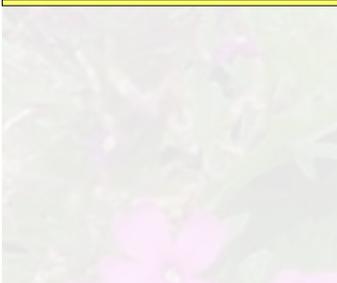
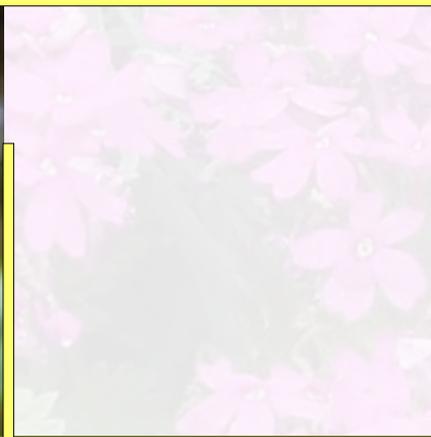




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Landscaping: Flowering Annuals for Wyoming

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For bright splashes of color all summer, nothing beats annuals. Though many are technically perennials that simply won't survive cold Wyoming winters, many are truly "annual."

The botanical definition of an annual plant is one that germinates from seed; grows and develops; forms flowers, fruits, and seeds; and then dies all in one growing season. True annuals include sunflowers while others, like impatiens, are perennial in their native Central America but are treated as annuals here.

Annuals are highly important in Wyoming gardens and landscapes because of their diversity in foliage color and texture, flower color and size, and adaptability. Annual blossoms are quite colorful and plants will bloom all growing season. There are hundreds of species and cultivars available, most of which will thrive in Wyoming.

Annual flower gardens require planning and care. An annual garden, by its very nature, is very different from a perennial garden. Annuals bloom all summer long and must be replanted each spring and cleaned out each fall.

Wyoming's climate can be stressful for many plants. Low rainfall, low humidity, high wind, and high solar radiation, not to mention late frosts in spring and early frosts in fall, can make gardening with annuals a challenge. A short growing season often limits plant growth. Plus, local soils almost always need improvement to support gardens used each year for annuals.



Soil and bed preparation

Even though annuals are only in the ground for one growing season, pre-plant soil preparation is still important. Most annual flowers grow best in moderately fertile, well-drained soil. Wyoming soils are often low in organic matter, nitrogen and, sometimes, available phosphorus. Some have poor drainage and high soluble salts. These problems need to be corrected before planting. The work involved in proper soil preparation will pay dividends every year.

Have a soil test done. Contact the local county office of the University of Wyoming Cooperative Extension Service (UW CES) for assistance. A test will report the soil texture, organic matter percentage, available phosphorus and nitrogen, pH, soluble salt level, and lime content. Recommendations will be included for fertilizer applications, if needed, along with other soil modifications.

Most Wyoming soils are heavy clay, but occasionally sandy types occur. The best method for improving either clay or sandy soils is to add good quality organic matter. This can be well-aged compost, peat moss, or any clean, well-composted organic material. The usual recommendation is to add

a layer 2 to 3 inches thick on the top of the garden bed and then spade or till it in to a depth of about 6 inches. With annual gardens, this should be done each year. Never add sand as a soil amendment. Fertilization may or may not be necessary, depending upon the results of the soil test.



Planting

Even with annual flowers, it is helpful to have a plan drawn up before plants are purchased. A bit of planning on paper may be beneficial. Always consider the mature height, spread, flower color, water needs, and light requirements of plants. Mass planting groups of plants of one species and color will produce an eye-catching display.

When purchasing plant material, buy from reputable retailers. Make sure the plants have been properly cared for by the retailer. Foliage should be healthy and green; check for signs of insect or disease damage. Also look to see if the roots are healthy and white and that the plant is rooted to the bottom of the container or cell pack. Look for signs of stress including leaf tip burning or wilting, which may indicate inadequate watering.



Always purchase plants with proper labels on them. Labeling should include a plant's Latin name, one or more common names, picture, height and width at maturity, planting spacing, exposure needs, fertilizer needs, water requirements, and any other important information specific to that plant. If a label is not present, choose something else.

