

## A New Meaning for “Stonewalling”!

“Stonewallers” is the casual name for the group of volunteers who tend the Cox Arboretum & Gardens MetroPark Stonewall Perennial Garden. The limestone wall was created in 1984 when the walkway was refurbished, and by early in 2002, the garden above the wall had evolved to a mixed border, including trees, shrubs, bulbs, annuals, biennials and perennials. Over the years the garden has passed through the hands of many horticulturists, horticulture technicians, and countless volunteers. In looking at the Arboretum as a whole, the premise evolved that the gardens are educational tools for gardeners, and places to test some of the new plants in the horticultural field, so it was decided to create more focus and design to this garden. And the Stonewall Renovation Project began.

*Dwarf Iris lend an unexpected close-up delight*



### Learning from the project

The Stonewall Garden was cleared to bare soil with only one large tree, one large rock, and two crabapple trees remaining. The additions of amended soil, quality manure and mulch, an irrigation system, new design, and plants made the garden what it is today.

The design for the Stonewall Garden was based primarily on Ohio perennial plants to ensure color and texture for all four seasons. As with many home gardens, the Stonewall Garden is a work in progress. Seasonal additions, removal of excess plants, trials of new plant introductions are a few of the things you should continue to notice each time you visit.

### Using a Stonewall

Stonewalls can be used for aesthetic or functional purposes in a variety of landscapes. The surrounding landscape should be well-integrated with the stonewall while emphasizing ornamental features and masking the negative features within the landscape. A sense of privacy, peace, and escape can be achieved through the use of a wall made of natural stone. Aesthetically, stonewalls can also add atmosphere, provide sense of scale, bring a hint of mystery, and create order out of nature. Practically, stonewalls mark an area, create focus or a vertical viewpoint, block unwanted views, provide backdrop for flowers and landscape features, and grow various vines or climbing plants above them.

Two types of stonewalls are commonly used in landscaping. Freestanding stonewalls are self-supported and open on both sides. They are

often used on flat or sloping ground. Retaining stonewalls are open on the front side and the back side normally holds back soil. These structures create raised, level areas on otherwise sloping land.

## Elements of Design

Gardening is an ever-changing and evolving process, so creating a garden in which all the elements appear to belong together can be quite an undertaking. These simple design guidelines can help you reach unity in the garden regardless of your own preferred plant selection:

**Proximity** in design means placing elements together to form a group. Depending on the type of plant, plant enough of it to create a visual statement. Using just one or two each of many different kind of plants creates a hodgepodge effect. Instead of one or two hostas and eight other plant types in an eight-foot bed, plant three times as many hostas and reduce the number of other plant types.

**Repetition** in the garden relates various visual elements to each other. Replicating features such as shape, height, color or texture adds greater dimension to a garden. Don't limit yourself to repeating just one specific plant throughout the space.

**Continuation** creates a line that leads the viewer's eye through the garden. Create an edge along your garden beds, construct a meandering path, or repeat an element to lead people through a space. The possibilities are endless.



*A variety of textures and forms highlight the stonewall*

**Continuity** is the visual relationships between two or more planting designs. Repeating the exact planting design of each garden bed can look monotonous. Design garden beds to complement each other. Try mixing plants with similar features such as color, shape or texture. Select plants that feature similar colors, but are completely different shapes. Creating unified variety among your garden beds increases the visual impact.

Remember, just because a garden is unified doesn't mean it has to be dull. Spice up your designs by selecting a variety of plant shapes, colors, textures and heights.

## Perennial Maintenance

- Perennials can create a good backbone for many gardens, but do require some maintenance to look their best. Keep these general guidelines in mind as you design and care for your garden.
- Perennials should be divided when not in flower and on the average every 3-4 years. Problems such as decreased number and size of flowers or dead centers can arise without this type of maintenance.
- Encourage reblooming and improve aesthetics by removing spent blossoms or deadheading your plants. It also saves plant energy by not allowing seeds to form.
- There are some plants (peony, foxglove, delphinium) that may tend to flop over during the season, so as a gardener you would want to stake or cage these plants early in the season.
- Pinching your perennials early in the season will increase the bushiness of a plant, as well as increase the amount of flowering points on the plant. It may also increase the sturdiness of the stems and create variances in height and flowering times.

*Purple Ornamental Allium flowers add dimension dancing above the spring display*



To learn more about programs on design or other aspects of gardening, contact Yvonne Dunphe, Adult Education Supervisor, at 434-9005.

