

Stonecrop Gardens Index Rarium 2009/2010

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Annuals for Sun

Abelmoschus esculentus ‘Burgundy’ - (Malvaceae)

(A) to 4'. Okra. Add drama to the flower border or vegetable garden with this red-leaved Okra. Lemon-yellow summer-flowering cup shaped blooms and six-inch, wine-red pods and stems accent this gorgeous annual. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus cruentus ‘Golden Giant’ - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 7'. Golden Vegetable Amaranth. South Mexico, Guatemala. Large, upright, bushy, terminal plumes of feathery, golden-brown inflorescences bloom from mid summer to fall. Plentiful quantities of edible seed are produced and can be harvested or left to attract birds. The foliage is also nutritious and can be eaten like spinach. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus lividus subsp. **lividus**

(A) to 3'. Tropical America. This Love-Lies-Bleeding makes a dramatic accent plant sporting bronze-purple foliage on compact, bushy plants with deep red stems. Produces short, greenish purple flower spikes in summer. A handsome addition to the red border. Sun. 3 & T3

Arctotis stoechadifolia var. **grandis** - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. African Daisy. Silvery-white ray petals with blue on the reverse have an iridescent blue-black centre. Silvery-grey basal foliage sets the stage. Simply beautiful. Full sun. 3 & T3

Argemone grandiflora - (Papaveraceae)

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

Borago officinalis ‘Alba’ - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2'. White Flowered Borage. Mediterranean. Large, oval, rough and hairy leaves. Cymes of drooping, pure white, five-petaled flowers have a prominent cone of stamens and appear truly starry. Sun. 3 & T1

Cerinth major ‘Purpurascens’ - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2'. Honeywort. Mediterranean. Fleshy blue-green leaves with white mottling, spiral up the stem, gradually turning to purple. Small clusters of rich purple-blue, tubular, nodding flowers with cream interiors. Takes your breath away. Sun. 3 & T1

Cistanthe grandiflora - (Portulacaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Guanaco Paws. Chile. Low mound of attractive, silver-green, branching, fleshy leaves. Numerous, tall, delicate wands are topped by fabulous, five-petaled, cerise-pink flowers with bright orange stamens. Each flower lasts but one day, but the flower stems provide a constant succession of flowers each new day, until the ground underneath is carpeted with petals. Grows best in full or part sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Consolida ajacis ‘Earl Grey’ - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 3'. A lovely Larkspur that we have finally been able to collect enough seed to offer this year. The erect, densely blooming spikes are a unique, ethereal slate-grey,

and enhanced by finely cut, delicate foliage. A real subtle treasure. Summer. Sun. 3 & T1

Ibicella lutea - (Martyniaceae)

(A) to 18". Yellow Devil's Claw. Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. Thick, succulent, sticky-hairy stems with soft pale green, heart-shaped leaves. Dense spikes of tubular, golden yellow, lobed, orchid-like flowers, with interesting orange spotting inside, and it should be said, a profoundly foul smell. Blooms freely from August through September, followed by curved, fleshy green fruit that ripen and drop to reveal a spiny, horned seed capsule. Despite its bad smell and wickedly prickly seed pods, the young, fleshy, green fruits are traditionally pickled like cucumbers. A real curiosity for the adventurous gardener. Well-drained soil. Sun/part shade. 2B, 3 & T3

Impatiens noli-tangere - (Balsaminaceae)

(A) to 5'. A gorgeous yellow Touch-Me-Not. Pale yellow blooms are spotted red in the throat and have a short spur. Flowers all summer. Great for the flower border or wild garden. Readily self-sows. Partial shade/shade. 3 & T1

Lopezia racemosa ‘Pretty Rose’ - (Onagraceae)

(A) to 30". Mosquito Flower. Central America. A quick growing, freely branching plant producing whorls of fascinating, five-petaled, rose-pink, irregular flowers. The four upper petals consist of two spoon-shaped petals and two thin inner petals that are held together. The fifth petal is narrow and sits below the prominent petaloid stamens. These unusual flowers have a somewhat “mosquito-esque” quality although they have perhaps been best described as a “giraffe poking out its tongue.” Forms bushy mounds of dark green, deeply veined, lanceolate toothed leaves. Blooms all summer until frost. Well-drained soil. Sun. Best sown in situ. 5 & T3

Lophospermum scandens - (Scrophulariaceae)

(A/TP). Vine to 6'. A native of Mexico. Similar to a climbing Gloxinia, with medium pink, tubular flowers with yellow-flushed throats. Olive-green, triangular, pubescent leaves. Excellent climber-twiner. Wonderful pot plant. Blooms from midsummer into autumn. Sun. 4 & T2

Mirabilis jalapa ‘Limelight’ - (Nyctaginaceae)

(A/TP) to 3'. Four O'Clock, Marvel of Peru. Delicate trumpets of shocking pink are accentuated by the astonishing, bright chartreuse foliage. A show-stopper. Sunglasses de rigueur! Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Mirabilis viscosa

(A) to 3'. Mexico to Peru. An exciting new annual for us that forms bushy clumps of sticky, heart-shaped leaves topped with racemes of funnel-shaped, fuchsia-pink blooms all summer long. As the flowers age, their papery calyces turn brown and begin to fold over the ripening seeds like little umbrellas. Quite delightful. Sun. 4 & T3

Nicotiana glutinosa - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. An unusual Flowering Tobacco from Peru and Bolivia. Large, pale green, sticky, hairy, ovate-cordate leaves. Elongated spikes of gorgeous antique rose-pink, wide-mouthed almost bell-shaped, five-petaled flowers displaying creamy white throats. Blooms all summer long. Sun. 4 & T2

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Nicotiana 'Hot Chocolate' - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 4'. This Flowering Tobacco is an outstanding newer hybrid originating with Blue Meadow Farm Nursery in Massachusetts. It shows the parentage of N. langsdorffii in its clusters of long, green narrow tubular flowers but the open, flat-faced petals show hybrid origins in the variety of colours present in the blooms – from a rich ruby red with definite “chocolate” overtones to a vibrant plumy purple. An extremely long bloomer. Sun. 4 & T2

Nicotiana paniculata

(A) to 6'. Peru. Large, almost circular, velvety green leaves with the texture of chamois leather. Emerald green, tubular flowers are borne in panicles from the leaf axils, starting half-way up the main stem and culminating in a large, terminal panicle. Rare. Sun. 4 & T2

Papaver somniferum 'Lauren's Grape' - (Papaveraceae)

(A) to 3.5'. A wonderful selection, one of our favourite colour forms of the Opium Poppy; dark, velvety plum coloured petals with a maroon base. Outstanding! Sun. Best sown in situ or 4 & T2, cover & keep dark.

