

Stonecrop Gardens Index Seminar 2006/2007

Table of Contents

Annuals for Sun	page 1
Ornamental Grasses	page 5
Perennials for Sun	page 8
Woodland	page 17
Alpines and Rock Garden	page 21
Bulbs	page 26
Pots/Garden (overwinter indoors)	page 28
Shrubs and Vines	page 31
Wildflowers	page 34

2006/2007 Seminum

Annuals for Sun

Abelmoshus manihot - (Malvaceae)

(A) to 6'. Southeast Asia. Pale yellow flowers with a highly contrasting maroon centre. A stout plant with prickly stems and palmately-lobed leaves. Seedpods look like okra; what a nice bonus. Sun. 3 & T3

Alonsoa meridionalis - (Scrophulariaceae)

(TP) to 18". Mask Flower. Peru to Colombia. The true form of the species, displaying small, glowing, dark orange to cinnabar-red faces with yellow stamens. Blooms in summer and autumn. Sun. 3 & T2

Amaranthus caudatus - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Love-lies-bleeding. Andes. Long, drooping, tassel-like flower spikes of crimson to wine red, from late summer into autumn. Lush green foliage and red-tinted stems add to the ornamental value. A classic. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus caudatus var. viridis

(Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Green Tails. Andes. An interesting variety of the above, with bright lime green flower tassels contrasting against the lush green foliage. Very nice in combination with the yellows and oranges in our Yellow Rainbow. Blooms from late summer into autumn. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus cruentus 'Bronze'

(A) to 3'. A bushy summer annual with drooping, dense flower spikes of an unusual orange-brown. Makes an interesting addition to the border. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus erythrostachys

(A) to 5'. Tassel Flower. Peru. Drooping, tassel-like inflorescence that shoot from the leaf axils and tips. Deep maroon foliage and flowers make a dramatic statement. Sun. 3 & T3

Ammi visnaga - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Khella, Toothpick Plant. Egypt. Grown since antiquity for medicinal purposes. This sophisticated Queen Anne's Lace relative produces masses of feathery, delicate aromatic foliage topped with wide, flat umbels of tiny greenish-white flowers. An excellent and unusual filler; most desirable for cut flower displays. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Argemone grandiflora 'Lutea' - (Papaveraceae)

(A/B) to 3'. Prickly Poppy. Mexico. Spiny-edged, white veined, glaucous leaves on branching, glaucous stems. Large, six-petaled, open, satiny yellow flowers are produced throughout the season. Summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Artemisia annua - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 5'. Sweet Annie. Southeast Europe. Fast growing with finely cut, aromatic, bright green

foliage bearing lots of loose clusters of tiny, yellow flowers in late summer. Makes a great temporary screen or hedge. Adds a nice touch to dried arrangements. Self-sows readily. Sun. 3 & T1

Asclepias curassavica - (Asclepiadaceae)

(TP) to 4'. Blood Flower, Bastard Pecacuanha.

A native of tropical America with many small, cinnabar-red flowers with orange hoods in cymes. Upright foliage has pointed, elliptic, and opposite leaves. Blooms in late summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Asclepias curassavica 'Silky Gold'

(TP) to 4'. This Blood Flower has cymes of many small, pure golden yellow, five-petaled flowers surrounded by yellow hoods. Sun. 4 & T2

Atriplex hortensis 'Rubra' - (Chenopodiaceae)

(A) to 5'. An ornamental Orach with glowing, blood red to purplish foliage. We love the striking foliage almost anywhere in the garden. The decorative terminal clusters of buff-coloured seeds are wonderful too. Self-sows. Sun. Best sown in situ or 3 & T2.

Borago officinalis - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2'. Common Borage can, according to John Gerard's Herbal, "make men and women glad and merry, driving away all sadness, dulness and melancholy." While the clusters of bright blue and white star-like flowers in spring and summer will certainly bring a smile to even the most curmudgeonly of gardeners. Borage is also cultivated mainly for its cucumber-flavoured leaves and flowers, used as a garnish for salads, and is a vital ingredient in Pimms No. 2, the drink of Wimbledon! Best sown in situ or 3 & T1

Browallia americana - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. One of our favourites. Small, royal blue flowers are like little faces with a touch of white and black in the centre. A multi-branched plant that blends well or stands alone. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Bupleurum rotundifolium 'Green & Gold'

(Apiaceae)

(A) to 18". A carefree border plant. The Euphorbia-like flower is neon yellow surrounded by green bracts. Glaucous foliage is similar to that of Eucalyptus. Self-sower. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Calliopsis tinctoria 'Finest Mixed' - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 2.5'. North and South America, especially Mexico. Ray flowers of orange and yellow with wine to purple-red markings encircling the centres. Whorled, airy, bipinnate foliage is glossy green. Great in pots and in the garden. One of our special favourites. Sun. 3 & T3

2006/2007 Seminum

Chenopodium botrys (syn. **Ambrosia mexicana**) -

(Chenopodiaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Feather Geranium, Jerusalem Oak. Aromatic, airy green spires of miniature, oak-like, pinnately divided foliage. An adventurous plant that winds its way through neighbours and onto paths in the most delightful way! Perfect for the flower border or herb bed. Sun. 3 & T3

Chenopodium giganteum

(A) to 9'. Tree Spinach. Northern India. Grown for its foliage, stature and multi-branched red and white striped stems. Young leaves are a striking iridescent magenta-red and triangular. Large loose cymes of tiny red flowers. Sun. 3 & T3

Cleome hassleriana 'Rose Queen'

(Capparidaceae)

(A) to 4'. Spider Flower. South America. Grown in English gardens since 1817, Cleome adds a delightful old-fashioned look to the garden border. C. 'Rose Queen' is a beautiful variety with deep rose-pink buds that fade to light pink as they open, creating a charming two-tone effect. These tall, stately plants have an airy appearance due to the long stamens protruding from the flowerheads, as well as the "spider-leg" look of the ripening seed pods. Self-sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. Best sown in situ. 4 & T3

Consolida 'Lilac Spire' - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 3'. A lovely Larkspur that comes true from seed for us each year. The erect, dense spikes of rich, lilac blooms enhanced by the finely cut, delicate foliage, make this treasure a "must have" for the cottage garden. Summer. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T1

Cuphea viscosissima - (Lythraceae)

(A) to 20". Blue Waxweed, Tarweed.

A North American native and one of our favourite annuals. This non-stop summer bloomer has six, deep magenta-purple petals with the upper two being the longest, and a tubular green calyx covered in fine purple hairs. An easy-care annual that requires no deadheading or staking. Very sticky stems trap unsuspecting insects. Self-sows. Sun. 4 & T3

Cynoglossum amabile 'Firmament' (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Chinese Forget-Me-Not. Producing all summer long a profusion of sky-blue flowers. Reminiscent of the Forget-Me-Not, but taller. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

Cynoglossum amabile 'Mystery Rose'

(A) to 2.5'. We love this plant. The straight species is blue, and known as the Chinese Forget-Me-Not. This wonderful hybrid is smothered in dusty pink blossoms. A joy in the border. Sun. 3 & T2

Cynoglossum dioscoridis

(B) to 2.5'. Grey foliage remains basal the first year. Discrete rosy blooms tinged with blue culminate at stem tips. Definitely a plant for the front of the border. Sun. 3 & T2

Datura innoxia - (Solanaceae)

(TP/A) to 3'. Central America. Intoxicating fragrance. Immense white trumpets tinted ever so lightly lilac, herald the end of a hot summer. Night-blooming. Round, spiny, sinister seedpods. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3

Dianthus barbatus - **Darkest of All**

(Caryophyllaceae)

(B/A) to 18". Sweet William. South Europe. Long-lasting, carnation-scented flowers bloom in flat-topped cymes. The following selections are a few of our favourites. Sun. 4 & T2

Dracocephalum moldavica - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 2'. Moldavian Dragon's Head. Hooded, violet-blue flowers cover sturdy stems. The grey-green foliage is pleasantly aromatic. A midsummer "show stopper" in our Gravel Garden as well as the Flower Garden. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

Dracopis amplexicaulis - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. Clasping Coneflower. Native from Kansas to Texas and Georgia, where it is grown for landscaping or naturalizing in meadows and on roadsides. The blooms are similar to those of Ratibida, "Mexican Hat." The outer, yellow ray petals droop as the flowers mature, and the cylindrical, dark brown centre disc elongates to over one inch. The glaucous, lanceolate foliage clasps around the stem at the base. Early to mid-summer. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Emilia coccinea - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. We love this tassel flower. A native of Tropical Africa that produces a profusion of orange and scarlet, thistle-like flowers in terminal corymbs. Best if interplanted or grown closely together. Sun. 3 & T3

Erysimum cheiri 'Gold Dust' - (Brassicaceae)

(A/B) to 10". A lovely cultivar of the traditional garden Wallflower producing a gorgeous show of sweet-smelling, rich golden yellow, four-petalled blooms on compact, dome-shaped mounds of dark green foliage. Early spring, bloomer; long-lasting. Self sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

2006/2007 Seminum

Euphorbia lathyris - (Euphorbiaceae)

(B) to 3.5'. Caper Spurge or Mole Plant. Mediterranean. Upright, unbranched, red stems thickly covered with stiff, glaucous blue-green leaves. In the second year it produces a fantastic, branching inflorescence of vivid chartreuse-green blooms with enormous horned, green bracts, followed by spongy, grey-brown seed capsules. Reputed to keep moles at bay. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

Hibiscus trionum - (Malvaceae)

(A) to 2'. Flower-of-an-Hour. Old World Tropics. Cup-like, two-inch, creamy yellow flowers with dark burgundy centres. Simply beautiful! Sun. 3 & T2

Humulus japonicus 'Variegatus' - (Cannabaceae)

(A) to 25'. Variegated Japanese Hop. Attractive, five-lobed, variegated white and green leaves give quite a show. Flowers have a pleasing scent. The hops that follow are ornamental too. A vigorous climbing vine that provides fast cover and screening. It can take the heat. Sun. 3 & T3

Impatiens balfourii - (Balsaminaceae)

(A) to 5'. A lovely Himalayan Touch-Me-Not. Hooded, white flowers are flushed pink and display an inflated, elongated, incurving honey spur. The spurred sepal and the connate anthers capping the stigma are unique. The seed capsules explode at a touch and self-sow readily. Carefree. Flowers all summer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Impatiens balsamina

(A) to 2'. Garden Balsam. India and China. An erect, bushy annual with bright green, lanceolate leaves and lots of showy, peachy coral, spurred flowers all season long. Attractive, teardrop-shaped seedheads are covered in fine, white hairs that mature while still in bloom. Makes an excellent bedding plant. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Impatiens balsamina 'Blackberry Trifle'

(A) to 2.5'. Camellia Balsam. Frilly, double cup-shaped, hooded blooms of rich purple, heavily spotted with white, cover the stems from midsummer until frost. Plants are erect and bushy with dark green, lanceolate leaves. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Impatiens glandulifera 'Alba'

(A) to 7'. A Himalayan native with cool white flowers with short spurs on a many-branched, succulent plant. Long, spear-shaped leaves are sharply serrate. Choice and beautiful. Moist soil. Self-sower. Partial shade. 3 & T1

Incarvillea arguta - (Bignoniaceae)

(A,TP) to 2'. Bobbing pale pink fluted flowers bloom throughout the summer. Attractive glossy lacy foliage too. Alas, not hardy for us. We lift ours for the winter. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Ipomopsis rubra - (Polemoniaceae)

(A) to 2'. Scarlet Gilia. California. Striking upright spikes of brilliant red, fragrant flowers. Flowers are 1½ inch long, trumpet-like corollas, with a flared, open mouth and prominent stamens. Finely cut, ferny, basal foliage. A hummingbird favourite. Blooms June to September. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Mirabilis dichotoma - (Nyctaginaceae)

(TP) to 3.5'. Mexico. An old-fashioned favourite, in cultivation since at least 1640, but now rarely seen. Forms bushy clumps of dark green, heart-shaped leaves with many yellow, trumpet-shaped blooms all summer long. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Mirabilis jalapa 'Alba'

(TP) to 2.5'. Four o'Clock, Marvel of Peru. Gardeners delight at the time-conscious way these flowers open at 4 p.m. Delicate trumpets of mottled white rest in calyx-like fused bracts, above fresh green, ovate leaves. Later, one can discover the black, artichoke-shaped seeds resting in place of the blooms. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Mirabilis longiflora

(TP) to 3.5'. Sweet Four o'Clock, Angel's Trumpets. Texas, Arizona and Mexico. Extraordinary, six-inch long, narrow, white trumpets are borne in great profusion on mounds of sticky, bright apple-green foliage. The flowers release a sweet orange-blossom fragrance in the evening. Lift and store the parsnip shaped tubers over winter as you would a Dahlia. Blooms midsummer to fall. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Monarda citriodora - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Lemon Bee Balm. Central United States to northern Mexico. Like the name describes, the flowers are lemon-scented. The showy, leaf-like, pinkish bracts surround the inner pink dotted, purple hooded flowers. A bonus, the mature seedheads are attractive when dried. Sun. 4 & T1

Nicandra physalodes - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 4'. Shoo-fly Plant, Apple of Peru. A sturdy, free-flowering, wide-spreading annual with pale blue, bell-shaped flowers with a white central ring and a deep purple, five-pointed star at the very centre. Blooms throughout the summer. Decorative, papery, five-winged, green pods are great for drying. Sun. 4 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Nicotiana alata - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 4'. Jasmine Tobacco. South America. Leaves spathulate-ovate and downy. Petals form a beautiful, five-pointed star, greenish-white outside, white inside. Heavenly scented at night and glows in the dark. Fabulous on your evening stroll around the garden. Sun. 4 & T2

Nicotiana 'Stonecrop Mauve'

(A) to 4'. This Flowering Tobacco is a Stonecrop hybrid. We believe it is a cross between N. langsdorffii (for colour) and N. 'Nicki Red' (for flower shape). A delicate mauve hue blushes the notched petals. Truly wonderful. A long bloomer. Sun. 4 & T2

Nigella damascena - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 18". Love-in-a-Mist. South Europe. Soft, many-petalled, sky blue flowers are surrounded by curved, feathery bracts. Upright stems covered with delicate, fern-like foliage make the blossoms appear to be floating on a misty green bed. Fawn-coloured, papery seedheads are attractive when dried. Self-seeds. Sun. 3 & T2

Nigella damascena - White

(A) to 18". Delightful white flowered form of the above. Sun. 3 & T2

Onopordum acanthium - (Asteraceae)

(B) to 6'. Scotch Thistle. A very stately, very prickly, and very beautiful plant. Cobweb-like hairs cover broad, silver-grey, deeply lobed, spiny leaves. Light purple thistles are held upright in a tight crown. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

Orlaya grandiflora - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 18". A beautiful native of Greece with umbels of cream-coloured flowers comprised of many starry florets, each with two large outer petals. The whole effect is reminiscent of a lace doily. Feathery, apple-green foliage and the distinct, rough, spiny seeds are a bonus. We love it in our spring displays. Sun. 3 & T2

Papaver somniferum - (Papaveraceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Two of our favourite colour forms of the Opium Poppy.

- Double Lavender

- Double Red

Sun. Great in situ or 4 & T2, cover and keep dark.

Papaver triniifolium

(A/B) to 14". An uncommon poppy from Asia Minor. Foliage is silver-blue, glabrous, and wonderfully filigreed. Translucent, many-petalled, apricot-orange blooms on wiry stems. Flowers midsummer in the second year. Sun. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

Perilla frutescens - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 4'. Himalayas to east Asia. A selection of superb iridescent foliage plants. Try one, or all of them, in the flower border. Great "fillers." Self-sows.

- var. crispa

- Green Leaf

- Red Flat Leaf

Sun. Best sown in situ or 4 & T2.

