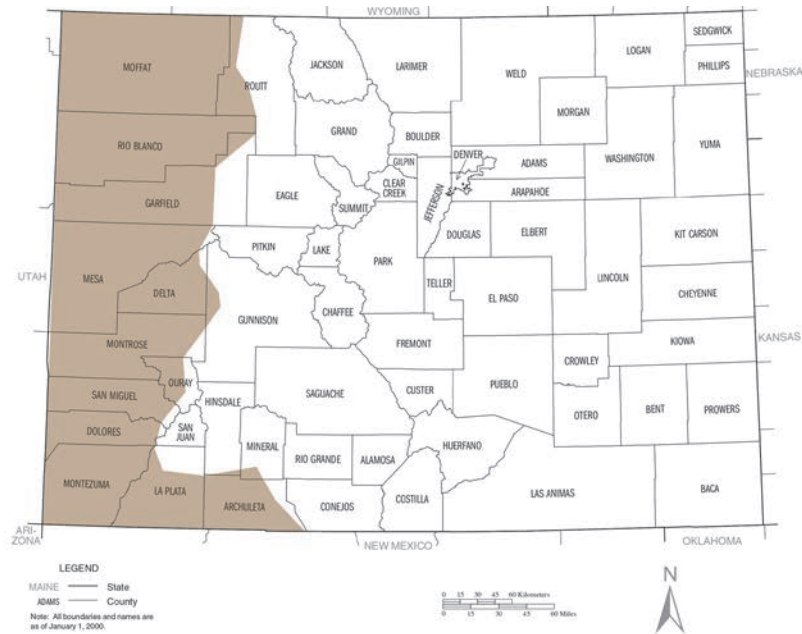




**Low-Water Native Plants for
Colorado Gardens:
*Western Slope - Below 7,000'***

Published by the Colorado Native Plant Society

Western Slope Lower Elevation Region



This range map is approximate. Please be familiar with your area to know which booklet is most appropriate for your landscape.

The Colorado native plant gardening guides cover these 5 regions:

- Plains/Prairie
- Front Range/Foothills
- Southeastern Colorado
- Mountains above 7,500 feet
- Lower Elevation Western Slope

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Photo credits: Gardening Guide Committee members, David Winger, Kenton Seth or otherwise listed.

Map: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000



Xeric Garden (rabbitbrush, blue stem ephedra, yarrow, yucca) in Grand Junction
Photo by Susan Carter

Introduction

This is one in a series of regional native planting guides that are a collaboration of the Colorado Native Plant Society, CSU Extension, Front Range Wild Ones, the High Plains Environmental Center, Butterfly Pavilion and the Denver Botanic Gardens.

Many people have an interest in landscaping with native plants, and the purpose of this booklet is to help people make the most successful choices. We have divided the state into 5 different regions that reflect different growing conditions and life zones. These are: the plains/prairie, Southeastern Colorado, the Front Range/foothills, the mountains above 7,500', and lower elevation Western Slope. Find the area that most closely resembles your proposed garden site for the best gardening recommendations.

Why Native?

There are many benefits to using Colorado native plants for home and commercial landscapes. They are naturally adapted to Colorado's climates, soils and environmental conditions. This means that by choosing native plants gardeners can work with nature, rather than trying to grow plants that are not suited to our local conditions and may prove to be difficult to work with.

When correctly sited, natives make ideal plants for a sustainable landscape. Native species require less external inputs such as water and fertilizer, and are more resistant to pests and disease when the planting site mimics the plant's native habitat. Landscape water use accounts for about 55 percent of the residential water used across the state of Colorado, most of which is used on turf. Planting less-thirsty natives could lessen the burden on our water systems.

Another great reason to go native is to restore habitat. Rapid urbanization in the state is reducing biodiversity (the number of different species found in a given area) as habitat is removed for building and road construction. Research has shown that landscaping with natives on a large or small scale, helps maintain biodiversity that otherwise would be lost to development. Thousands or millions of gardens planted with natives, even in urban areas can provide food, shelter and other important resources for wildlife, including mammals, birds and native pollinators.