Ricinus communis 'New Zealand Black'

(Euphorbiaceae)

(A) to 6'. Castor Oil Plant. This seed is collected from a relatively dwarf variety, still easily reaching 6'. Often also called 'Dwarf Purple' or 'New Zealand Purple' as the huge, 1 to 3-foot long lobed leaves are uniformly a rich, deep purple-red almost black in colour, especially when young. The 12" axillary clusters of deep red flowers are followed by rather macabre spiny pods. Does not like to have wet feet. Sun. **Seed is poisonous.** 2B & 3 & T3

Rudbeckia hirta 'Autumn Colours' - (Asteraceae)

(B/P) to 2'. Gloriosa Daisy. An award-winning selection prized for its huge five-inch or larger blooms in varying shades of gold, red, maroon, and bronze with dark burgundy, cone-shaped centres. An upright, fairly compact plant best grown as an annual or short-lived perennial. Blooms midsummer onwards. Sun. 4 & T2

Salvia coccinea 'Brenthurst' - (Lamiaceae)

(A/TP) to 2.5'. A cool-coloured cousin of the red bedding Salvia with numerous spikes of bicolor lipped blooms. The pale whitish pink upper hoods and three lobed, deeper pink lower lips contrast nicely against the dark tinted calyces and stems. Blooms late summer and lasts until frost. Sun. 4 & T2

Talinum paniculatum 'Aureum' - (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. The bright yellow-green, fleshy leaves make this a “must-have” in the yellow border. Sun. 4 & T3

Verbascum blattaria f. albiflorum - (Scrophulariaceae)

(B) to 4'. Moth Mullein. A native to Eurasia. Pure silky white, five-petalled, one-inch wide flowers with woolly mauve stamens grace long spikes. Glossy, rounded, lobed leaves are dark green and form basal rosettes. Blooms in midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Perennials for Sun

Amsonia illustris - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Central United States. Handsome shiny, leathery, lance-shaped leaves with a terminal cluster of pale, starry blue flowers. Foliage turns bright yellow in fall. Sun/partial shade. 3 & PC- 4 weeks & T2

Amsonia rigida

(P) to 2'. Stiff Bluestar. Southern Georgia and Northern Florida. A smaller Amsonia with a distinctive, dark reddish purple colouration to its emerging stems contrasting beautifully with the shiny, leathery, elliptical leaves. Loose cymes of light blue, starry flowers. The outer flower tube is flushed a darker hue giving it more pizzazz. Surprisingly hardy given its southern origin. Moist, well drained sandy soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 7

Angelica polymorpha - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 6'. Exquisite, airy umbels of white flowers and attractive lobed leaves. A choice plant. Sun. 3 & 6

Aquilegia atrovinosa - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 18". A rare and exquisite Columbine from the mountains of Central Asia and Western China. Nodding, dark purple, wine-coloured flowers with incurved spurs contrast nicely with the slightly pubescent, biternately divided, grey-green foliage. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Aquilegia 'Moorish Blue'

(P) to 2'. The single blooms are of a particularly luminous shade of vibrant blue. Sun/Partial shade. 4 & T2

Aquilegia vulgaris 'Nora Barlow'

(P) to 2.5'. Fully double Columbine of suffused red/pink and green arranged in perfect symmetry. 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 & 7

Asclepias purpurascens - (Asclepiadaceae)

(P) to 4'. Purple Milkweed. Northeast and Central United States. Large, dark, rosy-purple umbels on a tough, reliable plant now sadly rarely found in the wild. Broadly elliptical, grey-green foliage. An important butterfly plant that is a good non-invasive substitute for Common Milkweed. Very showy. Flowers July through August. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Buglossoides purpureoerulea - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 2'. Blue Gromwell. Europe. Striking gentian-blue flowers in leafy, terminal cymes on unbranched, arching to procumbent, hairy stems. Blooms in early summer. Excellent for a dry, shady site. Well-drained, neutral to alkaline soil. 4, chill for 4 weeks, then T3

Campanula pyramidalis - (Campanulaceae)

(B/P) to 6'. Chimney Bellflower. Native to Italy and the Adriatic coast. In Graham Stuart Thomas' words, “one of the most striking of herbaceous plants.” Tall spires of starry, open flowers in blue or white appear through July and August. Performs exceptionally well when grown in pots makes a striking display for the cool greenhouse. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

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Caryopteris incana - (Verbenaceae)

(P) to 3'. Common Bluebeard. China & Japan. This shrubby perennial bears showy clusters of intense violet-blue flowers, in axillary cymes, that envelop the stiff upright stems. In flower, the whole plant is a showy display of bright blue, almost like a miniature Ceanothus (California Lilac). Greyish green, downy, aromatic foliage, too. Can tolerate poor soil or dry conditions, but may not be hardy in cold, wet areas. Blooms mid-August to October. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Centaurea bella - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 12". Alpine Knapweed. Attractive greenish grey, lobed foliage. Large thistle-like buds followed by a rings of starry, rosy pink petals in midsummer. Used as a foil for our early spring bulbs. Sun. 3 & T2

Cephalaria gigantea - (Dipsacaceae)

(P) to 6'. Giant Yellow Scabious. Caucasus to Siberia. Magnificent clumps of distinctive foliage, divided into oblong spear-shaped leaflets producing tall, wiry branching stems ending in masses of delightful primrose-yellow pincushion blooms. Blooms July to August. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 7

