

Stonecrop Gardens Index Seminar 2017/2018

Table of Contents

Annuals for Sun	page 1
Ornamental Grasses	page 5
Perennials for Sun	page 6
Woodland	page 11
Alpines and Rock Garden	page 14
Pots/Garden (overwinter indoors)	page 16
Shrubs and Vines	page 18
Bulbs	page 19
Wildflowers	page 20

2017/2018 Seminum

Annuals for Sun

Abelmoschus manihot - (Malvaceae)

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

Alonsoa meridionalis - (Scrophulariaceae)

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

Amaranthus caudatus - (Amaranthaceae)

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

Amaranthus erythrostachys - (Amaranthaceae)

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

Amaranthus gangeticus - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. Elephant Amaranth. South America, Africa. 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

Ammi visnaga - (Apiaceae)

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

Ammobium alatum - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. Winged Everlasting. Although a perennial in Australia, we treat this tender perennial as an annual. The pure white, stiff, papery ray florets are short and layered and surround bright yellow, central discs. Unusual greyish green stems are flat and winged along the edges. Flowers are in abundance throughout the season. An interesting and easy to grow annual that dries beautifully. Sun. 3 & T1

Anagallis arvensis - (Primulaceae)

(A) to 8". Poor Man's Weatherglass, Scarlet Pimpernel. Five-petalled salmon-red flowers with a purple spot at their base bloom on a low trailing plant. Flowers will close up if rain threatens. Leaves are ovate and one inch long. Darling. Sun. 3 & T2

Angelica archangelica - (Apiaceae)

(B) 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

Asclepias curassavica - (Apocynaceae)

(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

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

Atriplex hortensis var. rubra - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. Asia, Central and South Europe, North America. 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.

Basella alba var. rubra - (Basellaceae)

Tender vine to 10'. Malabar Spinach. Tropical Asia and Africa. A quick growing, decorative climber with thick, glossy, oval-shaped green leaves and dark red, fleshy stems. A striking plant for the conservatory or can be grown as an annual, scrambling up bean poles. Small, white-tipped-purple, pearl-like flower buds appear in clusters along the twining stems in late summer. One patiently waits, but the flowers never open. The flowers remain closed and self-pollinate in the bud, and, as if by magic, clusters of black, shiny, fleshy fruits follow. This reproductive mechanism of having pollination occurring in un-opened flowers is known as cleistogamy. Very interesting! Widely used in cooking, Malabar Spinach is high in vitamins A and C, iron and calcium. The succulent mucilage in the leaves is a particularly rich source of soluble fibre, effective in thickening soups. Best grown in moist, fertile soil. Sun. 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. 3 & T1

Browallia americana - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Bush Violet. Tropical South America. 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 - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 18". Hare's Ear. A rare UK native and 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

Calendula officinalis - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 18". The pot marigold of all pot marigolds. The flowers smother the foliage throughout the growing season. The blooms are single golden orange and add intense colour to the flower border. It is one of our (many) favourites. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

2017/2018 Seminum

Centratherum intermedium - (Asteraceae)

(TP) to 2'. Brazilian Button. Long-lasting, bluish lavender, tufted, ¾-inch button-like flowers appear in late summer. A shrubby plant with attractive, pineapple-scented, serrated foliage. Blooms till frost. 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

Cerinthe major 'Purpurascens' - (Boraginaceae)

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

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

(Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Feather Geranium, Jerusalem Oak. South Europe to Central Asia, North America. 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 - (Amaranthaceae)

(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 ajacis 'Giant Imperial Blue Spire'

(Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 3'. A colossal Larkspur that bloomed continually all season. The erect, densely blooming spikes are a deep, electric blue, and enhanced by finely cut, delicate foliage. A real show stopper! Sun. 3 & T1

Consolida regalis - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 2'. Royal Knight's Spur. Europe and the Caucasus. Panicles of deep blue flowers; sepals five, the upper most with a long, backward pointing spur. Attractive foliage with very finely divided, linear leaves. An easy charmer. 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 contrast nicely with the purplish brown central disc florets. Feathery, elegantly curving, branched stems of finely-cut, bipinnate foliage gently weave through its neighbours. A long, long bloomer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T3

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 are pale pink with darker centres. Adorable. Sun. 3 & T2

Cuphea viscosissima - (Lythraceae)

(A) to 20". Blue Waxweed. A North American native and one of our most revered annuals. This non-stop summer bloomer has six deep, magenta-purple petals with the upper two being the longest and a tubular green calyx covered in

fine purple hairs. An easy-care annual that requires no deadheading or staking. Very sticky stems trap unsuspecting insects. Self-sows. Sun. 4 & T3

Cynoglossum amabile 'Firmament' - (Boraginaceae)

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

Cynoglossum dioscoridis - (Boraginaceae)

(B) to 2.5'. Europe. 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 - (Boraginaceae)

(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 - (Boraginaceae)

(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'. Indian Apple. 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 Mix - (Caryophyllaceae)

(B/A) to 18". Sweet William. South Europe. The long-lasting mini carnation-like flowers have a spicy, clove-like fragrance and are borne in dense clusters of up to 30 at the top of the stems. The five flower petals have serrated edges and occur in a variety of colours including white, pink, red, purple, dark burgundy and bi-colour combinations. Glauous green to blue-green, tapered leaves form a low and spreading mat. Sun. 4 & T2

Emilia coccinea 'Irish Poet' - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. We love this rediscovered selection of Tassel Flower. A native of Tropical Africa that produces a profusion of bright orange, thistle-like flowers in terminal corymbs. Best if inter-planted or grown closely together. A real beauty in our Red/Orange/Yellow Bed. Sun. 3 & T3

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 - (Euphorbiaceae)

(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

2017/2018 Seminum

a cool, soothing palette to the summer border. Sun. Well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Gilia capitata - (Polemoniaceae)

(A) to 15". Blue Thimble Flower. British Columbia to California. A long blooming annual relative of Jacob's Ladder. Bushy, branching clumps of dense, almost fern-like, bipinnate foliage is topped with gorgeous spherical clusters of tiny, tubular, five-petaled, lavender blue flowers.

Blooms late spring and early summer. Full sun. Well-drained soil. Self-sows. Great in situ or 4 & T2

Hibiscus trionum - (Malvaceae)

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

(A) to 2.5'. Garden Balsam. Southeast Asia. An old garden favourite. Cup-shaped, single to mostly double, spotted, five-petaled, Touch-Me-Not flowers (to 2 inches diameter) with incurved spurs come in various shades of pink, rose, red, purple, white and bi-colour versions thereof. Flowers bloom singly or in small clusters of 2 to 3 from the leaf axils throughout the growing season. Elliptic to lance-shaped, deeply serrate leaves (to 3-½ inches long) are light green. Interesting fruits of asymmetrical, green, hairy capsules dangle. A fuss-free annual that may self-sow, particularly in warmer zones. Sun to part shade and moist, but well-drained. 3 & T1

Impatiens glandulifera 'Alba' - (Balsaminaceae)

(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. Tall, choice and beautiful. Moist soil. Self-sower. Partial shade. 3 & T1

Ipomoea quamoclit - (Convolvulaceae)

(A) to 9'. Cypress Vine. Tropical America. Not your typical Ipomoea, this warm weather twining vine is grown for its showy, tubular flowers which range in colour from red to pink to white, and fine-textured foliage. Each leaf is pinnately divided into threadlike segments, giving the foliage a ferny appearance. The flowers flare open at the mouth into five pointed lobes like a star. Flowers are very attractive to hummingbirds and butterflies. This thin-stemmed vine needs a support structure upon which to grow. Blooms early summer to fall. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T3

Ipomopsis rubra - (Polemoniaceae)

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

Malva sylvestris var. **mauritiana** - (Malvaceae)

(A) to 6'. Mauritanian Mallow. Iberia, Italy & Algeria. The flowers on this beauty are open, five-petaled, rich purple with darker, glossy veining giving the appearance of crushed

velvet. Stunning. Short-lived for us; best grown as an annual. Summer blooming. Sun. 3 & T2

Mirabilis jalapa - (Nyctaginaceae)

(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 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. We offer a selection of colours. Choose the one that works best in your garden. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

- **Crimson** - **White**

- **Pale Pink** - **Yellow**

Mirabilis jalapa 'Limelight' - (Nyctaginaceae)

(A/TP) to 3'. Four o'Clock, Marvel of Peru. Delicate trumpets of shocking pink are accentuated by the astonishing, bright chartreuse foliage. A show-stopper. Sunglasses de rigueur! Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Mirabilis jalapa 'Salmon Sunset' - (Nyctaginaceae)

