

**Spooner Agricultural
Research Station**

**Perennial
Display Garden**

Dear Garden Visitor:

The Spooner Agricultural Research Station operated by the University of Wisconsin-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences welcomes you to view and enjoy our perennial display garden, which has been established in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension Service and the UW-Extension North Country Master Gardener Volunteer Association. This booklet and the perennial display garden is part of our outreach mission to help educate individuals about horticulture and horticultural practices suitable for our zone three growing conditions. Through this we hope to increase the public's awareness of the role that the Spooner Agricultural Research Station has in providing research based information not only to local residents, but to people throughout the state.

For several years, the larger horticulture demonstration garden has more or less been managed and designed to showcase individual plants or rows of plants. While this approach works well for research and evaluation purposes, it does little to show how plants or plant combinations can work together in a landscape setting. The purpose of this display was to showcase both plant selection combinations and design features including pathways, decorative boulders, mulch, edging, benches, arbors, and signage. While the focus is intended to be aesthetic, it is also meant to be educational.

This display is used as a teaching tool to demonstrate not only plant varieties and landscaping, but is also utilized for hands-on teaching through the Master Gardener Volunteer Training program, workshops, and garden tours. While most plants are zone 3 hardy, there are some plants that are not. By incorporating mulching and winter protection methods, we hope to demonstrate what can be done to protect less winter hardy plants. Four different types of edging are also displayed as are two types of mulch.

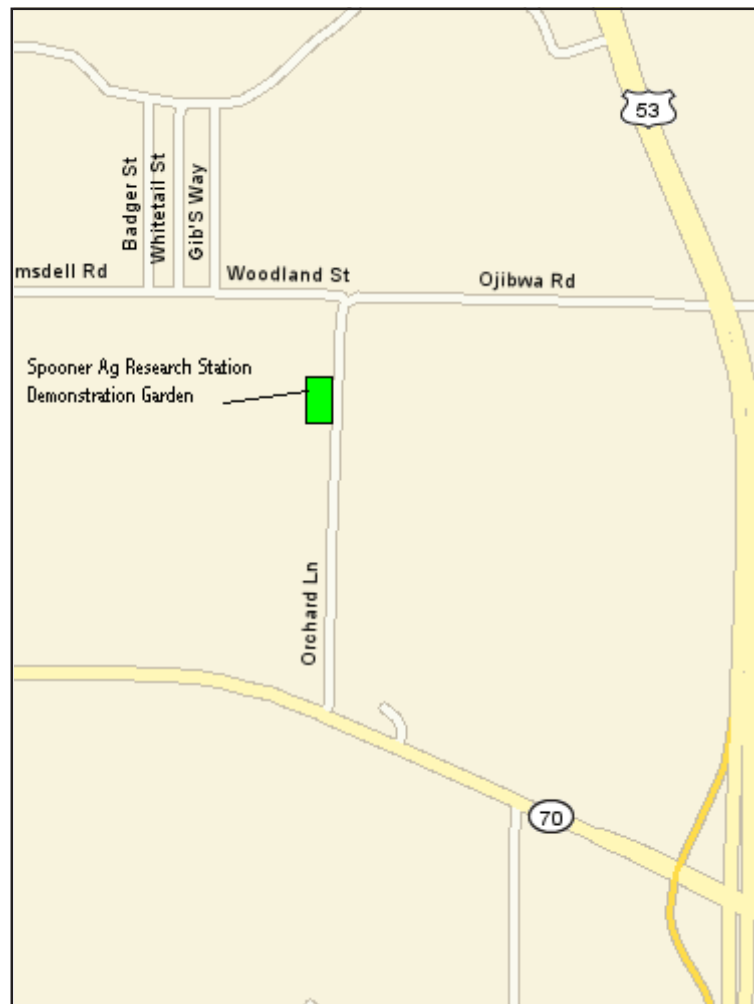
We hope you enjoy this new display. It certainly adds a new dimension to the demonstration garden. With the exception of site preparation and moving of the rock boulders, this entire perennial display was funded, designed, and installed entirely through efforts of the North Country Master Gardener Volunteer Association. Many hours of volunteer labor and community support made this display garden a possibility. For more information on how to help support this effort, please see the back of this booklet.

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Spoooner Agricultural Research Station Demonstration Garden



The Perennial Display Garden is part of the Spooner Ag Research Station demonstration garden. The demonstration garden can be found across from the Sheep Research Facility on Orchard Lane. Orchard Lane is located 1½ miles east of Spooner on Highway 70 or ½ mile west of the Hwy 70/53 interchange.

Designing the Display Garden

The test garden area at the Spooner Agricultural Research Station has grown many types of plants over the years. From 2000 to 2002, the garden held a shrub rose trial. While the roses were beautiful, we thought they would look even more beautiful in a mixed landscape setting using perennials, shrubs, and trees. In fall of 2003 an idea began growing: to show people how to incorporate roses into their home landscape setting. In spring of 2004 this simple idea was put into action with the planting of the garden you see today.

We started with a rectangular space of roughly 50 by 60 feet, which was located within the larger fenced garden. It is exposed to extremes of wind, sun, heat and cold. To promote the informal feel of a home garden, we added gentle curving paths. The paths were kept wide to accommodate groups of visitors. They also provide several ways in and out of the garden to keep visitors from feeling confined.

A garden this size needed vertical structure as well as the horizontal structure that the paths would provide. Arbors, supports, benches, and boulders were designed into the layout. These provide the necessary vertical structure along with places to rest and enjoy the garden. At this point we were ready to add the plant materials.

In designing this garden, we knew that roses were our first priority. The rose choices were made to include many varieties and types of roses. Initially we included the spectrum of roses, from low maintenance shrub roses to higher maintenance hybrid tea roses. Some are perfectly hardy in our climate, while others need varying degrees of protection to survive our harsh winters. Some bloom only once, some bloom constantly or recurrently. They vary in growth habit, height, color, bloom type, time, and fragrance. We laid out the roses throughout each garden bed, leaving plenty of room for the rest of the plants.

The next step was to add the larger plant materials, trees, and shrubs. We chose trees that would stay small to medium in size. They had to be big enough to not get lost in a large garden, yet small enough to not cast too much shade in this sunny space. Shrubs were chosen and placed to complement the roses. We wanted a mix of commonly used shrubs, with some new and unusual varieties.

Perennials were the final plant type to be added to this space. We were looking for a pleasing mix of colors, textures, and bloom times. Special mention should be made of grasses and daylilies. Both seem to have been around forever; however, in recent years they have seen a tremendous growth in popularity.

Because this is a teaching garden, a balance was struck between design considerations and comparison of different materials. The garden paths are mulched with cedar chips, while the plant beds are mulched with shredded local hardwoods. Baseball to football sized rocks line the paths and help keep the different mulch materials in place.

The four exterior sides of the garden are edged with differing materials: aluminum, cast concrete bullet edgers, wood, and plastic. The materials chosen for the structures in the garden were meant to unify the overall look. So far, there has been no clear winner. The best edging choice comes down to cost and personal preference.

The garden is broken down into eight beds. Each garden bed is meant to be viewed from all sides. They were designed to work together as a whole, while at the same time each bed can be considered as a complete and unique individual garden.

