### Showy Plants for the Late Season Garden



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October 2, 2014

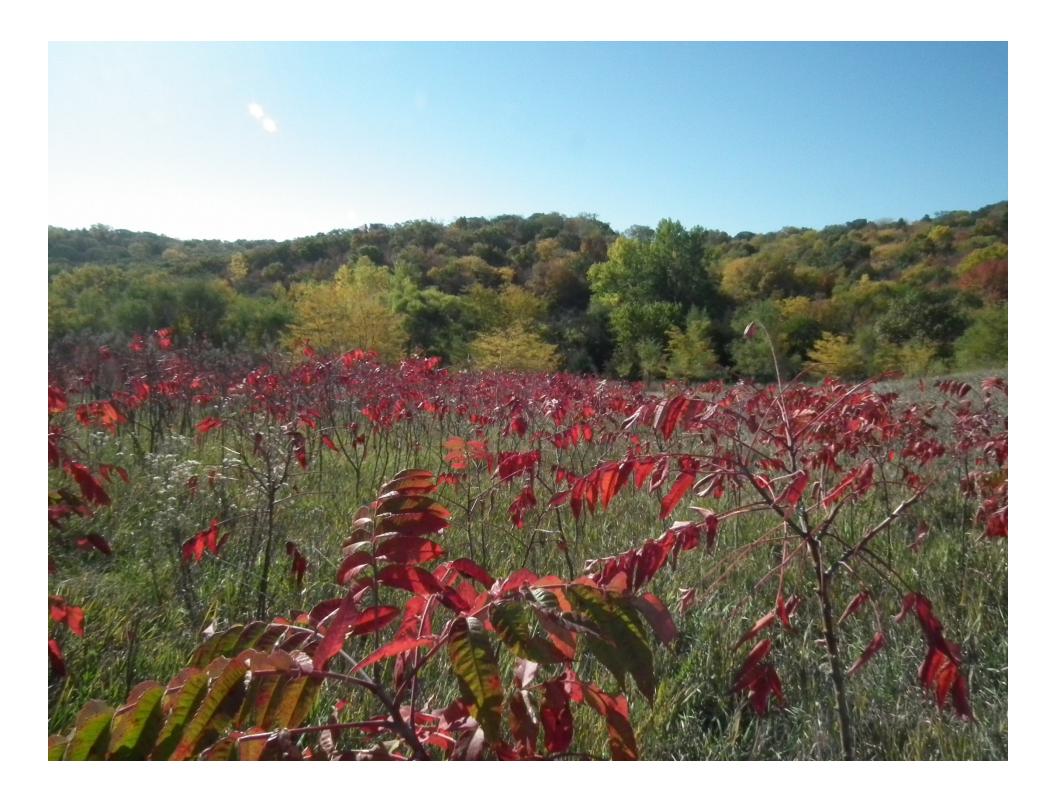


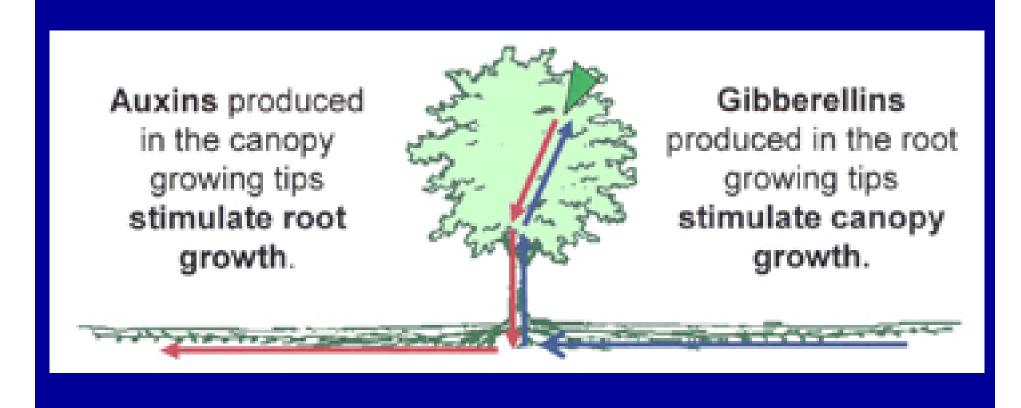
### Color Sells. Period.

