Phlox divaricata
‘London Grove Blue’
North American Native Cultivar

Phlox (floks)
From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

divaricata
(di-vah-ri-kah-ta) meaning spreading.

Zones: 4 – 8
Flower Color: Pale Blue  Height: 10 – 12”  Spacing: 18”

‘London Grove’ is a delightful shade of pale blue flowers in May-June that will carpet the ground in shady areas. Low growing to 10-12” with burgundy winter foliage. Cutting back may promote new growth.

About the Species:

Common Name: Woodland Phlox
Family: Polemoniaceae
The fragrant flowers are in varying shades of blue atop 15-inch stalks. One of the earliest of the spring bloomers, Woodland Phlox will bloom for 4-6 weeks. The semi-evergreen stems of Phlox divaricata will form loose creeping mats. Woodland Phlox has a shallow root system that will benefit from a summer mulch to conserve soil moisture. Too much sun or too dry soil will result in browning foliage and diminished flowering.

Habitat: Woodland Phlox is found in rich or rocky open woods, fields, along streams, and slopes. It is now considered endangered in the state of New Jersey.

In the Garden: This Phlox grows best in moist, humus rich, well-drained soil and in partial to full shade. Phlox divaricata is a good plant for massing in the front of the border, in a shady fragrant garden, wildflower garden, rock garden, or as a ground cover, edging, or in containers. Combine with spring flowering bulbs or plant under deciduous trees. Woodland Phlox provides early spring nectar for hummingbirds and butterflies. Powdery mildew can be a problem so provide good air circulation or cut back after flowering to reduce mildew.

The Love of Gardening
The legendary nursery called Montrose Nursery in North Carolina is no longer in business but it will live on in the introductions they made. One such introduction is Phlox divaricata ‘Montrose Tricolor’. Nancy Goodwin and her husband purchased their historic North Carolina home and proceeded to develop a well-received nursery. During 1984-1993 Montrose Nursery was known for the unusual and exciting. After closing the nursery, Nancy corresponded with Allen Lacy who gardened in New Jersey. Nancy’s husband had related to her how interesting Allen’s column in the Wall Street Journal was. She started writing to him and over the years exchanged many letters. During 1998 and 1999 their letters turned into a book titled “A Year in Our Gardens”. Nancy also wrote a book called ‘Montrose-Life in a Garden’.
Phlox divaricata
‘May Breeze’
North American Native Cultivar

Zones: 4 – 8  Flower Color: White  Height: 8 – 10”
Spacing: 18”

About the Species:

Common Name: Woodland Phlox
Family: Polemoniaceae
The fragrant flowers are in varying shades of blue atop 15-inch stalks. One of the earliest of the spring bloomers, Woodland Phlox will bloom for 4-6 weeks. The semi-evergreen stems of Phlox divaricata will form loose creeping mats. Woodland Phlox has a shallow root system that will benefit from a summer mulch to conserve soil moisture. Too much sun or too dry soil will result in browning foliage and diminished flowering.

Habitat: Woodland Phlox is found in rich or rocky open woods, fields, along streams, and slopes. It is now considered endangered in the state of New Jersey.

In the Garden: This Phlox grows best in moist, humus rich, well-drained soil and in partial to full shade. Phlox divaricata is a good plant for massing in the front of the border, in a shady fragrant garden, wildflower garden, rock garden, or as a ground cover, edging, or in containers. Combine with spring flowering bulbs or plant under deciduous trees. Woodland Phlox provides early spring nectar for hummingbirds and butterflies. Powdery mildew can be a problem so provide good air circulation or cut back after flowering to reduce mildew.

Phlox (floks)
From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

divaricata (di-vah-ri-kah-ta) meaning spreading.

‘May Breeze’ has so pale a shade of blue that it appears to be white and will lighten up any shady woodland garden. Weaving through other perennials, this sweetly fragrant plant will fill in open areas. Growing to 8-10” and blooming in April, this Phlox will spread slowly with little maintenance.
Phlox paniculata
‘David’
North American Native Cultivar

Phlox (floks) From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

paniculata
(pa-ni-ku-lah-ta) meaning with flowers in panicles.