(A/TP) to 3'. Four o'Clock, Marvel of Peru. A lovely selection that is perfect in our Peach Bed of the Flower Garden. Bright green foliage and delightful salmon flowers with a pink centre. 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 'Black Pod' - (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 with black pods are great for drying. Sun. 4 & T2

Nicotiana langsdorffii - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 4'. Brazilian Tobacco. One-inch-long, chartreuse, flared tubular flowers with striking blue stamens dangle from many branched stems. Blends fabulously in any border. Blooms from summer until frost. Happily self-sows. Sun. 4 & T2

Nicotiana paniculata - (Solanaceae)

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

Nicotiana sylvestris - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 6'. Flowering Tobacco. Argentina. 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

Nigella damascena 'Miss Jekyll Alba' - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 18". White Love-in-a-Mist. South Europe. Soft, many-petaled, pure white 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, inflated, papery seedheads are attractive when dried. Sun. 3 & T2

2017/2018 Seminum

Onopordum acanthium - (Asteraceae)

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

Orlaya grandiflora - (Apiaceae)

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

Papaver somniferum Mix - (Papaveraceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Southeast Europe, West Asia. We are lucky to have a number of showy variants of the classic Opium Poppy that self-sow each year in the Flower Garden. Stems and leaves are a glaucous, greyish-green and sparsely covered with coarse hairs. Jaggedly incised and toothed leaves clasp the upright stems at the base. Tissue paper-like flowers are typically four-petaled, but often double, vary widely in colour and can have dark markings at the petal bases. Flower centres feature many attractive stamens arranged in multiple whorls. The beautiful and persistent fruits are hairless, rounded, many-seeded capsules opening by pores just below the apex. Whilst we cannot promise specific colours, we can assure you great satisfaction in establishing these self sowers in your full sun garden. Best sown *in situ* upon receipt. Colours include: **Single Lavender, Double Lavender, Single Red, Double Red.**

Perilla frutescens - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 4'. Shiso. 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. Sun. Best sown *in situ* or 4 & T2

- Green Leaf

- Red Leaf

Persicaria orientalis (syn. 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 mid-summer until frost. Direct sow or 3 & 7 for 3 weeks then T2

Polanisia dodecandra - (Capparaceae)

(A) to 2'. Red-whisker Clammyweed. Central and eastern North America. Resembling its cousin, the familiar cottage garden favourite Cleome, this easy annual makes a great filler plant in areas with lean soil and full sun. Sticky, moist glands cover the leaves and stems and explain its common name, Clammyweed. The pinnately compound leaves are made up of three, one-inch leaflets. The flowers are borne in a cluster of about 20 atop the stem. The individual flowers are one inch long with four, white, heart-shaped petals. The calyx is divided into four triangular sepals that are reddish purple. The 8 to 12 strongly exerted stamens are reddish purple and rather unequal in length, like red whiskers. At the base of each flower is a gland that secretes a conspicuous

spot of bright red nectar. Blooms in late June and early July, followed by slender, three-inch, upright, fuzzy, bean-like capsules filled with many small, dark seeds. Self-sows. 4 & T3

Rehmannia elata (syn. Rehmannia angulata)

(Plantaginaceae)

(A/TP) to 3'. Chinese Foxglove. Large, rosy-pink loose foxglove-esque flowers rise from felted leaves. We adore it in our border. Never without a bloom. Great in pots, too. Sun to part shade. 3 & T3

Reseda luteola - (Resedaceae)

(A/B) to 5'. Dyer's Rocket. Europe, Central Asia. 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 and self-sows. Sun. 4 & T2. Best *in situ*.

Ricinus communis 'Carmencita' - (Euphorbiaceae)

(A) to 10'. Castor Oil Plant. Although the common name tells of one of childhood's most unpleasant associations, this plant's best incarnation is in the large border. New foliage is a lustrous, dark bronzy red maturing to huge one to three feet long lobed leaves of dark, glossy blue-green with prominent pink veins and 12-inch, bright red, axillary clusters of flowers followed by rather macabre spiny pods. Doesn't like to have wet feet. Sun. SEED IS POISONOUS.

2B & 3 & T3

Rudbeckia hirta 'Autumn Colours' - (Asteraceae)

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

Salvia farinacea - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Mealy Sage. Native to Texas and Mexico. Tubular, two-lipped, violet-blue flowers are densely congested in whorls along erect stems creating a 4"-8" spike above the numerous grey-green, lance-shaped leaves. The common name is in reference to the mealy-white (sometimes purple) appearance of the sepals, which are covered with felted hairs. A long-bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Salvia sclarea - (Lamiaceae)

(B) to 3'. Clary Sage. Europe to C Asia. First year rosettes are comprised of substantial, grey-green, rough-textured, ovate to oblong leaves to nine inches. The following summer brings many upright, pink-tinged flower stems clothed with large, showy, white tinged-rosy-purple bracts which hold the small, blue and white hooded flowers. Self-sows to keep an ongoing biennial balance with simultaneous first year rosettes and flowering plants. A very architectural, aromatic and showy plant that needs little care. Full sun, average garden soil. 4 & T2

Sanguisorba minor - (Rosaceae)

(A/P) to 2'. Salad Burnet. Europe. Arching, incised pinnate leaves of pale green form attractive clumps. The dense, rounded, greenish white flowerheads appear in midsummer. 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

2017/2018 Seminum

Silene armeria - (Caryophyllaceae)

(A) to 8". Sweet William Catchfly. Europe. Grey-green, glaucous leaves and loose clusters of tubular, bright rose-pink flowers with five notched petals. Flowers profusely July through August. A cheerful and easy self-sower. An old fashioned beauty that is a mainstay in grandmother's garden. Sun. 3 & T2

Talinum paniculatum - (Portulacaceae)

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

Tinantia erecta - (Commelinaceae)

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

Tithonia rotundifolia 'Torch' - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 5'. Mexican Sunflower. Matte, dark green, pubescent, three-lobed ovate foliage covered in orange-red, three-inch Dahlia-like flowers with orange-yellow centres. A favourite of butterflies and hummingbird moths. Give lots of sun and stand back! 4 & T2

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.

Zinnia tenuiflora - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 2'. Red Spider Zinnia. Central to South America. Distinctive, 1 inch, slender-petalled bright red flowers with yellow to black centers. Foliage is a lush growth of opposite, lanceolate mid to dark-green leaves up slender purplish to red coloured stems. An elegant Zinnia that stands out in the border without overwhelming its neighbours. Sun. 3 & T3

Ornamental Grasses

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 muskingumensis - (Cyperaceae)

(P) to 2'. Palm Sedge. 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. Makes a great architectural addition to the flower border. String yourself a necklace with the shining white to black teardrop seeds. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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 'Purpurascens' - (Poaceae)

(P) to 8'. Flame Grass. 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. Eurasia. 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

Schizachyrium 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

Sisyrinchium angustifolium - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 12". Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed Grass. Eastern North America. Delicate fans of narrow, grass-like foliage produce an always welcome display. The star-shaped blooms of six pale violet-blue tepals each tipped with a small point and sporting a yellow central eye accentuated by the yellow stamens and stigma. Blooms late spring and early summer. A cheery, easy going and charming native for the rock garden, woodland edge or the meadow. Sun. 3 & 7 for 90 days then T2

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

2017/2018 Seminum

Perennials for Sun

Acanthus hungaricus - (Acanthaceae)

(P) to 3'. Bear's Breeches. Balkans. Free-flowering perennial with tall, upright spikes of smoky lavender-pink lipped flowers emerging from reddish purple, ovate bracts. The flowers appear to have a greenish wash. Forms a large, imposing clump of arching, deeply-lobed, spiny leaves. Flowers late summer with persistent architectural beauty. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Adenophora liliifolia - (Campanulaceae)

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

Agastache foeniculum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) 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

Althaea cannabina - (Malvaceae)

(P) 7'. Palm-leaf Marsh Mallow. 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

Amsonia tabernaemontana - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Common Blue Star. Southeast United States. A lovely addition to the flower border bearing starry, forget-me-not blue flowers in late spring and early summer. Large, carefree plant and surprisingly shade-tolerant. The foliage turns golden yellow in autumn. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 7 for 4 weeks, then T2

Angelica gigas - (Apiaceae)

(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, leafy sheaths above glossy green, dissected foliage. The afternoon sun intensifies the colour and lends this plant another dimension. Please note, insects, especially hornets, also find it irresistible. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