Clematis stans - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6'. Japan. Introduced into France in 1860. A superb herbaceous Clematis with a scandent habit, coarsely toothed, trifoliate leaves, and downy stems. A profusion of terminal panicles of small, pale lavender-blue, recurved, tubular flowers. Blooms in late summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. PC- 2 weeks & 3 & T1

Codonopsis tubulosa - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. Southwest China. This Bonnet Bellflower has a twining habit and is best supported by a trellis or tripod where one can see to full effect the fat, greenish white nodding bells with prominent bluish purple venation inside the cup. Blooms midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 5 & T2

Delphinium geraniifolium - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Clark Valley Larkspur. Native to the alpine pine forests of northern Arizona, this beauty produces branched spikes of one-inch, sky blue flowers in midsummer. The stems and bluntly lobed leaves are an attractive bluish green. Rare, but easy from seed. Bloomed well in our Order Beds. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Dictamnus albus - (Rutaceae)

(P) to 3'. Gas Plant or Dittany. Mediterranean. Old-fashioned garden perennial, long lived and trouble free, although slow growing. Spires of fragrant, star-shaped, pure white flowers held above glossy, dark green, pinnate foliage. Easy to grow in any fertile, well-drained soil. Early Summer. Sun. 3 & T

Dictamnus albus var. purpureus

(P) to 3'. Spires of fragrant, star-shaped, pink to purple, prominently veined flowers. Easy to grow in any fertile, well-drained soil. Early Summer. Sun. 3 & T

Digitalis lamareckii - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 3'. Native of Turkey. Wonderful pubescent spikes of quietly dramatic, hairy, pale beige, helmet-shaped flowers with maroon netting inside, tinged with mustard.

A large, exaggerated white lower lip adds to the drama. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Dipsacus laciniatus- (Dipsacaceae)

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

Echinacea purpurea 'White Swan' - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3.5'. North America. A beautiful white flowered form of the native Purple Coneflower that is perfectly at home in the garden. The large, pure white daisies with slightly reflexed petals have prominent deep orange central cones. Blooms from July into September. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Echinops tianschanicus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. A tall, imposing new Globe Thistle from Kazakhstan and the mountains of Central Asia. Spherical, silvery blue flowerheads atop sturdy stems mature into tennis-ball size prickly seedheads. The bold grey-green, thistle-like foliage forms an impressive clump. Summer blooming. Sun. 4 & T2

Eupatorium coelestinum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Mist Flower, Hardy Ageratum. Eastern United States. Small tufts of misty blue flowers cluster in dense panicles on erect stems. Apple green leaves are triangular-ovate and coarsely toothed. A sturdy perennial, that performs superbly at the front or mid-border. Late summer and autumn. Sun. 4 & T2

Filipendula camtschatica - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 7.5'. Kamchatkan Meadowsweet. Japan and Eastern Siberia. A billow of white to pale pink flowers in large corymbs appears to float at the top of this robust, many-stemmed plant. The large, palmate leaves are jaggedly divided and often up to one foot across. An imposing plant that draws attention from all our visitors. Blooms June through August. Likes moist soil in sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Gentiana makinoi - (Gentianaceae)

(P) to 2'. Oyama-rindō. Japan. Erect, bushy clumps of paired two to three-inch long, prominently veined, dark green, lanceolate leaves. Dense clusters of bulbous, dark purple-blue blooms in the upper leaf axils appear in late summer. Native to wet slopes and bogs in the high mountains of the island of Honshu. This Asiatic gentian has proved remarkably adaptable to garden cultivation, and because of its stiff, upright stems is often now grown for the cut-flower trade. A Garden Party "show-stopper" in our Order Beds. August to September. Evenly moist to wet soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Helianthus grosseserratus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 12'. Saw-tooth Sunflower. A very stately sunflower that forms colonies along streams, roadsides, thickets and pastures throughout the tallgrass region. The smooth stems often have a whitish bloom and the large, tapering, eight-inch leaves have hairy undersides with toothed margins, hence the common name. Very floriferous with clusters of numerous, long stalked, 3½-inch, vibrant yellow daisies. Midsummer until autumn. Sun. 3 & T3

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Helianthus mollis - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Ashy Sunflower. Tallgrass Prairie, Michigan to Ohio. The dense, soft hairs that cover the stems and clasping, broadly ovate leaves, give the whole plant an attractive, ashen grey appearance. The large individual blooms are a rich buttercup yellow, appearing from midsummer into early autumn over open, somewhat wide and spreading clumps. A widespread and drought tolerant native for a wild garden or an informal planting. Sun. 3 & T3

Hemerocallis thunbergii - (Hemerocallidaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. China, Korea and Japan. Branching scapes of 8 to 10 fragrant, lemon yellow, tubular blooms in July and August: "It is a useful and refined species for garden use." (GST**). Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3 then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Inula royleana - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. Himalayan Elecampane. Pakistan and Kashmir. The large, shaggy-looking, warm orange-yellow daisies are held singly on stout, upright stems above clumps of broad, slightly hairy, elliptical leaves. July to September. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Iris graminea - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 16". Plum Scented Iris. Europe. A beardless dwarf iris (Spuria group) having slender, grass-like leaves with flower spikes somewhat hidden by the foliage. Each flower spike bears two individual flowers, with purple standards, violet falls with violet-veined, yellowish white hafts. Flowers have a fruity aroma somewhat reminiscent of ripe plums, hence the common name. Flowers bloom in June. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 2B, 3 & T2

Iris tectorum

(P) to 12". Japanese Roof Iris. A terrific species. Bright blue flowers with a white beard and brown-purple flecking on the falls. Light green, fan-like leaves. It will spread nicely. Blooms in June. Sun. 3 & T1

