

Stonecrop Gardens Index Rarium 2017/2018

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Annuals for Sun

Ceratotheca triloba 'Alba' - (Pedaliaceae)

(A) to 2'. Pretty South African native with white tubular flowers with ruffled tips. Deep purple stripes decorate the upper and lower lip of the interior of the petals. Anthers are white and black striped. Ornamental, horned seedpods appear in late summer. 3 & T3

Daucus carota 'Dara' - (Apiaceae)

(B) to 2.5'. Queen Anne's Lace. Europe. A new twist on an old-fashioned beauty. The lacy blooms deepen color as they age to a rose-purple and eventually turn a darker red-purple. Simply lovely. Full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T1

Dianthus barbatus 'Darkest of All' - (Caryophyllaceae)

(B/A) to 18". Sweet William. South Europe. Long-lasting, dark maroon to almost black, carnation-scented flowers bloom in flat-topped cymes. Attractive dark foliage too. Sun. 4 & T2

Lunaria annua 'Rosemary Verey' - (Brassicaceae)

(B) to 3'. A rare variety of the Honesty or Money Plant with deep purple, irregularly marked and margined, heart-shaped leaves which are topped with branching stems of four-petaled, bright purple-magenta flowers. The unique purple, papery seed cases are an added delight and great in dried arrangements. Spring. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

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.

We dig up the tuber and store like Dahlias. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Mirabilis longiflora - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Mirabilis viscosa - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

Nonea lutea - (Boraginaceae)

(A/B) to 10". Yellow Monkswort. SW Asia, SW Russia. This early spring bloomer forms large mats of dark green, lanceolate leaves that are rough in texture with a peculiar pustulated surface. The primrose yellow, five-petaled flowers are borne in the leaf axils similar to Pulmonaria. A reliable self-sower. Sun. Best sown in situ or 3 & T1

Papaver triniifolium - (Papaveraceae)

(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

Salvia coccinea 'Brenthurst' - (Lamiaceae)

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

Scabiosa atropurpurea 'Black Knight' (Caprifoliaceae)

(A) to 3'. Mere words cannot do justice. An elegant and lovely plant with deep burgundy, nearly black, flowers with contrasting pink stamens. Foliage is basal, deep green, and sets off the blooms nicely. Sun. 3 & T2

Talinum paniculatum 'Aureum' - (Portulacaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Jewels-of-Opar. Southeast United States to Central America. Many slender flower stalks bear panicles of shiny, red-orange, three-part buds followed by tiny, rose-red, ¼-inch flowers containing 15-20 stamens. Jewel-like, ruby-orange, rounded berries that eventually turn black. The bright yellow-green, fleshy leaves make this a "must-have" in the yellow border. Sun. 4 & T3

Verbascum blattaria f. *albiflorum* - (Scrophulariaceae)

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

Perennials for Sun

Alisma plantago-aquatica - (Alismataceae)

(TP) to 2'. Water Plantain. Eurasia. Tall, open panicles of creamy white to pale rose, three-petaled flowers which are yellow at the base and have six prominent stamens and numerous stigmas that create a green, domed centre. The flowers unfurl in the afternoon for only a few hours before closing at dusk. Attractive rosettes of upright, ribbed, lanceolate leaves on long fleshy stems. Terrific in seed, and a great food source for the birds. Loves the water's edge, but can grow in up to ten inches of water. Sun. 3 & T2

Amsonia ciliata - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 20". Narrow-Leaved Bluestar. This native of open sandy woodland and prairies from North Carolina to Missouri resembles a petite, more refined version of the Arkansas Bluestar (*Amsonia hubrichtii*) with five-petaled, starry, periwinkle-blue flowers in early summer. The narrow, almost needle-like foliage turns a brilliant golden yellow in the fall. Dry, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 7 for 12 weeks, then T2

Amsonia illustris - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Central US. Handsome shiny, leathery, lance-shaped leaves with a terminal cluster of pale, starry blue flowers. Foliage turns bright yellow in fall. Sun/partial shade. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then T2

Amsonia rigida - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 2'. Stiff Bluestar. Southern Georgia and Northern Florida. A smaller Amsonia with a distinctive, dark reddish purple colouration to its emerging stems contrasting beautifully with the shiny, leathery, elliptical leaves. Loose cymes of light blue, starry flowers. The outer flower tube is flushed a darker hue giving it more pizzazz. Surprisingly

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hardy given its southern origin. Moist, well drained sandy soil. Sun/partial shade. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then T2