‘David’ was 2002 Perennial Plant of the Year. A word about Summer Phlox—it is the mainstay of many perennial gardens with large full heads of fragrant flowers in delightful colors needing little attention, unequaled as a cut flower, and blooming for long periods on sturdy stems. Cut back faded blooms for prolonged flowering. Native ‘David’ is a superb fragrant white, grows to a height of 3’ plus, and is popular for its July to September bloom time.

About the Species:
Common Name: Garden Phlox, Summer Phlox
Family: Polemoniaceae
This clump-forming Phlox reaches 2-4 feet with the central stem and smaller secondary stems producing robust panicles of flowers. Fragrant flowers of purple to rosy-pink, lavender, or white bloom profusely in mid to late summer.

In the Garden:
Plant in full sun to part shade with good air circulation in fertile, moist soil. Perfect for the cut-flower, butterfly, and native gardens. Provide at least 6 hours of sun to minimize problems with powdery mildew.

Zones: 5 – 9  
Flower Color: White
Height: 3 – 4’  
Spacing: 18”

Habitat: Found in rich, open woods, thickets and meadows.
Phlox paniculata
‘David’s Lavender’
North American Native Cultivar

**Phlox** (floks) From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

*paniculata* (pa-nic-ew-lah-ta) meaning with flowers in panicles.

‘David’s Lavender’ is a wonderful addition to the *paniculata* family, as a sport from Phlox David. It has the same mildew resistance, with a lavender bloom mid summer. Grows 3-4’ in height. PPAF.

### About the Species:

**Common Name:** Garden Phlox, Summer Phlox  
**Family:** Polemoniaceae  
This clump-forming Phlox reaches 2-4 feet with the central stem and smaller secondary stems producing robust panicles of flowers. Fragrant flowers of purple to rosy-pink, lavender, or white bloom profusely in mid to late summer.

**Habitat:** Found in rich, open woods, thickets and meadows.

**In the Garden:**  
Plant in full sun to part shade with good air circulation in fertile, moist soil. Perfect for the cut-flower, butterfly, and native gardens. Provide at least 6 hours of sun to minimize problems with powdery mildew.

**Zones:** 5 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Lavender  
**Height:** 3 – 4’  
**Spacing:** 18”

**Phlox paniculata**
**Phlox paniculata**

*‘Nicky’*

**North American Native Cultivar**

*Phlox* (floks)

From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

*paniculata* (pa-nic-ew-lah-ta)

meaning with flowers in panicles.

In addition to its compact height of 24-30", ‘Nicky’ has magnificent deep rose-purple flower clusters during July-August. Mildew-resistant (we cautiously confirm no signs of mildew on our trial crops) and sweetly fragrant, butterflies and hummingbirds will find it as appealing. ‘Nicky’s’ startling color is captivating.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Garden Phlox, Summer Phlox

This clump-forming Phlox reaches 2-4 feet with the central stem and smaller secondary stems producing robust panicles of flowers. Fragrant flowers of purple to rosy-pink, lavender, or white bloom profusely in mid to late summer.

**Family:** Polemoniaceae

**In the Garden:**

Plant in full sun to part shade with good air circulation in fertile, moist soil. Perfect for the cut-flower, butterfly, and native gardens. Provide at least 6 hours of sun to minimize problems with powdery mildew.

**Habitat:** Found in rich, open woods, thickets and meadows.
**Phlox paniculata**

‘O range Perfection’

North American Native Cultivar

---

**Phlox** (floks)  
From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

**paniculata**  
(pa-nic-ew-lah-ta) meaning with flowers in panicles.

‘Orange Perfection’ is described as salmon-orange with a red center. Not a color for the faint hearted but for the gardener who wants to make a statement. Fragrant 24-30” tall plants are prefect for the middle or the back of the border.

**Zones:** 5 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Salmon-orange  
**Height:** 24 – 30”  
**Spacing:** 18”

---

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Garden Phlox, Summer Phlox  
**Family:** Polemoniaceae

This clump-forming Phlox reaches 2-4 feet with the central stem and smaller secondary stems producing robust panicles of flowers. Fragrant flowers of purple to rosy-pink, lavender, or white bloom profusely in mid to late summer.

