

**Siberian Whitlow Grass***Draba sibirica*

Plant Height: 4 inches

Flower Height: 6 inches

Spread: 8 inches

Sunlight: ☐

Hardiness Zone: 2b

Description:

A sun loving, easy to grow and low maintenance selection perfect for rock or alpine gardens; clusters of small, sunshine yellow flowers blanket green fern-like foliage during the early spring months; foliage continues throughout the season

Ornamental Features

Siberian Whitlow Grass has clusters of yellow flowers at the ends of the stems in early spring, which are interesting on close inspection. Its ferny leaves remain emerald green in color throughout the year.

Landscape Attributes

Siberian Whitlow Grass is an herbaceous evergreen perennial with a ground-hugging habit of growth. It brings an extremely fine and delicate texture to the garden composition and should be used to full effect.

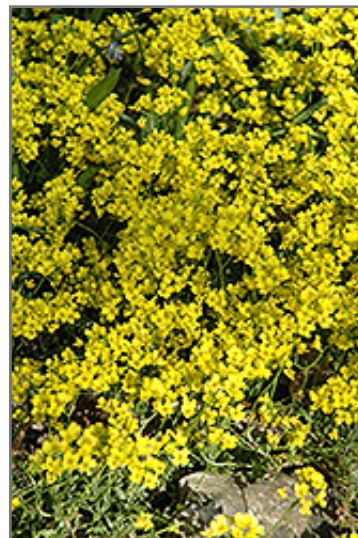
This is a relatively low maintenance plant, and should be cut back in late fall in preparation for winter. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Siberian Whitlow Grass is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Rock/Alpine Gardens

Planting & Growing

Siberian Whitlow Grass will grow to be only 4 inches tall at maturity extending to 6 inches tall with the flowers, with a spread of 8 inches. Its foliage tends to remain low and dense right to the ground. It grows at a slow rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for approximately 10 years. As an evergreen perennial, this plant will typically keep its form and foliage year-round.



Siberian Whitlow Grass flowers
Photo courtesy of NetPS Plant Finder

This plant should only be grown in full sunlight. It prefers dry to average moisture levels with very well-drained soil, and will often die in standing water. It is considered to be drought-tolerant, and thus makes an ideal choice for a low-water garden or xeriscape application. It is particular about its soil conditions, with a strong preference for sandy, acidic soils. It is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution. This species is not originally from North America. It can be propagated by division.