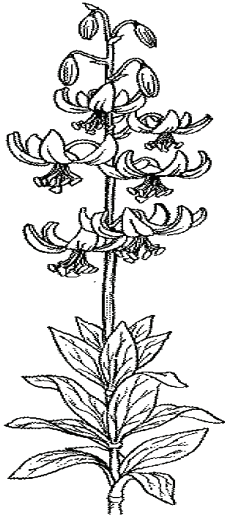


PERENNIALS TOLERANT OF ACID SOILS



Ambergate
Gardens
Chaska, MN
952-443-2248

- Actaea/Cimicifuga* (Baneberry, Bugbane)
Anemonella thalictroides (Rue Anemone)
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Common Bearberry)*
- evergreen shrub
Arisaema triphyllum (Jack-in-the-Pulpit)
Arrhenatherum bulbosum (Bulbous Oat Grass)
Asclepias incarnata (Swamp Milkweed)
Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly Milkweed)
Astilbe (False Spirea)
Athyrium filix-femina (Lady Fern)
Baptisia (Wild Indigo)
Calla palustris (Wild Calla)
Callirhoe involucrata (Wine Cups)
Caltha palustris (Marsh Marigold)
Carex pensylvanica (Pennsylvania Sedge)
Caulophyllum thalictroides (Blue Cohosh)
Chelone (Turtlehead)
Chimaphila (Pipsissewa)*
Claytonia (Spring Beauty)
Clethra (Summersweet) - tender shrub
Clintonia borealis (Bluebead Lily)*
Convallaria majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley)
Coptis groenlandica (Goldthread)*
Cornus canadensis (Bunchberry)*
Cypripedium calceolus (Yellow Lady Slipper)
Cypripedium reginae (Showy Lady Slipper)*
Dennstaedtia punctilobula (Hay-Scented Fern)
Dicentra (Bleeding Heart)
Digitalis (Foxglove) - biennial
Epigaea repens (Trailing Arbutus)* - evergreen shrub
Epimedium (Barrenwort)
Fragaria virginiana (Wild Strawberry)
Gaultheria procumbens (Wintergreen)* - evergreen shrub
Gentiana andrewsii (Closed Gentian)
Gillenia trifoliata (Bowman's Root)
Goodyera pubescens (Downy Rattlesnake Plantain)*
Hepatica americana (Round-Lobed Liverwort)*
Heuchera (Coral Bells)
Iris (Louisiana Iris)*
Iris cristata (Crested Dwarf Iris)
Iris ensata (Japanese Iris)*
Linnaea borealis (Twinflower)* - evergreen subshrub
Lilium (Lily) - Oriental cultivars*

Lupinus perennis (Wild Lupine)
Mertensia virginica (Virginia Bluebells)
Luzula sylvatica (Greater Woodrush)
Maianthemum canadense (Canada Mayflower)*
Matteuccia struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern)
Mertensia virginica (Virginia Bluebells)
Mitchella repens (Partridgeberry)* - trailing evergreen vine
Mitella diphylla (Bishop's Cap)
Onoclea sensibilis (Sensitive Fern)
Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern)
Osmunda claytoniana (Interrupted Fern)
Osmunda regalis (Royal Fern)
Phlox divaricata (Woodland Phlox) & its cultivars
Phlox pilosa (Prairie Phlox)
Phlox stolonifera (Creeping Phlox) & its cultivars
Podophyllum peltatum (Mayapple)
Polygala paucifolia (Fringed Milkwort)*
Polygonatum (Solomon's Seal)
Potentilla tridentata (Wineleaf Cinquefoil)
Pyrola (Wintergreen)*
Senecio aureus (Golden Ragwort)
Smilacina racemosa (False Solomon's Seal)
Thalictrum dioicum (Early Meadow Rue)
Tiarella (Foamflower)
Trientalis borealis (Starflower)*
Trillium undulatum (Painted Trillium)
Viola pedata (Bird's-Foot Violet)*
Waldsteinia fragarioides (Barren Strawberry)*

Those marked * require acid soil

Guideline For Lowering Soil pH

The actual application rate depends on a complex combination of soil characteristics like mineralogy, soil texture and organic matter, all of which determine the soil's buffering capacity. Therefore, a soil test should be conducted to determine actual rate for each site.

That being said, the following general recommendation will give you an idea as to the amount of sulphur required in most situations. The approximate amount of sulphur needed to lower the pH of an eight inch layer of soil from 7.0 to 5.5 is 1.2 - 3.5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. To lower the pH from 6.5 - 5.5 would require approximately .8 - 2.4 lbs. of sulphur per 100 sq. ft.