Growing native plants does not exclude using adapted non-native plants. There are many non-native plants that are adapted to Colorado's climate and can be used in a native landscape as long as moisture, light and soil requirements are similar. Even if a site has a non-native landscape that requires additional inputs (such as an irrigated landscape on the plains), dry-land native plants can be used in non-irrigated pockets within the non-native landscape. These native "pocket gardens" can be located in areas such as median strips and next to hardscapes that are difficult to irrigate. Note that in years with less than normal rainfall, non-irrigated landscapes may suffer in appearance without supplemental water.

Gardening with native plants also prevents the introduction and spread of noxious weeds. Many noxious weeds were intentionally introduced as garden plants that belatedly were found to escape the confines of the garden and crowd out native plants.

Some communities regulate landscape appearance or the type of plants which may be used. Before initiating any new landscape design, check with local municipalities and/or homeowners' associations to discover any regulations that may affect your design.

Finally, using native plants in landscapes helps provide a special sense of place, celebrating Colorado's uniqueness and beauty, rather than a generic landscape. A garden with native plants feels more harmonious

with its surroundings than a landscape transplanted from another locale.

Native Plant Gardening on the Western Slope

Gardening on Colorado's Western Slope below 7,000 feet can present many unique challenges. The area from Grand Junction to Durango is classified as semi-desert shrubland and can be characterized as having extremely low humidity and alkaline soils with poor water infiltration. Summer temperatures can be blazing during the day with cooler nights and precipitation is low.



Ute Ethnobotanical Garden, CSU Extension Office, Grand Junction
Photo by Susan Carter

For this region, it is very important to choose plants that are native to the area and are already adapted to the soils and climactic conditions in order to save water and keep your garden looking healthy. Choosing plants that are native, and can thrive on little to no supplemental water will lead to the greatest successes when gardening on Colorado's Western Slope below 7000 feet.

Culture and Maintenance

Soils

Colorado soils, on average, are fairly low in organic matter and high in pH (alkaline). The good news is that native plants usually can be successfully grown in unamended soils. This is because natives do not require nutrient rich, high organic content soil, and can often become overgrown or short lived in such soils. Many native plants, especially those from prairies or the Front Range, will thrive in clay soils. However, some native plants require well-drained soils. To amend clay soils, add 10 percent compost and 15 percent small aggregate (i.e., pea gravel) by volume to clay/clay loam and incorporate into the root zone. Creating a small berm and planting on the top can also be helpful to improve drainage. To amend excessively well-drained sandy or rocky soils, add 3 percent compost by volume. It may be beneficial to test the soil before planting, especially on a larger project. Soil testing kits are available at your local CSU Extension office.

Maintenance

Native plants often do not need much maintenance; just the usual pruning of dead or diseased material, and cutting back perennials in the spring. Leaving seed heads on the plants in the fall will not only provide a feast for birds, and protect caterpillar eggs and chrysalises, but will increase plant hardiness and winter interest. Native plants typically do not require fertilizer. Some tasks, such as weeding and deadheading, require the same time investment for native plant gardens as for gardens with non-natives.

Watering

Plants will need to be watered for at least the first season, with the most critical time being the first three weeks after planting. Once they are established, water can be cut back gradually. After establishment, some natives can be taken off irrigation completely.

Place plants that have higher water needs nearer the house or other highly used areas. These plants can also be planted in swales (lower areas), or near downspouts for passive water harvesting.