Angelica polymorpha - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 6'. China. Exquisite, airy umbels of small white flowers and attractive lobed leaves. The flowering umbels look like a perfect firework display. A choice plant. Sun. 3 & 6

Baptisia australis var. minor - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Dwarf False Indigo. South Central United States. This variant is approximately half the size of B. australis both in height and leaf size, otherwise very similar, making a more manageable addition to the smaller garden. The blue, pea-like flowers bloom in stiff, upright racemes in midsummer. Big black rattling seedpods remain throughout the winter. Sun. 2A & 4 & T2

Berkheya purpurea - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Purple Berkheya. Mountains of South Africa. This treasure forms clumps up to 18 inches in width of thistle-like leaves with spiny margins. The single flowering stem carries numerous flowerheads on short side branches with the buds opening in succession from the top of the stem downwards. The flowers are comprised of a ring of pale smoky lavender outer ray florets with central dark purple disc florets. Bees go crazy for this extraordinary plant that blooms June through August. Full sun, well-drained soil. 4 & T1

Clematis heracleifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. This herbaceous, non-climbing clematis can be found in the blue/lavender/grey bed of the Flower Garden. The individual florets are tight, blue, and reminiscent of Hyacinth blooms, opening wide to expose pale centres and numerous cream stamens. Silvery, fluffy seedheads provide later beauty. Pleasantly fragrant. Full sun to partial shade in cool, moist soil.

3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

Clematis integrifolia pink-flowered - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Solitary Clematis. Central Europe and Asia. An upright, non-climbing Clematis with 2-inch, bell-shaped flowers that are a bright clear to pale mauve pink with heavily ribbed, spreading tepals and a central cluster of deep yellow stamens. Attractive, feathery seedheads follow. Mid-to-late summer. Sun. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

Codonopsis lanceolata - (Campanulaceae)

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

Crithmum maritimum - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 12". Rock Samphire. Southern Europe. A British native known for precariously hanging from rock crevices on the white cliffs of Dover, this fascinating plant has happily established itself in the gravel at the feet of our alpine troughs. A tangle of succulent, flattened, blue-green leaves and stems support sizeable umbels of yellow-green flowerheads. Rock Samphire has a long history as a foraged edible plant and has recently gained in popularity among epicureans for its aromatic and flavourful leaves.

Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Datisca cannabina - (Datisceae)

(P) to 7'. False Hemp. An imposing herbaceous plant from India with graceful arching stems and finely divided foliage. A midsummer bloomer with ornamental tassel-like yellow flowers in racemes. This herb yields a yellow dye often used for silks. We have enjoyed it in a pot and now love it in the garden. Sun. 3 & T2

Dictamnus albus var. albus - (Rutaceae)

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

Digitalis lanata (syn. **Digitalis lamarckii**)

(Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Woolly Foxglove. Native of Turkey. Wonderful pubescent spikes of quietly dramatic, hairy, pale beige, helmet-shaped flowers with maroon netting inside, tinged with mustard. A large, exaggerated, white lower lip adds to the drama. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Digitalis parviflora - (Plantaginaceae)

(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.

Echinops exaltatus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Tall Globe Thistle. 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

Echinops tianschanicus - (Asteraceae)

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

Glaucium flavum var. aurantiacum - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 2-3'. Orange Horned Poppy. Europe, North Africa, Asia. Gleaming, cup-shaped, bright orange, single poppies with large, grey-blue, wavy-edged, fuzzy leaves. Slim, horn-shaped seedpods follow and are wonderful and strange! Summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

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

Iris tectorum - (Iridaceae)

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

Iris typhifolia - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 3'. Cattail-leaved Iris. Northeast China, Inner Mongolia. Very thin, slender, rush-like twisted leaves and large dark violet blooms appear much earlier than the Siberian

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Iris. Flourishes in wet meadows and along streams and has a wide distribution along the Amur River Valley so it is well adapted to our cold, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Only introduced to cultivation in the West in the last 25 years, this elegant Iris makes a choice addition to any collection. Spring-blooming. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Isatis glauca - (Brassicaceae)

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

Isatis tinctoria - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Woad. Europe. 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

Lathyrus latifolius pale pink-flowered - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 10'. Everlasting Pea. Europe. A beautiful perennial sweet pea that climbs nicely up a support on the Order Beds. Clusters of opalescent, pale pink pea blossoms occur throughout the summer. Sun. 2B & 3 & T2

Lithospermum erythrorhizon - (Boraginaceae)

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

Myosotis scorpioides (syn. M. palustris) - (Boraginaceae)