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

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

Aquilegia vulgaris Mix - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Columbine. Europe. The common name Columbine is derived from the Latin word for "dove" in reference to the resemblance of the inverted flower to five doves clustered together - a most descriptive image indeed. The intricate flowers can be nodding or horizontal and consist of five sepals and five petals to 1½ inches long and come in a wide variety of colours, often developing dorsal hooked spurs. Interesting five, fused seed follicles follow. Each follicle has a long thin beak and holds many small, shiny, black seeds and persists until fall. The bushy, clump-forming plants have branched, thinly hairy stems and pinnate leaves, with the basal leaflets trifoliate. One of the most beloved plants appearing in an array of colours, sizes and forms, thanks to natural hybridization in the garden. In 2017, we collected from plants described below. Perhaps

you will get an even more exciting variant. Sun to part shade. 4 & T2

- **Double Dark Purple** - **Double Rosy Pink - Spurless**

- **Double Wine** - **Icy White-Blue**

- **Pale Pink** - **Single Tall Purple**

- **Single Clear Pink**

Asclepias incarnata 'Alba' - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 4'. A lovely white-flowered form of the Swamp Milkweed. Tolerates average, well-drained soil in cultivation but does best in moist areas. Blooms July through September. 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 - (Fabaceae)

(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 mid-summer. Big, black, rattling seedpods remain throughout the winter. Sun. 2A & 4 & T2

Baptisia leucantha (syn. B. alba var. macrophylla)

(Fabaceae)

(P) to 3'. White Wild Indigo. Grows in dry woods from North Carolina to Florida. A sparsely branched, bush-like, herbaceous perennial with trifoliate, bluish green, glaucous leaves. Dark flower stems give rise to erect racemes of small, white, pea-like flowers, up to two feet in length. Blooms in spring. The large, oblong, inflated seed pods are initially green but turn black, extending the show.

Sun/partial shade. 2A & 4 & T2

Bergenia cordifolia - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 18". Pig Squeak. Siberia and Mongolia. A tough plant, tolerant of both cold and heat. Clustered flower spikes of pendulous, rounded, five-petalled, 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 for 2 weeks, then T1

Campanula alliariifolia - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. Ivory Bellflower. Caucasus. "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 in our Gravel Garden. Sun. 4 & T2

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' - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 5'. Great White 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 - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. Siberia, Japan. A mid-summer bloomer with pendulous, tubular bells to two inches long, white with a pink blush on the outside of the petals. Inside the bells are

2017/2018 Seminum

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 4th of July. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Campanula trachelium Mix - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Nettle-leaved Bellflower. Europe, North Africa, Siberia. Spikes of blue-purple to lilac to white bells decorate the numerous, leafy stems. Nettle-like foliage. Blooms simultaneously with the roses, a perfect complement.

Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Carvopteris divaricata - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Bluebeard. 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

Catananche caerulea - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 18". Cupid's Dart. Mediterranean. Clumps of short, grey-green, grass-like foliage put up multiple branching, wiry stalks topped with lavender-blue, cornflower-like blooms. The dark markings at the base of each notched, ray floret create a central dark-eye. The flowerhead is subtended by an involucre of multiple papery, scale-like bracts.

Starting in early summer, these long-lasting blooms make worthy cut flowers. Sun. Well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Centaurea dealbata - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Persian Knapweed. Caucasus. Erect, branched, leafy stems with finely divided, grey-green, pinnatisect leaves with grey, woolly undersides. The attractive green, scaly, involucre of bracts with black bristles support the lilac-pink, pale centered 'bachelor's buttons'. Blooms early to mid-summer. Sun/partial shade. Well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Centaurea macrocephala - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Great Golden Knapweed. Caucasus. A large, leafy, robust plant bearing sturdy stems topped with incredible, rich golden yellow, hemispherical, thistle-like blooms. The fringed, rusty brown coloured involucre of bracts is very prominent and persist. Mid-summer. Makes excellent dried cut flowers. Sun. 3 & T2

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

Clematis integrifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Solitary Clematis. Central Europe and Asia. An upright, non-climbing Clematis with rich, indigo-violet, nodding flowers with woolly, recurved sepals. Attractive, feathery seedheads follow. Sun. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

Clematis recta - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Ground Virgin's Bower. An herbaceous shrubby Clematis. Small, fragrant, starry white flowers smother the foliage in mid-summer, followed by clouds of silvery seedheads. Best if planted near small sturdy shrubs for support e.g. Spiraea. Sun. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

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.

Mid-summer. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 5 & T2

Conoclinium coelestinum (syn. **Eupatorium coelestinum**) (Asteraceae)

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

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

Digitalis ferruginea 'Gigantea' - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Digitalis grandiflora 'Dwarf Temple Bells'

(Plantaginaceae)

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

Digitalis lutea - (Plantaginaceae)

(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

Echinops sphaerocephalus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Pale Globe Thistle. Southern and Central Europe to Russia. Silvery, greyish green foliage with white, tomentose undersides accentuates the two-inch, steely, silver grey "globular" flowerheads. Easy to see why its name comes from the Greek for Hedgehog! Great for cutting and drying. Mid to 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 caeruleum (syn. **E. caucasicum**) - (Apiaceae)

(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.

2017/2018 Seminum

A lovely plant. Blooms July to August. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

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

Erysimum hungaricum - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 18". Hungarian Wallflower. Carpathian Mountains.

A 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

Eupatorium cannabinum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Hemp Agrimony. An easy grower with dense, terminal panicles of fuzzy, warm pink flowers that bloom from July to September. The foliage looks like Cannabis. Much loved by butterflies. Moist soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Eupatorium fistulosum f. albidum '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 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

Foeniculum vulgare 'Purpureum' - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Mediterranean. 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 macrorrhizum - (Geraniaceae)

(P) to 18". South Europe. An attractive, tough, and easy plant to grow in the flower border or woodland. Palmately lobed leaves are sticky and highly aromatic and contain geranium oil, used in perfumery and pot-pourri. White, pink or magenta flowers bloom from spring throughout summer. Gradually spreads to form an effective, attractive groundcover with reddish bronze colouration in fall. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Helenium autumnale 'Sunshine Hybrids' - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. This cultivar offers mostly a range of warm-to-bright yellow with occasional orange-red flowers.

Heleniums are important to the fall garden. Blooms late August through September. Prefers moist or wet soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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

Hemerocallis thunbergii - (Hemerocallidaceae)

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

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

Hesperis matronalis - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 4'. 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 - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 3'. 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 - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Inula helenium - (Asteraceae)

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

Iris x norrisii (syn. 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-petalled, colourful blooms in yellows, purples, oranges and reds, some even shading to blue, violet and white. Many have varying degrees of contrasting spots or mottling, further enhancing their uniqueness. Sturdy, Iris-like foliage. Dramatic clusters of blackberry-like fruits follow. Mid to late summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 1 & 3 & T2

Lathyrus latifolius 'Albus' - (Fabaceae)

(P vine) to 6'. White Everlasting Pea. Europe. A lovely, white, herbaceous perennial pea. The greenish white buds become pure white when mature. Short racemes of 4 to 11, unscented flowers are produced from the axils of the

2017/2018 Seminum

alternating, blue-green leaves. A long-blooming beacon of white in the Order Beds. June to September. Sun/partial shade. 2B & 3 & T2

Lathyrus niger - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 3'. Black Pea. Europe, Caucasus, North Africa. 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

Lavatera cachemiriana - (Malvaceae)

(P) to 4'. Kashmir. "Stately plant with a long-flowering season." (GST**) Mallow blooms of clear pink. Attractive, downy, ivy-shaped leaves. Sun. 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). Southeast Europe. 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

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 stenocephala - (Asteraceae)

(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

Linaria purpurea Mix - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Toadflax. Europe. Small Antirrhinum-like flowers but with a long, curved spur and an orange spot on the lower lip. Flowers are borne on slender racemes atop whorled, narrow, blue-grey, glaucous leaves. Terrific when twining through companions or when grouped. Collected from a mix of purple and white flowered Linaria. Long blooming. Sun. 4 & T2

Linum perenne subsp. lewisii - (Linaceae)

(P/B) to 2'. Prairie Flax. A short-lived but floriferous perennial native to the western half of North America, producing a succession of open, delicate, sky blue flowers on upright, branching stems. Blooms from late spring to midsummer. Narrow, pointed, blue-green leaves give plants an attractive, feathery appearance. Well-drained soil is essential. A short-lived perennial but often self-sows. Best sown in situ. Sun.