**In the Garden:**  
Plant in full sun to part shade with good air circulation in fertile, moist soil. Perfect for the cut-flower, butterfly, and native gardens. Provide at least 6 hours of sun to minimize problems with powdery mildew.

**Habitat:** Found in rich, open woods, thickets and meadows.
**Phlox paniculata**  
‘Robert Poore’  
North American Native Cultivar

**Phlox** (floks)  
From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

**paniculata**  
(pa-nic-ew-lah-ta) meaning with flowers in panicles.

**Zones:** 5 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Pink  
**Height:** 4 – 5’  
**Spacing:** 18”

‘Robert Poore’ was added to our selections of Summer Phlox for its spectacular lack of mildew. Try this pink-flowering Mississippi native—we’re talking hot and humid now. From July to September the 4–5’ multiple stems will provide you with rich medium pink bold flower heads for cutting with that unforgettable soft fragrance.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Garden Phlox, Summer Phlox  
**Family:** Polemoniaceae  
This clump-forming Phlox reaches 2-4 feet with the central stem and smaller secondary stems producing robust panicles of flowers. Fragrant flowers of purple to rosy-pink, lavender, or white bloom profusely in mid to late summer.

**In the Garden:**  
Plant in full sun to part shade with good air circulation in fertile, moist soil. Perfect for the cut-flower, butterfly, and native gardens. Provide at least 6 hours of sun to minimize problems with powdery mildew.

**Habitat:** Found in rich, open woods, thickets and meadows.
**Phlox paniculata**

‘Sandra’

North American Native Cultivar

**Phlox** (floks) From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

**paniculata**

(pa-nic-ew-lah-ta)

meaning with flowers in panicles.

**Zones:** 5 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Cherry red  
**Height:** 24”  
**Spacing:** 18”

‘Sandra’ has showy, cherry red flower heads that are a bit shorter than the norm at 24”, but native ‘Sandra’ blooms away throughout the summer from July on, and is mildew resistant, with a delicate fragrance. Butterflies love all Summer Phlox, and hummingbirds will put this scarlet red to the test.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Garden Phlox, Summer Phlox  
**Family:** Polemoniaceae

This clump-forming Phlox reaches 2-4 feet with the central stem and smaller secondary stems producing robust panicles of flowers. Fragrant flowers of purple to rosy-pink, lavender, or white bloom profusely in mid to late summer.

**In the Garden:**

Plant in full sun to part shade with good air circulation in fertile, moist soil. Perfect for the cut-flower, butterfly, and native gardens. Provide at least 6 hours of sun to minimize problems with powdery mildew.

**Habitat:** Found in rich, open woods, thickets and meadows.
Phlox paniculata
‘Shortwood’
North American Native Cultivar

*Phlox* (floks) From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

*paniculata* (pa-nic-ew- lah-ta) meaning with flowers in panicles.

**Zones:** 5 – 9
**Flower Color:** Bright Pink
**Height:** 42”
**Spacing:** 18”

‘Shortwood’ This summer Phlox has inherited excellent traits from its parents: ‘David’ for high mildew resistance and bright pink blossoms from ‘Eva Cullum’. It will bloom over a long period of time throughout the summer and grows best in rich, moist soil in full sun. Grows to about 42”. PP#10379.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Garden Phlox, Summer Phlox
**Family:** Polemoniaceae

This clump-forming Phlox reaches 2-4 feet with the central stem and smaller secondary stems producing robust panicles of flowers. Fragrant flowers of purple to rosy-pink, lavender, or white bloom profusely in mid to late summer.

**In the Garden:**
Plant in full sun to part shade with good air circulation in fertile, moist soil. Perfect for the cut-flower, butterfly, and native gardens. Provide at least 6 hours of sun to minimize problems with powdery mildew.

**Habitat:** Found in rich, open woods, thickets and meadows.
Phlox stolonifera
‘Blue Ridge’
North American Native Cultivar

Phlox (floks)
From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

stolonifera
(sto-lo-ni-fe-ra)
meaning bearing stolons.

