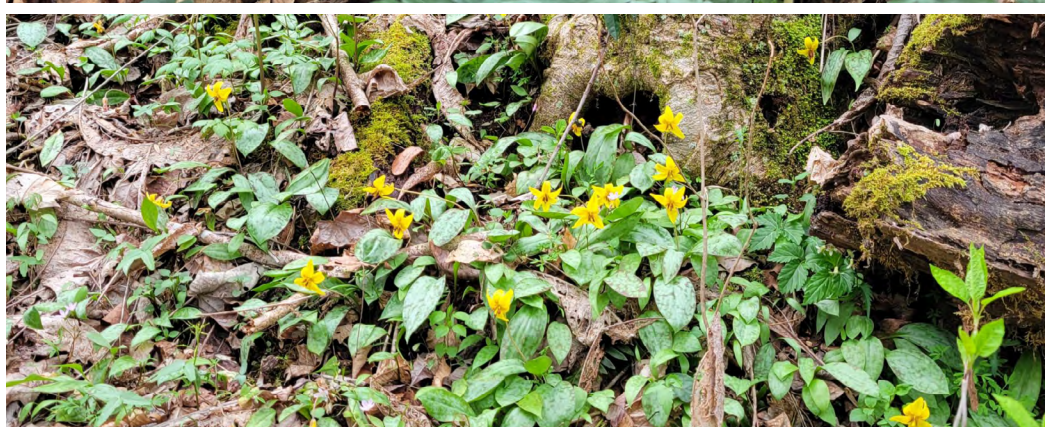


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Herbaceous Flowering Plants for Tennessee Woodland Shade Gardens



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Tennessee has a beautiful range of plants that inhabit managed and unmanaged woodland areas that are partial to mostly shady. These plants, many of them native, are a highly valued aspect of the diverse ecology in Tennessee. While some of these plants thrive in challenging environments and represent endangered or endemic species, many of these woodland plants can play a beautiful and valuable role in shade gardens in the home landscape when well selected and managed. This publication includes many native woodland plant species as well as cultivars that generally perform well. Additionally, there are several related genera and species or hybrids of woodland plants that, while non-native, can thrive in Tennessee woodland or shade gardens. Species and cultivars will be noted with a focus on options that are likely to be found in trade. It is important to keep in mind that while many of these plants are common in garden centers, some may require a trip to a specialty nursery or high-quality online source. Essentially all plants on this list will require part-shade to shade conditions, and siting notes will provide additional information on specific lighting as well as other soil and moisture factors.

Any use of woodland plants in residential landscapes should begin with a clear understanding of the legality and practicality of their selection, purchase and use. Wild harvest of plants is illegal on public land. While legal on one's own property, it is still generally highly discouraged. The unique ecology of native woodland habitats including moisture, soil, light and organic matter content as well as possibly symbiotic relationships with soil organisms that is quite challenging to replicate. Many plants, even when legally moved from a forest location, do not perform well in the garden. In fact, many do not survive at all. It is, therefore, highly encouraged both for the survival and resilience of native populations and for garden performance that you purchase plants that have been propagated and grown for the residential landscape by reputable nurseries that do not practice wild harvesting.

For gardeners interested in introducing native options into their landscape, look for the Tri-star emblem (bolded) under the scientific name column. This symbol indicates plants that are native to Tennessee. It is important to note that these plants may not be native to all parts of Tennessee but do occur naturally in some regions of our state.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Zone	Bloom/foilage	Cultivars/Related species	Comments Life cycle/Siting/Propagation
<i>Actaea spp.</i> 	Baneberry, Cohosh, Bugbane	24-72"	3-7	Late spring/summer flowers followed by poisonous berries. Flowers can be used for cuttings. May take a few years to bloom. Large compound leaves.	<i>A. pachypoda</i> is smaller (2-4') and called white baneberry or doll's eye <i>A. racemosa</i> is called snakeroot or cohosh and has long white blooms on a 6-8' plant. 'Atropurpera' is a purple leaf cultivar available. - Some non-native related species, such as <i>A. japonica</i> (formerly <i>Cimicifuga japonica</i>) may be more heat tolerant.	Perennial. Moist, rich soil on forest, streambank, and bluff sites that can be mildly acid to basic. Can perform poorly in some high humidity, high temperature environments. Propagate by root division or seeds. Caution: Berries and roots are poisonous.