The vast majority of flowering annuals are not cold tolerant, so wait to plant them until after the last local frost date (see sidebar). Carefully remove each plant from its container or cell pack and plant it no deeper than it was in the original pot or pack. Circling roots can be gently unwound and root-bound roots can be loosened. Lightly firm the soil around the plant. After planting is complete, water each plant carefully and thoroughly. This does two things: it provides water for the plant in its new home, and it settles the soil in around the root system, minimizing air pockets.

Watering

Regular irrigation is recommended for the best performance of many flowering annuals. This is especially important for the first week or two as the plant is becoming established in the garden. There are no hard and fast rules of thumb for irrigating annuals simply because of their great diversity. If in doubt, follow instructions on the label or carefully dig down 4 to 6 inches in the flower bed to determine how dry the soil is. If it is moist on top, wait another day. If it is dry all the way down, it is time to water thoroughly. Infrequent, thorough, deep watering is always preferred over frequent, shallow irrigations. Try to water in the morning; watering at night leaves foliage wet which can foster disease development.





It is helpful to plant annuals with similar water requirements together in “zones.” Those requiring little additional water should be planted together, those requiring moderate moisture should be in the same zone, and those with high water requirements should be in their own zone. This makes it much easier to water plants according to their needs, especially if an automated system is used.

Watering can be accomplished in several ways. Hand watering is probably the most inefficient, but many municipalities require this method during periods of drought. The reason is gardeners won’t accidentally forget to turn the sprinkler off if they are the sprinkler.



Setting a hose and sprinkler out for a specified amount of time is also acceptable but can lead to over- or under-irrigation. Automatic sprinkler systems set up for turf areas may also work, but care must be taken to make sure the garden area is covered. Unfortunately, this type of watering is usually on a schedule rather than based on plant needs. Learn how to set or reset the timer as needed throughout the growing season.



An excellent option is drip irrigation. Many types are available today that will afford thorough coverage with little evaporation, however, a drip system requires maintenance as emitters will sometimes clog. Replacement is usually necessary after a few years because the tubing will break down over time with Wyoming’s high solar radiation and rapid temperature fluctuations. Soaker hoses are another good option. These can be hidden under mulch and may last somewhat longer than drip hoses.

Mulching

Using mulches during the growing season will slow the loss of water, prevent soil drying and cracking, reduce weak plant growth, prevent soil splashing, and provide a neat and well-kept appearance. Many kinds of mulch are available including organic types such as bark chunks, pine needles, ground corn cobs, wood chips, or compost. Organic mulches are beneficial in that they return nutrients to the soil as they break down. Be aware that some, like pine needles or any small organic matter, may blow away in high winds. Mulch must allow water and oxygen to penetrate into the soil below, and it should decompose slowly. A layer 2 inches thick is ideal.

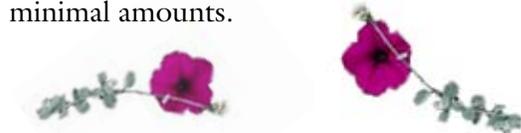
There are disadvantages to organic mulches. In some locations in Wyoming, the soil may stay too cool under mulch. With cool soil, root growth may be inhibited which in turn limits shoot growth. This may be a problem particularly with annual vegetable crops that may then mature too late in the growing season. If cool soils are a problem, wait until the sun has warmed the soil in late spring to apply mulch. Also, certain pests like slugs may hide in some mulches.

Inorganic mulches are also available but are not as highly recommended. These are permanent unless moved, will not decompose, and may impede water and oxygen penetration into the root zone underneath. Inorganic mulches include crushed rock, marble chips, and various sizes of gravel. Plastics are not recommended because they do not allow water or oxygen to penetrate to plant roots. Even landscape fabrics are not recommended by some landscapers. Although they do allow water and oxygen to penetrate into the soil and also minimize weed problems early on, fabrics make it difficult to plant or replant. Their purpose is often defeated as soil and other organic matter builds up on top, leading to weed problems later.