Lunaria rediviva - (Brassicaceae)

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

Lychnis chalconica var. albiflora - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 4'. A wonderful white form of the bright red Maltese Cross which was introduced into European gardens from eastern Russia in 1593. Creamy white, five-petalled flowers with bi-lobed petals cluster at the top of erect stems. Blooms June and July. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Marrubium vulgare - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. White Horehound. Europe. Rounded, wrinkled, downy, thyme-scented leaves in opposite pairs along a stiff stem. Clusters of white hooded flowers in the leaf axils. Very accommodating. Self-seeds. Sun, well-drained soil. 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

Myrrhis odorata - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Sweet Cicely. Europe. Grown for its anise-scented, fern-like foliage. Flowers bloom mid-summer 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

Nepeta parnassica - (Lamiaceae)

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

Paeonia ostii - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 5'. Osti's Tree Peony. China. Named for Dr. Gian Lupo Osti, President of the International Dendrological Society. This woody peony is very floriferous with six-inch wide, sweetly fragrant, pure-white flowers with ruffled edges. In the centre of the flower is a cluster of pistils with prominent red stigmas surrounded by a mass of stamens with yellow anthers and pink filaments. When the petals drop, the big, fleshy receptacle is exposed with a green, drooping calyx and fat fruits/carpels with the still-prominent red stigmas, all together resembling a court jester's hat. The attractive, medium green foliage is deeply divided into oval to lance-shaped leaflets on red petioles and is good-looking throughout the season. A real show-stopper in our Order Beds. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

Paeonia veitchii subsp. altaica - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Western China. The deeply cut, sharply tipped, biternate leaflets emerge in spring tinted a glossy, bronzy

2017/2018 Seminum

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. Sun/partial shade. 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

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

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)

(P) to 8". Greater Red 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 - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3'. Balloon Flower. China. So named because the flower buds puff up like balloons before bursting open into upward-facing, bell-shaped, rich blue flowers with five pointed lobes. Clump-forming perennial with elliptic whorled leaves below and alternate above with dentated margins. Blooms mid to late summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Polemonium caeruleum - (Polemoniaceae)

(P) to 3'. Jacob's Ladder. Cultivated since Roman days. Basal clumps of finely divided, fern-like, apple green leaves that are pinnately divided with 12 or more pairs of leaflets like rungs in a ladder. Cool lavender-blue, silky flowers with five rounded petals in an open bowl shape with white throats and prominent orange anthers. Sun. 3 & T2

Potentilla sp. - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. A very useful herbaceous *Potentilla* with ½-inch sunny yellow flowers all summer. Coarsely pinnate toothed foliage. Sun. 3 & T2

Rubia tinctoria - (Rubiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Dyer's Madder. East Mediterranean to Central Asia. The roots of this plant have been used since ancient times as a red dye for leather, wool, cotton and silk. Early evidence of dyeing comes from India where a piece of cotton dyed with madder has been recovered from the archaeological site at Mohenjo-daro (3rd millennium BCE). The red coats of the British Redcoats were dyed with madder, after earlier being dyed with cochineal. The foliage resembles sweet woodruff or bedstraw with whorled lanceolate leaves that are leathery, rough and prickly. The

mostly five-petalled flowers are tiny in loose, much-branched leafy cymes, yellow-green to honey coloured. Round, shiny black, berry-like fruit follow. Summer flowering. Sun. 3 & T1

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 - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. Brown-eyed Susan. Central Eastern US. Densely branched and somewhat hairy with thin, three-lobed, rough-textured leaves. The lower leaves are ovate to ovate-cordate with long petioles, and upper leaves are less rounded and stalkless. Though called "Brown-eyed Susan", the "eyes" are actually black to purple button discs which are accented by 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

Salvia lyrata - (Lamiaceae)

(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 - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. An interesting plant whether in or out of flower. Whorls of lavender-blue 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 obtusa 'Chatto' - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4'. Japanese Burnet. An elegant plant with striking, blue-grey, toothed, pinnate foliage which is sparsely topped with white bottle brush flowers. A reliable and beautiful performer that is admired more for the foliage than flower. Mid-summer. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Sanguisorba officinalis - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 6'. Great Burnet. West Europe, Japan, China, North America. 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 - (Caprifoliaceae)

(P) to 12". South Europe. Silky, greyish, linear foliage with lavender-pink, pincushion flowers in early summer. Very desirable. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Scrophularia nodosa - (Scrophulariaceae)

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

Scutellaria altissima - (Lamiaceae)

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

2017/2018 Seminum

Senna marilandica - (Caesalpiniaceae)

(P) to 6'. Northern Wild Senna. Eastern North America. Bright yellow, pea-like, five-petaled flowers with dark brown anthers and a prominent ovary covered with long white hairs. An erect, bushy shrub with dark green, compound leaves provides an interesting foliage display. Attractive, six-inch long, segmented black seed pods open to release its seed. Blooms from July to September. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 1 & 3 & T3

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

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

Tanacetum parthenium - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. Feverfew. Europe. A short-lived perennial with lovely pale green foliage. Flowers are small white daisies. Feverfew sandwiches are good for migraines! Sun. 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

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 mid-summer. The blue-green, divided foliage is very handsome. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T1 & Δ

Thalictrum lucidum - (Ranunculaceae)

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

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

Thalictrum rochebruneanum - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6'. Lavender Mist Meadow Rue. 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

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. Mid-summer. 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

Veronicastrum sibiricum 'Alba' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 5'. This Japanese native has broad, whorled, lanceolate leaves and a centralized group of white spikes that bloom July through September. Differs from V. virginicum in that its leaves are coarser and much wider, and the flower spikes denser and shorter. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Veronicastrum virginicum 'Album' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 6'. White 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

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 racemosa (syn. Cimicifuga racemosa)

(Ranunculaceae)

(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 three feet tall. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

Actaea simplex 'Brunette' (syn. Cimicifuga ramosa 'Brunette') - (Ranunculaceae)

(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

Anemone virginiana - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Central and eastern US. This plant has long petioled, toothed basal leaves. The flowers are greenish white and not long lasting. However, the fuzzy, white, cotton ball-like seedheads provide an interesting addition to

2017/2018 Seminum

the garden throughout the summer. Not fussy. Partial shade. 3 & 6 & T2

Anemonopsis macrophylla - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. False Anemone. A Japanese aristocrat. Handsome, glossy, dissected foliage. Late-season, nodding, waxy, pink-purple, anemone-like flowers. Wonderful in a woodland setting. Partial shade. 4 & T1

Aralia cordata - (Araliaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. Japanese Spikenard. Japan, Korea, China. Arching stems hold terminal panicles of pale greenish-white flowers in summer. Garnet-black berries cascade in autumn. Stunning. Happy in moist leafy soil in shade. 3 & 6A, then T2

Arisaema triphyllum - (Araceae)

(P) to 3'. Jack-in-the-Pulpit. South Canada to Louisiana and Kansas. 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 dioicus - (Rosaceae)

(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 Actaea. Partial shade. 4 & T1

Astilboides tabularis (syn. **Rodgersia tabularis**)

(Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4'. China. 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 2-½ 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 & 7 for 4 weeks then T2

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

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 hofmannii (syn. **Symphandra hofmannii**) (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. Ringed Bellflower. A Bosnian native.