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<i>Anemone quinquefolia</i> 	Wood Anemone, Windflower is the common name for many anemones	4-12"	3-8	Early white flowers with 5 petal-like sepals that close when dark or cloudy. Spring ephemeral.	- Similar in appearance and habitat to Rue anemone (<i>Anemonella thalictroides</i> syn <i>Thalictrum thalictroides</i>) that has many cultivars on the market and False rue anemone (<i>Isopyrum biternatum</i>). - Many non-native species are common including <i>A. nemorosa</i> (European wood anemone) and <i>A. blanda</i> (Grecian windflower).	Perennial. Moist, rich soils are preferred. Can form early season ground cover. Propagate by root cuttings or seed. Sow immediately after ripening.
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> 	Columbine	6-36"	3-8	Spring or early summer flowers. Yellow/red nodding blooms on <i>A. canadensis</i> . Supports a range of pollinators. Semi-evergreen in the south.	<i>A. canadensis</i> is the common native species (24-36") with an open, airy plant habit. Smaller 'Little Lanterns' and 'Canyon Vista' cultivars. - Many western U.S., Asian and European species are available in trade in a range of flower colors and plant sizes.	Perennial. Light to moderate shade with soil moisture is preferred. Often short-lived but does reseed (some cross pollination occurs if multiple species are present). Most species and cultivars are propagated from seed. <i>A. canadensis</i> reseeds well in the garden.
<i>Arisaema spp</i> 	Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Green dragon	12-30"	4-8	Distinctive spring flowers with a spadix surrounded by a spathe. Most go dormant in summer after red berry fruit appears.	- Two native species include <i>A. triphyllum</i> (Jack in the pulpit) and <i>A. dracontium</i> (green dragon). There can be variability in both size and bloom color. - A related genus <i>Arum</i> has some well-known evergreen species from Europe (<i>A. italicum</i>) that are common in trade but can be aggressive/borderline invasive in some sites, so use caution.	Perennial. Generally found in cool, moist locations with good soil organic matter. Tubers can be divided in the garden. Most propagation is by seed but rather slow.
<i>Aruncus dioicus</i> 	Goat's beard	36-72"	3-7	White feathery plume blooms with bi-pinnately compound leaves.	<i>A. aethusifolius</i> is a Korean species that may be more tolerant of summer heat than <i>A. dioicus</i>. - Also some hybrids of these two species, such as Misty Lace that have a smaller habit and more heat tolerance.	Perennial. Needs consistently moist, fertile soil, dappled to part shade. Likely will perform better in cooler regions of state. Host plant to Dusky Azure butterfly. Propagation by division or seed.

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<i>Asarum canadense</i> 	Wild ginger (not related to tropical ginger)	6" or less- usually	3-7	Plants have two heart-shaped (deciduous) leaves with early spring maroon flower near the ground.	<i>A. canadense</i> is deciduous but has good cold tolerance and spreads well. Eco Choice and Eco Red Giant are larger cultivars. - Asian species and cultivars found in trade are often showier. <i>A. splendens</i> is an Asian evergreen species with silver, glossy leaves.	Perennial. Prefers moist and rich locations, often with basic soils. Spreads by seed and rhizomes and will form large communities over time when conditions are optimum.
<i>Aster spp.</i> 	<i>Eurybia divaricata</i> White Wood Aster	12-36"	4-8	Small white flowers in late summer to fall with yellow in the center that turns red after pollination.	'Eastern Star' is a compact cultivar with dark stems and a mounding habit to form a plant wider than tall. - Not usually preferred by deer.	Perennial. Average to dry soil sites- drought tolerant. Often seen in open woodlands. Prefers partial shade with at least 3 or 4 hours of sunlight. Propagate by division.
	<i>Symphyotrichum cordifolium</i> Blue Wood Aster, heart leaf aster	36"	3-8	Light blue disk flower with yellow center in late summer-fall.	'Avondale' has light blue flowers. 'Elegans' has white flowers, and 'Ideal' is a tall cultivar with many blue flowers.	Perennial. Average to moist well drained soil, part to full shade. Leaf diseases can be an issue.