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

Paeonia emodi - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 3'. Himalayan Peony. The Latin *emodi montes*, refers to the Himalayas where this peony grows on the western side of the range. This plant makes a wonderful clump with its erect and arching stems and interesting foliage. The leaves are tinged pink as they emerge and age to a glossy green. They are divided into nine slender, lanceolate leaflets. Pendant, fragrant, clear white, single

flowers with a sizeable mass of bright yellow stamens appear terminally and in the leaf axils. Sun to partial shade in moist, well-drained soil. 3 & 6A

Paeonia mascula subsp. triternata - (Paeoniaceae)

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

Paeonia mlokosewitschii - (Paeoniaceae)

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

Paeonia tenuifolia subsp. carthalinica - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) 2.5'. A rare Peony, known to hail from only one colony in the Dampalo hills of the eastern Caucasus, Kartli, Georgia. The medium green, fern-like leaves are not as finely cut as those of P. tenuifolia, but have an equally delicate-textured effect. Crimson red, cup-shaped flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, beautifully frame the showy, central cluster of golden yellow stamens. There are usually three, sometimes two, coarse, felty carpels that develop into dry, dehiscent follicles, which eventually open to expose the black seeds within. A trouble-free, show-stopping specimen in our Systematic Order Beds. 3 & 6A

Phuopsis stylosa - (Rubiaceae)

(P) to 12". Caucasus and Northern Iran. Noted for its characteristic pungent scent ("Phuopsis - smells like foxes!"), this unusual perennial forms spreading patches of whorled Galium-like foliage covered with striking heads of pale pinkish, five-petaled, tubular, star-faced blooms in mid to late summer. Definitely provides a conversation piece in the garden! Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Plantago major 'Rosularis' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 4". Rose-flowered Plantain. Rounded rosettes of ribbed basal foliage. Green, many-petaled, rose-like flowers perch atop the foliage replacing the traditional Plantago spike. Bizarre! Sun. 3 & T2

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Perlmutterchale'

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3'. Mother of Pearl Balloon Flower. A lovely, delicate pale pink version of the above with spidery, dark pink veins. Blooms from mid-summer and into the autumn when flowers are dead-headed. Sun. 4 & T2

Ratibida pinnata - (Asteraceae)

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

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Silene regia - (Caryophyllaceae)

Perennial to 4'. Royal Catchfly. This eye-catching plant is native to the tall grass prairies of the American Midwest; it has been found on roadsides, outcrops, pastures and other open, sunny spots. The stems and leaves are covered with fine white hairs. The four-inch long leaves are light to medium green, lanceolate to ovate, with a fuzzy texture and smooth edges. They occur in opposite pairs, rotating 90° degrees as they ascend the stem. Terminal panicles of scarlet, star-shaped, slender, five-petaled flowers flare abruptly outward from a long tubular, sticky, one-inch calyx. Blooms in midsummer in our Grass Garden. Sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Silphium terebinthinaceum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. The Prairie Dock. Central East Canada to Southeast US. 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

Sisymbrium luteum (syn. Hesperis lutea)

(Brassicaceae)

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

Stachys macrantha - (Lamiaceae)

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

Taenidia integerrima - (Apiaceae)

Perennial to 3'. Yellow Pimpernel. North America. Among members of the Carrot family, Yellow Pimpernel has an unusual appearance because the leaflets lack any lobes or teeth and have smooth surfaces. This makes the species easy to identify in the field. The compound umbels of tiny, five-petaled, yellow flowers give an open and airy appearance. Blooming in late spring and early summer, with sporadic blooms as the summer progresses, the tiny flowers also attract many beneficial insects. Partial sun in well-drained soil. An interesting curiosity growing well in our Systematic Order Beds. 3 & T1

Teucrium scorodonia - (Lamiaceae)

(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

Verbesina alternifolia - (Asteraceae)

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

Vernonia altissima - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 8'. Tall Ironweed. Eastern North America. Loose, flattened clusters of thistle-like, purple flowers atop towering stems. Large irregularly toothed and pointed leaves. Not for the faint of heart! Blooms from late summer into autumn. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1 for 3 months, then T2

Woodland

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 Astilbe-like, tiny, creamy flowers appear in summer. Foliage turns a beautiful burgundy in fall. Partial shade. 4 & T1

Astilbe chinensis var. davidii - (Saxifragaceae)

(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

Begonia grandis subsp. evansiana - (Begoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Hardy Begonia. China and Japan. Pendant cymes of rosy pink, four-petaled 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 striking red venation. Moist, leafy soil. Partial shade. 4 & T3

Campanula takesimana 'Alba' - (Campanulaceae)

