

SORBUS SCOPULINA
[GREENE'S MOUNTAIN ASH]

A large shrub or small tree with lovely red fall color and bright orange berries that are attractive and an important food source for birds.



ERICAMERIA NAUSEOSA
[RABBITBRUSH]

A western North American signature plant, you won't find it much further east than Colorado. Although it provides gorgeous, blue, silver and green stems and foliage year-round, it gets into the late-summer and fall flower game by exploding with composite clusters of yellow flowers, which slowly fade in color, but will persist structurally through winter.

QUERCUS GAMBELII [GAMBEL'S OAK]

Native to the foothills and west slope of Colorado, this tree will turn shades of red, orange, yellow and rust in October.



HELIANTHUS MAXIMILIANI
[MAXIMILIAN SUNFLOWER]

This tall, narrow sunflower of the prairies can reach as high as 8' with golden 3-4" sunflowers in a slender, wand-like arrangement. It starts flowering in September and continues until a hard freeze comes. Its tiny seeds are a favorite of many songbirds into the winter months.



MILE HIGH MONDAYS
Denver Flower Field Guide



LACCARIA NOBILIS

An important ectomycorrhizal fungus in native forests. Like all ectomycorrhizal fungi, the trees in Colorado's forests depend on species like L. nobilis for nutrient and moisture uptake. Hence the phrase, "no fungi, no forest".

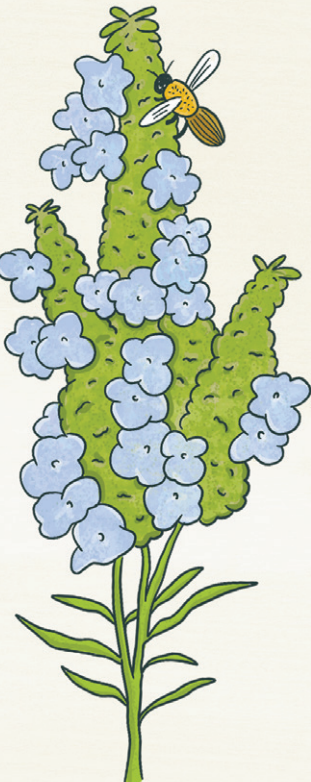
JAMESIA AMERICANA
[CLIFFBUSH]

A native of the Southern Rockies, this shrub lights up shady canyons and rocky slopes with orange to red fall color.



SALVIA AZUREA
[BLUE SAGE]

This late-bloomer remains a small plant until the season progresses and it abruptly begins flowering. Its two-lipped blue flowers are favorites of bumblebees.



CLEOME SERRULATA
[ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEE PLANT]

Absolutely covered in bees at all times, this plant grows stunning pink, purple and white flowers. It used to be grown by American Indians as the "fourth sister" in conjunction with the other three sister crops: corn, beans and squash.