Ptilostemon afer - (Asteraceae)

(B) to 3'. Ivory Thistle. Central and south Balkans. The outstanding foliage is what this plant is all about. Dramatic rosettes of variegated, silvery grey, prickly leaves. Flowers are pale lilac and thistle-like. Sun. 3 & T2

Reseda luteola - (Resedaceae)

(A/B) to 5'. Dyer's Rocket. Long, meandering slender spikes of small yellowish flowers top narrow, lance-shaped leaves. A dyer's plant yielding flavone, used to colour textiles yellow. Long blooming. Sun. 4 & T2. Best in situ

Salvia coccinea 'Lady in Red' - (Lamiaceae)

(A/TP) to 2.5'. This is the annual to grow when one needs a really vivid red! Upright spikes of tubular lipped blooms are a brilliant, hot scarlet. Blooms mid-summer until frost. A show stopper when planted *en masse*. Self-sows. Sun. 4 & T2

Talinum paniculatum - (Portulacaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Jewels-of-Opar. Southeast United States to Central America. Many slender flower stalks bear panicles of shiny, red-orange, three-part buds followed by tiny, rose-red, ¼ inch flowers containing 15-20 stamens. Jewel-like, ruby-orange, rounded berries that eventually turn black. Very succulent, dark green, opposite leaves add to this oddity. Sun. 4 & T3

Tinantia erecta - (Commelinaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Widow's Tears. Mexico to South America. This exotic beauty unfurls a host of sugar pink, three-petalled flowers all through the heat of summer. Forms sturdy, upright clumps with fleshy, bright green, ribbed, lanceolate foliage. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Verbena bonariensis - (Verbenaceae)

(A/TP) to 5'. South American Vervain. A great "see-through" plant for the flower border. Bristly, dark green, stiff stems have a few, three-inch long clasping, lanceolate leaves. Numerous, small, rosy purple, tufted flowers cluster in flat-topped cymes. Blooms all summer. When happy, it will seed around the garden, offering new combinations to try. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

2006/2007 Seminum

Ornamental Grasses

Andropogon virginicus - (Poaceae)

(P) to 4'. Broom Sedge. North America. A native prairie grass forming narrow, upright clumps of flat, glaucous foliage, with racemes of small silvery flowerheads in September. Prized for its spectacular, coppery-orange winter colour, especially when planted in dramatic sweeps. Makes a fine addition to meadows and natural areas. Well-drained, lean soil. 4 & T1

Bouteloua curtipendula - (Poaceae)

(P) to 3'. Sideoats Grass. North America. The state grass of Texas. Tough, clump-forming, native grass with fine textured, blue-green, arching foliage turning a rich, straw yellow colour in autumn. The tiny, purple and orange flowers are followed by distinctive, oat-like seedheads suspended down one side of the stalk. Blooms in August. Adaptable to a wide range of soils. Combines well with other native grasses and prairie wildflowers. Sun. 4 & T1

Bouteloua gracilis

(P) to 2'. Mosquito Grass. Shortgrass Prairie. United States, Central and South America. Short, fine-textured tussocks of grey-green foliage produce curious, horizontal flowerheads in midsummer that hang from the tip of each stem like tiny brushes. They emerge an attractive reddish purple, then mature to a golden straw colour, with the entire plant developing rich purple hues with the first autumn frosts. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Briza maxima - (Poaceae)

(A) to 2'. Eurasia. An annual ornamental grass prized for its spikelets which sound similar to rattlesnake tails (if you've ever heard rattlesnake tails!). The spikelets vibrate and shiver in the slightest breeze. This Quaking Grass is short lived, but extremely useful in dried arrangements. Sun. 3 & T2

Calamagrostis epigejos - (Poaceae)

(P) to 5'. Wood Small-Reed. Eurasia. Linear, silver-green foliage becoming purple-bronze as the season progresses. Flowers are erect and foxtail-like, emerging green-grey and becoming auburn as they mature. This grass receives so many compliments in our Flower Garden. We started it from seed ourselves many years ago. Sun. 4 & T1

Carex flacca - (Cyperaceae)

(P) to 18". Carnation Sedge. Britain and Europe. Pale, bluish-green sedge, with narrow leaves especially glaucous on the underside. Green, tufted seedheads appear in June and mature to a attractive chocolate brown by September. Foliage appears

similar in colour to Dianthus, hence its common name. Quite charming. Sun. 4 & T2

Carex muskingumensis

(P) to 2'. Western North America. A trouble-free sedge that thrives at the edge of our Rock Ledge. Ribbed, ½ inch-wide leaf blades are pale green. Dense seedheads are persistent and attractive. Sun. 4 & T2

Chasmanthium latifolium - (Poaceae)

(P) to 3'. Northern Sea Oats. A beautiful native grass producing branching stems with flattened, green, drooping spikelets in summer. These turn a bronze colour in autumn, as do the tufted clumps of flat-leaved foliage. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Coix lacryma-jobi - (Poaceae)

(A) to 4'. Job's Tears. Southeast Asia. A "must have" grass with apple green, strap-like leaves. It makes a great architectural addition to the flower border. String yourself a necklace with the shining white to black teardrop seeds. Sun. 3 & T2

Hakonechloa macra - (Poaceae)

(P) to 18". Japan. This straight species of the showy, gold-edged H. macra 'Aureola' is special too. An elegant and graceful grass forming a dense, arching clump of mid-green foliage with sprays of small, wispy flowers in late summer. Spreads slowly and makes a well-behaved, woodland groundcover. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Juncus inflexus - (Cyperaceae)

(P) to 4'. Hard Rush. Eurasia and North America. Stiff, upright clumps of narrow, cylindrical, grey-green foliage. The loose sprays of brownish-yellow flowers have a subtle beauty of their own. The vertical line and textural quality of the foliage makes this a perfect accent plant for the bog garden or pondside. Moist soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Koeleria glauca - (Poaceae)

(P) to 2'. Blue Hair Grass. Central Europe to Siberia. A short-lived perennial grass forming attractive, tufted 12-inch basal clumps of blue-grey foliage. The erect flower spikes emerge in June, producing bristly, dense, parchment-coloured flowerheads, as tall again as the basal leaves. Makes a good addition to the perennial border or rock garden. Well-drained, lean soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Lagurus ovatus - (Poaceae)

(A) to 2'. Hare's Tail. Mediterranean. Soft downy, tufted foliage of the palest grey-green. Thin, waving stems terminate in oval, fluffy seedheads reminiscent of furry bunny tails. Makes a great combination with Allium caeruleum. Sun. 3 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Melica altissima ‘Atropurpurea’ - (Poaceae)

(P) to 4'. Siberian Melic. Native to thickets and forest edges of Eastern Europe. Dense, leafy clumps of mid-green foliage. Tall flower stems topped with loose, one-sided panicles of deep purple, overlapping spikelets. A terrific addition to our Red Bed.

Summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Miscanthus sinensis - (Poaceae)

(P) to 8'. Eulalia. Japan. Massive, arching clumps of silvery, grey-green foliage with a prominent white midrib, are topped with feathery, whisk-like silver plumes in late summer. The autumn and winter colour turns various shades of gold to bronze and looks especially dramatic after a hard frost or light snowfall. A superb architectural grass, it makes an imposing statement in the landscape. Will tolerate most soils. Sun. 4 & T1

Miscanthus sinensis ‘Purpurascens’

(P) to 8'. Eulalia. Japan. Same useful and superb grass as the above, but this cultivar has blushed burgundy, shimmering plumes with the foliage turning much darker, almost to black. Will tolerate most soils. Sun. 4 & T1

Molinia caerulea - (Poaceae)

(P) to 4'. Purple Moor Grass. A beautiful grass growing in a loose vase-like form. From June on, the dense panicles dangle like purple and olive jewels. Moist soil, full sun. 3 & T1

Panicum virgatum - (Poaceae)

(P) to 5'. Switch Grass. Eastern North America. One of the major components of the great tallgrass prairies, and tough and versatile enough for a number of garden uses. The erect, vase-shaped habit, grey-green foliage and profuse, airy flower panicles in late summer recommend it as an accent plant, whilst its intense fall colours of red, orange and golden yellow add broad, dramatic impact when planted in bold sweeps or allowed to naturalize. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Pennisetum alopecuroides - (Poaceae)

(P) to 3'. Fountain Grass. China and Japan. Narrow, bright green leaves form a dense, arching mound with showy, spike-like racemes of bristly, foxtail-like flowerheads. These emerge in mid-July creamy white or light pink in colour, maturing to a reddish brown by September. The flowerheads persist well into the fall when the foliage turns an attractive golden yellow. A very versatile grass that can be used as a specimen plant or grouped for stunning effect when planted *en masse*. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Pennisetum glaucum

(A) to 6'. Pearl Millet. Asia. Grown as a cereal crop in Africa and the Near East. This tall, upright annual

grass has attractive grey-green foliage and produces sturdy flower stalks topped with 12-inch “cat tail”-like, brown plumes. A real treat for the birds. Sun. Best sown in situ. 4 & T1

Pennisetum glaucum ‘Purple Majesty’

(A) to 5'. Black Pearl Millet. This Gold Medal, All American winner was developed by the University of Nebraska. This dramatic cultivar has dark purple “cat tails” accented against the purple foliage. Adds drama to the border. Use the flower spikes in floral arrangements or leave to attract birds. Sun. Can be sown in situ. 4 & T1

Pennisetum setaceum ‘Rubrum’

(TP) to 3'. Purple Fountain Grass. Tropical Africa, southwest Asia and Arabia. The slender, maroon-tinted, bronze leaves form impressive, colourful clumps in the border. Soft, nodding plumes of dark, reddish purple, are long-lasting and graceful. Summer. Can be overwintered under glass. Sun. 4 & T1

Polypogon monspeliensis - (Poaceae)

(A) to 2'. Rabbit's Foot Grass. Europe. A pretty annual grass with slender stems and masses of feathery, yellow-green, nodding, four to six-inch, silky plumes, resembling tiny rabbit's feet. A good choice for breezy spots creating an outstanding presence in the garden, as well as in the vase. Sun. 3 & T2

Schizachryium scoparium - (Poaceae)

(P) to 4'. Little Bluestem. Eastern North America. A clump-forming, native prairie grass with branching, glaucous green leaves and a coppery-orange fall colour. Most attractive in late summer when the delicate flower spikes age to a soft, silvery grey. Excellent for naturalizing with eastern prairie wildflowers such as asters, goldenrods and other native grasses. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Sesleria autumnalis - (Poaceae)

(P) to 20". Autumn Moor Grass. Northern Italy to Albania. A tough, adaptable, and long-lived perennial grass forming tufted mounds of bright yellow-green foliage. Dense, yellowish flowerheads with conspicuous, silky, white stamens appear from late summer into autumn. Can be used as a groundcover and will tolerate light shade and root competition from woody plants. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Setaria italica - (Poaceae)

(A) to 12". Foxtail Millet. Grown as a food source for 5,000 years and perhaps best known as birdseed. However, it makes a choice ornamental grass, producing a mass of dense, bushy flowerheads. Sun. 4 & T1

2006/2007 Seminar

Sorghastrum nutans - (Poaceae)

(P) to 5'. Indian Grass. Eastern North America. Perhaps one of the most beautiful of all prairie grasses. Sturdy, upright clumps of narrow, green foliage become bright burnished orange in the fall. Erect stems with showy flower panicles are copper coloured with conspicuous yellow pollen sacs. The paired spikelets have distinctive, bristly awns, giving them a soft, delicate, feathery quality. Adaptable to a wide variety of uses. Indian Grass will grow in most soils and will even tolerate some shade, though it prefers a rich, loamy soil with plenty of sun. 4 & T1

Spodiopogon sibiricus - (Poaceae)

(P) to 4'. Frost Grass. Japan, Korea and China. A clump-forming, upright grass of mountains and forest glades. Similar to a small bamboo in texture, with its thin, flat leaves held nearly at right angles to the stem. Admired for its interesting bold foliage which develops a reddish purple tinge in autumn. The airy panicles of purple-blushed spikelets are covered with fine hairs giving an overall "frosted" appearance. The mature flowerheads remain persistent and showy through winter. Blooms from July through August. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Perennials for Sun

Adenophora liliifolia - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Lilyleaf Ladybell. Central Europe to Siberia. Fragrant, pendant, violet-blue flower bells bloom like crazy in midsummer. Excellent cut flower. Well-drained soil. Will self-sow when happy. Sun. 4 & T1

Agastache foeniculum - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Anise Hyssop. This North American native has aromatic foliage and long lasting, anise-scented flowers that are violet-purple. Self-sows. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Agrimonia eupatoria - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 3'. Agrimony, Church Steeples. Europe. An ancient domestic medicinal herb, long used for the treatment of wounds and snakebites. This charming, long blooming garden flower has tall, slender spikes of bright yellow, 5-petaled blooms. The fruit is burr-like with hooked bristles to aid dispersal by animals. The deep green, softly hairy, pinnately-divided leaves have silvery undersides. The entire plant is sweetly fragrant, especially the flowers, whose perfume is said to be reminiscent of ripe apricots. June to September. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Althaea cannabina - (Malvaceae)

(P) 7'. Europe. A tall, wiry plant producing lavender-pink, cup-shaped blooms with darker central eyes in the leaf axils of slender, branching stems. The palmately lobed leaves are roughly pubescent with a greyish white underside. "The whole plant is light and graceful." (GST**). Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Althaea officinalis f. alba

(P) to 4'. White Marsh Mallow. Europe. Snow-white flowers with a rose-coloured tassel of fused stamens, cluster up the stems. Forms a many-branched shrub with triangular, grey-green, velvety lobed leaves. Late summer bloom. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Amsonia hubrichtii - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Hubricht's Bluestar. Arkansas to Oklahoma. Clusters of starry, blue flowers in summer but chiefly grown for the soft, feathery texture of its fine, needle-shaped leaves and its luxurious, billowing habit. In autumn the leaves turn to a rich, burnished gold with overtones of copper and apricot. Wow. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & PC- 4 weeks & T2

Amsonia orientalis (syn. Rhazya orientalis)

(P) to 3'. Blue Star. A native of Greece and Turkey. Numerous, lavender-blue, five-petaled, starry flowers in dense cymes. Attractive, slender leaves

are elliptic and acuminate. Early summer bloom. Sun. 3 & PC- 4 weeks & T2

Amsonia tabernaemontana var. salicifolia

(P) to 3'. Willow-Leaved Blue Star. Southeast United States. Beautiful, slender-leaved form of the above. The willow-like foliage is awesome in autumn. Sun/partial shade. 3 & PC- 4 weeks & T2

Angelica archangelica - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 6'. Archangel. North and east Europe to central Asia. A tall plant grown for its many edible properties. Stalks can be candied or blanched. Young leaves are delicious with fish. Sports a rounded head of greenish white to cream flowers. Majestic in the flowerbed. Sun. 3 & 6

Angelica gigas

(B) to 5'. This terrific Barry Yinger introduction from Korea and Japan is a stunner. Dramatic, deep maroon, spherical flowerheads emerge from red-flushed bulbous sheaths above glossy green, dissected foliage. The afternoon sun intensifies the colour and lends this plant another dimension. Please note, insects, especially hornets, also find it irresistible. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Anthriscus sylvestris 'Raven's Wing' - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Light and airy white flowers, reminiscent of Queen Anne's Lace, float upon ferny, bronze-green leaves that deepen to purple-black. Long bloomer. Always admired in our Flower Garden. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Aquilegia sp. - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. The following are a few of our favourite columbines. Most of them are pure colours with no other colour markings. Enjoy.

- Chartreuse

- Double Wine

- Violet

Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Aralia continentalis - (Araliaceae)

(P) to 4'. Manchurian Spikenard. Clump-forming, architectural perennial with arching stems of alternate, bipinnate leaves. In midsummer, many terminal racemes of green flowers are soon followed by globose, blue-black fruit. Partial shade. Likes moisture. 3 & 6A, then T2

Artemisia lactiflora - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. China. "A stalwart garden plant, greedy but erect, bearing jagged green leaves and conspicuous sheaves of tiny creamy flowers, long lasting, and suitable for cutting when mature." (GST**). Sun. 3 & 6

2006/2007 Seminum

Asclepias incarnata - (Asclepiadaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. Swamp Milkweed. Northeast and southeast United States. Pale pink umbels are tough, reliable, and attractive. Flowers July through September. An important butterfly plant. We love it in our Pink/Chartreuse Bed. Sun. 4 & T1

Asclepias incarnata 'Alba'

(P) to 4'. A creamy white form of Swamp Milkweed. We love it too. Sun. 4 & T1

Aster tataricus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 7'. Tartarian Aster. Siberia. Tall, long-blooming aster with glorious, loose sprays of bold, lilac-blue daisies with yellow centres. Dense clusters of wide, lance-shaped leaves. Tough, durable plant needing no staking, that will thrive in a variety of conditions. September and October. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6 & Δ

Baptisia australis - (Papilionaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. False Indigo. Eastern United States. Great foliage plant forming large clumps of glabrous foliage on stiff, upright stems. The blue, pea-like flowers bloom in loose racemes in midsummer. Big, black, rattling seedpods remain throughout the winter. Sun. 2A & 4 & T2

Belamcanda chinensis - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 2'. Blackberry Lily. East Asia. Iris-like foliage sports loosely branched sprays of speckled, orange-red flowers. Fruit capsules with dense clusters of attractive, glossy black seeds follow. Well-drained soil. Sun. 1 & 3 & T2

Campanula latifolia 'Alba' - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 5'. Great Bellflower. Stunning. Large bells of pristine white clusters along a very upright stem. A "show-stopper" in the white garden. Blooms in June and July. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula punctata f. **rubriflora**

(P) to 2'. Reddish pink blooms, 2½ inches long, are tinged purple with heavy, bright red flecks and long hairs inside each flower. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Campanula trachelium

(P) to 3.5'. Nettle-leaved Bellflower. Spikes of lilac bells decorate the numerous, leafy stems. Nettle-like foliage. Blooms simultaneously with the roses, a perfect complement. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Campanula trachelium 'Alba'

(P) to 3.5'. A white form of Nettle-leaved Bellflower. The spikes of white bells make quite a show for more than two weeks in early summer. A nice addition to our White Garden. Needs no staking. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Caryopteris divaricatus - (Verbenaceae)

(P) to 5'. A native plant of the Himalayas. Splendid spikes of violet-blue, wide open, hooded flowers with a dab of white in the throat. Light green leaves are

aromatic, ovate, and acute. An accommodating, tough plant. Blooms in September. Sun. 3 & T3

Centaurea montana - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. Perennial Bachelor's Button. Mountains of Europe. The deep blue outer ray flowers are tubular, with ends divided into three to five short segments. The short disc flowers within are red-violet.