General Maintenance

Perennial gardens are often thought to require less maintenance and time than annual plantings of flowers or vegetables. Once established perennial gardens do lend themselves to less work, however, there are still tasks that need to be completed to ensure plants remain healthy and the overall appearance of the garden is maintained. Below is a calendar list of activities for the perennial display.

April: Spring cleanup, remove winter protection (mulch) from around the base of plants that require winter protection. Prune and remove dead plant material from perennials, grasses and roses. Dig and divide plants that have over grown their space, moving plants to a new location.

May: Plant annual flowers to fill in open spaces. Continue to dig and divide plants and begin the weeding by hand pulling weeds. Preen (Trifluralin pre-emergence herbicide) is applied when lilac buds are swelling. Wooden benches and individual plant labels are placed back out in the garden. Test irrigation system, check for leaks and plugged emitters.

June: Apply slow release fertilizer to roses (osmocote); stake, tie and trellis plants; This is particularly important for tall or leggy growing flowers (Alaska Shasta Daisy, Delphinium) and trellising climbers (Clematis, William Baffin rose). Pruning and deadheading of flowers is an ongoing process. For repeat blooming roses this is especially important. We also get a second bloom by cutting back the daisy, and delphinium. Water plants as needed, continue weeding and check for pests & disease.

Re-Mulch: Mulch is reapplied as needed. A 3-4 inch layer of mulch is desired in planting beds and walking paths. To maintain this level, some mulch may need to be applied every year.

July: Check plant supports and re-stake or tie plants as they grow. Continue deadheading, watering and weeding as needed. Keep checking for pests & disease.

August: Check plant supports, deadhead, water, weed and check for pests & disease.

September: Deadhead, water, weed and check for pests & disease. Fall is also a good time to dig and divide perennials, and move plants.

November: Apply mulch around base of plants that require additional winter protection. See Putting the Garden to Bed. Remove wooden benches, and individual plant labels, drain drip irrigation lines using high pressure air.

Watering Methods

In 2009, a drip irrigation system was installed in the perennial garden to deliver the water supplied by the wind driven pumping system. The layout and selection of drip irrigation equipment proved to be a challenge because of the low available pressure (7 psi) and the free form nature of the garden layout. We had several things to consider before buying equipment for this installation. The very first step in installing a drip system is to determine how much water the system can deliver. The water supply to the garden was determined to deliver 6 ¼ gals per minute or 375 gallons per hour. The total watering demand on the perennial garden is approximately 500 gallons per hour. The garden was then divided into two watering zones, with each zone consuming about 250 gallons per hour. Each zone is equipped with a Netafim Aquanet low pressure valve. The valves are actuated by a battery-operated Hunter XC Hybrid controller. The main distribution lines from the control valves to the beds are ¾" polyethylene irrigation pipe. Delivering water to the individual plants is accomplished via ¼" diameter vinyl tubing terminated with a spot drip emitter. Drip emitters are rated in gallons per hour (GPH) and come in several flow rates. In the garden we are using both 1 GPH and 2 GPH spot emitters rated for 7 psi. Other components used in this installation include; drip tubing (emitters molded into the tubing every 12 inches) and laser-drilled soaker hose (laser slotted every 12 inches) both of these are ¼ inch in diameter and supply .4 to 1 GPH per foot of tubing. Drip tubing or laser soaker hoses are utilized in ground cover plantings, around selected shrubs and where the layout is not conducive to spot emitter delivery.

Currently in the perennial garden we have 600 feet of ¾ inch irrigation pipe, 945 feet of ¼ inch diameter vinyl tubing terminated with 265 spot emitters, and 235 feet of drip

tubing/soaker hose. Beds #7 and #8 utilize all of the components selected and are left exposed for public viewing.

A drip irrigation system is a much more efficient watering system than overhead irrigation. Drip irrigation can help maintain optimum moisture level in the soil at all times which results in less water lost to the sun and the wind. Little water is wasted on non-growth areas. Overhead irrigation in the perennial garden was extremely hard on many of the plant materials and requires large quantities of water. The perennial garden at 50 feet X 60 feet requires approximately 1900 gallons of water via overhead irrigation to make the one inch rule of thumb per week watering rate. With the drip system currently installed, we estimate that the weekly demand for water is approximately 500 gallons or about one full tank. The wind has to blow at least six hours at a speed of about 15 mph to fill the elevated reservoir. Evaluation of the drip irrigation system and individual components will be ongoing in subsequent years. We will be monitoring plant conditions relative to watering rates from specific drip components. We will likely change some of these drip components as we gain experience. We will also be evaluating the ability of the wind driven pumping system to maintain a ready supply of water.

Comparing Mulch Types

We prefer natural wood mulch in this type of garden. Eventually the mulch will break down and enrich the garden soil. Cedar, cypress and shredded hardwood mulches are all good choices. Cedar and Cypress last longer because they break down slowly. Locally sourced shredded hardwood mulch is generally cheaper than the others, but breaks down faster. Because it breaks down faster, it can tie up nitrogen from the soil that is necessary for healthy plant growth. Nitrogen fertilizer should be added to resolve this problem.

When installing natural mulch, we recommend that you use several layers of overlapping newspaper underneath to help suppress initial heavy weed growth. Once the weeds are smothered, the newspaper isn't needed anymore. Unlike landscape fabric, it will eventually break down. Plastic under mulch will suppress weeds, but it also prevents the exchange of air, water and nutrients necessary for healthy plants.

Putting the Garden to Bed

Since this garden contains several plants with plant hardiness ratings not for this area, special care has been taken to get them through the winter. If plants are to survive, the crowns or growing points must be protected. To do this, various types of mulch were applied over and around the base of the plants in late fall. This mulch acts as an insulation barrier to protect crown buds and roots from winter injury.

Pest Management

Pests are monitored and treated only when needed. In general this involves using Integrated Pest Management (IPM) methods of scouting for pest and if need be timing applications for most effective management. Leaf diseases such as Septoria leaf spot and Black spot can be problematic but are rarely treated. Insects such as false Japanese beetle, aphids and lace buds have also been problematic, and have been sprayed using insecticidal soap, or synthetic pyrethroid.

In the case of bunnies, we try to live and let live—but when the population gets too big, we have to start a relocation program.

What We've Learned So Far

In 2008, we completed a major rejuvenation project. Many plants were overgrown, some were struggling or just not growing as expected. We divided plants, added new varieties, and generally rearranged a portion of every single plant bed. As always, our goal was to improve the look and performance of the ever-changing garden.

Roses

We started out with three hybrid tea roses and 24 varieties of shrub roses. We planned for our collection of roses to vary in hardiness, growth habit, height, bloom type, color, and fragrance. Some of them bloom only once, some repeat, and some bloom continually.

Great care was taken to protect the tea roses from winter injury. In late fall, we used the Minnesota tip method to put them to bed for the winter.

Minnesota Tip Method: Carefully dig a trench right next to the rose about 8" deep, loosen the roots a little, gather up the canes and lay it down into the trench. The trench is filled and soil is mounded up to about 6" high over the base of the plant. Once it freezes, straw is mounded up at least 6" over the soil.

After the first two winters, the roses came back very slowly. The third winter killed two of the three, with the third barely still alive.

