

Prairie Alumroot

Scientific Name: *Heuchera richardsonii*



<u>Life Cycle</u>	<u>Plant Height</u>	<u>Plant Spacing</u>	<u>Soil Moisture</u>	<u>Sun Exposure</u>	<u>Bloom Period</u>
Perennial	2 feet	8 - 12 in.	Medium/Wet - Dry	Full, Partial	May - July

Prairie Alumroot begins and ends its growing season debut with a mounded basal rosette of curly-edged foliage; the leaves are quite hairy on their undersides. Juvenile plants may exhibit some variegation with either white or red-tinged hues. Flowering stalks rise from the center of each clump, often reaching 2 feet tall before setting blooms. The bell-shaped blossoms are a subtle pale green or cream color when plants are situated in the shade. When sited in full sun, the flowers may include yellow or even ruddy-red tints. The exerted stamens peep out from the under the upper petal's lip, sticking out like brilliant orange tongues.

Heuchera richardsonii acclimates to a wide range of soil moisture, but it performs best when situated in an area with plenty of sand, gravel, or other materials that would allow for water to drain readily from the site. This plant tolerates more sun in the northern reaches of its native range. Prairie Alumroot has relatively shallow roots and benefits from having a winter mulch applied - especially in cool weather climates.

Hummingbirds and a variety of butterflies are drawn to the tubular flowers. *Colletes aestivalis* is a bee species that specializes in pollinating Prairie Alumroot and other native Alumroot plants.

All information collected from www.prairiemoon.com