Another lovely characteristic of this species is the black margin around each involucre bract. The bracts overlap like shingles and add greatly to the value of the flower. The foliage is broadly lanceolate and silvery-white when young. A "must" for the flower garden. Sun. 3 & T2

Chelidonium majus 'Laciniatum Flore Pleno'

(Papaveraceae)

(P) to 4'. A special selection of the Celandine Poppy with deeply lobed leaves and loads of summer-blooming, double, golden yellow flowers that brings excitement to a shady garden. Bright orange sap may irritate skin. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

Clematis integrifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Central Europe and Asia. An upright, non-climbing Clematis with rich, indigo-violet, nodding flowers with woolly, recurved sepals. Attractive feathery seedheads follow. Sun. PC- 2 weeks & 3 & T1

Clematis recta 'Purpurea'

(P) to 3.5'. A herbaceous shrubby Clematis. Small, fragrant, starry white flowers smother the foliage in midsummer, followed by clouds of silvery seedheads. The emerging foliage is a deep purple and maintains its colour throughout the season. Best if planted near small sturdy shrubs for support (e.g. Spiraea). Good looking. Sun. PC- 2 weeks & 3 & T1

Corydalis lutea - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 12". Europe. Forms a mound of delicate, dissected green leaves with racemes of paired, long, golden yellow tubular flowers. A welcome self-seeder and an ever-bloomer. Sun. 4 & T1

Crambe cordifolia - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 6'. Caucasus. Spectacular! Huge sprays of scented white flowers are reminiscent of baby's breath. Lovely heart-shaped, basal leaves. After blooming, leave the skeleton and use it as support for a climber. Sun. PC - 4 weeks, 3 & T2

Cryptotaenia japonica f. **atropurpurea**

(Apiaceae)

(P) to 18". Terrific, dark purple, maple-like foliage. White umbels in late summer. Others find this invasive, not so for us. Sun. 3 & 6 & T1

2006/2007 Seminum

Dianthus amurensis - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". Manchuria. Large, violet-mauve coloured flowers, the closest to blue in any Dianthus. Forms a rather loose mat of grass-like foliage, suited for the larger rock garden. Blooms July to September. Sun and well-drained soil.

4 & T2

Dianthus carthusianorum

(P) to 2'. Cluster-head Pink. Native to sunny hillsides and dry meadows throughout central and southern Europe. Dense, terminal clusters of reddish purple flowers on slender, nodding stems. Loose, grassy clumps of narrow, pale green foliage. Blooms in midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Dianthus giganteus

(P) to 3'. Balkans to Carpathian Mts. Loose clumps of glaucous, grass-like foliage. Tall, thin stems topped with dense, involucrate heads of small, purple-pink to reddish flowers. Midsummer. A good choice for dry, alkaline soils, it thrives in our Gravel Garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Digitalis ferruginea 'Gigantea'

(Scrophulariaceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Rusty Foxglove. We have this plant at the entrance to our Gravel Garden, and what an extraordinary focal point it is. Long, dense spikes of hooded, pendulous, downy flowers. The outsides of the flowers are rusty red with darker veins inside. After flowering, the whole spike is still covered in the incredibly attractive, five-lobed calyces with white edges, persisting for weeks. Sun. 4 & T2

Digitalis lutea

(P) to 4'. Straw Foxglove. This native plant of southern Europe and North Africa readily makes itself at home in a garden. In early summer, the small, creamy yellow flowers crowd one side of their tall, slender stalks. A good, long-bloomer with glossy, dark green foliage. Readily self-sows. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Digitalis purpurea 'Alba'

(B) to 4'. An elegant white form of the British foxglove. Shines in borders or woodlands. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Dipsacus fullonum - (Dipsacaceae)

(B) to 7'. Common Teasel. Europe and Asia. Large, spear-shaped leaves with white midribs and prickly stems. Pale green, porcupine-esque heads with intermittent rings of pale lilac, individual florets. Invaluable in dried arrangements. Loves to self-sow and is perfect for the wild garden. Sun. 3 & T1

Eryngium bourgatii - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 18". Mediterranean Sea Holly. Stiff, narrow thistles and spiny bracts of blue-green, change to silvery blue on purple-tinged, wiry stems. Deeply

cut, grey-green basal foliage has white veining and marbling and is very curly and prickly. "A beautiful plant at all times" (GST**). Blooms in summer.

Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

Eryngium caeruleum

(P) to 4'. This Sea Holly is native to the Caucasus and central Asia. Metallic blue thistles with matching spiky bracts are borne on stiff, forked branches. Both the stems and prickly leaves have an attractive bluish colour as well. A lovely plant. Blooms July to August. Well-drained soil. Sun.

3 & 6 & Δ

Eryngium planum

(P) to 4'. Flat Sea Holly. A native to eastern Europe with numerous, branching stems of small bluish thistles and spiky bracts. A rugged-looking plant with spiny-toothed, glossy, green, basal foliage.

Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

Eryngium tripartitum

(P) to 2.5'. "Wiry stems arise from a basal rosette of leaves, producing many widespread branches, each ending in a blue head with dark blue spiky bracts."

(GST**). Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

Eupatorium cannabinum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Hemp Agrimony. An easy grower with dense, terminal panicles of fuzzy, warm pink flowers that bloom from July to September. The foliage looks like Cannabis. Much loved by butterflies.

Moist soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Eupatorium purpureum 'Bartered Bride'

(P) to 6'. A beautiful, creamy white form of Joe Pye Weed. This North American native makes a great addition to the back of our White Garden. Also a perfect candidate for the wild garden/meadow. Bright green leaves whorl around sturdy stems ending with large, pyramidal corymbs of fluffy, cream flowerheads. Never needs staking. A long bloomer from July onwards. Sun/partial shade.

4 & T2

Filipendula rubra 'Venusta' - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 7.5'. Queen-of-the-Prairie. Deep pink flowers foam at the top of this many-stemmed plant from June through August. Likes moist soil in sun. May not come true from seed, but give it a try.

3 & T2 & Δ

Filipendula ulmaria

(P) to 6'. Meadow Sweet. Europe and Asia. A pretty, spreading plant of wet meadows and ditches, bearing flat-clustered corymbs of sweetly fragrant, creamy-white flowers in mid-summer. The dark green, coarsely toothed, irregularly pinnate foliage is distinctively crinkled, resembling the leaves of an elm tree. Moist to wet soil. Sun/partial shade.

3 & T2 & Δ

2006/2007 Seminum

Foeniculum vulgare 'Purpureum' - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 4'. This Sweet Fennel has gorgeous, bronzy, feathery foliage. Fine, straw yellow umbels contrast beautifully with the anise-scented foliage. A great foil in the flower garden. Sun. 4 & T2

Gymnaster savatieri - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Eastern Asia. A choice and uncommon perennial with powdery blue, aster-like flowers with small yellow centres. Lively, angular foliage that always looks perfect. Covered in an exuberance of bloom from September onwards. Simply a "must" for the fall garden. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Gypsophila oldhamiana - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. A Baby's Breath from the Far East. Spreading panicles carry clouds of tiny, pale pink flowers. Attractive, narrow, grey-green, basal foliage. Cut back after flowering to keep neat and encourage secondary bloom. Sun. 4 & T2

Helenium autumnale - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. Sneezeweed. Eastern North America. A plant of swamps and wet meadows. The branching sprays of warm, golden yellow daisies have prominent yellow centres and distinctive reflexed, notched petals. The lance-shaped leaves are decurrent, extending down the stiff, branched stems, giving them a noticeable 'winged' appearance. The dried leaves were once used as snuff, hence the name. Blooms late August through September. Prefers moist or wet soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Hesperis matronalis - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 3'. Dame's Rocket. Eurasia. Purple, notched, four-petalled flowers in racemes, bloom in May, then sporadically through the summer. Lightly scented at night. Naturalized along roadsides. We love this "old-fashioned faithful." Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Heuchera richardsonii - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Prairie Alumroot. Grows in dry woods, cliffs and prairies from British Columbia to Indiana. Elongated clusters of 10 to 20 small, five-lobed, fringed, greenish flowers along slender, wand-like stems. Dense clumps of deeply scalloped, hairy, bright apple green, basal leaves. A tough, garden-worthy plant. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Heuchera villosa var. macrorhiza

(P) to 2'. Giant Maple-leaved Alumroot. Appalachia. Lush clumps of large, fuzzy, sharply pointed, palmately lobed, apple-green leaves are topped with airy sprays of small, creamy white flowers. Blooms late summer and well into fall. A most welcome sight at the end of the season. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Inula helenium - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. Elecampane. Central Asia. Rosettes of toothed, basal leaves, and heart-shaped stem leaves, downy on the underside. The large, bright yellow flowers with narrow ray petals are reminiscent of sunflowers and bloom from June to September. The roots used to be candied or made into lozenges for sore throats and whooping cough. A lovely back of the border plant. Sun. 4 & T2

Inula magnifica

(P) to 6'. A good tough plant that is native to the Caucasus. Vivid, deep yellow, spidery daisies with a golden centre add a bold presence in the border. Broad, rough foliage clasps the stem. Magnifique. Sun. 4 & T2

Inula racemosa

(P) to 9'. Western Himalaya. "A huge coarse plant for the wildest of spots." (GST**). The broad, rough, toothed basal leaves are up to 4 feet in length, but decrease in size up the sturdy, arching stems. These are topped in mid-summer by masses of golden yellow, long-stemmed, narrow-rayed, daisies. Moist, rich soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Iris pseudacorus - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 3'. Yellow Flag. A British native with sunny yellow flowers with big falls that are flecked brown. Attractive and architectural, medium green, strap-like foliage forms large clumps that are easily divided and shared. May and June bloom. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Isatis praecox - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Early Woad. We obtained original seed from Glasnevin Botanic Garden, Dublin. We have grown this plant for many years and do not see any significant difference between I. praecox and I. tinctoria. We speculate that it blooms earlier than I. tinctoria. I. praecox is a lovely early summer perennial offering sprays of yellow, four-petalled blooms atop deep green, basal foliage. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T1

Isatis tinctoria

(B/P) to 4'. Woad. A lovely summer perennial offering sprays of yellow blooms atop deep green basal foliage. Attractive, blackish-bronze, papery, dangling, persistent fruits follow. To terrorize their enemies in battle, ancient Britons used this plant to dye their faces a frightful blue. Late spring/early summer. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T1

Knautia macedonica - (Dipsacaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Stunning in our Red Bed. Flat-topped pincushion-like flowers of deep, dark red are made up of small bracts and borne on slender stems with diffusely branched foliage. Long bloomer. Sun. 4 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Lathyrus davidii - (Papilionaceae)

(P) to 4'. Asiatic Sweet Pea. Soft yellow flowers fading to brown-orange. We have ours climbing up through Rosa rugosa 'Agnes', creating a great colour combination. Sun. 2B & 3 & T2

Lathyrus niger

(P) to 3'. Black Pea. Racemes of purple-lilac, lipped flowers. Compound foliage, slightly yellow-green in colour with small, rounded leaflets. A delicately textured plant which nestles in amongst many other plants in our Garden. Sun. 2B & 3 & T2

Leonurus sibiricus - (Lamiaceae)

(B) to 6'. Chinese Motherwort. Native to NE China and Korea. A huge imposing presence, each of the branching stems is heavy with small, pale pink, tubular blooms in dense, axillary whorls. Pinnately divided, dark green leaves are deeply veined. An ingredient in traditional Chinese medicine. Summer bloom. Small black nutlets follow. Bizarre and beautiful. Sun. 4 & T2

Leucanthemella serotina - (Asteraceae)

(P). A fancy name for a lovely white daisy, reaching a height of six feet. A slow spreader, nice for the back of the border or a wild garden. August through September. Sun. 3 & T1

Levisticum officinale - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 8'. Lovage. Europe. Tall and architectural. New tender growth is flavourful and reminiscent of both fennel and celery. A handful of crushed leaves rubbed onto meats before roasting improves the flavour. The leaf stalks can be candied like Angelica. Umbels of small, yellow clusters of flowers bloom in June and July. Seed may be sown in situ or started indoors. Prefers moist, fertile soil in full sun to partial shade. 3 & T1

Liatris pycnostachya - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Button Snakeroot. Native to prairies and open spaces in the Midwest. Tall, erect, unbranched stalks densely covered in narrow leaves, bear an abundance of closely set, lavender-pink flowerheads. Blooms July to October. Sun. 3 & T2

Ligularia dentata - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Orange, branched, daisy-type flowers. Dark reddish or plain green foliage with toothed leaf margins, some more deeply toothed than others. Likes moisture. Sun. 4 & T2

Ligularia stenocephala

(P) to 4'. Native to Japan and northern China. With these variable plants, expect rounded or triangular jagged leaves, light or dark foliage and stems, and spikes of yellow florets. You can't go wrong. Summer. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Ligularia x yoshizoeana 'Palmatiloba'

(P). Foliage to 3.5', flowers to 6'. Our plant was donated by Dr. Richard Lighty, past Director of the Mt. Cuba Centre for the Study of the Piedmont Flora. Inky black, jagged foliage emerges in spring. Many clear yellow, daisy flowers in flat-topped corymbs shine above deeply lobed and toothed leaves. Early August bloom. Moist soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Ligusticum lucidum - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Alpine Lovage. Mountains of southern Europe. Fantastic mounds of light, airy, finely dissected, green foliage are topped by large, dense, white umbels resembling Queen Anne's Lace on steroids. This species is monocarpic, so leave a few seedheads on the plant so it can self-sow. A real show stopper on the Order Beds. Non-stop bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Ligusticum scoticum

(P) to 2'. Scots Lovage. Rich green, deeply lobed leaves and three-inch, greenish-white umbels are reason enough to grow this hardy perennial. Long-lasting seedheads add continued interest in the border. Leafy stems are celery-scented and can be added to green salads. Blooms midsummer. Sun. 3 & T1

Lunaria rediviva - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 3'. Perennial Honesty. Europe. Sweetly scented, four-petalled, pale lilac flowers. Elliptical, slightly tapering seedpods mature to silvery, translucent cases used in dried floral arrangements. Tough and durable with large, handsome, pale green, cordate leaves. Can self-sow. Partial shade. 3 & T1

Lychnis chalconica - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 4'. Maltese Cross. Introduced into European gardens from eastern Russia in 1593. Brilliant vermilion flowers with bi-lobed petals cluster at the top of erect stems. Blooms June and July. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Lychnis chalconica 'Alba'

(P) to 4'. A wonderful white form to add to any flower border. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Lychnis cognata

(P) to 12". A native to China and Korea. Luscious melon-coloured, large, single flowers with frilled petals bloom in July and August. Sturdy stems are covered in bristly hairs. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Lychnis x haageana

(P) to 18". Vivid, showy, orange-red flowers with notched petals bloom on erect, hairy stems. Bronze-tinged, lanceolate leaves display the flowers to their best advantage. Sun. 4 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Mentha longifolia **Buddleia Mint Group**

(Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Buddleja Mint. Eurasia. Narrow, soft grey leaves and long, lilac-purple flower spikes. This lovely herbaceous plant resembles a miniature butterfly bush. An essential part of our Flower Garden beds for both colour and texture. Long blooming. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Myrrhis odorata - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Sweet Cicely. Europe. Grown for its anise-scented, fern-like foliage. Flowers bloom midsummer and are small, white, flat, compound umbels. Well-suited to naturalizing in woodlands and flower borders where it is an admirable foil for withering bulb foliage. Important for any herb garden for both culinary and medicinal uses. Chew the leaves and young stems for their anise flavour or chop and add the leaf stalks to acid fruits to reduce the amount of sugar required in cooking. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Papaver atlanticum - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 2'. Moroccan Poppy. Soft orange, two-inch, single, tissue paper blooms with yellow anthers are followed by club-shaped pods. Pale green, silken, jagged, basal leaves. Self-sows beautifully. Sun. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