Zones: 3 – 9  Flower Color: Light blue  Height: 8”  Spacing: 18”

Our shade gardening customers love the native Creeping Phlox for its glossy, semi-evergreen foliage with masses of blooms in May about 8” above the mat of leaves. No wonder Creeping Phlox was chosen the 1990 Perennial Plant of the Year. The lavish, light blue flowers of ‘Blue Ridge’ appear in April and May when spring bulbs are at their peak.

About the Species:

Common Name: Creeping Phlox
This mat-forming Phlox spreads by creeping stems of semi-evergreen rounded leaves. Tubular fragrant flowers of lavender, pink or white appear in early spring atop 6-10” stems.

Family: Polemoniaceae

In the Garden:
Plant in partial to full shade in moist, rich soil. Use in the woodland, shade, native or rock gardens. Powdery mildew can be a problem in humid summers.

Habitat: Found in woods and wooded stream banks of eastern North America forests.
**Phlox stolonifera**

**‘Home Fires’**

North American Native Cultivar

*Phlox* (floks) From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

*stolonifera* (sto-lo-

ni-fe-ra) meaning bearing stolons.

**Zones:** 3 – 9  **Flower Color:** Deep Pink  **Height:** 8”  **Spacing:** 18”

The rich, deep pink color make native ‘Home Fires’ glow above the deep green mat of spreading foliage. Under trees and shrubs, the evergreen foliage is exceptional. Blooms in April and May to 8”.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Creeping Phlox

This mat-forming *Phlox* spreads by creeping stems of semi-evergreen rounded leaves. Tubular fragrant flowers of lavender, pink or white appear in early spring atop 6-10” stems.

**Family:** Polemoniaceae

**In the Garden:**

Plant in partial to full shade in moist, rich soil. Use in the woodland, shade, native or rock gardens. Powdery mildew can be a problem in humid summers.

**Habitat:** Found in woods and wooded stream banks of eastern North America forests.

The Perennial Farm, 12017 Glen Arm Road, Glen Arm, Maryland 21057; Phone: 410-592-6106; Fax: 410-592-8338
Phlox stolonifera
‘Sherwood Purple’
North American Native Cultivar

Phlox (floks)
From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

stolonifera
(sto-lo-ni-fe-ra) meaning bearing stolons.

Zones: 4 – 8 Flower Color: Purple Height: 6 – 10” Spacing: 18”

In late spring, behold the lovely purplish-blue fragrant blooms of ‘Sherwood Purple’ that are held 8” above dark green matted foliage as it creeps along a rich woodland path or through a rock garden. Trim tall stems after flowering to continue to enjoy the small rounded leaves of this native groundcover.

About the Species:

Common Name: Creeping Phlox
This mat-forming Phlox spreads by creeping stems of semi-evergreen rounded leaves. Tubular fragrant flowers of lavender, pink or white appear in early spring atop 6-10” stems.

Family: Polemoniaceae

In the Garden:
Plant in partial to full shade in moist, rich soil. Use in the woodland, shade, native or rock gardens. Powdery mildew can be a problem in humid summers.

Habitat: Found in woods and wooded stream banks of eastern North America forests.
Phlox subulata
‘Candy Stripes’
North American Native Cultivar

Phlox (floks)
From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

subulata
(sub-ew-lah-ta) for the awl-shaped leaves.

Zones: 5-9  Flower Color: White/Pink  Height: 4-6”  Spacing: 18”

Soft, evergreen, mossy foliage underlies this 4-6” bicolor; the flower color of ‘Candy Stripe’ is white with a wide bright pink stripe. This colorful native reaches full bloom in April-May, but will often re-bloom in the fall.

