

- 1) Landscape Design with Native Plants – Beds designed by Jim Tolstrup and J.R. Oldham. Azure sage (*Salvia azurea*), Joe-Pye weed (*Eutrochium purpurea*), chocolate flower (*Berlandiera lyrata*), California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), *Penstemon x mexicali* 'Red Rocks', sunset hyssop (*Agastache rupestris*), *Agastache aurantiaca* 'coronado.'
- 2) The Education of a Gardener
- 3) Coastal Maine receives 46 inches annual precipitation
- 4) Austin, Texas 34 inches annual precipitation
- 5) Fort Collins, achieving density in Western landscapes. Bright sun makes plants and leaves grow smaller, 12-14 inches annual precipitation.
- 6) Shambhala Mountain Center Red Feather Lakes, CO.
- 7) High Plains Environmental Center (HPEC) - Desert four'o'clock (*Mirabilis multiflora*) Sacred datura (*Datura wrightii*), Maximilian Sunflower (*Helianthus Maximiliani*) Rocky Mountain bee plant (*Cleome serrulata*), Horsetail milkweed (*asclepias subverticillata*), Bigelow's tansy aster (*Machaeranthera bigelovii*), smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*).
- 8) In Search of a Rocky Mountain Garden Style
- 9) "The Great American Desert, almost wholly unfit for cultivation, and of course uninhabitable by a people depending upon agriculture for their subsistence."
Major Stephen H. Long Expedition 1820
- 10) The average person in Colorado uses 150 gallons of water a day, 60% of that goes to landscape irrigation - 90 gallons per person per day
- 11) Omernick's map. What is native?
- 12) Small residential landscape - Mohave sage (*Salvia pachyphylla*), red yucca (*Hesperaloe parviflora*), hummingbird trumpet (*Epilobium canum ssp. garretti*), Parry's agave (*Agave parryi var. neo-mexicana*.)
- 13) Four season interest - avoid cutting plants back until spring. Butterfly milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*), fringed sage (*Artemisia frigida*), little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*). Grasses are great for providing winter interest.
- 14) Traditional design utilizing native plants. Heavy metal switchgrass (*Panicum virgatus* 'Heavy Metal')

15) Gertrude Jekyll (British Horticulturist 1843-1932) helped to define the classic perennial border. Lost Garden of Heligan - Saint Austell, Cornwall. Chapungu Sculpture Park – azure sage (*Salvia azurea*), joe-pye weed (*Eutrochium purpureum*), West Texas grass sage (*Salvia reptans*), baby blue rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus nauseosus* var. *nauseosus*) thin man Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans* 'Thin Man'), *Agastache* 'Blue Fortune'.

16) Perennial Borders - Denver Botanic Gardens and High Plains Environmental Center. A well designed border takes height, color, and time of bloom into consideration. Hedges provide structure to contain the garden, creating outdoor rooms.

17) Consider blocking or framing view outside of the garden. A well placed shed at HPEC helps to contain the view.

18) Theme driven designs, ethnobotany gardens. DBG, Sacred Earth Garden - 1007 York St, Denver, CO, Ute Learning Garden - 2775 Hwy 50 Grand Junction, CO. HPEC – Medicine Wheel Garden Loveland, CO

19) Using Native Plants in Conventional/Modern Landscape Design Themes. Littleleaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus intricatus*)

20) Native plants in formal arrangements. Little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*).

21) Mass planting can be effective but if dependent on bloom sometimes for short periods. (*Penstemon palmeri*)

22) Forsberg Iron Springs Park Lakewood, Colorado – Norris Design. Plantings grouped by color.

23) Modern Norris Design with - *Agave parryi* var. *neo-mexicana*

24) Roadside medallions, DTJ - Little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), giant sacaton (*Sporobolus wrightii*), New Mexican privet (*Forestiera neomexicana*), Pawnee Buttes Sandcherry (*Prunus besseyi* 'Pawnee Buttes', pinyon pine (*Pinus edulis*).