Papaver orientale var. bracteatum

(P) to 3'. This variety of Oriental Poppy from the Caucasus and Iran has stunning, large, dark crimson-red blooms with dark maroon blotches at the base of each petal. The sturdy clumps of hairy, jagged-toothed leaves will disappear as the plants become dormant during the heat of late summer. Blooms in early summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

x Pardancanda norrissii - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 3'. Candy lily. A lovely result of a bigeneric cross between Pardanthus and Belamcanda. These hybrids produce a veritable rainbow of exotic, six-petalled, colourful blooms in yellows, purples, oranges and reds, some even shading to blue, violet and white. Many have varying degrees of contrasting spots or mottling, further enhancing their uniqueness. Sturdy, iris-like foliage. Dramatic clusters of blackberry-like fruits follow. Mid to late summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 1 & 3 & T2

Penstemon barbatus - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 3'. Striking scarlet flowers like small foxgloves drip from tall stems, contrasting with the glaucous, ovate to linear foliage. June to October. Sun. 3 & 6 & T1

Penstemon digitalis 'Husker Red'

(P) to 3'. A pretty Penstemon with basal bronze foliage and spikes of white, rosy tinged blooms. Flowers in midsummer. Comes true from seed. Sun. 3 & 6 & T1

Penstemon serrulatus

(P) to 2'. Coast Penstemon. British Columbia to Oregon. A small, shrubby plant with upright, lightly branching stems producing loose spikes of small, deep blue to violet flowers in staggered whorls. Sharply serrated leaves are a glossy, deep green with a reddish tinge to the underside. Adaptable to garden cultivation and easy to grow in a moist, well-drained spot. Blooms early summer onwards. Sun. 3 & 6 & T1

Persicaria polymorpha - (Polygonaceae)

(P) to 6'. China. Very broad, deep green leaves with thick stems. Big, fluffy panicles of small, cream-coloured flowers in midsummer, fading to pale pink as they age. One of the longest blooming perennials that we know. Sun. 3 & 6

Phlomis tuberosa 'Amazone' - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Central and southern Europe. Numerous stems with many dense whorls of rosy purple blooms, each with a long upper lip. Whorls can have from 14 to 40 flowers each. Attractive clumps of large, arrow-shaped, slightly hairy, textured leaves. Late spring to early summer. Robust and floriferous. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1 & Δ

Physalis alkekengi - (Solanaceae)

(P) to 2'. Chinese Lantern. Southeast Europe to Asia. An ancient plant, used in folk medicine, now grown for decoration. Upright, bushy plants produce in summer, small, creamy white flowers from the leaf axils, followed in autumn by the ripe, orange berries enclosed in papery, inflated scarlet "lanterns." The "lanterns" are poisonous, the berries edible. Spreads by underground rhizomes. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Phytolacca americana - (Phytolaccaceae)

(P) to 12'. Pokeweed. An American native with five-petalled, white flowers with numerous stamens. Leaves are oblong and very long. Hanging clusters of black-purple, ornamental fruit follow. We love it only in our Flower Garden. BEWARE, all parts of this plant are POISONOUS! Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Pimpinella saxifraga - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Burnet Saxifrage. Europe. Fragile, white, arching umbels with a basal rosette of dark green, serrated leaves. A wonderful airy "filler." Summer blooming. Self-sows. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Plantago major 'Rubrifolia' - (Plantaginaceae)

(A) to 8". Greater Plantain. An exceptionally large-leaved Plantago with ribbed leaves the colour of cherry wood forming a basal rosette. Cream flowers densely clustered on spikes. Anthers are pale purple and match the colour of the leaves. Perfect in a red border. Self-sows. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Shell Pink'

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 6'. A beautiful shell pink colour of the Balloon Flower, which if kept deadheaded will bloom from midsummer onwards and into the autumn. Sun. 4 & T2

Polemonium reptans - (Polemoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Greek Valerian. Eastern United States. Clear blue clusters of flowers with yellow throats and noticeable yellow anthers. Bronzed, shiny foliage. Blooms early to mid-spring. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Potentilla glandulosa - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 2'. Sticky Cinquefoil. British Columbia to California. Loose terminal clusters of small, five-petaled, pale yellow flowers in open, leafy cymes are held upright on reddish, glandular stems. Bushy basal clumps of pinnate foliage with five to nine sharply toothed leaflets. Midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Potentilla rupestris

(P) to 18". Northern Europe. A welcome start to summer with "one of the best early flowers." (GST**). Branched heads of pure white, one-inch flowers with buttercup yellow centres over dense tufts of bright green, pinnate, basal foliage. Lovely along the edge of the flower border. June and July. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Rudbeckia laciniata - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. North America. Very striking and very tall. Deep yellow, ray florets surround a green-brown cone. Leaves are pinnatisect all along the stem. Butterflies love it. A long bloomer starting in late summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Rudbeckia triloba

(P) to 5'. Brown-eyed Susan. Central eastern United States. Actually, the "eyes" are black to purple button discs which accent the yellow-orange ray petals. Good colour for the garden throughout the summer. Excellent cut flower and a mainstay in our bouquets. Sun. 4 & T2

Rumex sanguineus var. sanguineus

(Polygonaceae)

(P) to 12". Bloody Dock. Europe. A fantastic foliage plant with pointed, oblong, medium green leaves, veined blood red to maroon. Reddish-brown flowers froth in panicles. If you want a striking

foliage plant at the front of the border, this is your plant. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Salvia amplexicaulis - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Balkans. A new plant to horticulture, discovered on the Alpine Garden Society Expedition to northern Greece in 1999. Branching stems with many spikes of tiny, violet-blue flowers in tightly packed whorls. Roughly textured foliage clasps the stems in a bushy clump. Requires excellent drainage and full sun. 4 & T2

Salvia lyrata

(P) to 20". Cancerweed. A native of eastern North America. Leafless flower stems display hooded, purple flowers in whorls in early summer. The calyces remain ornamental after the flowers have faded. An attractive yet tough plant. Sun. 4 & T2

Salvia verticillata 'Alba'

(P) to 2.5'. An interesting plant whether in or out of flower. Whorls of white, hooded flowers on long spikes adorn the textural, pubescent foliage. After flowering, the whorls of bracts keep the excitement going. Also excellent for cutting and drying. Self-sows when happy. Full sun. 4 & T2

Sanguisorba hakusanensis - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4'. Korean Burnet. The pinnate, serrated leaves of this plant make a handsome clump in the border. The long, dark pink, airy bottlebrushes are held high above the foliage and wave in the breeze. Very floriferous and tough. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Sanguisorba menziesii

(P) to 3.5'. Alaskan Burnet. Alaska. Attractive clumps of dark green, roughly serrated, pinnate leaves. This treasure produces a gorgeous show of large, deep maroon, bottlebrush-like flowers in many dense terminal spikes from June into August. The seedheads retain their rich colour for much longer. Easy to grow in moist, rich soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Sanguisorba obtusa

(P) to 4'. Japanese Burnet. An elegant plant with pinnate, grey foliage topped with rose-pink, bottlebrush flowers. One of our favourites.

Midsummer. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Sanguisorba obtusa var. albiflora

(P) to 4'. An elegant plant with pinnate, grey foliage topped with white, bottlebrush flowers.

Midsummer. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Sanguisorba officinalis

(P) to 6'. Great Burnet. A tall, airy herb with a mass of ¾ inch maroon drumsticks. Basal leaves have dark green, glossy leaflets. Quite a sight growing through our purple fennel. We love it in the herb garden and in the flower garden. Easy to grow in moist, rich soil. Blooms June to October. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

2006/2007 Seminum

Scabiosa graminifolia - (Dipsacaceae)

(P) to 10". South Europe. Silky, greyish, linear foliage with lavender-pink, pincushion flowers in early summer. Very desirable. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Scrophularia nodosa - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 3'. Common Figwort. Europe. Dainty brown flowers are surrounded by green sepals on racemes in branched terminal clusters. Leaves are entire, ovate, and acute. A good plant for sun/partial shade. Self-sows. 3 & T1

Scutellaria altissima - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Soaring Skullcap. Southeast Europe, Caucasus. Bushy perennial with light green, serrated, slightly downy, oval leaves. Numerous, one-sided racemes of many, pale blue, tubular, lipped flowers. A new and welcome addition to our Gravel Garden. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Senna marilandica - (Papilionaceae)

(P) to 3'. Wild Senna. Midwest and southeast United States. A plant for the dry garden. Yellow, five-petaled flowers with black stamens grow in clusters from the axils of the upper leaves. Rough, textural, pinnate foliage. Ornamental bean pods. Sun. 1 & 3 & T3

Silphium connatum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 8'. Hairy Cup-Plant. Often listed as a variety of S. perfoliatum. This plant is found wild from the mountains of West Virginia to North Carolina. It has rough, hairy stems and leaves, with branched, open sprays of cheerful, golden yellow, sunflower-like blooms with green centres. It differs from S. perfoliatum by having larger ray florets and blooming a few weeks earlier. Sun. 3 & T2

Silphium perfoliatum

(P) to 8'. Cup-Plant. Eastern North America. Named for opposite pairs of leaves fused around the square stem to form a "cup." Tall, sturdy stems have branched, open sprays of many cheerful, bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. Large, coarsely toothed, heart-shaped leaves. Great architectural plant for the back of the border. Blooms midsummer to fall. Sun. 3 & T2

Silphium terebinthinaceum

(P) to 6'. The Prairie Dock. Tall stems of yellow daisies. The giant leaves can reach three feet in length. Rough, flat, dark green and extremely handsome leaves. Fabulous foliage plant. Sun. 3 & T2

Sinocalia tangutica (syn. Ligularia tangutica)

(Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. China. Leave your gardening friends guessing with this unusual and striking plant. Terminal compound clusters of small, lemon yellow daisies contrast beautifully with the bright green,

sharply pinnate, incised foliage. Definitely a talking point. Blooms well into September. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Sium sisarum - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Skirret, Ratbait. Europe to east Asia. Aromatic, shiny leaves with three to eleven leaflets that are lanceolate and toothed. Umbels of small, white flowers with involucre bracts. Long-blooming. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & 6

Tanacetum vulgare var. **crispum** - (Asteraceae)

(P). Curled Tansy. A native of Europe that has naturalized in North America. This curled version of the common Tansy always draws attention. Deep green, strongly scented, erect, ferny foliage with curled margins, gives rise to rayless, button-like, Buttercup yellow flowers. Tansy is highly regarded as a medicinal herb, also can be used as an insecticide and for flavouring and garnishing. Sun. 4 & T2

Telekia speciosa - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. A bold striking plant, related to Inula found in forest clearings and stream-side thickets throughout central Europe. Erect, branching stems produce many loose racemes of large, golden yellow daisies with long, thin, frilled, outer ray petals. The aromatic basal leaves are large, coarsely toothed, and hairy underneath. Mid to late summer. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. Would love a spot in open woods by water. 4 & T2

Teucrium hircanicum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Germander, Wood Sage. This native of Persia has orchid-purple, hooded flowers with bell-shaped bracts that bloom on stiff spikes throughout summer. Aromatic, bright green leaves are ovate, notched, and puckered. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Thalictrum flavum subsp. **glaucum**

(syn. **T. speciosissimum**) - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 5'. A delightful, yellow, meadow rue from the Mediterranean region. Fluffy panicles of numerous lemon-yellow flowers in midsummer. The blue-green, divided foliage is very handsome. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T1 & Δ

Thalictrum flexuosum

(P) to 5'. A Thalictrum with a neat twist. Shiny, angular, dark blue-green leaves have a geometric look to them. The soft, fluffy, creamy yellow racemes of flowers are quite unique. Summer bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Thalictrum rochebruneanum

(P) to 6'. An incredible architectural beauty from Japan. Loose panicles of deep lavender-violet blossoms with yellow stamens. In bloom throughout the summer months. Enjoys full sun or partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

2006/2007 Seminum

Thalictrum sp. - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 8'. Airy loose panicles of frothy, creamy coloured flowers with thread-like filaments bloom in midsummer. Delicate foliage is olive green with small ternate leaflets. A fabulous item for the back of the border. Sun. 3 & T1 & Δ

Verbascum chaixii - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 4'. Nettle-leaved Mullein. Europe and Russia. Numerous yellow flowers with violet stamens bloom in panicles. Grey-green, felted, and corrugated leaves form basal rosettes. Midsummer. Sun. 4 & T1

Verbascum chaixii 'Album'

(P) to 4'. A terrific white form of the above. Add it to the white border. Sun. 4 & T1

Veronica gentianoides 'Alba' - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 2'. Caucasus. Tufted basal rosettes of glossy, green foliage. Many spikes of translucent, white flowers edged with a hint of blue and extruding stamens. Looks wonderful *en masse*. Sun. 3 & T1

Veronica grandis

(P) to 3'. A choice plant from Japan. Many slowly lengthening spires, up to 12 inches long of deep royal blue. Flower spikes emerge from bushy, mid-green clumps of small, pointed saw-toothed leaves. Blooms July to late September. Sun. 3 & T1

Veronica spicata 'Corymbosa'

(P) to 8". Numerous, dense spikes of deep blue and dark green foliage. A long bloomer. Sun. 3 & T1

Veronicastrum virginicum 'Album'

(Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 6'. Bowman's Root. Northeast America. A beautiful plant adorned with eight-inch long spikes of tiny, white, tubular flowers. At the base of each central spike exists a second whorl of smaller flower spikes. This plant makes an exotic and very architectural statement in the garden. Midsummer. Sun. 4 & T2

Yucca filamentosa - (Agavaceae)

(P) to 4'. Adam's Needle. A native of southeastern North America. Architectural, strap-like, blue-green foliage with long hairs along the margin. Fragrant, long-lasting, creamy tulip-shaped flowers that hang in panicles. One of Miss Jekyll's favourites, ours too. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Woodland

Actaea alba (syn. **A. pachypoda**) - (Ranunculaceae)
(P) to 2'. Doll's Eyes. This American native has a long season of interest from flower to fruit. Racemes of fat, white, bottlebrush flowers bloom early and are followed by china-white berries with black eyes. Sturdy, red-flushed stems and the attractive toothed leaves add interest, too. A "must" for the woodland. Berries are poisonous. Partial shade. 3 & 7 for 3 months, then T2

Actaea japonica (syn. **Cimicifuga japonica**)
(P) to 3'. Bugbane, Rattletop, Snakeroot. Numerous creamy, tufted, sessile flowers bloom on spikes from August through October. Shiny lobed and toothed leaves are very attractive in the woodland. Self-sows nicely. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

Actaea racemosa (syn. **Cimicifuga racemosa**)
(P) to 6'. Early Snakeroot, Black Cohosh. An eastern North American native with branched wands of white, bottlebrush flowers. Blooms prolifically in June. Light green, divided foliage remains at two feet tall. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

Actaea rubra
(P) to 2'. Red Baneberry. Similar to Actaea alba except the berries are glistening scarlet in colour. 3 & 7 for 3 months, then T2

Actaea simplex 'Brunette' (syn. **Cimicifuga ramosa 'Brunette'**)
(P) to 6'. One of the darkest leaved Cimicifugas. Stems are a rich purplish brown with pure white, upright flower spikes in September. Not all seedlings will be as dark as 'Brunette', but definitely worth a try. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

Anemone virginiana - (Ranunculaceae)
(P) to 2.5'. Central and eastern United States. This plant has long petioled, toothed, basal leaves. The flowers are greenish white and not long lasting. However, the fuzzy white seedheads provide an interesting addition to the garden throughout the summer. Not fussy. Partial shade. 3 & 6 & T2

Anemonopsis macrophylla - (Ranunculaceae)
(P) to 2.5'. A Japanese aristocrat. Handsome, glossy, dissected foliage. Late-season, nodding, waxy, pink-purple, anemone-like flowers. Wonderful in a woodland setting. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Aruncus aethusifolius - (Rosaceae)
(P) to 12". A miniature Goat's Beard from Korea. Bright green, finely dissected foliage forms a thick, lacy carpet. Small, dense, branched spikes of creamy flowers appear in summer. Foliage turns a beautiful burgundy in fall. Partial shade. 4 & T1

Aruncus dioicus
(P) to 5'. Goat's Beard. Europe and Russia. The tall stature and presence of this Aruncus with its large, creamy white, feathery plumes makes it a show stopper for the back of the border. Prefers moist soil and partial shade. Early summer bloomer. 4 & T1

Astilbe biternata - (Saxifragaceae)
(P) to 4.5'. False Goat's Beard. North America. The only native Astilbe and unaccountably rarely seen. Tall, imposing stems with profuse, creamy white flower panicles light up the woodland in early summer. Dark green foliage is lush and resembles Cimicifuga. Partial shade. 4 & T1

Astilbe chinensis var. davidii
(P) to 6'. China and Japan. A tall and spectacular Astilbe. Late to bloom, but when the erect, branched tapering panicles of rosy-purple blooms appear in late summer it is well worth the wait. The foliage is attractive too with dense, sturdy clumps of serrated leaflets that emerge a gorgeous coppery-bronze in the spring before turning a lustrous, dusty dark green. August. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Astilboides tabularis (syn. **Rodgersia tabularis**)
(Saxifragaceae)
(P) to 4'. William Robinson described it best, "A bold growing and handsome species with huge peltate leaves and plumes of creamy white flowers." Leaves reach a height of 2-2.5'. A superb plant to use as a focal point in the garden. Definitely stimulates conversation. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Astrantia major - (Apiaceae)
(P) to 2.5'. Great Masterwort. Central and eastern Europe. No garden should be without this effortless and beautiful plant. Several greenish-white, often blushed pink flowerheads each arranged in a dome with a "collar" of bracts. Dense clumps of divided basal foliage. Content in the flower garden or in the woodland. Summer blooming. Great in flower arrangements, too. Sun/partial shade. PC- 4 weeks. 4 & T2