About the Species:

Common Name: Moss Pink, Moss Phlox
Family: Polemoniaceae
Phlox subulata are considered one of the main components of the spring garden. Unnoticed the rest of the year, they will spring to glorious life. At 4-6” high they will spread 1-2’ wide, growing by stolons in fertile, moist, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Some shade is important especially in the hot summers of the Deep South, although they are somewhat drought tolerant. Star-shaped blossoms are produced in April-May in many colors ranging from pure white to a dark rose, with blues added into the mix. The needle-like fine textured foliage stays evergreen during the winter. Traditionally, they have been used as a flat mass covering the ground, usually on banks, resembling a patchwork quilt. This use as a ground cover has changed as gardening trends progressed. The one season appeal of Moss Pinks can be augmented with other ground covers that bloom at other times of the year or have interesting foliage.

In the Garden: Phlox subulata is a tough, adaptable, mat or cushion forming Phlox that will work well in rock gardens, around stepping-stones, as an edging, along walkways, in sunny areas of woodland gardens, on slopes, with spring blooming bulbs, in native gardens, or planted in cracks of walls.

Habitat: Native to somewhat dry, rocky or sandy places, open woodland areas and slopes.

Here Comes Spring!
We have many memories of spring plantings that consist of blankets of Phlox subulata creeping down slopes bordering lush lawns. Blocks of color consisting of white, pink, blue, and red. Creeping Phlox or Phlox subulata has been one of the first flowers of spring since 1745 when botanist John Bartram first introduced it to the public. By 1850 this ground cover was planted by gardeners everywhere. As suburbia spread out into the farmland, Phlox subulata became THE springtime plant. It really lived up to its name as a ground cover. At 4-6” high, the ground appears to be carpeted with them. Many old publications show hand colored pictures of gardens with creeping phlox as the mainstay. As enlightened gardeners, we have come to realize that the diversity of plant material is better than a huge spread of one plant. Use Phlox subulata in pockets of a rock garden, to edge beds, to fill in spaces around stepping-stones, and lighten up pathways in sunny areas.

USDA Plants Database
**Phlox subulata**  
‘Emerald Blue’  
North American Native Cultivar

*Phlox* (floks)  
From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

*subulata*  
(sub-ew-lah-ta) for the awl-shaped leaves.

**Zones:** 5 – 9  
**Flower Color:** Blue  
**Height:** 4 – 6”  
**Spacing:** 18”

A popular color of the native Moss Pinks is ‘Emerald Blue’ with the same evergreen mossy foliage, blooming in April at 4-6”.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Moss Pink, Moss Phlox  
**Family:** Polemoniaceae  
*Phlox subulata* are considered one of the main components of the spring garden. Unnoticed the rest of the year, they will spring to glorious life. At 4-6” high they will spread 1-2’ wide, growing by stolons in fertile, moist, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Some shade is important especially in the hot summers of the Deep South, although they are somewhat drought tolerant. Star-shaped blossoms are produced in April-May in many colors ranging from pure white to a dark rose, with blues added into the mix. The needle-like fine textured foliage stays evergreen during the winter. Traditionally, they have been used as a flat mass covering the ground, usually on banks, resembling a patchwork quilt. This use as a ground cover has changed as gardening trends progressed. The one season appeal of Moss Pinks can be augmented with other ground covers that bloom at other times of the year or have interesting foliage.

**In the Garden:** *Phlox subulata* is a tough, adaptable, mat or cushion forming *Phlox* that will work well in rock gardens, around stepping-stones, as an edging, along walkways, in sunny areas of woodland gardens, on slopes, with spring blooming bulbs, in native gardens, or planted in cracks of walls.

**Habitat:**  
Native to somewhat dry, rocky or sandy places, open woodland areas and slopes.

**Here Comes Spring!**  
We have many memories of spring plantings that consist of blankets of *Phlox subulata* creeping down slopes bordering lush lawns. Blocks of color consisting of white, pink, blue, and red. Creeping Phlox or *Phlox subulata* has been one of the first flowers of spring since 1745 when botanist John Bartram first introduced it to the public. By 1850 this ground cover was planted by gardeners everywhere. As suburbia spread out into the farmland, *Phlox subulata* became THE springtime plant. It really lived up to its name as a ground cover. At 4-6” high, the ground appears to be carpeted with them. Many old publications show hand colored pictures of gardens with creeping phlox as the mainstay. As enlightened gardeners, we have come to realize that the diversity of plant material is better than a huge spread of one plant. Use *Phlox subulata* in pockets of a rock garden, to edge beds, to fill in spaces around stepping-stones, and lighten up pathways in sunny areas.
**Phlox subulata**

‘Millstream Daphne’

**North American Native Cultivar**

**Phlox** (flokz)

From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

**subulata**

(sub-ew-lah-ta) for the awl-shaped leaves.

