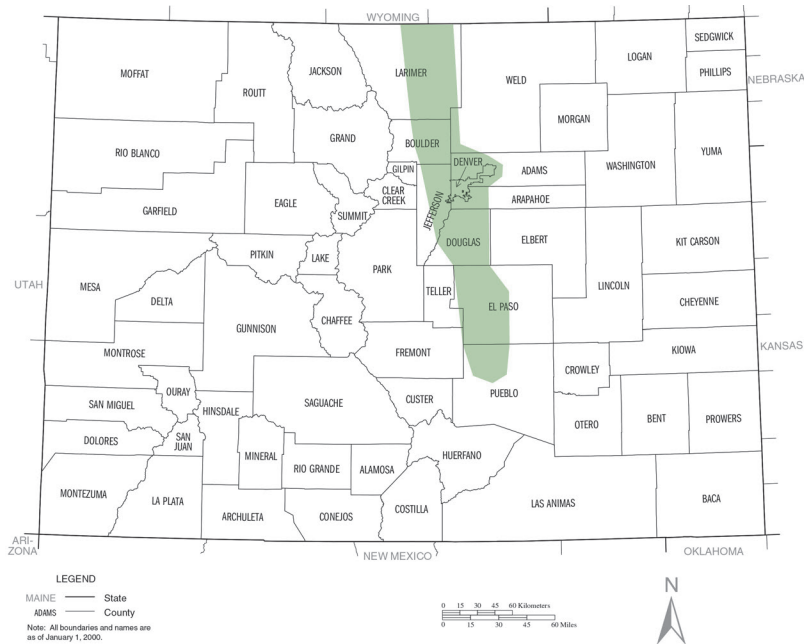




Low-Water Native Plants for Colorado Gardens: *Front Range & Foothills*

Published by the Colorado Native Plant Society

Front Range and Foothills Region



This range map is approximate. Please be familiar with your area to know which booklet is most appropriate for your landscape.

The Colorado native plant gardening guides cover these 5 regions:

Plains/Prairie

Front Range/Foothills

Southeastern Colorado

Mountains above 7,500 feet

Lower Elevation Western Slope

This publication was written by the Colorado Native Plant Society Gardening Guide Committee: Irene Shonle, Director, CSU Extension, Gilpin County; Nick Daniel, Horticulturist, Denver Botanic Gardens; Deryn Davidson, Horticulture Agent, CSU Extension, Boulder County; Susan Crick, Front Range Chapter, Wild Ones; Jim Tolstrup, Executive Director, High Plains Environmental Center (HPEC); Jan Loechell Turner, Colorado Native Plant Society (CoNPS); Amy Yarger, Director of Horticulture, Butterfly Pavilion. Scientific names are from the *Flora of North America*.

Photo credits: Gardening Guide Committee members, LBJ or otherwise listed.
 Map: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Front Cover: Turner yard, Photo by Jan L Turner Back Cover: Scarlet Glabemallow, Photo by Rick Brune.



Garden at the Schultz Residence in Fort Collins. Colors and textures create an eye-catching combination in the Schultz's garden. In the left foreground, the purple flowers of desert four o'clock (*Mirabilis multiflora*) are abundant and beautiful, opening in the afternoon. Each plant can spread to cover a large area (4' x 4') and can drape over terraces. Showy orange butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) attracts a collection of bees and butterflies (and humans!) and can serve as a host plant for larvae of Monarch butterflies. The soft, blue-grey leaves of prairie sage (*Artemisia ludoviciana*) form the perfect backdrop for the butterfly milkweed. Photo by Jim Tolstrup.

Introduction

This is one in a series of regional native planting guides that are a collaboration of the Colorado Native Plant Society, CSU Extension Native Plant Master® Program, Front Range Wild Ones, the High Plains Environmental Center, Butterfly Pavilion and the Denver Botanic Gardens.

Many people have an interest in landscaping with native plants, and the purpose of this booklet is to help people make the most successful choices. We have divided the state into 5 different regions that reflect different growing conditions and life zones. These are: the plains/prairie, southeastern Colorado, the Front Range/foothills, the mountains above 7,500', and lower elevation Western Slope. Find the area that most closely resembles your proposed garden site for the best gardening recommendations.

Why Native?

There are many benefits to using Colorado native plants for home and commercial landscapes. They are naturally adapted to Colorado's climates, soils and environmental conditions. This means that by choosing native plants gardeners can work with nature, rather than trying to grow plants that are not suited to our local conditions and may prove to be difficult to work with.

