

# **Stonecrop Gardens Index Seminum 2009/2010**

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### 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 'Ember Glow' (Scrophulariaceae)

(TP) to 18". Mask Flower. This South American native displays glowing, small, red-orange faces with yellow stamens. Great *en masse* in the border or in pots. 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

(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

#### Amaranthus gangeticus

(A) to 5'. Elephant Amaranth. This plant is a delightful point of interest in the flower or vegetable garden. The tiny, crimson flowers form rounded, dense clusters that make up one extraordinarily shaped form, rather like an elephant's trunk. Sun. 3 & T3

#### Anethum graveolens - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Dill. Middle East. Slender, upright, hollow, glaucous stems with fine, feathery, blue-green, scented foliage divided into thread-like segments. Flat-topped, compound umbels of tiny, canary yellow flowers in summer. A "must-have" for the kitchen garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2 or sow in situ.

#### Anoda cristata 'Silver Cup' - (Malvaceae)

(A/TP) to 3'. Blooming from June until frost, white mallow-esque flowers are accented by large triangular leaves. Never needs deadheading. This Central American and West Indian native prefers poor 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.

#### Bassia scoparia f. trichophylla - (Chenopodiaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Summer Cypress. Central Asia. An upright, bushy annual with feathery, bright green, almost needle-like foliage giving it the passing appearance of a small evergreen shrub. The cooler nights of autumn bring out brilliant tones of fiery red and vivid orange that give this plant its other name of "Burning Bush." Flowers are inconspicuous. Self-sows freely. Well-drained soil. Sun. Best sown in situ or 3 & T3.

#### 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." Whilst 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! Sun. 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

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### Carum carvi - (Apiaceae)

(A/B) to 2'. Caraway. Europe and Asia Minor. Tiny white umbels of flowers on delicate branching stems sit above deeply divided, finely-dissected foliage. The fruits ripen to form the distinctive, aromatic, five-ribbed seed we know and love as Caraway. Plants may flower the first year in a long growing season but are often biennial. Sun. Well-drained soil. Best sown in situ.

### Celosia argentea var. spicata 'Pink Candle'

(Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 4'. Wheatstraw. A large, shrubby annual producing an abundance of narrow spikes of pink, straw-like flowers which are darker in colour at the tip and fade to a paler hue. The stems and sharply pointed, alternate leaves have a metallic reddish purple colour. A great cut and dried flower that can hold its own planted in the middle of the border. Sun. 3 & T3

### Ceratotheca triloba - (Pedaliaceae)

(A) to 5'. Zimbabwe Foxglove. Pretty South African native with pale pink-lavender, ruffle-edged tubular flowers. Deep purple stripes decorate the upper and lower lip of the interior of the petals. Anthers are white and black striped. Attractive ornamental, horned seedpods appear in late summer. Sun. 3 & T3

### Ceratotheca triloba 'Alba'

(A) to 5'. A darling white form of the Zimbabwe Foxglove. Sun. 3 & T3

### 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

### 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

### Coreopsis tinctoria var. atkinsoniana - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. Atkinson's Tickseed. North America. Masses of bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. The individual ray florets have burgundy-red markings that contrast nicely with the dark purplish central disc florets. Feathery, elegantly curving, branched stems of finely-cut, bipinnate foliage. Very choice. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T3

### Crambe maritima - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 2'. Sea Kale. Often grown as a vegetable, however, we like it in the mixed border. The early emerging foliage is flushed deep purple; this is the edible stage. The unfurled leaves are wide, wavy, lobed, and glaucous providing an attractive foil for the large panicles of honey-

scented, white, four-petalled flowers. Long summer bloomer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

### Crepis rubra - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 18". Cretian Hawk's Beard. We love this annual. Rosettes of toothed, pale green leaves with delicate flower stalks. Dandelion-esque heads one inch across, pale pink with darker centres. Adorable. Sun. 3 & T2

### 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

### Cynoglossum officinale

(B) to 3'. Hound's Tongue. Europe. Greyish green, silky foliage remains basal the first year. Branched, one-sided cymes are covered with delicate, bell-shaped blooms of a dark, muted reddish purple. Traditionally used to treat leg ulcers, bites, and minor injuries. This herb can be now found naturalized around older settlements. Sun. Well-drained soil. 3 & T2

### Cynoglossum wallichii

(A) to 3.5'. Central and South Asia. Small, cerulean blue flowers bloom on long, terminal, scorpioid cymes. Leaves are elliptic, glaucous, and ribbed. The seed nutlets form a tenacious burr. Unique and architectural. 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, dark maroon, carnation-scented flowers bloom in flat-topped cymes. We also offer a dark purple and scarlet selection.

- **Purple**

- **Scarlet**

Sun. 4 & T2

### Dianthus knappii

(B/P) to 16". A unique, yellow flowered Dianthus native to scrubby hillsides and dry, grassy meadows in the Western Balkans. Dense, terminal clusters of soft lemon yellow flowers on slender, nodding stems. Loose, grassy clumps of narrow, pale green foliage. A short-lived perennial that often dies after blooming, best treated as biennial. Blooms in midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 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

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### **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

### **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

### **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

### **Euphorbia marginata**

(A) to 3'. Snow-on-the-Mountain. A prairie native found growing wild from Dakota to Texas. Small, white flowers in clustered heads with large, long-lasting, petal-like bracts and oval, light green upper foliage striped and margined to almost all white. The oval to pointed oblong lower leaves are sparse but an attractive greyish green. Best planted in loose drifts or directly sown in garden beds where it will add a cool, soothing palette to the summer border. Sun. Well-drained soil. 4 & 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

### **Hyoscyamus niger** - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 2'. Henbane. Europe. Large, downy, grey-green, somewhat sticky leaves. Curious, inch-wide, funnel-shaped, yellow-green flowers with netted purple veins and a dark throat. The fruit is a dry capsule held within the large, hooded, green calyx. **Poisonous!** Well-drained soil. Part shade. 4 & T3

### **Iberis amara 'Giant White Hyacinth'** (Brassicaceae)

(A) to 18". Another firm favourite of ours. This Candytuft has large, white, delicately scented, four-petalled flowers which start off our spring season in the White Bed of the Flower Garden, and continues to bloom well into midsummer. Sun. 3 & T2

### **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 connate anthers capping the stigma are unique. 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 whilst still in bloom. Makes an excellent bedding plant. 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

### **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

### **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

### **Nicandra physalodes 'Alba'**

(A) to 4'. White Shoo-fly Plant. This pristine white form will add substance to a "White Garden" where its delicate, ethereal beauty can be enjoyed to full effect. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Nicotiana glauca** - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 4'. Jasmine Tobacco. South America. Leaves spatulate-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

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### **Nicotiana 'Stonecrop Mauve'** - (Solanaceae)

(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

### **Nicotiana sylvestris**

(A) to 6'. This Tobacco plant adds boldness to the flower border. Slender, pendulous, scented trumpets make this another indispensable Nicotiana. The heavenly evening fragrance invites you back into the garden. Self-sows. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Nicotiana tabacum**

(A) to 6'. Common Tobacco. Argentina and Bolivia. This is the original pipe Tobacco infamously brought back to England from the New World by Sir Walter Raleigh. It is believed to be an ancient, domesticated hybrid of several wild species. Nevertheless, it makes a striking and admirable garden plant, with its large, pale green, somewhat sticky leaves. The terminal clusters of inflated calyces encase funnel-shaped, five-petaled, one-inch white flowers; the topmost surface of each petal is a gorgeous rose-colour. Blooms all summer long. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Nigella damascena** - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 18". Love-in-a-Mist. South Europe. Soft, many-petaled, 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. We offer two other fine colour selections.

