX - XI	<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	gentian blue

6 Red-flower perennials

The colour red occurs in three forms among perennials: as a flower colour, as foliage colour - where it tends towards brownish - and finally as autumn colours (see table of foliage and autumn colours). This red can either be used in mono-chrome gardens - i.e. where only red is used aside from the normal green of the leaves - or as flower colour and leaf colour. Along with these artificial, artful design motifs, the use of red can be used in diverse colour combinations such as the "warm" colour sequence: red-orange-yellow or the "primary contrast", a three-colour spectrum with the three primary colours red-yellow-blue as well as in free variations with other colours, such as with white and purple.

Two basic distinctions in topiary are made with red: warm red such as brick-red, scarlet, velvety brown-red, etc. and cold red: carmine, crimson red.

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
<i>Astilbe Arendsii</i> hybrid 'Fanal'	ruby red	VII
<i>Astrantia major</i> 'Star of Beauty'	violet-red/white centre	VI - VII
<i>Bergenia</i> hybrid 'Eroica'	violet-red	IV - V
<i>Bistorta amplexicaulis</i> 'J. S. Caliente'	dark red	VII - X
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	crimson	VI - IX
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i> 'Brilliant'	bright ruby red	VI - VII
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i> 'Magnus'	carmine	VII - VIII
<i>Epimedium alpinum</i>	red sepals/yellow petals	IV - V
<i>Geum coccineum</i> 'Borisii'	orange-red	V - VI
<i>Geum</i> hybrid 'Dolly North'	orange-red	VI - VII/IX
<i>Helenium cultorum</i> 'Moerheim Beauty'	mahogany-red	VII - VIII
<i>Helenium cultorum</i> 'Waltraud'	copper-red with yellow	VII - VIII
<i>Helianthemum cultorum</i> 'Bronzeteppich'	brown orange	V - IX
<i>Helleborus Orientalis</i> hybrid 'Red Hybrids'	burgundy	II - IV
<i>Hemerocallis cultorum</i> 'Sammy Russel'	tile-red	VII - VIII
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> 'Leuchtkäfer'	dark scarlet	V - VI
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i> 'Red Spangles'	bright red	V - VI
<i>Knautia macedonica</i> 'Mars Midget'	dark ruby red	VI - X
<i>Kniphofia</i> hybrids	orange-red to red	VII - IX
<i>Lamium orvala</i>	brownish red	V - VI
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> 'Cambridge Scarlet'	scarlet	VII - IX
<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> 'Karl Rosenfield'	dark wine-red	V - VI
<i>Paeonia officinalis</i> 'Rubra Plena'	blood-red	V
<i>Phlox paniculata</i> 'Starfire'	bright tile-red (signal red)	VII - VIII
<i>Pulmonaria rubra</i>	coral red	III - V

Explanation of symbols: I - XII = flowering period month from January (= I) to December (= XII)





7 Orange-flower perennials

Orange is a mixed colour between warm red and yellow and can be used equally well with both. Partners that are full of contrasts would have blue-violet hues, colours that would have to be far more plentiful than orange in a bed in order to match the powerful glow of orange. Orange occurs among perennials both as a flower colour and as an autumn colour. The hues of apricot and salmon-orange are counted under the main colour orange.

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
Achillea Millefolium hybrid 'Terracotta'	orange-brown, later orange-ochre	VI - VII
Epimedium warleyense 'Orangekönigin'	bright orange	IV - V
Geum coccineum 'Borrisii'	bright orange	V - VII
Heliopsis scabra 'Spitzentänzerin'	orange-yellow	VII - IX
Kniphofia hybrids	orange-yellow to orange	VII - IX

8 Yellow-flower perennials

Yellow-flower perennials are very common. Yellow in used often in various three-colour combinations, for instance in the primary three colours, a combination of red, yellow, and blue, the only pure colours that cannot be gained from any combinations. It also plays an important role in the classic triad of yellow, white and blue.

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
Achillea Clypeolata hybrid 'Moonshine'	sulphurous yellow	VI - VII/IX A
Achillea filipendulina varieties	golden yellow	VI - IX
Achillea Filipendulina hybrid 'Credo'	light cream-yellow	VI - VII/IX
Achillea tomentosa 'Aurea'	golden yellow	VI - VII
Alchemilla epipsila	greenish-yellow	VI - VII
Alchemilla mollis	yellow-green	VI - VII/IX
Alyssum montanum 'Berggold'	bright yellow	III - V
Alyssum saxatile 'Compactum'	yellow	IV - V
Aster linosyris	golden yellow	VII - X
Buphthalmum salicifolium	yellow	VI - IX
Chrysogonum virginianum	light to golden yellow	IV - VII/IX
Coreopsis lanceolata 'Sterntaler'	golden yellow with redbrown base	VI - VIII
Coreopsis verticillata 'Grandiflora'	bright yellow	VI - IX
Coreopsis verticillata 'Moonbeam'	bright yellow	VI - IX
Coreopsis verticillata 'Zagreb'	golden yellow	VI - IX
Corydalis lutea	light yellow to yellow	V - IX
Digitalis grandiflora	sulphur-yellow	VI - VIII
Epimedium perralderianum 'Frohneleiter'	yellow	III - IV
Epimedium pinnatum colchicum	bright yellow	IV - V
Epimedium versicolor 'Sulphureum'	sulphur-yellow	IV - V
Euphorbia myrsinites	yellow-green	IV - V
Euphorbia polychroma	bright yellow bracts	IV - VI
Euphorbia amygdaloides varieties	lime green to greenish yellow	VII - IX
Geum chiloense 'Goldball'	yellow	VI - VII
Helenium Hybride 'Kugelsonne'	yellow	VIII - IX
Helianthemum cultorum 'Sterntaler'	golden yellow	V - IX
Hemerocallis cultorum 'Corky'	golden yellow	VI
Hemerocallis cultorum 'Stella de Oro'	golden yellow to orange yellow	VI - VII

Explanation of symbols: I - XII = flowering period month from January (= I) to December (= XII)