When correctly sited, natives make ideal plants for a sustainable landscape. Native species require less external inputs such as water and fertilizer, and are more resistant to pests and disease when the planting site mimics the plant's native habitat. Landscape water use accounts for about 55 percent of the residential water used across the state of Colorado, most of which is used on turf. Planting less-thirsty natives has the potential to lessen the burden on our water systems.

Another great reason to go native is to restore habitat. Rapid urbanization in the state is reducing biodiversity (the number of different species found in a given area) as habitat is removed for building and road construction. Research has shown that landscaping with natives on a large, or small scale, helps maintain biodiversity that otherwise would be lost to development. Thousands or millions of gardens planted with natives, even in urban areas can add food, shelter and other important resources for wildlife, including mammals, birds and native pollinators.

Growing native plants does not exclude using adapted non-native plants. There are many non-native plants that are adapted to Colorado's climate and can be used in a native landscape as long as moisture, light and soil requirements are similar. Even if a site has a non-native landscape that requires additional inputs (such as an irrigated landscape on the plains), dry-land native plants can be used in non-irrigated pockets within the non-native landscape. These native "pocket gardens" can be located in areas such as median strips and next to hardscapes that are difficult to irrigate. Note that in years with less than normal rainfall, non-irrigated landscapes may suffer in appearance without supplemental water.

Gardening with native plants also prevents the introduction and spread of noxious weeds. Many noxious weeds were intentionally introduced as garden plants that belatedly were found to escape the confines of the garden and crowd out native plants.

Some communities regulate landscape appearance or the type of plants which may be used. Before initiating any new landscape design, check with local municipalities and/or homeowners' associations, to discover any regulations that may affect your design.



The Turner's yard: A berm with native plants is interesting and colorful. Plains yucca (*Yucca glauca*) on the right is in bloom. Behind the yuccas, higher on the berm are tall blooming stalks of orange littleleaf globemallow (*Sphaeralcea parviflora*). In the lower left is blue flax, that will shed its petals in the afternoon, harebells, and chimingbells (*Mertensia lanceolata*). The bright yellow flowers of little sunflower (*Helianthus pumilis*) are in front of the yucca. Photo by Jan Turner.

Finally, using native plants in landscapes helps provide a special sense of place, celebrating Colorado's uniqueness and beauty, rather than a generic landscape. A garden with native plants feels more harmonious with its surroundings, than a landscape transplanted from another locale.

Native Plant Gardening in Colorado's Front Range and Foothills

The Front Range and foothills region of Colorado is the area east of the Continental Divide and west of the prairies and plains (see map). It is an area with a high diversity of plant life and growing conditions. Running north-south, it includes the cities of Fort Collins, Greeley, Loveland, Longmont, Boulder, Golden, Denver and its suburbs. Castle

Rock, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Cañon City will be included in the Southeastern Colorado guide.

The Front Range and foothills include everything from forests and rocky hillsides, to riverbeds, marsh wetlands and short grass prairie. With the wide range of growing conditions and native plants available, depending on where you live, you may be able to represent several vegetative communities within your garden successfully.

The proximity to the Rocky Mountains gives the Front Range and foothills a complex climate. This area can experience high winds, localized heavy rains, high snowfall and/or long periods of drought. It receives less precipitation than the mountains to the west and maintains relatively low humidity.

Soils range from well-drained and rocky with little organic matter, to sticky, heavy clay. It is important to determine what type of soil you have before you begin selecting plants.

There is a great deal of wildlife within this area. Even urban and suburban areas can be home for a variety of songbirds, bees and butterflies. Gardeners in these areas may have to take measures to repel rabbits or squirrels. Areas closer to the foothills may have to protect their plantings from deer or elk.

Culture and Maintenance

Soils

Colorado soils, on average, are fairly low in organic matter and high in pH (alkaline). The good news is that native plants usually can be successfully grown in unamended soils. This is because natives do not require nutrient rich, high organic content soil, and can often become overgrown or short lived in such soils. Many native plants, especially those from prairies or the Front Range, will thrive in clay soils. However, some native plants require well-drained soils. To amend clay soils, add 10 percent compost and 15 percent small aggregate (i.e., pea gravel) by volume to clay/clay loam and incorporate into the root zone. Creating a small berm and planting on the top can also be helpful to improve drainage. To amend excessively well-drained sandy or rocky soils, add 3 percent compost by volume. It may be beneficial to test the soil before planting, especially on a larger project. Soil testing kits are available at your local CSU Extension office.