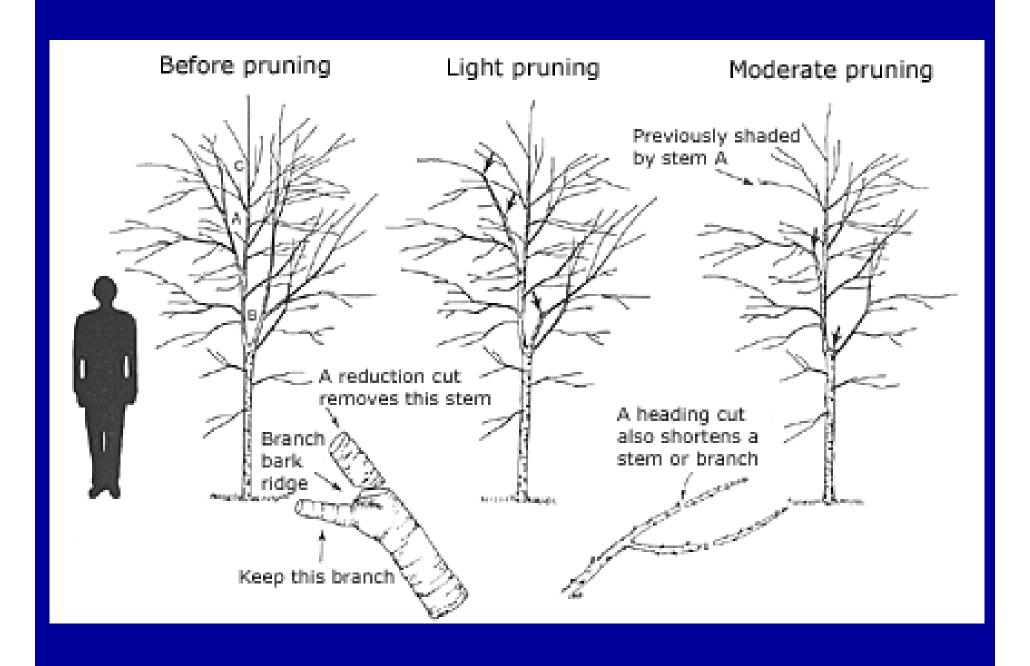


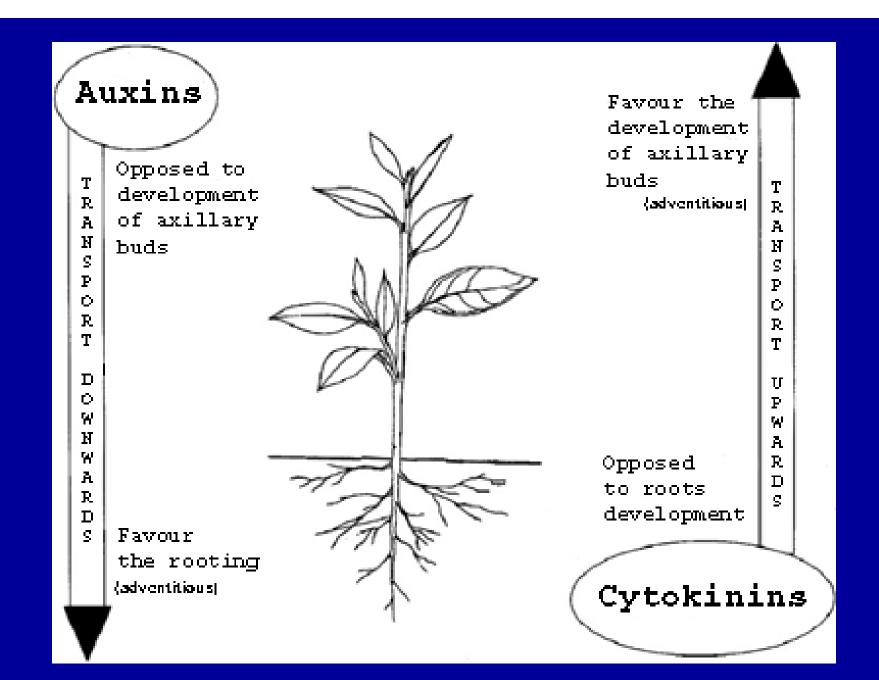
The Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (MODIS) on NASA's Terra satellite captured these views of fall colors around the Great Lakes (September 26) and New England (September 27, 2014).