Limiting/reclaiming turf areas

Although grass lawns are popular, they generally use more resources like water, fertilizers, pesticides, and maintenance (mowing) than a landscape of native plants. Lawns also provide no habitat for pollinators and birds. Native landscapes, on the other hand, are less

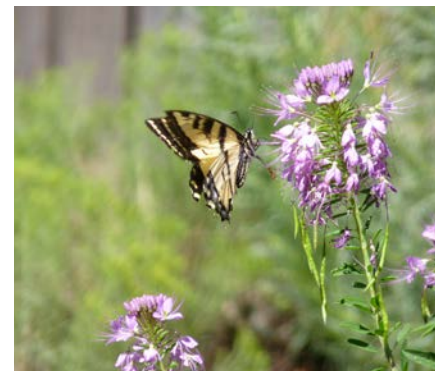
resource intensive, provide habitat and provide more interest and color. Consider either limiting grass lawns to play, pet, or entertaining areas, or replacing lawns altogether if these spaces are not needed.

To reclaim a space formerly devoted to a lawn, spend some time eradicating all grasses and weeds. Grass is easier to kill when it is green and actively growing in the spring or fall. There are a few options for this. One is to use a glyphosate-based herbicide, another is to cut out all the sod, and a third is to solarize the area. Solarization works best in the heat of the summer in full-sun areas.

Mow the area and remove the clippings, water, place clear plastic on top (burying the edges with soil) and leave it for 4-6 weeks. A final option is to sheet mulch. Cover the area with sheets of cardboard or 12 layers of newspapers. Overlap these materials at least 6 inches so no light penetrates and wet them down to keep them in place. Place 1 inch of compost on top of the barrier layer. Add at least 6 inches more of mulch or compost (grass clippings, straw or leaves). As these materials break down, they will create a rich humus layer while keeping weeds down. Allow at least 4-6 weeks.



This lawn is being smothered by layers of newspapers covered with several inches of mulch (created from a dead tree that was ground up). Photo by Jan Turner



Butterfly on Rocky Mountain bee plant (*Cleome serrulata*). Photo by Jan Turner.

Wildlife & Pollinators

Providing habitat for songbirds and pollinators is one of the great pleasures of gardening with native plants. To maximize habitat for pollinators, plant a diversity of plants, and aim to provide the longest possible season of bloom.

Many plants will provide nectar for adult insects, but consider

the larval stage in planting too. Most native insects have specialized relationships with native plants, and require specific plants to grow from egg to adult. As an example, many butterflies will sip nectar from non-natives, but the eggs need to be laid on specific plants or the caterpillars won't recognize the plant as food. Purchase pesticide-free plants. There has been recent concern that neonicotinoids are harmful to bees, so look for neonic-free plants.

Birds use native plants for food and shelter, but insects are an overlooked and crucial part of many bird's diets. Far more insects will develop on native plants than exotics, providing food for birds during the critical nesting season. Consider planting a 'thicket' of berry-producing shrubs. If planted in the direction of the prevailing wind, this thicket can also provide a space of calm air for butterflies.



Claret Cup Cactus
Photo by Susan Carter

Inventory Your Yard & Microclimates

For the best garden, spend some time in the planning stage. Identify where you would like to create a new bed, or replant an existing one. Inventory the areas in your yard for sun and shade, and for areas where moisture accumulates. Consider

what areas have easiest access from the house, and if there are views you would like to enhance or block. All of these factors create what are known as *microclimates* or small, but potentially significant changes in the immediate environment that will affect your plants. Knowing these ahead of time will help you make the most of your site and can guide your plant choices.

Design for Low Maintenance

Native plants can be used to accomplish just about any design style you're looking for using the elements and principles of good design: color, texture, balance, unity, variety, rhythm, line, form, scale. They can be used for anything from formal designs to the more informal

naturalistic plantings that most people think of when they think native.

Choose species based on the soil, light and water conditions of your site and for the size, shape, texture, and color desired. For a more natural, successful and easily maintained landscape, group species that grow together naturally and have the same cultural requirements. This will improve plant health and appearance and will minimize maintenance.

South-facing areas with reflected heat, will do best with dryland or desert plants. North-facing areas are cooler, moister and shadier, and will do better with forest-edge type plants. West-facing areas are more similar to south-facing, even if they only get a half day of sun, so this is a good spot for dryland, prairie, or chaparral plants. The east-facing side is usually the most benign, and can grow a wide variety of plants.