- **'Persian Rose'**

- **White Flowered Form**

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

### **Orliva 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-petaled, 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.

### **Polygonum orientale** - (Polygonaceae)

(A) to 7'. Kiss-Me-Over-The-Garden-Gate. Southeastern Asia and Australia. A spectacular, old-fashioned cottage garden favourite with lush, heart-shaped leaves and fast growing, stout, branching stems bearing in late summer flamboyant, arching, three to four inches long, pendulous, crimson-pink flower clusters. Makes an excellent cut flower too. Self sows. Prefers moist, rich soil. Flowers from midsummer until frost. Direct sow or 3 & 7 for 3 weeks then T2

### **Poboscidea louisianica** - (Martyniaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Unicorn Plant. Southern United States into Mexico. A remarkable, heat tolerant, subtropical annual. The low spreading mounds of branching succulent stems are covered with broad, heart-shaped, pale greyish green, slightly sticky foliage. Large, orchid-like, pale pinkish violet blooms have yellow streaked and purple spotted throats. The fleshy, green, Okra-like fruits contain sharp, hooked seed capsules. Blooms mid to late summer. Moist soil. Part shade. 2B, 3 & T3

### **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 'Coral Nymph'** - (Lamiaceae)

(A/TP) to 2.5'. Not a brash red bedding Salvia, but a sublimely captivating plant. Enchanting spikes of salmon-pink blooms with a darker lower lip appear in late summer and last until frost. Self-sows happily in our Flower Garden. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Salvia coccinea 'Lady in Red'**

(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

### **Sanguisorba minor** - (Rosaceae)

(A/P) to 2'. Salad Burnet. Arching, incised pinnate leaves of pale green form attractive clumps. The dense, rounded, greenish white flowerheads appear in mid-summer. The fresh, young leaves add a delicate cucumber-like flavor to salads. A short-lived perennial best grown as an annual. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

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### Scabiosa stellata - (Dipsacaceae)

(A) to 15". Drumsticks. Southwest Europe. Small, pale blue, pincushion-like flowers over dissected, glaucous green foliage. Blooms mature to round, papery seedheads, like cells of a honeycomb. Lovely in dried flower arrangements. Sun. 3 & T2

### Silybum marianum 'Adriana' - (Asteraceae)

(A/B) to 6'. The white form of Our Lady's Milk Thistle. Southern Europe, Mediterranean and western North Africa. An ornamental thistle with white, tufted, thistle-like flowers. Stunning, white marbled and veined dark green leaves with extremely spiny margins form a basal rosette. Good looking. Summer. Sun. 3 & T2

### Talinum paniculatum - (Portulacaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Jewels-of-Opal. 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.

## 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

### 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 appalachia - (Cyperaceae)

(P) to 6". Appalachian Sedge. A native groundcover occurring in dry woodlands from Quebec to South Carolina. This dainty sedge has light green, narrow, thread-like foliage, forming low, undulating mounds. Thrives even in the deepest, driest shade such as underneath Hemlocks. A tough, attractive and useful little plant. Shade/partial shade. 4 & T2

### Carex comans 'Bronze'

(TP) to 12". New Zealand Hairy Sedge. Pendulous, shaggy clumps of flowing, lustrous bronze, hair-like foliage. Just think "Tina Turner" and you'll have a good idea of what our favourite sedge looks like. "Tina Turner" anchors the corners of our Peach Bed in summer and is dug and overwintered in a cool greenhouse. Well-drained, evenly moist soil. Sun. 4 & T2

### Carex flacca

(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

### Hystrix patula - (Poaceae)

(P) to 5'. Bottlebrush Grass. This American native is widely adaptable, growing in sun or moderate shade, in clay or rocky soil. When the flowerheads open, the spiky florets stick out at right angles, just like a bottlebrush. Attractive until frost. Easy from seed. 4 & T1

## 2009/2010 Seminum

### **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 pond side. 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

### **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 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

### **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

## 2009/2010 Seminum

### **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 & 2

## **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, five-petalled 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 & 7

### **Amsonia orientalis** (syn. **Rhazya orientalis**)

(P) to 3'. Blue Star. A native of Greece and Turkey. Numerous, lavender-blue, five-petalled, starry flowers in dense cymes. Attractive, slender leaves are elliptic and acuminate. Early summer bloom. Sun. 3 & 7

### **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 & 7

### **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

### **Angelica taiwaniana**

(B) to 6'. Bai Zhi. A tall, stately plant with sturdy stems and lush green, dissected foliage topped by football-sized, spherical heads of creamy-white flowers in midsummer. The whole plant is pungently aromatic and used in traditional Chinese medicine. The dried root is used for headaches, toothache, and nasal congestion. Sun. 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.

- Blue

- Double Wine

- Pastel Shades

- Pink

- Violet

Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

### **Aralia cachemirica** - (Araliaceae)

(P) to 10'. Himalayas. Effusively described by Graham Stuart Thomas as "a symphony in green," the large, deeply cut, compound leaves are topped by arching sprays of creamy white blooms in summer. Clusters of purple, succulent fruits in drooping panicles along with rich burgundy foliage, complete the display. Needs moisture and a sheltered spot. Partial shade. 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

## 2009/2010 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'. Tatarian 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

### **Bergenia cordifolia** - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 18". Siberia and Mongolia. A tough plant, tolerant of both cold and heat. Clustered flower spikes of pendulous, rounded, five-petaled, light mauve-pink flowers accented with bright yellow anthers. The large, leathery leaves are evergreen and often show good colour in spring and again in the autumn. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & 7

### **Calamintha nepeta** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Lesser Calamint. Europe and Asia. Loose mounds of deliciously aromatic foliage are literally covered from August until frost with dainty, lavender and white, hooded flowers with a tri-lobed lower lip. The soft, mid-green leaves are attractive too, and in a well-drained, sunny pot it makes the perfect edge to path or border. Sun. 3 & T1

### **Campanula latifolia** - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 5'. Great Bellflower. Europe. Tall, open spikes of large, violet-blue bells adorn very upright stems. Blooms in June and July. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

### **Campanula latifolia 'Alba'**

(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. albiflora**

(P) to 2'. A midsummer bloomer with pendulous, tubular bells to two inches long, white with a pink blush on the outside of the petals. Inside the bells are many crimson flecks and fine white hairs. Flowers appear in terminal racemes at the ends of two feet long, branched, flower

stalks. Charming and in full bloom for the 4<sup>th</sup> of July.