Begonia grandis subsp. evansiana - (Begoniaceae)
(P) to 2'. Hardy Begonia. China and Japan. Pendant panicles of rosy pink blooms are held over attractive, coppery green foliage in late summer. The flower stems are tinged pinkish red and the slightly "lop-sided" leaves have a noticeable red venation. Moist, leafy soil. Partial shade. 4 & T3

2006/2007 Seminum

Boehmeria spicata - (Urticaceae)

(P) to 4'. False Nettle. Discovered in Korea by Dan Hinkley of Heronswood Nursery. We love it in our Woodland, arching out of Pachysandra terminalis. Bold, nettle-like, jagged-edged leaves have pinkish red, thread-like, elongated flower clusters emerging from the leaf axils. A real curiosity. Summer blooming. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Campanula takesimana - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. Korea. This Campanula is well suited to a woodland environment, flowering in partial shade July through September. The elongated bells of soft white have a pink hue due to the dense maroon spots inside. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Caulophyllum thalictroides - (Berberidaceae)

(P) to 2'. Blue Cohosh. North America. Pale blue-green, dissected foliage. Small, greenish-brown flowers with yellow anthers followed by brilliant metallic blue berries in late summer. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Darmera peltata - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4'. Umbrella Plant. Northern California and Oregon. Broad clusters of pale pink flowers appear in spring before the foliage fully emerges. Astonishing clumps of large, rounded, scalloped leaves on thick, hairy stems. A grand effect for a pond or bog garden, combines well with other moisture lovers such as Primulas and Ligularias. Blooms April to July. Moist to damp soil. Shade/partial shade. 4 & 7

Eupatorium rugosum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. White Snakeroot. Small tufts of creamy white flowers cluster in dense panicles on erect stems. Dark green leaves are triangular-ovate and coarsely toothed. A sturdy perennial that blooms from late summer to frost in moist soil and partial shade. Also, tolerates dry shade remarkably well. Self-sows. 4 & T2

Gentiana asclepiadea - (Gentianaceae)

(P) to 12". Willow Gentian. A native of Europe and Asia Minor. Arching sprays of sapphire blue trumpets bloom in late summer. Leaves are ovate to lanceolate with prominent veining at the base. Wonderful cascading over a rock. Partial shade. 3 & 6

Gentiana asclepiadea var. alba

(P) to 12". A pristine white form of the gorgeous Willow Gentian. Partial shade. 3 & 6

Geranium phaeum - (Geraniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Mourning Widow. Europe. Essential "mood" plant for the colour-themed garden. Distinctive, dark purple to almost black flowers with a delicate, pale white centre ring. The nodding, reflexed blooms appear from late spring to summer

over soft green, deeply toothed, seven to nine-lobed leaves often marked with maroon or reddish spots. Forms a large sturdy clump with a woody rhizome. Self-sows nicely when happy. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Gillenia stipulata - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4'. American Ipecac. A southeastern United States native, producing loose sprays of starry white flowers atop wiry, red stems in midsummer. Finely serrated, large, trifoliate leaves have distinctive prominent stipules. Will tolerate a drier site than G. trifoliata. A good fall leaf colour of rich red and bronze with persistent red calyces. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Glaucidium palmatum - (Glaucidiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Japan. Large-lobed, jagged leaves of fresh green are the background for the poppy-like flowers of delicate lavender. A sight to behold in the middle of May. Cool seed pods follow. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Helleborus foetidus 'Wester Flisk'

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. A choice selection of Helleborus foetidus that comes true from seed. The lustrous greyish-green, dissected foliage is narrower than the species, while the flower stalks and stems are tinged a rich wine red. A handsome and striking plant that flourishes at the entrance to our Gravel Garden. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 72° for 6 weeks, followed by 25-39° for 6-8 weeks.

Lathyrus vernus - (Papilionaceae)

(P) to 12". Spring Pea. Europe. Pink and white, pea-like flowers bloom in profusion on this low-growing perennial pea. Foliage is pinnate, providing an almost ferny effect. Simply lovely. Partial shade. 2B & 3 & T2

Lunaria annua 'Variegata' - (Brassicaceae)

(B) to 2.5'. Europe. An unusual variety of the honesty or money plant with creamy white, irregularly marked and margined leaves with four-petalled, white flowers. Silver, papery seed cases are great in dried arrangements. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Mimulus ringens - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 3'. Allegheny Monkey Flower. Wet places and streamsides throughout eastern United States. Small, pale violet blooms borne in the leaf axils on tall, upright, square stems throughout the summer. Long, pointed, elliptical leaves arranged in pairs along the stems. Damp soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Patrinia gibbosa - (Valerianaceae)

(P) to 18". A Japanese native plant that we love in our Woodland. Bright yellow flowers held in a rounded cyme and bloom in late spring. Four-inch wide, coarsely toothed, ovate, and deeply veined green leaves remain attractive throughout the summer. Handsome buff-coloured fruit follows. Self-sows. Partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Peltoboykinia tellimoides - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 3'. A graceful Japanese native plant offers terminal cymes of pale yellow-green, five-petalled flowers. A more airy and delicate plant than P. watanabei with finely toothed narrower leaves. A great woodland plant and "The best species for foliage, particularly planted near water." (Jelitto). Summer bloomer. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Peltoboykinia watanabei

(P) to 2'. This Japanese native plant offers dainty ivory flowers in terminal cymes. Maple-like leaves emerge red in spring and turn butter yellow in fall. A great woodland plant. Summer bloomer. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Podophyllum peltatum - (Berberidaceae)

(P) to 18". May Apple. A woodland native that emerges with bronzy leaves. Later they become shiny green and umbrella-like. They hover over fragrant cup-shaped, creamy white blooms with many distinct, soft yellow stamens. Fruit develops to the size of a lemon. Spreads rhizomatously. Flowers April to June. Moist soil. Partial shade/shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Polygonatum biflorum - (Convallariaceae)

(P) to 3'. Small Solomon's Seal. Eastern North America. An exquisite native woodlander. Arching, leafy stems with alternate veined leaves produce dainty, white-tipped, green bells that hang in pairs. Blooms in early summer, followed in the fall by pendulous dark blue fruits. Moist, leafy soil. Shade/partial shade. 3 & 6

Polygonatum giganteum

(P) to 7'. Giant Solomon's Seal. Statuesque and unmistakable. This spectacular giant is similar to Polygonatum biflorum in everything but size. Bell-shaped, greenish-white, tubular flowers hang from the tall arching stems in early summer with the dark blue berries following in fall. Moist soil. Shade/partial shade. 3 & 6

Primula veris - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 12". Cowslip. Terminal, nodding, one-sided clusters sport deep yellow, sweetly scented flowers with orange spotted throats that are housed in baggy, pale green calyces. Basal rosettes are softly hairy. Spring blooming. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Primula veris subsp. macrocalyx

(P) to 12". Southern Russia through Central Asia. Very similar in flower to the common Cowslip, but a more robust plant with larger, baggier calyces. Thriving happily in our woodland. Late spring blooming. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Rodgersia pinnata 'Elegans' - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4'. A native of China. Pinnate leaves of a rusty bronze-green are attractive in the garden throughout the growing season and into the fall. This special cultivar offers branched, arching panicles of creamy white flowers in summer. Partial shade, moist soil. 5 & T2

Rodgersia pinnata 'Superba'

(P) to 4'. A native of China. The pinnate leaves have a bronze tint as they unfurl, becoming dark green and leathery. Dense panicles of nodding, rose-pink clouds of small flowers. Super, like its name. Midsummer. Moist soil. Partial shade. 5 & T2

Rodgersia podophylla

(P) to 4.5'. A Japanese native with elegant palmate leaves that mature to a beautiful copper tone in the fall. Creamy blossoms on loose panicles in summer. Great in shade or try in a cool, sunny place by the water's edge. 5 & T2

Smilacina racemosa - (Convallariaceae)

(P) to 3'. Solomon's Zig-Zag, False Spikenard, Treacleberry. A North American native that is most welcome in the woodland. Arching, bright green stems and six-inch long, elliptic to lanceolate leaves with prominent parallel veining. Fluffy, linen-white flowers bloom on panicles in late spring. Red to purple berries follow. Moist soil. Partial shade to shade. 3 & T2

Symphandra hofmannii - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. A Bosnian native. Marvellous creamy white, pendulous bells in terminal racemes contrast with the serrated basal leaves. Showy seedpods, too. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Thalictrum minus - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Europe. This choice Meadow Rue has foliage very similar to maidenhair fern with sprays of light yellow flowers. Dainty yet tough. Tolerates partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Trautvetteria carolinensis - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 18". False Bugbane. North America. Delicate corymbs of white flowers with tassels of stamens arise out of beautiful, palmately divided, basal leaves. This native makes itself quite comfortable in our Woodland. Blooms in July. Partial shade. 3 & T1

2006/2007 Seminum

Tricyrtis latifolia - (Convallariaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Japanese native. Cymes of yellow flowers speckled with purple-brown dots. Glossy green obovate leaves with parallel veins on arching hairy stems. The earliest of the toad lilies blooming July through September. Buff-coloured seedpods are ornamental too. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & 6

Zizia aurea - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Golden Alexanders. Eastern Canada to southern United States. Divided green foliage, with compound umbels of many tiny yellow flowers. Blooming July to August in our Woodland. The evening sun shining through the bronze seedheads is heavenly. Self-sows freely. Moisture and partial shade. Best sown in situ or 3 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Alpines and Rock Garden

Aethionema grandiflorum - (Brassicaceae)
(P) to 12". A useful rock garden plant with typically cruciferous flowers, pink, with full, round petals in racemes. Grey-green, narrow, oblong leaves. Prefers a sunny spot in well-drained soil. Tough and easy.
3 & T1

Aethionema pulchellum
(P) to 10". Asia Minor to Iran. Low, mounded rosettes of grey-green leaves are almost obscured by the showy clouds of icy pink flowers in crowded racemes that open in early summer. A smaller, more compact and floriferous version of A. grandiflorum. A fine addition to the rock garden. Well-drained soil.
Sun. 3 & T1

Alyssum armenum - (Brassicaceae)
(P) to 8". Four-petalled, straw-coloured flowers blanket this Alyssum in early summer. Attractive seedheads resembling small tennis racquets appear during midsummer. A rock garden candidate.
Sun. 4 & T2

Alyssum markgraffii
(P) to 18". Low grey foliage. Explodes in May with four-petalled, soft yellow flowers. Loves the rock garden. Sun. 4 & T2

Alyssum pyrenaicum
(P) to 5". Eastern Pyrenees. Dense, clustered racemes of white, ¼ inch, four-petalled flowers. Small, woody shrublet with tufts of silvery green tapered leaves, soft and almost downy to the touch. Lightly fragrant blooms appear late spring to early summer. Sun. 3 & T2

Alyssum spinosum (syn. Ptilotrichum spinosum)
(P) to 9". South France and southeast Spain. A dense, spiny, much-branched bushlet. Wiry stems have small, grey, ovate and acute leaves and are covered with tiny, white flowers in early summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Androsace carnea - (Primulaceae)
(P) to 1½". A variable species found in the Pyrenees at an elevation of 10,000 feet. Dark green leaves form compact cushions of basal rosettes. Umbels of one to six individual, cup-shaped flowers, invariably pink or white with yellow eyes, sit atop 2½ inch stems. Sun. 4 & T1

Antennaria neglecta var. gaspensis - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 6". Newfoundland to Quebec. Mat forming tufts of grey-green, woolly foliage. Short, erect stems with loose corymbs of white "Pussy-toes." Prefers a sunny spot in well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Anthyllis vulneraria var. coccinea - (Papilionaceae)
(P). Kidney Vetch. Basal rosettes of deep green, paddle-shaped leaves with very light margins.

Flowers are clustered, each containing a pale yellow tube with red lips. Flower stalks to eight inches tall and pale purple in colour. Blooms in May and June. Self-sows. Sun. 2B & 3 & 7

Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila (Ranunculaceae)
(P) to 12". Japan. Darling dwarf Columbine. Short-spurred, pale lilac-blue flowers, often with paler or white markings. Rather compact growth and rounded, glaucous foliage. Sun. 4 & T2

Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila f. alba
(P) to 8". Beautiful white form with waxy, white flowers and grey-green leaves. Sun. 4 & T2

Arabis caerulea - (Brassicaceae)
(P) to 6". European Alps. Nodding racemes of small, four-petalled, pale blue flowers in early summer. Foliage is a tufted clump of small, oval leaves. A rock garden gem. Sun. 3 & T1

Aster alpinus var. albus - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 10". Slightly hairy, green, basal rosettes, which produce white ray flowers and yellow disc flowers. Late spring bloomer. Loves well-drained soil and rocky locations. Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

Aster himalaicus
(P) to 10". Nepal and China. Numerous lilac ray florets with yellow-brown central discs. Leaves are dark green, narrow and elliptic. Great autumn bloomer. Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

Asteromoea mongolica - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 6". Siberia. 1½ inch flowers with double rays of pale lilac, surrounding golden yellow, centre discs on low-growing rosettes. Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

Athamanta turbith subsp. haynaldii - (Apiaceae)
(P) to 12". Croatia and Bosnia. Tight, white umbels on top of long, branching stems appear over dense clumps of bright green, feathery foliage. Loves a hot, dry spot and would make a welcome addition to any rock or gravel garden. Blooms midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T3

Campanula abietina - (Campanulaceae)
(Short-lived P) to 18". SE Europe. From the rosettes of broadly lance-shaped leaves rise many slender stems. Wide open, blue-violet bell flowers with petals spreading from the centre like the spokes of a wheel cluster around the stem. Quite showy on our Rock Ledge. Summer flowering. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula alliariifolia
(P) to 2'. Ivory Bellflower. "A clump-forming plant with attractive, heart-shaped green leaves forming a base to the erect wiry stems from which shapely cream bells nod along their entire length." (GST**). We love this plant. Sun. 4 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Campanula carpatica - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 8". Light purple cupped flowers. Most welcome as it flowers when most other Campanula blooms are over. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula carpatica f. alba

(P) to 8". A pure white form of the above. Beautiful. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula rotundifolia

(P) to 18". Harebell. Charming native wildflower throughout much of the northern hemisphere. Graceful branched stems with narrow, thread-like leaves arise from the basal rosette. Many small, bright blue, pendulous, bell-shaped flowers abound from late spring to early summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula sarmatica

(P) to 18". Native to the Caucasus. Hairy tufts of grey-green basal foliage. One-sided racemes of grey-blue bells. Sun. 4 & T2

Cyclamen hederifolium - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 6". Ivy-leaved Cyclamen. Silver-marbled foliage and orchid-pink or white, five-petalled, reflexed flowers. Delightful. Grow on a cool windowsill or outside in the woodland. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & T1, cover and keep dark

Dianthus anatolicus - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". Turkey. A mat-forming perennial creating a hummock of blue-green, grass-like foliage. Covered in early summer with fringed, pure white flowers with a ringed, purple eye-zone. Makes an ideal choice for the larger rock garden. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Dianthus lumnitzeri

(P) to 8". Czech Republic. Branching, slender stems with deeply fringed blooms that may vary in shade from pink to white. Greyish green leaves form a loose, tufted mat. Very fragrant. Blooms in June. Sun. 4 & T2

Dianthus nardiformis

(P) to 5". Bulgaria and Romania. A cushion-forming perennial. Narrow, pointed needle-like leaves form hard mounds that are covered in pale lilac-pink flowers with whitish throats in early summer. Makes an ideal choice for the rock garden. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Dianthus pinifolius

(P) to 10". Greece and Turkey. Small, tight cushions of very narrow, pine needle-like, grey-green leaves. Short stems with rose purple or lilac pink flowers in early summer. Perfect for the alpine trough. Sun. 4 & T2

Draba asprella - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Rough Whitlow Grass. Native to the mountains of southwest United States. This species forms tight rosettes of hirsute, ovate leaves with bright yellow, four-petalled flowers appearing on slender stems in early spring. Needs protection against winter wet. Best grown in the alpine house. Sun. 3 & T1

Draba athoa

(P) to 18". Greece. A very distinctive Draba. The foliage is steely purple, contrasting to bright green in the centre of the rosette. Two-inch stems hold clusters of green buds, opening to lemon yellow, four-petalled flowers. Sun. 3 & T1

Draba hispanica

(P). Spain. Mounding cushion plant with tufted, dark green, needle-like leaves. Silver-grey in colour. Yellow flowers appear on small, three-inch flower stalks in early spring. Sun. 3 & T1