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

Corydalis nobilis - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 2'. Siberian Corydalis. Siberia, Xinjiang and Kazakhstan. This treasure has established itself in the gravel under the benches in our End House and we are delighted. We look forward to plant it along the woodland edge. Succulent, upright, pale green, glaucous stems are densely covered with delicate, pinnate leaves. Primrose yellow, purple-brown tipped flowers are arranged in dense terminal racemes and bloom for long periods. Carl Linnaeus, in search of Lamprocapnos spectabilis (Bleeding Heart), was mistakenly sent seeds of C. nobilis. Growing those seeds in Linnaeus' Hammarby Garden in Sweden led to the introduction of the plant to Europe. One of the best Corydalis, unusual and very hardy. Sun to partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Darmera peltata 'Nana' - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 12". Dwarf Umbrella Plant. This form is simply smaller in all respects to the species. Short clusters of pale pink, five-petaled flowers in terminal rounded clusters on thick, hairy stems appear in spring before the foliage fully emerges. Clumps of rounded, scalloped, peltate leaves face upright like an inside-out umbrella, thus forming a cup that collects and holds small pools of rain water. A charming effect for a pond or bog garden - ours thrives at the base of the Rock Ledge. Blooms April to July. Moist to damp soil. Shade/partial shade. 4 & 7 for 4 weeks, then T1

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Deinanthé bifida - (Hydrangeaceae)

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

Delphinium tricorné - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. A petite Delphinium with open racemes and flowers in shades of blue and violet and sometimes with white striations. Spurs are long and turn up on the ends in an animated fashion. Very ferny foliage. This Delphinium loves the woodland. Shade. 3 & T1

Dodecatheon meadia - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 18". American Shooting Star. North America. Umbels of 8-20, Cyclamen-like, lavender-pink flowers nod atop reddish flowering stalks. Each flower has five lilac, totally reflexed petals with white to yellow bases, which converge to form a tube revealing the pointed cluster of stamens. Basal foliage occurs in a tidy clump of oblong to ovate, pale green leaves to 10 inches long. Very beautiful in May. Summer dormant. Partial shade. 3 & T2

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. Blooms in May. Summer dormant. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Gentiana dahurica - (Gentianaceae)

(P) to 12". Dahurian Gentian. Mongolia and China. Tubular flowers, deep blue and paler within with white-spotted throats are formed terminally and in the leaf axil. Narrow, lanceolate leaves are shiny, bright green and strap-like, in two to three pairs. An easy and carefree Gentian. Blooms mid-to-late summer. Sun to part shade in well-drained soil. 3 & 6

Geranium nodosum - (Geraniaceae)

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

Glaucidium palmatum var. leucanthemum

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. A lovely white form of the Japanese Wood Poppy. Large, heavily-veined and crinkled maple-like leaves create a perfect backdrop for the four, snow white, petaloid sepals of this rare woodland aristocrat. Flowers emerge in May and are followed by substantial, upright, two fused follicles which persist until fall. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Helleborus purpurascens - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 18". Native to alpine meadows of eastern Europe. The flowering for this special Hellebore begins at soil level in early spring and continues for weeks as the stem elongates. The smoky blue-purple, cup-shaped blooms consist of five sepals that are commonly mistaken as petals. However, the petals are reduced to small, flattened, tubular, green nectaries that surround a central mass of cream stamens and peeking out of the centre is a cluster of

elongated, purple pistils. Deciduous, deep green, leathery leaves are palmate and radiate into five leaflets from the petiole and each is further divided into 2 to 6 lanceolate sections. The foliage provides a perfect structure and background upon which to highlight the exquisite flowers. Enjoys more sun than other Hellebores and appreciates a well-drained soil. 3 & 72° for 6 weeks, followed by 25-39° for 6-8 weeks

Hosta sieboldiana var. elegans - (Asparagaceae)

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

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

Hydrophyllum appendiculata - (Boraginaceae)

(B) to 2.5'. Appendaged Waterleaf. North America. In spring, striking basal rosettes of pinnately shaped leaves are heavily mottled greyish white. Solid-coloured, palmately shaped leaves soon follow. The stems have a tendency to zigzag between leaves; they are light green and hairy. The alternate leaves are up to six inches long and wide. The middle to upper leaves are orbicular and cleft into five lobes, resembling maple leaves; they are dentate along their margins and covered in fine hairs. The upper stems terminate in floppy cymes of ¾-inch, lavender to pale purplish pink, five-petalled flowers becoming more erect whilst in bloom. The hairy green calyx has five narrowly triangular sepals. Alternating with the sepals are five short appendages that are strongly recurved, hence the name. There are five stamens with light to medium brown anthers and a slender white style that is divided toward its apex. Each flower is replaced by a two-chambered capsule containing several seeds. This plant spreads by reseeding itself. Late spring to early summer. Partial shade. 3 & T1