Fertilizing

Annuals differ widely in their fertilization needs. The label on a plant should state the fertilizer needs of the plant in the container. A soil test will provide the information necessary to determine if the flower bed needs any nutrients. If fertilizer is needed, there are many acceptable types on the market. Always read and follow label directions and be careful not to over fertilize. Too much fertilizer leads to spindly, weak, tender plant growth that will not hold up in Wyoming's climate. Also, too much fertilizer is known to contribute to downstream pollution and algal blooms. If in doubt, don't fertilize or at least use minimal amounts.



Some of the types available in retail stores include liquid or dry concentrates, liquid ready-to-use, granular, and slow release. Dry or liquid mix-your-own kinds tend to be the least expensive and are the easiest to over apply. More is definitely not better. Slow release types are more expensive but generally one application in the spring is sufficient to last the growing season.

Many organic fertilizers are available but tend to be lower in nutrient content. Manures and composts can be used. Manure, if not aged properly, can be very high in soluble salts, leading to burned plant roots. Composts decompose, and an additional nitrogen source may be required for annual plants to thrive. This is because microbes decomposing the organic matter can easily use up any available soil nitrogen leaving little to none for the plants.

Staking

Few annuals will require staking. If needed for taller plants, use stakes 6 to 12 inches shorter than the full-grown stems. Use several stakes around the plants. Always use soft cotton cord, jute, or wide plastic, and never wire. Tie one end of the cord to a stake and then surround the plant until it is encircled by the cord, thus holding up the plant.

Pests

Weeds can be managed by starting with clean soil and weed-free plant material and organic matter. Regular cultivation and hand weeding will usually be needed through the growing season. Using a good layer of mulch often minimizes weed problems, as does placing plants close together. Both of these strategies minimize sunlight penetration to weed seeds, which, in turn, keeps them from germinating and growing. Sometimes using mulches such as straw, manure, and hay can aggravate weed problems because weed seeds are often found in them. If possible, avoid using these materials if weeds are a problem.

Insect pests can sometimes gather in large enough numbers to injure flowering annuals. In a well-watered and well-tended garden, some insects may thrive. The best defense is actually a good offense – keeping annuals healthy in the first place. Plants are like people in this respect. If they are stressed by too much or too little water, fertilizer, sun, or shade, they are much more susceptible to injury from insects and diseases. For this reason, proper fertilizing, watering, and spacing are very important.

Simply by scouting and monitoring the plants in a garden frequently, one can find many insect pests and begin proper treatments. Be aware many insects in the garden are actually beneficial. Few of them create problems for annuals. For this reason, proper identification of an insect is crucial and remedies may or may not be warranted. Contact a local UW CES office for insect diagnostic assistance.

Diseases in the annual flower garden can be minimized by proper watering, fertilizing, spacing, plant selection, and sanitation. Occasional outbreaks of diseases can frequently be managed through changes in watering or other cultural practices. There are many types of diseases caused by fungi, bacteria, and viruses. Viruses cannot be managed other than by removing and destroying an affected plant. Any suspected plant disease should be checked by a knowledgeable diagnostician. Contact a local UW CES office for further diagnostic help. Never compost diseased plant materials because the causal organisms may not be killed by the process. Fall clean-up



helps to minimize disease and insect problems for the following season. Sometimes, insects and diseases over-winter on plant parts left in the garden. By removing these in the fall, the chances of re-infection the next growing season will be less. If the annuals were healthy, they can be composted after removal from the garden.



Winter care

Winter care for annual beds? Definitely. Clean out the plants after dieback in the fall. Then add another layer of mulch. It will help keep the soil underneath moist during the winter and will also minimize temperature fluctuations. Plus, it will be there in the spring when new annuals are ready to be planted.



Annuals in containers

Annuals work beautifully in many types of containers, from large Grecian urns to hanging baskets. Many retail garden centers sell ready-to-go container gardens full of assorted flowering annuals. Hanging baskets are also available in many different sizes, many with several varieties of plants in them. Changing container collections during the season can lend new and exciting visual appeal.