Marvellous, creamy white, pendulous bells in terminal racemes contrast with the serrated basal leaves. Showy seedpods, too. Self-sows gently. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Cardamine concatenata (syn. **Dentaria laciniata**)

(Brassicaceae)

(P) to 12". Cutleaf Toothwort. North America. A delightful spring ephemeral that is one of the first to appear in the woodland garden. The common name refers to the tooth-like projections on the rhizome which were thought to cure toothaches. Each flowering stem emerges from the rhizome and has a whorl of three leaves deeply divided and sharply toothed and sit below the flower. The flowers are in terminal clusters of fragrant, four-petaled, ½-inch, white flowers that can often be flushed pink. Cutleaf Toothwort is sometimes called Pepper Root in reference to the horseradish flavour of the rhizomes which can be cut up and added to salads. Sadly, our patches are not overly abundant so we daren't try this delicacy. Reputed to be difficult from seed but worth giving it the old college try. Partial shade. 3 & T1

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. 1 & 2B, 3 & T2 for 4 weeks, then 7 for 4 weeks & T1

Corydalis solida - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 8". Fumewort. Northern Europe and Asia. Spurred, tubular flowers in early spring appear in many shades of mauve-pink with dark tips. The delicate-foliage makes a nice groundcover in our Woodland Garden. Sun to light shade. 4 & 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 for 4 weeks then T1

Dicentra cucullaria - (Papaveraceae)

Native perennial to 12". Dutchman's Breeches. This easily recognized spring ephemeral typically occurs on forest floors, slopes, ledges, valleys and along stream banks, emerging in March and flowering in early April. Foliage is greyish green and deeply-cut with a fern-like appearance. Racemes of waxy, white (infrequently tinged with pink), yellow-tipped flowers have two inflated nectary spurs that suggest the legs of tiny pantaloons with the ankles facing upward. Flowers are borne in pairs, drooping from leafless stems arching above the foliage. Self-sows when happy and enjoys part to full shade in humus-rich, woodland soil. 4 & T2

2017/2018 Seminum

Gentiana asclepiadea - (Gentianaceae)

(P) to 12". Willow Gentian. A native of Europe and Asia Minor. Clusters of two to three sapphire blue trumpets appear in the axils of the prominent veined, willow-leaved foliage. These arching sprays of blue are wonderful cascading over a rock or dripping down from a ledge above. Blooms late summer. Partial shade. 3 & 6

Gentiana asclepiadea 'Alba' - (Gentianaceae)

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

Glaucidium palmatum - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. Japanese Wood Poppy. Japan. Large palmately-lobed, heavily veined, toothed leaves of fresh green are the background for the Poppy-like flowers. Four, delicate lavender, petaloid sepals surround a large, showy central boss of numerous stamens. A sight to behold in the mid-May. Cool and interesting seedpods of two fused follicles follow. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Helleborus orientalis - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. Lenten Rose. Europe. Leaves are wide, dentate, glossy and evergreen. Nodding, cup-shaped, pinkish rose, five-petalled flowers have numerous cream stamens. An understated, long-blooming beauty. Early spring. Partial shade. 3 & 72° for 6 weeks, followed by 25-39° for 6-8 weeks.

Heuchera americana - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 2'. Rock Geranium, Coral Bells. A native to eastern North America with attractive, mottled, palmately lobed simple leaves. Small, five-petalled, white flowers on upright slender racemes bloom in early summer. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Hydrophyllum virginianum - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Virginia Water Leaf. Northeastern native. Loose cymes of delicate, white-to-pale violet, campanulate flowers with protruding stamens. Lobed irregular leaves. Blooms May to July. Partial shade. 3 & T1

Jeffersonia diphylla - (Berberidaceae)

(P) to 18" in flower. Jefferson's Twinleaf. A native New Yorker. In early spring the emerging foliage is striking in shades of pinkish purple. The stems stay dark and the foliage unfurls into two, blue-green, kidney-shaped, lobed divisions. The eight-petalled, white, cup-shaped flowers face upwards and display a cooling light green centre and creamy yellow coloured stamens. Interesting pear-shaped seed pods with pointed hinged lids hold the shiny brown seeds. Moist woods. Partial shade/shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Kirengeshoma palmata - (Hydrangeaceae)

(P) to 4'. Yellow Wax Bells. 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 - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 12". Spring Pea. Europe. Purple 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

Maianthemum racemosum (syn. *Smilacina racemosa*)

(Asparagaceae)

(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

Myosotis sylvatica - (Boraginaceae)

(B/P) to 12". Garden Forget-me-not. Northern Europe. Drifts of pretty, sky blue flowers with small, yellow eyes appear in late spring through early summer. Darling. Self-sows freely. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2, cover & keep dark

Patrinia gibbosa - (Caprifoliaceae)

(P) to 18". A Japanese native plant that we love in our Woodland. Bright yellow flowers are 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

Polemonium reptans - (Polemoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Creeping Jacob's Ladder. East US. Clear blue clusters of five-petalled, slightly nodding flowers with yellow throats and noticeable creamy anthers. Same Jacob's Ladder foliage but it emerges bronze and shiny, and then turns apple green. Pinnately compound leaves with oval leaflets are arranged like the rungs of a ladder. Blooms early to mid-spring. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Polygonatum giganteum - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 7'. Giant Solomon's Seal. East US, South Central Canada. Statuesque and unmistakable. This spectacular giant is similar to *P. 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 elatior - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 10". Oxlip. A charming British native with one-sided clusters of pale yellow, narrow, trumpet-like, fragrant flowers with deeper yellow throats. Basal rosettes are hairy, yet soft. Spring blooming. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Primula veris - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 12". Cowslip. Europe, West Asia. 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

Rodgersia podophylla - (Saxifragaceae)

(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

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. Seed is held for months in pendulous, oblong, white to yellow pods covered in fine

2017/2018 Seminum

hairs. Self-sows. Moist, humus-rich soil. Shade/partial shade. 4 & T1

Tellima grandiflora - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 2'. Fringe Cups. Western North America. Racemes of lime-green, bell-shaped, filigreed, fragrant flowers turning delicate pink with age. Basal leaves are softly hairy. Partial shade. 4 & T1

Trillium cuneatum - (Melanthiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Whip-poor-will Flower. SE United States. A most intriguing Trillium with thick stems holding three sessile, broadly-ovate, matte, grey-green leaves with silvery mottling. The leaves, up to eight inches broad and slightly longer, have wavy margins and create a striking backdrop to the flowers in May. Comprised of three, olive-green-tipped purple sepals and three wedge-shaped, maroon, upright petals to one inch long. The bloom period lasts well over 4 weeks. Excellent choice for the woodland. Moist, humus-rich soil shade conditions. Moist soil. Shade/partial shade. 4 & T2 & Δ

Trillium sp. - (Melanthiaceae)

(P) to 18". Wake-Robin, Birthroot. Try our pot luck of native Trillium with a mix of T. erectum, T. grandiflorum, and T. stachys. You will get early spring blooms of red, white, or yellow. All are great in the woodland. Shade/partial shade. 4 & T2 & Δ

Zizia aurea - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Golden Alexanders. Eastern Canada to Southern US. Divided green foliage, with compound umbels of many tiny, yellow flowers. Blooming May through June 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

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, four-petalled flowers in early summer. Interesting multi-coloured, flat seedheads. Sun. 3 & T1

Aethionema oppositifolium - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 2". Caucasus. Our first alpine to bloom braving the long-awaited snowmelt. The round, glaucous, grey-blue leaves are succulent in appearance and form a dense, two-inch high mat smothered in tiny maroon buds that open to four-petalled, pale pink flowers in early spring. Definitely one of our favourites. A tough gem. Sun. 3 & T1

Alyssoides utriculata - (Brassicaceae)

Subshrub to 14". Bladder Pod. Mountains of Europe. Alpine with succulent, matte green leaves and panicles of fragrant, bright yellow, mustard-like flowers, which bloom with Phlox, Alyssum and Saxifraga moschata. Later on, interesting ovoid, inflated seedpods emerge and eventually fall apart to reveal their inner, translucent septum with seeds attached resembling a miniature Honesty plant. Sun. 4 & T2

Antennaria dioica - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4". Pussy-Toes. Europe, North America. This adorable little carpeting perennial is at home in the sunny rock garden. It forms a flat mat of small, grey-green, tomentose, spatulate leaves. Short stems with dense corymbs of buds that resemble the toes of a cat which open

to papery white flowers with a pinkish tinge. Plants are dioecious - male and female flowers are produced on separate plants. The female flowerhead is larger and has narrow, pointed, erect and often pink-tipped bracts. Male flowers typically appear on shorter flower stalks with white-tipped bracts. A billowing cloud of fluffy seedheads follows. Blooms in late spring. A tough and useful plant. Well-drained soil and sun. 3 & T2

Antennaria plantaginifolia - (Brassicaceae)

(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 - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 6". Kidney Vetch. North Africa, Europe, West Asia. 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 for 4 weeks, then T1

Arabis ferdinandi-coburgii - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Rockcress. Southeastern Europe. An easy growing, mat-forming perennial spreading up to 12 inches wide. Flowering white in clusters in early spring on five-inch stalks. A plant for sun or part shade in well-drained soil. 4 & T1

Arenaria sajanensis (syn. **Minuartia obtusiloba**)

(Caryophyllaceae)

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

Campanula carpatica Mix - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 8". Tussock Bellflower. Carpathian Mountains. This seed is a lovely mix of blue, white and purple colours yielding large, solitary, five-petalled, up-facing, bell-shaped flowers. Most welcome, as it flowers when other Campanula blooms are over. A long bloomer but deadhead to keep the show going. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula rotundifolia - (Campanulaceae)