Maintenance

Native plants often do not need much maintenance; just the usual pruning of dead or diseased material, and cutting back perennials in the spring. Leaving seed heads on the plants in the fall will not only provide a feast for birds, and protect caterpillar eggs and chrysalises, but will increase plant hardiness and winter interest. Native plants typically do not require fertilizer. Some tasks, such as weeding and deadheading, require the same time investment for native plant gardens as for gardens with non-natives.

Watering

Plants will need to be watered for at least the first season, with the most critical time being the first three weeks after planting. Once they are established, water can be cut back gradually. After establishment, some natives can be taken off irrigation completely. Place plants that have higher water needs nearer the house or other highly used areas. These plants can also be planted in swales (lower areas), or near downspouts for passive water harvesting.

Limiting/reclaiming turf areas

Although grass lawns are popular, they generally use more resources like water, fertilizers, pesticides, and maintenance (mowing) than a landscape of native plants. Lawns also provide no habitat for pollinators and birds. Native landscapes, on the other hand, are less resource intensive, provide habitat and provide more interest and color. Consider either limiting grass lawns to play, pet, or entertaining areas, or replacing lawns altogether if these spaces are not needed.

To reclaim a space formerly devoted to a lawn, spend some time eradicating all grasses and weeds. Grass is easier to kill when it is green and actively growing in the spring or fall. There are a few options for this. One is to use a glyphosate-based herbicide, another is to cut out all the sod, and a third is to solarize the area. Solarization works best in the heat of the summer in full-sun areas.

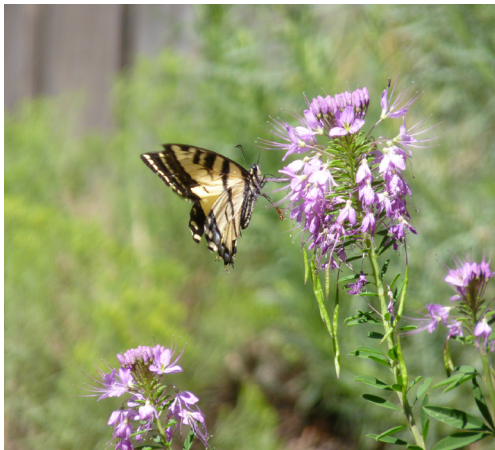


This lawn is being smothered by layers of newspapers covered with several inches of mulch (created from a dead tree that was ground up). Photo by Jan Turner

Mow the area and remove the clippings, water, place clear plastic on top (burying the edges with soil) and leave it for 4-6 weeks. A final option is to sheet mulch. Cover the area with sheets of cardboard or 12 layers of newspapers. Overlap these materials at least 6 inches so no light penetrates and wet them down to keep them in place. Place 1 inch of compost on top of the barrier layer. Add at least 6 inches more of mulch or compost (grass clippings, straw or leaves) and leave 4-6 weeks. Make sure that all of the grass is smothered because any grass that remains will be difficult to remove if it grows around your new plants.

Wildlife and Pollinators

Providing habitat for songbirds and pollinators is one of the great pleasures of gardening with native plants. To maximize habitat for pollinators, plant a diversity of plants, and aim to provide the longest possible season of bloom.



Butterfly on Rocky Mountain bee plant (*Cleome serrulata*). Photo by Jan Turner.

Many plants will provide nectar for adult insects, but consider the larval stage in planting too. Most native insects have specialized relationships with native plants, and require specific plants to grow from egg to adult. As an example, many butterflies will sip nectar from non-natives, but the eggs need to be laid on specific plants or the caterpillars won't recognize the plant as food. Purchase pesticide-free plants. There

has been recent concern that neonicotinoids are harmful to bees, so look for neonic-free plants.

Birds use native plants for food and shelter, but insects are an overlooked and crucial part of many bird's diets. Far more insects will develop on native plants than exotics, providing food for birds during the critical nesting season. Consider planting a 'thicket' of berry-producing shrubs. If planted in the direction of the prevailing wind, this thicket can also provide a space of calm air for butterflies.

Inventory Your Yard & Microclimates

For the best garden, spend some time in the planning stage. Identify where you would like to create a new bed, or replant an existing one. Inventory the areas in your yard for sun and shade, and for areas where moisture accumulates. Consider what areas have easiest access from the house, and if there are views you would like to enhance or block. All of these factors create what are known as *microclimates* or small, but potentially significant changes in the immediate environment that will affect your plants. Knowing these ahead of time will help you make the most of your site and can guide your plant choices.



Despite its name, swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*) does well in dry spots in Jim and Dorothy Borland's yard. The beautiful heads of rose and whitish flowers attract pollinators including Monarchs and other butterflies. It is worth using a hand lens to look at the flower structure. Photo by Jim Borland.