A grafted rose is one that is planted on some other rose's rootstock. Many shrub roses are grafted as well as all hybrid tea roses. Because of our harsh winters, we decided to only grow roses that are grown on their own roots. The hybrid tea roses were replaced by shrub roses.

Not all of our shrub roses have survived. But given the number of and variety of roses we have, it has gone pretty well.

A few of our shrub roses are so hardy that they seem to need no winter protection. They are: Hansa, Theresé Bugnet, and Blanc Double de Coubert. They have never died to the ground yet. Most others need and are given winter protection. Winter protection provides additional insulation around the crown and tender buds of the plant. There are several ways to provide winter protection, here is what we do.

Winter Protection

- In mid-late October mound soil at least 6" high around the base of the plant.
- After the ground freezes, add straw to a depth of 6-12".
- In spring, remove straw and allow soil to thaw, later remove soil.
- Cut back branches to live buds and to shape.

Most modern shrub roses will rebloom if they are deadheaded. To deadhead a rose is to cut off the faded bloom, usually back to another flower bud or on the stem to where there are five leaves. This keeps the rose from producing rose hips and encourages the plant to put its energies into producing more flowers. We stop deadheading early in August to allow those late flowers to develop into hips.

We have four old fashioned varieties of roses that will not rebloom. They are Apothecary's, Ispahan and Madame Plantier. These roses are not deadheaded.

Favorites:

John Franklin: bright red, fragrant rebloom, tolerates some shade, 3-4' tall.

Hansa: reddish violet, spicy rebloom, susceptible to disease, thorny, super hardy, 6'tall.

Blanc Double De Coubert: white, fragrant rebloom, disease resistant, super hardy, 4' tall.

Therese Bugnet: pink, fragrant rebloom, disease resistant, nearly thornless, 6' tall.

Winnipeg Parks: cherry red, fragrant rebloom, looks like a tea rose, disease resistant, 2' tall.

Trees

We chose trees that were big enough not to get lost, but small enough not to cast too much shade.

Due to a mix-up, we ended up with two varieties of purple leaved birch: 'Crimson Frost' and a newer, supposedly improved version named 'Royal Frost'. While Royal Frost grew faster and straighter, its top snapped off in a high wind. Neither has impressed us as a good tree for this open, exposed site.

Our third tree was an Amur Chokecherry. We lost it in 2007 due to girdling from sapsucker damage. It grew fast and straight, with beautiful exfoliating bark. It is hardy to our zone, but couldn't make it in this garden. It was replaced in 2008 with a Praire Radiance Eunonymous.

Evergreens

Some creeping types can grow out of bounds over time. We now cut back the Andorra compact juniper to keep it under control. Look under the foliage to see the old cuts.

Dwarf Mugo Pine: these tough plants can vary widely in size. Notice the two in our garden located nearly side-by-side, but one is much bigger than the other.

Shrubs

Favorites:

Royal Purple Smokebush: is semi-hardy in our garden, usually dies back to the ground or is cut back and treated like a perennial, we grow it for the foliage only, will grow to 4' x 4' when treated this way.

Endless Summer Hydrangea: is semi hardy and dies back or is cut to the ground, likes even moisture, blooms on new wood, flower color based on pH: acid soils = blue bloom, neutral to alkaline soils = pink bloom, grows to 3 feet x 3 feet. We had some trouble with blooms coming on slowly.

Diablo Ninebark: purple foliage, pale pink blooms in June, good screen, grows to 8-10'.

Nanking Cherry: first to bloom in April, hardy, healthy plant, edible fruits eaten by birds, grows to 8'.

Microclimates can be found within a garden. On the north side of our garden, the Baptisia formed a hedge that shaded Tinkerbelle Lilac. Near the southwest corner, the Azaleas were subject to drying winds and full sun. We swapped locations for the Lilacs and the Azaleas last fall hoping Tinkerbelle will thrive with more sun and the Azaleas will thrive in their new location out of such drying winds.

Perennials

Favorites:

Sandy's Pink Phlox: when we needed a garden phlox replacement, this one was donated by Sandy Hoecherl from her garden where it has been growing for many years. Never underestimate the value of locally adapted plants.

Butterfly weed: as a host to butterflies it has attracted both monarchs and their caterpillars. After a slow start—we allowed it to reseed where it would. This plant grows by taproot and does not like division. Deer resistant.

Bearded Iris: ours were plagued by disease and were removed in 2008. They require good drainage—especially important in winter.

Pacific Giants Delphinium: are grown against a split rail fence and tied up with twine, flower spikes are deadheaded when blooms are $\frac{3}{4}$ spent. After side shoots send up secondary bloom, cut stem completely to the ground. By following this system, they should bloom in June & September. These plants like rich soil and are short lived. Expect an individual plant to live for 3-4 years. We are slowly exchanging ours from Pacific Giants to Magic Fountains. This new hybrid performs better in our windy conditions.

Alaska Shasta Daisy: delphiniums grown behind them provide some support, deadhead individually as needed, or cut the whole plant back for compact, fresh new growth.

Black Eyed Susan: keeps blooming early July through frost, Septoria Leaf Spot has caused some cosmetic problems.

Walker's Low Catmint: in this garden, the plant can become big and flop open. We cut foliage back by up to 1/3 to keep from sprawling and remove faded flowers and it will rebloom. One man's favorite flower is another man's weed!

Wild Columbine, Sweet Woodruff and Foxglove all died the first year. The site was too open and exposed for them. Now, because we have some protection from surrounding plants and structure, creating microclimates, we could probably grow them.

Vines

We have found that climbing roses compete on a trellis. We try to balance this by pruning.

Favorite:

Clematis: hardy, easy care, combines beautifully with roses on arbors.

You don't always get what is marked: of two plants marked 'Jackmanii', one had small, numerous purple flowers, one had larger less numerous purple flowers of a different variety of clematis.

Grasses

All of our grasses are the types that grow in a clump as opposed to those that send out runners. They have almost all grown taller than expected in the rich soil of our garden. Because of this additional height, we have had to do a little rearranging. Division of these grasses is important every 2-3 years—any longer and some can be hard to get out of the ground!

Favorites:

Heavy Metal Switchgrass: grew 4-5' tall, upright blue-gray blades become yellow in the fall, flowers consist of loose, weeping plumes that rise above the foliage.

Karl Foerster Feather Reed Grass: grew 4-5' tall, upright, vertical grass, looks like wheat.

Recurring pests include Black spot on roses (Hansa, JP Connel, Charles deMills, Harrison's Yellow, and Winnipeg Park), Septoria leaf spot on Rudbeckia, lace bug on Asters, and False Japanese Beetle on rose flowers.



Trees

Betula 'Crimson Frost' **Crimson Frost Birch** - Zone 4. Height 30 to 35 feet by width of 20 feet. Sun. An attractive mid-sized hybrid selected for striking reddish/purple leaf color all season and attractive creamy, exfoliating bark. Tolerates moist, heavy soils.

Betula 'Royal Frost' **Royal Frost Birch** - Zone 4. Height 35 to 40 feet by width of 15 to 20 feet. Sun. Newer selection of Birch with burgundy-red foliage contrasted with white bark. Much faster growing than 'Crimson Frost'.

