Adiantum pedatum Northern Maidenhair Fern
As delicate as can be, this Maidenhair Fern is easy to grow with fan-shaped, swirled pinules to a height of 18”. The light green leaves have shiny dark stems and prefer rich moist soil in light to full shade. Don’t let this deciduous native dry out. Try it with Columbinias, Old-fashioned Bleeding Hearts, a masculine Rodgersia and the leathery Bergenia for interesting textures in the woodland garden. Plant 18" apart.

Adiantum venustum Himalayan Maidenhair Fern
Delicate tear-shaped blue-green leaflets drape the 6-12” purplish-black stems as new fronds emerge bronzy-pink. Leisurely it establishes itself in the woodland garden when provided rich, evenly moist soil, eventually forming a respectable colony. Suffers a bit in hot humid summers. Plant 12” apart.

Athyrium filix-femina Lady Fern
A lady, upright habit characterizes this most common and variable native fern which reaches 18-24”. It is a lovely lime green with reddish stems, and is as delicate-looking as is possible. It can handle quite a bit of sun or shade in soil that is either too dry or too wet. Plant 18” apart.

Athyrium filix-femina ‘Lady in Red’ Red-stemmed Lady Fern
Deciduous, ‘Lady in Red’ is also as tough and easy to grow for woodlands or the shady perennial garden. Vibrant burgundy color runs through the stems, contrasting not only with the 30-36” lime green fronds, but with other shade lovers such as Heucheras and Carex. Plant 18” apart.

Athyrium niponicum var. pictum Japanese Painted Fern
Perennial Plant of the Year 2004
Often considered the most decorative of ferns, this deciduous 18” Oriental beauty blends gray-green fronds with wine-red stems. It is slow spreading and thrives in shade or partial shade where soil is moist but well-drained. Its tri-color fronds emerge in the spring making it a perfect companion for early bulbs. Plant 18” apart.

Athyrium niponicum var. pictum ‘Ghost’ Ghost Fern
This fern is a cross between Lady Fern and Japanese Painted Fern, with the best features of both parents. A rigidly upright fern growing 2-3” in height with ghostly green foliage. Especially effective in large mass plantings with adjacent dark foliage. Plant 12” apart.

Athyrium niponicum var. pictum ‘Ursula’s Red’ Ursula’s Red Fern
This fern provides great color, contrast, and texture to the border or woodland garden when planted as specimens or massed. It has a shimmering play of silver-white and maroon-red deciduous foliage. Grows 16-18” in height. Plant 12” apart.

Athyrium niponicum var. pictum ‘Ghost’ Ghost Fern
This fern is from a cross between Lady Fern and Japanese Painted Fern, with the best features of both parents. A rigidly upright fern growing 2-3” in height with ghostly green foliage. Especially effective in large mass plantings with adjacent dark foliage. Plant 12” apart.

Cyrtomium fortunei Fortune’s Hardy Holly Fern
Holly branch-like fronds are stiff upright to 2’ providing vertical structure and evergreen foliage for the woodland garden. Dullish green new fronds age to contrasting dark green. Prefers moist, humus-rich soil in partial shade. Plant 24” apart.

Cyrtomium falcatum ‘Rochfordianum’ Japanese Holly Fern
Glossy, dark green leaves closely resemble Holly leaves and are so striking that we decided to include this evergreen fern that requires moderate wintertime temperatures to thrive. Fronds can be 24-30” in length. The leaf margins are coarsely fringed, grow thickly and quickly, and are definitely eye-catching. Plant 18” apart.