Design for Low Maintenance

Native plants can be used to accomplish just about any design style you're looking for using the elements and principles of good design: color, texture, balance, unity, variety, rhythm, line, form, scale. They can be used for anything from formal designs to, the more informal, naturalistic plantings that most people think of when they think native.

Choose species based on the soil, light and water conditions of your site and for the size, shape, texture, and color desired. For a more natural, successful and easily maintained landscape, group species that grow together naturally and have the same cultural requirements. This will improve plant health and appearance and will minimize maintenance.

South-facing areas with reflected heat will do best with dryland or desert plants. North-facing areas are cooler, moister and shadier, and will do better with forest-edge type plants. West-facing areas are more similar to south-facing, even if they only get a half day of sun, so this

is a good spot for dryland, prairie, or chaparral plants. The east-facing side is usually the most benign, and can grow a wide variety of plants.

Plants that have higher water needs should be placed near the house for easier watering, or near downspouts or in low-lying areas where they will get extra water.

Be vigilant with weeding, especially in the first few years of planting so they don't take over the desirable vegetation. Plant thickly enough that the plants become a living mulch.

Suggested Reading

*Items available from the CoNPS Store at the time this booklet was published are marked with an asterisk. Others may be out-of-print and can be obtained from Amazon or the public library.

Brune*, Rick. 1991. *The Prairie Garden*. Colorado Native Plant Society.

Busco*, Janice and Nancy Morin. 2010. *Native Plants for High Elevation Western Gardens*. Fulcrum Publishing.

Dorn*, Robert and Jane Dorn. 2007. *Growing Native Plants of the Rocky Mountain Area*. Lulu.

Ellefson, Connie and David Winger. 2013. *Xeriscape Colorado*. Westcliffe. "Gardening with Native Plants." 2016. Colorado Native Plant Society. <https://conps.org/gardening-with-native-plants/>

Hayes*, Rhona Fleming. 2015. *Pollinator Friendly Gardening: Gardening for Bees, Butterflies and Other Pollinators*. Voyageur Press.

Nold, Robert. 2008. *High and Dry: Gardening with Cold-Hardy Dryland Plants*. Timber Press.

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Tallamy*, Douglas. 2009. *Bringing Nature Home*. Timber Press.

Xerces Society*. 2011. *Attracting Native Pollinators*. Storey

Plant List

The plants for each of these guides were selected by experienced gardeners, with further input from members of the Colorado Native Plant Society. We aimed to choose plants that would be relatively easy to find in nurseries and seed catalogs. The scientific names are from Jennifer Ackerfield's *Flora of Colorado* (Britt Press, 2015); synonyms are in parentheses. For a listing of nurseries and seed companies that carry native plants, look for the "Native Plant Vendors" list on the Colorado Native Plant Society (CoNPS) website at [\[with-native-plants/\]\(#\) or consider attending the native plant sales held by CoNPS. When you go to a nursery, be sure to have the scientific name with you to make sure you are purchasing the correct species. Don't forget to ask for pesticide-free plants so pollinators won't be harmed.](http://conps.org/gardening-</p></div><div data-bbox=)

Colorado Native Plant Society Mission Statement

The Colorado Native Plant Society is dedicated to furthering the knowledge, appreciation and conservation of native plants and habitats of Colorado through education, stewardship and advocacy.

Visit CoNPS website at <http://www.conps.org>



Key to Chart

The chart on the following pages contains a list of plants, listed alphabetically by scientific name (column 2 of the chart), that are native to Colorado and do well in Front Range gardens. The scientific names are from *Flora of Colorado* by Jennifer Ackerfield. An asterisk indicates that the plant occurs naturally in the southern-most part of the Front Range but will also do well in gardens in the Metro-Denver area. Not all plants illustrated in this guide are listed in the chart, but the scientific names are given so you can find them in a nursery. If you have questions, contact CoNPS or one of the other organizations that collaborated to produce this guide.