Euonymus bungeanus 'Verona' **Prairie Radiance Euonymus**- Zone 3. Height 20 feet. A new introduction featuring unusual soft pink to cherry red fall color and pink fruit in fall that split open to expose scarlet seeds, extremely effective in mass; a highly ornamental specimen shrub for the home landscape that's at its best in autumn.

Evergreens

Juniperus horizontalis 'Compacta' **Andorra Compact Juniper** - Zone 3. Height 2 feet and spread 5 feet. Sun. Requires well-drained soil and full sun. Compact, spreading evergreen. Plume-like soft green foliage turns purple in winter. Excellent low growing accent shrub.

Microbiota decussata **Russian Cypress** -- Zone 3. Height 1 foot by width 3 to 4 feet. Sun or Shade. Low, mounded form with arborvitae-like foliage. Plant will tolerate shade. Needs good drainage.

Picea pungens **Macronata Spruce** - Zone 2. Height 8 to 10 feet by width 5 to 6 feet. Soft green foliage.

Pinus mugo 'Pumilio' **Dwarf Mugo Pine** - Zone 2. Full sun. Green color and globose form. The well-known mugo pine is a dense, shrubby species with short, rich green needles. A commonly used ornamental pine, widely adaptable and very hardy. Grown from seed.

Shrubs

Azalea 'Lemon Lights' **Lemon Lights Azalea** - Zone 4. Height 4 to 5 feet by width 3 to 4 feet. Sun or partial shade. Bears all the fine "Lights Series" qualities as well as lovely bicolor yellow flowers and excellent mildew resistance. The Lights Series were developed at the University of MN Landscape Arboretum specifically to withstand our harsh winters and variable springs. They are highly desirable Azaleas because of their dependable flowering, sweet fragrance, and good fall color.

Azalea 'Mandarin Lights' **Mandarin Lights Azalea** - Zones 3, 4. Height 4 to 5 feet by width 4 to 5 feet. Sun or partial sun. One of the newest "Northern Lights" Azaleas, blooming late May with rich, brilliant orange flowers. Hardy and outstanding. The Lights Series were developed at the University of MN Landscape Arboretum specifically to withstand our harsh winters and variable springs. They are highly desirable Azaleas because of their dependable flowering, sweet fragrance, and good fall color.

Azalea 'Northern Hi-Lights' **Northern Hi-Lights Azalea** - Zone 4. Height 4 feet by width 5 feet. Sun or partial sun. Creamy white flowers with yellow upper lip petals. Very fragrant. The Lights Series were developed at the University of MN Landscape Arboretum specifically to withstand our harsh winters and variable springs. They are highly desirable Azaleas because of their dependable flowering, sweet fragrance, and good fall color.

Cotinus coggygia 'Royal Purple' **Royal Purple Smokebush** - Zone 4. Height 8 to 10 feet by width 8 to 10 feet. Sun. Velvety purple leaves and misty beige flowers make this a dramatic accent for the landscape. Best in full sun. This plant will have severe dieback in zone 3 most years. We cut it back to the ground each spring--this keeps it about 4' x 4' and gives us outstanding leaf color on the new growth.

Hydrangea 'Endless Summer' **Endless Summer Hydrangea**- Endless Summer is a mop-head type with clear pink blooms in soils with poor aluminum uptake typically alkaline soils, and blue flowers in acidic soils with sufficient aluminum. Blue flowers can be achieved in alkaline soils by adding aluminum sulfate to the soil to change the soil PH. Flower size is 4 to 6 inches across under garden conditions, and up to 8 inches in diameter on vigorous container plants. The most unique characteristic of Endless Summer is its ability to bloom on new wood. If the new emerging growth is cut back to half, the amount of bloom is significantly increased. In addition, removal of spent blooms results in repeat bloom.

Hydrangea paniculata 'Limelight' **Limelight Hydrangea**- Zones 3-9. Height 72-96 inches. An exciting hardy Hydrangea from Holland, 'Limelight' has unique bright chartreuse blooms in mid-summer that hold bright and refreshing color right into autumn when the blooms change color to a rich deep pink. The autumn display of chartreuse and pink blooms on the same plant is breathtaking!

Physocarpus opulifolius 'Diablo' **Diablo Ninebark** - Zone 3-7. Grows 8-10 feet tall and wide. Burgundy leaves, pale pink blooms in June. This easy care plant provides a nice screen or accent.

Physocarpus opulifolius 'Summer Wine' **Summer Wine Ninebark** - Zone 3-7. Grows 4-6' tall and wide. Dense compact growth with wine-colored foliage and pale pink blooms in May-June.

Prunus tomentosa **Nanking Cherry** - Zone 2. Height 8 to 10 feet by width 10 to 15 feet. Sun. An excellent choice for borders, naturalizing, or large accent plant. Fragrant, white flowers bloom very early on shrub with reddish, exfoliating bark. Edible fruit ripens June to July.

Syringa 'Bailbelle' **Tinkerbelle Lilac** - Zone 3. Height 5 to 6 feet by width 5 to 6 feet. Sun. Bright pink flowers with a pleasing spicy scent in late spring.

Syringa vulgaris 'Primrose' **Primrose Lilac** - Zone 3. Height 10 to 12 feet by width 10 to 12 feet. Sun. Pale yellow buds open to creamy flowers. This is a very unique color in lilacs.

Syringa vulgaris 'Sensation' **Sensation Lilac** - Zone 3. Height 8 to 10 feet by width 8 to 12 feet. Sun. Purple florets outlined in pure white. A beautiful and unique Lilac.

Grasses

Calamagrostis 'Karl Foerster' **Karl Foerster Feather Reed Grass** - Karl Foerster grass has deep green foliage that grows vertically to 2 to 3 feet high. The initially pink flower heads appear in June and turn to a golden tan as they mature. The flower spikes can reach up to 5 feet tall and last well into fall. The grass in a clump forming grass and is not prone to spread much farther than 18 inches. It grows well in hardiness zones 4 to 9. It grows best in full sun to part shade in a moist environment that drains well. This grass likes to keep moist but will not tolerate standing water. It will however tolerate a drier site.

Festuca glauca 'Elijah Blue' **Blue Fescue Grass** – Zone 4. Sun. Mound of blue leaves, shorter grass. Height 12 to 18 inches.

Helictotrichon sempervirens 'Sapphire' **Blue Oat Grass** – Zone 4. Sun. Similar to the blue fescues but larger, height 2 feet.

Panicum virgatum 'Heavy Metal' **Heavy Metal Switchgrass** – Zone 4. Sun. Blue-gray foliage turns yellow in the fall. Height 36 inches.

Schizachyrium scoparium 'The Blues' **Little Bluestem Grass** – Zone 4. Sun. Blue grass that turns a red-orange in the fall. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Sporobolus heterolepis **Prairie Dropseed Grass** – Zone 4. Sun. Mounds of thin foliage, turns red in the fall. Height 3 feet.

Bulbs

Lilium 'Casa Blanca' **Casa Blanca Oriental Lily** – Zones 3 to 8. Height 3 1/2 to 4 feet. Casa Blanca Oriental Lily is probably the most impressive of all the Oriental Hybrids. It overwhelms with its extremely large pure white flowers. Thick, waxy flowers are long lasting. Excellent cut flowers.

