



Perennials for Fall Color

- Autumn fern** (*Dryopteris erythrosora*, Zones 5-8) is an attractive, vigorous fern from Asia that develops golden or russet-orange tones in fall.
- Yellow-flowered barrenwort** (*Epimedium x versicolor* ‘Sulphureum’, Zones 5-8) produces the palest yellow flowers in spring and punctuates season’s end with orange-red leaves.
- Aurora barrenwort** (*Epimedium sempervirens* ‘Aurora’, Zones 5-8) has pale lavender flower and small, glossy, semi-evergreen leaves that turn orange-red in fall.
- Red barrenwort** (*Epimedium x rubrum*, Zones 5-9) has pendulous red and pale-yellow flowers and reddish-purple fall leaves.
- Red Queen barrenwort** (*Epimedium grandiflorum* ‘Red Queen’, Zones 4-8) is another option with large spring flowers of bright rose-red that are further beautified by a mound of very large 4- to 6-inch leaves. In fall, these turn shades of pinkish-orange with some red.
- Thunderbolt barrenwort** (*Epimedium pinnatum* ssp. *colchicum* ‘Thunderbolt’, Zones 5-8) has sunny, yellow spring flowers and somewhat glossy, evergreen leaves that turn dark purple or deepest mahogany-red with striking contrasting green veins that brighten in fall.
- Bloody geranium** (*Geranium sanguineum*, Zones 4-8) has pink flowers and forms a mound of intricate palm-shaped leaves that turn orange-red or blood-red in fall.
- Max Frei Bloody geranium** (*Geranium sanguineum* ‘Max Frei’) has brilliant magenta flowers that appear in late spring and will rebloom if deadheaded. In fall, the foliage turns a riot of red.
- Striated bloody cranesbill** (*Geranium sanguineum* var. *striatum*) has pale pink flowers and leaves that develop deep burgundy-red fall color.
- Hubricht’s bluestar** (*A. hubrichtii*, Zones 5-9) takes center stage. Its clusters of palest blue, starchy, late-spring flowers give way to flowing mounds of fine foliage. Then in fall, the whole large, fluffy plant turns to gold and orange.

- Plumbago** (*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*, Zones 5-9), is a rambling, low-growing groundcover with pretty, violet-blue flowers that bloom from summer to fall. As its leaves die back, they turn purple, red, and orange, especially if planted in partial sun.
- Chinese Plumbago** (*Ceratostigma willmottianum*, Zones 6-9) forms a bushy, shrubby mound reaching 2 to 3 feet. It has the same beautiful, violet-blue flowers that begin blooming in summer and continue through fall. Its leaves consistently turn shades of deep magenta, crimson, and orange towards the end of the season.
- Golden sedum** (*Sedum* 'Angelina') is a mat-forming, evergreen sedum with golden-orange-hued, spruce-like foliage that turns darker shades in fall and winter.
- Dragon's Blood sedum** (*Sedum spurium* 'Dragon's Blood'), which has red-green foliage in summer that turns deep red in fall and winter.
- Red Wiggle sedum** (*Sedum ochroleucum* 'Red Wiggle') has fine, spruce-like foliage that is red-green in summer and turns bright red in fall.
- Red Heart hens-n-chicks** (*Sempervivum* 'Red Heart') has large reddish-green rosettes that turn red in winter.
- Hens-n-chicks** (*Sempervivum helveticum*) which has fuzzy-edged rosettes with red tips. These turn dark burgundy in winter.
- Switchgrass** (*Panicum virgatum* 'Shenandoah', Zones 5-9) is a tall, clump-forming grass that reaches 3 to 4 feet. It has intermittent blades of reddish-purple through summer and develops airy seedheads by late summer. Then in fall, the whole clump brightens to red.
- Prairie Winds® 'Blue Paradise' little bluestem** (*Schizachyrium scoparium* 'Blue Paradise') is a tidy, upright, clump-forming grass reaching 4 feet. Its blades are blue-green through summer and turn burgundy-red in fall.

Fafard® Potting Soils and Amendments

- Fafard® Premium Natural & Organic Compost