	<i>Symphyotrichum shortii</i> Short's Aster	24-36"	5-8	Light purple disk flower with yellow center blooms in later summer-fall.	Attracts a range of pollinators as well as birds that eat seeds. Short lived but reseeds.	Perennial. Prefers medium to dry sites in part to full shade. Propagate by division or seed.
<i>Astilbe spp.</i>	False spirea, False Goats Beard	12-48"	4-8	White, light to dark pink, purple, salmon, and red. Foliage can be green or dark purple.	<i>A. x arendsii</i> is a hybrid containing many cultivars found in trade. Also classified as <i>A. x hybrida</i>, <i>A.x japonica</i>, and <i>A. x rosea</i>. Non-natives. <i>A. biternata</i> is a tall (3-5') native species that is not common in trade.	Perennial. Moist soils are essential and this is especially important in warm areas where night temperatures stay high. Propagate by division, some may be seed grown.
<i>Bergenia spp.</i>	Pigsqueak	12-20"	4-8	Pink blooms most often with white to red available. Leaves are waxy and can be impressive or look tattered. Evergreen though often sustains winter leaf damage.	<i>B. cordifolia</i> is most common species with heart-shaped leaves (non-native). <i>B. crassifolia</i> have more oval leaves (non-native). - Much of what is found in trade are hybrids.	Perennial. Needs good drainage and do not do well in heavy soils or those with standing water. Grows in clumps and can be useful as a groundcover. Wildlife tolerant. Propagate by division or seed.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Zone	Bloom/foliage	Cultivars/Related species	Comments Life cycle/Siting/Propagation
<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i>	Heartleaf brunnera, False forget me nots	12-20"	3-7	Tiny, light blue flowers. Heart-shaped leaves have contrasting light and dark green with veins often clear.	• 'Langtrees' has dark leaves with lighter borders. • 'Jack Frost' reported to be more heat tolerant.	Perennial. Best in moist shade with some morning sun and afternoon shade. Propagate species by seed or root cuttings. Division is needed for variegated cultivars.
<i>Chelone spp.</i> 	Turtlehead	24-36"	3-8	Late summer to early fall blooms of white to pink. Dark green narrow leaves with some differences across species.	• <i>C. glabra</i> has white flowers and a wide native range but is not best in the heat and humidity. • <i>C. lyonii</i> is the pink turtlehead most commonly found in trade. • <i>C. obliqua</i> is the rose turtlehead found in wetter southern sites. Slightly less cold hardy.	Perennial. Rich, moist soil is preferred and sites with more moisture often enable plants to be slightly more heat tolerant. Propagate by seed, division or vegetative cuttings.
<i>Clematis crispa</i> 	Swamp leatherflower, Marsh clematis, Blue jasmine	6-10' vining/trailing	6-9	Showy fragrant blue-purple bell-shaped blooms sporadically from spring through fall, petals curl backward.	• Often dies to ground in cold winters.	Perennial. Prefers consistently moist soils that are slightly acidic and in part sun sites. Mostly found native in coastal plain and Mississippi Valley in sites that are floodplains or marshes. Propagate by seeds and cuttings.
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> (syn. <i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i>) 	Blue mistflower, Hardy ageratum, Blue boneset	36"	5-10	Light purple fluffy flowers in mid to late summer and into fall as it has a long bloom period.	• Can be good nectar source for bees and butterflies. • <i>A. houstonianum</i> is the annual that is common as a bedding plant and is native to Central and South America.	Perennial. Average to moist soil, part shade to full sun, common in woodland edges and good for pond edges. Spreads by rhizomes and reseeding. Can spread quickly so manage carefully.

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<i>Cypripedium</i> spp. 	Lady's Slipper, Moccasin Flower	8-15" pink, 8-32" yellow	2-8	Distinctive blooms in late spring in light to darker pink or yellow. Leaves are visible in years when blooms aren't present.	<i>C. acule</i>, pink lady's slipper, has two leaves. <i>C. parvafolium</i> and <i>C. pubescens</i> are the smaller and larger yellow lady's slipper which are larger plants with more blooms. <i>C. kentuckiense</i> is a lesser-known species being grown in select nurseries for garden use. - There are also many non-native species and cultivars available. Purchase plants from a nursery that does tissue culture and do not wild harvest both for preservation of wild plants and survival in the garden.	Perennial. Lady Slippers are one of the most challenging woodland plants in gardens even when purchasing nursery grown. <i>C. acule</i> may perform better in more acid conditions while the <i>C. parvafolium</i> species may prefer more neutral to basic sites. All require rich, organic sites.