Lilium 'Stargazer' **Stargazer Oriental Lily** – Zone 4. Height 36 inches. Hardy and beautiful, Asiatic Lilies are easy to grow in full sun to light shade. Fertilize monthly and keep soil moist. This pink/red lily bears large flowers on very sturdy stalks. No staking is required.

Vines

Clematis 'Jackmanii' **Jackman Clematis** – Zones 3 to 8. Full sun to partial shade. Height 12 feet. 5-inch velvet purple flowers.

Clematis 'Niobe' **Niobe Clematis** – Zones 3 to 8. Full sun to partial shade. Height 10 feet. 6 to 8 inch ruby red flowers.

Perennials

Ajuga reptans 'Atropurpurea' **Atropurpurea Ajuga**- Zones 3-9. Height 3-6 inches. It has a deep purple, crinkled foliage and blue flowers. This plant can tolerate various conditions: it thrives in full or partial shade where grass will not grow, but also does well in full sun. It is deer resistant.

Ajuga x 'Chocolate Chip' **Chocolate Chip Ajuga**- Zones 3-9. Height 3-6 inches. A useful ground cover with short spikes of blue flowers. This Ajuga has unusually narrow foliage of dark green, overlaid with chocolate-brown, forming a very low clump. It is most noted for its dwarf habit and its chocolate foliage. The flowers appear in spring and are 4" in height with a plant width of 12-18". It is not as invasive as most other Ajuga and best-planted 6-9" apart for a quick cover.

Ajuga reptans **Mahogany Ajuga**- Zones 4-11. Height 3-6 inches. Beautiful flower spikes complement glossy foliage and attract hummingbirds. Lovely at garden's edge, in the rock garden or as a slow-spreading ground cover. Adapts well to difficult sites, including areas with poor soils and beneath downspouts.

Alchemilla mollis 'Thriller' **Thriller Lady's Mantle** – Zone 3. Height 15 inches by width 24 inches. Large and dependable, an excellent companion for upright perennials. An excellent, undemanding choice for dry shaded sites. Low, spreading, clump-forming plants with chartreuse flowers and grayish foliage that holds water droplets like sparkling gems.

Asclepias tuberosa **Butterfly weed** – Zone 4. Height 24 inches by width 15 inches. Bright orange in color. Attractive native prairie plant. Tap rooted and drought tolerant, this plant turns on during summer heat. Neat, clump-forming plants with bright flowers that attract butterflies. Attractive seedpods in fall.

Aster 'Alma Potschke' **Alma Potschke Aster** – Zone 2. Height 36 inches by width 24 inches. Well-branched with sturdy stems and rosy-pink blooms.

Aster x dumosus 'Purple Dome' **Purple Dome Aster** – Zone 2. Height 18 inches by 30 inches wide. A low, broad plant with gorgeous purple blooms.

Baptisia australis **Baptisia** – Zone 3. Height 42 inches by width 60 inches. A large, shrub-like perennial with stiff, erect stems that bear beautiful, blue, lupine-like flowers. Excellent, long lasting cut flowers and lovely blue-green foliage. Drought tolerant, but prefers even moisture.

Chelone lyonii ‘**Hot Lips**’ **Hot Lips Turtlehead**- Zones 4-8. Height 2-3 feet. ‘Hot Lips’ Turtlehead is a selection of the species that differs in having deeper green foliage and bright, deep pink flowers. Otherwise it’s quite similar - 2 to 3 feet tall, late summer flowers, prefers average to moist soil and full sun.

Delphinium ‘**Pacific Giant**’ **Pacific Giant/Magic Fountain Delphinium** – Zones 3 to 8. Height 4 to 6 feet. Full sun to part shade.

Dicentra spectabilis **Old Fashioned Bleeding Heart** – Zone 2. Height 3 feet by width 3 feet. Old-fashioned Bleeding Heart with pink and white flowers. The old-fashioned Bleeding Heart is an elegant shrub-like perennial with arching blue-green foliage and strands of pink and white ‘hearts’. Adequate moisture will prevent summer dormancy. Avoid wet soils.

Echinacea purpurea ‘**Bravado**’ **Bravado Purple Coneflower** - Zones 3 to 9. Rough, hairy stems and leaves, flowers 5 inches wide with tallish seed-head centers; flower petals droop from center. ‘Bravado’ grows to 24 inches tall with rose-red flowers. Requires full sun, well-drained garden soil rich in organic matter; will tolerate some shade; moderate water; deadheading increases bloom; tolerates summer heat.

Geranium ‘**Rozanne**’ **Rozanne Geranium**- Zones 5-8. Height 18-20 inches. Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, organic soils and is best if grown in full sun with some afternoon protection. Has exceptional heat tolerance, and generally will bloom throughout the summer.

Geranium ‘**Tiny Monster**’ **Tiny Monster Geranium**- Zones 5-9. 16-18 inches. Tiny Monster is new hardy geranium cultivar, developed to excel as a low maintenance groundcover that looks good all season. With speedy growth, an attractive spreading habit, flowers that continue throughout the season and foliage that never looks ratty, even in late summer.

Geranium x cantabrigiense ‘**Biokova**’ **Biokova Geranium** -Zone 4. 12 inches tall and spreads. An excellent groundcover with wonderfully fragrant foliage and white flowers tinged with palest pink. A very large group of perennials for the border or as groundcover with long-blooming, cupped flowers in many colors. Handsome foliage-some with red fall color-forms clumps or mats.

Hemerocallis **Barbara Mitchell Daylily** - Zone 3. Height 24 inches. Multiple award winner; 6 inch lavender-pink with green throat; ruffled, perfectly formed flowers; long blooming. Rebloom. Shade will decrease the amount of bloom.

Hemerocallis **Charles Johnson Daylily** - Has a large number of 6-inch very bright cherry red blooms with wide flat ruffled blooms. Height 24 inches. Reblooms. Noted for its unusual shade of red. Very hardy but give it a little shade in the hot and humid climates.

Hemerocallis **Condilla Daylily** - Zones 3a to 9b. Height 20 inches. Sun to partial shade. Small, double, gold, 3 to 4 1/2 inch flowers.

Hemerocallis ‘**Happy Returns**’ **Happy Returns Daylily**- Zones 2-9. Height 18 inches. A fragrant pale yellow flower with a size of 3". With dark green foliage, this daylily will reach a height of 18" and a plant spread of 12-24". ‘Happy Returns’ will bloom from May through July, with outstanding color and a definite rebloomer. ‘Happy Returns’ prefers a full sun area that is well drained.

Hemerocallis **Mauna Loa Daylily** - Zone 3. Height 22 inches. 5 inch tangerine flowers with narrow red margin.

Hemerocallis **Siloam June Bug Daylily** - Zones 5 to 24. Height 23 inches with double fan 2 3/4-inch blooms. Petite yellow blooms with a dark maroon eyes and a green throat.

Hemerocallis ‘**Strawberry Candy**’ **Strawberry Candy Daylily** - Zone 3. Height 24 to 26 inches. Honored with the Award of Merit in 1996 from the American Hemerocallis Society. 4 1/2 inch strawberry-pink flowers have curled back petals and ruffled edges picoteed with a thin red line, a deeper red eyezone and yellow throat. A profuse bloomer with lots of rebloom.