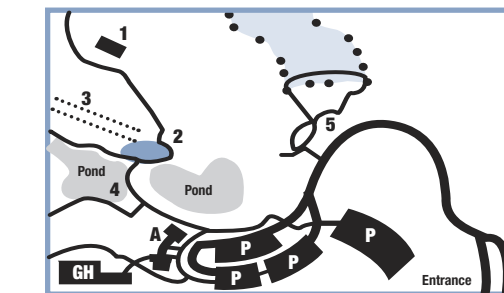


*Flowering shrubs, like the dwarf lilac, add depth and fragrance to the mixed perennial border*

Located on the back of this brochure are a map and numbering system to allow for easy location of plants of interest.

## Find the Stonewall Garden

Cross the main bridge between the ponds to get to the Stonewall Garden.



- Stonewall Perennial Garden
- Conservation Corner Boundary
- ● ● Red Trail
- 1 Butterfly House
- 2 Clematis Arbor
- 3 Crab Apple Alleé
- 4 Water Garden Terrace
- 5 Woodland Wildflower Garden
- P Parking
- GH Greenhouse
- A Zorniger Education Center including Huffman Gallery, Fifth Third Conference Center, MeadWestvaco Theatre, National City Outdoor Classroom

*If you are interested in volunteer opportunities at Cox Arboretum, please contact our volunteer coordinator at 937-435-9005.*

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Botanical Name	Common Name	Map	Bloom	Color
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Tickseed, Threadleaf Coreopsis	1	June	Yellow
<i>Liatis spicata</i>	Gay Feather, Blazing Star	2	July-August	Yellow/Purple/White
<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Siberian Iris, 'Flight of the Butterflies'	3	Late Spring-Summer	Blue/Purple
<i>Alcea rosea</i>	Hollyhock	3.5	Summer	Multi
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan, 'Prairie Sun'	4	Summer-Fall	Yellow
<i>Erianthus ravennae</i>	Plume Grass	5	August-September	White
<i>Geranium oxonianum</i>	Geranium	6	Summer	Pink
<i>Allium karataviense</i>	Flowering Onion, 'Ivory Queen'	7	May - June	White
<i>Sedum pulchellum</i>	Lemon Stonecrop	7a	Spring	White
<i>Lycoris radiata</i>	Lily, 'Naked Lady'	8	Summer-Fall	Red
<i>Narcissus pseudonarcissus</i>	Daffodil	9	Early Spring	Yellow
<i>Festuca</i>	Blue Fescue Grass	10	Summer	
<i>Allium</i>	Flowering Onion, 'Globemaster'	11	May - June	Lavender
<i>Dendranthema cultivar</i>	Chrysanthemum, 'Meikyo'	12	October	Rose
<i>Pinaceae Picea</i>	Blue Spruce	13	Conifer, all year	Blue/green
<i>Sedum herbsthreude</i>	Sedum, 'Autumn Joy'	14	Fall	Purple, Red
<i>Alchemilla mollis</i>	Lady's Mantle	15	Spring	Yellow/Green
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>	False Aster, 'Snowbank'	16	Late Summer	White
<i>Astilbe chinensis var pumila</i>	Dwarf Chinese Astilbe	17	June-July	Lavender/pink
<i>Calamagrostis x acutifolia</i>	Feather Reed Grass, 'Karl Foerster'	18	Summer	Cream
<i>Leucanthemum superbum</i>	Shasta Daisy	19	July-October	White
<i>Echinaceae purpurea</i>	Coneflower, 'Magnus'	20	Summer-Fall	Pink
<i>Narcissus spp.</i>	Trumpet Daffodil	21	Mid Spring	Yellow/White
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Hyssop, 'Golden Jubilee'	22	Summer	Purple
<i>Veronica repens</i>	Speedwell, 'Sunshine'	23	Spring-Summer	Blue
<i>Sedum kamtschaticum</i>	Sedum, Stonecrop	24	Summer	Yellow
<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Beardtongue, 'Husker Red'	25	Summer	Purple
<i>Echinaceae purpurea</i>	Coneflower, 'White Swan'	26	Summer-Fall	White
<i>Fritillaria lutea</i>	Crown Imperial	27	Mid Spring	Yellow
<i>Limonium latifolium</i>	Sea Lavender	28	Summer	Blue/Violet
<i>Origanum laevigata</i>	Oregano, 'Herrenhausen'	29	Summer	Purple
<i>Baptisia alba</i>	False Indigo, 'Wayne County Form'	30	Spring-Summer	White/Purple
<i>Aster novae angliae</i>	New England Aster, 'Alma Potshke'	31	Late Summer-Fall	Pink/Purple/Blue