Draba rigida

(P) to 4". Armenia. Cushion-forming rock garden plant with tiny green, foliage rosettes. Tiny, four-petalled, yellow flowers appear at the end of delicate, two to three-inch flower stalks. Performs well in a glass house, but also lives happily outside in our Tufa Bed. A cheerful April/May bloomer. Sun. 3 & T1

Dryas octopetala - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 8". European Alps. A continuous display of anemone-like, white blossoms garnish this dwarf, trailing shrublet. Deep green, oak-like leaves. Fluffy seedheads decorate the plant for the rest of the season. Sun. 3 & T2

Dryas x suendermannii

(P) to 8". A vigorous hybrid between D. drummondii and D. octopetala. Favours the later parent in general appearance, however yellowish in bud, somewhat nodding flowers that open creamy yellow. Fluffy seedheads follow. Comes true from seed. Sun. 3 & T2

Erigeron vagus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6". Western United States. White or pink-blushed, small daisies cover this dwarf Fleabane. Makes a useful addition to the rock garden. Sun. 4 & T2

Erinus alpinus 'Albus' - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 4". An adorable alpine. Evergreen mats are covered in spring with crisp white, notched, hooded flowers in terminal racemes. A low maintenance rock garden classic. Sun 4 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Erinus alpinus ‘Pikos de Europa’

(Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 4". Alpine Balsam. A pretty, carpeting rock garden plant for walls and crevices with small, terminal racemes of light pink, lipped flowers. Tiny, dense rosettes of oblanceolate to crenate-serrate, sticky leaves. Irresistible self-sower. Sun. 4 & T2

Erysimum hungaricum - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 12". Hungarian Wallflower. Carpathian Mountains. A rare central European native producing a gorgeous show of sweet-smelling, lemon yellow, four-petalled blooms. Summer bloomer. Self sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Erysimum wheeleri

(B) to 3'. Mountain Wallflower. Clusters of four-petalled flowers with pronounced, yellow stigmas bloom in rich shades, like orange sunsets, atop sturdy, ribbed stems and lanceolate leaves. Would look great together with Alyssum markgraffii. Very fragrant. Sun. 3 & T1

Fibigia clypeata - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 16". Europe to Iran. We grow this rock garden charmer for its attractive, furry, ornamental seedpods that persist well into winter. Lightly felted, grey-green leaves are nice, too. The yellow mustard-like flowers are spring blooming. An easy and rewarding plant. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Globularia cordifolia - (Globulariaceae)

(TP) to 5". Mountains of Europe. Metallic blue, powder-puff flowers on stiff, two-inch stems dress this well-known rock garden plant in late spring. Glossy, dark green leaves. Woody branchlets up to three inches tall form dense mats. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Gypsophila tenuifolia - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 8". Caucasus. Charming alpine baby's breath with many delicate, open sprays of small, white to pink blooms in summer. Tight mats of slender, deep green foliage. Needs a well-drained, limey soil. Ideal specimen for the rock garden. Sun. 4 & T2

Hieracium maculatum - (Asteraceae)

(P). West and central Europe. Spotted Hawkweed. Triangular, blue-green, leathery, basal leaves with purplish mottling. Flowers are yellow and daisy-like to two inches in diameter on ten-inch stalks. May through July. Sun. 4 & T2

Hieracium villosum

(P) to 12". Hairy Hawkweed. Mountains of Europe. Unusual rock garden specimen with oblong, silvery blue, woolly leaves and tall stems of bright yellow, ray flowers. Blooms June to August. Self-sows. Sun. 4 & T2

Horminum pyrenaicum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 9". Dragon-mouth. A native of the Pyrenees to the Tirol with bronzy, quilted and scalloped basal foliage resembling Ramonda. Upright spikes of hooded, blue-violet flowers with fish-like mouths with purple and white interior striping. A beauty. Blooms early summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Leontopodium ochroleucum var. **campestre** (Asteraceae)

(P) to 12". Central Asia to Tibet. The classic "Edelweiss" flowerhead has tight terminal clusters of small, white, star-shaped flowers surrounded by white, petal-like, woolly bracts. This species has a small, tufted, basal clump of linear leaves and upright flower stems with large, inch-wide, star-like, yellow centres. Grows well for us outside, on top of our tufa beds. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Linaria dalmatica - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 3'. Spurred yellow snapdragon with glaucous leaves. Very attractive. Best planted in well-drained soil. Self-sows when happy. Sun. 4 & T2

Lychnis viscaria - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". Alpine Catchfly. British native. Low, dark, spathulate foliage. Compact clusters of deeply notched, dark rose pink flowers. A "show-stopper" in June. Sun. 4 & T2

Moltkia petraea - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 16". Found in rock crevices throughout the mountainous regions of the Balkans. A small evergreen shrublet with narrow leaves covered with white-bristly hairs, somewhat resembling lavender. Tight, pink buds in dense, terminal cymes, produce clusters of deep violet-blue, tubular flowers. Blooms in summer. For the alpine house or in perfectly drained soil and full sun in Zone 6. 3 & T1 & Δ

Papaver sendtneri - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 6". A lovely rock garden poppy from the Alps with upward facing cupped white flowers. Greenish grey, delicately filigreed leaves are similar to that of Corydalis. Self-sows. Partial shade. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

Penstemon gracilis - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Slender Beard-tongue. Lanceolate, linear leaves with serrated margins. Darker stems provide a nice contrast to the hanging, pale violet, tubular, lobed flowers with a white interior. The two upper lobes are reflexed, thus exposing the three lower lobes with a hairy, yellow throat in the centre. Our plant is always very floriferous. Very hardy and showy. Sun. 3 & 6 & T1

2006/2007 Seminarum

Petrophytum hendersonii - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 6". Found in the Olympic Mountains on cliffs and steep, rocky slopes. A choice alpine with racemes of creamy white, tiny, five-petalled flowers with 35 to 40 stamens. Rosettes of oblanceolate leaves, bluish green above, pinkish lavender tinted, and sometimes silky beneath. We have a fine specimen in our Alpine House, but also hardy outside. Early summer. Sun. 3 & T2

Petrorhagia saxifraga - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 8". Eurasia. Valued for its delicate foliage, texture and tiny pink, Dianthus-like flowers with notched tips and darker veins that suspend from slender stems. Blooms in profusion in summer and then blooms sporadically until frost. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

Phyteuma balbisii - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4". An Italian native. Palest blue, globular flowers with a five-part corolla made up of petals that appear to open in the middle and unite again at the tip. They suspend on wiry stems above broadly ovate, heart-shaped leaves. Summer bloomer. Sun. 4 & T2

Phyteuma sieberi

(P) to 4". Southeastern Alps. Flowers blue-violet to blue that strongly curve inwards in bud creating a dense, globular head up to one inch across. Sessile, ovate to broadly lanceolate upper stem leaves. Blooms late spring. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Plantago cynops - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 12". Shrubby Plantain. Central and south Europe. Tough shrublet with evergreen, grey, needle-like leaves. White tinged yellow, ovoid, spiky flowers. Summer. A real curiosity. Sun. 3 & T1

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Nanus'

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4". An enchanting, dwarf form of the Balloon Flower. Large, inflated, bell-shaped, violet-blue flowers on short, slender stems. A perfect choice for the alpine trough or smaller rock garden. Mid to late summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Pulsatilla ambigua - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Siberia. Finely cut, feathery foliage. Conspicuous, silvery, downy buds that open out into large, six-petalled, velvety, iridescent blue-violet flowers. Central boss of bright yellow stamens surrounded by a ring of staminodes contrast beautifully with the petals. Attractive and persistent feathery seedheads. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Ramonda myconi - (Gesneriaceae)

(P). Shade lover from the Pyrenees. Deep green, broad, very crinkled flat rosette. Pale violet, five-petalled flowers with yellow stamens hang from four-

inch slender stems. Likes to grow on north-facing vertical cliffs or in a cool crevice. 4 & T1

Saponaria officinalis 'Nana' - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 15". A darling dwarf Soapwort or Bouncing Bet. European native. This stoutly branched herb has pale green, ovate leaves with parallel veins. The large, pink, five-petalled flowers in small terminal clusters appear in July and last until September. Why not try your hand at soap-making? Sun. 4 & T2

Saponaria x olivana

(P) to 3". An attractive hybrid between S. pumilio and S. caespitosa producing loose clusters of large, rich pink flowers on short stems. The tight cushions of small, slender, green leaves cling to the sides of our raised beds. Easy keeper. Sun. 4 & T2

Saponaria pamphylica

(P) to 12". Turkey. Robust, blue-grey, glaucous foliage. Terminal clusters of very open, deep pink flowers with five, split-tipped petals. Long summer bloomer. Sun. 4 & T2

Saxifraga mixed (Section-Aizoonia)

(Saxifragaceae)

(P). A mixed bag of seed collected from the encrusted saxifragas gracing our Tufa Bed in front of the Potting Shed. White flowers. Easy from seed. Sun. 3 & T2

Saxifraga moschata

(P) foliage to 6", flowers to 12". Undulating hummocks of mossy, dense, three-cleft leaves. Wiry stems with sprays of creamy white flowers. An incredible sight on our Rock Ledge in May. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Saxifraga rotundifolia

(P) to 12". Round-leaved Saxifrage. Found in damp and shady places in the mountains of southern and central Europe. Airy panicles of five-petalled, starry, white flowers with interior crimson spots. Loose, basal rosettes of dentate, rounded, lightly hairy, apple green leaves. A very pretty, summer-flowering resident of our Pit House which we hope to find the perfect spot for outside. Partial shade. 4 & 7

Scabiosa lucida - (Dipsacaceae)

(P) to 15". A petite pincushion flower. Central Europe. In late spring, light blue, dense heads are surrounded by bristly, involucre bracts. Deep green, pinnatifid foliage forms a basal rosette. Perfect for the rock garden. Self-sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

2006/2007 Seminum

Scabiosa ochroleuca - (Dipsacaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Dainty, soft yellow, pincushion flowers. A delightful plant whether grown alone or in a company of pastels. Foliage is dissected and glaucous green. Blooms from midsummer to frost. A carefree plant preferring leaner soils and full sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Scutellaria alpina 'Alba' - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 12". Skullcap, Helmet Flower. Southern Europe, Siberia. The spreading mats of Nepeta-like foliage form an attractive groundcover. The toothed leaves have a nice sheen. Flowering on short stems in dense quadrangular clusters of ivory petals with pink markings on the edges of the hoods and pink lines on the outside. Stamens are edged in black. Great in the rock garden. Sun. 3 & T2

Scutellaria baicalensis

(P) to 12". East Asia and Siberia. Small, branching clumps of fuzzy, bright green foliage with dense, one-sided racemes of blue-purple, hooded flowers. This Skullcap blooms in late summer. Makes a nice edger. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Scutellaria indica var. parvifolia

(P) to 6". Japanese Skullcap. A pretty little groundcover with upright stems covered in minutely hairy, textured, grey-green leaves. Dense racemes of pale purple-blue, hooded flowers in late spring to summer. A charmer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Sedum kamtschaticum - (Crassulaceae)

(P) to 8". Japan to Kamchatka. Spreading clumps of fleshy, spatulate, dark green foliage. Unbranched flower stalks produce clusters of deep yellow, starry flowers, appearing as a veritable carpet of gold. Beautiful when creeping along the edge of a pathway or spilling out of a crevice. Mid to late summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Silene schafta - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 9". Northern Iran. Mat-forming, linear leaves on short, hairy stems with ascending or semi-prostrate flowering stems. Displays bright pink, five-petaled, ¾ inch blooms. Perfect for the top of a dry wall or a rock crevice. Blooms July through September, prolonging the season in the alpine garden. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Silene sp.

(P) to 8". Grey-green, glaucous leaves and loose clusters of tubular, delicate pink flowers with five notched petals. Flowers profusely July through August. A cheerful and easy self-sower. Alas, we are unable to put a name to this old fashion beauty but it's a mainstay in grandmother's garden. Sun. 3 & T2

Silene zawadzki

(P). Romanian Champion. A thick tufted rosette with hairy leaves producing large, solitary, white flowers with swollen calyces on 10-inch stems. Long-lasting summer bloomer. Very reliable. Sun. 3 & T2

Thymus serpyllum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 4". Wild Thyme. Northwest Europe. Highly aromatic, pubescent, oval leaves form dense, creeping mats of dark green foliage. Whorls of pinkish purple blooms in dense, rounded heads, totally smother the foliage. Makes a perfect groundcover grown amongst paving stones, or interwoven with your lawn. Blooms early summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Veronica repens - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P). Creeping Speedwell. Spain and Corsica. Very floriferous and just two inches high! Dainty spires of blue. Makes a good carpet for dwarf bulbs. Sun. 3 & T1

2006/2007 Seminum

Bulbs

Allium angulosum - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 16". Mouse Garlic. Europe. Loose heads formed by multiple, cup-shaped flowers of pale purple. Blooms June to August. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium atropurpureum

Hardy bulb to 3.5'. On top of sturdy stems, very dark wine-red florets with prominent purple anthers form an intense, 2-inch wide spherical inflorescence in late spring. Very striking in our Purple/Magenta Square in the Flower Garden. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium cristophii

Hardy bulb to 2.5'. Star of Persia. Beautiful, airy, large, spherical flowerheads on strong, erect stems. Lilac-pink, star-shaped flowers with a green eye. Great dried flower. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium flavum var. minus

Hardy bulb to 4". Lilliputian form. Loose umbels of sulphur-yellow flowers in early summer. Grey glaucous foliage. Loves a hot dry location. Great in a rock crevice. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium karataviense

(P) to 6". Central Asia. One of the first ornamental onions to bloom, and one of the most spectacular. Baseball sized, spherical flowerheads of pale, purple-pink stars appear in late spring. The short, sturdy stems hold the blooms just above the wide, glaucous, blue, recurving, ribbed foliage. Always attracts admiring comments in our Flower Garden. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium schoenoprasum

Hardy bulb to 18". Chives. Europe, Asia. Ornamental, purple, umbellate, small flowerheads and bright green, cylindrical, hollow leaves. Mild onion flavor. Great in omelettes and salad. Freeze for later culinary use. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium schubertii

Hardy bulb to 2'. Middle East. This is the most impressive of the ornamental onions. Large, 12-inch, spherical flowerheads on strong, erect stems produce an explosive fireworks-like display of tiny, pale lilac-pink, star-like florets on pedicels of differing lengths. Wow-wee! Blooms in mid-summer. Makes a stunning dried flower. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium togasii

Hardy bulb to 6". Shikoku Island, Japan. A delightful alpine or rock garden plant sporting small, spherical heads of the very palest pink over neat tufts of thin, grass-like foliage. Blooms August/September. Well-drained, sandy soil. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium tuberosum

Hardy bulb to 18". Garlic Chives. Southeast Asia. Spherical, white blooms freshen the flower garden throughout August. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Eranthis hyemalis - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy bulb to 6". Winter Aconite. Southern France to Bulgaria. Brightly glowing, buttercup-like, yellow flowers carpeting the woodland are a sure herald of spring. A most welcome sight after the long winter. The low growing, dissected, basal foliage dies down and disappears by summer. Moist, well-drained soil. Shade/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Fritillaria michailovskyi - (Liliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 8". Northeast Turkey. Modest yet cheery, dwarf fritillary with nodding, wide-open bells blushed green-brown over yellow petals. Adorable bloomer for the April/May spring show. Sun. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Habranthus robustus - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". Rain Lily. A native of Argentina. Blushing pink, two-inch, lily-like flowers have darker veining and a green throat. Narrow, strap-like foliage. Grow Habranthus on a cool windowsill in well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Lilium davidii - (Liliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 4'. Père David's Lily. Western China. Pendulous racemes of scented, orange-red, turk's cap flowers are heavily spotted purple beneath. A prolific bloomer with 5 to 20, three-inch flowers per stem. One of the parent species of modern hybrid Asiatic Lilies. Blooms mid to late summer. Sun. 3 & T3, then 40° for 2-3 months.

Lilium formosana var. pricei

Hardy bulb to 2'. Dwarf Formosa Lily. Several white, intensely fragrant, six-inch long, funnel-shaped flowers are flushed dusky purple beneath. Anthers are showy and yellow to purple. June and July. Sun. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Lilium martagon

Hardy bulb to 5'. Turk's Cap Lily. Northwest Europe and northwest Asia. Mauve-pink, silky turbans speckled with black, hang from numerous branches arranged in a chandelier fashion. The flower petals are swept back to touch the stem and long, cool green filaments display rust-coloured anthers. Clusters of whorled leaves appear along the stems. An early summer bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3, then 40° for 2-3 months.

2006/2007 Seminum

Lilium pumilum - (Liliaceae)

Bulb to 3'. Coral Lily. China. Scented, pendulous, orange-scarlet turk's cap flowers. The base sometimes dotted black. Perfect for a high spot as best viewed from below. Sun. 3 & T3, then 40° for 2-3 months.