Heuchera ‘**Caramel**’ **Caramel Coral Bells**- Zones 3-9. Height 16 inches. Caramel has glowing apricot new growth fading to soft amber by summer. Fall color is an intense salmon red. Its lobed fuzzy foliage typical of *H. villosa* stays clean. An eastern US native species that is plenty hardy and unsurpassed for longevity, even in the prolonged heat and humidity of the South. Long panicles of creamy white flowers in late summer.

Heuchera **Cherries Jubilee** **Cherries Jubilee Coral Bells**- Zone 4. Height 8 inches. A hybrid coral bells cultivar. It is a clump-forming perennial which features large, ruffled, warm brownish leaves and conspicuous cherry-red flowers. Tiny, cherry-red flowers borne in open, airy panicles appear in late spring to early summer on slender, wiry stems rising well above the foliage mound.

Heuchera 'Encore' **Encore Coral Bells**- Zones 4-9. Height 12 inches. Deep rose purple leaves with a silver sheen, dark veins and vibrant, red purple undersides. Cream, bell-shaped flowers rise above height given: up to 18". Villosa type.

Heuchera 'Plum Pudding' **Plum Pudding Coral Bells** - Zone 4. Height 8 inches. Shiny plum purple foliage; compact habit. Coral Bells are an easy-to-grow plant for well-drained soil. The flowers are delicate sprays and bloom over a long period. However, it is their colorful maple-like foliage that makes them especially desirable. Use in sites too sunny for Hosta. Very impressive planted in masses.

Iris siberica 'Ceasar's Brother' **Ceasar's Brother Siberian Iris** - Zone 3. Height 42 inches. Dark velvety-purple flowers. Award winner. Siberian Irises are easy and undemanding to grow in average garden conditions. However, they look and perform best in very moist soils and will thrive in up to 4 inches of standing water! Each clump will produce many flowers in a season.

Leucanthemum x superbum 'Alaska' **Alaska Shasta Daisy** - Zone 4. Height 36 inches. Large single white daisies that hold up well in heat and humidity. This lovely classic border perennial features large white single or double daisies in summer. This plant must have dry soil in winter, so a well-drained bed is preferred - but keep plants moist in summer. Divide regularly to retain vigor. Long bloom.

Liatris spicata 'Kobold' **Kobold Liatris** - Zone 3. Height 24 inches by width 18 inches. Early-blooming compact variety with violet flowers. This native plant produces tall, feathery flower spikes prized for cutting and drying. Easy to grow, needing only well-drained soil and full sun. Very tolerant of heat.

Nepeta 'Walker's Low' **Walker's Low Catmint** - Zone 4. Height 16 inches by width 24 inches. This is the smallest, most compact Nepeta. Long-blooming with blue-lavender flowers atop silvery foliage. Catmint is a low, bushy, long-blooming perennial herb with beautiful blue flowers on grayish aromatic foliage.

Paeonia 'Alex Fleming' **Alex Fleming Peony** - Zones 3 to 8. Fully double, sweetly fragrant deep pink peony. A tall plant that blooms in mid-season. Its central petals may be curled, making the huge 8-inch flowers resemble a ball in shape. Plants grow about 36 inches tall. Position them 3 to 4 feet apart in a sunny, well-drained area.

Paeonia 'Karl Rosenfeld' **Karl Rosenfeld Peony** - Zones 4 to 8. Height 36 to 40 inches. Full sun. Large, bright, crimson double peony. Lush foliage and lots of flowers. An excellent cut flower. Needs staking to keep all stems upright.

Paeonia 'Sarah Bernhardt' **Sarah Bernhardt Peony** - Zone 4. Height 35 inches. Large, fragrant, medium rose-pink flowers. This elegant, hardy, and long-lived perennial is regaining popularity as gardeners discover excellent hybrids with gorgeous flowers on strong, sturdy stems. Peonies require little care and like cold climates as well as clay soils. Shade decreases bloom.

Paeonia 'Shimadaijin' **Shimadaijin Tree Peony** - Zones 4 to 8. Requires full sun. Height 3 to 5 feet by width 3 to 4 feet. 6 to 12 inch blooms in spring to early summer. An upright woody shrub, this fragrant fuchsia tree peony boasts larger leaves, blooms 2 to 3 weeks earlier and is about a foot taller than bush form peonies. Perfect for dramatic focal points in mixed beds, and luxurious hedges.

Pblox paniculata 'Franz Schubert' **Franz Schubert Phlox**- Zones 4-8. Height 26-30 inches. A garden phlox cultivar which typically grows in an upright clump to 2-3' tall. Fragrant, tubular flowers (1/2" to 1" diameter) with long corolla tubes and five flat petal-like lobes are lilac with white eyes. Individual flowers are densely arranged in large, terminal, pyramidal clusters (panicles to 6-12" long) atop stiff, upright stems which seldom need staking. Long mid to late summer blooms sometimes extend into early fall.

Pblox paniculata 'Sandy's Pink' **Sandy's Pink Phlox** - Grows 30 inches high by 24 inches wide. Stunning pink flowers bloom from July - August.

Rudbeckia fulfida 'Goldsturm' **Goldsturm Black Eyed Susan** - Zone 4. Height 24 inches by width 24 inches. Bright golden-yellow daisies with dark cone centers are borne for a very long time. Vigorous and easy to grow, this group of perennials is not fussy about soil types and tolerates hot, dry conditions. They are rewarding long-bloomers producing yellow-gold daisies over a very long time.

Salvia nemorosa 'Caradonna' **Caradonna Salvia**- Zones 5-9. Height 30 inches. Caradonna' is an erect, clump-forming perennial salvia that is noted for its dark purple stems and blue-violet flowers. It typically forms a foliage mound to 12" tall. Medium green leaves are aromatic when crushed. In summer, dense terminal spikes of violet-blue flowers rise above the foliage to 24" tall. Flowers are attractive to bees and butterflies.

Sedum spectabile 'Autumn Fire' **Autumn Fire Sedum** - Zones 3 to 9. Full sun. 24 inches tall. Blooms are coppery-pink in color.

Sedum spectabile 'Neon' **Neon Sedum**- Zones 3-9. Height 18 inches. One of the most beautiful sedums. In fall the huge, domed flowerheads of bright magenta-rose are like brilliant beacons. Smooth, light green fleshy leaves and stiff, upright stems

make this plant look great all season. Easy to grow and drought tolerant. Plant in average, well-drained soil.

Sedum x 'Vera Jamison' **Vera Jameson Sedum**- Zones 3-9. Height 10-12 inches. This variety forms a medium-height, non-spreading clump of powdery, mahogany-purple leaves. Dusky-pink starry flowers appear in late summer, clustered at the ends of each stem.

Stachys byzantine **Helene Von Stein Lambs Ear**- Zones 5-10. Height 12-18 inches. Lamb's Ear is a mat-forming, dense, white/gray woolly perennial. The leaves are extremely hairy and very soft to the touch, thus the name Lamb's Ear. The Helen Von Stein is one of the best varieties available with larger leaves and it is more heat and humidity resistant. This cultivar does not bear flowers which would only detract from its unique foliage texture and color anyway.