Sun/partial shade. 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

### **Carvopteris 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

### **Chaerophyllum aromaticum** - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Broad-leaved Chervil. Italy. 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

### **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

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### **Codonopsis pilosula** - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 6'. Dang Shen, Poor Man's Ginseng. Northern China. A vigorous, vining plant with purple flushed, greenish yellow, nodding bells. Thick, tuberous roots are used in traditional Chinese medicine as a tonic, similar to Ginseng. Midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 5 & T2

### **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. 3 & 7

### **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

### **Delphinium elatum** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 5'. Central to Eastern Europe and Siberia. Brilliant, open, blue flowers densely cluster along tall, upright spikes. An early summer bloomer, less demanding than its showier hybrid cousins such as the Pacific Giant and Blackmore & Langdon hybrids, but still suitable for the flower border and cottage garden. Superb cut flowers. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

### **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

### **Dianthus japonicus**

(B/P) to 2'. Hama-nadeshiko, Japanese Dianthus. Japan and East Asia. From lush rosettes of thick, glossy, narrowly ovate basal leaves emerge leafy stalks topped with dense clusters of vivid rosy-purple, five-petaled, toothed blooms. Extremely floriferous the second year from seed and may be somewhat biennial. Persistent winter foliage develops attractive, rich burgundy overtones. Not your typical "Pink." Blooms mid-summer till fall. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Digitalis lutea** - (Scrophulariaceae)

(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 parviflora**

(P) to 2'. Spanish Foxglove. This is a true perennial species of Foxglove, native to the mountains of northern Spain. Plants form a rosette of dark, deeply veined, green leaves bearing in early summer, tightly packed spikes of small, rusty orange-red to chocolate brown flowers on stiff, leafy, upright stems. Eye-catching. Well-drained soil. Sun. 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

### **Echinops exaltatus** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Eastern Europe to Russia. Spherical, silvery grey flowerheads atop sturdy, downy-white stems mature into tennis-ball size, prickly seedheads. The bold, greyish green, thistle-like foliage forms an impressive clump. Late summer blooming. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Elsholtzia stauntonii** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Chinese Mint-Shrub. China. A bushy, deciduous sub-shrub with fragrant, ovate-elliptical, coarsely toothed leaves. Branched panicles of dense, eight-inch, spike-like, lilac-purple clusters formed of two-lipped flowers with long, prominent stamens. Blooms late summer through autumn. Cut down in early spring as it grows much like Lespedeza, blooming on new growth. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

### **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 giganteum**

(P) to 4'. Miss Willmott's Ghost. Miss Willmott was known to scatter this seed surreptitiously in the gardens she visited, leaving her horticultural calling card! The dome-shaped flowerheads are a soft metallic blue. Excellent dried flower. Cordate, dark green basal foliage is nice too. Self-sows happily. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6

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### **Eryngium planum** - (Apiaceae)

(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 purpureum** 'Bartered Bride' - (Asteraceae)

(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

### **Eupatorium** sp.

(P) to 10'. Wow. A late summer giant looming up against the blue sky with clusters of purple-mauve flowers. Foliage coarsely serrated, arranged in whorls on a dark purple stem. A statement-making "must-have." Sun. 4 & T2

### **Filipendula rubra** 'Venusta' - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 7.5'. Queen-of-the-Prairie. Deep pink flowers form 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

### **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

### **Geranium pratense** - (Geraniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Meadow Crane's Bill. Europe. Strong, upright, many branching stems with pink veined, violet-blue flowers in early to midsummer. The large, deeply divided, lobed foliage forms a handsome, bushy clump and develops good autumn tints. Will naturalize where happy. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

### **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

### **Gypsophila pacifica**

(P) to 3'. Eastern Siberia and Manchuria. A gorgeous Baby's Breath with loose panicles of small, pale pink blooms on erect, many branched stems. Attractive, narrowly ovate, blue-green basal foliage. A tough and adaptable plant found in its native habitat on rocky slopes, oak-forested hills, and grassy woodland edges. Blooms July to October. 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

### **Heracleum nepalense** - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 8'. This Hogweed from Nepal is a big item with basal foliage that spreads to six-feet in width. Creamy, summer-time umbels are seven-inches across. Bold background plant for sun or partial shade. 3 & 6

### **Heracleum stevenii** (syn. **H. antasiaticum**)

(B/P) to 3'. A show-stopper from the Caucasus. Large, rounded, lobed leaves with white tomentose beneath. White flowers in dense umbels up to 18 inches across. Wow! Summer. Sun. 3 & 6

### **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

### **Hesperis steveniana**

(B/P) to 2.5'. Damask Violet. Rarely seen nowadays is this choice plant from Asia Minor. Attractive, grey-green foliage and branching stems bearing innumerable, slender spikes of scented, pale lilac-purple, four-petalled flowers from early summer onwards. Very fragrant. Useful for cutting. 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

## 2009/2010 Seminum

### 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 tectorum 'Album' - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 12". A darling white form of the Japanese Roof Iris with pure white flowers sparsely veined yellow. Light green, fan-like leaves. It will spread nicely. Blooms in June. Sun. 3 & T1

### 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

### Kalimeris pinnatifida - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4.5'. An attractive Japanese native with distinct pinnatifid, light green foliage. Pink tinted-blue, daisy-like blossoms are held in loose corymbs from August to frost. Good looking. Sun. 3 & 6 & T1 & Δ

### 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 Northeast 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

### Ligularia dentata - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. China, Japan. 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 palmata

(P) to 4'. Eurasia. Large, buttery yellow daisies with soft orange undertones on tall, sturdy stems. Large, lobed basal foliage. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 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

## 2009/2010 Seminum

**Linaria purpurea** ‘Canon Went’ - (Scrophulariaceae)  
(P) to 3'. A delicate and very pretty plant with racemes of light pink, snapdragon-like flowers and grey-blue stems with slender leaves. Seed may bring some purple flowers with the pink. Blooms June to August. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

**Lindelofia anchusoides** - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 2'. Afghanistan. Many gentian blue and purple, funnel-shaped flowers in lax, open clusters. The basal leaves are bristly and lanceolate whilst there are smaller, stalkless leaves along the somewhat arching, softly hairy stems. A showy long-bloomer in our Order Beds. Well-drained, rich soil. Sun. 3 & 6

**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 chalcedonica** - (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 chalcedonica** ‘Alba’

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

**Lychnis chalcedonica** ‘Rosea’

(P) to 4'. A delightful salmon-pink version of the Maltese Cross. 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

**Malva moschata** - (Malvaceae)

(P) to 4'. Musk Mallow. British native. Pale pink, open, five-petalled flowers with jagged-edges. Foliage is very finely dissected. Blooms throughout the summer. A quintessential cottage garden plant. Sun. 3 & T2

**Melissa officinalis** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Lemon Balm. Europe. The heart-shaped, bright green leaves have a fresh lemon scent when crushed or brushed in passing. Can be used in salads, iced tea or pot-pourri. The botanical name is derived from the Greek word for bee and the white flower spikes are indeed abuzz with bees in summer, feeding on the abundant nectar. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

**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

**Mimulus cardinalis** - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 2'. Scarlet Monkey Flower. Oregon to California. Native to wet areas throughout the Western mountains. A robust, creeping perennial with very showy, two-inch, orange-red tubular blooms, prominent lower lips, and yellow markings in the throat. The light green leaves are pointed, sharply toothed, and sticky with prominent veins. Needs regular watering to look its best. Perfect beside a pond, stream or water feature. Trim as needed to keep tidy as it spreads outwards rather than up. A hummingbird favourite! Moist and fertile soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

**Morina longifolia** - (Morinaceae)

(P) to 3'. Whorlflower. Himalayas. A beautiful and not often grown Morina. Clusters of long, tubular flowers are white, flushing to deep pink, in whorls on stiff, upright stems. The glossy green basal leaves are undulate and spiny-toothed. May to August. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