The trick to container gardening is to use good, clean, soilless growing media (also avoid sand). These potting mixes are lightweight, already clean, and many provide starter fertilizers to jump start plant growth. Always use containers with drainage holes in the bottom, and never put anything over the drainage hole (clay pot shard, layer of gravel, etc.) as these actually decrease drainage and may lead to root rotting problems.

Plants in a container of any sort will dry out quicker than plants in the ground, so attention to watering is crucial. A hanging basket in a sunny location will need water every day. Fertilizing may or may not need to be done, depending on the plant material. An easy way to fertilize containerized plants is to use a slow-release, granular fertilizer. If applied at planting time in the spring, these are usually sufficient to carry the plants through the growing season.

Hydrophilic gels are frequently sold as products that will increase a container's ability to hold water. Studies have shown mixed results, often showing no difference in days between waterings between media containing gels and media with no gels incorporated. They can be expensive and are hard to work with, especially when they are wet. They also have a tendency to break down over time, especially with high levels of fertility or salts in irrigation water.

Suggested flowering annuals

The following table includes annual flowering plants that survive and thrive in Wyoming. It is divided into two sections – one for warmer, lower elevations and one for cooler and higher elevations.



Table 1. Annuals for warmer areas, including lower elevations in Wyoming.

Latin name	Common name	Family	Height	Spread	Flower color	Exposure	Water
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Flossflower, ageratum	Asteraceae	6"-2'	1'	Blue, pink, white	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Alcea rosea</i> (biennial)	Hollyhock	Malvaceae	6'	1'	White, pink, rose, purple, yellow, apricot	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Alternanthera tenella</i>	Garden alternanthera, joyweed	Amaranthaceae	6"-1'	8"	Red, bronze	Sun	Moderate
<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>	Joseph's coat, amaranth	Amaranthaceae	1'-4'	18"	Red and green blotched	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i> (<i>A. venusta</i> , <i>Venidium fastuosum</i>)	African daisy, blue eyed daisy, arctotis	Asteraceae	2'	18"	White with yellow/blue or yellow/purple center	Sun	Moderate
<i>Begonia semperflorens-cultorum</i>	Fibrous-rooted begonia, wax begonia, wax plant	Begoniaceae	6"-1'	10"	Range from white through red	Part shade	Regular
<i>Brachyscome (Brachycome) iberidifolia</i>	Swan River daisy	Asteraceae	1'	18"	Blue, white, pink	Sun	Regular
<i>Browallia speciosa</i>	Browallia, amethyst flower, sapphire flower	Solanaceae	1'-2'	1'	Purple, blue, indigo, white	Part shade	Regular
<i>Calibrachoa officinalis</i>	Million bells, calibrachoa	Solanaceae	Some trailing, some mounding	2'	Various depending on plant habit	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	China aster, annual aster	Asteraceae	8"-3'	10"-18"	Range from white, blue, purple, scarlet	Sun	Regular
<i>Catharanthus roseus (Vinca rosea)</i>	Madagascar periwinkle, rose periwinkle	Apocynaceae	1'-2'	1'-2'	White, pink, rose	Sun, part shade	Moderate