frt/birds,wl = fruit for birds and wildlife

hp = host plant

hp/hm = host plant for hawk moth

np/bee,btf = nectar and pollen for bees and butterflies

np/bee,btf,o = nectar and pollen for bees, butterflies, and other pollinators

n/hb = nectar for hummingbirds

n/hm=nectar for hawkmoths

p/bees = pollen for bees

ss/birds = seeds and shelter for birds

s/birds = seeds for birds

Bloom Time:

spring = SP

summer = S

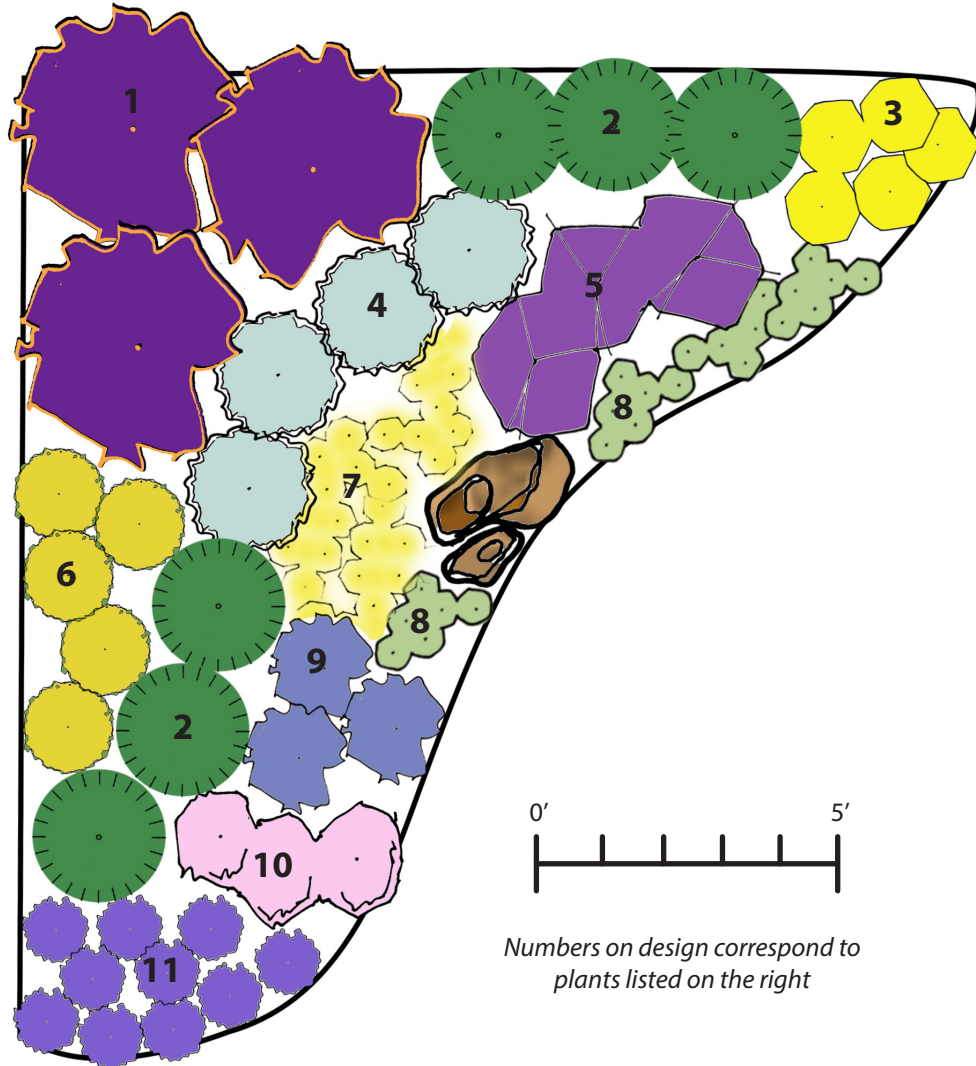
fall = F

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Size		Water	Exposure	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Wildlife Value
GROUNDCOVERS								
Pussytoes (perennial)	<i>Antennaria parvifolia</i>	2" x 6"		low-med	sun/part shade	cream/pink	SP-S	np/bee, btf
Wine Cups (perennial)	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	4"x10"		low-med	sun	magenta	SP-S	np/bee, btf
Spreading Daisy (perennial)	<i>Erigeron divergens</i>	2" x 16"		low	sun	white	SP-S	np/bee, btf
Sulphur Flower (perennial)	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	10" x 12"		low	sun/part shade	yellow	S	np/btfl
Creeping Mahonia (shrub)	<i>Berberis repens</i> (<i>Mahonia repens</i>)	12" x 12"		med.	sun/part shade	yellow	SP	np/bee, btf
Gro-Low Fragrant Sumac (shrub)	<i>Rhus trilobata</i> 'Gro-Low' (<i>R. aromatica</i> 'Gro-Low')	4' x 3'		low	sun	yellow	SP	ss/birds
PERENNIALS								
Common Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> (<i>A.lanatum</i>)	18" x 18"		low-med	sun/part shade	white	S	np/bee, btf
Fringed Sage	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	12" x 18"		low	sun	gray-green lvs.	S	p/bee; s/birds
Prairie Sage	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	18" x 18"		low	sun	gray-green lvs.	S	p/bee; s/birds
Showy Milkweed	<i>Asclepias speciosa</i>	30" x 12"		med	sun	pink	S	np/bee, btf; hp-monarch larva
Butterfly Milkweed*	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	18" x 18"		low	sun	orange	S	np/bee, btf, o; hp-monarch larva
Chocolate Flower*	<i>Berlandiera lyrata</i>	18" x 18"		low	sun	yellow	S	np/bee, btf
Harebells	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	12" x 6"		low	sun/part shade	blue	S	np/bee, btf
Purple Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	24" x 18"		low	sun	purple	S	np/bee, btf
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	12" x 12"		medium	sun	yellow & red	S-F	np/bee, btf
Bush Sunflower	<i>Helianthus pumilus</i>	20" x 18"		low	sun	yellow	S-F	np/bee, btf; s/birds
Gayfeather	<i>Liatris punctata</i>	24" x 12"		low	sun	pink/purple	S-F	np/bee, btf
Blue Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	18" x 12"		low	sun/part shade	blue	SP-S	np/bee, btf, o
Star Flower/Blazing-Star	<i>Mentzelia decapetala</i>	28" x 18"		low	sun	white	S	np/moths
Desert Four O'Clock*	<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i>	18" x 48"		low	sun/part shade	magenta	S	n/hm; n/hb
Bee Balm/Horsemint	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	24" x 24"		low-med	sun/part shade	pink/lav	S	np/bee, btf; n/hb
White-tufted Evening-Primrose	<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	6" x 12"		low	sun	white	S	n/hm; hp/hm
Howard's Evening-Primrose	<i>Oenothera howardii</i>	6" x 12"		low	sun	yellow	S	n/bee, moths
Side-bells Penstemon	<i>Penstemon secundiflorus</i>	20" x 12"		low	sun	lav/pink	SP-S	np/bee, btf; n/hb
Rocky Mountain Penstemon	<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	30" x 24"		low	sun/part shade	blue/purple	S	np/bee, btf; n/hb
Blue Mist Penstemon	<i>Penstemon virens</i>	12" x 12"		low	sun/part shade	blue/purple	SP-S	np/bee, btf; n/hb
