

## Perennial #32: Dazzleberry Sedum



**Scientific name:** Hylotelephium 'Dazzleberry'

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial Succulent

**Description:** Dazzleberry is a cultivar of sedum with grayish-blue foliage. It blooms in a bright pink during late summer/early fall. It is drought-tolerant when established and requires little maintenance.

**Reference:** <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=293632>

**Location:** GeoPark bed 16

## Perennial #47: English Lavender



**Scientific name:** *Lavandula angustifolia*

**Plant type:** herbaceous perennial

**Description:** English lavender has stems that turn woody once established, and flower that bloom violet in the mid-summer. It grows best in dry soils, so be sure to prevent overwatering. It is a member of the mint family and is native to Mediterranean regions. It is hardy to zone 5, but may not overwinter if temperatures go below 0°F if not protected by a layer of snow or mulch.

**Reference:** <https://www.thespruce.com/english-lavender-plants-2130856>

**Location:** GeoPark Bed 15

## Perennial #37: Evening Primrose



**Scientific name:** Oenothera

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial

**Description:** Evening Primrose is an upright perennial that can grow up to 3 feet tall and 24 inches wide. It is known to be an aggressive spreader and need controlling. Its yellow flowers bloom in the evening, so may not be seen by most visitors.

**Reference:** <https://www.bhg.com/gardening/plant-dictionary/perennial/evening-primrose-sundrops/>

**Location:** GeoPark bed 14

\*Note: These photos are from the internet; this plant was transplanted in late summer 2020 and did not bloom before the end of the season.

## Perennial #30: False Sunflower



**Scientific name:** Heliopsis Helianthoides

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial

**Description:** False sunflower is a daisy-like perennial native to North America; it bears a yellow flower with a yellow center with black dots. It grows around 3 feet tall.

**Care:** Cut back 1/3 height in late spring/early summer to encourage more branch production.

**Reference:** <https://www.bhg.com/gardening/plant-dictionary/perennial/false-sunflower/>

**Location:** GeoPark bed 4

## Perennial #46: Fern-leaf Yarrow



**Scientific name:** *Achillea filipendulina*

**Plant type:** Flowering Herbaceous Perennial

**Description:** Fern-leaf yarrow looks similar to common yarrow, but the stems/leaves are more of a mint-color and all the fern-leaf yarrow in the GeoPark in 2020 produced yellow flowers. It grows well in sandy soils and has leaves that resemble ferns; the flowers bloom all summer. However, once done flowering, it can be beneficial to cut back the stems to the basal leaves to promote another bloom. Divide clumps every 3-4 years once they are overcrowded.

**Reference:** <https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?taxonid=277264>

**Location:** GeoPark Beds

## Perennial #19: Foxglove



**Scientific name:** *Digitalis purpurea*

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial

**Description:** Common foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, is a biennial or short-lived herbaceous perennial from Western Europe in the plantain family. It was once the source of the heart stimulants digitoxin or digoxin, digitalin, digitalein, and digitonin, cardiac glycosides used in modern medicine in the drug digitalis. Foxglove can handle full or partial sun as well as partial shade.

**Reference:** <https://wimastergardener.org/article/common-foxglove-digitalis-purpurea/>

**Location:** GeoPark beds 9, 12, 17, 18, 19, 21

## Perennial #16: Garden Sage



**Scientific name:** *Salvia officinalis*

**Plant type:** Herbaceous Perennial

**Description:** Garden sage is a cultivated herbaceous perennial; its leaves are commonly used in culinary dishes. The plant produces purpleish flowers in the spring, and gray-green leaves. It is in the same family as mint.

**Reference:** <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m260>

**Location:** GeoPark bed 22

## Perennial #29: Anise Hyssop



**Scientific name:** *Agastache urticifolia*

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial

**Description:** Agastache, from the Greek agan (much) and stachys (ear of grain), refers to the flower clusters. The spikes, short corolla lobes, and protruding stamens are distinctive. Also referred to as Anise hyssop or Giant hyssop.

**Reference:** [https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id\\_plant=AGUR](https://www.wildflower.org/plants/result.php?id_plant=AGUR)

**Location:** GeoPark beds 2, 11, 21



## Perennial #26: Goldenrod



**Scientific name:** *Solidago* sp.

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial

**Description:** Goldenrod is a member of the Asteraceae, the Sunflower family. Goldenrods have two different types of flowers, ray flowers and disk flowers and in turn, these can have male and female parts, or either one or the other. The ray flowers look like petals, but each is actually an individual flower. The disk flowers are at the center of the head, inside the ring of ray flowers.

