

Oenothera fremontii

'Lemon Silver'

North American Native Cultivar



Oenothera
(ee-no-the-ra)
From the Greek
oinotheras, name
of a plant.

fremontii
(Syn.
O. macrocarpa
subsp. fremontii)



Zones: 4 – 9

Flower Color: Soft yellow

Height: 6 – 8”

Spacing: 18”



'Lemon Silver' has 3"-plus gorgeous yellow flowers that bloom from June to September against silvery, narrow, lance-shaped, foliage. At 6-8" it is perfect for the mixed border's edge or rock garden. The soft yellow tissue paper texture of Sundrops is delightful. It will self-seed if seed capsules are not removed.

About the Species:

Common Name: Evening Primrose, Sundrops

Family: Onagraceae

Oenothera macrocarpa subsp. fremontii is named for General John C. Fremont (1813-1890) who led several expeditions through the western U.S. territories, and collected and identified many species.

Habitat: This evening primrose is found on rocky hillsides, and roadsides of Kansas and Nebraska.



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In the Garden: Provide excellent drainage and full sun. Will grow in poor dryish soil. Plant in the rock garden or container and remove seed capsules after flowering.

Oenothera speciosa

'Siskiyou'

North American Native Cultivar



Oenothera
(ee-no-the-ra)
From the Greek
oinotheras, name
of a plant.

speciosa
(spee-se-o-sa)
meaning showy.



Zones: 4–9 **Flower Color:** Pink **Height:** 8–10" **Spacing:** 18"

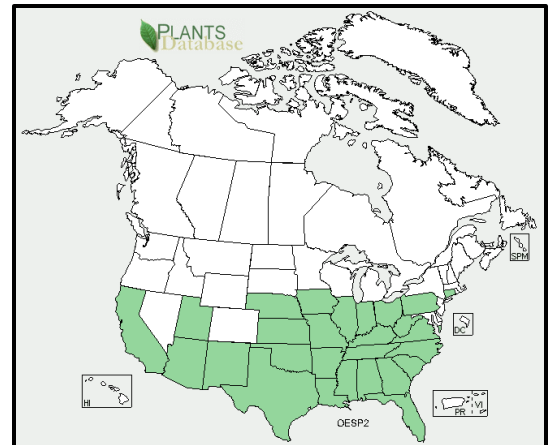
'Siskiyou' has a mounding habit and grows to 8-10 inches tall and spreads 12-18 inches. The delicate, cup shaped, light pink flowers will bloom in late May to early June making this a delightful ground cover. The green foliage turns burgundy red in the fall. ☀️ 🦋 🦋 🦋 🚫🦋

About the Species:

Common Name: Evening Primrose **Family:** Onagraceae
Oenothera speciosa is the exception to the rule that Evening Primroses bloom at night. This one will open its flowers in the morning and close at night. Evening Primroses attract bees, day-flying Sphinx moths, butterflies, and hummingbirds

Habitat: Found in prairies, dry fields, naturalized along roadsides, waste ground, disturbed sites, fields, slopes, railroads, and open woodlands.

In the Garden: Easy to grow as a groundcover, in summer borders, wildflower gardens, rock gardens, naturalistic borders, as filler plants, and anywhere that its habit of spreading around is an asset. *Oenothera speciosa* are best planted in lean soils. Given moderately good soil and full sun, good-looking compact plants will result. In rich fertile soils or heavily fertilized soils they will spread rapidly and may become weedy. The stoloniferous root stock will advance this Evening Primrose as far as there is soil to root in. Due to its exuberant nature, planting Evening Primroses in containers can help keep them contained. Another option is to plant it as a ground cover and, after flowering, set the mower on high and give them a good haircut. This will also encourage re-blooming.



USDA Plants Database

Beauty and the Beast

At the Zilker Botanical Garden in Austin, Texas is the Hartman Prehistoric Garden. Among the sculptures of dinosaurs, replicas of tracks found in the garden, petrified wood, plants that evolved by the Cretaceous period 100 million years ago, are native plants. As opposed to the slightly tacky roadside attractions with their garishly painted dinosaurs, the Hartman Prehistoric garden is as accurately landscaped as possible. One of the native plants that are displayed is *Oenothera speciosa*. It is placed so that the competition from other plants keeps it in its place!