

Perennial Spotlight:

Bloodroot - *Sanguinaria Canadensis*



Height: 6-10" **Spread:** 3-6" **Site:** Part to full shade; moist, well-drained organically rich soil

Bloodroot gets its name from the deep red color of the roots, and the orange sap within the leaves and stems of the plant. It emerges early spring with each flower stalks wrapped in a deeply lobed leaf. This perennial prefers the rich soil of a woodland setting, and in the right setting it will spread over time forming colonies. Blooms are short lived, but the foliage will continue to grow into large 9" leaves until the plant goes dormant in mid- to late-summer. Plant among other perennials to ensure full-season coverage, or in a wooded area where the plants will naturalize.

Shrub Spotlight:

Magnolia 'Little Girl' Series

Magnolia liliflora 'Nigra' x *stellata* 'Rosea'; *Magnolia liliflora* 'Reflorescens' x *stellata* 'Waterliy'
and *Magnolia liliflora* 'Reflorescens' x *stellata* 'Rosea'



Ann:



Betty:



Jane:



Ricki:



Randy:

Height: 8-10' to 10-15' **Spread:** 8-12' **Site:** Full sun to light shade; moist, loamy soil (tolerates clay)

The Magnolia 'Little Girl' series is a selection of slow-growing, shrub-form magnolias which came about from selective pollination done by William F Kosar and Dr. Francis de Vos at the US National Arboretum in the 1950's. The resulting hybrids were named Ann, Betty, Jane, Judy, Pinkie, Randy, Ricki, and Susan. Each hybrid cultivar varies slightly in size and bloom, but generally speaking the 8-10' or 10-15' multi-stemmed shrubs bear reddish purple flowers in April-May.

Tree Spotlight:

Eastern Redbud – *Cercis Canadensis*



Height: 20-30' **Spread:** 25-35' **Site:** Full sun to part shade; average, well-drained soil

Showy flower displays in late March or early April signal the arrival of spring. Tiny fuchsia blooms cluster along the branches, outlining the tree's silhouette against the landscape. Heart shaped leaves emerge after the spring display and mature to a dark green color. This species develops a deep taproot, which makes it difficult to transplant after it has become established. For best results, plant when young and avoid disturbing the root zone.

Resources:

https://plants.usda.gov/factsheet/pdf/fs_ ceca4.pdf

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=h550>

<http://www.usna.usda.gov/Newintro/magnoli1.html>

<http://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails.aspx?kempercode=m290>

<http://urbanext.illinois.edu/hortanswers/plantdetail.cfm?PlantID=875&PlantTypeID=14>