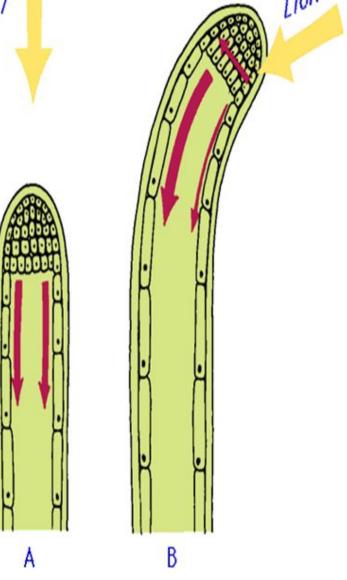


### Phototropism in Coleoptiles....

- Tip of shoot detects light stimulus, auxin is produced
- Auxin causes cell elongation in the stem

### If light comes from an angle:

- Auxin moves to shaded side of stem, cells elongate
- Shoot bends towards light



### THE CHEMISTRY OF THE COLOURS OF AUTUMN LEAVES

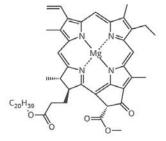








### CHLOROPHYLL



CHLOROPHYLL A A type of porphyrin

Chlorophyll is the chemical that gives plant leaves their green colour. Plants require warm temperatures and sunlight to produce chlorophyll - in autumn, the amount produced begins to decrease, and the existing chlorophyll is slowly broken down, diminishing the green colour of the leaves.

#### CAROTENOIDS & FLAVONOIDS

LUTEIN A type of carotenoid

Carotenoids and flavonoid pigments are always present in leaves, but as chlorophyll is broken down in the autumn their colours come to the fore. Xanthophylls, a subclass of carotenoids, are responsible for the yellows of autumn leaves. One of the major xanthophylls, lutein, is also the compound that contributes towards the yellow colour of egg yolks.

FLAVONOL (general structure)

|| O FLAVONE (general structure)

#### CAROTENOIDS

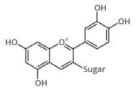
B-CAROTENE A type of carotenoid

Carotenoids can also contribute orange colours. Beta-carotene is one of the most common carotenoids in plants, and absorbs green and blue light strongly, reflecting red and yellow light and causing its orange appearance. It is also responsible for the orange colouration of carrots.

Carotenoids in leaves start degrading at the same time as chlorophyll, but they do so at a much slower rate; beta-carotene is amongst the most stable, and some fallen leaves can still contain measurable amounts.

VIOLAXANTHIN A type of carotenoid

### **ANTHOCYANINS & CAROTENOIDS**



ANTHOCYANINS (general structure)

Unlike the carotenoids, anthocyanin synthesis is kick-started by the onset of autumn - as sugar concentration in the leaves increases, sunlight initiates anthocyanin production. The purpose they serve isn't clear, but it's been suggested that they help protect the leaves from excess light, prolonging the amount of time before they fall.