Tiarella cordifolia *'Spring Snow'* **Spring Snow Tiarella** - Zones 3-9. Height 8-10 inches. Beautiful native wild flower. Foamy white flowers rise above maple shaped leaves from late spring into summer. The attractive clumps of foliage turn red in autumn.

Roses

Rosa 'Apothecary' - Zones 3-8. Grows 3' high and wide. Deep pink blooms with yellow stamens. No repeat bloom. Tolerates poor soil and shade. Good cut flower, prone to mildew.

Rosa 'Autumn Sunrise' - Zones 4 to 9. A yellow climber with hardiness and super disease resistance. Large double flowers are gold tinged with apricot, richly scented with fruity fragrance and produced in clusters that appear continually all summer long. Green glossy foliage that resists black spot. Able to survive Midwest winters. Grows 8 to 12 feet tall.

Rosa 'Blanc Double De Coubert' - Zones 3 to 8. Height 4-5 feet tall. A rugosa hybrid treasured for its nearly continuous display of pure white 2 to 3 inch double flowers that are richly saturated with sweet rose fragrance. Grows 5 to 7 feet tall with robust habit. Naturally disease resistant and hardy. Displays red hips in the fall. Introduced in 1892.

Rosa 'Bonica' - Zones 4-9. Height 4-6 feet tall. The Bonica rose was voted the World's Favorite Rose in 1997 by the World Federation of Rose Societies, and an All America Winner in 1987. Bonica roses are easy to grow, and are very colorful and disease resistant. This landscape rose can be planted as a hedge, specimen, or focal point.

Rosa 'Charles De Mills' - Zone 4. 3 to 5 feet tall by 3 to 4 feet wide. The plant is upright in growth and eventually will spread outwards. The foliage is a deep matte green. The flowers are fully doubled to quartered and symmetrical with a delicious mix of deep red and purple, somewhat lighter at the edges. A large and wonderful old rose with a superb fragrance.

Rosa 'Cuthbert Grant' - Zones 3 to 8. Height 36-48 inches. One of the new 'Parkland' roses from Canada, winner of numerous awards and adopted as the Manitoba Centennial Rose. Its large double 4-inch blooms are borne in clusters of 3 to 6 flowers, their intense red color displayed lie beacons against dark green foliage. Develops into a neat 3-foot bush that flowers almost continuously. Excellent disease resistance and root hardiness.

Rosa 'Delicata' - Zone 2. Height 2 feet by width 2 feet. One of the earliest roses to bloom, the purplish-pink flower has nice fragrance and sets rose hip readily. The plant is moderately vigorous, bushy and spreading; disease-free; tolerate to salt and shady conditions.

Rosa 'Hansa' - Zones 3 to 9. Height 4-5 feet. This rugosa rose is a paragon of good health, hardiness, beauty and fragrance. Its 3-inch reddish-violet double flowers appear repeatedly all summer. Large red hips ripen after the petals fall. The 6-foot bush has clean rugose foliage. Introduced in 1905.

Rosa 'Ispahan' - Zones 4 to 9. Height 6-7 feet. It's large, loosely double flowers are borne in large clusters and are highly fragrant. It is extremely tough, carefree, and has one of the longest blooming seasons of any of the once-blooming roses. Forms an upright bush 4 to 7 feet high and 3 to 4 feet wide. The canes are long, upright, and slender.

Rosa 'John Franklin' - Zones 4-9. Height 3-4 feet. The John Franklin rose is a compact, bushy shrub with deep red, semi-double flowers that are cupped, fringed and displayed in very large clusters. This is a non-stop bloomer from summer through frost. John Franklin roses are disease resistant and exhibit a dark green foliage. This rose is in the Explorer series.

Rosa 'J.P. Connell' - Zone 3. Explorer Shrub Rose. Height 3 to 5 feet. Recurrent blooming. Double flowers are 2 to 3 inches and pale yellow in color. Medium green foliage. Vigorous grower. Hardy and fragrant.

Rosa 'Knockout' - Zones 4 to 8. Height 3 feet. Shrub rose with incredible flower power and extraordinary disease resistance resulting in a display of constant color from spring until fall. Clusters of fluorescent cherry-red 3 to 3 1/2 inch single blooms

scented with light tea-rose fragrance are displayed against glossy, purple-tinged, mossy green foliage. The 2 to 3 foot plants exhibit total black spot resistance. 2000 AARS Winner.

Rosa 'Madame Plantier' - Zones 3-9. Height 5-12 feet. The flat, very double blooms are borne in clusters on a spreading, bushy plant all through the spring. The clusters of medium-sized, double, white flowers have a green eye.

Rosa 'Marie Bugnet' - Grows 3 feet tall and wide. White double blooms begin early and repeat until fall.

Rosa 'Morden Snowbeauty' - Zones 2 to 7. Height 2 to 3 feet. White, everblooming, double three inch flowers. Medium green foliage. Blooms like a blanket of snow.

Rosa 'Mrs. Doreen Pike' - Zone 4. Height 3 to 5 feet. The flowers are quite large and double with a ruffled, rosette form in a lovely shade of warm pink. The growth is ideal, low and slightly dome shaped, neat and bushy. Plentiful, pale green foliage. Very fragrant. An ideal border plant for winter hardy hedges or as a single specimen plant. Repeat blooming.

Rosa 'Seven Sisters' - Zones 6-9. Climbing rose grows 9 feet tall. Named for clusters of small, fragrant flowers that develop seven colors: purple, carlet, red, lighter red, pink, lighter pink, and white.

Rosa 'Stanwell Perpetual' - Zone 4. 3 feet tall by 4 feet wide. Pale pink to white, double, rosette; fragrant, medium size. Spreading, bushy; dense foliage; prolific, blooms almost continually.

Rosa 'Teasing Georgia' - Zones 5-9. Grows 3-4 feet high by 3 feet wide. Blooms honey-colored 3 inch flowers all season long. Fragrance of licorice.

Rosa 'Therese Bugnet' - Parkland Shrub Rose. Zones 3 to 9. A hardy and disease resistant shrub rose that blooms almost constantly. Clusters of 3 to 5 red buds open to 3 to 4 inch fragrant, lilac-pink double flowers. Attractive 5 to 6 foot plants have beautiful blue-green quilted foliage that stays clean and healthy. 1996 AARS Winner.

Rosa 'William Baffin Climber' - Zones 3 to 9. From the Canadian 'Explorer Series,' this pillar-type climber grows 7 to 9 feet tall and can be left on the trellis due to its hardiness. The 2 to 3 inch deep pink double flowers are borne in clusters of up to 30 blossoms. Very free-flowering, blooming repeatedly throughout the growing season. Glossy foliage is resistant to mildew and black spot.

Rosa 'Winnipeg Parks' - Zones 3 to 9. This everblooming 'Parkland Series' shrub rose from Canada provides a constant display of bright, cherry-red, 2 1/2 inch semi-double flowers borne in clusters. Neat and compact 2-foot plants with glossy deep green foliage show good resistance to powdery mildew and black spot. Extremely hardy with crown hardiness in Zone 3.

Your gifts help this garden grow!

Your gift to the Spooner Agricultural Research Station will help the station continue its record of outstanding research and service to the State. Funds will support a variety of areas including maintaining this demonstration garden, as well as many informative field days for home and market gardeners offered throughout the year. Enhanced outreach programming and facilities improvements are possible with your help. Your gift does make a difference!