Isatis glauca - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Woad. Asia Minor to Iran. A lovely short-lived perennial offering crowded sprays of large, greenish yellow, four-petaled blooms atop glabrous, blue-green, basal foliage. Attractive blackish bronze, dangling, persistent, papery fruits to follow. This plant was once the Ancient world's only source of blue dye. Late spring/early summer. Self-sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Liatis microcephala - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 15". Southeast native. Short, grassy tufts of fine leaves produce many spikes of small, rosy purple florets in August and September. The blooms make lovely cut flowers. A great plant for dry clay soils. Sun. 4 & T3

Liatis scariosa 'Alba'

(P) to 4'. Northern Blazing Star. Eastern North America. Distinctive, button-like buds that open to white tufted flowers resembling stiff, dense, bottle-brushes. Blooms August to September. Native to open barrens and sandy prairies. Needs well-drained soil and sun. 3 & T2

Ligularia vorobievii - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Eastern Siberia and Kamtchatka. Large, robust clumps of deeply lobed, leathery, basal leaves sport tall, stout, purple stems with spikes of bright yellow florets. A

tough, undemanding Ligularia, recently new to cultivation. Late summer. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Linaria purpurea 'Springside White' (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 2'. Europe. A delightful white form of Toadflax. Slender racemes of glistening, pure white, spurred, snapdragon-like flowers. Attractive silver-grey foliage. A fine cut flower and perfect addition to the border. Sun. 4 & T3

Lithospermum erythrorhizon - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Chinese or Red-rooted Gromwell. East Asia. A bristly or coarsely hairy, upright perennial with greyish green, lanceolate leaves. Terminal clusters of numerous, small, five-petaled, white flowers in midsummer. The dried roots produce a purple dye and the entire plant has been used since ancient times for burns, cuts, and skin conditions in Chinese herbal medicine. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Nepeta parnassica - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Tall Greek Catmint. Albania and Greece. This really is the biggest, most impressive Catmint we have ever seen. Native to the dry, rocky meadows of the Balkan Peninsula and seems to luxuriate and thrive in our fertile garden soil. The brawny upright stems bear fragrant, greyish green foliage and produce dense whorls of rich lavender-blue flowers in crowded, elongated spikes. This is a "sturdy item," not a "flopping horror" needing to be cut back halfway through the season. Blooms mid-summer onwards and will add stature, colour, and fragrance to the late summer garden. Try it in combination with perennials such as Helianthus or taller Coreopsis. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Paeonia mascula subsp. triternata - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Northern Greece to the Ukraine. Known since medieval times as the Male Peony. This handsome subspecies has distinctive, broadly-ovate, biternate leaflets with upturned and undulating margins. The flowers are a relatively small 3½-inch, bright rosy-red, with a hint of magenta around a central boss of golden yellow stamens. Blooms profusely in late spring. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6A

Paeonia mlokosewitschii

(P) to 3'. Affectionately known as 'Molly the Witch'. This robust, herbaceous peony from the Caucasus makes a fine garden specimen. Our seed is from a plant growing next to Paeonia caucasica, so the cup-shaped blooms may be a shade of rosy pink instead of the usual creamy yellow. Flowers in May. Rare and very choice. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

Paeonia obovata var. alba

(P) to 2'. A most attractive shrubby perennial with glabrous, broad, dark green leaves that are purplish when young. The flowers are single white. Inside, the pale green ovaries have prominent red stigmas. The stamens have red filaments with showy yellow anthers. Magnificent. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

Pimpinella major 'Rosea' - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Greater Burnet Saxifrage. A gorgeous pink flowered form of this European native. Airy, arching, delicate umbels of pale pink are held above a leafy basal rosette of serrated, fern-like foliage. Summer blooming. Sun/partial shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 4 & T2

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Polemonium caeruleum ‘Album’ - (Polemoniaceae)

(P) to 3'. North and Central Europe. The charming white form of Jacob's Ladder. Basal clumps of finely divided fern-like foliage and pure white, silky flowers in an open bowl shape with contrasting orange stamens. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Ratibida pinnata - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Grey-headed Coneflower. Central North America. Tall, branched flowers stems are topped by yellow-rayed blooms resembling badminton shuttlecocks. The short, rounded, central cone of each long-lasting flower begins a greyish green and ripens to chocolate brown. The handsome pinnate leaves adorn only the lower half of the flower stems and form a tidy, bushy clump. A much underused, long-blooming and carefree plant. Sun. Well drained soil. 4 & T2

Rudbeckia subtomentosa - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Sweet Black-eyed Susan. Tallgrass Prairie. A host of two-inch, bright yellow-petalled, dark-eyed daisies. Bushy clumps of downy, sweet scented, grey-green leaves; the lower leaves being three cleft. Blooms in late summer. Moist to well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Salvia lyrata ‘Purple Knockout’ - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 20". Lyre-leaved Sage. A native of eastern North America. This wonderful form of S. lyrata has amazing, plum-maroon, foliage. 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. Blooms in early summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Salvia miltiorhiza

(P) to 2'. A gracefully spreading plant from northeast China. Upright branching inflorescence of lavender-blue flowers, each with a sharply curved, sickle-shaped upper lip. The glandular, sticky, but pleasantly scented, distinctive pinnate leaves each have five leaflets. The thickened, succulent, orange-red taproot is used extensively in traditional medicine. Sun/partial shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Sisymbrium luteum (syn. Hesperis lutea)

(Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4'. Japan and Korea. Forms a bushy clump of coarsely pilose, pinnate, grey-green foliage that freely produces dense, elongated racemes of four-petalled, pale yellow flowers in summer. Good for cutting. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Stachys macrantha - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Caucasus. One to covet. Wavy-edged, dark green foliage and spikes of purplish pink, hooded, lipped flowers. Excellent in the border. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Stemmacantha carthamoides - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Maral Root. Found wild in sub-alpine meadows from southern Siberia to Kazakhstan and Tibet, but now widely cultivated throughout Russian and eastern Europe as a herbal tonic and restorative. Bold, pointed and sharply divided artichoke-like foliage with stiff, upright stems topped by fat, purple-violet, 4-inch, thistle-like blooms. Makes a dramatic statement planted *en masse*. Named by Russian explorers for the Maral or Asiatic red deer who

were seen to dig out and eat the roots. Summer blooming Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Thermopsis villosa - (Papilionaceae)