<i>Delphinium</i> spp. 	Dwarf and tall Larkspur	12-72"	4-7	Flowers are typically purple/dark blue but vary in light to dark and white blooms are also seen. Late spring to summer depending on species.	<i>D. tricornis</i>, dwarf larkspur, is only 1-2" feet tall with the earliest bloom (Apr. May) <i>D. exaltatum</i>, tall larkspur, has 4-6' plants and blue/purple blooms in late summer. <i>D. carolinianum</i> is one of species found in the south that can be more heat tolerant.	Perennial. Prefers moist soils and part shade along with more basic soils and lower humidity. Seed grown is possible if seed is sown soon. Also grown by cuttings. High toxicity due to alkaloids.
<i>Dicentra</i> spp. 	Dutchman's britches, Squirrel corn, Bleeding heart	6-18"	3-7	Spring blooms with foliage dying back in late spring/early summer.	<i>D. cucullaria</i> is known as Dutchman's britches due to the white flower resembling upside down pants. <i>D. canadensis</i>-squirrel corn is also white with a more square shape. <i>D. eximia</i>, native bleeding heart, has light pink blooms and fine leaves. <i>D. spectabilis</i>, the well-known Asian species bleeding heart, and <i>D. formosa</i>, a western US species, are common in trade. 'Alba', 'Hearts of Gold' and many other cultivars and hybrids can be found.	Perennial. Rich, moist sites that tend to be basic. If plants are in a location that is allowed to dry out, foliage will go dormant more quickly. Propagate by division. Self-seeds and creeps, so division may be needed over time.

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<i>Dodecanthenon meadia</i> (syn. <i>Primula meadia</i>) 	Common shooting star, Sailor's Cap, American Cowslip	6-20"	4-8	Rosette of leaves that goes dormant in summer. Tall spring bloom stalks with flowers that are often white but can be pink.	<i>D. meadia</i> has a wide north to south range from WI to TX.	Perennial. Grow in lightly shaded areas with fertile soil near neutral pH and consistent moisture. Can be grown from seed or division.
<i>Erythronium spp.</i> 	Trout lily, fawn lily, Dogtooth violet, Adder's tongue	4-10"	3-8	Spring ephemeral with dappled leaf with green and brown that go dormant in summer. Spring blooms are most commonly yellow.	<i>E. umbilicatum</i> and <i>E. americanum</i> are the two very similar yellow species most commonly found in TN. <i>E. album</i> has a later white bloom and stolons to form large colonies. - Due to time and expense in propagation, these plants are often expensive.	Perennial. Needs adequate moisture and part shade, although much of the growth occurs before tree canopy closes. Short growing season. Purchase nursery propagated plants. Can take several years to bloom.
<i>Galax urceolata</i> 	Skunkweed	4-18"	5-8	Evergreen leaves that turn red in fall/winter. Tall, slender white summer bloom has unpleasant smell.	This is the only species in genera. Generally grown as straight species.	Perennial. Found in acidic areas often around laurels and/or rhododendrons. Spreads by rhizomes, so propagate by division or seed.
<i>Gentiana species</i> 	Gentian	12-24"	3-7	Showy wildflower with late summer white to blue and yellow to scarlet and gold blooms.	<i>G. saponaria</i>, soapwort Gentian, and <i>G. villosa</i>, striped gentian, are native to the state. White to blue blooms. <i>G. andrewsii</i>, bottle gentian, has a darker blue to purple bloom and is native to the Midwest, upper south (KY, VA) and Northeast. - Many European and Asian species.	Moist soil with good drainage and light shade. Can be difficult to grow well as they tend to prefer cool summers. Propagate by seed or cutting.
<i>Geranium spp.</i> 	Wild geranium, Cranesbill geranium, Spotted cranesbill	8-24"	3-8	Spring flowers that are white to pink to light purple. Attracts pollinators with flowers and birds with seeds. Semi evergreen foliage.	<i>G. maculatum</i> has pink blooms and faint spotting on the leaves. Slightly more northern distribution across a wide range of the northeast and Midwest. <i>G. carolinianum</i> is an annual species that reseeds itself. - Many of the other <i>Geranium</i> species in trade are non-natives. Bedding plant geraniums are <i>Pelargoniums</i>.	Perennial. Generally prefers moist and basic soils. Can grow in more open shade as well as part sun. One of the few geraniums that can tolerate some shade. Propagate by division or seed.