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
Inula ensifolia	yellow	VII - VIII
Inula magnifica	golden yellow	VII - VIII
Kniphofia hybrids	yellow to orange yellow	VII - IX
Lamium galeobdolon 'Florentinum'	light yellow	V - VI
Ligularia species and varieties	yellow to golden yellow	VIII - IX
Lysimachia nummularia	yellow	V - VI
Lysimachia punctata	yellow	VI - VIII
Oenothera missouriensis	light to citrus yellow	VI - IX
Phlomis russeliana	light yellow	VI - VIII
Potentilla aurea	yellow	V - VII
Potentilla neumanniana	golden yellow	IV - VI
Primula elatior	light yellow	III - V
Primula veris	golden yellow, orange spot	(II)IV - V
Rudbeckia fulgida deamii	intense golden yellow	VIII - IX(X)
Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'	golden yellow with black centre	VII - IX
Rudbeckia nitida 'Herbstsonne'	yellow	VIII - IX
Santolina chamaecyparissus	yellow	VII - VIII
Sedum acre	bright yellow	VI - VII
Sedum floriferum 'Weihenstephaner Gold'	golden yellow	VI - VII
Sedum hybridum 'Immergrünchen'	yellow	VI - VII
Solidago caesia	golden yellow	IX - X
Solidago sphacelata 'Golden Fleece'	dark yellow	VII - IX
Symphytum grandiflorum	cream yellow	III - V
Verbascum olympicum	bright yellow	VI - VIII
Waldsteinia geoides	yellow	IV - V
Waldsteinia ternata	yellow	IV - V

Aquatic plants

Caltha palustris	golden yellow	III - IV/IX
Iris pseudacorus	yellow	V - VI
Nuphar lutea	yellow	VI - VIII
Nymphaea hybrid 'Marliacea Chromatella'	light yellow	VI - VIII
Ranunculus lingua	yellow	VI - VIII

Overview autumn colours

Aconitum carmichaelii 'Arendsii'	yellow (often along with flowers!)
Aruncus dioicus	light yellow to yellow
Convallaria majalis	yellow
Filipendula ulmaria	yellowish
Geranium renardii	light yellow
Hemerocallis cultorum	yellow to greenish yellow
Hosta species and varieties	bright yellow
Hosta fortunei 'Aureo-marginata'	green leaves with yellow margin
Hosta hybrid 'Sum and Substance'	shoots bright yellow, then citrus yellow to yellowish green
Macleaya cordata	light yellow
Polygonatum multiflorum	light yellow
Scirpus tabernaemontani	green stalk with yellow horizontal stripes
Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Foerster'	yellow
Carex montana	yellow to orange-brown
Miscanthus giganteus	yellow to yellow-orange
Molinia species	bright yellow
Pennisetum alopecuroides	straw-yellow





9 Blue-flower perennials

Pure blue is a rather uncommon flower colour. Usually it is confused with purple or even violet and used synonymously. As the “coldest” colour, blue has the least glow; it is seldom used alone, but rather in various colour combinations: for example, in contrast to bright red or in the classic triad yellow-white-blue. Partners of blue are golden yellow and orange hues, which should be used with care lest their bright glows overshadow the effects of the blue (Johann Wolfgang von Goethe: “Blue - an attractive nothing.”).

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
<i>Aconitum carmichaelii</i> 'Arendsii'	violet blue	IX - X
<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	dark blue	VI - VII
<i>Agastache Rugosa</i> hybr. 'Black Adder'®	dark blue-violet	VI - IX
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	purple-blue	IV - V
<i>Anchusa azurea</i> 'Dropmore'	bright blue	VI - VII
<i>Aquilegia alpina</i>	pure blue	VI
<i>Aquilegia</i> 'Blaue Töne'	intense blue	V - VI
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	purple-blue	V - VI
<i>Aster amellus</i> 'Rudolf Goethe'	lavender blue	VII - VIII
<i>Aster Dumosus</i> hybrid		
'Professor Anton Kippenberg'	blue	IX - X
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> 'Barr's Blue'	dark lavender blue	IX - X
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i> 'Blaue Nachhut'	light lavender blue	IX - X
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i> 'Dauerblau'	dark purple-blue	IX - X
<i>Aster sedifolius</i> 'Nanus'	blue-violet	VIII - IX
<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i>	pure blue	(III) IV - V
<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> 'Jack Frost'	light blue	IV - V
<i>Buglossoides purpureo-caerulea</i>	gentian blue	IV - V
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> 'Blaue Clips'	violet blue	VI - VII
<i>Campanula cochlearifolia</i> 'Bavaria Blue'	intense blue	VI - VIII
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i> 'Grandiflora Coerulea'	porcelain blue	VI - VII
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i> 'Blauranke'	light violet blue	VI - VIII
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> 'Olympica'	blue-violet	VII - VIII
<i>Campanula trachelium</i>	violet-blue	VII - VIII
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	blue	V - VII
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	gentian blue	IX - XI
<i>Delphinium grandiflorum</i> 'Blauer Zwerg'	brightsky blue	VI - VII
<i>Echinops bannaticus</i> 'Blue Glow'	intense steel-blue	VII - IX
<i>Echinops ritro</i>	shimmering steel-blue	VII - IX
<i>Geranium himalayense</i> 'Gravetye'	bright blue	V - VI
<i>Geranium pratense</i> 'Johnsons Blue'	purple-blue	V - VI
<i>Hosta</i> hybrid 'Sum and Substance'	lavender blue	VIII - IX
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> 'Dwarf Blue'	deep blue	VII - VIII
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> 'Munstead'	intense lavender blue	VII - VIII
<i>Linum perenne</i> 'Saphir'	bright blue	VI - VIII
<i>Omphalodes verna</i>	sky blue	III - V
<i>Phlox divaricata</i> 'Blue Moon'	light to medium blue	IV - VI
<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i> 'Mariesii'	blue-violet	VI - VIII
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	blue	IV - VI
<i>Pulmonaria angustifolia</i> 'Azurea'	gentian blue	III - V
<i>Salvia nemorosa</i> 'Blauhügel'	blue	VI/VIII
<i>Symphytum azureum</i>	sky blue	IV - VI

Explanation of symbols: I - XII = flowering period month from January (= I) to December (= XII)

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
<i>Veronica austriaca</i> <i>teucricum</i> 'Königsblau'	bright blue	V - VI
<i>Veronica longifolia</i>	light blue	VII - VIII
<i>Veronica peduncularis</i> 'Georgia Blue'®	striking gentian blue	V - VII
<i>Veronica teucricum</i> 'Knallblau'	striking gentian blue	V - VI
<i>Veronica spicata</i> <i>incana</i>	dark blue	VI - VII
<i>Vinca major</i>	blue	IV - V
<i>Vinca minor</i>	blue	IV - VI
<i>Viola odorata</i> 'Königin Charlotte'	blueviolet	III - IV (IX)

10 Purple and violet-flower perennials

Purple and violet are mixed colours found between pure blue and clear red. Both colour pigments are constantly confused and even held to be blue. Purple lies between blue and violet on the colour spectrum. It is best understood as “blue with a touch of red”; it corresponds to the wild colours of lilacs or lavender. Violet is found between purple and red; it is “red with a touch of blue”. It is best represented by *Salvia nemorosa* 'Ostfriesland'. Both mixed colours flow imperceptibly into one another, which precludes a sharp distinction.