Prairie Coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	18" x 12"		low	sun	yellow	S-F	np/bee, btf; s/birds
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	24" x 7"		low	sun/part shade	yellow	S	np/bee, btf; s/birds
Pitcher Sage	<i>Salvia azurea</i>	36" x 36"		low	sun/part shade	blue/purple	S	n/hb, btf
Canada Goldenrod	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	30" x 18"		medium	sun	yellow	S	np/bee, btf
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	10" x 10"		low	sun	red/orange	S	np/bee

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Size		Water	Exposure	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Wildlife Value
CACTI & SUCCULENTS								
Yellow Nipple Cactus	<i>Coryphantha (Escobaria) missouriensis</i>	4" x 4"		low	sun	yellow	S	np/bee, fruit
Pink Nipple Cactus	<i>Coryphantha (E.) vivipara</i>	4" x 4"		low	sun	pink	S	np/bee, green fruit
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia macrorhiza</i>	5" x 18"		low	sun	yellow/apricot	S	np/bee, red fruit
Plains Yucca	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	2' x 2'		low	sun	cream	S	hp- pronuba moth
GRASSES								
Indian Rice Grass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	24" x 12"		low	sun	lacy tan inflr.	S	s/birds; hp-skipper
Side-Oats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	24" x 12"		low	sun	green	S	s/birds
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	18" x 12"		low	sun	green	S	s/birds
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	24" x 18"		low	sun	bluish foliage	S	s/birds; hp/skipper
SHRUBS								
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	12' x 6'		low-med	sun/part shade	white	SP	frt/birds, wl
Silvery Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	4' x 3'		low	sun/part shade	purple	S	np/bee
Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	5' x 4'		low	sun/part shade	cream	SP	ss/birds, deer browse
Rubber Rabbitbrush	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> (<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i>)	4' x 3'		low	sun	yellow	F	ss/birds; np/bee, btf, o
Apache Plume*	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	5' x 5'		low	sun/part shade	white/pinkish	S	np/bee
Western Sandcherry	<i>Prunus besseyi</i>	4' x 4'		low	sun	white	SP	np/bee; frt/birds
Golden Currant	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	5' x 4'		medium	sun	yellow	SP	n/hb; frt/birds, wl
Wax Currant	<i>Ribes cereum</i>	4' x 3'		low	sun	pink/cream	SP	frt/birds, wl
Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	6' x 4'		low-med	sun/part shade	green/yellow	S	ss/birds
Skunkbush Sumac	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	4' x 3'		low	sun	yellow	SP	ss/birds
Western Wild Rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	3' x 4'		low-med	sun/part shade	pink	SP-S	np/bee; frt/birds
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos occidentalis</i>	4' x 4'		low-med	sun/part shade	pink	S	np/bee, btf; frt/birds
TREES								
Rocky Mountain Maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	20' x 12'		med	sun	inconspicuous	SP	ss/birds
Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	15' x 8'		low	sun	inconspicuous	S	ss/birds
Piñon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	25' x 15'		low	sun	inconspicuous	S	ss/birds
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	70' x 30'		low	sun	inconspicuous	S	ss/birds, wl
Gambel Oak	<i>Quercus gambelii</i>	25' x 12'		low	sun/part shade	inconspicuous		acorns/birds, wl; hp/CO hairstreak btf