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<i>Hepatica spp.</i> 	Liverleaf, Liverwort	4-6"	3-7	Early spring flowers are white to light pink or blueish. Foliage is evergreen with reddish color in late fall and winter.	• <i>H. acutiloba</i>, with more pointed leaves, and <i>H. americana</i>, with more rounded leaves, are the two closely related native species. • These species can cross and some think there may be only one species. • <i>H. nobilis</i> is a European species with the well-known 'Millstream' cultivar that has large pink blooms.	Perennial. Prefers rich, organic sites that are slightly acidic. Summer shade is best and spring sunlight can be obtained before leaves emerge on trees. Propagate by division.
<i>Heuchera spp.</i> 	Coral bells, Alumroot	10-36"	4-7 and 6-9	Late spring to summer white to light pink flowers. Foliage can be completely green or have purplish colors and patterns (<i>H. americana</i>). Can often be evergreen in Tennessee.	• <i>H. americana</i> (more rounded leaves with more colorful venation). • <i>H. villosa</i> (more pointed leaves with hair on stems) are a southeastern native used to provide heat tolerance in breeding. 'Caramel', 'Autumn Bride' and many others have <i>H. villosa</i> parentage. • <i>H. sanguinea</i> is a western US species. Many cultivars in trade are hybrids with eastern and western U.S. species parentage.	Perennial. Can be found in a range of environments from moist and shaded to open and dry with <i>H. villosa</i> often tolerating more sun. Can sometimes be short-lived in the garden, so replanting every few years can be useful. Propagate by division.
<i>Hexastylis arifolia</i> 	Little brown jugs, Evergreen wild ginger	4-8"	4-8 and 5-9	Evergreen leaves with small flowers in early spring with a calyx that looks like a small jug. Stemless flowers are found at the base of the plant.	• <i>H. arifolia</i> has light leaves and dark veins and is an evergreen closely related to Asarum. • <i>H. shuttleworthi</i> is a similar native evergreen with dark leaves with white mottling and the common cultivar 'Callaway'.	Perennial. Often found in more acidic soil locations under moist to dry conditions. Plants can be five or more years old before flowering occurs. Propagate by seed or division.
<i>Hydrastis canadensis</i> 	Goldenseal	10-15"	4-8	Stems bear two palmately lobed leaves with a single flower that ripens into a red fruit. Plants are several years old before they flower.	• This is the main species in the genus. Goldenseal has been used medicinally by native Americans and then settlers. Overharvesting has limited the native populations, but nurseries now propagate. So, only purchase from reputable nurseries.	Perennial. Prefers moist, shady habitats and found natively in low lying woodlands. Propagation by seed.

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<i>Hymenocallis occidentalis</i> 	Woodland spider lily	12-18"	5-9	Novel large white bloom in summer that is fragrant and attractive to butterflies and moths.	<i>H. lirosome</i> and <i>H. caroliniana</i> are other native species sometimes found in trade. - These native species are now uncommon in the wild. - Many spider lilies in trade are actually <i>Lycoris</i>, so be specific	Perennial. Can grow in average to wet soils but does not withstand drying. Bulbs multiply slowly and form a dense clump, so propagate by division or seed.
<i>Impatiens capensis</i> 	Jewel weed, Touch-me-not	36-60"	2-11	Orange and yellow flowers in late summer on a tall plant. Seed capsules break open when mature.	<i>I. pallida</i> is a similar yellow species. - This native species has a somewhat weedy habit. Used for a range of medicinal uses by Native Americans. <i>Impatiens walleriana</i> is the well-known bedding plant that is native to parts of Africa.	Annual. Prefers moist to average soil in part to full shade, orange flowers in late summer-fall, nectar source for late season hummingbird migration. Propagate from seed requires a double dormancy treatment to break germination dormancy.
