

Flowers for the Fog Zone

In the coastal garden, these plants are easy-care and showy over a long period, with a long season of bloom and/or handsome foliage when not blooming. Many are drought-tolerant once established and all have proven themselves to be resistant to fog-induced fungus diseases. All resist or outgrow slug damage except where noted. All are wind resistant (some of the blooms need a bit of shelter from salty wind) and most will not need staking.

Herbaceous Perennials (and Biennials)

Achillea, Yarrow, especially hybrids 'Moonshine' and 'Terra-Cotta'
Anthemis tinctoria, Golden Marguerite
Anthemis cretica cupaniana, Irish Daisy
Aistroemeria hybrids, Peruvian Lily; hybrids are non-invasive and a wide range of colors
Aquilegia, Columbines
Armeria, Sea Thrift and *Pseudoarmeria*
Aster fall-blooming hybrids
Alyssum saxatile, Basket-of-Gold
Bergenia crassifolia, Elephant Ear or Pig Squeak
Campanulas (bellflowers) **except C. rapunculoides**
Calamint (*Calamintha nepeta*)
California Fuchsia (*Zauschneri*, *Epilobium*)
Catmint 'Walker's Low' (*Nepeta* hybrid)
Centaurea montana, *C. dealbata*
Crocsmia (Montbretia) - choose non-invasive hybrids such as 'Solfaterre' which has bronzed foliage. 'Lucifer' is reasonably invasive.
Cupid's Dart (*Catanache caerulea*)
Dianthus
Daylilies (slugs chew in spring)
Erigeron karvinskii, Santa Barbara Daisy
Erigeron hybrids
Erysimum 'Bowie's Mauve'
Euphorbia - many selections reseed themselves
Fairy Wand (*Dierama*)
Foxgloves (*Digitalis*) - species and hybrids
Gaillardia (Blanket flower)
Geranium species and hybrids (Hardy Geranium)
Garden Geranium (*Pelargonium*) - Scented geraniums and Martha Washington types are best.
Zonals are prone to fungus disease that spoils flowers and foliage.
Geum chiloense 'Mrs. Bradshaw' (red) and 'Lady Stratheden' (soft gold)
Iceland Poppy
Jupiter's Beard (*Centranthus ruber*)
Kaffir Lily (*Schizostylis coccinea*)
Knautia macedonica
Labrador violet (*Viola riviniana* 'Purpurea')
Lavenders
Lithodora 'Grace Ward'
Lupines - Russell hybrids
Lychnis coronaria, Rose Campion
Matilija poppy (*Romneya coulteri*)
Ornamental Oregano 'Herrenhausen'
Oenothera tetragona 'Fireworks' and 'Youngii' (Sundrops)

Oregon Sunshine (*Eriophyllum lanatum*)
Coastal Gardening

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Sally B. Noack

Pacific Iris Hybrids

Potentilla - herbaceous types
Primroses - the gaudy bedding kind
Pulmonaria 'Bertram Anderson', 'Trevi Fountain', 'David Ward'
Red-hot Poker (*Kniphofia*)
Salvia 'May Night'
Scabiosa columbaria 'Butterfly Blue'
Scabiosa ochroleuca
Sedum species and hybrids (slugs may chew emerging foliage)
Siberian Iris
Sisyrinchium (Blue-eyed grass/
yellow-eyed grass)
Soapwort (*Saponaria ocymoides*)
Verbena bonariensis (sterile hybrids are best)

Annuals

Sweet Alyssum
Bachelor Buttons (*Centaurea cyanus*)
Borage
Calendula
California Poppies (may survive winter)
Cerithe major 'Purpurascens'
Chinese forget-me-not (*Cynoglossum*)
Clarkia
Cosmos (*C. bipinnatus* hybrids)
Dame's Rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*)
Diascia
Gazania
Godetia
Johnny-Jump-Up (*Viola tricolor*)
Lobelia (*Lobelia erinus*)
Marigold 'Lemon Gem'
Marguerites (*Argyranthemum frutescens* hybrids) - may survive mild winters
Million Bells
Nasturtiums
Nemesia hybrids
Shirley Poppies
Pansies - small-flowered "Violas" perform better in rain & wind; protect from slugs!
'Wave' Petunias (seem less prone to gray mold)
Sweet Peas

Revised

Foliage Plants and Clumping Grasses

Dusty Miller (*Senecio cineraria*)

Fennel - bronze form is available (reseeds with enthusiasm)

Purple Sage (*Salvia officinalis* 'Purpurascens')

Lamb's Ears (*Stachys*)

Licorice Plant (*Helichrysum petiolare*) - gray, gold, lime green, and variegated forms available.

Not hardy, but it grows fast and is easy to start from cuttings to winter over.

Scotch Moss (*Sagina subulata* 'Aurea') - golden-green groundcover, stands some foot traffic.

Needs some water during dry season.

Variegated Moor Grass (*Molinia caerulea* 'Variegata')

Deciduous, but dry seed heads last well into winter. 12-15" tall.

Blue Fescue (*Festuca*) - evergreen, 6-10" tall

Blue Oats Grass (*Helictotrichon* 'Blue Oats') - looks like a giant Blue Fescue, 18" tall and evergreen.

"Brown" Sedges *Carex buchananii*, *C. f/agellifera*, *C. testacea*

Feather Reed Grass (*Calamagrostis acutiflora* 'Karl Foerster') - evergreen, long-lasting flower/seed heads for winter interest. 4 to 5' tall.

Hair Grass (*Stipa tenuissima*)

New Zealand Flax (*Phormium*) - *P.tenax* X *cookianum* is probably the hardiest (Rainbow or Maori series of hybrids), many are marginal in winter but make wonderful container plants.

Pheasant's Tail Grass (*Stipa arundinacea*) - gorgeous fountain-shaped clump with orange-gold tints

Giant Hair Grass (*Stipa gigantean*)

Tall Moor Grass (*Molinia* 'Skyracer')

Libertia peregrinans - narrow, stiffly erect leaves with central orange stripe to 2'tall; spreads to form colonies

Libertia grandiflora - Iris relative with sword like bright green leaves in fans and clusters to 2' tall. Branching clusters of ¾" white flowers late spring to midsummer.

Don't Forget Bulbs!

Crocus species and hybrids

Daffodils

Tulips (Darwin Hybrid types are most likely to return)

Bulbous Irises

Grape Hyacinths (*Muscari armeniacum*)

Brodiaea (*Tritelia*) 'Queen Fabiola'

Wood hyacinth (*Hyacinthoides*)

Lilies

Naked Ladies (*Amaryllis belladonna*)

Spring Snowflake (*Leucojum*)

Bugle Lily (*Watsonia*)

Siberian squill (*Scilla*)

Hardy cyclamen (*C. hederifolium*, *C. coum*)

Colchicum

Shorter varieties are best. Double -flowered and tall varieties tend to fall down in heavy spring rain and wind.

Plant lily bulbs on their sides to avoid rot in winter and spring rains.