Landscape Design #1

This landscape design, which is 15' x15' and approximately 22' diagonally, fits nicely into the corner of a yard. The leadplants serve as the tallest plant in the corner, contributing spikes of purple flowers when in bloom. The purple is repeated nearby by the purple prairie clover. The pale, fuzzy blue-grey leaves of prairie sage provide a soft muted color throughout the year as do the low, grey-green pussytoes at the front of the garden and the beautiful flowers of blue-mist penstemon that are abundant in spring and early summer. The native yarrow has flat-crowned clusters of small white flowers and ferny leaves with the white flower color echoed in the front by white-tufted evening primrose. The flowers of side-oats grama wave like small flags along the stem of the plant. The lovely blue flowers of flax bloom in the morning, shedding their petals like confetti on the ground by the afternoon. *Garden design by Deryn Davidson.*



Numbers on design correspond to plants listed on the right



1. Leadplant
Amorpha canescens



2. Sideoats Grama Grass
Bouteloua curtipendula



3. Chocolate Flower
Berlandiera lyrata



4. Prairie Sage
Artemisia ludoviciana



5. Purple Prairie Clover
Dalea purpurea



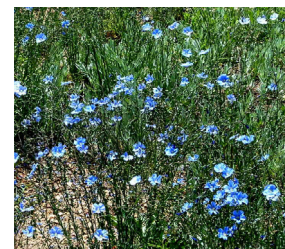
6. Common Yarrow
Achillea millefolium



7. Spreading Daisy
Erigeron divergens



8. Pussytoes
Antennaria spp.



9. Blue Flax
Linum lewisii



10. Evening-Primrose
Oenothera caespitosa



11. Blue Mist Penstemon
Penstemon virens

Landscape Design #2

This rectangular native garden is 15' x 5'. The rabbitbrush, pussytoes, and little bluestem give year round interest and winter structure. The flowers give a beautiful combination of summer and fall colors. Garden design by Deryn Davidson.



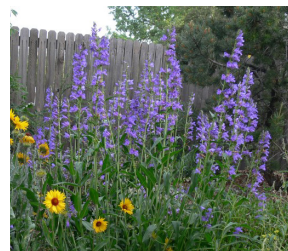
1. Goldenrod
Solidago spp.