Jeffersonia dubia - (Berberidaceae)

(P) to 12". Manchuria. Asian species of our own native Twinleaf. Large, cup-shaped, blue-lavender, six-petalled flowers transform into cupped seed capsules with lids. Bright green, kidney shaped leaves are bi-lobed and rounded though not fully divided, like J. diphylla. Moist woods. April to May. Part shade/shade. 3 & T2 Δ

Kirengeshoma palmata Koreana Group - (Hydrangeaceae)

(P) to 5'. A Korean dignitary. Large, sharply lobed, maple-like leaves in opposite pairs display a handsome silvery pubescence when emerging in spring. The foliage provides interest through late summer when the flowers emerge. Pale yellow, waxy, five-petalled flowers are borne on a stiffly upright inflorescence. The stems of the Koreana Group can reach up to six feet. A "must-have." Prefers partial shade. 5 & T2

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Lathyrus vernus f. roseus - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 12". Spring Pea. Europe. Pretty, pale pink, 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

Luzula nivea - (Juncaceae)

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

Rodgersia aesculifolia - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 3'. A Chinese native plant with palmate leaves and five to nine leaflets that are crinkled and resemble the leaves of the Horse Chestnut. Forms handsome and bold colonies. Foamy, cream-coloured blossoms on compressed panicles bloom in summer. Moist soil. Partial shade. 5 & T2

Rodgersia henrici-hybrids - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4'. Tibet and Northern Burma. The beautiful, broad, bronze-tinted palmate leaves are deeply veined and crinkled. Sturdy flower stalks produce open sprays of pink flowers in midsummer that darken to reddish-purple as they age. Good autumn colour. Moist soil. Partial shade. 5 & 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

Saruma henryi - (Aristolochiaceae)

(P) to 12". Western China. We purchased this plant from Heronswood Nursery. It has heart-shaped leaves with acuminate tips and fuzzy stems, blushed maroon at their bases. Three-petalled, ¾-inch, creamy yellow flowers with a deeper golden yellow stigma. Very happy in our Woodland. Loves shade and moisture. 4 & T2

Thalictrum actaeifolium - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Thalictrum ichangense - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Alpines and Rock Garden

Androsace septentrionalis - (Primulaceae)

(A/short-lived P) to 6". Northern Fairy Candelabra. Northwestern US. A small basal rosette of oblong-lanceolate, notched leaves give rise to several erect stalks terminating in an open umbel of small white flowers. The rounded, slightly notched, five-petalled flowers with yellow-green centres are held in a five-pointed calyx with

red tips. The umbel clusters in fruit are very Allium-esque. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T1

Antennaria dioica 'Minima' - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3". Half the size of regular Pussy-toes, this adorable little carpeting perennial is at home in the sunny rock garden, alpine trough or growing between stepping stones. It forms a flat mat of tiny silver edged, grey-green leaves. Short stems with tight terminal clusters of buds that resemble the toes of a cat, open to papery white flowers with a pinkish tinge. A billowing cloud of fluffy seedheads follows. Blooms in late spring. A tough and useful plant. Well-drained soil and sun. 3 & T2

Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila f. rosea - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6". Fan Columbine. A Japanese garden treasure with short-spurred, pale pink, nodding flowers in spring. Biternate to triternate, blue-green foliage is somewhat suggestive of meadow rue. The leaflets of this species are rounded and fan-shape hence the common name. Adorable. Sun. 4 & T2

Centaurium scilloides - (Gentianaceae)

(P) to 6". Perennial Centaury. Europe. This charmer has neat tufts of small, dark green, pointed, glossy leaves. Erect stems carry clear pink, five-petalled flowers with prominent yellow anthers in dense clusters. Blooms late summer. Short-lived but self-sows gently. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Corydalis paczoskii - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 4". Ukraine to Central Asia. Rare species with short racemes of spurred, tubular purple flowers over small tufts of delicate, finely dissected green leaves. Spring blooming. Sun/part shade. 4 & T1

Cyclamen cilicium - (Primulaceae)

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

Delosperma floribundum - (Aizoaceae)

