



**Sunset Group Bitterroot**  
*Lewisia cotyledon 'Sunset Group'*

Plant Height: 3 inches  
Flower Height: 6 inches  
Spread: 6 inches  
Sunlight: ○  
Hardiness Zone: 4



*Sunset Group Bitterroot flowers*  
Photo courtesy of V. Trattar

**Description:**

Stunning primrose-like flowers in brilliant shades of pink, salmon, violet, and orange rise above the deep green foliage; a succulent plant that is perfect for rock gardens or front border plantings

**Ornamental Features**

Sunset Group Bitterroot has pink star-shaped flowers with salmon overtones and orange streaks at the ends of the stems in late spring, which are interesting on close inspection. Its attractive succulent oval leaves emerge light green in spring, turning forest green in color the rest of the year. The fruit is not ornamentally significant.

**Landscape Attributes**

Sunset Group Bitterroot is an herbaceous evergreen perennial with a mounded form. Its relatively fine texture sets it apart from other garden plants with less refined foliage.

This is a high maintenance plant that will require regular care and upkeep, and should not require much pruning, except when necessary, such as to remove dieback. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Sunset Group Bitterroot is recommended for the following landscape applications;

- Rock/Alpine Gardens
- Border Edging
- General Garden Use



### **Planting & Growing**

Sunset Group Bitterroot will grow to be only 3 inches tall at maturity extending to 6 inches tall with the flowers, with a spread of 6 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 5 years.

This plant should only be grown in full sunlight. It requires an extremely dry, well-drained growing location, and will usually 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 not particular as to soil pH, but grows best in sandy soils. It is quite intolerant of urban pollution, therefore inner city or urban streetside plantings are best avoided, and will benefit from being planted in a relatively sheltered location. Consider applying a thick mulch around the root zone in both summer and winter to conserve soil moisture and protect it in exposed locations or colder microclimates. This is a selection of a native North American species.