25) A Tour of Front Range Horticulturist's Gardens

26) Pat and Joel Hayward, Hedgehog cactus (*Echinocereus triglochidiatus*) rock spirea (*Holodiscus dumosus*), globe mallow (*Sphaeralcea coccinea*), Rocky Mountain beard tongue (*penstemon strictus*), large-flowered beard tongue (*penstemon grandiflora*)

27) Panayoti Kelaidis – at “Quince,” designed the east ridge to compare and contrast Eurasian and African plants in similar conditions to the plants on Western native plants on the west ridge - *Yucca elata*, *Shepherdia argentea* 'Totem'— a columnar buffaloberry that doesn't sucker, *Arctostaphylos patula*. “Virtually all the commercially developed manzanitas trace to Dermod Downs and Betsy Owens' late 1980 collecting expeditions on the Uncompahgre Plateau in the late 80s.”

28) Panayoti introduced desert beardtongue (*Penstemon pseudospectabilis*) into Plant Select based on its spectacular performance in this garden. *Yucca nana*, *Pinus edulis* (probably 'Farmy')

29) Dan Johnson – Beaked yucca (*Yucca Rostrata*), Texas Sotol (*Dasyilirion texanum*), Soap tree yucca (*Yucca elata*). California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*) self-sowing annual fills in empty space in spring and early summer.

30) Jim Borland – Layers upon layers of plants mostly grown from seed on site. Typical landscape designs landscape for the view from the street not the homeowner's view. False indigo (*Amorpha fruticosa*) Apache plume (*fallugia paradoxa*), Mormon tea (*Ephedra viridis*),

31) Gardens on Spring Creek – Blanketflower (*Gaillardia aristata*), big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), rattlesnake master (*Eryngium yuccifolium*), Rocky Mountain gayfeather (*Liatris ligulistylus*) scarlet gilia (*Ipomopsis aggregata*).

31) Anne Clark, Loveland - Bigtooth maple (*Acer grandidentatum*), hoptree (*Ptelea trifoliata*), Woodward juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum* 'Woodward'), fernbush (*Chamaebatiaria millefolium*), chieftain manzanita (*Manzanita X Coloradensis* 'Chieftain'), desert holly (*Mahonia fremontii*) Fremont Mahonia, Dwarf Pinyon 'Blue Jazz', Prairie Dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*), Prairie Zinnia (*Zinnia grandiflora*), Winecups (*Callirhoe involucrata*), Alkali Sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), Hartweg Evening Primrose (*Calylophus hartwegii*)

32) Chapungu Sculpture Park – Wind walker big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii* "Windwalker") introduced by Kelly Grummons. Sunset hyssop (*Agastache rupestris*), *Agastache* 'Tutti-frutti.' Grass test plots – a comparative study of the effects of roads salts on various native and non-native grasses.

33) Landscape Design as Ecological Restoration

34) DBG Chatfield – Planting around visitor center, designed by Lauren Springer, arranges in ecological zones (north face, wet meadow, etc. Blanket flower (*Gaillardia aristata*), pinemat penstemon (*Penstemon pinifolius*), and Rocky Mountain beard tongue (*Penstemon strictus*), fraternizing with Tibetan foxtail lily (*Eremurus* 'Shelford Pink').

35) Ripley Design – Making a site look like human beings have not intervened is an art form.

36) HPEC Tufted evening primrose (*Oenothera caespitosa*) Plains verbena (*verbena bipinnatifida*) Blackfoot daisy (*Melampodium leucanthum*). Warm season short grasses - buffalo grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), sideoats grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula*).

37) Replicating wild thickets - plains cottonwood (*Populus deltoides* ssp. *monilifera*), chokecherry (*Prunus virginianus*), western snowberry (*Symphoricarpos occidentalis*).

38) Woody plants arrangement diagram

39 Hydrological Zones

40 Wetland Ecology Demonstration Garden

41) Wetland Zone

42) Upland Zone

43) Old Canal Park

44) Bioswales are channels designed to concentrate and convey stormwater runoff while removing sediments and nutrient run off and improving water quality.

45 Construction Details

46) Weed barrier (suppresses ecological function.) Steel edging vs strip stone edging

47) Raised planting beds improve drainage

48) Mulching – rock is a local sustainable a material, soil temperature is not warmer under rock than mulch. Rock mulch of mixed sizes is more visually interesting.

49) HPEC Nursery - Suburbitat.org

50) SUBURBITAT Book - Foreward by Panayoti Kelaidis - Colorado History – How the land was altered - Reconciliation with the land and Indigenous people - Landscaping and habitat restoration strategies utilizing native plants - Community engagement, volunteers, outreach - Conservation and biodiversity.