Arcadia Natives

Sunny Slope Perennials

These perennial native flowers are tolerant of full sun & the dry conditions found on slopes. Varying root depths can help minimize/prevent erosion.

		BLOOM TIME	BLOOM COLOR	ROOTS	HEIGHT
1. Aromatic Aster	Symphyotrichum oblongifolium	Fall	Purple	Fibrous*	1-2'
2. Black-Eyed Susan	Rudbeckia fulgida	Summer	Yellow	Fibrous*	2-3'
3. Blue-Eyed Grass	Sisyrinchium angustifolium	Spring	Blue	Fibrous*	6-10"
4. Butterfly Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa	Summer	Orange	Taproot	1-2'
5. Early Goldenrod	Solidago juncea	Fall	Yellow	Fibrous*	1-3'
6. Gray Goldenrod	Solidago nemoralis	Fall	Yellow	Fibrous*	1-2'
7. Hairy Mountain Mint	Pycnanthemum verticillatum	Fall	White	Fibrous*	1-3'
8. Hyssop-Leaved Boneset	Eupatorium hyssopifolium	Fall	White	Fibrous*	1-3'
9. Lyre-Leaved Sage	Salvia lyrata	Spring	Blue	Shallow	1-2'
10. Northern Blazing Star	Liatris niewlandii	Summer	Purple	Shallow	2-5'
11. Pearly Everlasting	Anaphalis margaritacea	Summer	White	Fibrous	1-2'
12. Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpurea	Summer	Purple	Fibrous*	2-5'
13. Pussytoes	Antennaria plantaginifolia	Summer	White	Shallow	6-12"
14. Spotted St. John's Wort	Hypericum punctatum	Summer	Yellow	Taproot	2-3'
15. Sundrops	Oenothera fruticosa	Summer	Yellow	Shallow	1-2'
16. Whorled Milkweed	Asclepias verticillata	Summer	White	Fibrous*	1-2'
17. Whorled Rosinweed	Silphium trifoliatum	Summer	Yellow	Taproot	3-7'
18. Blue Wild Indigo	Baptisia australis	Spring	Blue	Taproot	3-4'
19. Wild Petunia	Ruellia humilis	Summer	Purple	Fibrous	10-12"
20. Yellow Coneflower	Ratibida pinnata	Summer	Yellow	Fibrous*	3-5'

**Indicates the plant may spread by short or long rhizomes and can form various sized colonies.*

Consider the growth habit of the species you want to add to your landscape. Using a mix of shallow rooted plants and ones with taproots can stabilize a hillside. When looking at the height range of a species, measurements are to the top of the flower stalk. Foliage may remain much lower to the ground in some cases. Taller plants can flop if the hillside wind exposure is strong. Want to encourage shorter, sturdier plants? Provide healthy root competition by keeping your plant density tight.

Deep Roots

A taproot is a thick, central, tapered root that grows vertically downward. Other roots sprout laterally from it. The deep roots do not dry out as quickly & it helps with drought tolerance.

Fibrous Roots

Fibrous roots are a dense network of thin, branched roots growing out from the base of the plant. Some plants with fibrous roots may spread via horizontal rhizomes underground.

Shallow Roots

Shallow-rooted plants are easy to move or divide unlike deeper taproot species. Some can form a dense mat or spread via stolons/runners along the surface of the soil.