(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

Cyclamen hederifolium - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 6". South Europe to Turkey. Ivy Leaved Sowbread. Attractive, ivy-shaped leaves are grey-green with silver-marbled markings. Orchid-pink, highly reflexed, Dodecatheon-like flowers have a magenta spot at the base of the petal. Beautiful. As the flowers fade after pollination the stems curl up, spiraling down to ground level. The seed case expands, protected by the emerging leaves, then splits open exposing the seeds. Each seed has a starchy coating

2017/2018 Seminum

that changes to sugar and attracts ants, thus aiding in the dispersal of seed by ants (*myrmecocho*ry). Simply fascinating. 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 nardiformis - (Caryophyllaceae)

(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 mid-summer. Makes an ideal choice for the rock garden. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T2

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

Draba athoa - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 8". 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 rigida - (Brassicaceae)

(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

Erinus alpinus var. albus - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 4". White Fairy Foxglove. C & S Europe. 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' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 4". Spanish Alpine Foxglove. 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

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

Hieracium maculatum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 15". Spotted Hawkweed. West and Central Europe. 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 - (Asteraceae)

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

Horminum pyrenaicum - (Lamiaceae)

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

Leontopodium ochroleucum var. campestre

(Asteraceae)

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

Penstemon hirsutus var. pygmaeus - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 8". Dwarf Hairy Beard-Tongue. A very hardy, dwarf *Penstemon* that is native to eastern North America. Lovely, dusky pale purple, five-petalled, trumpet-shaped 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. For a larger version of this plant please see the Wildflower section. Sun/part shade. 3 & 7

Phyteuma cordatum (syn. **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. Interesting and fun. Summer bloomer. 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

Pulsatilla vulgaris var. rubra - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". An extraordinary red form of the Pasque Flower composed of wine to rusty red tepals that surround a mass of golden yellow stamens which in turn frame the central cluster of red pistils. Simply eye-catching. Grows best in a cool climate in well-drained soil. Full sun to partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Ramonda myconi - (Gesneriaceae)

(P) to 4". Pyrenean Violet. A shade lover from the Pyrenees. Deep green, broad, very crinkled, flat rosette. Pale violet, five-petalled flowers with yellow stamens hang from four-inch, slender stems. Likes to grow on north-facing vertical cliffs or in a cool crevice. 4 & T1

Saponaria officinalis 'Nana' - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 15". A darling, dwarf Soapwort or Bouncing Bet. European native. This stoutly branched perennial has pale green, ovate leaves with parallel veins. The large, pink, five-petalled flowers in small terminal clusters appear in July and last until September. The genus name is from the Latin *saponis* meaning 'soap' and *aria*, meaning 'pertaining to', together referring to the juice of the leaves and root that can make a soap. Why not try your hand at soap-making? Sun. 4 & T2

2017/2018 Seminum

Saxifraga crustata var. vochinensis - (Saxifragaceae)

(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/partial shade. 5 & 7 for 4 weeks then T1

Saxifraga Encrusted Mix - (Saxifragaceae)

(P). A mixed bag of seed collected from the encrusted Saxifragas gracing our Tufa Bed in front of the Potting Shed. White flowers. Easy from seed. Sun/partial shade. 5 & 7 for 4 weeks then T1

Scabiosa lucida - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

Scutellaria indica var. parvifolia - (Lamiaceae)

(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

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-petalled, 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 zawadskii - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 7". Romanian Champion. East Carpathians. 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

Veronica repens - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Veronica spicata 'Corymbosa' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 9". Many-Spiked Speedwell. Many dense spikes of deep blue, star-shaped flowers complement the dark green, toothed foliage. A long bloomer. Sun. 3 & T1

Excellent in Pots/Garden

(Overwinter Indoors)

Aeonium arboreum - (Crassulaceae)

Tender shrubby succulent to 3'. Houseleek Tree. Canary Islands. An easily grown houseplant that rewards all year long with fleshy, deep green leaves that are gently flushed with red. The showy leaf clusters appear in terminal rosettes on sturdy stems. The *pièce de résistance* is the large, cone-shaped inflorescence of numerous, slender, eight-petalled, star-shaped, bright yellow flowers that have twice as many stamens. Spring blooming. Full sun. Well-drained, gritty soil. 4 & T2

Anomatheca laxa - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". A South African treasure for a sunny window. Single, six-petalled, orange-red flowers with a dark red blotch at the base of the lower three petals. Flat,

fan-shaped leaves. Blooms in April/May and is followed by a capsule filled with shiny, red seeds. Easy and charming. Sun and well-drained soil. 3 & 6

Anomatheca laxa 'Alba' - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". A delightful white form of the above. Sun. 3 & 6

Arthropodium candidum - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". New Zealand. Starry white, six-petalled flowers bloom in early summer. Mottled bronze and green leaves are grass-like. Excellent for the cool greenhouse. Adorable. Sun. 3 & T2

- Bronze Leaf

- Green Leaf

Arthropodium cirratum - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 3'. Rienga Lily. New Zealand. Starry white flowers bloom in early summer with fascinating, tri-coloured purple and white stamens with yellow at the curled end. Fleshy, mid-green leaves are grass-like. Excellent for the cool greenhouse. Sun. 3 & T2

Asarina procumbens - (Plantaginaceae)

(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

Bouvardia ternifolia - (Rubiaceae)

Tender shrub to 4'. Firecracker Bush. Mexico, southwest United States. A colourful, shrub with small linear leaves usually in whorls of three. Bugle-shaped, brilliant orange-red flowers are arranged in loose clusters at the ends of the numerous erect branches. Each flower is up to two inches long, tubular and flare at the rim into four rounded, point-tipped lobes. The Spanish name, Trompetilla, meaning little trumpet, refers to the flower's shape. Great for attracting and providing nectar for hummingbirds. A long, long bloomer. Tolerates dry soil and partial shade. 3 & T2

Campanula pyramidalis - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 6'. Chimney Bellflower. Native to Italy and the Adriatic coast. In Graham Stuart Thomas' words, "one of the most striking of herbaceous plants". Tall spires of starry, open flowers in blue or white appear through July and August. This year's seed crop was collected from all white-blooming, Campanula pyramidalis 'Alba'. We feel quite certain these will breed true to type, producing white flowers, but there is a chance some may revert to blue. Either way, these perform exceptionally well when grown in pots and make a striking, long-lasting display for the cool greenhouse. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Cistus creticus subsp. incanus - (Cistaceae)

Tender shrublet to 3'. Cretian Rock Rose. South Europe, North Africa. Stems are upright with small, oval, grey-green, finely pubescent leaves. Solitary flowers are 2 inches in diameter, formed by five tissue-paper-like petals of a pink-lavender, marked yellow at the base. The central boss of yellow-orange stamens catches the eye. Buds are covered in fine hairs. Teas made from Cistus are credited for having a variety of healing powers. Sun and well-draining soil for pots. 3 & T2

2017/2018 Seminum

Crassula perfoliata var. **falcata** - (Crassulaceae)

Tender succulent to 2'. Propeller Plant. South Africa. The common name is quite descriptive of the flat, fleshy, smooth, silvery grey, overlapping leaves of this interesting succulent. *Falcata* means "shaped like a sickle" and refers to the leaf shape. In late spring and early summer, tiny, bright red florets crowd together in large, flat clusters that rise above the foliage on short stems. Flowers persist for nearly two months and are followed by the attractive dried seed heads. Easy to grow with sharply draining soil in full sun.