<i>Iris cristata</i> 	Dwarf-crested iris	4-8"	3-8	Pale blue to white flowers with open, nearly horizontal petals. Foliage is not evergreen but will remain green throughout the summer.	- There are several cultivars of <i>I. cristata</i> including 'Alba' and 'Tennessee White' as well as 'Shenandoah Sky' and 'Power Blue Giant' blue. <i>I. verna</i> (simply called dwarf iris) is another native species that is similar but has more upright, purplish petals. - There are many native and non-native iris species, but these smaller ones are more common in shade gardens.	Perennial. Prefers moist to slightly dry but well drained and mildly acidic locations with morning sun and afternoon shade. <i>I. verna</i> can often be found in slightly dryer soil with less humus and often grow slower than crested iris in woodland settings. Propagate by division of rhizomes every few years.
<i>Lilium superbum</i> 	Turk's cap lily	48-96"	4-8	Tall plant with many (20 or more) orange to red blooms that have reflexed petals.	- Largest and showiest of the native lilies. Several cultivars with varying flower color including 'Norman Henry' and 'Port Henry'. <i>L. michauxii</i> is a more southern species that has similar flowers but is a smaller plant with fewer flowers overall.	Perennial. Prefers part sun location with moist soils with high organic matter that do not dry out in summer. Deer and wildlife can feed on both the plants and the bulbs. Propagate by division of bulbs or from seed.

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<i>Panax spp.</i> 	Ginseng	4-24"	3-8	A small white bloom that matures to a red berry-like structure is found above leaflets of 3 to 5 leaves.	<i>P. quinquefolis</i> is the species that is marketed. There is also a smaller <i>P. trifolius</i> that isn't grown commercially. - No unique ornamental value but very much commercially exploited and overharvested in the wild for sale. Nursery produced propagules are now widely available.	Perennial. Prefers soils high in organic matter with good moisture retention and fairly high levels of shade. Even in agroforestry applications, establishment can be difficult.
<i>Phacelia spp.</i> 	Miami mist, Scorpionweed	8-24"	5-8	Lavender to blue fringed petals with some species also having white flowers. Pinnately lobed leaves.	<i>P. bipinnatifida</i> is a taller (up to 24") plant with purple flowers often found mixed with wood poppies. <i>P. bipinnatifida</i> is a biennial while <i>P. purshii</i> and the less common mountain species <i>P. fimbriata</i> (usually white flowered) are both annuals. - Many western US species.	Biennial and Annual. Found in rich, moist soils. Prefers fairly shady sites. Can be grown easily from seed.
<i>Phlox divaricata</i> 	Woodland phlox	12-15"	3-8	Late spring blooms of light purple that are slightly fragrant and a staple of spring woods and woodland gardens.	- Many cultivars are available in trade including 'Blue Dreams', 'Dirigo Ice', and 'Fullers White'. - Phlox are a North American genus with many other native TN species including meadow phlox or wild sweet william (<i>P. maculata</i>), creeping phlox (<i>P. solonifera</i>) and moss phlox (<i>P. subulata</i>.)	Perennial. Prefers soils that are moist and well-drained with good amounts of organic matter. Can thrive in part sun or light to medium shade. Propagate by division, seed, or cuttings.
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> 	Mayapple	12-24"	4-8	Large deeply cut leaves that resemble umbrellas. Older plants have a single usually white bloom at leaf axil.	'Wagon Wheel' has a unique leaf shape. - Non-native <i>Podophyllum</i> species and hybrids are available from specialty nurseries with an array of leaf color, shape, size and bloom variations such as the mottled 'Spotty Dotty'.	Perennial. Found in rich, moist soils that tend toward basic in soil pH. Can be resilient in low moisture. Patches become dense over time and plants spread by rhizome. Many plant parts are toxic. Propagate by seed or division.

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<i>Polemonium reptans</i> 	Jacob's ladder	8-18"	2-7	Pinnately compound leaves with small purple/blue flowers in a bell shape in mid-spring.	- There are several cultivars available in trade both with variegated leaf color and selections for fragrance and other attributes. 'Alba' and 'Stairway to Heaven' are some common cultivars, but there are also hybrids. <i>P. cateruleum</i> is a European species common in trade and there are also multiple species from the western US.	Perennial. Found in sites rich in organic matter with light shade and moisture. Propagate through division and seed. Will self seed fairly well in good sites.