**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

**Paeonia veitchii** subsp. **altaica** - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Western China. The deeply cut, sharply tipped, biternate leaflets emerge in spring tinted a glossy, bronzy green. Soon to follow are multiple, slightly nodding flowers with luminous, raspberry-pink-magenta petals. In the centre, a mass of stamens with pink filaments and golden yellow anthers surround densely tomentose, prominent, green carpels. Grown from seed collected by Joseph Halda in Xinjiang Province, it differs from P. veitchii in having broader leaflets and larger, slightly notched flowers. Well-drained soil. Partial shade/Sun. 3 & 6A

**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

## 2009/2010 Seminum

### **x Pardancanda norrisii** - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 3'. Candy lily. A lovely result of a bi-generic cross between Pardanthus and Belamcanda. These hybrids produce a veritable rainbow of exotic, six-petaled, 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

### **Patrinia scabiosifolia** - (Valerianaceae)

(P) to 4'. Gold Lace. A great "see-through" plant with open, airy cymes of sweetly scented, dainty, star-shaped chrome-yellow flowers in summer. Attractive glossy dark green leaves that turn yellow in autumn. Long bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

### **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 grandiflorus**

(P) to 4'. Large Flowered Beard-Tongue. North Dakota to Kansas. Large, bell-shaped, pink flowers with darker internal stripes adorn the arching flower spikes in open whorls, held almost horizontal by the supporting rings of thick, fleshy, grey-green leaves. Quite tolerant of summer moisture and makes a showy garden specimen. Blooms in early summer. Very well drained soil. 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

### **Peucedanum verticillare** - (Apiaceae)

(B) to 7'. Hog Fennel. Eastern Alps into Hungary. The foliage emerges pink in spring, quickly producing impressive, ruby-red, broomstick-sized, hollow stems clad with pinnate, irregularly toothed, triangular leaves, and topped in mid-summer with huge umbels of yellow-green flowers. Makes a stately, yet delicate architectural presence for the back of the border. Plants are monocarpic, so be sure to collect seed or allow to self-sow. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

### **Phlomis tuberosa** 'Amazon' - (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-petaled, 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

### **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

### **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

### **Pulsatilla vulgaris** 'Alba' - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". A captivating white form of the British Pasque Flower. Ferny, finely dissected foliage. The velvety white, six petal-like sepals are reminiscent of Clematis with dense, bright yellow stamens surrounding a prominent stigma. Attractive and persistent feathery seedheads to follow. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

## 2009/2010 Seminum

### **Rheum palmatum Red** - (Polygonaceae)

(P) to 6'. Ornamental Rhubarb. Massive, two-feet wide, palmate leaves. A thick flower stalk emerges in early summer with carmine-coloured leaf petioles and carmine flowers in great fluffy panicles. Splendid in seed also. Creates a focal point. Needs moisture and humus-rich soil to do best. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Rheum rhaponticum**

(P) to 5'. Wild Rhubarb. An ancient plant whose thick, clustered roots were long harvested for their medicinal purgative properties. Now we enjoy it for its edible leaf stalks, a rich source of vitamin C and dietary fibre. We also prize its ornamental value; the rich ruby-red colouration of the petioles and its lush foliage, as well as an often overlooked dense flower panicle of creamy-white flowers. Blooms mid-summer. Well-drained and rich, fertile 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 glutinosa**

(P) to 4'. Jupiter's Distaff. Sticky spikes of pale yellow, hooded flowers with speckled brown throats and fringed lower lips rise from hairy, basal cordate leaves. Flowers midsummer to frost if deadheaded. A tough and attractive Stonecrop favourite. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

### **Salvia lyrata**

(P) to 20". Lyre-leaved Sage. 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 fade. 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

### **Scabiosa graminifolia** - (Dipsacaceae)

(P) to 10". South Europe. Silky, greyish, linear foliage with lavender-pink, pincushion flowers in early summer. Very desirable. Sun. 3 & 7

### **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-petalled 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 connotatum** - (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

## 2009/2010 Seminum

### **Silphium perfoliatum** - (Asteraceae)

(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 terebinthaceum**

(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

### **Sinacalia 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 macrophyllum** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Rayed Tansy. Central Europe to Russia. A wonderful and stately border plant with large, beautiful greyish green, toothed, deeply cut foliage, soft as silk to the touch, topped with large, dense corymbs of creamy-white flowers. Strong, stout stems make staking unnecessary. Blooms in July to August. Well-drained soil. Sun/Partial shade. 3 & 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'. 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

### **Teucrium scorodonia**

(P) 18". Wood Germander. A tough, shrubby perennial native to dry, open, pine woods, scrub, heaths and sandy acidic soils throughout Western Europe. Aromatic, notched and puckered, sage-like, wrinkled green leaves adorn dense clumps of stiff, branching, woody stems. Masses of tiny, greenish yellow lipped blooms cover, short, loose spikes in mid to late summer. Dry, lime free 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 rochebruneum**

(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

### **Thermopsis rhombifolia** - (Papilionaceae)

(P) to 3'. Golden Bean. Rocky Mts. to New Mexico. Short spikes of bright golden yellow, pea-like flowers over loose clumps of dark green foliage with three-part, clover-like, broadly ovate leaflets. A plant of western prairies and hot, dry, gravelly hillsides where it forms large patches. Can be an eager spreader. Blooms in early summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 1 & 2B then 3 & T2

### **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 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

**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 cordifolia** (syn. **Cimicifuga rubifolia**)  
(P) to 4'. Appalachian Bugbane, Bramble-leaved Cohosh. Eastern North America. Tall, branched flower spikes of creamy white, bottlebrush blooms in late summer. Clumps of irregularly lobed and toothed, maple-like foliage are sturdy and compact. A choice native woodlander of rocky, limestone slopes and riverbanks, rarely seen in cultivation. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

**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 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, fragrant flower spikes in September. Not all seedlings will be as dark as 'Brunette', but definitely worth a try. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

**Actaea simplex 'Prichard's Giant'** (syn. **Cimicifuga ramosa**)  
(P) to 4'. The bottlebrush flowers are pink in bud and open to a creamy white. Very fragrant. Blooms in August. 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

**Anemoneopsis 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

**Arisaema triphyllum** - (Araceae)  
(P) to 3'. Jack in the Pulpit. One of the hardy native species that brings delight to observers of any age. Two sets of ovate, veined leaflets stand above the inflorescence. The six-inch spathe is green to purple and can have green or white stripes. This surrounds the three-inch central

spadix of green or purple. Later, cylindrical clusters of scarlet berries stand out. Partial shade/shade. 3 & T1

**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 to 2.5 feet. 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

**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

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### **Brunnera macrophylla** - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 2'. Siberian Bugloss. Asia Minor to Siberia. Branched clusters of small, pale blue "Forget-me-not" flowers above handsome clumps of large, strongly veined, heart-shaped leaves. A restrained and reliable perennial for the shady border or woodland path. Blooms in late spring. Moist, well-drained soil. Shade/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

### **Chelidonium majus** - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 18". Celandine Poppy. Europe. Two-inch single yellow flowers grace attractive, scalloped foliage. A cheery colour to brighten the woodland setting from spring through summer. The yellow sap is a traditional remedy for warts. Sun. 3 & 6A

### **Chelone lyonii** - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) 3'. Turtlehead. Eastern North America. Pinky-purple blooms really do look like turtle heads from every angle whether their mouths are opened or closed. Attractive apple-green stems and elliptic, toothed leaves make a dense mass. Upright racemes with clusters of showy flowers in August through October. A meadow or woodland candidate. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