(P) to 5'. Carolina Lupine. Southeastern United States. Tall spikes of bright-yellow, pea-like flowers over loose clumps of glaucous, softly downy foliage with three-part, clover-like elliptical leaflets. Blooms in early summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 1 & 2B then 3 & T2

Trifolium rubens - (Papilionaceae)

(P) to 2'. Red Feather Clover. Europe. One of the largest and showiest of the clovers. Medium green, trefoil foliage forms a neat bush. Dense, silvery buds open to large, showy, dark pink, oval heads, 3 to 4 inches long. The heads become downy after flowering. Sun. 2A & 3 & T2

Verbascum atrovioleaceum - (Scrophulariaceae)

(Short-lived P) to 2.5'. South Europe, North Asia. A choice, purple flowered seed strain of the otherwise variable V. phoeniceum. A handsome rosette of dark green leaves produce slender, dark stems with racemes of small, five-petalled, purple blooms. Cutting back spent flower spikes can induce a secondary flowering. Midsummer. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Verbesina alternifolia - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Wingstem. East coast native. Stems winged, leaves alternate, lanceolate-elliptic to 10 inches long with serrated margins. The loose corymbs of many one-inch, yellow daisies grace the garden in late summer. Sun. 4 & T1

Vernonia altissima - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 8'. Tall Ironweed. Eastern North America. Loose, flattened clusters of thistle-like, purple flowers atop towering stems. Large irregularly toothed and pointed leaves. Not for the faint of heart! Blooms from late summer into autumn. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Veronicastrum virginicum var. incarnatum

(Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 6'. Bowman's Root. Northeast America. A beautiful plant adorned with eight-inch long spikes of tiny, soft pink, 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

Woodland

Actaea cimicifuga (syn. Cimicifuga foetida)

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6'. Siberia & East Asia. Once thought to be the only yellow flowering Bugbane, and certainly still the only one often seen in cultivation, the late blooming Stinking Bugbane is easily identified by distinctive nodding stems topped with dense, curving racemes of greenish yellow sepals enclosing tufts of creamy white stamens. The handsome clumps of basal foliage are a deeply veined, finely toothed, dark green. The floral fragrance of this treasure is not so much “fetid” as some, but we find it pleasantly powerful. Blooms August into September. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

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Actaea heracleifolia (syn. **Cimicifuga heracleifolia**)

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6'. Heracleum-leaved Bugbane. North China, East Russia. Dense spikes of tight, pearl-like buds open to small, creamy white flowers with long stamens and staminodes, resembling bottlebrushes. Heavenly scent. A late blooming joy in the woodland. Blooms September onwards. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

Actaea japonica var. **acerina** (syn. **Cimicifuga japonica** var. **acerina**)

(P) to 3'. A Japanese native with handsome maple-like foliage that has long, pointed lobes. Slender branched spikes of white, tufted flowers bloom in September and October. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

Actaea matsumurae (syn. **Cimicifuga simplex** var. **matsumurae**)

(P) to 4'. Southern Japan. Another welcome late bloomer. The tufted, pure white bottlebrush flowers emerge in arching racemes from green spherical buds atop stiff, wand-like stems only in mid to late September. Extremely fragrant. Seed was collected from a planting of the very choice cultivar 'White Pearl'. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

Campanula takesimana 'Alba' - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. Korea. An outstanding white variety of the beautiful Campanula takesimana. Leaves large in basal rosettes. Branched inflorescence of large, pendant bells on nodding stalks. Flowers are pure white with purple spotting within. Blooms July to September. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Cypripedium parviflorum var. **pubescens**

(Orchidaceae)

(P) to 18". Yellow Lady's Slipper. Native to the Northeast. Easily recognizable flowers formed by a clear yellow, inflated pouch, framed with four long, slightly twisted, reddish brown sepals. Each stem is clasped by three to four alternate, softly hairy, mid-green leaves ribbed with deep parallel veins. A treasure in our Woodland. Moist, slightly acidic soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Deinanthef bifida - (Hydrangeaceae)

(P) to 2'. Japan. Leaves crinkly, coarse-textured, glossy, and deeply lobed at apex. Nodding flowers in terminal clusters. Buds pale mauve opening to five-petaled, waxen, white flowers with yellow stamens. This handsome plant is happy in moist woodland soil and light shade. Summer. 4 & T2

Digitalis grandiflora 'Dwarf Temple Bells'

(Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 18". Primrose yellow spikes of one-inch bells. The fresh green elliptic ribbed leaves are attractive, too. A petite Foxglove, perfect to tuck in the garden. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Geranium nodosum - (Geraniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Europe. Suited to the woodland, this geranium is an easy going plant and is happy to form spreading patches of bright, glossy foliage. Blooms in variations of pale pink with dark purple stripes, blue anthers and a red stigma. Partial shade. 3 & T1

Hosta plantaginea - (Hostaceae)

(P) to 4'. August Lily, Maruba. China. In cultivation since c.1780. Bright green, glossy, heart-shaped leaves are followed in late summer by sturdy spikes of incredibly fragrant, milky white flowers that fill the evening woodland with their sweet gardenia-like perfume. Always draws admirers. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Hosta sieboldiana var. **elegans**

(P) to 2.5'. "...most sumptuous of all the Hostas." (GST**). Huge, broad, glaucous, heavily textured, bluish green leaves form magnificent, stately clumps that add accent and poise to the woodland garden. The pale lilac-white flowers appear in early to midsummer, though they barely emerge from beneath the foliage. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Kirengeshoma palmata (Koreana Group)

(Hydrangeaceae)

(P) to 3'. A Korean dignitary. Waxy, soft yellow flowers in late summer, leaves of clear green "...placed oppositely up the arching ebony stem." (GST**). A "must-have." Prefers partial shade. 5 & T2