Latin name	Common name	Family	Height	Spread	Flower color	Exposure	Water
<i>Celosia</i>	Cockscomb	Amaranthaceae	6"-3'	6"-18"	Pink, orange, red, gold, yellow, purple	Sun	Moderate
<i>Cleome hasslerana</i> (C. spinosa)	Cleome, spider flower	Capparidaceae	4'-6'	4'-5'	White, rose, red, cherry, purple	Sun	Regular
<i>Coleus x hybridus</i> (<i>Solenostemon scutellarioides</i>)	Coleus	Lamiaceae	1'-2'	1'-2'	Grown for colored foliage	Part shade	Regular
<i>Cordylone indivisa</i>	Spike, dracaena	Agavaceae	18"-24"	12"-18"	Foliage plant	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	Annual tickseed, calliopsis	Asteraceae	18"-3'	12"-18"	Yellow, orange, maroon, bronze, red	Sun	Little
<i>Cosmos sulphureus</i>	Cosmos	Asteraceae	18"-7'	18"-30"	Yellow, orange-yellow	Sun	Moderate
<i>Cuphea ignea</i>	Cigar plant, cigar flower	Lythraceae	1'	1'	Orange-red	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Dahlia</i> hybrids	Garden dahlia	Asteraceae	1'-7'	1'-3'	Various colors and flower forms	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Diascia barberae</i>	Twinspur	Scrophulariaceae	10"	20"	Rose pink	Sun, part shade	Moderate
<i>Dyssodia tenuiloba</i> (<i>Thymophylla tenuiloba</i>)	Dahlberg daisy, golden fleece	Asteraceae	1'	18"	Yellow	Sun	Moderate
<i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i> (<i>Lisianthus russellianus</i>)	Lisianthus	Gentianaceae	1'-3'	1'	Blue, pink, white, rose red	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i> (G. drummondii)	Annual gaillardia, blanket flower	Asteraceae	18"-2'	1'	Red, yellow, gold	Sun	Moderate
<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Transvaal daisy, gerbera daisy	Asteraceae	18"	12"	Cream, yellow, coral, orange, red	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Gladiolus</i> hybrids	Gladiola	Iridaceae	3'-6'	12"	White, cream, yellow, orange, apricot, salmon, red, rose, lavender, purple, green	Sun	Regular

Latin name	Common name	Family	Height	Spread	Flower color	Exposure	Water
<i>Gomphrena globosa</i>	Gomphrena, globe amaranth	Amaranthaceae	1'-2'	12"	White, pink, red, purple	Sun, part shade	Moderate
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Sunflower	Asteraceae	2'-10'	1'-2'	White, yellow, red, bicolors	Sun	Regular
<i>Helicrysum bracteatum</i>	Strawflower	Asteraceae	2'-3'	1'	Yellow, orange, red, pink, white	Sun	Moderate
<i>Heliotropium arborescens</i>	Common heliotrope	Boraginaceae	18"-2'	12"-18"	Violet, purple, blue, white	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Garden balsam, rose balsam	Balsaminaceae	8"-30"	6"-8"	White, pink, rose, lilac, red	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Impatiens</i> New Guinea hybrids	New Guinea impatiens	Balsaminaceae	1'-2'	1'-2'	Variagated foliage; flowers white, orange, red, pink, purple, lavender	Part shade	Regular
<i>Impatiens walleriana</i> (<i>I. walleriana</i>)	Busy Lizzie, impatiens	Balsaminaceae	1'-2'	1'-2'	All colors but yellow and blue	Part shade, shade	Regular
<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Sweet potato vine	Convolvulaceae	Vine	3'	Grown for chartreuse to purple foliage	Sun	Regular
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (<i>Convolvulus purpureus</i>)	Morning glory	Convolvulaceae	6'-15' vine	1'	Blue, lavender, pink, red, white	Sun	Regular
<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	Annual mallow	Malvaceae	3'-6'	3'-6'	White, pink, rose pink	Sun	Regular
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Annual statice	Plumbaginaceae	18"	1'	Blue, lavender, rose, yellow, peach, purple, white	Sun	Moderate
<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Lobelia, edging lobelia	Lobeliaceae	6"	9"-18"	Blue, violet, white	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Lobularia maritima</i> (<i>Alyssum maritimum</i>)	Sweet alyssum	Brassicaceae	1'	1'	White, pink, violet	Sun	Regular
<i>Lunaria annua</i> (<i>L. biennis</i>)	Money plant, silver dollar plant	Brassicaceae	18"-3'	1'	Purple, white	Sun, part shade	Little