### **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

### **Disporum lanuginosum** - (Convallariaceae)

(P) to 2'. Yellow Fairy Bells. East and central United States. Charming woodland native. Many pretty, yellow bells hang down from branched, leafy stems in early summer. Plump, orange-red fruit follows. Combine with Astrantia, Polygonatum, Smilacina, or smaller ferns. Moist, leafy soil. Shade/partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

### **Diphylleia cymosa** - (Berberidaceae)

(P) to 3'. Umbrella Leaf. A large-leaved, native plant of the Appalachians growing along mountain streams. Deeply lobed, acute, medium green leaves (one foot wide) show off six-petalled, single, white flowers with yellow anthers appear in May and June. Striking and persistent blue fruit on red stems follows. A great choice for the woodland. Partial shade/shade. 3 & 7

### **Dodecatheon meadia f. album** - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 1-2'. A white form of the wonderful American Shooting Star. Highly reflexed Cyclamen-like flowers with orange stamens in conical tubes nod on long, straight stems above ovate to oblanceolate basal foliage. Very beautiful in May. Summer dormant. Partial shade. 3 & T2

### **Epipactis helleborine** - (Orchidaceae)

(P) to 18". Broad-leaved Helleborine. Eurasia. Small, green, orchid-like flowers with a flush of purple are arranged spirally on tall stalks. Distinctive, wide, pleated, elliptical leaves clasp the stem. Naturalizes well. Blooms June to July. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

### **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 seedpods 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, whilst 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 & 7<sup>2</sup> for 6 weeks, followed by 25-39° for 6-8 weeks.

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### **Hydrastis canadensis** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 18". Golden Seal. This native of the Northeast is well suited to the woodland garden. The palmately lobed leaves are extremely textural and offer up intriguing apetalous flowers; the inflorescence is just numerous white stamens forming a cup. However, the real treat is the berries that sit atop the leaves and look like raspberries. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

### **Kirengeshoma palmata** - (Hydrangeaceae)

(P) to 4'. A Japanese dignitary. Waxy, soft yellow flowers in late summer, leaves of clear green "...placed oppositely up the arching ebony stem." (GST\*\*). Kirengeshoma is a star performer for us in the Woodland, Flower Garden and Himalayan Slope. We love this plant. Partial shade and good soil. 5 & T2

### **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-petaled, white flowers. Silver, papery seed cases are great in dried arrangements. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

### **Luzula sylvatica** - (Juncaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Greater Woodrush. Common on the acid soils of north and west Britain in woods and on moors. This Luzula forms large, soft tussocks and spreads by stolons. The leaves are longer, broader and glossier than other Woodrush, with scattered white hairs on the surface. Graceful, pendulous, branching flowerheads consist of many tight heads of spikelets with narrow, white perianth segments in May and June, persisting throughout the season. Partial shade. 3 & T2

### **Mitella diphylla** - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 18". Bishop's-Cap or Mitrewort. Eastern North America. Small clumps of toothed, maple-like leaves from which emerge thin, flowering stems with distinctive pairs of sessile leaves bearing open, elongated spikes of small white, deeply fringed blooms in early to mid spring. Shade/partial shade. 5 & 7 for 3 months, then T2.

### **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-petaled 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 hexandrum** - (Berberidaceae)

(P) to 18". Himalayan May Apple. The white, cup-like flowers are six-petaled and have showy, golden yellow anthers. Wonderful purple-brown mottled, deeply lobed, apple green, large leaves unfurl after flowering. Red fruits keep the interest going. Great for the woodland. Moist soil. Partial shade/shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

### **Podophyllum peltatum**

(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 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

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### **Smilacina racemosa** - (Convallariaceae)

(P) to 3'. Solomon's Zigzag, 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

### **Stylophorum diphyllum** - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 18". Celandine Poppy. Eastern North America. Terminal clusters of large, lemon yellow, saucer-shaped blooms light up the woodland garden in May and June. The irregularly lobed, blue-green foliage with a soft, silvery underside is very handsome. Self-sows. Moist, leafy soil. Shade/partial shade. 4 & T1

### **Symphandra hofmannii** - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. A Bosnian native. Marvelous, 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

### **Tiarella cordifolia** - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 12". Foam Flower. North America. A creeping groundcover with attractive, rich green, maple-shaped leaves heavily puckered and creased along the main veins. Racemes of small, starry, fluffy white flowers rise above the foliage. Partial shade/shade. 4 & T1

### **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

### **Tricyrtis formosana** - (Convallariaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Toad Lily. Taiwan. Shining, deeply veined, dark leaves on stiff, erect stems that branch into loose clusters of orchid-like buds and flowers. Flowers are cream coloured and spotted with deep mauve. Stamens and stigma protrude far above the six splayed petals. August and September. Beautiful. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

### **Tricyrtis latifolia**

(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

## **Alpines and Rock Garden**

### **Achillea ageratifolia** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6". Greek Yarrow. Balkans. Low, tufted mounds of delicate, deeply cut, silvery grey leaves are covered with masses of small, white daisies. A touch of the Mediterranean for the rockery. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

### **Aethionema coridifolium** - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 6". Stone Cress. Turkey and Lebanon. Erect, woody stems with narrow, blue-green foliage produce rounded heads of rosy lilac flowers in early summer. Interesting multi-coloured, flat seedheads. Sun. 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

### **Alchemilla filicaulis subsp. vestita** - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 10". Southern Europe. A diminutive alpine Lady's Mantle. Hairy, kidney-shaped, pleated leaves of soft grey-green. At the base of each leaf petiole are prominent, reddish stipules. Small sprays of yellowish green flowers in mid to late summer. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Alyssum armenum** - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 8". Caucasus, Western Asia. 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 markgrafii**

(P) to 18". Southeast Europe. 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

### **Androsace carnea 'Alba'**

(P) to 1½". A desirable, white flowering selection. 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 & 7

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### **Antennaria plantaginifolia** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 10". Ladies' Tobacco. North American native. Mat forming, with ovate-elliptic, deeply veined, grey-green foliage that is sparsely woolly above, silver-grey and extremely woolly below. The flowers are in dense, terminal clusters, white to pale pink, resembling "Pussy-Toes." Male and female parts are produced on different heads on different plants, with the female flowerhead often fluffier and the male flowers typically appearing on shorter flower stalks. This "Pussy-Toe" packs a punch. Blooms early spring. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Anthyllis vulneraria var. coccinea** - (Papilionaceae)

(P) to 6". 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. 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". Japanese rock garden treasure with waxy, white flowers and grey-green leaves. Sun. 4 & T2

### **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. havnaldii** - (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

### **Aubrieta macedonica** - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 3". Balkans into Greece. Silvery-grey cushions smothered with lavender-purple, four-petalled flowers in late spring and early summer. Looks incredible spilling over the side of one of our troughs. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2.

### **Campanula alliariifolia** - (Campanulaceae)

(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

### **Campanula carpatica**

(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 cochlearifolia**

(P) to 3". Fairies' Thimbles. This tiny treasure has spreading mats of shiny, green leaves. It thrives on our raised beds and is covered in the daintiest, nodding bells in early summer. This seed selection is from plants with pale, sky-blue flowers. A "must-have." Sun/partial shade. 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 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.