Plants that have higher water needs should be placed near the house for easier watering, or near downspouts or in low-lying areas where they will get extra water.



Fremont Barberry, *Mahonia fremontii* Photo by Susan Carter

Be sure to be vigilant for weeds, especially in the first few years of planting, so they don't take over the desirable vegetation. Plant thickly enough that the plants become a living mulch.

Suggested Reading

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- "Gardening with Native Plants." 2016. Colorado Native Plant Society. <https://conps.org/gardening-with-native-plants/>
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- Nold, Robert. 2008. *High and Dry: Gardening with Cold-Hardy Dryland Plants*. Timber Press.
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- Tallamy*, Douglas. 2009. *Bringing Nature Home*. Timber Press.
- Xerces Society*. 2011. *Attracting Native Pollinators*. Storey

*Items available from the CoNPS Store at the time this booklet was published are marked with an asterisk. Others may be out-of-print and can be obtained from Amazon or the public library.

Plant List

The plants for each of these guides were selected by experienced gardeners, with further input from members of the Colorado Native Plant Society. We aimed to choose plants that would be relatively easy to find in nurseries and seed catalogs. The scientific names are from Jennifer Ackerfield's *Flora of Colorado* (Britt Press, 2015); synonyms are in parentheses. For a listing of nurseries and seed companies that carry native plants, look for the "Native Plant Vendors" list on the Colorado Native Plant Society (CoNPS) website at <http://conps.org/gardening-with-native-plants/> or consider attending the native plant sales held by CoNPS. When you go to a nursery, be sure to have the scientific name with you to make sure you are purchasing the correct species. Don't forget to ask for pesticide-free plants so pollinators won't be harmed.

Colorado Native Plant Society Mission Statement

The Colorado Native Plant Society is dedicated to furthering the knowledge, appreciation and conservation of native plants and habitats of Colorado through education, stewardship and advocacy.

Visit CoNPS website at <http://www.conps.org>



Key to Chart

The chart on the following pages contains a list of plants, listed alphabetically by scientific name (column 2 of the chart), that are native to Colorado and do well in low-elevation western slope gardens. The scientific names are from *Flora of Colorado* by Jennifer Ackerfield. Not all plants illustrated in this guide are listed in the chart, but the scientific names are given so you can find them in a nursery. If you have questions, contact CoNPS or one of the other organizations that collaborated to produce this guide.

frt/birds,wl = fruit for birds and wildlife

hp = host plant-name

n/hb = nectar for hummingbirds

n/hm = nectar for hawkmoth

np/bee,btf = nectar and pollen for bees and butterflies

np/bee,btf,o = nectar and pollen for bees, butterflies, and other pollinators

p/bees = pollen for bees

s/birds = seeds for birds

sh/birds = shelter for birds

ssh/birds = seeds and shelter for birds

Bloom Time:

spring = SP

summer = S

fall = F

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Size		Water	Exposure	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Wildlife Value
GROUNDCOVERS								
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	1' x 2'		low	sun/part shade	pink	SP-S	frt/birds, wl
Small Leaf Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria parvifolia</i>	2" x 6"		low	sun/part shade	pink to buff	SP-S	np/bee, btf, o
Trailing Fleabane/Daisy	<i>Erigeron flagellaris</i>	6" x 12"		low	sun	white	S	np/bee, btf, o
Sulfur Buckwheat/Flower	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i> <i>var. umbellatum</i>	10" x 12"		low	sun/part shade	yellow	S	np/bee, btf; hp-Blues
Mat Penstemon	<i>Penstemon caespitosus</i>	12" x 24"		low	sun	lavender	SP-S	np/bee, btf, hb
PERENNIALS								
Jones' Bluestar	<i>Amsonia jonesii</i>	18" x 18"		low	sun	blue	SP-S	np/bee, btf, o
Butterfly Milkweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa L.</i>	18" x 18"		low	sun	orange	S	np/bee, btf; hp-Monarch larvae
Lavender Leaf Sundrops	<i>Calylophus lavandulifolius</i>	12" x 12"		low	sun	yellow	S	np/bee
Claret Cup Cactus	<i>Echinocereus triglochidiatus</i>	6" x 12"		low	sun	red	SP-S	np/bee, hb
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	12" x 12"		medium	sun	red & yellow	S-F	np/bee, btf
Broom Snakeweed	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>	18" x 18"		low	sun/part shade	yellow	F	np/bee, btf, o
Blue Flax / Lewis Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	18" x 12"		low	sun/part shade	blue	SP-S	np/bee, btf, o
Colorado Four O'Clock	<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i>	12" x 30"		low	sun/part shade	magenta	S	n/hb, hm
Bee Balm / Wild Bergamont	<i>Monarda fistulosa L. menthifolia</i>	24" x 24"		low/med	sun/part shade	pink to lavender	S	np/bee, btf, hb
Firecracker Penstemon	<i>Penstemon eatonii</i>	12" x 24"		low	sun/part shade	red	S	np/bee, btf, hb
Prairie Coneflower	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	24" x 18"		low	sun	yellow	S-F	np/bee, btf, o
Scarlet Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	8" x 12"		low	sun	orange	S-F	np/bee, btf, o; hp-Small Checkered Skipper larvae
Desert Prince's Plume	<i>Stanleya pinnata</i>	36" x 18"		low	sun	yellow	S-F	n/btf
GRASSES								
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum (Oryzopsis) hymenoides</i>	24" x 12"		low	sun	sage-green foliage; tan in winter	S	s/birds; hp-Skipper larvae

Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Size	Water	Exposure	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Wildlife Value
GRASSES							
Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	14" x 12"	low	sun	bluish-green foliage	S-F	s/birds; hp-Skipper larvae
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	24" x 18"	low	sun	bluish foliage in spring/summer, reddish in winter	S	
SHRUBS							
Utah Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>	12' x 6'	medium	part shade	white	SP	frt/birds, wl
Panchito Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis</i> 'Panchito'	6' x 4'	low-med	sun	white to pink	SP	np/bee
Mormom Tea	<i>Ephedera viridis</i>	3' x 4'	low	sun	yellow	S	
Rabbitbrush	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> ssp. <i>nauseosa</i> (<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosus</i> var. <i>nauseosus</i>)	5' x 5'	low	sun	yellow	S-F	np/bee, btf, o; hp-Checkerspot larvae
Apache Plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	5' x 5'	low	sun	white to pink	S	np/bee
Desert Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia phaeacantha</i>	3-6'x3-6'	low	sun	red/orange/yellow	SP-S	np/bee; frt/birds, wl
Narrowleaf Yucca / Spanish Bayonette	<i>Yucca harrimaniae</i>	3' x 1'	low	sun	white	S	f/wl; hp-Yucca Moth larvae
TREES							
Bigtooth Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	30' x 15'	low-med	sun	inconspicuous		
Singleleaf Ash	<i>Fraxinus anomala</i>	12' x 6'	low-med	sun		SP	hp-Swallowtail larvae
Utah Juniper	<i>Juniperus osteosperma</i>	20' x 10'	low	sun	inconspicuous		ss/birds
Pinon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	25' x 12'	low	sun	inconspicuous		s/birds, wl
Gambel's Oak	<i>Quercus gambelii</i>	25' x 12'	low	sun/part shade	inconspicuous		s/birds, wl; hp-Purple Hairstreak larvae

Landscape Design #1

This garden is designed for a hot, Southern exposure and is loaded with texture. Little to no water will be required after good establishment of all the plants. Hot dry gardens such as this benefit from clear space around the plantings to help make each form and flower stand out. This design provides color, texture, and year-round interest. The winter interest provided by plants such as *Arctostaphylos patula*, *Ephedra viridis*, and *Yucca harrimaniae* is hard to beat. Pea gravel mulch is recommended.