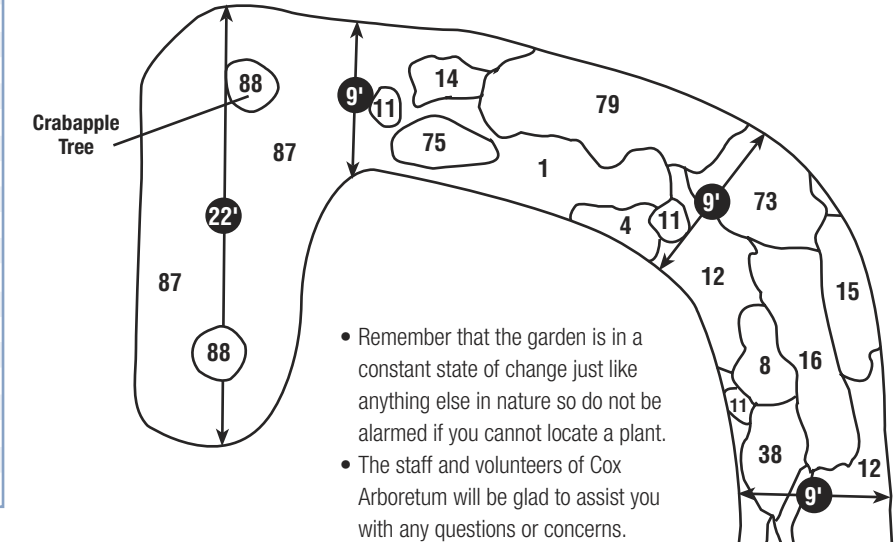
Botanical Name	Common Name	Map	Bloom	Color
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's Root, 'Albens'	32	August-September	White
<i>Chrysanthemum superbum</i>	Shasta Daisy, 'Alaska'	33	Summer	White/Yellow
<i>Astilbe x arendsii</i>	Astilbe, False Spirea	34	June-July	Multi
<i>Miscanthus sinensis 'varigata'</i>	Variegated Maiden Grass	35	Fall-Winter	Silver
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>	Amsonia 'Blue Star', Blue Dogbane	36	Early Summer	Light Blue
<i>Nepeta mussinii</i>	Catmint, 'Blue Wonder'	37	Spring-Mid Summer	Dark Blue
<i>Digitalis mertonensis</i>	Foxglove, 'Strawberry Foxglove'	38	Spring	Multi
<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>	Stirking Hellebore, 'Gertrude Jekyll'	39	Winter-Spring	Pale Green
<i>Lychnis coronaria</i>	Rose Campion	40	Late Spring/Early Summer	Pink
<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Beeblossom, 'Sunny Butterflies'	41	Summer-Fall	Pink
<i>Galanthus nivalis</i>	Snowdrop	42	Late Winter-Early Spring	White
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Tickseed, Threadleaf Coreopsis, 'Crème Brulee'	43	June	Soft Yellow
<i>Fritillaria imperialis</i>	Crown Imperial	44	Late Spring	Cream/maroon
<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>	Balloon Flower	45	July-September	Blue
<i>Celtis occidentalis</i>	Hackberry	46	April-May	Yellow
<i>Helleborus niger</i>	Christmas Rose	47	March-April	Rose
<i>Helleborus hybrid</i>	Hellebore, 'Royal Heritage'	48	Winter-Spring	Multi
<i>Helleborus x nigersmithii</i>	Hellebore, 'Ivory Prince'	49	Winter-Spring	Cream/Green/Pink
<i>Sedum spurium</i>	Sedum, Stonecrop, 'Dragon's Blood'	50	Early Spring - Late Winter	Deep Purple-Red
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Northern Sea Oats	51	Summer-Fall	Yellow
<i>Dicentra cucullaria</i>	Dutchman's Breeches	52	Early Spring	White
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony, 'Flame'	53	Early Summer	Red-orange/Yellow
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony, 'Norma Voltz'	54	Early Summer	White/Pale Pink
<i>Paeonia suffruticosa</i>	Tree Peony, 'Right Royal'	55	Early Summer	Yellow
<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Lamb's Ear	56	July - September	Pink-Purple
<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	Pasque Flower	57	Spring	Violet
<i>Carex conica</i>	Sedge, 'Snowline'	58	August	
<i>Nepeta subsessilis</i>	Catmint	59	May - September	Violet-Blue
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Bell Flower	60	Summer	Blue/White
<i>Veronica prostrata</i>	Speedwell-Creeping, 'Aztec Gold'	61	Early Summer	Blue
<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i>	Pincushion Flower	62	May-October	Pink-Blue
<i>Aster novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster, 'Purple Dome'	63	Early Fall	Purple
<i>Rudbeckia pupurea</i>	Black-eyed Susan, 'Bravado'	64	Summer-Fall	Rosy-red/Maroon center