Partners of purple and violet are golden yellow to orange, but also citrus green hues. Deep brown foliage is also special: it can be used as a blackish yellow and even enhances the glow of deep violet in a leaf-flower combination.

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	purple-blue	IV - V
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> 'Atropurpurea'	violet	IV - V
<i>Aster amellus</i> 'Sternkugel' varieties	light violet	VII - VIII
<i>Aster amellus</i> 'Veilchenkönigin'	dark ruby-pink	IX - X
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i> 'Purple Dome'	dark ruby-pink	IX - X
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i> 'Dauerblau'	purple-blue	IX - X
<i>Aubrieta cultorum</i> varieties	velvety dark violet	IV - V
<i>Calamintha nepeta</i>	whitish purple	VI - IX
<i>Campanula carpatica</i> 'Blaue Clips'	light blue-violet	VI - VII
<i>Campanula glomerata</i> 'Dahurica'	deep violet blue	VI - VIII
<i>Campanula latifolia</i> <i>macrantha</i>	blueviolet	VI - VII
<i>Campanula portenschlagiana</i> 'Birch'	violet	VI - VIII
<i>Campanula poscharskyana</i> 'Blauranke'	purple to violet-blue	VI - VIII
<i>Delphinium belladonna</i> 'Atlantis'	dark blue-violet	VI - VIII/IX
<i>Delphinium elatum</i> 'Finsteeraarhorn'	violet blue with black	VII/IX
<i>Geranium cinereum</i> 'Ballerina'	crimson-violet	VI - IX
<i>Geranium himalayense</i> 'Gravetye'	blue with crimson, appears violet	V - VI
<i>Geranium magnificum</i>	crimson-violet	V - VI
<i>Geranium phaeum</i>	chocolate brown to crimson-violet	V - VI
<i>Geranium renardii</i> 'Philippe Vapelle'	blueviolet	VI - VII
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i> 'Birch Lilac'	violet-blue	VI - VII
<i>Geranium sylvaticum</i> 'Mayflower'	blue-violet with white „eye”	V - VI
<i>Hosta crispula</i>	light purple	VI - VII
<i>Hosta fortunei</i> 'Aureomarginata'	light violet	VII - VIII
<i>Hosta lancifolia</i>	crimson-violet	VIII





10 Purple or violet-flower perennials

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
Hosta sieboldiana 'Elegans'	whitish purple	VII
Hosta tardiflora 'Halcyon'	lavender	VIII
Hosta ventricosa	crimson-violet	VIII
Hosta hybrid 'Sum and Substance'	purple to lavender-blue	VIII - IX
Iris barbata elatior 'Lovely Again'	lavender	V/VIII
Lathyrus vernus	first red-violet, later violet-blue	IV - V
Lavandula angustifolia varieties	purple to violet	VII - VIII
Liriope muscari varieties	blue-violet	VIII - X
Nepeta faassenii varieties	purple	V - IX
Phlox paniculata 'Eventide'	light purple-blue	VIII
Phlox subulata 'G. F. Wilson'	light purple-blue	IV - V
Prunella grandiflora	crimson-violet	VI - VIII
Pulmonaria saccharata 'Mrs.Moon'	first pink, later blue-violet	IV - V
Pulsatilla vulgaris	violet to violet blue	III - IV
Salvia nemorosa 'Marcus'®	black-violet	VI - IX
Salvia nemorosa 'Ostfriesland'	deep violet	VI/VIII
Salvia pratensis	light to medium blue	V - VI
Scabiosa columbaria 'Butterfly Blue'	blue-violet	V - IX

11 Pink, carmine, magenta and crimson flower perennials

The colours pink and carmine are additional mixed colours. The mixture of white and red pigments produces pink. The less white in the mixture, the more the red will dominate. Intermediate colours are carmine-pink and pure carmine, a cold hue of red. An especially intense carmine with a bit of violet is called magenta-red. Other hues are carmine-red and, finally, ruby, wine and crimson red, all of which are deep hues of red. Their partners are pure white, green-yellow hues and purple.

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
Achillea millefolium 'Cerise Queen'	carmine	VI - VII
Allium aflatunense 'Purple Sensation'	purple-violet	V - VI
Anemone hupehensis 'Ouverture'	light pink, carmine pink underneath	VII - IX
Anemone hupehensis 'Septembercharme'	light pink-carmine	VIII - IX
Anemone Japonica hybrid 'Königin Charlotte'®	violet-pink/semi-double flowers	VIII - X
Anemone Japonica hybrid 'Prinz Heinrich'	crimson-red	IX - X
Anemone tomentosa 'Robustissima'®	soft pink	VII - IX
Antennaria dioica 'Rubra'	pink-red	V - VI
Arabis arendsii 'Compinkie'	light to dark pink	IV - V
Aster amellus 'Lady Hindlip'	pink	VIII - IX
Aster Dumosus hybrid 'Herbstgruß vom Bresserhof'	pink-red	IX - X
Aster Dumosus hybrid 'Kassel'	carmine	IX - X
Aster Dumosus hybrid 'Wachensburg'	violet-pink	IX - X
Astilbe arendsii 'Fanal'	ruby red	VII
Astilbe chinensis pumila	violet-pink	VIII - IX
Astilbe chinensis taquetii 'Purpurlanze'	crimson-red	VII - VIII
Astilbe Glaberrima hybrid 'Sprite'	pearl pink, later greyish pink	VII - VIII
Astrantia major 'Roma'®	silvery pink to antique pink, pearly	VI - VII

Explanation of symbols: I - XII = flowering period month from January (= I) to December (= XII)