Luzula nivea - (Juncaceae)

(P) to 2'. Snowy Woodrush. Central Europe, Alps. Open tussocks of glossy, grass-like leaves topped with loose, arching panicles with up to 20 clusters of spiky, off-white, bracteolate flowers. June and July. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Myosotis scorpioides - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 18". Water Forget-me-not. Native to moist meadows and stream banks from Europe to Siberia. A rhizomatous marginal aquatic plant with sky blue, five-petaled flowers with yellow centres, blooming on branched cymes resembling a coiled scorpion's tail (particularly when in bud and early bloom) that uncoil as the flowers open. The bright green leaves are shiny, oblong to lance-shaped, and slightly hairy. A surprisingly long bloom period from spring through summer, especially in cooler weather. Prefers wet areas where it will naturalize to form an attractive groundcover. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

Patrinia villosa - (Valerianaceae)

(P) to 4'. Japan. White flowers in corymbose panicles form fluffy domes atop tall stems with pinnately lobed, crenate leaves. This plant makes a lovely addition to the woodland garden. Partial shade/shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Semiaquilegia ecalcarata - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 16". False Columbine. A native of eastern Asia with exquisite mauve-purple, bell-shaped, nodding flowers resembling spurless Columbines. A delicate addition to the woodland. Blooms in late spring. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Thalictrum actaeifolium - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 4'. Korea. A Barry Yinger introduction. The distinctive foliage of this Meadow Rue resembles that of Actaea. The mauve-lavender flowers froth on branched stems all summer long. A beauty. Partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Thalictrum ichangense

(P) to 8". Korea. Chinese Meadow Rue. This dwarf species forms a dainty clump of slender stems with unique coin-shaped leaves. Loose, pink-mauve corymbs of flowers with club-shaped stamens. Attractive groundcover. Partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

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Tricyrtis macropoda - (Convallariaceae)

(P) to 3'. Japanese Toad Lily, Yama-hototogisu. Japan. Shining, deeply veined, dark, heart-shaped leaves on erect, arching stems that branch into loose terminal and axillary clusters of upward pointing, orchid-like buds and flowers. Flowers are creamy white with sparse dark mauve and purple spots with stamens and stigma that protrude far above the six splayed petals. Blooms a good few weeks earlier than Tricyrtis formosana, in late August. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Zizia aptera - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Heart-leaved Alexanders. Western Canada to southeast United States. Smooth, glossy, heart-shaped, toothed basal leaves. Compound umbels of tiny, bright golden yellow flowers complement the attractive foliage. A delicate yet tough plant for the woodland. Zizia is one of the larval food plants for the Black Swallowtail Butterfly. Blooms late spring. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Alpines and Rock Garden

Androsace carnea subsp. brigantiaca - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 2". Southwestern Alps. A desirable and slightly more robust subspecies of A. carnea. Forms less compact cushions with broader, awl-shaped, dark green leaves. Umbels of up to six individual, cup-shaped, soft pink flowers with tiny yellow eyes, sit atop four-inch stems. Sun. 4 & T1

Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila f. rosea

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 8". Japanese rock garden treasure with pale pink flowers and grey-green leaves. Sun. 4 & T2

Arenaria sajanensis (syn. Minuartia obtusiloba)

(Caryophyllaceae)

(P) foliage to 3", flowers to 6". Alaska to Oregon. Bright green, mossy mat of fine, needle-like foliage. Five-petalled, starry, white flowers with green veining cover the mat. Tough and attractive rock garden plant. Sun. 4 & T1

Armeria girardii - (Plumbaginaceae)

(P) to 6". Alpine Thrift. South-central France.

Tufts of attractive needle-like basal foliage producing beautiful, pale pink-lavender, globe-shaped, five-petalled flowers with papery bracts. Easy to grow, but not fully hardy; needs the shelter of an alpine house against winter damp. Adorable. Blooms in early spring. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Campanula chamissonis - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 5". Northern Japan to Alaska. Rewarding and easy to grow. Looks delightful spilling out of our alpine troughs. Short, creeping tufts of evergreen, narrow, glossy leaves produce many stout, upward facing open bells in varying shades of blue. May to June. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula raddeana

(P) to 6". Caucasus. Glossy and pointed foliage and upturned, deep violet-purple bells, reminiscent of fairy-caps. Sun. 4 & T2

Cyclamen hederifolium 'Album' - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 6". The white flowered form of the Ivy-leaved Cyclamen with silver-marbled foliage and white, five-

petalled, reflexed flowers. Choice and beautiful! Grow on a cool windowsill or outside in the woodland. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & T1, cover and keep dark

Dianthus pavonius - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 4". Southwestern Alps. Low, needle-leaved cushions smothered in early summer with deep to pale rose-pink flowers. Blooms are quite large with a distinctive buff reverse. An ideal choice for the rock garden. June. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Draba cappadocica - (Brassicaceae)

(P). Turkey. We grow this Draba in our Alpine House. A very woolly mound of pale, grey-green rosettes. Clear yellow flowers with elongated stamens on one-inch stems. Sun. 3 & T1

Draba mollissima

(P) to 2". Caucasus. Tight, fluffy buns of hairy, grey-green foliage producing many short, wiry stalks, topped with clusters of tiny, canary yellow blooms. An alpine house gem that needs protection from winter moisture. Early spring. Sun. 3 & T1

Draba rigida var. imbricata - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 2". Caucasus. A real treasure forming the tightest of neat, mounded cushions from tiny, pointed, dark green leaves. Bright, golden yellow blooms appear atop short, slender stems in April. Thrives in our Alpine House but will also withstand a Zone 5 winter. Worth trying in a trough or raised bed. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Dracocephalum argunense - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 18". Dragon's Head. Japan, China and Korea. Short spikes of whorled, brilliant blue, hooded flowers emerge from dense clumps of leathery, linear leaves. Each flower has a prominent lower white lip spotted blue. A good midsummer bloomer for the larger rock or gravel garden. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Gentiana waltonii - (Gentianaceae)