Nectaroscordum siculum - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 4'. Europe. Formerly known as Allium siculum. Green, strap-like foliage with each stem bearing dense umbels of pendulous, greenish-white, bell-shaped flowers accented with rose-purple margins. Striking and unusual, great in our Pink/Chartreuse Bed. Sun. 3 & 6

Scilla autumnalis - (Hyacinthaceae)

Hardy bulb to 8". Europe. What a treat to have this pink squill blooming in October. Open racemes display the bractless flowers. Not fussy about soil. Adorable. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Tulipa tarda - (Liliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 8". Central Asia. A delightful and petite tulip producing three to six, star-like blooms per stem. Each broad petal is cream with a bright yellow base and a brownish red exterior. Lustrous green leaves are almost prostrate. Great growing up through groundcover. Easy to grow. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1 & 6

Tulipa turkestanica

(P if the chipmunks don't eat it!) to 12". Blue-green, smooth textured foliage. Multi-branched, darker stems yield delicate, creamy white flowers which open wide like sparkling stars, revealing their yellow centres. Sun. 3 & T1 & 6

2006/2007 Seminum

Excellent in Pots/Garden (Overwinter Indoors)

Agapanthus campanulatus - (Alliaceae)
(TP) to 3.5'. Lily of the Nile. South Africa. Spherical umbels of purplish blue, trumpet-shaped flowers over narrow, strappy foliage. Long blooming and attractive in seed too. A "classic" on the deck. Sun. 3 & T2

Alisma plantago-aquatica - (Alismataceae)
(TP) to 2'. Water Plantain. Eurasia. Whorled panicles of creamy white to pale rose, three-petalled flowers that open in the afternoon. Attractive rosettes of upright, lanceolate leaves. Terrific in seed, and a great food source for the birds. Loves the water's edge, but can grow in up to ten inches of water. Sun. 3 & T2

Anomatheca laxa - (Iridaceae)
Tender corm to 12". A South African treasure for a sunny window. Single, six-petalled, orange-red flowers with a dark red blotch at the base of the lower three petals. Flat, fan-shaped leaves. Blooms in May and is followed by a capsule filled with shiny, red seeds. Easy and charming. Sun. 3 & 6

Aristolochia sp. aff. fimbriata
(Aristolochiaceae)
Tender vine to 6'. Argentina and Brazil. Exotic climber for the warm greenhouse. Strange, one-inch wide, open, purplish-brown flowers, with a bent tubular calyx decorated with a fringe. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Asarina procumbens - (Scrophulariaceae)
(A/TP). South France and northeast Spain. A spreading, trailing vine with sticky, felty, grey-green scalloped leaves. Soft yellow flowers resemble large snapdragons. Plant outdoors after last frost or use as a winter-flowering pot plant in a cool house. Self-sows happily outdoors for us. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Bellevalia webbiana - (Hyacinthaceae)
Tender bulb to 14". Northern Italy. An unusual bulb that grows well in our Pit House, formerly in the genus Muscari. A Grape Hyacinth look-alike. In bud, loose racemes of deep, purplish blue flowers turn a chocolately brown as they age. Summer dormant. Sun. 3 & T2

Boehmeria biloba - (Urticaceae)
(TP) to 3.5'. Japan. A unique foliage plant. The ends of the large, olive green, rough-textured leaves are forked like lobster claws. The greenish catkins, which turn cream and persist, seem to arise out of them. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Boenninghausenia albiflora - (Rutaceae)
(TP) to 2'. A native of Assam. Numerous, rue-like, little, white cupped petals with protruding stamens

show beautifully against the glaucous, ferny leaves. This twining scrambler knits happily with its neighbours. Sun. 3 & T2

Cedronella canariensis - (Lamiaceae)
(TP) to 5'. Balm of Gilead. Canary Islands. Shrubby plant with intensely aromatic, trifoliate leaves having a fragrance when rubbed somewhat similar to cedar. Flower spikes have whorls of soft pink to lilac tubular blooms in terminal clusters. Leaves can be dried and used in pot-pourri. July. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Coluteocarpus vesicaria - (Brassicaceae)
(TP) to 7". East Mediterranean and Asia Minor. Numerous, white, four-petalled flowers show in flat-topped cymes. Ornamental horned seedpods extend the seasons of this valuable plant. Spring bloomer under glass for us, but should grow outside in a rock garden. Sun. 3 & T1

Cyclamen cilicium - (Primulaceae)
(TP) to 5". Southern Turkey. Light pink flowers with deep carmine-magenta blotches close to the mouth. Deep green, rounded leaves with a maroon reverse. Grows well in a cool greenhouse in gritty soil. Blooms October through November. Partial shade. 3 & T1, cover and keep dark.

Cypella coelestis - (Iridaceae)
Tender bulb to 3'. Brazil and Uruguay into Argentina. Exquisite, iris-like blooms of soft blue-grey, with the inner segments colouring yellow toward the base, while the recurved outer segments are spotted a tawny reddish brown. Individual blooms are short-lived but appear in succession, two to three per stem. Pleated, palm-like foliage. Can be pot grown or lifted and stored like Gladiolus corms. Late summer blooming. 3 & T2

Dietes vegeta - (Iridaceae)
(TP) to 2'. South Africa. The dark green, stiff basal leaves are arranged like a fan. The flowers, on long branching stalks in summer, are papery and iris-like. Petals are white, tinged with blue, with bold yellow markings. The crest of the style is marked with blue. Easy pot plant. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Dregea sinensis - (Asclepiadaceae)
(TP). We grow this fabulous vine in a pot in our Pit House. Here, it twines around upright supports and runs along the eaves. In June, sweetly scented, waxy, white-blushed, pale pink clusters of flowers hang down from above. Native of China and used to be known as Wattakaka sinensis. Shame about the name change. What a treasure. Sun. 3 & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Eryngium ebracteatum - (Apiaceae)

(TP) to 4'. Caraguatá. Paraguay and Argentina. Basal rosettes of long, sword-like, glaucous foliage. Tall, wiry stems, each with a small, one-inch long, cylindrical, grey-green flowerhead which matures to rich maroon. Creates an airy, rather graceful effect when they dance in the breeze. Blooms in July. This one will have the neighbours guessing. Definitely different. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Eupatorium sordidum - (Asteraceae)

Tender shrub to 4'. Tropical Ageratum. Native of Mexico. The button-shaped, violet flowers are fuzzy and fragrant. Tomentose, purple-red, younger foliage. Slow-growing. Excellent in pots year-round and summers in the border. Long-bloomer. Can take a bit of shade. 4 & T2

Felicia erigeroides - (Asteraceae)

Tender shrub to 2.5'. South Africa. A charming evergreen, producing masses of small, narrow-rayed, pinkish white to pale lilac daisies with cheery, golden yellow centres. Blooms continually if deadheaded but is particularly floriferous in early spring and summer. Sun. 4 & T3

Francoa ramosa - (Saxifragaceae)

(TP) to 3'. Bridal Wreath. A native plant of Chile that Miss Jekyll loved to grow in pots. Many slender spikes of dusky rose, sessile flowers rise above scalloped, basal foliage. Early summer bloomer. Try it in the cool greenhouse and follow Miss Jekyll's lead. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Fuchsia procumbens - (Onagraceae)

Tender creeping shrub. New Zealand. A wonderful plant for a hanging basket in cool conditions with good light. The tubular flowers are predominately red, but have streaks of purple, yellow and green. Colourful stamens and stigma protrude from the delicate blossoms. Red to magenta, oval, fleshy fruits last long after the blooming period. Not your average houseplant, but just as easy. 3 & T2

Gomphocarpus physocarpus (syn. **Asclepias physocarpus**) - (Asclepiadaceae)

(TP) to 4'. Bladder Fruit. Narrow, lanceolate leaves and attractive, hanging, pendant clusters of cream to green-white, starry flowers. However, the main attraction follows with huge, inflated, spherical, spiny seedpods that are pale green blushed maroon in colour. They are terrific fresh or dried in flower arrangements. Sun. 4 & T2

Haloragis erectus - (Haloragidaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Toatoa. New Zealand. This new treasure is rarely seen in cultivation. Unusual, yellow-green panicles of flowers in early spring show to their best advantage against the bronzed, saw-edged leaves. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

Kalanchoe pinnata - (Crassulaceae)

(TP) to 3'. We grew this plant from seeds collected in the Dominican Republic. The flowers hang down like chandeliers. The outer sheath of the flower is a pale green, while the interior tube that extends beyond this is the palest pink. The stigmas and stamens dangle out from this interior tube. Olive green leaves with charcoal staining and crenulate margins. Prehistoric looking and most unusual. Sun. 4 & T3

Leucosceptrum stellipilum - (Lamiaceae)

(TP) to 3'. Japan. This new woodland plant is a rare and unusual shrubby member of the mint family with spikes of greyish lavender-pink blooms in late summer. Broadly ovate, serrated, bright green foliage, reminiscent of a small Hydrangea. Grows well for us in a pot and may be hardy outside, although we have yet to find out. Try some and let us know. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Maurandya barclayana - (Scrophulariaceae)

(TP). Vine to 12'. A Mexican native that blooms with profuse purple trumpets and a contrasting whitish throat. Attractive, glabrous, bright green foliage. Sun. 3 & T2

Melaspheerula ramosa - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". Fairy Bells. South Africa. Slender, loosely branched flower stalk with many delicate, long-lasting blooms on threadlike pedicels giving the plant an airy appearance. Blooms are creamy white with purple markings at the base, and a fine, purple median line up each pointed petal. Fans of delicate, iris-like foliage disappear during summer dormancy. Grows well on a warm window ledge out of direct sun. So easy to grow and incredibly adorable. April to June. Well-drained soil. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Narcissus serotinus - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 10". An autumn-flowering Mediterranean species with a white perianth and a minuscule, golden yellow corona. Light citrus scent. We grow it in our Pit House where it blooms for Thanksgiving. Charming and easy to raise from seed. Sun. 3 & T1

Pavonia praemorsa - (Malvaceae)

(TP) to 10'. South Africa. Very attractive pot plant for us. Leaves are small, deep green, with crenate margins. Red-budded flowers are axillary, solitary, and segmented, opening to sulphur-yellow and fade to rose. Sun. 3 & T3

2006/2007 Seminum

Puya alpestris - (Bromeliaceae)

(TP) to 5'. This Chilean terrestrial bromeliad has aloe-esque foliage forming dense, basal rosettes arching to one foot. The pale grey-green leaves have fiendish small teeth along their margins. Dense, 12-inch long flowerheads akin to the medieval mace appear on sturdy stalks. The many individual flowers have metallic blue-green sepals, bright orange anthers and contain a delicious syrupy nectar. Interesting capsule containing large winged seeds persists long after flowering. Sun. 4 & T2, keep moist

Puya chilensis

(TP) to 13'. Also native to the arid hillsides of Central Chile. Dense, basal rosettes of pale green leaves reach up to three feet in length, and are amply equipped with hooked, leathery, marginal spines. In the wild, the flowers appear on stalks up to 10 feet tall atop which sits a three-foot long flowerhead. These prominent flowers have strident green-yellow sepals, chartreuse petals, and bright yellow anthers. Our greenhouse specimen reaches a respectable five feet. Sun. 4 & T2, keep moist

Ruscus aculeatus - (Ruscaceae)

Tender evergreen shrub to 3'. Butcher's Broom. Mediterranean, Central Europe. This is a stellar plant for pot culture in your home. Numerous, dark, glossy green stems are covered with sharp, rigid, scale-like leaves called cladophylls. Tiny white flowers arise in the centre of the cladophylls and are followed by incredible bold, red berries which persist indefinitely. Very interesting. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Salvia blepharophylla - (Lamiaceae)

(TP) to 15". Mexico. A particularly showy and long-blooming Salvia grown for the greenhouse or as an annual outdoors. Large, wide, vibrant orange-red blooms with a pronounced, pendulous lower lip. Deep matte green leaves with fringed leaf margins and purple-tinged stems. Sun. 4 & T2

Solanum atropurpureum - (Solanaceae)

(TP) to 5'. Brazil. This is an exotic and unusual plant. Large, purple spines line the stems and centre veins of the dark green, purple veined leaves. The hanging, pale yellow, potato-esque flowers give way to ¾-inch, marbled cream and green fruits that ripen to an orange-yellow. Worth its weight in Band-Aids. Prefers well-drained, somewhat rich soil. Sun. 4 & T3

Solanum pyracanthum

(TP) to 3'. An attention-getter from Madagascar. Grey-green, felted, deeply lobed leaves have neon orange-yellow spikes along an orange midrib. The purple, five-petalled flowers have a showy cone of

canary-yellow anthers. Small, egg-shaped, tomato-esque fruits follow. Sun. 4 & T3

Tibouchina urvilleana - (Melastomataceae)

(TP) to 12'. Princess Flower, Glory Bush. Brazil. The silky, saturated purple blooms are the best. These showy flowers appear on terminal, three-forked panicles and display long, purple stamens. Fresh green, ovate, and acute leaves have prominent, parallel veins and are felted with soft, white hairs. Cool temperatures cause the leaves to change colour to blushed peach to red. We have a handsome specimen in a warm greenhouse and we love adding smaller plants to the flower beds, and grow many in pots. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Tweedia caerulea - (Asclepiadaceae)

(TA/P) to 3'. Downy, grey-green foliage with sprays of starry, five-petalled, ice blue flowers with a prominent cream stigma. Long, vertical, felted seedpods are full of brown seeds attached to silken threads. 4 & T2

Veltheimia bracteata - (Hyacinthaceae)

Tender bulb to 2'. Cape Lily. This South African native has shiny, strap-like leaves with crisp, undulating margins. Purplish stems support spikes of pale green, upright buds which open to pendulous, pale dusky pink, tubular flowers. Flower spikes resemble those of the red hot poker. These regal bulbs add a presence to our Conservatory in March. Sun. 3 & T3, then they may need 40° for 2-3 months.

2006/2007 Seminum

Shrubs and Vines

Akebia quinata - (Lardizabalaceae)

Hardy vine to 20'. Chocolate Vine. China, Korea and Japan. Fast growing, deciduous, and ideal for covering trellises, pergolas or other structures. The compound leaves are tinged purplish when new, and mature to a handsome blue-green. Rather showy pendant racemes of vanilla-scented flowers with wide, purple to dark chocolate maroon sepals. The intriguing fruits are like fat, purple sausages, opening to reveal a white, pulpy interior with black seeds. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Aronia melanocarpa - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. Black Chokeberry. Eastern North America. Attractive and reliable shrub with all year-round interest. Small clusters of white, hawthorn-like flowers in May followed by glossy, black berries in September. Excellent fall colour, with the deep green foliage developing rich, wine reds and purple overtones. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Calycanthus floridus - (Calycanthaceae)

Woody shrub to 6'. Carolina Allspice. Maroon, strawberry scented flowers. Fruits are hard, fig-shaped capsules. Good autumn colour. A tough and attractive shrub. Sun. 3 & T2

Clematis hexapetala - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy vine to 10'. NE China, Japan. This Clematis resembles the Sweet Autumn Clematis. Many flowered cymes of one-inch, white blooms with prominent, creamy stamens, are borne in profusion. However, the major distinction is the early summer bloom. A focal point in our White Bed, growing up a tripod. Sun. PC- 2 weeks & 3 & T1

Clematis tangutica

Hardy vine to 10'. Lemon Peel Clematis. China. This vigorous vine with prettily divided, blue-green leaves, blossoms in late summer with lantern-shaped, waxy flowers. Four, lemon-yellow sepals hold many pendulous styles of green and brown. Wonderful, persistent seedheads with feathery styles. Sun/partial shade. PC- 2 weeks & 3 & T1

Clerodendrum trichotomum - (Verbenaceae)

Hardy shrub to 10'. Harlequin Glorybower. Japan. Cymes of fragrant, white flowers with prominent stamens in late summer followed by pink seedpods, opening to expose metallic blue berries. A special beauty in both flower and fruit. Sun. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Clethra alnifolia - (Clethraceae)

Shrub to 9'. Summersweet. Eastern North America. Creamy white blooms borne on current season's growth in two to six-inch long, and ¾ inch wide, upright racemes. Lovely to look at, but even lovelier

to smell with a delightful fragrance that perfumes the garden in July and August. Vibrant yellow foliage in fall. A carefree shrub with a dense, mounded habit. Moist, but well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Clethra barbinervis

Small hardy tree to 15'. Japan. Fragrant racemes of persistent cream flowers are a real treat in late summer. Foliage turns red-yellow in fall. Great bark. Outstanding. Sun. 3 & T1

Euonymus europaeus - (Celastraceae)

Hardy shrub to 15'. Spindleberry. Europe. A familiar shrub of British hedgerows. A vigorous, green-stemmed shrub covered in autumn with scarlet capsules which open to reveal the orange-coated white seeds. Rather small, narrow leaves with excellent reddish fall colour whilst fruiting. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Halesia monticola - (Styracaceae)