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i> 	Solomon's seal	12-36"	3-8	Small, white, bell-like flowers hang in clusters under the leaves.	<i>P. biflorum</i> is a common native species. <i>P. commutatum</i> is a western US species known as giant Solomon's Seal (up to 6 ft). It is a tetraploid. - There are several non-native species in trade including the common <i>P. odoratum</i> 'Variegatum'. - False Solomon's Seal (<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i>) has a plume bloom at the stem tip.	Perennial. Grows in a range of moisture conditions but does prefer rich soil. Propagate by division or seeds after stratification.
<i>Pullmonaria spp.</i>	Lungwort	9-24"	2-8	Pink to blue small flowers in the spring before or with leaves. Many species have spotted leaves but not all.	<i>P. angustifolia</i> has pink to blue flowers and solid color leaves and is better in cooler climates. <i>P. longifolia</i> has dark, spotted narrow leaves and can perform in warmer climates. <i>P. saccharata</i> is more common in trade. Leaves are quite mottled. - Many cultivars are hybrids of these three species and cultivars are often quite similar.	Perennial. Require partial shade and good moisture but not wet conditions. Moisture can also be important in keeping plants in good condition in the summer. Can be good for groundcovers. Propagate by division.

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<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> 	Bloodroot	4-8"	3-8	Early spring white blooms above distinctly lobed single leaves. If kept moist, leaves can remain until mid-summer.	This is the only species in the genus. Straight species is often grown in native gardens. Cultivars, such as 'Multiplex', with double petal features and a longer bloom time are available in trade.	Perennial. Found in generally moist and rich forest locations. Propagate by seed and division.
<i>Silene virginica</i> 	Fire pink	12-24"	4-7	Narrow leaves with bright five petaled pink to red blooms in midspring. Good pollinator plant.	<i>S. caroliniana</i> and <i>S. regia</i> are other native species that have cultivars or crosses available.	Perennial. Found in drier upland sites with partial shade. Often seen on woodland edges. Not long lived but easy to propagate by cuttings or seed.
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> 	Blue eyed grass	6-10"	4-9	Small white to blue flower in late spring to early summer. Pollinator support.	This genus is a monocot actually in the iris family. There are other species in TN including <i>S. atlanticum</i> and others.	Perennial. Requires moist soil to thrive with part shade. Often found in open woodlands. Propagate by division or seed.
<i>Solidago spp.</i> 	Goldenrod	12-36"	3-8	Yellow flowers that hug the stem in late summer-fall that are good late season color and pollinator support.	<i>S. caesia</i>, blue stemmed goldenrod has a moderate, less aggressive habit. <i>S. flexicaulis</i>, zigzag goldenrod has bright yellow flowers, and the taller <i>S. ulmifolia</i>, elm-leaved goldenrod are all native shade-loving species. - Most more well-known goldenrods are full sun plants, including <i>S. rugosa</i>, rough leaved goldenrod and <i>S. spicelata</i>, Autumn goldenrod.	Perennial. Average to dry soil and can perform in lower organic matter sites. Part-shade tolerant although might see fewer flowers.
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i> 	Woodland Pink, Pinkroot	10-24"	6-9	Multiple yellow/red upright late spring to summer blooms that attract hummingbirds.	There are multiple species in the southeastern US as well as cultivars that can be found in trade including 'Little Redhead'. Becoming more easily found.	Perennial. Best in moist and rich soil locations with a close to neutral pH that are part shade. Often most striking in mass plantings.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Zone	Bloom/foilage	Cultivars/Related species	Comments Life cycle/Siting/Propagation
<i>Spiranthes spp.</i> 	Ladies Tresses	12-24"	4-8	Native orchids with a late summer spike bloom of white flower spiraling around the stem.	<i>S. cernua</i> is the nodding ladies tresses found in more wetland sites. 'Chadds Ford' is a commonly seen cultivar with larger flowers. <i>S. odorata</i> is another southern species that is slightly larger with fragrant flowers.	Perennial. Prefers consistently moist boggy soils in part shade, colonies spread slowly by rhizomes. Propagate by division.
<i>Stylophorum diphyllum</i> 	Wood poppy, celandine poppy	12-24"	4-8	Large yellow bloom in early to mid-spring on plants with large lobed leaves that typically die back in summer.	- Often sold as straight species. - Don't confuse with other poppies such as greater celandine, which is a European biennial.	Perennial. Found in wooded sites with moist and usually neutral or basic soil. Need partial to full shade. Propagate by dividing or sowing fresh seeds. Will reseed but is not aggressive.