**Zones:** 5 – 9  **Flower Color:** Pink  **Height:** 4 – 6’  **Spacing:** 18’

Same low mat of rich evergreen foliage smothered with intense pink flowers in April-May at 4-6” in height. ‘Millstream Daphne’ has a more compact habit.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Moss Pink, Moss Phlox

**Family:** Polemoniaceae

*Phlox subulata* are considered one of the main components of the spring garden. Unnoticed the rest of the year, they will spring to glorious life. At 4-6” high they will spread 1-2’ wide, growing by stolons in fertile, moist, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Some shade is important especially in the hot summers of the Deep South, although they are somewhat drought tolerant. Star-shaped blossoms are produced in April-May in many colors ranging from pure white to a dark rose, with blues added into the mix. The needle-like fine textured foliage stays evergreen during the winter. Traditionally, they have been used as a flat mass covering the ground, usually on banks, resembling a patchwork quilt. This use as a ground cover has changed as gardening trends progressed. The one season appeal of Moss Pinks can be augmented with other ground covers that bloom at other times of the year or have interesting foliage.

**In the Garden:** *Phlox subulata* is a tough, adaptable, mat or cushion forming *Phlox* that will work well in rock gardens, around stepping-stones, as an edging, along walkways, in sunny areas of woodland gardens, on slopes, with spring blooming bulbs, in native gardens, or planted in cracks of walls.

**Habitat:**

Native to somewhat dry, rocky or sandy places, open woodland areas and slopes.

**Here Comes Spring!**

We have many memories of spring plantings that consist of blankets of *Phlox subulata* creeping down slopes bordering lush lawns. Blocks of color consisting of white, pink, blue, and red. Creeping Phlox or *Phlox subulata* has been one of the first flowers of spring since 1745 when botanist John Bartram first introduced it to the public. By 1850 this ground cover was planted by gardeners everywhere. As suburbia spread out into the farmland, *Phlox subulata* became THE springtime plant. It really lived up to its name as a ground cover. At 4-6” high, the ground appears to be carpeted with them. Many old publications show hand colored pictures of gardens with creeping phlox as the mainstay. As enlightened gardeners, we have come to realize that the diversity of plant material is better than a huge spread of one plant. Use *Phlox subulata* in pockets of a rock garden, to edge beds, to fill in spaces around stepping-stones, and lighten up pathways in sunny areas.
**Phlox subulata**

‘Scarlet Flame’

North American Native Cultivar

---

**Phlox** (floks)

From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.

**subulata**

(sub-ew-lah-ta) for the awl-shaped leaves.

Zones: 5 – 9

Flower Color: Scarlet

Height: 4 – 6”

Spacing: 18”

‘Scarlet Flame’ is a pinkish-red in April and May, and grows to a height of 4-6” with that soft evergreen mossy foliage. You won’t miss this bright spot in spring!

---

About the Species:

**Common Name:** Moss Pink, Moss Phlox  

**Family:** Polemoniaceae  

Phlox subulata are considered one of the main components of the spring garden. Unnoticed the rest of the year, they will spring to glorious life. At 4-6” high they will spread 1-2’ wide, growing by stolons in fertile, moist, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Some shade is important especially in the hot summers of the Deep South, although they are somewhat drought tolerant. Star-shaped blossoms are produced in April-May in many colors ranging from pure white to a dark rose, with blues added into the mix. The needle-like fine textured foliage stays evergreen during the winter. Traditionally, they have been used as a flat mass covering the ground, usually on banks, resembling a patchwork quilt. This use as a ground cover has changed as gardening trends progressed. The one season appeal of Moss Pinks can be augmented with other ground covers that bloom at other times of the year or have interesting foliage.