(TP) to 3". Ice Plant. This interesting South African native is surprisingly hardy in areas zoned 6b or warmer, but for us, appreciates the protection of our End House, growing in a pot with the succulent collection. Low, fleshy, evergreen leaves grow in a spreading mat and look attractive all year long. Small, purple-pink, daisy-like flowers with white centres grace the plant beginning in early summer and lasting till fall. Where hardy, it makes an excellent groundcover for hot, dry slopes or the rock garden, and will tolerate poor sandy soil. 4 & T2

Dianthus myrtinervius - (Caryophyllaceae)

Perennial to 8". Albanian Pink. SE Europe. This charming Dianthus has tiny, deep evergreen, needle-like, linear leaves which grow in a spreading mat and create an effective groundcover for the rock garden over time. The numerous, magenta-pink, five-petalled flowers appear in a perfect dome-shape above the foliage in mid-summer and continue intermittently into fall. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Dianthus turkestanicus - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". China and Kazakhstan. This gem forms mats of blue-green, fine foliage. Fringed, pale pink, scented flowers cover the plant in mid-May. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T2

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Draba bruniifolia - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Caucasus to Turkey. An excellent and carefree Draba for the rock garden or trough. The slender, hairy leaves form a nice mound of stiff, woolly rosettes. In early spring, corymbs of small, showy, four-petalled, bright yellow flowers rise just above the tight green mat and last for weeks. Full sun in well-drained soil. 3 & T1.

Draba hispanica - (Brassicaceae)

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

Draba rosularis - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 2". An unusual tufted species, native to Turkey. The grey-green leaves are covered with silvery hairs. Bright yellow four-petalled flowers, ¼ -inch across, are spread across the bun on four-inch stems. Sun. 3 & T1

Globularia cordifolia - (Plantaginaceae)

(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


Inula ensifolia - (Asteraceae)

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

Inula verbascifolia - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 12". Mulleinleaf Inula. Southeastern Europe. This petite Inula forms clumps of woolly, ovate-lanceolate, silvery white leaves. Erect branching stems carry terminal, sparsely clustered golden yellow daisies. Delightful. Blooms summer to fall. Sun. 4 & T2

Leontopodium alpinum - (Asteraceae)

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

Lewisia cotyledon var. heckneri - (Portulacaceae)

(P) to 8". Heckner's Lewisia, Cliff Maidens. Western North America. Rosette forming evergreen perennial with long, broad, spoon-shaped, fleshy leaves that are distinctly toothed and wider at the tip. The many petalled flowers are white with mauve pink veining and prominent yellow anthers. Blooms late spring to early summer. Avoid watering after flowers fade, likes a dry period in summer. Grows nicely in a rock crevice as well as a container, in well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6

Lychnis viscaria subsp. atropurpurea

(Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 18". Balkan's Catchfly. This striking Catchfly has reddish purple marked leaves, purplish stems, and 10-inch

panicles of deep purple, five-petalled flowers. Eye-catching. Late spring. Sun. 4 & T2

Petrophytum caespitosum - (Rosaceae)

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

Phyteuma cordatum White Form (syn. **P. balbisii** White Form) - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4". White Maritime Rampion. Northern Italy. A chance seedling in one of our alpine troughs turned out to be something very special! The white, globular heads of many individual flowers on wiry stems are held above broadly ovate, heart-shaped leaves. The calyx has five, green, hairy sepals. The corolla consists of five petals which in bud are closed and tubular, resembling fingers of a rubber glove. As flowering commences, the tube splits open at the bottom into five, ribbon-like strands but remains united at the tip, revealing the white stamens and the long, white, trifid stigma that pokes out beyond the tip of the tube. Eventually the tube totally splits open and the petals are free, and the prominent stigma stands alone. An intriguing beauty. Summer bloomer. Sun. 4 & T2

Romanzoffia californica - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 10". California Mistmaiden. A native of California and southern Oregon, where it thrives on rocky ocean bluffs, moist forests and wet cliffs. Tight clumps of high-gloss green succulent leaves are perfectly scalloped. Early spring brings attractive, small white, five-petalled flowers with pale yellow throats, but we love it for the foliage too, even though it does die back to a tuberous base and goes completely dormant during the heat of summer. Sun. 3 & 7 for 3 weeks, then T2

Saxifraga cebennensis - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Sedum middendorffianum - (Crassulaceae)

(P) to 8". Chinese Mountain Stonecrop. East Siberia to North China. A non-stop performer in all seasons. Narrow, spatulate, leathery, deep green leaves with toothed tips whorl around showy red stems. In early summer, the dense, semi-evergreen mats support multitudes of five-petalled, bright flowers ranging in colour from yellow to fiery orange-red. Seed heads dry to a beautiful deep maroon, persisting for the remainder of the season, atop the spectacular autumn foliage show in brilliant shades of red. One of our favourite, most reliable plants for the well-drained, full-sun garden. 4 & T1