Dennstaedtiella punctilobula Hayscented Fern
Hayscented fern adds delicate texture to the understory when massed in the woodland garden. This groundcover fern will spread rapidly to fill a large area with its lime green deciduous lacy fronds. A native of wooded slopes, open woods and open meadows it can tolerate sun if kept moist. The fronds smell like fresh-cut hay if crushed. Height is 24-36”. Plant 18” apart.
**Dryopteris erythrosora**  
*Brilliance*  
Brilliance Autumn Fern  
So named due to its copper color when young, the semi-evergreen Autumn Fern matures to a lovely dark green. The 24” upright fronds take on an autumn color again in the fall. They thrive in open or dappled shade. All ferns grow best in soils with a high organic matter content.  
*Plant 18” apart.*

**Dryopteris marginalis**  
*Evergreen Wood Fern*  
Also commonly called the Leatherwood Fern or Marginal Shield Fern, this native clump-grower has dark green, upright fronds between 2-3’ in length, and handles shade or part shade.  
*Plant 18” apart.*

**Dryopteris x australis**  
*Dixie Wood Fern*  
This cross between the Log Fern and the Southern Wood Fern is rich in color and is semi-evergreen with large, erect, tall fronds at 4-6’ when fully grown. This is a particularly big, strong fern for the woodland garden, or for naturalizing, and is found throughout the southeastern U.S.  
*Plant 18” apart.*

**Matteuccia pensylvanica**  
*Ostrich Fern*  
Stately, upright 3-4’ fronds resembling ostrich feathers grow by underground runners that die back in winter and reappear vigorously the next spring. The native Ostrich Fern tolerates wet soil conditions so give it room in moist, rich soil and it will provide erosion control as well as a dramatic effect. While it prefers open shade, it will tolerate sun in swampy areas.  
*Plant 18” apart.*

**Onoclea sensibilis**  
*Sensitive Fern*  
This fern gains its common name from its sensitivity to frost, dying back quickly when first touched by frost. It is tough and free running, spreading in moist soil where its 18” height makes it ideal as a shady groundcover in restoration projects that might include wet meadows, swamps, and open woods. Somewhat sun-tolerant, but must be kept evenly moist.  
*Plant 18” apart.*

**Selaginella kraussiana**  
*Aurea*  
*Krauss’ Gold Tips Spikemoss*  
Create a striking contrast to dark leaved perennials or ferns with this fluffy lime green to golden yellow creaper. A vigorous filler growing 3-4” and spreading to 2’ in moist, well drained soil. Superb for containers, terrariums or in the shady garden. Evergreen in southern gardens.  
*Plant 12” apart.*

**Osmunda cinnamonnea**  
*Cinnamon Fern*  
Cinnamon Fern, at 3-4’, makes an excellent backdrop in a woodland garden where it likes an acid soil with constant moisture, and can even handle wet, swampy land. Its name derives from the erect brown fronds that appear in the spring. Pale green initially, foliage darkens during the summer, turning a rich brown by autumn. It can handle some direct sun if the soil is kept moist.  
*Plant 18” apart.*

**Osmunda regalis**  
*Royal Fern*  
This slow-spreading native fern can be grown in wet soil in sun to partial shade. Its lance-shaped, dark green fronds grow tall and erect between 3-4’. The Royal Fern will do well in wet areas.  
*Plant 18” apart.*

**Selaginella kraussiana**  
*Aurea*  
*Krauss’ Gold Tips Spikemoss*  
Create a striking contrast to dark leaved perennials or ferns with this fluffy lime green to golden yellow creaper. A vigorous filler growing 3-4” and spreading to 2’ in moist, well drained soil. Superb for containers, terrariums or in the shady garden. Evergreen in southern gardens.  
*Plant 12” apart.*

**Thelypteris decurvis-pinnata**  
*Japanese Beech Fern*  
Stiffly erect, lime green fronds characterize this non-evergreen fern, with its elegantly drooping tips. It is a tough fern of moderate height at 2’.  
*Plant 18” apart.*

**Thelypteris noveboracensis**  
*New York Fern*  
This native of Eastern deciduous forest, bogs, swamps and field margins is tolerant of direct sun if kept moist and looks like Hayscented Fern but has fronds that taper at both ends. Deer and drought resistant and grows to a height of 1-2’. New York Fern forms large colonies and spreads easily.  
*Plant 18” apart.*