Garden Design by Nick Daniel



1. Mormon Tea
Ephedra viridis



2. Little Bluestem
Schizachyrium scoparium



3. Desert Prince's Plume
Stanleya pinnata



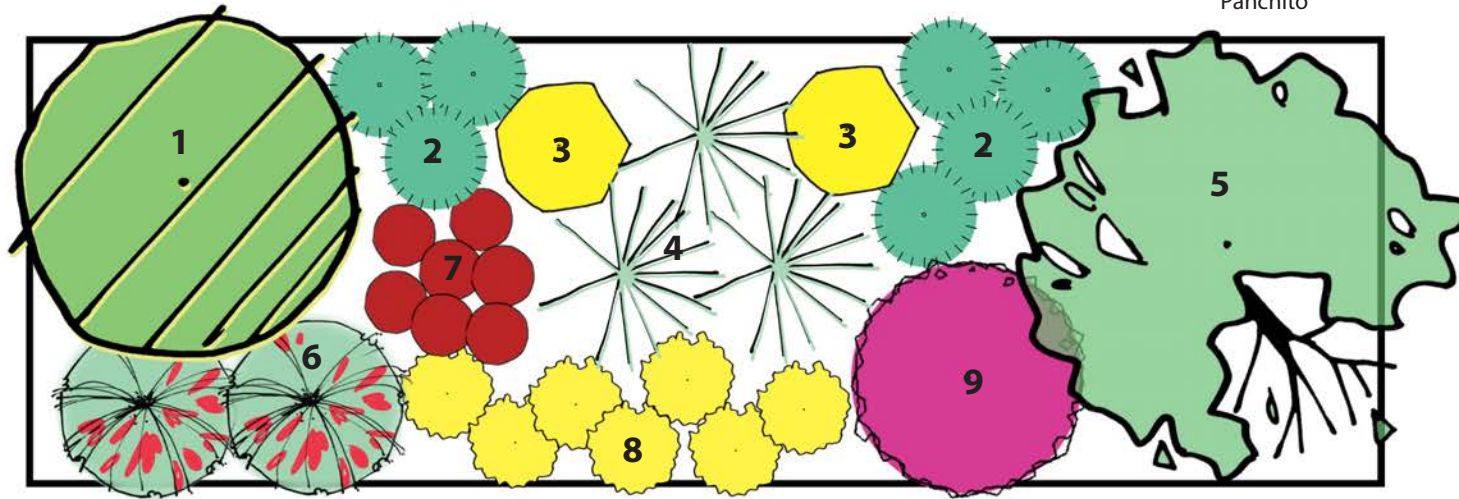
4. Narrowleaf Yucca
Yucca harrimaniae



5. Panchito Manzanita
Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis
'Panchito'



6. Claret Cup Cactus
Echinocereus triglochidi



7. Blanketflower
Gaillardia aristata



8. Lavender Leaf Sundrop
Calylophus lavandulifolius



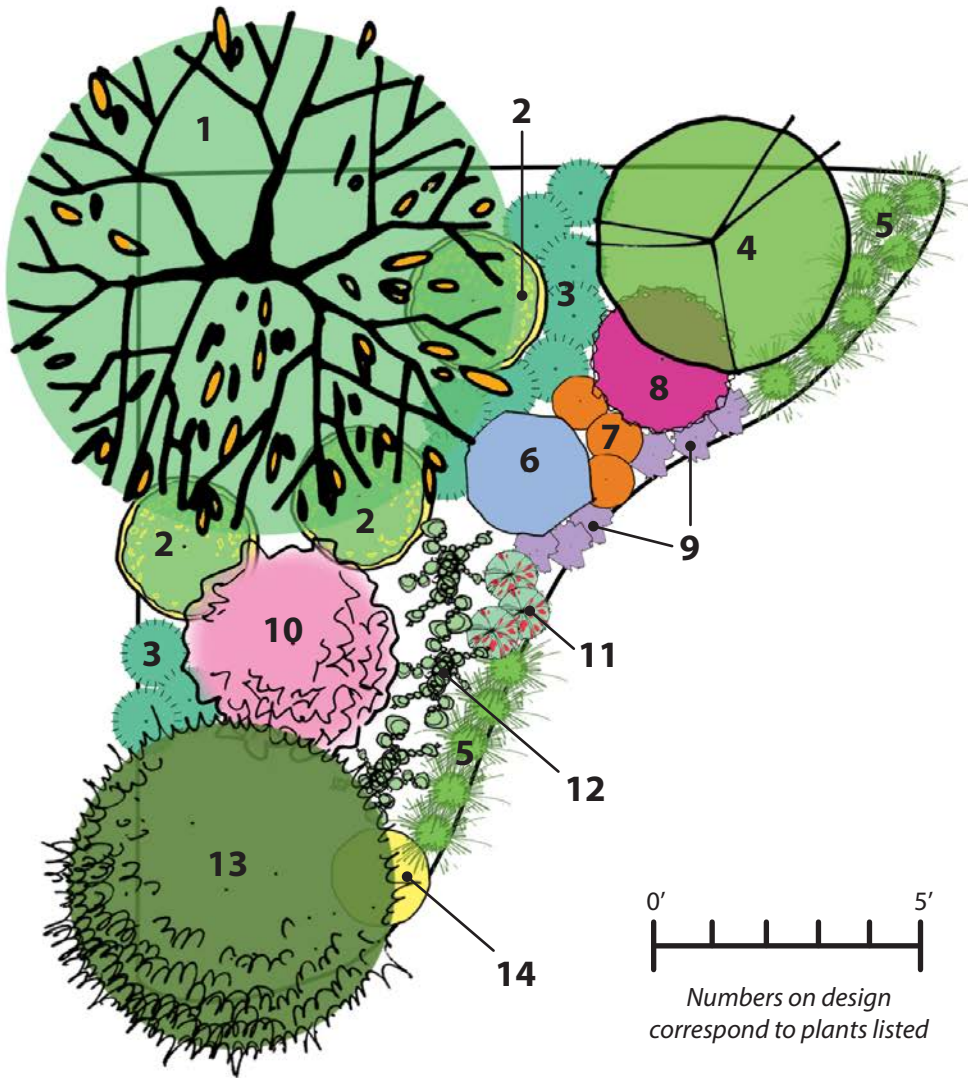
9. CO Four O'Clock
Mirabilis multiflora



Numbers on design
correspond to plants listed

Landscape Design #2

This hot dry, corner garden will be packed with color from Spring through Fall. All plants included in this design appeal to pollinators and wildlife. The fiery red-orange color of the Bigtooth Maple in Fall when combined with the golden yellow of the rabbitbrush, and ember red of the little bluestem, and the bright yellow leaves of the single leaf ash will stun! This garden is designed to be very low maintenance, and very low water after establishment. *Garden Design by Nick Daniel*



1. Bigtooth Maple
Acer grandidentatum



2. Rabbitbrush
Ericameria nauseosa



3. Little Bluestem
Schizachyrium scoparium



4. Single Leaf Ash
Fraxinus anomala



5. Blue Grama
Bouteloua gracilis



6. Jones' Bluestar
Amsonia jonesii



7. Butterfly Milkweed
Asclepias tuberosa



8. CO Four O'Clock
Mirabilis multiflora



9. Mat Penstemon
Penstemon caespitosus



10. Apache Plume
Fallugia paradoxa



11. Claret Cup Cactus
Echinocereus triglochidiatus



12. Desert Prickly Pear
Opuntia phaeacantha



13. Utah Juniper
Juniperus osteosperma



14. Sulfur Buckwheat
Eriogonum umbellatum



DENVER BOTANIC
GARDENS



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Published by the Colorado Native Plant Society, P.O. Box 200, Fort Collins, CO 80522
www.conps.org

Contributing Partners Include: Colorado Native Plant Society, Butterfly Pavilion,
CSU Extension Native Plant Master® Program, Denver Botanic Gardens, High Plains
Environmental Center, Front Range Chapter of Wild Ones

2017