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
Aubrieta cultorum 'Royal Red'	magenta-red	IV - V
Bergenia cordifolia	carmine	IV - V
Bergenia cordifolia 'Rotblum'	carmine	IV - V
Bergenia 'Silberlicht'	white with carmine	IV - V
Bistorta officinalis 'Superbum'	light to antique pink	VI - VII
Chelone obliqua	purple-pink	VII - IX
Centranthus ruber 'Coccineus'	carmine pink	VI - IX
Dianthus deltooides 'Brilliant'	bright ruby-red	VI - VII
Dicentra eximia	crimson-pink	VI - VII
Dicentra spectabilis	pink to carmine	V - VI
Digitalis purpurea 'Gloxiniaeflora'	pink, carmine, crimson	VI - VII
Echinacea pallida	light pink, orange-brown in the centre	VII - IX
Echinacea purpurea	carmine	VII - IX
Echinacea purpurea 'Fatal Attraction'	dark crimson-pink	VII - VIII
Geranium catabrigiense 'Cambridge'	dark pink	VI - VII
Geranium endressii	pink	VI - X (XI)
Geranium endressii varieties	dark pink	V - VII (IX)
Geranium gracile 'Sirak'	violet pink	V - VII (IX)
Geranium macrorrhizum 'Ingwersen'	light to pale pink	V - VII
Geranium macrorrhizum 'Spessart'	whitish pink	V - VII
Geranium nodosum	purple pink, dark veins	V - X
Geranium psilostemon 'Patricia'	light magenta	VI - IX
Geranium renardii	whitish pink	VI - VII
Geranium sanguineum	carmine to carmine-red	V - VI
Helianthemum cultorum 'Cerise Queen'	carmine	V - IX
Helianthemum cultorum 'Lawrensens Pink'	intense pink	V - IX
Helianthemum cultorum 'Rubin'	ruby red	V - IX
Hemerocallis cultorum 'Pink Damask'	pink with salmon-orange	VI - VII
Lamium maculatum 'Chequers'	carmine pink	IV - V
Lamium maculatum 'Silbergroschen'	crimson-pink	IV - V
Liatris spicata 'Floristan Violett'	crimson-violet	VII - VIII
Lythrum salicaria	carmine	VI - VIII
Malva moschata	pink	VI - IX
Monarda 'Croftway Pink'	salmon pink	VII - IX
Monarda 'Prärienacht'	deep crimson red	VII - IX
Origanum laevigatum 'Herrenhausen'	red-violet	VII - IX
Origanum vulgare 'Compactum'	violet-pink	VI - IX
Paeonia lactiflora 'Sarah Bernhardt'	light silvery pink	V - VI
Phlox paniculata varieties	pink to carmine	VIII
Phlox subulata 'Temiskaming'	crimson-red	IV - V
Polygonum affine 'Darjeeling Red'	pink to crimson-pink	VI - IX
Salvia verticillata 'Purple Rain'	purple-violet	VI - IX
Sanguisorba officinalis 'Tanna'	intense crimson	VI - VIII
Saxifraga urbium 'Elliott'	pink	V - VI
Scabiosa columbaria 'Pink Mist'	violet-pink	V - IX
Sedum spectabile 'Carl'	dark pink	VIII - IX
Sedum spurium 'Fuldaglut'	carmine	VII - VIII
Sedum telephium 'Herbstfreude'	carmine-crimson to carmine-brown	IX - X
Sedum telephium 'Matrona'	pink to brownish pink	VIII - IX
Tellima grandiflora	greenish pink	V - VI
Teucrium lucidrys	crimson-pink	V - X
Thalictrum aquilegifolium	violet-pink	V - VI
Thymus doerfleri 'Bressingham Seedling'	pink	V - VI
Thymus pulegioides	purple-violet	VI - VIII
Thymus serpyllum	light-purple pink	VI - VIII





Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
Thymus serpyllum 'Coccineus'	crimson-red	VI - VIII
Aquatic plants		
Butomus umbellatus	pink	VII - IX
Nymphaea hybrid 'James Brydon'	carmine	VI - VIII
Nymphaea odorata 'Rosennymphe'	intense pink, light pink	VI - VIII

12 White and grey perennials

White is an indispensable flower colour. This neutral colour is in-between all other hues; it both separates and combines. Physically, the colour white is a mixture of complementary colours, such as blue with orange, violet with yellow, green with red. Thus, white is a pleasant junction between contrasting colours. With their maximum brightness, white perennials take the glow out of extremely bright flowers and make their neighbours appear darker.

Thanks to its brightness, white is the only colour that is recognisable at dawn and dusk. Silvery and grey-tomentose leaf varieties are also considered part of the colour white. Grey is merely a subdued continuation of the colour white. It reduces the colour contrasts.

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
Achillea ptarmica 'Boule de Neige'	white	VII - IX
Aconogonon speciosum 'Johanniswolke'	creme-white	VI - IX
Anaphalis triplinervis 'Sommerschnee'	milky white	VI - VII
Anemone Japonica hybrid 'Honorine Jobert'	pure white	VIII - IX
Anemone nemorosa	white, light pink on the outside	III - IV
Anemone sylvestris	white	IV - VI
Arabis caucasica 'Schneehaube'	white	IV - V
Arabis procurrans 'Glacier'	white	IV - V
Artemisia schmidtiana 'Nana'	grey-white	VII
Aruncus aethusifolius	milky white	V - VI
Aruncus dioicus	creme-white	VI - VII
Aster divaricatus	pale white	VIII - IX
Aster Dumosus hybrid 'Schneekissen'	white	IX - X
Astilbe arendsii 'Brautschleier'	white to creme-white	VII - VIII
Astrantia major	silvery white with pink shimmer	VI - VII
Campanula carpatica 'Weiße Clips'	pure white	VI - VII
Campanula persicifolia 'Grandiflora Alba'	pure white	VI - VII
Centranthus ruber 'Albus'	white	VI - IX
Cerastium tomentosum 'Silberteppich'	pale white	V - VI
Cimicifuga racemosa cordifolia	creme-white	VIII - IX
Cimicifuga ramosa 'Atropurpurea'	white with pink shimmer	IX
Cimicifuga simplex 'Brunette'	whitish pink	VIII - IX
Convallaria majalis	milky white	V
Delphinium belladonna 'Casa Blanca'	white	VI - VII/IX
Dianthus deltoides 'Alba'	white with pink motting	VI
Dicentra spectabilis 'Alba'	pure white	V - VI
Dryas suendermannii	cream-white to light yellow	V - VI
Echinacea purpurea 'Alba'	white	VII - VIII
Epimedium grandiflorum	white, with a touch of pink-violet	IV - V