(P) to 18". Tibet. Himalayas. This beauty is adorned with terminal clusters of one-inch, purple-blue, tubular flowers with a dark purple, spathe-like calyx. Leathery, lanceolate, narrowly-pointed leaves form a dense basal rosette. Blooms mid to late summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6


Gypsophila bungeana - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 8". Siberian Baby's Breath. Tight cushions of narrow, bright green foliage produce slender stalks with open sprays of pale, pinky-white blooms in early summer. Well-drained, limey soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Inula ensifolia - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 18". Swordleaf Inula. Eastern Europe. A sturdy little plant with narrow, stalkless 4" leaves on erect branching stems carrying terminal, solitary golden yellow daisies. Very likable. Blooms mid-summer onwards. Sun. 4 & T2

Leontopodium alpinum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 8". Europe.  "Edelweiss, Edelweiss, every morning you greet me. Small and white, clean and bright, you look happy to meet me..." The large, distinctive, star-like flowerheads are formed from tight terminal clusters of small, whitish yellow, dense florets surrounded by white, petal-like, woolly bracts. They are held on short, erect stems above a small, tufted clump of linear basal leaves. Grows well for us outside in an alpine trough. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T3

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Lychnis viscaria subsp. **atropurpurea**

(Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 18". Balkan's Catchfly. Reddish purple marked leaves, purplish stems, and 10-inch panicles of deep purple flowers. Late spring. Sun. 4 & T2

Papaver amurense - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 18". Siberia. Grown from seed originally collected on an island near Vladivostok, this delightful, short-lived Poppy has large cupped, white flowers with slightly ruffled or scalloped margins. A central boss of yellow anthers provides a striking contrast. The lobed basal leaves are grey-green and softly hairy. Blooms in June. Self sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

Petrophytum caespitosum - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4". Rocky Mountains. Rosettes of blue-green, spatulate, densely downy leaves. Racemes of white, five-petalled flowers with up to 20 stamens give a fluffy appearance. Mat-forming, growing to 10 inches across in about 10 years. Sun. 3 & T2

Phyteuma scheuchzeri - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 18". Horned Rampion. A native to the high Alps of southern Europe. Spherical, broad heads of deep blue flowers with linear and leafy bracts on slender stems. Blooms early to midsummer. Well-drained soil. 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 to follow. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Pulsatilla vulgaris var. **rubra**

(P) to 12". Pasque Flower. A captivating red variant of the British native. Ferny, finely dissected foliage. Six petal-like sepals are velvety deep red and reminiscent of **Clematis** with a dense, central boss of dense, bright yellow stamens surrounding a prominent stigma. Attractive and persistent feathery seedheads. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Saxifraga x apiculata 'Alba' - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4". The earliest plant to bloom outside at Stonecrop and a welcome sight it is, too! Tight cushions of bright green, closely packed, narrow leaves are studded with an abundance of snow-white flowers. Sun. 4 & 7

Saxifraga cebennensis

(TP) to 7". Rare species found only in Cevennes region of southern France, where it adorns the steep limestone gorges with large, domed, dark green, "mossy" cushions. Tight rosettes of curiously notched leaves smell distinctly of toast and jam. Completely covered in May with rounded, pure white flowers on one-inch stems. Easy to grow, but not fully hardy, needs the shelter of an alpine house against winter damp. Sun. 4 & 7

Excellent in Pots/Garden

(Overwinter Indoors)

Alyogyne huegelii - (Malvaceae)

(TP) to 7'. Satin Hibiscus. Australia. This plant is clothed in orange-brown hairs with attractive, deeply lobed leaves. Large and exotic, five-inch, silken, lilac-coloured flowers, each with a deep purple spot at the base of the petals, multiple cream stamens and a protruding, star-shaped stigma. Blooms from February onwards. Sun. 3 & T2

Aptenia cordifolia - (Aizoaceae)

(TP) to 6". South Africa. A dwarf succulent with prostrate stems covered with small, cordate to sharply pointed, fleshy leaves. Tiny, purple-red, many petalled, daisy-like flowers. Blooms sporadically throughout the year. Cheery addition to the warmer part of our Conservatory. A choice and easy houseplant for a sunny window. Sun. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

Aristea ecklonii - (Iridaceae)

Tender bulb to 2'. South Africa. Beautiful star-shaped flowers of a deep, pure blue on tall branching stems that appear from June onward. Evergreen, sword-shaped foliage. Choice and unusual, a star attraction that summers on our Deck. Moist, rich soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Centratherum punctatum - (Asteraceae)

(TP) to 2'. Martinique Bachelor's Buttons. Long-lasting, purple-tufted, one-inch, button-like flowers with darker centres. A shrubby plant with attractive, deeply veined, serrated foliage. Blooms late summer until frost. Sun. 3 & T3

Ceratostigma willmottianum - (Plumbaginaceae)

(TP) to 4'. Chinese Plumbago. West China to Tibet. Deciduous shrub. Leaves lanceolate to obovate. Slender angled stems are tinged purple and bristly. Dense terminal heads of five-lobed, pale blue flowers, white centres, and red-purple corolla tubes. Foliage turns a beautiful tinted red in autumn. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Cneorum tricoccon - (Cneoraceae)

Tender shrub to 2'. Spurge Olive. This attractive and rare evergreen shrub with glossy, dark green leaves blooms in early summer. Clusters of deep, four-petalled, yellow flowers are followed by red fruit. Sun. 4 & 6 & 7

Francoa sonchifolia - Dark Red Flowered (Saxifragaceae)

(TP) to 2.5'. Choice, dark red flowered form of Maiden's Wreath. Chile. Tall, branching spikes of small, dark red flowers with 4 to 5 petals that are not joined at the base, giving an open appearance. Deeply lobed, spoon shaped-leaves form attractive evergreen rosettes. Extremely decorative and unusual foliage. Best grown in pots and overwintered in a cool greenhouse. Miss Jekyll used **Francoa** as a summer "filler" in her borders. Moist, well-drained soil. Summer blooming. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Habranthus tubispathus - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 8". Argentina and Uruguay. Flowers have a copper-coloured exterior and are golden yellow within. The solitary, upward facing blooms are 1½-inch in length and about the same diameter when open. Blooms in the spring, but often, there is another flush in the fall. Leaves appear after flowering. Sun. 3 & T2