### **Cyclamen hederifolium**

(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 capitatus subsp. andrzejovskianus**

(P) to 6". An absolutely beautiful native from the Black Sea region. Shaggy, white, jagged flowers and needle-like, glaucous foliage. A long spring bloomer. Sun. 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

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### **Dianthus pinifolius** - (Caryophyllaceae)

(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

### **Dianthus subacaulis**

(P) to 8". French Alps. "A pretty little mat-forming species which should be in all gardens." states Will Ingwersen. Pale to carmine-pink blooms on short stems over small tufts of fine, linear, dark green leaves. Very easy to grow in sun and any well-drained soil.

Midsummer. 4 & T2

### **Draba athoa** - (Brassicaceae)

(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 oligosperma**

(P) to 4". Rocky Mountains. Tufted clumps of linear, grey-green, hairy foliage bearing racemes of yellow, four-petalled flowers. Blooms late spring and early summer. Easy. 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 Zone 5 Tufa Bed. A cheerful April/May bloomer. Sun. 3 & T1

### **Erigeron compositus 'Rocky'** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6". Western North America. Distinctive, deeply dissected, grey-green basal foliage and short stemmed, yellow-eyed rayed daisies of the palest lavender. Enchanting. Sun 4 & T2

### **Erigeron tweedyi**

(P) to 8". Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. Tight basal rosettes of silky, grey, ovate, slightly lanceolate leaves. Upright stems bear ¾-inch, lavender-blue, rayed daisies in late spring. This native of dry rocky western mountains is very tough, but requires excellent drainage. 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

### **Erinus alpinus 'Pikos de Europa'**

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

### **Erysimum helveticum** - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Mountain Wallflower. Tufted clumps of linear, dark grey-green leaves are a great foil to the flat heads of

purple tinted buds which open to clusters of fragrant, bright yellow, four-petalled flowers. A beautiful alpine and extremely long-blooming, from spring well into the summer months. Sun. 3 & T1

### **Erysimum hungaricum**

(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

### **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

### **Gentiana acaulis** - (Gentianaceae)

(P) to 4". Alps. A "must" for the rock garden. Dark, glossy leaves form basal rosettes. The funnel-shaped blossoms are deep blue with interior green spotting, and resemble antique Victrola horns. Late spring. Sun. 3 & 6

### **Gentiana gracilipes**

(P) to 12". A native of Northwest China. Terminal, purple-blue, tubular flowers, blushed green on the outer petals. Leaves are leathery, green and strap-like, occurring in pairs. Mid to late summer. An interesting addition to any sunny, well-drained area. 3 & 6

### **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 10-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

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### **Jasione laevis** - (Campanulaceae)

(B/P) to 12". Shepherd's Scabious. Western Europe. Globose, terminal heads of pale blue, narrow-petaled, pincushion-like flowers on slender stalks arise from densely tufted rosettes of lanceolate, wavy-edged foliage. Blooms mid-summer. A plant of dry, open grassland and rocky cliffs. May prove to be biennial, so allow to self-sow. A charmer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

### **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

### **Lewisia cotyledon hybrid** - (Portulacaceae)

(P) to 10". California. *Lewisia* commemorates Captain Merryweather Lewis (1774-1809). Seed gathered from the *Lewisia* Collection in our Alpine House. Foliage forms a basal rosette of fleshy, elongated leaves. Clustered panicles of pink veined blooms in shades of salmon, pink and orange. Well-drained soil. Early summer. Sun. 3 & 6

### **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

### **Minuartia verna subsp. gerardii** - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to foliage to 3", flowers to 6". Spring Sandwort. European Mountains. Loose, tufted hummocks of tiny, narrow, awl-shaped, emerald green leaves dotted in late spring with pretty, white five-petaled, star-shaped flowers on short, thread-like stems. Prefers a sunny spot in well-drained soil. 3 & 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

### **Nepeta amethystina subsp. laciniata** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2.5". Spain and Portugal. Clumps of lacy, deeply toothed, small, grey-green, narrow leaves with spikes of light violet-blue lipped blooms, marked with purple and white. A plant of dry scrub and rocky slopes. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Penstemon davidsonii var. menziesii 'Microphyllus'**

(Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 2". Vancouver Island to Washington. Large, 1" violet-blue, trumpet-like, lobed flowers cover creeping

mats of small rounded leaves on woody, trailing prostrate stems in mid-summer. Thrives in the troughs outside our Potting Shed. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6 & T1

### **Penstemon gracilis**

(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 2 upper lobes are reflexed, thus exposing the 3 lower lobes with a hairy, yellow throat in the centre. Our plant is always very floriferous. Very hardy and showy. Sun. 3 & 6 & T1

### **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. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Phoenicaulis cheiranthoides** - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 12". Western North America. Showy racemes of clawed purplish crosses arise from silver-blue basal rosettes. Attention grabber on the rocks. Fragrant blooms a bonus. Sun. 3 & T1

### **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 orbiculare**

(P) to 8". Roundheaded Rampion. Europe. A beautiful summer bloomer with rounded, deep blue flowers. Attractive green basal rosettes and a bonus; the undersides of foliage are a wonderful purple-maroon. 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 halleri** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Haller's Pasque Flower. Europe. Early blooming species. Violet tinged buds open to large purple flowers with showy yellow stamens before the finely cut, silky leaves fully emerge. The attractive, light green, ferny foliage is covered in fine hairs, giving it a woolly appearance. Feathery, persistent seedheads. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

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### **Pulsatilla vulgaris** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". European Pasque Flower. A captivating British native. Ferny, finely dissected foliage. Six-petaled, velvety, deep purple flowers reminiscent of Clematis with dense, bright yellow stamens surrounding a prominent stigma. Attractive and persistent, feathery seedheads to follow. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

### **Ramonda myconi** - (Gesneriaceae)

(P). Shade lover from the Pyrenees. Deep green, broad, very crinkled, flat rosette. Pale violet, five-petaled 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-petaled flowers in small terminal clusters appear in July and last until September. Why not try your hand at soap-making? 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 x apiculata** - (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 Primrose yellow flowers. Sun. 4 & 7

### **Saxifraga crustata** var. **vochinensis**

(P) to 6". East Alps, North and Central Balkans. Forms a tight bun of minute foliage encrusted with white lime deposits. Panicles of tiny, white flowers which occasionally have purple markings at their base, are held on four-inch stems. A "must" for the rock garden. Sun. 4 & 7

### **Saxifraga mixed** (Section-**Aizoonia**)

(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-petaled, 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

### **Scabiosa ochroleuca**

(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

### **Scutellaria baicalensis** - (Lamiaceae)

(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, 3/4-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 zawadskii**

(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

### **Stachys atherocalyx** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Hedge Nettle. Southeastern Europe into Turkey and Iran. A tough but pretty little Betony that grows nicely in full sun on our well-drained, Alpine Big Bed. Short, bushy clumps of serrated, sparsely hairy, glossy green leaves with spikes of creamy white to pale yellow, tubular, lipped flowers. Summer. Traditionally, the leaves have been used as a substitute for black tea. Sun/partial shade. 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

## 2009/2010 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, two-inch wide, spherical inflorescence in late spring. Very striking in our Purple/Magenta Square in the Flower Garden. Sun. 3 & 6

#### Allium caeruleum

Hardy bulb to 2.5'. Rich azure blue flowers form a small head atop upright stems. Blooms late spring/early summer. Sun. 3 & 6