Explanation of symbols: I - XII = flowering period month from January (= I) to December (= XII)

Genus/species/variety	Flower colour	Flowering time
Epimedium youngianum 'Niveum'	pale white	IV - V
Eupatorium rugosum 'Chocolate'	pure white	VII - IX
Filipendula ulmaria	cream-white	VI - X
Fragaria vesca semperflorens varieties	white	V - IX
Fragaria vesca vesca	white	IV - V
Galium odoratum	white	IV - V
Geranium catabrigiense 'Biokovo'	white with pink shimmer	VI - VII
Geranium clarkei 'Kashmir White'	white with brown-pink veins	VI - VII
Geranium macrorrhizum 'Spessart'	white with light pink	V - VI
Geranium macrorrhizum 'White Ness'	pure white	V - VII
Geranium renardii	grey-white with violet veins	VI - VII
Geranium phaeum 'Album'	pure white	V - VII
Geranium sylvaticum 'Album'	pure white	VI - VII
Helianthemum cultorum 'Snow Queen'	white	V - IX
Helleborus niger	milky white with a green shimmer	XII - II
Helleborus Orientalis hybrid 'White Spotted Lady'	white with red dots	II - IV
Hosta 'Royal Standard'	milky white	VII - VIII
Iberis sempervirens varieties	bright white	VI - VII
Leucanthemum vulgare 'Maikönigin'	milky white	V
Liatris spicata 'Floristan Weiß'	white	VII - IX
Lysimachia clethroides	white	VII - IX
Lychnis coronaria 'Alba'	white	VI - VII
Macleaya cordata	creme-white, brown shimmer	VII - VIII
Matricaria caucasica	white	V - VI
Nepeta faassenii 'Alba'	delicate white	V - VIII
Omphalodes verna 'Alba'	white	III - V
Ophiopogon planiscapus 'Niger'	white	VII - X
Paeonia lactiflora 'Immaculée'	pure white, creamy yellow in the centre	V - VI
Phlox paniculata 'Kirmesläндler'	white with pink bud	VIII
Phlox paniculata 'Nymphenburg'	white with ivory-white bud	VIII - IX
Phlox paniculata 'Pax'	pure white	VIII - IX
Phlox subulata 'White Delight'	pure white	IV - V
Physalis alkekengi franchetii	greenish cream-white	VI
Polygonatum multiflorum	greenish white	V - VI
Pulmonaria saccharata 'Sissinghurst White'	pure white	IV - V
Rodgersia aesculifolia	cream-white	VI - VII
Sagina subulata	white	VI - VII
Saxifraga urbium	white, reddish stamens	V - VI
Sedum album 'Coral Carpet'	white with pink shimmer	VI - VII
Sedum spurium 'Album Superbum'	white	VII - VIII
Thymus serpyllum 'Albus'	pure white	VI - VIII
Tiarella cordifolia	pale white with pink shimmer	V - VI
Viola sororia 'Albiflora'	white	V - VI

Grasses

Cortaderia selloana	silvery white	IX - X
Miscanthus sinensis varieties	silvery	IX - X
Stipa pulcherrima	silvery	V - VI

Aquatic plants

Alisma plantago	white to whitish pink	VI - IX
Nymphaea alba	milky white	VI - VIII
Sagittaria sagittifolia	white	VI - VIII
Stratiotes aloides	white	VI - VIII





13 Fragrant and aromatic perennials

A distinction is made between fragrance and aroma. Fragrances spread independently, whereas aromas are only created when plant parts are rubbed together. (See chart 14/Planning tips: Trees and shrubs/Fragrant and aromatic plants).

Genus/species/variety	Scent	Aroma
Achillea Filipendulina varieties		A
Achillea millefolium varieties		A
Achillea tomentosa 'Aurea'		A
Aconogonon speciosum 'Johanniswolke'	(F)	
Agastache Rugosa hybrid 'Black Adder'®	F	
Alchemilla mollis	f	
Alyssum montanum varieties	F	a
Anemone sylvestris	f	
Arabis caucasica varieties	F	A
Artemisia schmidtiana 'Nana'		(A)
Asarum europaeum		a
Aster divaricatus	f	
Aster dumosus	f	(A)
Aster novae-angliae		(A)
Astilbe arendsii	f	
Astrantia major		a
Aubrieta cultorum	f	
Azorella trifurcata	F	
Brunnera macrophylla	f	A
Calamintha nepeta nepeta	f	A
Centranthus ruber	f	
Cerastium tomentosum 'Silbertepich'	f	
Cimicifuga racemosa cordifolia	f	
Cimicifuga ramosa 'Atropurpurea'	f	
Cimicifuga simplex 'Brunette'	F	
Convallaria majalis	F	a
Eupatorium fistulosum varieties	f	
Euphorbia cyparissias	F	
Filipendula ulmaria	f	A
Galium odoratum	f	A
Geranium macrorrhizum varieties		(A)
Geranium magnificum		a
Hemerocallis cultorum	f	
Hosta species and varieties	f/F	
Iris barbata varieties	f/F	
Lamium orvala	F	
Lavandula angustifolia varieties	F	A
Lysimachia punctata	f	a
Malva moschata	F	
Monarda fistulosa varieties	F	A

Explanation of symbols:

- F = pleasant fragrance
- (F) = pungent, somewhat unpleasant scent (subjective)
- f = slightly fragrant (with one's nose directly in the flower)
- A = aromatic foliage
- (A) = very aromatic foliage
- a = slightly fragrant to aromatic foliage

Genus/species/variety	Scent	Aroma
Nepeta faassenii varieties		A(A)
Oenothera missouriensis	f	
Origanum species and varieties		A
Paeonia lactiflora (var.)	F	
Phlox divaricata 'Blue Moon'	F	
Phlox paniculata	F	
Phlox subulata	f	
Polemonium caeruleum	f	
Primula elatior	f	
Salvia nemorosa varieties		(A)
Santolina chamaecyparissus		a
Sedum telephium 'Herbstfreude'	f	
Tellima grandiflora	F	
Teucrium lucidrys		A
Thalictrum aquilegifolium	F	
Thymus species and varieties		A
Viola odorata 'Königin Charlotte'	F	

Aquatic plants

Nuphar lutea	f	
Nymphaeae cultorum	f	A

14 Poisonous perennials

This overview of „poisonous plants“ serves as an orientation. It is not and cannot be complete, as our knowledge of the ingredients is in no way sufficient.

