

Plant Name	Scientific Name	Fall Clean Up	Spring Clean Up	Reason
Aster	<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>		🔗	Long-lasting structure through winter
Bearded iris	<i>Iris hybrids</i>	🔗		Prevent overwintering pests and fungal disease
Bee balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>	🔗		Susceptible to borers, spider mites, thrips, and powdery mildew. Prevent spread by cutting back before winter
Bergenia	<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>		🔗	Semi-evergreen leaves add winter interest
Black-eyed susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	🔗	🔗	Reseeding may germinate unwanted plants, but seed heads add winter interest and feed wildlife
Blanket flower	<i>Gaillardia x grandiflora</i>	🔗	🔗	Reseeding may germinate unwanted plants, but seed heads add winter interest and feed wildlife
Blazing star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	🔗		Unattractive spent blooms, cut down to basal leaves
Blue fescue	<i>Ovina glauca</i>		🔗	Seed heads for wildlife, structure, and movement
Blue oat grass	<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	🔗	🔗	Seed head stocks may turn brown and fall over, but good for winter interest and movement
Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>		🔗	Leaves and stem protect crown in winter
Catmint	<i>Nepeta spp.</i>	🔗		Flops over in winter and harbors overwintering pests; performs best in spring when cut back in fall
Columbine	<i>Aquilegia spp.</i>	🔗		Prevent fungal disease and rapid reseeding
Coneflower	<i>Echinacea spp.</i>	🔗	🔗	Reseeding may germinate unwanted plants, but seed heads add winter interest and feed wildlife
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis spp.</i>		🔗	Leaves and stem protect crown in winter
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>		🔗	Dead foliage and stems are easy to remove in spring
Dianthus	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>		🔗	Dead foliage and stems are easy to remove in spring
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>		🔗	Seed heads add movement and winter interest
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	🔗		Flower spikes turn unsightly when weather turns cold
Gaura	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	🔗		Flops over in winter and harbors overwintering pests; performs best in spring when cut back in fall
Garden phlox	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	🔗		Prevent overwintering pests and fungal disease
Globe thistle	<i>Echinops ritro</i>		🔗	Long-lasting structure through winter; foliage is winter protection
Hellebore	<i>Helleborus spp.</i>		🔗	Evergreen foliage; flower buds begin forming in fall
Heuchera	<i>Heuchera spp.</i>	🔗		Dead leaves harbor slug eggs that will hatch and demolish next year's growth
Hosta	<i>Hosta spp.</i>	🔗		Dead leaves harbor slug eggs that will hatch and demolish next year's growth
Japanese anemone	<i>Anemone hybrids</i>	🔗	🔗	Leave fall-blooming anemone standing, but cut back if foliage blackens due to frost
Japanese sedge	<i>Carex morrowii</i>		🔗	Dead foliage is easy to remove in spring
Jupiter's beard	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	🔗	🔗	Reseeds but foliage at base adds winter interest
Lavender	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	🔗		Prune in late August to encourage more blooms in the spring. Do not cut into old wood if established, it will not rejuvenate growth
Ligularia	<i>Ligularia dentata</i>	🔗		Frost turns foliage an unattractive black color
Little bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>		🔗	Seed heads for wildlife, structure, and movement
Maiden grass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>		🔗	Seed heads for wildlife, structure, and movement
Muhly grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	🔗		Flops over in winter and foliage becomes matted and unattractive
Penstemon	<i>Penstemon spp.</i>	🔗		Foliage can hold moisture in crowns
Peony	<i>Paeonia hybrids</i>	🔗		Prevent spread of fungal disease
Russian sage	<i>Pervoskia atriplicifolia</i>		🔗	Leaves and stem protect crown in winter
Salvia	<i>Salvia spp.</i>		🔗	Leaves and stem protect crown in winter
Sedum	<i>Sedum spp.</i>		🔗	Foliage drops in fall; stems and seed heads add winter interest
Shasta daisy	<i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i>	🔗		Unattractive spent blooms, cut down flower stem but basal leaves stay semi-green
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>		🔗	Seed heads for wildlife, structure, and movement
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>		🔗	Long-lasting structure through winter