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i> 	Foamflower	6-18"	3-8	Early to mid-spring airy blooms. Leaves can be solid green or have red/purple pigmentation in the center.	- Much recent breeding and many cultivars with a range of leaf color and shape. - Intergeneric crosses with <i>Heuchera</i> are also widely available and called <i>Heucherella</i> or foamy bells.	Perennial. Found in moist sites with high organic matter. Does not tolerate soil drying well. Needs partial shade or higher. Some spread by rhizomes while others are more clumping. Propagate by division.
<i>Tricyrtis spp.</i>	Toad lily, Wart flower	12-36"	4-9	Most flower in the fall with a long bloom period. Flowers have an appearance similar to an orchid and are white, yellow, dark red, or purple. Upright plant, solid or variegated foliage with blooms at the top and in some leaf axils.	<i>T. formosana</i> has some cultivars ('Alba', 'Amethystina', 'Autumn Glow') as well as being used in hybrids. <i>T. hirta</i> is slightly taller (2-3') with white and purple flowers.	Perennial. Prefers moist soils and part shade locations for optimum growth. Many species are clumping as they spread by stolons (except <i>T. hirta</i>) Propagate by division.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Zone	Bloom/foilage	Cultivars/Related species	Comments Life cycle/Siting/Propagation
	<i>Trillium grandiflorum</i> Large-flowered trillium	6-24"	3-7	White spring flower that fades to pink with age. Solid green ephemeral leaves.	<i>T. grandiflorum</i> is the largest of the erect trilliums with the bloom on a short stem. <i>T. erectum</i>, <i>T. vaseyi</i>, <i>T. undulatum</i> are other species of non-sessile trilliums less commonly grown in woodland gardens. - Many Asian species and hybrids can be purchased from specialty growers.	Perennial. Rich and moist soil locations in close to neutral soil conditions. Some other species may be found in more acidic soil conditions. Stress can cause rapid decline.
	<i>Trillium cuneatum</i> Sweet Betsy, Toad trillium	8-16"	4-7	Purple to yellow petals in a sessile flower (sits directly atop) mottled ephemeral leaves.	<i>T. cuneatum</i> is a common red to purple trillium. Bloom color can also be yellow, but the ovary color will be darker than <i>T. luteum</i>. Hybrids, as well as cultivars such as 'Pleasant Hill' that can be found in trade.	Perennial. Moist soil sites are preferred and help retain leaves longer in the summer. Slightly acid to basic soil pH is generally preferred. Propagated by seed or division but may take a few years to flower.
	<i>Trillium luteum</i> Yellow trillium	6-18"	5-7	Yellow sessile flowered trillium with mottled green ephemeral leaves.	One of the most common found in woodland settings in TN and can be purchased from many native plant nurseries. Lemony flower fragrance.	Perennial. Moist, organic matter rich sites often with soil that have more basic parent material. Propagate by division.
	<i>Trillium recurvatum</i> Bloody butcher, prairie trillium	12"	4-8	Early burgundy sessile flowered trillium with mottled green ephemeral leaves.	Larval host for multiple moth species. One of the most common found in woodland settings in TN and can be purchased from many native plant nurseries.	Perennial. May perform reasonably well in clay soil sites as long as there is adequate moisture. Propagate by division.
	<i>Viola sororia</i> Common blue violet	3-6"	3-7	Small purple flowers blooming across a wide spring season.	- This common violet is known in woodlots to lawns across the state. Can be a weed issue. - Many other species can be found with blooms from white to light purple to yellow and a range of leaf shape, color, and plant height.	Perennial. Prefers shadier locations but can survive in sun. Propagate by division of tubers.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Height	Zone	Bloom/foilage	Cultivars/Related species	Comments Life cycle/Siting/Propagation
Zizia spp. 	Golden Alexander	24-30"	3-8	Yellow umbel flowers throughout summer, long bloom period.	<i>Z. aptera</i>, <i>Z. aurea</i>, and <i>Z. trifoliata</i> are all native to TN. Larval host for Eastern Black Swallowtail butterfly	Perennial. Prefers average to moist soil, full sun to part shade and often found naturally in open woodland areas. Propagate by seed or division-short-lived but reseeds.

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