#### Allium carinatum subsp. pulchellum

Hardy Bulb to 2'. Keeled Garlic. Southern Europe. Open umbels of soft, rosy-lavender, cup-shaped blooms at the end of gently curving purple pedicels, with the outer blooms cascading downwards like dainty fireworks. Fabulous. Blooms mid to late summer. Well-drained soil. 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 oreophilum

Hardy bulb to 6". Turkestan. Loose, spherical clusters of small, pendant, bell-shaped, carmine-pink flowers in mid to late summer. A choice dwarf species for the rock 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 tuberosum

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

#### Allium zebdanense

Hardy bulb to 16". Lebanon. Dainty, cup-shaped, pure white flowers are held upright in loose umbels over dense clumps of smooth, bright green foliage. Really brightens up the woodland in late spring. 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 meleagris - (Liliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 12". Snake's Head Fritillary. Europe. In late spring, a slender, sparsely leaved stem holds aloft a single 1½-inch long, nodding, maroon-purple flower with a characteristic chequered pattern, hence the name. Pure white blooms are occasionally produced. Moist soil during the growing season. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3, 40° for 2-3 months.

#### Fritillaria michailovskyi

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.

#### Lilium x dalhansonii - (Liliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 4'. A choice hybrid between L. hansonii and L. martagon var. cattaniae. The recurved, Turk's Cap flowers are a delicious chocolate colour with a purple, showy stigma. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

#### Lilium davidii

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.

## 2009/2010 Seminum

### 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

## 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 & 7

### Alisma plantago-aquatica - (Alismataceae)

(TP) to 2'. Water Plantain. Eurasia. Whorled panicles of creamy white to pale rose, three-petaled 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 10 inches of water. Sun. 3 & T2

### Anomatheca laxa - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". A South African treasure for a sunny window. Single, six-petaled, 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

### Arthropodium candidum - (Anthericaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". New Zealand. Starry white flowers bloom in early summer. Bronzed and mottled leaves are grass-like. Excellent for the cool greenhouse. Adorable. Sun. 3 & 7

### 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 chocolatey 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

### Boeninghausenia 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-petaled 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

### Corydalis wilsonii - (Papaveraceae)

(TP) to 12". Chinese Wilson's Fumewort from Central China. A rosette of glaucous, blue-green, pinnate leaves, holding upright racemes of spurred, tubular, bright yellow flowers with yellow-green tips. Fantastic long bloomer and an easy pot plant. Sun. 4 & T1

### Cucubalus baccifer - (Caryophyllaceae)

(TP) to 2.5'. Berry-Bearing Catchfly. Southern and eastern Europe. A curious little plant, with twining, hairy stems and pendant, greenish white flowers with five deeply notched petals. Persistent, baggy, inflated calyces display the round, green fruit that ripen to produce rather strange looking black berries in late summer and early fall. Hardy to zone 7, but can over-winter nicely in a pot. Sun. 3 & T2

### 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, whilst 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

## 2009/2010 Seminum

### **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

### **Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea'** - (Sapindaceae)

Tender Shrub to 10'. Hopbush. New Zealand. An attractive, evergreen shrub with elliptical, wavy margined, aromatic, purple-bronze leaves. The flowers, though small, produce an abundance of winged, papery, hop-like fruits. Grown widely throughout the tropics and was used for brewing beer by early European settlers. Foliage may turn lighter green in winter or if not grown in full sun. Makes a striking conservatory plant. 3 & T3

### **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

### **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

### **Eucomis comosa** - (Hyacinthaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". Pineapple Lily. South Africa. Fat, cylindrical racemes show off pendulous, cream or green flowers edged purple, with a pineapple-like tuft of leaves at the top of each thick stem. A magnificent, bulbous plant. Late summer blooming. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Eupatorium viburnoides** - (Asteraceae)

Tender shrub to 4'. Northeast Mexico. Twisting stems of waxy, rich green Viburnum-esque foliage. Cymes of palest pink, tight, tufted, Ageratum-like blooms, followed by fluffy, cream-coloured seedheads. We have ours in a pot in the Tropical House and it blooms from November until spring. 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'. Branched 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

### **Francoa sonchifolia**

(TP) to 2.5'. Maiden's Wreath. Chile. Graceful, long-lasting spires of pale rose-pink flowers. Deeply lobed, spoon-shaped leaves form attractive, evergreen rosettes. Extremely decorative and unusual foliage. Best grown in pots and overwintered in a cool greenhouse. Moist, well-drained soil. Summer blooming. 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

### **Habranthus robustus** - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 8". Rain Lily. A native of Argentina and South Brazil. The three-inch, Lily-like flowers, two per stem, are a blushed pink, with darker veining and a green throat. Narrow, strap-like foliage. Grow Habranthus on a cool windowsill in well-drained soil. Easy. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Haloragis erectus** - (Haloragaceae)

(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

### **Isoplexis canariensis** - (Scrophulariaceae)

Tender shrub to 4'. Canary Islands. The large, attractive, evergreen leaves are lanceolate and sharply dentate with pubescence underneath. Large, dense spikes of hanging, orange-red, hooded flowers with large, tawny-veined lips. March through June. Sun. 4 & 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, whilst 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

### **Limonium minutum** - (Plumbaginaceae)

(TP) to 6". Miniature Statice. Southeastern France. A small, tufted, woody species from the Mediterranean regions. Leaves obovate to spatulate, margins recurved, forming a dull green, cushion-like mass of rosettes. Sprays of small, violet, membranaceous "Everlasting" flowers on wiry stems. Endearing. June. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

### **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

## 2009/2010 Seminum

### 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

### Ornithogalum longibracteatum - (Hyacinthaceae)

Tender bulb to 3'. Pregnant Onion. South Africa. Beautiful spikes of white striped green, star-shaped flowers. The smooth, green bulb becomes very large and produces many bulbils attached to the sides of the mother bulb. These bulbils become flowering size very quickly. The foliage is two inches wide and a smooth, glossy green. An easy and fascinating houseplant. Sun. 3 & T3, then may need 40° for 2-3 months.

### Paradisea lusitanica - (Asphodelaceae)

(TP) to 3'. Paradise Lily. Portugal. Dense, grassy clumps of lax, strap-like foliage. Spectacular spikes of small, pure white, trumpet-like flowers are produced in early summer. Easily grown in moist, fertile soil and adaptable to pot culture, over wintered inside as you would Agapanthus. Sun. 3 & 7 for 12 weeks then T2

### 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

### 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

### Rostrinucula sinensis - (Buddlejaceae)

Tender Shrub to 7'. China. Collected by the Sino British Expedition to Guizho Province. This curious Buddleja relative has grown well for us in pots. Lovely, soft-green, pointed foliage and large terminal, arching spikes formed of chalky-white, tomentose bracts and buds. The flower spike opens gradually to reveal fragrant, purple-lavender flowers with many extruding white stamens. Summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & 7 for 4 weeks, then T3

### Ruscus aculeatus - (Rusaceae)

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 3/4-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

### Wigandia caracasana - (Hydrophyllaceae)

(TP) to 9'. Mexico, Venezuela. A robust shrub with large, sandpaper-esque leaves to 18 inches long with crenate margins. Leaves are covered with glistening, irritating hairs. Terminal cymes of many small, five-petalled, lilac-violet flowers with white throats. A striking plant. Sun. 3 & T3