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Leonotis menthaefolia - (Lamiaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Mint-leaved Lion's Ear. South Africa. Vibrant, warm orange, tubular blooms in whorled inflorescences. Small, serrated leaves have a pungent, spicy fragrance, reminiscent of Agastache. A long blooming, compact Lion's Ear perfect for containers. Overwinter in a frost-free conservatory. Summer through to fall. Sun. 4 & T2

Limonium bellidifolium - (Plumbaginaceae)

(TP) to 10". Alpine Sea Lavender. Europe. Matte green clumps of congested, linear-spathulate, leathery leaves with recurved margins. Sprays of small, pale violet, membranaceous, "everlasting" flowers on wiry stems. Summer. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

Puya mirabilis - (Bromeliaceae)

(TP) to 5'. Argentina and Bolivia. Silvery-brown, finely toothed leaves. Delicate, three petalled, chartreuse-green flowers with golden anthers appear intermittently on stalks up to five feet tall. A very distinct looking Puya. Choice. Sun. 4 & T2, keep moist

Titanotrichum oldhamii - (Gesneriaceae)

(TP) to 12". China. This unusual relative of the African Violet forms a stout basal tuber. Leaves are elliptic, dentate with white pubescence below. Arching terminal racemes of exquisite, tubular, yellow bells with dark red throats. October and November. A charmer. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Zigadenus elegans - (Melanthiaceae)

Tender bulb to 2'. Mountain Death or White Camas. Western North America. Flat, grey-green, iris-like leaves with strong midribs. Loose racemes of greenish white, star-like flowers composed of six separate spreading tepals with green basal glands. Blooms mid-summer. Well-drained soil. **Poisonous!** Sun. 3 & 6

Shrubs and Vines

Aralia chinensis - (Araliaceae)

Shrub to 20'. Chinese Angelica Tree. Northeast Asia. One of the star performers of our Himalayan Slope and always admired. Creamy white flowers in huge terminal panicles appear as frothy masses in midsummer. Open, globular clusters of many purple-black fruits follow, resembling exploding fireworks. Deep green, double pinnate leaves on tall, spiny stems have good red-orange colour in autumn. Moist, leafy well-drained soil in a sheltered position. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 7

Clethra acuminata - (Clethraceae)

Shrub to 12'. Cinnamon Clethra. Appalachia. A rarely seen but choice native shrub or small tree, grown for its striking exfoliating bark of rich cinnamon-brown, with accents of tan, grey and purple. Terminal racemes of white flowers with a musky-sweet fragrance appear in July and August. Foliage turns yellow in fall. Well-drained soil.

Daphne mezereum 'Album' - (Thymelaeaceae)

(P) to 4'. Mezereon. British native. An easy deciduous Daphne which blooms before foliage emerges in early spring. White, strongly fragrant, axillary flowers coat the upright stems. Foliage becomes a subtle grey-green, and in

midsummer, is joined by attractive red berries, alas poisonous. Charming. Sun or light shade. 4 & 6 & 7

Sinocalycanthus chinensis - (Calycanthaceae)

Hardy Shrub to 12'. Eastern China. A rare and choice deciduous shrub closely related to Carolina Allspice. Large, waxy, white flowers with yellow stamens adorn the branches in early summer. Broad leaves are glossy green and sharply pointed. Moist, well-drained soil. Partial shade. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & 7

Tripterygium regelii - (Celastraceae)

Hardy vine to 30'. Regel's Threewingednut. China, Manchuria and Korea. A sprawling, scandent, shrubby plant with small, white, green tinged flowers in large terminal panicles up to eight inches long. Produces green, three winged fruits that dry like the samaras of elm trees. Dark green, broadly rounded, alternate leaves. Notable as Beatrix Farrand's favourite vine. Sun. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Vitex negundo var. heterophylla - (Verbenaceae)

Hardy shrub to 10'. East Asia. Cut-Leaf Chaste Tree. This choice shrub has a loosely branched, open airy habit with palmately compound, finely dissected, greyish green foliage. Small, 5 lobed, lavender, fragrant flowers in terminal panicles, appear in July and August. Creates a good architectural backdrop for the dry, sunny border. Well-drained soil. Sun. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Bulbs

Allium cyaneum - (Alliaceae) Hardy bulb to 12". Delicate, bell-shaped pendant violet-blue to purple flowers with dark blue or green central vein. Blooms August to October. A perfectly charming alpine. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium senescens subsp. glaucum

Hardy bulb to 14". Cowlick Onion. North Asia. Dense umbels of pale pink, cup-shaped individual blooms with prominent stamens appear over clumps of flattened, slightly twisted, glaucous green foliage. Late summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium thunbergii 'Album'

Hardy bulb to 6". Japan. The beautiful pure white form of this prized fall blooming Allium. Delicate, white papery umbels appear atop cylindrical, grass-like foliage in early fall. Quite enchanting. 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

Lilium martagon var. album - (Liliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 5'. A beautiful white form of the fabulous Turk's Cap Lily. Stunning against a dark background. An early summer bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3, then 40° for 2-3 months.

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Lilium martagon var. cattanicae

Hardy bulb to 5'. Balkans. A striking burgundy flowered form of the Turk's Cap Lily. Unspotted maroon blooms hang from numerous branches arranged in a chandelier fashion. 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.

Scilla litardierei - (Hyacinthaceae)

Hardy Bulb to 8". Meadow Squill. Balkans. In cultivation since 1827 yet still uncommon, this lovely squill produces dense, conical racemes of pale blue-violet flowers in late spring. Quite delightful and deserves to be grown more. Late May to Early June. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1