See preliminary remarks on the list „Poisonous woody plants“ - chart 18

Genus/species/variety	Poisonous plant part	Degree of poison	Taste/ note
All species of Aconitum	whole plant	+++	sweetish to spicy-hot
Alisma plantago	whole plant	(+)	bitter, spicy-hot
	especially milky sap		
All species of Anemone	whole plant	+	unpleasant
All species of Aquilegia	whole plant	+	
Artemisia ludoviciana	whole plant	(+)	very bitter
Artemisia stelleriana	whole plant	(+)	very bitter
Asarum europaeum	whole plant	+	burning, numbing feeling
Caltha palustris	whole plant	+	spicy-hot
All species of Cimicifuga	whole plant	+	bitter
All species of Delphinium	whole plant	+++	
Dicentra spectabilis	roots	+	
All species of Digitalis	whole plant	+++	
Dryopteris filix-mas	young plants, roots	+	
All species of Epimedium	leaves	(+)	

Also see the preliminary remarks on the list “Poisonous plants“

Explanation of symbols:

- +++ = extremely poisonous, select with caution
- ++ = very poisonous
- +
- +
- (+) = slightly poisonous





Genus/species/variety	Poisonous plant part	Degree of poison	Taste/ note
Eupatorium fistulosum	whole plant	+	aromatic-bitter
All species of Euphorbia	milky sap	++	spicy, bitter, causes great swelling partly phytotoxic
Galium odoratum	whole plant	(+)	nice scent, causes headaches
All species of Helleborus	whole plant	+++	bitter and burning hot
All species of Iberis	seeds, leaves	+	bitter
Iris pseudacorus	rhizomes, leaves	+	burning hot
Lathyrus latifolius	seeds	+	
Lupinus polyphyllus	seeds	++	bitter
Macleaya cordata	milky sap	+	
Nuphar lutea	rhizomes, leaves	+	
All species of Nymphaea	whole plant	+	salty-bitter
All species of Paeonia	flowers, seeds	+	
Physalis alkekengi	whole plant	+	tangy-sour
Polygonatum multiflorum	berries	+	scratchy
All species of Pulsatilla	whole plant	+	
All species of Ranunculus	whole plant	+	burning
All species of Trollius	whole plant	+	
All species of Vinca	whole plant	+	

15 Perennials with autumn colours

There may not be as many species of perennials with spectacular autumn colours as there are among trees and shrubs, but some varieties do reveal their attractive sides in autumn with a surprising and very attractive display of autumn colours. Most, however, go out inconspicuously with grey-brown hues and wither unnoticed at some point. Also, some evergreen shrubs turn bronze, often with a metallic sheen, under the influence of low temperatures.

Finally, the perennials that draw attention with their attractive, geometric syncarpy long into winter should not be forgotten. With expert advice, you can select many perennials (cf. table "Evergreen perennials") for attractive autumn and winter beds.

Genus/species/variety	Autumn colours / Winter colours	Syncarpy
Achillea filipendulina varieties	yellow	long-stem umbels
Aconitum carmichaelii 'Arendsii'	yellow (often along with flowers!)	
Ajuga reptans 'Atropurpurea'	winter violet to bronze-red	
Aruncus aethusifolius	bright orange to brick-red	
Aruncus dioicus	strong yellow	towering syncarpy
Aster divaricatus	pale yellow	
Astilbe arendsii	yellow	stiff brown syncarpy
Astrantia major	yellowish	
Bergenia species and varieties	winter metallic red-brown	
Ceratostigma plumbaginoides	orange-red (along with flowers)	
Convallaria majalis	yellow	

Genus/species/variety	Autumn colours / Winter colours	Syncarpy
Coreopsis verticillata	green-yellow to bronze	
Epimedium perralderianum	winter bronze	
Epimedium versicolor 'Sulphureum'	reddish	
Euphorbia polychroma	yellow-orange	red stems
Filipendula ulmaria	yellowish	
Geranium macrorrhizum varieties	orange-yellow	
Geranium magnificum	orange	
Geranium renardii	light yellow	
Geranium sanguineum	brick to dark red	
Hemerocallis cultorum	yellow to yellow-green	
Heuchera micrantha 'Palace Purple'	blood-red	
Hosta species and varieties	bright golden yellow	
Lysimachia clethroides	intense orange-red	
Lysimachia punctata	yellowish	
Lythrum salicaria	bright blood-red	
Macleaya cordata	light yellow	loose syncarpy
Monarda fistulosa	yellow	stiff syncarpy
Paeonia lactiflora	yellowish orange, sometimes pink	
Polygonum affine varieties	bronze	
Pulsatilla vulgaris	yellow	silvery syncarpy
Rodgersia species	yellowish brown	
Sedum album 'Coral Carpet'	winter brick-red	
Sedum telephium 'Herbstfreude'	yellowish	brown-violet, umbels
Solidago sphacelata 'Golden Fleece'	yellow	silvery syncarpy
Tiarella cordifolia	winter brick-red	
Veronica peduncularis 'Georgia Blue'®	reddish-copper	
Verbascum olympicum		towering syncarpy
Waldsteinia geoides	yellowish	

Grasses

Calamagrostis acutiflora 'Karl Förster	yellow	persistent fruit spikes
Calamagrostis arundinacea brachytricha	yellow	
Carex montana	yellow to orange-brown	
Cortaderia selloana		flower panicles in autumn
Festuca mairei		flower stalks in autumn
Melica ciliata	yellow	
Miscanthus giganteus	yellowish orange	inflorescences silvery violet
Miscanthus sinensis varieties	yellow	silvery syncarpy
Molinia species	bright yellow	transparent fruit panicles
Panicum virgatum 'Rehbraun'	orange-red to dark red	transparent fruit panicles
Pennisetum alopecuroides	straw-yellow	

Ferns

Athyrium filix-femina	pale yellowish	
Dryopteris filix-mas	yellowish to brownish	
Matteuccia struthiopteris	yellowish	stiff, black-brown fruit fronds
Osmunda regalis	yellowish to yellow	
Polystichum setiferum varieties	yellowish to reddish	

Aquatic plants

Phragmites australis	like straw	silvery fruit panicles
Typha angustifolia		red-brown syncarpy





16 Evergreen perennials

Like trees and shrubs, perennials also have evergreen and nearly evergreen forms. Most perennials in our climatic zone tend to be nearly evergreen, i.e. the foliage stays green through winter and gradually dies during shooting in early spring. Evergreen perennials often originate from snowy, very mild regions where they either live through the winter with their green foliage covered by plentiful snow or are hardly damaged by frost. Therefore, these perennials should be covered with twigs and foliage at the beginning of the cold season, especially where little snow generally falls in winter. Even when such perennials were damaged, they regenerate from the root stock unless winter was extreme.