Viola jooi - (Violaceae)

(P) to 4". Transylvanian Violet. From the Carpathian Mountains of Transylvania (just like Dracula) comes this four-inch alpine violet that forms basal rosettes of medium green, heart-shaped leaves with serrulated margins, and produces pinkish-violet blooms held above the foliage in late spring and

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early summer. Grows in limestone crevices and fissures in its native habitat so would thrive on a Tufa bed (as it does here at Stonecrop) or in a trough. Very well-drained soil and sun to partial shade. 3 & 7 for 2 weeks, then T2

Excellent in Pots/Garden

(Overwinter Indoors)

Agave virginica (syn. **Manfreda virginica**)

(Asparagaceae)

(P) to 16" (5' in bloom!). American Aloe. Central to southeastern US. The thick, fleshy, strap-like leaves are often curiously spotted and blotched with purplish red markings. A solitary erect flower stalk topped with up to 30 fragrant, pale yellowish green, narrowly tubular, three-lobed flowers with prominent, yellow anthers. A great plant for attracting Hummingbirds and surprisingly hardy in Zone 5 if grown in a protected area. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 7 for 12 weeks, then T2

Begonia tripartita - (Begoniaceae)

Tender evergreen perennial to 12". The habit of this intriguing Begonia mimics that of an aged bonsai. The swollen base, or caudex, supports stems that thicken with age, becoming olive-brown and trunk-like. Young, reddish, succulent shoots branch randomly along the stems and are adorned with delicate, maple-shaped, green leaves with red accents along the veins and serrated margins. Pendulous flowers are white-blushed pink, with subtle yellow centres, followed by tan, winged seed capsules. Easy to grow in indirect light. Acquires great character with age. 4 & 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

Cneorum tricocon - (Rutaceae)

Tender shrub to 2'. Spurge Olive. This attractive and rare evergreen shrub with glossy, dark green leaves blooms in early summer. Clusters of deep, three-petaled, yellow flowers are followed by red fruits that age to black. Sun. 3 & T2

Delosperma sutherlandii - (Aizoaceae)

(TP) to 5". Sutherland Ice Plant. South Africa. Vibrant, purplish pink, daisy-like flowers with pale yellow centres cover the green, fleshy, flattened, three-sided leaves. This long-bloomer thrives with little care in hot, dry and sunny conditions. When growing in a pot, take care to not overwater. Plants grown outdoors need protection from winter-wet. Hardiness rated to Zone 6, it can be used outdoors to form an easy-going and showy mat in the rock garden. 4 & T2

Eucomis zambesiaca - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". South Africa. Narrow racemes of open, creamy white flowers. The first Eucomis to bloom, producing flower spikes as early as late spring. Easy to grow. Sun. 3 & T2

Incarvillea arguta - (Bignoniaceae)

(A,TP) to 2'. Himalayan Gloxinia. China. Bobbing, pale pink, fluted flowers bloom throughout the summer. Attractive glossy, lacy foliage too. Produces many persistent, long, leathery, seedpods. Alas, not hardy for us. We lift ours for the winter and well worth the effort. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Isolepis cernua - (Cyperaceae)

(TP) to 12". Live Wire Fiber Optic Plant. Southern Europe. Silvery flower heads borne on the end of arching, thread-like, green stems make this delightful little clump-forming plant look like a novelty fiber optic lamp! Grows happily on a sunny bench in our greenhouse but needs to be kept moist as its native habitat is in damp, boggy coastal sites. Alas, not hardy and must be brought inside for the winter. A real curiosity. Moist, evenly damp soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Lepechinia hastata - (Lamiaceae)

Tender subshrub to 6'. Americas. The specific epithet hastata is descriptive of the large, arrow-shaped, velvety grey-green leaves for which this tender subshrub is grown. Of equal value are the ten-inch long flower spikes adorned with numerous, one-inch long, rosy purple flowers of classic "Lamium-esque" form, sitting upon smoky purple pedicels. A striking specimen for a sunny spot in your home. Blooms on and off throughout the year. Sun. 4 & T2

Libertia sessiliflora - (Iridaceae)

(TP) to 18". This rare native of Chile produces spikes of six-petaled, clustered flowers of an unusual pale china blue. The bright yellow anthers sit above the prominent three-branched stigma. Upright, evergreen, strap-like leaves are similar to that of an Iris. A great one to try in pots. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Limonium bellidifolium - (Plumbaginaceae)

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

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.