LYCOPENE A type of carotenoid



### Black Gum (tupelo)



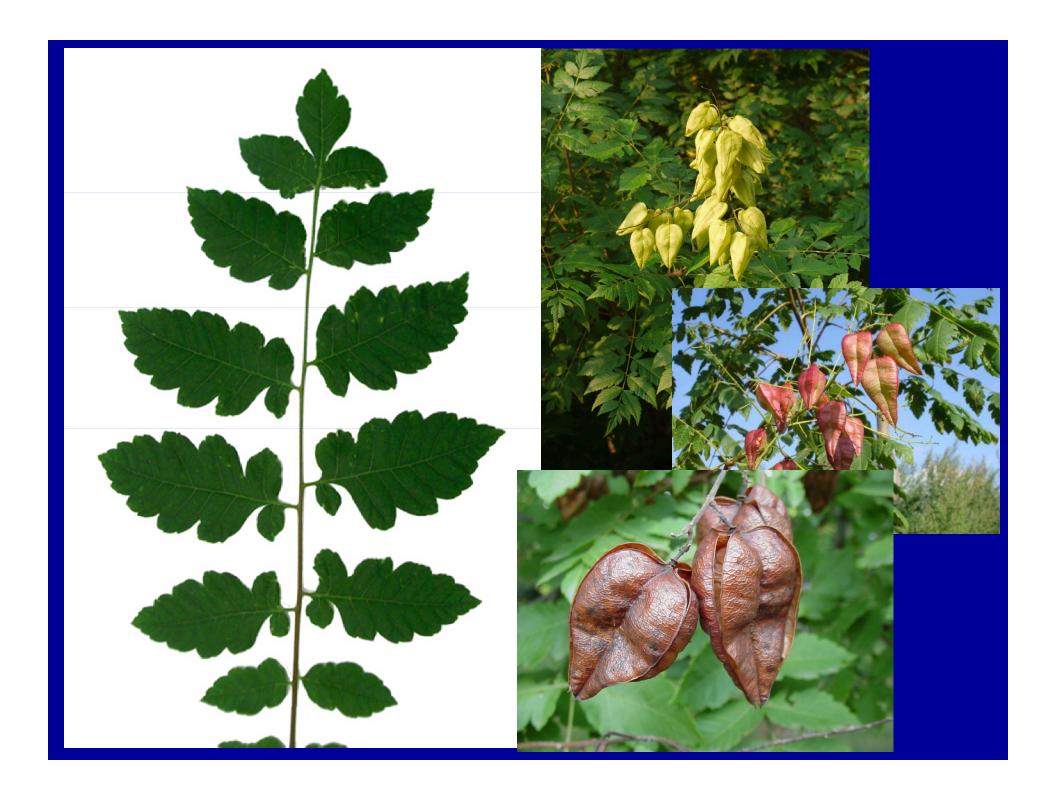


### Goldenrain Tree

Koelreuteria paniculata







### The season begins with such promise!



### Then this happens!



# Friends don't let friends resort to this for adding color to their landscape!



### Native Plants



Liatris spp. Gayfeather



Rudbeckia 'Goldsturm'

### Rudbeckia subtomentosa 'Henry Eilers'





Vernonia, Ironweed





Chelone lyonii
Turtlehead



Heliopsis 'Prairie Sunset'



Ratibida pinnata Gray-headed Coneflower

## Daylilies



# Hemerocallis (Daylily)



'Yuma'







'Jen Melon'



'Chicago Apache'



'Autumn Oddity'



'Mighty Chestnut'



'Pumpkin Time'



'Wee Twinkle'

'Tiny Trumpet'





'Autumn Minaret'

'Time Marches On'



### Other interesting plants:



Patrinia 'Nagoya'



Conoclinium, Mistflower



Kalimeris 'Blue Star'



### Anemones



'Pretty Lady Diana'



'Maria'



'Lady Julia'

### Shrubs



Hydrangea 'Tardiva'



Hydrange a `Lime light'

### Grasses



Sporobolus heterolepis, Prairie Dropseed



Spodiopogon sibiricus, Frost Grass



'Blonde Ambition'

# Observing Nature's Seasonal Changes

- Regional
- Look for subtlety, not just the garish
- Attracting pollinators adds another dimension to the late season garden
- Plants with good manners
- Flowers are nice but so are foliage and fruit

# Flowering Plants for the Late Summer Garden

http://www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/PM2079.pdf



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