Infrequent watering is best, especially in winter. 4 & T2

Draba dedeana - (Brassicaceae)

Tender alpine to 3". Pyrenees. A very compact, grey-green cushion is formed by the wide-linear, bristle-tipped leaves arranged in dense, columnar rosettes. The ciliate leaf margins contribute to the overall bristly appearance of this minute plant. White, four-petaled, cruciform flowers in dense corymbs atop short, hairy stems, grace the plant in late winter. Hardy only to -10°F, we suggest growing this treasure in a cool greenhouse. Sharply draining soil, filtered light. 3 & T1

Dregea sinensis - (Apocynaceae)

(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

Eccremocarpus scaber - (Bignoniaceae)

(TP) to 6-10'. Chilean Glory Vine. Six-inch terminal racemes of many tubular, one inch orange-scarlet flowers with swollen throats, contracted at the mouth. Interesting, matte green, bi-pinnate foliage with terminal tendrils. Long bloomer. Sun. 4 & T2

Eucomis comosa - (Asparagaceae)

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. A welcome late summer treat. Sun. 3 & T2

Gladiolus tristis - (Iridaceae)

Tender bulb to 2'. Marsh Afrikaner. South Africa. This elegant species is a star performer in our conservatory's spring display. Each slender stem holds up to 6 creamy-white to pale yellow, 3" tubular, bell-shaped flowers that produce a delicious, sweet fragrance at night. The dark green foliage is narrowly cylindrical and almost rush-like. Grow this summer-dormant bulb on a cool windowsill in well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 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

Heimia salicifolia - (Lythraceae)

Tender shrub to 10'. Willow-leaved Heimia, Elixir of the Sun. South US, C & S America. This unusual plant has many slender, woody stems that are densely covered in mostly opposite, narrow, linear, green leaves. Small flowers have six, bright yellow, somewhat wrinkled, roundly

obovate petals. The petals are attached to the rim of the tube-shaped floral cup with 12 stamens inserted low in the cup. The flowers arise from the leaf axils and bloom in profusion all summer. This plant is very accommodating - in the spring we plant it in our Flower Garden and Order Beds then dig it up in the fall. It never skips a beat. 4 & T2

Lewisia cotyledon pink - (Portulacaceae)

(P) to 10". Cliff Maidens. *Lewisia* commemorates Captain Merryweather Lewis (1774-1809). This native Californian forms rosettes up to eight inches across. Eye-catching, bright pink flowers with darker veining bloom in clustered panicles in early summer. Great for the rock garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6

Lewisia cotyledon f. alba - (Portulacaceae)

(P) to 10". California. A lovely pure white form of the above. Well-drained soil. Early summer. Sun. 3 & 6

Leycesteria formosa - (Caprifoliaceae)

Shrub to 6'. Himalayan 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. Sun. 3 & T2

Melaspheerula ramosa - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". 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 pale yellow with a fine, darker 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 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

Neomarica caerulea - (Iridaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Walking Iris. This iris relative from Brazil has arching strap-like foliage, producing in spring and summer delicate blue iris-like flowers on long nodding stems that appear to 'walk away' from the parent plant that will eventually form new smaller plants if allowed to root. Will grow in partial shade. Water when dry. 3 & T2

Ornithogalum longibracteatum - (Asparagaceae)

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.

Petrocoptis pyrenaica - (Caryophyllaceae)

(TP) to 6". West Pyrenees. Basal rosettes of blue-grey leaves from which arise leafy stems that hold lax cymes of five-petaled, notched, pale-to-medium pink, *Lychnis*-like flowers. Summer blooming. Sun and well-drained soil. We

2017/2018 Seminum

have not found this plant to be winter hardy, but it does self-seed when the conditions are right. 4 & T2

Primula malacoides Mix - (Primulaceae)

(TP) to 18". Fairy Primrose. China. Stonecroppers are in love with this charming, floriferous beauty as it lights up the End House from December through late spring with its showy tiers of blooms. Rising from a rosette of soft green, ruffled leaves with shallowly dentate lobes come many slender stems carrying 20 to 30 blooms in tiers. Deeply notched, five-petalled flowers have a prominent yellow eye. Seed collected from our plants is a mix of bright pink, mauve and white flowers. Prefers fertile soil and part sun. 4 & T1

Puya chilensis - (Bromeliaceae)

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

Ruscus aculeatus - (Asparagaceae)

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.

Senecio tropaeolifolius - (Asteraceae)

Tender succulent vine to 4'. Nasturtium-Leaf Spear Head. SE Africa. A quick-growing evergreen vine that forms a basal, medium-sized, gnarly caudex over time. This intriguing treasure has rubbery, silver-grey, pentagonal leaves with sharp corners. Long bloom stalks up to 16 inches have corymbose panicles of bright yellow Hawkweed-like flowers in summer. The yellow blooms then turn into fluffy balls of seed. Sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Tibouchina urvilleana - (Melastomataceae)

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

Tweedia caerulea - (Apocynaceae)

(TA/P) to 3'. Brazil and Uruguay. Twining vine or subshrub with downy, ovate, grey-green leaves up to 3 inches long. Star-shaped, five-petalled, sky blue flowers with a prominent cream stigma are borne in loose clusters. Long, vertical, felted, boat-shaped seedpods are full of brown seeds attached to silken threads. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Shrubs and Vines

Acer pensylvanicum - (Sapindaceae)

Deciduous tree to 25'. Moosewood, Striped Maple. NE US to eastern Canada. Young trees feature smooth grey-green bark, striped vertically with distinctive white marks running the length of the trunk. Bark transitions to a reddish-brown on more mature trees. The large, opposite, 3-lobed leaves emerge with a pinkish tint, develop into a deep green in summer and finish with brilliant yellow autumn colour. The yellow-green, 4-5 petalled flowers can be male (stipulate), female (pistillate) or complete (bi-sexual) and are held on slender, six-inch pendant racemes. The flowers open in late spring and are followed by attractive hanging clusters of one-inch long, paired samaras that persist into winter. Thrives in a woodland setting with dappled light and moist soil. Great understory tree. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, move seed pan to an outdoor location until germination.

Calycanthus floridus - (Calycanthaceae)

Woody shrub to 6'. Carolina Allspice. Southeast US. Maroon, strawberry scented flowers. Fruits are hard, fig-shaped capsules. Good autumn colour. A tough and attractive shrub. Sun. PC- 8 weeks, 1 then 3 & T2 & Δ

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. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

Clerodendrum trichotomum - (Lamiaceae)

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

Dioscorea japonica - (Dioscoreaceae)

(P) climber to 8'. Japanese Mountain Yam. East Asia, China, C & S Japan. This twining perennial vine on the Order Beds always attracts attention. Shiny, alternate, cordate-palmate foliage. Blooms September to October with bubble gum-scented, small, inconspicuous cream flowers borne in axillary racemes. Sun, moist soil. 3 & T2

Hypericum ascyron - (Hypericaceae)

Hardy shrub to 5'. Great St. John's Wort. Asia and Northeast US. 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 - (Hypericaceae)

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

Kolkwitzia amabilis - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

2017/2018 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

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 glauca (syn. Rosa rubrifolia) - (Rosaceae)

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 - (Rosaceae)

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

Staphylea pinnata - (Staphyleaceae)

Hardy Tree to 15'. European Bladdernut. An erect, branching, shrub-like tree with shiny, dark green, finely toothed, 5 to 7 pinnately compound, opposite leaves. Drooping panicles of fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers are comprised of five red-tipped sepals and five separate petals that form a tube. The pale green, two to three lobed, membranous, three-inch seedpods are inflated, bladder-like and persist into fall. Very attention-grabbing. A good understory tree that blooms from late spring to early summer. Moist, well-drained soil. Shade/partial shade.

6A & Δ

Stewartia pseudocamellia Korean Group - (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

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 - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 3.5'. South Europe. 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 schoenoprasum - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 18". Chives. Europe, Asia. Ornamental, purple, umbellate, small flowerheads and bright green, cylindrical, hollow leaves. Mild onion flavour. Great in omelettes and salad. Cut down to the ground when they get floppy and they spring back up. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium sphaerocephalon - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 3'. Drumstick Allium. Europe, North Africa, West Asia. Cylindrical, hollow, grey-green leaves to 14 inches long form a grass-like foliage clump in spring. Sturdy, slender stems rise in late spring and are topped with oval, clover-like flowerheads. Each flowerhead is a tight, dense, one-inch umbel of tiny florets that emerge deep green but mature (top to bottom) to rose-purple, displaying an interesting bi-colour effect. Excellent when weaving through their neighbours. Blooms mid-summer. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium tuberosum - (Alliaceae)

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

Allium zebdanense - (Alliaceae)

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.

