

Judges Farm Drought Resistant Perennials for the Northeast

Variety	Common Name/Description
	<div style="border: 3px double black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p><i>The following is a list of our most drought-resistant perennials suitable for the Northeast U.S. region. Most of these selections require a month or two of regular watering to ensure establishment. Enjoy!</i></p> </div>
Achillea spp. (species)	(Yarrow) Bloom June-Sept. Wide range of varieties in white, yellow, apricot, pink, red and more.
Agastache spp.	(Hyssop) Mid-late season bloomers. Fragrant, bottle brush-like flowers. Blue to purple flowers.
Allium spp.	(Ornamental Onion) Spring/summer blooms. Use in the rock or perennial garden. Deer resistant, too!
Amsonia spp.	(Blue Star) Periwinkle-blue flowers, clean foliage with great autumn color. A native and deer resistant, too!
Artemisia spp.	(Dusty Miller, Silver Mound) Silvery-grey, fuzzy, soft foliage. Edger or accent plant.
Asclepias spp.	(Milkweed, Butterfly Weed) Natives important to hummingbirds and butterflies. To 24".
Aster spp.	Asters grow in a wide-range of colors and habits, in a variety of soil conditions.
Baptisia spp.	(False Indigo) Pea-like flowers in a range of colors. Sunny, well-drained location is best. To 48".
Coreopsis spp.	(Tickseed) Varieties include 'Moonbeam', 'Zagreb' and 'Crème Brûlée'.
Dianthus spp.	(Pinks) Spring/summer bloomers, many with very fragrant, spicy scent. White, pink and red blooms.
Echinacea spp.	(Coneflower) Backbone of the garden border. Endless color choices and flower types. Great in sweeps and masses.
Echinops spp.	(Globe Thistle) Prickly, fun additions to the sunny border. Great texture. Blue or white flowers. 24"
Epimedium spp.	(Barrenwort) Great groundcovers for dry shade with starry blooms in spring from white to purples pinks and reds. 12"
Eryngium spp.	(Sea Holly) Ouch. Blue globes on spikey silver stems.
Eupatorium spp.	(Joe-Pye Weed) Native to moist culverts and fields. Great back of the border plant. Big pink flower clusters.
Euphorbia spp.	(Spurge) Perhaps the sticky sap keeps the deer at bay.
Ferns	Ostrich Fern, Cinnamon Fern, Christmas Fern all tolerate dry conditions once established.
Grasses	Most grasses including Festuca, Helictotrichon, Panicum, Schizachyrium
Gaillardia spp.	(Blanket Flower) Fuzzy foliage likely keeps the deer away. Yellow to apricot to red cultivars.
Gaura spp.	(Wandflower) Pink, white and rose in summer, the Old Lyme deer didn't bother mine.
Gypsophila spp.	(Baby's Breath) Sprays of flowers on soft foliage.
Helenium spp.	(Sneezeweed) Orange to red blooms, mid-late summer. Cut flower. Moist soils. Z5
Heliopsis spp.	(Summer Sunflower) Great back of the border plant. Bushy and well branched, glossy leaves.
Helleborus spp.	(Lenten Rose) Again these babies are poisonous and the deer know it!
Iberis spp.	(Candytuft) Low mounds of evergreen leaves. Masses of white blooms. Front of the border at 12".
Iris germanica	(German Iris) Endless color range on these old time favorites. Some reblooming types available.
Knautia spp.	Pink cushion-like flowers in red, pink, salmon. Good cut flower.
Lamium spp.	(Deadnettle) Dry shade groundcover with interesting bi-tone foliage and white, pink or purple blooms.
Lavender spp.	(Lavender) Chosen for rich color and long bloom time, 18".
Liatis spp.	(Blazing Star) Pink-purple flowers in upright spikes. 24" tall.
Monarda spp.	(Bee Balm) Fragrant foliage. Likes moist soil. Pink to red to lavender blooms. Midsummer, 30"
Nepeta spp.	(Catmint) aromatic leaves keeps the deer off. Bright blue to lavender blooms. Range of heights.
Oenothera spp.	(Evening Primrose) Gold or pink bloom on bushy plants to 15".
Papaver spp.	(Poppy) Prickly foliage may be why the deer don't prefer poppy. We love them for early spring color and texture.
Penstemon spp.	(Beardtongue) Hummingbird magnets. Drought tolerant. Upright habit. Z3
Perovskia spp.	(Russian Sage) Highly fragrant, tall spires covered in tiny lavender flowers. Long blooming.
Phlox subulata	(Creeping Phlox) Evergreen mats. Great spring blooms. Edger, accent, groundcover. Z3
Pulmonaria spp.	(Lungwort) Glowing cobalt blue flowers early spring, dark solid green foliage to 12". Dry shade groundcover.
Salvia spp.	(Garden Sage) Highly fragrant flowers and foliage. Pink to blue to purple. Blooms spring into summer.
Sedum rupestre spp.	(Stonecrop) Low, mat forming varieties maybe too low to go for the deer. Try 'Angelina' or 'Blue Spruce'
Sempervivum spp.	(Hens and Chicks) Succulent groundcovers. Some spiny or spikey. Rock garden favorite.
Stachys spp.	(Lamb's Ears) As implied, very soft fuzzy silvery leaves. Clumping and spreading. Front of the border.
Thymus spp.	(Garden Thyme) Aromatic, culinary herb or groundcover.