Genus/species/variety	Foliage
<i>Acaena buchananii</i>	evergreen
<i>Achillea tomentosa</i> 'Aurea'	nearly evergreen
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> and varieties	nearly evergreen
<i>Alyssum saxatile</i> 'Compactum'	nearly evergreen
<i>Antennaria dioica</i> 'Rubra'	nearly evergreen
<i>Arabis cuacastica</i> varieties	nearly evergreen
<i>Arabis procurrens</i> 'Glacier'	nearly evergreen
<i>Asarum europaeum</i>	evergreen
<i>Aubrieta cultorum</i> varieties	(nearly) evergreen
<i>Azorella trifurcata</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Bergenia</i> species and varieties	(nearly) evergreen
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> 'Silberteppich'	(nearly) evergreen
<i>Dianthus carthusianorum</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Dryas suendermannii</i>	(nearly) evergreen
<i>Epimedium perralderianum</i> 'Frohleiter'	nearly evergreen
<i>Epimedium warleyense</i> 'Orangekönigin'	nearly evergreen
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	evergreen
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> semperflorens varieties	nearly evergreen
<i>Galium odoratum</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Geranium endressii</i>	somewhat evergreen
<i>Helianthemum cultorumum</i>	(nearly) evergreen
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	evergreen
<i>Helleborus niger</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Heuchera Micrantha</i> hybrids	nearly evergreen
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i> varieties	evergreen
<i>Iris barbata</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Kniphofia</i> hybrid	nearly evergreen
<i>Lamiastrum galeobdolon</i> 'Florentinum'	nearly evergreen
<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	somewhat evergreen
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	evergreen
<i>Liriope muscari</i> varieties	winter- to evergreen
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> 'Alba'	nearly evergreen
<i>Matricaria caucasica</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Nepeta faassenii</i>	somewhat evergreen
<i>Ophiopogon planiscapus</i> 'Niger'	evergreen
<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>	evergreen
<i>Phlomis russeiana</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Phuopsis stylosa</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Sagina subulata</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	winter- to evergreen

Genus/species/variety	Foliage
<i>Saxifraga urbium</i>	(nearly) evergreen
<i>Saxifraga urbium</i> 'Elliott'	(nearly) evergreen
<i>Sedum acre</i>	evergreen
<i>Sedum album</i>	evergreen
<i>Sedum hybridum</i> 'Immergrünchen'	(nearly) evergreen
<i>Sedum spurium</i> 'Album Superbum'	shoots nearly evergreen
<i>Stachys byzantine</i> in Sorten	nearly evergreen
<i>Teucrium lucidrys</i>	evergreen
<i>Thymus praecox</i> pseudolanuginosus	evergreen
<i>Veronica peduncularis</i> 'Georgia Blue' [®]	nearly evergreen
<i>Veronica spicata</i> incana	nearly evergreen
<i>Waldsteinia ternata</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Vinca</i> species and varieties	evergreen

Grasses

<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Carex caryophyllea</i> varieties	nearly evergreen
<i>Carex conica</i> 'Snowline' [®]	nearly evergreen
<i>Carex foliosissima</i> varieties	evergreen
<i>Carex grayi</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Carex morrowii</i> 'Variegata'	evergreen
<i>Carex pendula</i>	evergreen
<i>Carex plantaginea</i>	evergreen
<i>Carex sylvatica</i>	evergreen
<i>Carex umbrosa</i>	evergreen
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	evergreen
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Festuca cinerea</i>	evergreen
<i>Festuca gautieri</i> varieties	winter- to evergreen
<i>Festuca mairei</i>	usually nearly evergreen
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	(nearly) evergreen
<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	evergreen
<i>Koeleria glauca</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Leymus arenarius</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Luzula sylvatica</i> varieties	evergreen
<i>Sesleria autumnalis</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Sesleria heufleriana</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Stipa gigantea</i>	nearly evergreen

Ferns

<i>Blechnum spicant</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Dryopteris erythrosora</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Phyllitis scolopendrium</i>	evergreen
<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	nearly evergreen
<i>Polystichum setiferum</i>	usually nearly evergreen





17 Colourful perennials

Colourful perennials are indispensable for special effects. On the one hand, they can support the flower colour in monochrome gardens, above all because the flowering period is always shorter than the leaf colours; on the other, contrasts can be enhanced. For instance, dark areas can be lightened with yellow, white or silver-leaf perennials, or light areas can be toned down with red or brown-leaf plants.

Genus/species/variety	Colour
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Blue to blue-green foliage

<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	silvery blue
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	blue-green
<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> 'Elegans'	steel blue
<i>Hosta sieboldiana</i> 'Francess Williams'	grey-blue with yellow edge
<i>Hosta tardiflora</i> hybrid 'Halcyon'	intense pale blue
<i>Hypericum polyphyllum</i>	grey-blue
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> 'Alba'	silvery grey-green, tomentose
<i>Macleaya cordata</i>	blue-green to steel-blue
<i>Sedum telephium</i> 'Herbstfreude'	pale blue to blue-green
<i>Stachys byzantina</i> 'Big Ears'®	silvery grey-green, tomentose
<i>Thymus praecox pseudolanuginosus</i>	grey leaves, woolly

Grasses

<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	blue-green
<i>Carex foliosissima</i> varieties	white yellow
<i>Festuca cinerea</i>	blue to grey-blue
<i>Festuca cinerea</i> 'Elijah Blue'	intense steel-blue
<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	steel-blue
<i>Koeleria glauca</i>	grey-blue-green
<i>Leymus arenarius</i>	silvery-blue-green
<i>Sesleria caerulea</i>	grey-blue
<i>Stipa tenuissima</i>	grey-green

Yellow foliage

<i>Hosta fortunei</i> 'Aureo-marginata'	green leaves with yellow margin
<i>Hosta</i> hybrid 'Sum and Substance'	shoots bright yellow, then citrus yellow to yellowish

Grasses

<i>Scirpus tabernaemontanii</i>	green stalk with yellow crossways stripes
<i>Hakonechloa macra</i> 'Aureola'	yellow-green stripes

