Flowers of Cynwyd Heritage Trail

**Agastache ‘Blue Fortune’**

Anise hyssop
Selected for its profusion of long lasting, deep violet blue flower spikes, that appear from July to September and fragrant foliage. Prefers average to dry locations, and is a butterfly magnet. Bred (A. foeniculum x A. rugosa) and selected by Gert Fortgens of the Arboretum Trompenberg, in Rotterdam. Agastache ‘Blue Fortune’ is long flowering, heat and drought tolerant, as well as insect and disease resistant. Blue Fortune is a hybrid of species native to the US and Korea.

Growing and Maintenance Tips—Full sun in average to dry soil with good drainage. Very easy to grow and drought tolerant once established. Very tolerant of most soil types, only heavy clay causes winter problems. Will tolerate light shade, but can get lanky without enough sun.

**Agastache ‘Tutti Frutti’**

Hyssop
‘Tutti Frutti’ has bright lavender pink flowers all summer. A vigorous and trouble-free grower, it is an excellent choice for the middle or back of the border. If it gets consistent moisture, it may reach 5 feet. A favorite of butterflies and hummingbirds. In containers it benefits from one or two early cut backs. A strong bloomer, it will quickly recover from a trim. A. barberi x A. mexicana.

Growing and Maintenance Tips—Full sun in any soil with good drainage. Very tolerant of moisture in average garden soil. Very easy to grow and drought tolerant once established. Excellent drainage is a must for winter survival!

**Amsonia hubrichtii**

Threadleaf bluestar
A graceful and long lived native plant with very fine foliage, clusters of steel blue flowers in May and June on an upright, bushy plant. Excellent golden fall color. Thrives in full sun or part shade. No insect or pest problems with these babies. Found in Arkansas in 1942 by Leslie Hubricht.

Growing and Maintenance Tips—Full sun in moist, average or dry soil. Slow to grow at first, but takes off in the second year. Fall color is brightest in full sun. Use in borders, rock gardens, native gardens, cottage gardens or open woodland area. Best when massed.

**Aster novae-angliae ‘Purple Dome’**

New England aster (syn. Symphyotrichum novae-angliae)
A naturally compact form with deep purple flowers in August and September. Eye-popping with Solidago ‘Golden Fleece’. One of the most garden-worthy native selections out there. A fine introduction from the Mt. Cuba Center.

Interesting Notes
If you have never seen a mass of A.’Purple Dome’ in full flower, then you haven’t lived! From Dr. Dick Lighty, former Director of the Mt. Cuba Center, DE, comes this wonderful selection of our drought-tolerant native New England aster. The 18” stems of fuzzy, narrow, green leaves are topped in early fall with vivid 1.5” wide shocking purple daisies… so thick you can’t see the foliage. The clump will eventually spread to 2’. Planted in mass, the effect is indescribable!

‘Purple Dome’ is a compact heavy blooming variety which displays excellent resistance to mildew. Used as a mixed border plant, and cut flowers have exceptionally long vase life. Grow in any well-drained soil. Mulch to keep shallow roots cool in summer. For a compact display of flowers, pinch back in early summer. Keep on the dry side in fall and winter. Plants need to be divided every few years, preferably in the spring, in order to keep the plant vigorous.

Growing and Maintenance Tips—Grow in full sun in average to moist soil. Cut back after flowering to prevent the spread of variable seedlings.
Coreopsis verticillata 'Moonbeam'
Whorled tickseed
Awarded the 1992 Perennial Plant Association Plant of the Year Award, Coreopsis ‘Moonbeam’ is a dependable bloomer and all round plant. The flowers of threadleaf coreopsis are a glowing, lemon-yellow color and sit on top of tall, erect, lacy, somewhat mound forming, delicate (thread leaf) looking green foliage that has an airy appearance. The flowers are plentiful and bloom continuously throughout the entire summer. If the dead blossoms are removed, flowers will be more abundant and healthy. Truly a bright sight. Great in rock gardens and gardens with poor soil. Makes a nice cut flower.

Growing and Maintenance Tips-Full sun to part shade in average to dry soils that are well drained. An extremely tolerant plant. Does well in poor rocky soils. Tolerant of humidity, heat, and dry conditions. Spreads by both rhizomes and seeds but is not obnoxiously invasive.

Echinacea purpurea ‘Magnus’
Purple coneflower
The perennial Plant Association plant of the year for 1998. Named by Klaus Jelitto of Jelitto Staudensamen (perennial seeds) in Germany, for Swedish nurseryman Magnus Nilsson, who carefully selected for ten years, looking for fine form, dark hue, and very horizontal petals. A tall, coarse plant with large, dark green leaves and a large, 3-4” flower with broad hot pink to purple petals that surround a brown/bronze cone. Plants are tough and heat and drought tolerant once established. Their roots have famous medicinal qualities, they make great, long lasting, cut flowers and attract numerous butterflies and small birds.

Growing and Maintenance Tips-Full sun in well drained soils. Prefers moist soils, but once established will tolerate dry soils. Does not benefit from additional fertility.

Solidago shortii ‘Solar Cascade’
Goldenrod
Flowers in axillary clusters. Not an aggressive runner. Extremely drought tolerant

Delightful, golden-yellow flowers are borne in axillary clusters along reflexing stems from late summer into fall. Reliable, deep green, glossy foliage remains clean throughout the growing seasons. Not an aggressive runner, ‘Solar Cascade’ is a clump forming perennial reaching knee height, maxing out somewhere between the taller ‘Fireworks’ and more compact ‘Golden Fleece’. Performs best in moist to average garden soil under full sun or partial shade; extremely drought tolerant once established. This great garden plant is easy to propagate and proved to be a standout in The Cincinnati Zoo and Botanical Garden perennial trails. Plant en masse for a dramatic effect or incorporate into seasonal arrangements.