Melasmaerula ramosa 'Alba' - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". White Fairy Bells. South Africa. Slender, loosely branched flower stalks with many delicate, long-lasting blooms on threadlike pedicels give the plant an airy appearance. Blooms are white with a maroon line along the centre of the pointed tepals. 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

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incredibly adorable. April to June. Well-drained soil. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Puya mirabilis - (Bromeliaceae)

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

Sinningia sellovii - (Gesneriaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Brazil. Long terminal panicles of pendant, swollen tubular flowers from bright red to dark salmon-pink. Several long, arching upright stems arise from a woody, tuberous base. Pairs of soft textured elliptical, minutely toothed leaves occur along the stems. An unusual Gloxinia that would make an attractive houseplant for a sunny window. Blooms late summer to fall. Sun. 4 & T1

Shrubs and Vines

Catalpa x erubescens 'Purpurea' - (Bignoniaceae)

Hardy tree to 30'. A natural occurring hybrid between C. bignonioides and C. ovata. Emerging shoots are black-purple, the broad, lobed foliage gradually changing to dark green with the petiole retaining the purple colouration. Pyramidal panicles of numerous, five-petalled, campanulate, white flowers have yellow markings and minutely purple spots in the throat. Blooms mid-summer. The fruits are the traditional long, bean-like capsules. Young saplings can be pruned for shape and size to encourage the more colourful juvenile growth. Sun/partial shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Clethra barbinervis - (Clethraceae)

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

Daphne mezereum f. alba - (Thymelaeaceae)

(P) to 4'. White Mezereon. British native. An easy deciduous Daphne which blooms before foliage emerges in early spring. White, strongly fragrant, axillary flowers coat the upright stems. Foliage becomes a subtle grey-green, and in midsummer, is joined by attractive yellow berries, alas poisonous. Charming. Sun or light shade. 4 & 6 & 7

Philadelphus microphyllus - (Hydrangeaceae)

Hardy shrub to 4'. Littleleaf Mock Orange. This tough and showy shrub, native to southwest US, grows in an open, arching form. Bark characteristics vary with age and include grey-striped young branches and older branches with reddish, yellowish, or grey shredding bark. The pure white flowers typically have four, rounded petals surrounding a cluster of many stout, creamy stamens and smell faintly of citrus. Medium-green leaves are elliptic to ovate, narrow, short and numerous. Sun and well-drained soil. 3 then 7 for 4 weeks, then T1

Sinocalycanthus chinensis - (Calycanthaceae)

Hardy Shrub to 12'. Eastern China. A rare and choice deciduous shrub closely related to Carolina Allspice. Large, waxy, white flowers with yellow stamens adorn the branches in early summer. Broad leaves are glossy green and sharply pointed. Interesting, fleshy, fig-shaped fruits

turn dry and fibrous with age. Moist, well-drained soil.

Partial shade. PC- 8 weeks, 1 then 3 & T2 & Δ

Tripterygium regelii - (Celastraceae)

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

Vitex negundo var. heterophylla - (Lamiaceae)

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

Bulbs

Allium albidum subsp. **caucasicum** (syn. **Allium denudatum**) - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 6". W Russia, Romania, Bulgaria. This rhizomatous Allium is a fine, compact, mat-forming onion for the rock garden. The white, star-shaped flowers in July and August are large, plentiful and sublime against the carpets of fine, green, flat foliage. A great way to jazz things up in the rockery in mid to late summer. Full sun and average moisture soil. 3 & 6

Allium caeruleum (syn. **Allium azureum**) - (Alliaceae)

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

Allium flavum var. **minus** - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 4". Lilliputian form of Allium flavum. 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 thunbergii - (Alliaceae)

(P) to 2'. Japanese Onion. Japan. The last Allium to bloom making a welcome appearance in September and October. Dense clumps of foliage give rise to thin scapes of numerous nodding umbels of rose-purple flowers with elongated orange anthers. The entire ensemble looks like a collection of mop heads, at attention, ready to clean! Foliage turns a tawny orange in fall. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium togasii - (Alliaceae)

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

Gladiolus communis subsp. **byzantinus** - (Iridaceae)

Bulb to 24". Sword Lily. Spain, Italy and North Africa. Fans of sword-shaped, Iris-like leaves with spikes of funnel-shaped, almost orchid-like blooms of deep reddish purple with narrow, paler interior markings. Blooms in late spring. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 and 40° for 2-3 months, then T1