Hardy tree to 60'. Mountain Silverbell. Southern Appalachia. Visitors to Stonecrop in early May always admire this beautiful tree in full bloom. A mass of pendulous pink bells appear before the leaves fully emerge. Seed was collected from our specimen, which is var. vestita, having larger, pink, bell flowers, whereas the species has white bells. Makes a choice understory tree. Rich, well-drained acidic soil. Well worth the wait. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Hypericum ascyron - (Clusiaceae)

Hardy shrub to 5'. St. John's Wort. Asia and northeast United States. Two-inch, pale yellow, five-petalled flowers bloom in June against a backdrop of small, pale green leaves. Large seedpods follow. Attractive vase shape. Sun. 3 & T1

Hypericum frondosum

Hardy shrub to 5'. A North American native. Distinctive, blue-grey foliage with 1½-inch, yellow, reflexed petals and a massive tuft of stamens complemented by a statuesque stigma. This rounded shrub blooms in July. Ornamental fall fruit changes colour from rosy pink to black. Sun. 3 & T1

Kolkwitzia amabilis - (Caprifoliaceae)

Hardy shrub to 10'. Beauty Bush. China. A deciduous, densely-branched shrub with drooping clusters of soft pink, flared, tubular flowers with yellow throats in June. Tough and lovely. Sun. 2B & 3 & PC- 4 weeks & T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Leucesteria formosa - (Caprifoliaceae)

Shrub to 6'. Himalaya Honeysuckle. Green, hollow, upright shoots bear panicles of white flowers surrounded by wine red bracts in summer. These are followed by bead-like fruits that begin sea-green, becoming maroon, then purplish-black. This ripening at different speeds gives a wonderful multi-coloured effect. Listed as a Zone 6 plant, but hardy in our Gravel Garden. Sun. 2B & 3 & PC- 4 weeks & T2

Magnolia macrophylla - (Magnoliaceae)

Hardy tree to 40'. Umbrella Tree. Discovered in 1759 by André Michaux in the mountains of South Carolina, where it grows in sheltered woodlands amongst stands of tulip tree, sweet gum and red oak. A visually arresting, small tree with perhaps the largest leaves of any hardy deciduous tree or shrub, up to three feet long and 18 inches wide. The very large, fragrant flowers are parchment-coloured with purple markings in the centre and can reach eight inches or more in diameter. An imposing and stately specimen tree. Early summer. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6 & T1

Pterostyrax hispida - (Styracaceae)

Hardy tree to 30'. Fragrant Epaulette Tree. Japan. "Of considerable beauty in leaf and flower." (GST**). A delightful, quick growing small tree with handsome, elongated leaves, bright green above and silvery green beneath. Drooping panicles up to ten inches long, of small, creamy white flowers, are followed by spindle-shaped, five-ribbed fruits. May and June. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Rhododendron schlippenbachii - (Ericaceae)

Hardy shrub to 8'. Royal Azalea. Korea and Manchuria. A delicate and most beautiful Azalea, arguably one of the finest for northern gardens. The fragrant, two to three-inch wide, pale pink, funnel-shaped flowers have red-brown spots on the upper lobes. The large, obovate leaves in whorls of five are a fresh green all summer, turning to yellow, orange and coppery-red in the fall. Prefers only a slightly acid to neutral soil in partial shade. 4 & T2

Rhodotypos scandens - (Rosaceae)

Shrub to 6'. Jetbead, White Kerria. A deciduous shrub that is native to Japan and China. Solitary, four-petalled, white flowers in spring. Bright green leaves are rugose, ovate, and pointed. Pea-sized black seeds persist into winter. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Rosa acicularis - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. Arctic Rose. One of the hardiest of roses used in Siberia for hedging. Fragrant, deep-pink, single flowers are followed by bright red, pear-shaped fruits. The blue-green elliptic foliage is

coarsely toothed and the stems have distinctive narrow, needle-like thorns. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Rosa canina

Hardy shrub to 10'. Dog Rose. Europe. A large, arching shrub covered with clusters of cup-shaped, single, fragrant flowers. Petals are a delicate pale pink with a distinctive white centre. An abundance of shiny, orange-red hips follow. These are rich in vitamin C and used in rose hip syrup. They also make a good wine. Blooms in late spring. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Rosa eglanteria

Hardy shrub to 7'. Eglantine, Sweet Briar. Europe. Grown since antiquity but also the rose of Shakespeare, that reputedly "by any other name would smell as sweet." The small, single, bluish-pink flowers and the pinnate, dark green foliage are scented with the fragrance of fresh green apples, ready to perfume the garden at the slightest touch or after a passing rain shower. Blooms once in spring. Flowers are followed by a good crop of prickly, orange-red hips. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Rosa glauca (syn. **Rosa rubrifolia**)

Hardy shrub to 7'. Redleaf Rose. Central Europe. A tough, old-fashioned rose grown for its unique grey-maroon foliage. Both the leaves and the tall, arching stems have a rich, glaucous bloom. Small, fragrant, clear pink, single flowers with white centres are followed by tawny red hips. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Rosa nutkana

Hardy shrub to 6'. Nootka Rose. Alaska to northern California. The single flowers are a clear lilac-pink with a prominent boss of yellow stamens. Dark, greyish green foliage and strong, relatively thornless, nut-brown stems. Foliage turns a fantastic yellow-orange-red colour in fall, followed by a heavy crop of globular, dark red hips. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Rosa pendulina

Hardy shrub to 6'. Alpine Rose. Southern to central Europe. Arching, reddish-purple stems form a slightly spreading, almost thornless shrub with single, fragrant, deep pink flowers. Foliage is dark green and varies in shape from elongated to oval, and in size, from small to medium-large. Handsome, elongated, bottle-shaped red hips in late summer. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Rosa villosa

Hardy shrub to 6'. Apple Rose. Central and south Europe. The blue-green, elliptic and hairy, dense foliage is apple-scented when crushed. Fragrant, pale to bright pink single flowers are followed by bristly, crimson, apple-shaped fruits. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

2006/2007 Seminum

Sorbaria sorbifolia - (Rosaceae)

Shrub to 10'. Ural False Spiraea. Northern Asia. Tough, multi-stemmed, attractive shrub with large, erect, long-lasting panicles of creamy white flowers. Pinnately compound foliage resembles Mountain Ash. In spring, the leaves emerge with a reddish cast maturing to a lustrous deep green. Good choice for a dry site, will spread well. Flowers late June to July. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6

Spiraea betulifolia - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 2.5'. Birchleaf Spirea. Northeast Asia. A dense, compact shrub with reddish brown stems, elliptic to broadly ovate leaves. Small, flat, corymbose heads of white flowers in early summer. Excellent, long-lasting yellow to bronze autumn colour. Sun. 3 & T1

Stewartia pseudocamellia - (Theaceae)

Hardy tree to 40'. Japanese Stewartia. Perhaps the perfect tree for all seasons. Large, white, open flowers with orange anthers appear in July. Dark green, elliptic leaves turn a rich autumn colour of yellow, red and dark purple. As the tree grows, the bark develops an exquisite, exfoliating texture, coloured shades of dove grey, orange and cinnamon, giving it excellent winter interest. For a sheltered position in open woods. Moist, leafy soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Styrax japonicus - (Styracaceae)

Hardy tree to 25'. Snowbell Tree. China, Korea and Japan. Pure white, bell-shaped flowers hang down in pendulous clusters all along the undersides of the branches in June, followed by a rich crop of hard, pale green fruits. Pointed oval leaves of dark, lustrous green cover the wide-spreading, fan-like branches. Choice understory or specimen tree for moist, fertile, lime-free soil in partial shade. 3 & T2 for 5 months, then 40° for 3 months. Repeat cycle, or leave seed pans in a cold frame until germination occurs.

Syringa reticulata - (Oleaceae)

Hardy tree to 25'. Japanese Tree Lilac. A lovely small tree, with dark green leaves, downy beneath, and a well branched, rounded crown. Large terminal panicles to twelve inches across of musk-scented creamy white flowers. Fruits are warty, glabrous, persistent yet attractive. Older trees develop a warm chestnut brown, cherry-like peeling bark. Makes an excellent trouble-free specimen tree. A mature tree in full bloom is a refreshing sight in midsummer. Sun. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Zanthoxylum simulans - (Rutaceae)

Hardy shrub to 15'. Prickly Ash. China. Small, greenish-yellow flower panicles in July, are followed by reddish fruits. Elegant, pinnately compound, lustrous, dark green leaves with a prickly midrib. Spreading branches form a gracefully arching shrub or small tree. Stems have distinctive, broad, flat spines along their length. A lovely and unusual specimen tree. Sun. 3 & 6

2006/2007 Seminum

Wildflowers

Agastache scrophulariifolia - (Lamiaceae)
(P) to 5'. Purple Giant Hyssop. Native to eastern North America. Many terminal spikes of small violet to rosy pink flowers on tall, branching stems. The coarsely toothed, lanceolate leaves are aromatic. Blooms July to September. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Aquilegia canadensis - (Ranunculaceae)
(P) to 2'. Honeysuckle Columbine. A native of eastern North America. Nodding blossoms with red spurs surrounding yellow petals and yellow anthers and an extended stigma. Dark stems and delicate foliage. Late spring to early summer bloomer. Self-sows readily. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Asclepias tuberosum - (Asclepiadaceae)
(P) to 3'. Butterfly Flower. East and southeast United States. Numerous, small, starry, luscious orange flowers in flat-topped axillary cymes. A definite plant for the "hot border." Long summer bloomer. Sun. 4 & T1

Asclepias verticillata
(P) to 2'. Whorled Milkweed. Fields and open woods throughout eastern North America. Small, clustered, waxy flowers of greenish-white, reflexed sepals with white hoods. Very narrow, linear, thread-like leaves in whorls of three to six giving the plant a pleasing soft textured appearance. Blooms late spring through midsummer. Sun. 4 & T1

Aster acuminatus - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 2.5'. Whorled Aster. A charming woodland native, bearing open panicles of purple centred, white ray flowers atop upright, wiry stems. Many large, sharply toothed, tapered leaves, give the plant a distinctive "whorled" appearance. July through September. Partial shade. 3 & 6 & Δ

Aster divaricatus
(P) to 2'. White Wood Aster. An American native. Clusters of white ray flowers with yellow centres and heart-shaped leaves on dark stems. Very floriferous. Sun, tolerates dry shade. 3 & 6 & Δ

Blephilia ciliata - (Lamiaceae)
(P) to 3'. Downy Wood-Mint. A charming native plant found from Kansas to New England in open woods, glades, and along roadsides. Dense clustered whorls form along sturdy stems. Each whorl bears many small, pale lavender, tubular lipped blooms with purple spots nestled inside hairy, fringed bracts. The rough, downy basal foliage is pleasantly aromatic. May to August. Moist, well-drained soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Coreopsis tripteris - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 6'. Tickseed. A native of eastern North America. Numerous, small, yellow daisies with a hint of purple in the centres, and fine lanceolate leaflets create a soft, billowy texture. A fine addition to the flower garden, meadow, or edge of woodland. Late summer bloom. Sun. 3 & T2

Echinacea pallida - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 3'. Central and eastern United States. An ethereal form of the purple coneflower with thinner, languid, elongated petals of the softest pale pink. Sun. 4 & T2

Echinacea purpurea
(P) to 3.5'. Purple Coneflower. North America. Large, warm rose-purple daisies with slightly reflexed petals blooming from July into September. A beautiful native wildflower that is at home in the garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Eupatorium perfoliatum - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 4.5'. Boneset. A southeastern American native with striking leaf and stem structure. As if it were a fencing foil, the stem pierces through long, pointed, opposing, rough bristly leaves. Clusters of cream-coloured flowers are held up on corymbs. September. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Eupatorium purpureum
(P) to 6'. Joe Pye Weed. Often seen along the roadside in late summer and autumn, this North American native makes a great addition to the back of the flower border or to the wild garden. Leaves whorl around purplish stems ending with large pyramidal corymbs of rosy mauve flowers. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Gillenia trifoliata - (Rosaceae)
(P) to 4'. Bowman's Root. A native of eastern North America and a favourite of ours whether planted in our Woodland or Flower Garden. In midsummer, sprays of starry, white flowers adorn wiry, red stems enhancing the finely serrated, green foliage. Attractive red calyces persist after petals fall. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Heliopsis helianthoides - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 6'. Sun Glory. North America. Tall, sunny yellow ray and disc flowers on this late-flowering daisy. Cheerful, long-lasting masses of blooms in July and August. Sun. 3 & T3

2006/2007 Seminum

Iris prismatica 'Alba' - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 2'. Eastern North America. Slender Iris. This white flowering form of a native Iris is exquisite, and flourishes in damp woodlands and marshes from Nova Scotia to Georgia. From tufts of thin, grass-like, glaucous leaves appear slender, wiry flower-stems sporting clusters of white, green-veined blooms. Early summer bloomer. Moist, peaty soil. Partial shade. 3 & 7 for 90 days, then T2

Leonurus cardiaca - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Motherwort. A native North American that makes an intriguing vertical accent in the flower border. Densely packed whorls of numerous, small, pink flowers cluster in the top parts of each stem. Distinctive, dark green leaves are deeply lobed and have purplish veins. Prickly fruits follow. Summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Lobelia siphilitica - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3'. Great Blue Lobelia. A native of eastern North America. Clear blue, sometimes white, inch-long, fan-shaped flowers with small white stamens bloom on dense racemes from July to September. Brings a feeling of coolness to the garden in the hottest part of summer. Self-sows. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Osmorhiza claytonii - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Clayton's Sweetroot. Eastern North America. An attractive native, grown for its mildly anise-scented, fern-like foliage. The small, white flowers appear in midsummer in sparse, flat-topped, compound umbels. Well suited to naturalizing in woodlands and roadsides where it is an admirable foil for withering bulb foliage. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Penstemon hirsutus - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 2'. Hairy Beard-Tongue. A very hardy Penstemon that is native to eastern North America. Lovely, dusky, pale purple flowers with white lobes add a subtle presence to the spring garden. Leaves are lanceolate and acute. Both leaves and stems are covered by very fine hairs. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6 & T1

Prenanthes altissima - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Gall-of-the-Earth. Despite its name, we love this American native in our Woodland. The dangling clusters of bell-like flowers are greenish-white with eight bracts emerging from a creamy white pappus. The stamens hang well below the petals. The leaves are triangular and deeply lobed. Splendid. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Pycnanthemum tenuifolium - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Horse Mint. North America. A very aromatic plant with a peppermint scent and taste. Narrow, linear leaves. Flat-topped clusters of white to pink flowers. Long lasting and great in arrangements. A tough and easy plant to grow. Sun. 4 & T2

Rudbeckia hirta - (Asteraceae)

(B) to 4'. Black-eyed Susan. Cheery, golden-yellow daisies with dark, purple-brown, cone-shaped centres. A short lived perennial and reliable bloomer that has become popular as a bedding annual, but will opportunistically self-sow where happy. Blooms mid to late summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Silene dioica - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P/B) to 3'. Red Campion. Europe. A delightful wildflower of the English countryside found in woods, hedgerows and along sea cliffs. Numerous tall sprays of notched, rosy-pink flowers with inflated hairy calyces appear throughout the summer from short 8" clumps of softly hairy foliage. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Solidago caesia - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Blue-stemmed Goldenrod. Eastern North America. A plant of the woodland edge and clearings. Graceful, arching, bluish-tinged stems with small, golden yellow flowers clustered in the leaf axils. The narrow, dark green lance-shaped leaves are sharply toothed and slightly hairy. Blooms August through September. Well-drained soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Solidago speciosa

(P) to 5'. Showy Goldenrod. Central and Eastern North America. A robust tetraploid plant with densely clustered, soft yellow, 10-inch conical flowerheads. The distinctive basal leaves are thick and paddle-like, becoming slightly smaller as they ascend up the stem. Blooms late August and September. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Vernonia fasciculata - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. Smooth Ironweed. Midwest. This species is distinct because the deep reddish purple flowers are bunched in broccoli-shaped heads rather than loose, open panicles. Strong stems have whorls of smooth, pointed leaves. A welcome late summer bloomer. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Vernonia noveboracensis

(P) to 6'. New York Ironweed. Tufts of fuzzy, deep purple, rayless flowers bloom in late summer. Strong stems have whorls of lanceolate, pointed leaves. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 7 for 3 months, then T2

2006/2007 Seminum

Veronicastrum virginicum - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 6'. Bowman's Root. Northeast America. A beautiful plant adorned with eight-inch long spikes of tiny, lilac-blue, tubular flowers. At the base of each central spike exists a second whorl of smaller flower spikes. Broadly lanceolate, whorled leaves as well.

This plant makes an exotic and very architectural statement in the flower garden and in the meadow.

At its best in July. Sun. 4 & T2