---

**In the Garden:** Phlox subulata is a tough, adaptable, mat or cushion forming Phlox that will work well in rock gardens, around stepping-stones, as an edging, along walkways, in sunny areas of woodland gardens, on slopes, with spring blooming bulbs, in native gardens, or planted in cracks of walls.

---

**Habitat:**
Native to somewhat dry, rocky or sandy places, open woodland areas and slopes.

---

**Here Comes Spring!**

We have many memories of spring plantings that consist of blankets of Phlox subulata creeping down slopes bordering lush lawns. Blocks of color consisting of white, pink, blue, and red. Creeping Phlox or Phlox subulata has been one of the first flowers of spring since 1745 when botanist John Bartram first introduced it to the public. By 1850 this ground cover was planted by gardeners everywhere. As suburbia spread out into the farmland, Phlox subulata became THE springtime plant. It really lived up to its name as a ground cover. At 4-6” high, the ground appears to be carpeted with them. Many old publications show hand colored pictures of gardens with creeping phlox as the mainstay. As enlightened gardeners, we have come to realize that the diversity of plant material is better than a huge spread of one plant. Use Phlox subulata in pockets of a rock garden, to edge beds, to fill in spaces around stepping-stones, and lighten up pathways in sunny areas.

---

The Perennial Farm, 12017 Glen Arm Road, Glen Arm, Maryland 21057; Phone: 410-592-6106; Fax: 410-592-8338

---
**Phlox subulata**  
‘W hite D elight’  
North American N ative Cultivar

**Phlox** (floks)  
From the Greek meaning a flame in reference to the sprays of flowers.  

**subulata**  
(sub-ew-lah-ta)  
for the awl-shaped leaves.  

Pristine flowers of ‘White Delight’ are profuse on this old favorite in April and May. The white flowers cover the evergreen mossy foliage to a height of 4-6”.

**About the Species:**

**Common Name:** Moss Pink, Moss Phlox  
**Family:** Polemoniaceae

*Phlox subulata* are considered one of the main components of the spring garden. Unnoticed the rest of the year, they will spring to glorious life. At 4-6” high they will spread 1-2’ wide, growing by stolons in fertile, moist, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Some shade is important especially in the hot summers of the Deep South, although they are somewhat drought tolerant. Star-shaped blossoms are produced in April-May in many colors ranging from pure white to a dark rose, with blues added into the mix. The needle-like fine textured foliage stays evergreen during the winter. Traditionally, they have been used as a flat mass covering the ground, usually on banks, resembling a patchwork quilt. This use as a ground cover has changed as gardening trends progressed. The one season appeal of Moss Pinks can be augmented with other ground covers that bloom at other times of the year or have interesting foliage.

**Zones:** 5 – 9  
**Flower Color:** White  
**Height:** 4 – 6”  
**Spacing:** 18”

**In the Garden:** *Phlox subulata* is a tough, adaptable, mat or cushion forming *Phlox* that will work well in rock gardens, around stepping-stones, as an edging, along walkways, in sunny areas of woodland gardens, on slopes, with spring blooming bulbs, in native gardens, or planted in cracks of walls.

**Habitat:**  
Native to somewhat dry, rocky or sandy places, open woodland areas and slopes.

**Here Comes Spring!**  
We have many memories of spring plantings that consist of blankets of *Phlox subulata* creeping down slopes bordering lush lawns. Blocks of color consisting of white, pink, blue, and red. Creeping Phlox or *Phlox subulata* has been one of the first flowers of spring since 1745 when botanist John Bartram first introduced it to the public. By 1850 this ground cover was planted by gardeners everywhere. As suburbia spread out into the farmland, *Phlox subulata* became THE springtime plant. It really lived up to its name as a ground cover. At 4-6” high, the ground appears to be carpeted with them. Many old publications show hand colored pictures of gardens with creeping phlox as the mainstay. As enlightened gardeners, we have come to realize that the diversity of plant material is better than a huge spread of one plant. Use *Phlox subulata* in pockets of a rock garden, to edge beds, to fill in spaces around stepping-stones, and lighten up pathways in sunny areas.