



Our Most Waterwise Species

Once properly established, drought-tolerant plants require little supplemental water. They have naturally adapted to dry conditions and have special mechanisms that help them survive periods of drought. This

list of species is a general primer. Drought-tolerant plants are not to be confused with xeric species. Ask our nursery staff about the difference between the two and how to properly establish your drought-tolerant native plant!

FORBS

Yarrow
 Pearly Everlasting
 Field Pussytoes
 Rosy Pussytoes
 Showy Milkweed
 Arrowleaf Balsamroot
 Harebell
 Plains Coreopsis
 Purple Prairie Clover
 Ballhead Sandwort
 Cutleaf Daisy
 Lanceleaf Daisy
 Aspen Fleabane
 Parsnip-flowered Buckwheat
 Cushion Buckwheat
 Sulphur Buckwheat
 Woolly Sunflower
 Blanketflower
 Sticky Geranium
 Prairie Smoke
 Maximilian Sunflower
 Showy Goldeneye
 Alumroot
 Scarlet Gilia
 Bitterroot
 Dotted Blazing Star
 Nineleaf Lomatium
 Lupine Species
 Hairy Evening Primrose
 Penstemon Species
 Rocky Mountain Beeplant
 Silver-leaf Phacelia
 Silky Phacelia

Achillea millefolium
Anaphalis margaritacea
Antennaria neglecta
Antennaria rosea
Asclepias speciosa
Balsamorhiza sagittata
Campanula rotundifolia
Coreopsis tinctoria
Dalea purpurea
Eremogone congesta
Erigeron compositus
Erigeron linearis
Erigeron speciosus
Eriogonum heracleoides
Eriogonum ovalifolium
Eriogonum umbellatum
Eriophyllum lanatum
Gaillardia aristata
Geranium viscosissimum
Geum triflorum
Helianthus maximiliana
Heliomeris multiflora
Heuchera cylindrica
Ipomopsis aggregata
Lewisia rediviva
Liatris punctata
Lomatium triternatum
Lupinus spp.
Oenothera villosa
Penstemon spp.
Peritoma serrulata
Phacelia hastata
Phacelia sericea

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FORBS

Jacob's Ladder
 Yellow Prairie Coneflower
 Queen's Crown Stonecrop
 Black-eyed Susan
 Stonecrop
 Scarlet Globemallow
 Aster Species
 Western Spiderwort
 Yucca

Polemonium pulcherrimum
Ratibida columnifera
Rhodiola rhodantha
Rudbeckia hirta
Sedum stenopetalum
Sphaeralcea coccinea
Symphyotrichum spp.
Tradescantia occidentalis
Yucca glauca

SHRUBS

Serviceberry
 All Sage species
 Red-stemmed Buckbrush
 Curl Leaf Mtn. Mahogany
 Mountain Mahogany
 Fernbush
 Shrubby Cinquefoil
 Silverberry
 Rubber Rabbitbrush
 Horizontal Juniper
 Rocky Mountain Juniper
 Mock-orange
 Western Sand Cherry
 Chokecherry
 Antelope Bitterbrush
 Three-Leaved Sumac
 Wax Currant
 Wood's Rose
 Silver Buffaloberry
 Buffaloberry

Amelanchier alnifolia
Artemisia spp.
Ceanothus sanguineus
Cercocarpus ledifolius
Cercocarpus montanus
Chamaebatiaria millefolium
Dasiphora fruticosa
Elaeagnus commutata
Ericameria nauseosa
Juniperus horizontalis
Juniperus scopulorum
Philadelphus lewisii
Prunus besseyi
Prunus virginiana
Purshia tridentata
Rhus trilobata
Ribes cereum
Rosa woodsii
Shepherdia argentea
Shepherdia canadensis

GRASSES

Ricegrass
 Big Bluestem
 Sideoats Grama
 Blue Grama
 Tufted Hairgrass
 Rough Fescue
 Idaho Fescue
 Prairie Junegrass
 Bluebunch Wheatgrass
 Little Bluestem

Achnatherum hymenoides
Andropogon gerardii
Bouteloua curtipendula
Bouteloua gracilis
Deschampsia cespitosa
Festuca campestris
Festuca idahoensis
Koeleria macrantha
Pseudoroegneria spicata
Schizachyrium scoparium

GROUNDCOVERS

Spreading Dogbane
 Kinnikinnick
 Wild Strawberry
 Oregon Grape

Apocynum androsaemifolium
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Fragaria virginiana
Berberis repens

View this plant selection guide using your phone:



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Principles of Waterwise Landscaping:

- 1. Design & Planning:** Take the time to plan out your space, mitigating water-intensive species. Consider shade, drainage, aspect, and other factors that will drive design decisions.
- 2. Soil Health:** Start with a soil test. Healthy soils with organic matter hold moisture and provide better growing conditions for plants.
- 3. Practical Use of Turf:** Be very intentional with turf design and size. Turf can require significant amounts of water to stay green during peak summer. For areas with high foot traffic, select tall fescue for sod or a fine fescue blend for seeding. For areas with less foot traffic, consider using a drought-tolerant native grass & wildflower seed blend.
- 4. Use of Mulch:** Mulch regulates soil temperature, retains moisture, and is a great way to conserve water, limit weeds, and reduce maintenance. Select a natural, untreated wood mulch. Avoid rock mulches as they can raise soil temperature and stress plants.
- 5. Efficient Irrigation:** If irrigating, consider design, loss by evaporation, and the type of technology used to maximize efficiency.
- 6. Select Appropriate Plants:** Select native species that are naturally adapted to local moisture and temperature conditions.
- 7. Smart Maintenance:** Practice techniques such as correct mowing height, ensuring your irrigation system is functioning properly, weeding to reduce competition for water and nutrients, and providing 3" depth seasonal mulch applications for water retention and increased soil moisture.