For more information on contributing to the Spooner Agricultural Research Station Fund, please stop by the Station office for a brochure, or call 635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914. All gifts should be made payable to the University of Wisconsin Foundation, which will hold the funds in trust to be used exclusively for the demonstration garden here at the Spooner Ag Research Station.

Recycle your Plastic Garden Pots and Trays

More than 80 million tons of plastic are generated in this country every year, and in the horticultural industry alone, about 350 million pounds of plastic are produced annually. In an effort to help take some of this burden off of our landfills a new garden-pot recycling program has been organized and will run thru the summer months. With this program, horticultural plastic will be reused or ground, commingled and reformulated into landscape lumber and other reusable products.

Jennifer Barton, Environmental Specialist from the Recycling Control Commission serving Burnett and Washburn Counties, is excited about this new collection and wants to invite all residents of Burnett and Washburn County to drop-off their clean #2 and #5 garden pots and trays for recycling. You can recycle your garden pots and trays in the specially marked carts located at a number of locations throughout the two-county region. In Washburn County, the Spooner and Minong Recycling Sites and the Bashaw Valley Greenhouse are drop-off locations. Burnett County locations are: Grantsburg, Oakland, and A&H Recycling Sites, and the Wood River Garden Store in Grantsburg.

How will I know if my container is acceptable, you ask? Just flip it over, look for either a #2 or a #5 enclosed in the triangular recycling symbol, rinse it out with a garden hose and set it aside for recycling. Please keep #2s and #5s separated at drop-off sites and place in appropriate black cart. If the container does not have either number, please do not recycle it. Currently the only acceptable numbered containers are #2 and #5.

Greenhouses, landscaping businesses, and nurseries have voiced their need for such a program and the need is being met in the summer of 2009 ! Due to the success of the program, it will be continued through 2009. For more information, call 715-635-2197.

UW-Extension North Country Master Gardeners Annual Spring Plant Sale 3rd Saturday in May

Each spring the UWEX North Country Master Gardeners Association holds a plant sale. The sale is typically on the 3rd Saturday in May and is located at the Spooner Ag Research Station. This is a major fund raiser for the organization. Money raised from the sale is used to support local horticulture education projects, including funding support for the Spooner Ag Research Station Demonstration Garden. Featured plants at the sale have been heirloom tomato transplants, perennial flowers and miscellaneous annual flowers and vegetables. For more information contact the Spooner Area UW-Extension Office at 635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914.

Plant Sources

There are many reputable sources of plant materials. This list is not meant to be inclusive, but rather represents sources that were used as reference or from whom materials were purchased.

Bashaw Valley Greenhouse, W7402 Fox Trail Road, Shell Lake, WI 54871, 715-468-2591, www.bashawvalleygreenhouse.com

Bramble & Rose, 2536 Highway 101 North, Yachats, OR 97498, 541-547-3848, www.brambleandrose.com

Chippewa Valley Growers, 3033 Prill Road, Eau Claire, WI 54701, 715-839-8448, www.chippewavalleygrowers.com

Hauser's Superior View Farm, 86565 Cty. Hwy. J, Bayfield, WI 54814, 715-779-5404, www.superiorviewfarm.com

J.W. Jung Seed Company, 335 S. High Street, Randolph, WI 53957, 800-297-3123, www.jungseed.com

Prairie Nursery, P.O. Box 306, Westfield, WI 53964, 800-476-9453, www.prairienursery.com

Regan Nursery, 4268 Decoto Road, Fremont, CA 94555, 800-249-4680, www.regannursery.com

Rollingwood Nursery, W122 State Road 70, Stone Lake, WI 54876, 715-865-6900

Sam Kedem Nursery, Town and Country Roses, 12414 191st Street E., Hastings, MN 55033, 877-340-2304, www.kedemroses.com

Solaris Farms, 7510 Pine-Sva Road, Reedsville, WI 54230, 920-754-4335, solarisfarms.com

South Cedar Greenhouses, 2311 Cedar Ave. South, Farmington, MN 55024, 952-469-3202, www.southcedar.com

Spirit Lake Daylilies, 22163 Spirit Lake Road E, Frederic, WI 54837, 715-689-2333

St. Croix Floral Company, Inc., 1257 State Road 35, St. Croix Falls, WI 54024, 800-518-5960, www.stcroixfloral.com

Weegman Landscaping and Garden Center, W4808 30th Avenue, Highway 53 N, Rice Lake, WI 54868, 715-234-1424

Winter Greenhouse, W7041 Olmstead Road, Winter, WI 54896, 715-266-4963,
www.wintergreenhouse.com

Wood River Garden Store and Village Floral, 12099 State Highway 70,
Grantsburg, WI 54840, 715-463-2426

Yellow River Gardens, W6084 Highway 70, Spooner, WI 54801, 715-635-7995

UW-Extension Websites

Spooner Agricultural Research Station: <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/sars/index.htm>

UW-Extension Horticulture: <http://www.hort.wisc.edu/>

Southeast Wisconsin Commercial Horticulture: www.uwex.edu/ces/secommhort

The Wisconsin Master Gardener: www.hort.wisc.edu/mastergardener

UW-Madison Entomology Insect Diagnostic Lab: www.entomology.wisc.edu/entodiag.html

UW-Madison Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic: www.plantpath.wisc.edu/pddc

Infosource Scripts: <http://www.uwex.edu/disted/infosrce/>

Gardening Websites

Perry's Perennial Pages: <http://www.uvm.edu/~pass/perry/>

UMN Extension Yard & Garden Line: <http://www.extension.umn.edu/projects/yardandgarden/>

Ohio State University Webgarden: <http://webgarden.osu.edu/>

Purdue University Horticulture: <http://www.hort.purdue.edu/ext/conhort.html>

University of Illinois Solutions: <http://www.solutions.uiuc.edu/>

USDA Plants Database: <http://plants.usda.gov/>

The Virtual Orchard for apple production: <http://virtualorchard.net/>

NW Berry & Grape Information Network: <http://berrygrape.oregonstate.edu/>

Wisconsin Public Television - The Wisconsin Gardener: <http://www.wpt.org/garden/>

Notes:

Notes:

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UW-Extension Master Gardener Volunteers

University of Wisconsin, United States Department of Agriculture and Wisconsin Counties Cooperating. UW-Extension provides equal opportunity in employment and programming. Including Title IX and ADA requirements.

If you have any special needs or require special accommodations, please write to UWEX Area Agricultural Agent, Spooner Ag Research Station, W6646 Highway 70, Spooner, WI 54801, or call 635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914.

Thank you for your generous support!

The following businesses and individuals provided initial support for this garden:

Winter Greenhouse
Bashaw Valley Greenhouse
Yellow River Gardens
Jungs
Village Floral
Spirit Lake Daylilies
Tarras Design
Jim & Susan Cargill
Ellen Schmitz
Spooners Ace Hardware (Mike & Jill Lehman)
Rollingwood Nursery

Ongoing financial and volunteer support has been provided by:

**UW-Extension
North Country Master Gardener Association**

For more information about providing support (financial, material or labor) for this garden, contact the Spooner Agricultural Research Station at 715-635-3506 or 1-800-528-1914.