**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. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & 7

**Clematis hexapetala** - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy vine to 10'. Northeast 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 pitcheri**

Hardy climber to 10'. Pitcher's Leather Flower. This native beauty of the Southeast United States blooms in early spring. The flowers are solitary and urn-shaped, thick and reflexed, woolly margined, with a green-yellow interior and pale violet exterior. The attractive fruit is a cluster of green flushed purple achenes. Long blooming. 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 barbinervis** - (Clethraceae)

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

**Euonymus oxyphyllus**

Hardy shrub to 15'. Korean Spindle Tree. China, Japan, and Korea in low mountain woods and scrub. A rare and beautiful shrub for autumn interest with long, finely serrated, broadly pointed foliage turning a rich red-purple. Stems laden with many pendulous, dark red, globular, ribbed fruits containing scarlet seeds. 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 amabile** - (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

**Levcosteria 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

## 2009/2010 Seminum

### **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 10 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 canina** - (Rosaceae)

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

### **Rubus odoratus** - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. Thimble Berry. North America. A showy, native raspberry with arching, thornless canes and a suckering habit. Large, mauve-pink, rose-like flowers in summer followed by squat, pink-red berries, which give the plant its common name. The light, grey-green leaves are large, broad-lobed and softly hairy. Ideal shrub for the wild or woodland garden. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

### **Sibiraea laevigata** - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 7'. China. Grown for its beautiful sea green foliage and deep red-brown shoots. Dense, terminal panicles of small, five-petalled, white flowers with numerous stamens in late spring and early summer. The older bark is furrowed and interesting. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

### **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 Spiraea. 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

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### Staphylea colchica - (Staphyleaceae)

Hardy Tree to 10'. Colchis Bladder Nut. Caucasus. An erect, branching, shrub-like tree with shiny, dark green, finely toothed, three or five pinnate compound leaves. Panicles of fragrant, white, bell-shaped, nodding, five-petalled flowers bloom in early summer. The two to four-inch, pale green, inflated, bladder-like, two to three lobed, membranous seedpods are attention-grabbing and persist into fall. A good understory tree. Moist, well-drained soil. Shade/Partial Shade. 6A & Δ

### 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 12 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. June. 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

## 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

### Agrimonia gryposepala - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 5'. Tall Agrimony. North America. Slender, erect racemes of bright yellow, five-petalled blooms open from the bottom upwards, atop upright, softly hairy plants bearing paired, coarsely toothed, chartreuse green leaves. This native of open woods and thickets makes a surprisingly attractive garden plant. A patch planted outside our greenhouses was a joy all summer. Well-drained soil. Partial shade/sun. 3 & 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

### Boltonia decurrens - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5.5'. Decurrent False Aster. Rare native of Missouri and Illinois. Upright, branched stems of one-inch, white daisies with narrow ray petals and yellow centres. Late summer into autumn. Moist to average soil. Sun. 3 & T1

### Campanula americana - (Campanulaceae)

(B) to 4'. North America. A tall, distinctive Campanula producing slender racemes of ½-inch, star-shaped blooms of a gorgeous, soft periwinkle blue. The interior is marked with a central white ring and a prominent stigma. Flowers July to October. Partial shade. 4 & T2

### Chelone glabra - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) 3'. White Turtlehead. White blooms (that really do resemble turtle heads) in tight terminal clusters on upright spikes in August through October. Attractive, dark-green, smooth stems with small whorls of narrow, lance-shaped, sharply toothed, dark-green leaves. A good candidate for naturalizing in any swampy woodland, bog or pond-side area. Native to eastern North America where it is one of the only two larval hosts to the lovely Baltimore Checkerspot Butterfly. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

### 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

### Cryptotaenia canadensis - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Honewort, Wild Chervil. A native herb of woods, shaded floodplains, and wet thickets throughout eastern North America. Smooth, tripartite, light green, unevenly lobed or asymmetrical leaflets with ovate, irregularly toothed segments. Delicate umbels of minute, white flowers on stalks of differing lengths in late summer. Leaves, stems and flowers can be eaten raw in salads or used as an ingredient in soup, whilst the seeds can be used as a spice similar to Caraway. Moist soil in part shade/shade. 3 & 6 & T1

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### **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

### **Eurybia divaricatus** (syn. **Aster divaricatus**)

(Asteraceae)

(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

### **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

### **Impatiens capensis** - (Balsaminaceae)

(A) to 5'. Jewelweed, Lady's Earrings. Native to eastern North America. In Roger Tory Peterson's words, "The spotted blossom hangs like a pendant jewel." Whilst often condemned as a mere weed, its mass of bright orange flowers provide welcome splashes of height and colour from June through September in the orange section of our Yellow Rainbow. The seed capsules explode at a touch, a good self-sower. The sap of Jewelweed is reputed to be an excellent antidote for Poison Ivy. Sun/shade. 3 & T1

### **Impatiens pallida**

(A) to 5'. Pale Touch-me-not. Native to eastern North America. A more refined cousin of our familiar orange Jewelweed but with shorter, spurred, pale yellow flowers. Blooms June through September. Just like Jewelweed, the seed capsules explode at a touch, making it a good self-sower. Sun/shade. 3 & T1

### **Ionactis linariifolius** (syn. **Aster linariifolius**) - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 20". Bristly Aster. Eastern North America. Stiff stems of dark-green, needle-shaped, "Yew-like" leaves are topped by corymbs of one-inch, violet-blue, yellow-eyed daisies in late summer and fall. Found in dry rocky and often sandy, acid soils, this tough little Aster does well in our Gravel Garden. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

### **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

### **Liatris aspera** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Rough Blazing Star. Central United States. "A striking plant with tufts of grassy leaves from which arise leafy stems bearing stiff bottle brushes of dense mauve flowerheads." (GST\*\*). Flowers at the top of the spikes open first. Sun. 3 & 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. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

### **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

### **Parthenium integrifolium** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Wild Quinine. Eastern United States. Tiny clustered, almost ball-like, white flowers in broad, branching, flat-topped corymbs. The tapering leaves are coarsely toothed and decrease in size up the stems, with the upper leaves often absent or clasping the stem. Both the leaves and stems are rough and covered in short bristly hairs. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Penstemon digitalis** - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 3'. Foxglove Beard-Tongue. A very pretty, clump-forming Penstemon with basal, bronze foliage. Panicles of white flushed rosy-pink, two-lipped, tubular blooms with purple nectar guides. Flowers in midsummer. Comes true from seed. Sun. 3 & 6 & T1

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### **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

### **Pycnanthemum muticum** - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Mountain Mint. North America. Flat-topped clusters of white to pale violet flowerheads are surrounded by large, silvery bracts that give the plants a delightful, frosted appearance. Pointed, oval, very aromatic, deep green leaves with a clean, pungent, minty fragrance. Midsummer. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

### **Pycnanthemum tenuifolium**

(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. 3 & 7

### **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, eight-inch clumps of softly hairy foliage. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Silene regia**

(P) to 5'. Royal Catchfly. Ohio to Missouri, southwards. Tall stems with large, lanceolate, blue-green foliage produce terminal panicles of scarlet, star-shaped blooms in midsummer. Quite the eye-catcher. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 7 for 3 months, then 3 & T2

### **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

### **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

### **Vernonia noveboracensis** - (Asteraceae)

(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

### **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