Latin name	Common name	Family	Height	Spread	Flower color	Exposure	Water
<i>Mimulus x hybridus</i>	Monkey flower	Scrophulariaceae	1'	1'	Cream, rose, orange, yellow, scarlet, brown	Part shade, shade	Regular
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Four o'clock	Nyctaginaceae	3'	3'	White, red, pink, yellow	Sun	Little
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Flowering tobacco, ornamental tobacco	Solanaceae	1'-4'	1'	White, pink, red, green	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Nierembergia hippomanica (N. caerulea)</i>	Nierembergia, cupflower	Solanaceae	6"-12"	6"-12"	Blue to violet	Sun	Regular
<i>Pelargonium x domesticum</i>	Martha Washington or Regal geranium	Geraniaceae	2'	2'	White, pink, red, lavender, purple	Sun	Regular
<i>Pelargonium x hortorum</i>	Zonal geranium, seed geranium	Geraniaceae	2'	2'	White, pink, rose, red, orange, violet	Sun	Regular
<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	Ivy geranium	Geraniaceae	18"	2'-4'	White, pink, rose, red, lavender	Sun	Regular
<i>Pelargonium scented types</i>	Scented geranium	Geraniaceae	1'-3'	1'-3'	White, rose	Sun	Regular
<i>Pennisetum setaceum rubrum (P. ruppelii)</i>	Purple fountain grass	Poaceae	3'	3'	Coppery pink, purple	Sun, part shade	Moderate
<i>Pentas lanceolata</i>	Star clusters, pentas	Rubiaceae	2'-3'	2'-3'	White, pink, lilac, red	Sun	Regular
<i>Petunia x hybrida</i>	Petunia	Solanaceae	Various, some trailing	Various, some trailing	White, cream, yellow, reds, blues, purples, bicolors	Sun	Regular
<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Annual phlox, Drummond phlox	Polemoniaceae	6"-18"	10"-12"	Pastels except blue and orange	Sun	Regular
<i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>	Rose moss, moss rose, portulaca, sun plant	Portulacaceae	6"	18"	White, red, pink, orange, yellow	Sun	Moderate
<i>Salpiglossis sinuata</i>	Painted tongue	Solanaceae	2'-3'	1'	Red, reddish orange, yellow, purple, pink	Sun	Regular

Latin name	Common name	Family	Height	Spread	Flower color	Exposure	Water
<i>Salvia splendens</i>	Scarlet sage, red salvia	Lamiaceae	1'-3'	1'-2'	White, red, salmon, pink, purple	Sun	Regular
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender cotton	Asteraceae	1'-2'	2'-3'	Yellow	Sun	Little
<i>Sanvitalia procumbens</i>	Creeping zinnia, trailing sanvitalia	Asteraceae	6"	18"	Yellow, orange	Sun	Moderate
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Annual pincushion flower	Dipsacaceae	2'	1'	White, rose, salmon, purple	Sun	Moderate
<i>Scaevola</i>	Scaevola	Goodeniaceae	6"	3'	Mauve	Sun	Moderate
<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	African marigold, Aztec marigold	Asteraceae	2'-3'	2'	Cream, yellow, gold, orange	Sun	Moderate
<i>Tagetes patula</i>	French marigold	Asteraceae	6"-18"	6"-18"	Yellow, orange, gold, maroon	Sun	Moderate
<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	Black-eyed Susan vine, clock vine	Acanthaceae	Vine	3'	White, yellow, orange	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Tibhonia rotundifolia</i>	Mexican sunflower, tithonia	Asteraceae	4'	3'	Gold, orange, yellow	Sun	Regular
<i>Torenia fournieri</i>	Wishbone flower, torenia	Scrophulariaceae	1'	1'	White, lavender	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium, Indian cress	Tropaeolaceae	18", some trailing	18", some trailing	White, yellow, orange, red, maroon	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Verbena x hybrida</i>	Garden verbena	Verbenaceae	6"-12"	18"-3'	White, pink, red, purple, blue	Sun	Moderate
<i>Zinnia angustifolia</i>	Compact zinnia	Asteraceae	16"	16"	White, yellow, orange	Sun	Regular
<i>Zinnia elegans</i>	Common zinnia	Asteraceae	1'-4'	1'-2'	White, pink, salmon, rose, red, yellow, orange, lavender, purple	Sun	Regular

Table 2. Annuals for cooler areas, including higher elevations in Wyoming.