Botanical Name	Common Name	Map	Bloom	Color
<i>Syringa meyeri</i>	Lilac, 'Palibin'	65	Spring	Pink
<i>Berberis fremontii</i>	Barberry	66	Spring	Yellow/Red
<i>Polygonatum odoratum</i>	Variegated Solomon's Seal	67	Spring	White
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca, 'Color Guard'	68	June	White
<i>Yucca glauca</i>	Dwarf Yucca, Soapweed	68A	Summer	Green/White
<i>Cotoneaster integerrima</i>	Cotoneaster	69	Spring	Pink
<i>Asphodeline lutea</i>	Jacob's Rod	70	Summer	Yellow
<i>Nectaroscordum siculum</i>	Sicilian honey garlic, 'Bulgaricum'	71	Spring	Pink/Purple
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	Day Lily, 'Golden Sprouts'	72	Late Spring	Yellow
<i>Geranium x oxonianum</i>	Geranium 'Claridge Druce'	73	Summer-Fall	Pink
<i>Heuchera americana</i>	Coral Bells, 'Silver Scrolls'	74	Spring-Summer	Pink/White
<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	Plumbago	75	Summer-Fall	Dark Blue
<i>Heuchera</i>	Coral Bells	76	Late Spring-Summer	Pink
<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i>	False Forget-Me-Not, 'Jack Frost'	77	Spring	Blue
<i>Acanthus hybrid</i>	Bear's Breeches, 'Summer Beauty'	78	Summer	White
<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Siberian Iris	79	May-June	Cream/Bronze
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	Myrtle Spurge	80	Spring	Yellow
<i>Tradescantia x andersoniana</i>	Spiderwort	81	Summer	Violet Blue
<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i>	Blue-eyed Grass, 'Lucerne'	82	May-June	Blue
<i>Euphorbia dulcis</i>	Spurge, 'Chameleon'	83	Spring	Yellow
<i>Lilium formosum</i>	Formosa Lily	84	Summer	White
<i>Pulmonaria</i>	Lungwort, 'Majeste'	85	Spring	Blue/Pink/White
<i>Sedum spectabile hybrid</i>	Sedum, Stonecrop, 'Matrona'	86	August	Pink
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Geranium	87	Summer-Fall	Pink-violet
<i>Malus</i>	Crabapple	88	Spring	White/Pink
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Peach-Leafed Bellflower, 'Kelly's Gold'	89	Early Summer	White
<i>Anemone crispa</i>	Parsley Leaf Anemone, Windflower	90	July - September	Pink
<i>Geranium hybrid</i>	Hardy Geranium, 'Anne Thomson'	91	Summer	Magenta-Violet/Dark eye
<i>Epimedium x youngianum</i>	Barrenwort, Bishop's Hat, 'Niveum'	92	April	White
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, 'Prairie Frost'	93	June-August	Pink/Purple
<i>Iris danfordiae</i>	Dwarf Iris	94	Early Spring	Yellow
<i>Iris pumila</i>	Dwarf Iris	95	Late Spring	lavender/blue

# STONEWALL GARDEN MAP

## Tips on how to successfully use this map:

- Find the four reference points on the map... the large tree, the large rock, the flagstone walkway, and the one crabapple tree.
- The numbers listed with the botanical names refer to locations on the map. They tend to follow the garden from south to north and left to right.
- The total area of the garden is approximately 4500 square feet. The garden is approximately 10 feet wide and 130 feet long.



- Remember that the garden is in a constant state of change just like anything else in nature so do not be alarmed if you cannot locate a plant.
- The staff and volunteers of Cox Arboretum will be glad to assist you with any questions or concerns.