**Reference:** [https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/solidago\\_altissima.shtml](https://www.fs.fed.us/wildflowers/plant-of-the-week/solidago_altissima.shtml)

**Location:** Geopark beds 10 and 17

## Perennial #31: Hens and Chicks



**Scientific name:** *Sempervivum tectorum*

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial Succulent

**Description:** *Sempervivum* is a genus of succulent plants in the Crassulaceae family, known as Hens and Chicks. The name comes from the Latin words "semper", meaning "always" and "vividus", meaning "living". Hens represent the large parent rosettes, and chicks are the smaller rosettes that spring off from them. This plant can produce a tall stem which will flower. They are optimal for rock gardens as they prefer a very well-draining soil and can stand heat.

**Reference:** <https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/ornamental/cacti-succulents/hens-chicks/growing-sempervivum-plants.htm>

**Location:** GeoPark beds 9, 11, 13, 15

## Perennial #36: Iris (Assorted)



**Scientific name:** Iris

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial

**Description:** There are multiple varieties of irises found in the GeoPark. Irises in general are a very hearty perennial flower that emerge from rhizomes each spring and bloom in the early summer. Irises are a great species for attracting hummingbirds and butterflies. Irises come in a variety of colors with very intricate petals.

**Reference:** <http://gardendesignforliving.com/a-guide-to-growing-iris-blooms-all-season/>

**Location:** GeoPark beds 1, 4, 15, 16, 22

## Perennial #43: Kobold Gayfeather



**Scientific name:** *Liatris spicata*

**Plant type:** Flowering perennial

**Description:** Kobold gayfeather is an upright perennial that grows about 18" tall. It has very thin, 2-3" leaves and blooms with clusters of purple flowers with thin, long petals. It is an important pollinator plant. Kobold can be distinguished from Blazing Star Gayfeather because Kobold is much taller and is less dense than Blazing Star, and has much thinner leaves.

**Reference:** <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=d790>

**Location:** Geopark bed 4

## Perennial #11: Lamb's Ear



**Scientific name:** *Stachys byzantina*

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial

**Description:** Lamb's Ears are one of the most popular silver-leaved perennials, used widely for edging along pathways and borders. Plants form a dense clump of soft, felty silver grey leaves. Upright spikes of magenta-pink flowers form in early summer. Lamb's Ear spreads very easily, but can transplant well.

**Reference:** <http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=p980>

**Location:** GeoPark beds 16, 19, 22

## Perennial #23: Larkspur, various



**Scientific name:** Delphinium sp.

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial

**Description:** Delphiniums are perennials grown for their showy spikes of colorful summer flowers in gorgeous shades of blue, pink, white, and purple. They are very susceptible to being nibbled on by deer; this is more of a problem earlier in the summer, and they can rebloom later in the summer.

**Reference:** <https://www.almanac.com/plant/delphiniums>

**Location:** GeoPark beds 2, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 17, 18, 21

## Perennial #25: Marsh Hedge Nettle



**Scientific name:** *Stachys palustris*

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial

**Description:** Marsh Hedge Nettle has mostly stalkless leaves and stems with hairs on the surface as well as the angles. Flowers are whorled around the stem, usually in groups of 6, in a spike-like cluster at the top of the stem and at the end of branches arising from leaf axils in the upper plant. Also known as woundwort, it likes moist, marshy soil and full sun.

**Reference:** <https://www.minnesotawildflowers.info/flower/marsh-hedge-nettle>

**Location:** GeoPark bed 10

## Perennial #20: Metallica Crispa Bugleweed



**Scientific name:** *Ajuga Reptans*

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial Groundcover

**Description:** *Ajuga 'Metallica Crispa'* is a perennial groundcover with small purple-green leaves. It will grow small blue flowers in the spring; the plant stays within a few inches of the ground. The leaves will gain a metallic sheen later in the summer, especially if planted in full sun.

**Reference:** <https://www.perennials.com/plants/ajuga-reptans-metallica-crispa.html>

**Location:** GeoPark bed 16



## Perennial #34: New York Aster



**Scientific name:** *Symphotrichum novi-belgii*

**Plant type:** Flowering Perennial

**Description:** The New York Aster is a late-blooming perennial that grows in a bushy, upright fashion. It has gray-green leaves that are alternate and can be 3-5 inches long. Asters prefer full sun to part shade, and moist, well-draining soil. The flowers are small, around 1 inch diameter, but deep purple and daisy-like.

**Reference:** <https://www.mortonarb.org/trees-plants/tree-plant-descriptions/new-york-aster>

**Location:** Geopark bed 15

## Perennial #39: New York Fern



**Scientific name:** *Thelypteris noveboracensis*

**Plant type:** Perennial Fern

**Description:** Native to the East Coast, the New York fern prefers shade and moist, even marshy soil. Its frond widths taper at both ends, and each frond can grow to 2 feet long. It grows where most flowering plants will not.

**Reference:** [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/ny\\_fern.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/grasses/plants/ny_fern.htm)

**Location:** Geopark bed 17