Red and brown foliage

<i>Acaena microphylla</i>	metallic bronze-red
<i>Acaena microphylla</i> 'Kupfertepich'	bronze-red, fruits brick-red
<i>Ajuga reptans</i> 'Atropurpurea'	shoots crimson-red, then red-brown
<i>Aruncus aethusifolius</i>	orange-red in autumn
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	brick-red in autumn
<i>Cimicifuga ramosa</i> 'Atropurpurea'	shoots dark red, later bronze red
<i>Cimicifuga simplex</i> 'Brunette'	shoots dark red, later black-purple
<i>Eupatorium rugosum</i> 'Chocolate'	reddish brown to chocolate brown
<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i> varieties	reddish brown, in winter matte crimson
<i>Geranium macrorrhizum</i> varieties	brick-red in autumn

Genus/species/variety	Colour
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<i>Geranium magnificum</i>	brick-red in autumn
<i>Sedum telephium</i> 'Matrona'	brown
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i> 'Palace Purple'	black-red
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i> hybrid 'Obsidian'	deep dark red, non fading
<i>Heuchera micrantha</i> hybrid 'Plum Pudding'	plum, with silvery highlights
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	brick to blood-red in autumn
<i>Ophiopogon planiscapus</i> 'Niger'	dark- to black-green
<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> varieties	shoots dark red
<i>Sedum album</i> 'Coral Carpet'	brick to coral red
<i>Sedum hybridum</i> 'Immergrünchen'	leaves brick-red in winter
<i>Sedum spurium</i> 'Fuldaglut'	bronze-red
<i>Sedum telephium</i> 'Matrona'	brown
<i>Viola labradorica</i>	reddish

Grasses

<i>Carex conica</i> 'Snowline'®	dark green with striking white edge
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> 'Red Baron'	red-green
<i>Panicum virgatum</i> varieties	early red autumn colouring

White, silvery and silvery grey foliage

<i>Achillea</i> species	shoots silvery, then grey-green
<i>Alyssum montanum</i> 'Berggold'	silvery to grey-green
<i>Alyssum saxatile</i> 'Compactum'	silvery tomentose, then light grey
<i>Anaphalis triplinervis</i> 'Sommerschnee'	silvery white, then pale grey
<i>Antennaria dioica</i> 'Rubra'	silvery, then grey-green
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> 'Silver Queen'	bright silvery white, then grey
<i>Artemisia schmidtiana</i> 'Nana'	silky silvery grey
<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i>	bright silvery grey
<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i> 'Jack Frost'®	silverywhite, variegated
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i> 'Silberteppich'	bright silvery, then grey-white
<i>Geranium renardii</i>	velvety grey, then grey-green
<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i> 'Schneeflocke'	grey to grey-green
<i>Helianthemum cultorum</i> 'Snow Queen'	silvery grey
<i>Hosta crispula</i>	green leaves with white margin
<i>Lamium galeobdolon</i> 'Florentinum'	pale green, silvery spots
<i>Lamium maculatum</i> species	slender to large white spots
<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> species	silvery grey when shooting, grey
<i>Nepeta faassenii</i> and species	pale grey to grey-green
<i>Potentilla aurea</i>	leaf green on top, silvery underneath
<i>Pulmonaria saccharata</i> varieties	leaves with pale white spots
<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	grey, silvery syncarpy
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	silvery grey
<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	velvety silver
<i>Verbascum olympicum</i>	velvety silver
<i>Veronica spicata</i> incana	flourish white, then silvery grey





18 Rampant perennials

Unlike perennials that form clumps and cushions, rampant perennials do not have clearly defined habits. They either form loose thickets or large crops that spread as far the situation allows. If such plants are put in cultivated beds, they must be reduced regularly; sometimes rhizome barriers are useful. The rampant perennials are, however, excellent for creating greenery safely and quickly. The indigenous species are used in particular for biological engineering purposes. These species are also good for wild gardens.

Genus/species/variety	Means of propagation
Acaena buchananii	runners, layers
Acaena microphylla	runners, layers
Achillea ptarmica 'Boule de Neige'	runners
Ajuga reptans varieties	layers
Anemone sylvestris	runners
Aquilegia vulgaris	seed
Aruncus dioicus	seed
Aster divaricatus	runners
Astilbe chinensis taquetii 'Purpurlanze'	runners
Astrantia major	seed
Brunnera macrophylla	seed
Buglossoides purpurocaerulea	layers
Campanula cochlearifolia 'Bavaria Blue'	short runners, sowing
Campanula poscharskyana 'Blauranke'	seed
Campanula rotundifolia 'Olympica'	runners
Centaurea montana	runners
Centranthus ruber	seed
Cerastium tomentosum 'Silberteppich'	runners, layers
Chrysogonum virginianum	layers
Chelone obliqua	runners
Convallaria majalis	runners
Corydalis lutea	seed
Filipendula ulmaria	runners, seed
Fragaria vesca semperflorens varieties	runners
Geranium nodosum	runners
Geranium phaeum	runners
Geranium sanguineum	runners, layers, seed
Lamiastrum galeobdolon 'Florentinum'	layers
Liriope muscari varieties	seed
Lysimachia clethroides	runners
Lysimachia punctata	runners, seed
Lythrum salicaria	seed
Malva moschata	seed
Nepeta faassenii	seed
Omphalodes verna	layers
Polygonum affine 'Darjeeling Red'	layers
Sedum spurium 'Album Superbum'	layers
Stachys byzantina	layers
Symphytum azureum	runners, seed
Symphytum grandiflorum	runners, layers
Tellima grandiflora	seed
Viola odorata 'Königin Charlotte'	runners

Genus/species/variety	Means of propagation
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Grasses

Ammophila arenaria	runners
Carex pendula	seed
Leymus arenarius	runners
Luzula sylvatica	runners
Melica ciliata	seed
Stipa tenuissima	seed

Ferns

Athyrium filix-femina	seed
Dryopteris filix-mas	seed
Matteuccia struthiopteris	runners

Aquatic plants

Alisma plantago	runners, seed
Butomus umbellatus	runners
Iris pseudacorus	runners
Nuphar lutea	runners, layers
Nymphaea alba	runners
Phragmites australis	runners
Ranunculus lingua	runners
Sagittaria sagittifolia	runners
Stratiotes aloides	layers
Typha angustifolia	runners