2. Little Bluestem
Schizachyrium scoparium



3. Globemallow
Sphaeralcea spp.



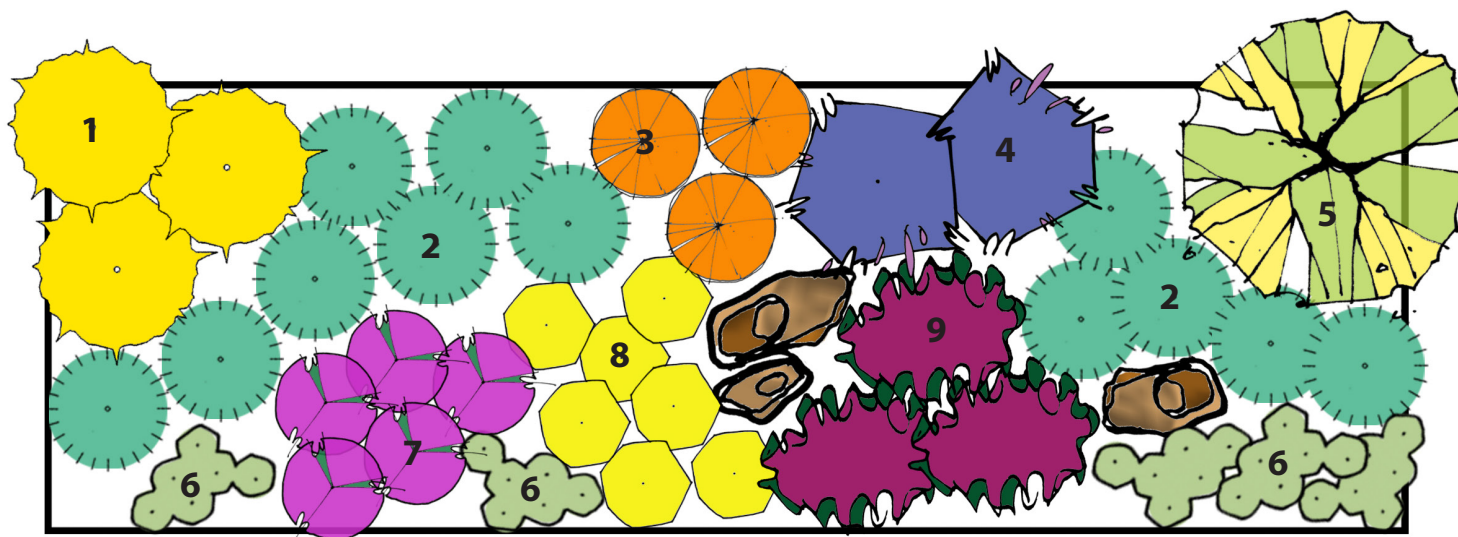
4. Rky. Mtn. Penstemon
Penstemon strictus.



5. Rabbitbrush
Ericameria nauseosa



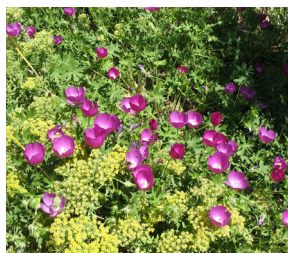
6. Pussytoes
Antennaria spp.



7. Gayfeather
Liatris punctata



8. Chocolate Flower
Berlandiera lyrata



9. Wine Cups
Callirhoe involucrata



Numbers on design
correspond to plants listed

PHOTO GALLERY OF LANDSCAPE IDEAS

Jim and Dorothy Borland's Yard is Habitat Hero Certified. It is a beautiful example of the mix of colors, textures and habitat provided by Colorado's native plants. Photo by Jim Borland.



David Julie's yard in Boulder - All of the grasses and forbs in the foreground are native short-grass prairie plants. Photo by David Julie.



Carol English & Dave Elin's Rock Garden is nestled into the rocky foothills in Morrison. Carol and Dave have artistically carved a number of rock gardens and paths that show off native shrubs, perennials (especially penstemons), evening-primroses, and cacti. Rock terraces and a variety of hardscapes show off the plants. Photo by Dave Elin.



Dave Sutherland's front yard, is a drought-tolerant garden occupying a corner between the driveway and the street. Photo by Jan L Turner



Charlie and Jan Turner's native and xeriscape garden in Golden shows off the purple flowers of Rocky Mountain penstemon (*Penstemon strictus*) and blanket flower (*Gaillardia aristata*) with its bright yellow ray flowers and orange center of disk flowers. In front of the fence on the left side of the photo is a smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*) that turns brilliant red in the autumn. A piñon pine can be seen behind the penstemons. To the right of the penstemon is a clump of sulphur flower (*Eriogonum umbellatum*). Photo by Jan L Turner.



The High Plains Environmental Center (HPEC) in Loveland has a number of native plant gardens. In the foreground are prairie sage (*Artemisia ludoviciana*), Hairy goldenaster (*Heterotheca villosa*), rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), tall evening primrose, and Rocky Mountain beeplant (*Peritoma serrulata*). Photo by Jim Tolstrup



Rick Brune's Prairie Garden in Lakewood is a riot of color. He created a prairie of native plants on his large lot and it is next to impossible to capture the beauty and size of his prairie garden in photos. Some plants take turns blooming and, when they do, they may bloom in profusion!



Wallflowers (*Erysimum asperum*), sticky gilia (*Aliciella pinnatifida*), orange paintbrush (*Castilleja integra*), and broadbeard penstemon (*Penstemon angustifolius*) are the most obvious plants in the photo. Photo by Rick Brune.



The Butterfly Pavilion's Discovery Garden has sunflowers (left) and rabbitbrush (right) for bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. Photo by Amy Yarger



Butterfly on rabbitbrush. Photo by Jan Turner



DENVER BOTANIC
GARDENS



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