Latin name	Common name	Family	Height	Spread	Flower color	Exposure	Water
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Snapdragon	Scrophulariaceae	6"-3'	6"-2'	Wide range available	Sun	Regular
<i>Brassica oleraceae</i>	Flowering kale, ornamental kale	Brassicaceae	1'-2'	1'-2'	Green, red, purple	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Calendula officinalis</i>	Calendula, pot marigold	Asteraceae	1'-2'	12"-18"	Cream, apricot, yellow	Sun	Moderate
<i>Campanula medium</i> (C. <i>grandiflora</i>)	Canterbury bells	Campanulaceae	1'-2'	1'-2'	White, blue	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Clarkia amoena</i>	Godetia	Onagraceae	6"-24"	6"-12"	Pink, lavender	Sun	Regular
<i>Cynoglossum amabile</i>	Chinese forget-me-not	Boraginaceae	1'-2'	1'	White, pink, blue	Sun	Regular
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William	Caryophyllaceae	18"	1'	White, pink, red, rose, purple, bicolor	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Annual carnation, clove pink	Caryophyllaceae	1'	1'	White, pink, red	Sun	Regular
<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	China pinks, annual pinks	Caryophyllaceae	6"-24"	6"-10"	White, pink, red	Sun	Regular
<i>Dimorphotheca sinuata</i>	African daisy, cape marigold	Asteraceae	4"-12"	4"-12"	White, yellow, orange	Sun	Moderate
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	Papaveraceae	8"-24"	12"-18"	White, yellow, orange	Sun	Little
<i>Fuchsia x hybrida</i>	Fuchsia, lady's eardrops	Onagraceae	Some upright, some trailing	Varies with plant form	Sepals white, red, or pink; petals white, purple, pink, red	Part shade	Regular
<i>Iberis umbellata</i>	Globe candytuft, annual candytuft	Brassicaceae	12"-15"	9"	White, pink, roses, crimson, salmon, lilac	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Lantana</i>	Lantana	Verbenaceae	6"-12"	1'-3'	White, yellow, pink, lavender, orange, red	Sun	Moderate

<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	Annual sweet pea	Fabaceae	5' or more	3'	White, cream, salmon, rose, blue, purple, scarlet	Sun	Regular
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Stock, gillyflower	Brassicaceae	1'-3'	10"-16"	White, pink, red, purple, lavender, blue, yellow, cream	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Moluccella laevis</i>	Bells-of-Ireland, Irish bells	Lamiaceae	1'-2'	10"	Green	Sun	Regular
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Forget-me-not	Boraginaceae	6"-12"	2'	Blue	Part shade	Regular
<i>Nemesia strumosa</i>	Nemesia	Scrophulariaceae	18"	1'	All but green	Sun	Regular
<i>Osteospermum barberae</i> (<i>Dimorphotheca barberae</i>)	African daisy	Asteraceae	4"-20"	1'-2'	White, pink, purple	Sun	Regular
<i>Primula</i>	Annual primrose	Primulaceae	Various	Various	White, cream, pink, yellow, red, blue	Part shade, shade	Regular
<i>Schizanthus pinnatus</i>	Poor man's orchid, butterfly flower	Solanaceae	18"	1'	White, pink, rose, lilac, purple	Part shade	Regular
<i>Senecio cineraria</i> (<i>Centaurea maritima</i> , <i>Cineraria maritima</i>)	Dusty miller	Asteraceae	2'-3'	2'-3'	Grown for gray foliage, flowers yellow	Sun	Moderate
<i>Senecio x hybridus</i>	Cineraria	Asteraceae	1'-2'	1'-2'	White, pink, red, blue, purple	Part shade, shade	Regular
<i>Stokesia laevis</i>	Stokes aster	Asteraceae	1'-2'	18"	White, blue, purple	Sun	Regular
<i>Sutera cordata</i>	Bacopa	Scrophulariaceae	6"	2'-3'	White, yellow, lavender	Sun, part shade	Regular
<i>Vinca major</i>	Vinca vine	Apocynaceae	Trailing	Trailing to 4'	Grown for variegated foliage, flowers blue	Sun, part shade	Moderate
<i>Viola x mitrockiana</i>	Pansy	Violaceae	6"-10"	9"-12"	White, blue, red, rose, yellow, apricot, purple	Sun, part shade	Regular