Scilla autumnalis - (Asparagaceae)

Hardy bulb to 8". Autumn Squill. Europe. What a treat to have this pink Squill blooming in September. Open racemes display the bractless flowers. Not fussy about soil. Self-sower. Adorable *en masse*. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

2017/2018 Seminum

Wildflowers

Agastache scrophulariifolia - (Lamiaceae)

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

Agrimonia gryposepala - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 5'. Tall Agrimony. North America. Slender, erect racemes of bright yellow, five-petaled 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 syriaca - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 5'. Common Milkweed. Eastern North America. The familiar pale pink flowering version of the butterfly-luring milkweed. The ribbed, hairy pods are attractive, rattle in the wind and resemble Okra pods. Essential host plant for Monarch caterpillars. Vigorously spreading roots to the point of being invasive but a "must have" for any wild garden. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

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

Campanula americana - (Campanulaceae)

(B) to 4'. Tall Bellflower. 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 - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) 3'. White Turtlehead. US. 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

Claytonia virginica - (Portulacaceae)

Native perennial to 10". Virginia Spring Beauty/Fairy Spud. This spring ephemeral has terminal racemes of five-petaled, pale pink or whitish flowers, striped with dark pink veins and matching dark pink anthers. A pair of smooth, narrow, linear leaves occurs halfway up the slender, glabrous, succulent stem. This beauty is spectacular in large patches and can colonize well when happy. It grows from an underground corm which has a sweet, chestnut-like flavor.

Native Americans and colonists used them for food. Full sun or partial shade. 4 & T1

Clinopodium vulgare - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Wild Basil. Eurasia. This adaptable plant features small, whorled clusters of rose-purple, lipped flowers in the upper leaf axils and a larger, rounded, dense terminal cluster. The stems and flower bracts are covered with white hairs and give the plant an overall woolly appearance. The slender, aromatic leaves can be used as a seasoning; milder than that of commercial basil. Wild Basil has an upright and endearingly rambling appearance perfectly suited for the meadows, fields, and woodland edges in which it is often found growing. Blooms from July-Sept. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Corydalis sempervirens - (Papaveraceae)

(B) to 12". Rock Harlequin. North America. Open panicles of tubular pink flowers with conspicuous yellow tips. Attractive glaucous green, fine-cut foliage. Biennial, but will self-seed. Awesome *en masse*. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Daucus carota - (Apiaceae)

(B) to 2.5'. Queen Anne's Lace. Europe. A classic of meadows and roadsides, this old-fashioned beauty is familiar to many. The dense, flat-topped umbels of many white, minute flowers often have a small, characteristic red to black spot in the middle of the inflorescence. As the blossom ages it folds up looking like a bird's nest. The flower stems and leaves are covered in short, stiff hairs and the white root smells like carrot. Also known as Wild Carrot, domesticated carrots are cultivars of a subspecies, Daucus carota subsp. sativus. Self-sows nicely in our meadow. Full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T1

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 fistulosum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 8'. Hollow-stemmed Joe Pye Weed. A tall, striking addition to the late summer border. Fluffy, rounded domes of pinkish mauve to soft purple flowers. Leaves whorl in groups of six to seven around the unspotted, hollow stem. A great butterfly plant. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Euthamia graminifolia (syn. Solidago graminifolia)

(Asteraceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Lance-leaved Goldenrod. North America. Upright, slender branching stems with many thin, grass-like, pointed leaves topped by irregular, loose, flattish cymes of small, golden yellow flowers in late summer. Its tendency to form attractive, airy clumps and prolonged season of bloom makes it an attractive addition to the garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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

2017/2018 Seminum

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 mid-summer, sprays of starchy, white, five-petalled flowers adorn wiry red stems enhancing the finely serrated green foliage. Attractive red calyces persist after petals fall. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Helianthus maximiliani - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 9'. Maximilian Sunflower. Missouri & Texas to South Canada. Tall, unbranched, reddish stems support alternately arranged leaves that are long and narrow, up to 10 inches near the bottom, and as short as 2 inches near the top. Pointed, lanceolate leaves are rough to the touch, yet glaucous, with slightly toothed, almost entire margins. Flowers appear on short stalks in the upper leaf axils in an elongated raceme-like inflorescence. In late summer, 15-19 yellow ray florets surround a darker yellow central disc.

Capable of forming large colonies, this floriferous, statuesque, wildlife-friendly, prairie native is best used in a meadow setting in full sun and well-draining soil. 3 & T3

Hibiscus moscheutos subsp. palustris - (Malvaceae)

(P) to 7'. Swamp Rose Mallow. Eastern US. It is hard to believe this robust, lush-foliaged plant with incredible saucer-sized, rose-pink, crepe-paper blooms is in fact a hardy native. Late to emerge in spring, but once they do, they grow quickly and so require a moist fertile soil to really thrive - the edge of a pond or marsh, rich in organic matter is ideal. Late summer bloomer. 1 & 2B, then 3 & T2

Impatiens pallida - (Balsaminaceae)

(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

Lobelia cardinalis - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3'. Cardinal Flower. An American native with racemes of brilliant scarlet, fan-shaped flowers. Green leaves remain basal. A "must-have" for the red bed and the woodland. Hummingbirds love their nectar. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

Lobelia inflata - (Campanulaceae)

(A) to 3'. Indian Tobacco. Another great native North American plant for the flower border! Spikes of small fan-shaped light blue flowers with a bearded lower lip are followed by fat balloons filled with seeds. Long blooming from summer to frost. The alkaloid Lobeline, was used until recently to appease nicotine cravings. Sun. 3 & 6A

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

Lychnis flos-cuculi - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 2'. Ragged Robin. Europe. Erect, branching stems hold a long succession of shaggy, soft lavender-pink blooms. The flowers have five narrow petals; each deeply divided into four lobes giving the flower an untidy, ragged appearance, hence its common name. The leaves are paired,

with the lower leaves spoon-shaped, stalked and forming a basal rosette. The middle and upper leaves are linear-lanceolate with pointed apexes and entire margins. The stems have barbed hairs pointing downward and these hairs make the plant rough to the touch. Blooms from May through August. A sight to behold *en masse*. Full sun with moist, but well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Marshallia grandiflora - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 18". Barbara's Buttons. An eastern American native. Tiny, pale pink, tubular florets with bluish-purple anthers form solitary, terminal shaggy flowerheads that resemble Centaurea. Flowers rise on long stems from basal rosettes of deep green, lance-shaped leaves. Grows best in moist, humus-rich soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

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 mid-summer in sparse, flat-topped, compound umbels. Well suited to naturalizing in woodlands and roadsides where it is an admirable foil for withering bulb foliage. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Penstemon digitalis - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Foxglove Beard-Tongue. Eastern and Southeastern US. 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 mid-summer. Comes true from seed. Sun. 3 & 7 for 4 weeks, then T1

Penstemon hirsutus - (Plantaginaceae)

(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

Phytolacca americana - (Phytolaccaceae)

(P) to 12'. Pokeweed. An American native. Long, spike-like racemes of small, white, apetalous flowers have five petal-like sepals with numerous stamens and a large, green, globose, compound superior ovary resembling a segmented green pumpkin. After flowering comes the Pokeweed's *raison d'être*. Many-seeded, shining, blackish purple berries follow, which hang in drooping clusters on bright, pink-red inflorescence stalks and produce deep red juice. The juice from the fruit was used to colour wine and as ink. The early-season green leaves are ovate-lanceolate, rather fleshy, and turn a reddish purple in autumn. We love it only in our Flower Garden, in the back of the Red Bed. **Beware, all parts of this plant are poisonous!** Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

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. Mid-summer. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Pycnanthemum tenuifolium - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Slender Mountain Mint. North America. A very aromatic plant with a peppermint scent and taste. Narrow,

2017/2018 Seminum

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 subtomentosa - (Asteraceae)

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

Ruellia pedunculata - (Acanthaceae)

(P) to 3'. Stalked Wild Petunia. Solitary, pale lavender-violet, petunia-like blooms open in summer all along the leaf axils of upright, bushy plants. The paired, opposite leaves are a lustrous dark green. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Silene latifolia subsp. alba - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 2'. White Champion. Europe and W Asia. An elegant, full season bloomer for the wildflower garden or meadow. From a basal rosette of downy, grey-green leaves arise softly hairy, upright stems topped with cymes of mildly fragrant, soft white, five-petalled, notched flowers with inflated, purple-tinged calyces. Pollinating moths are attracted to the scented, white flowers in the evening. Champion is easy to grow in full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Triodanis perfoliata (syn. **Specularia perfoliata**)

(Campanulaceae)

Native Annual to 18". Venus' Looking Glass. A charming wildflower that appears in waste places, disturbed sites, pastures, prairies, roadsides and railroads across a broad native range spanning from Canada to Central America. Purple, five petalled, open bell-shaped blooms are ½-inch wide and arise stalkless from the leaf axils along the flowering spike. Throats of the flowers are whitish and reveal a prominent white pistil. The lower flowers never open and are cleistogamous, with self-pollination occurring in the closed flower. Small, ¾-inch long leaves clasp and surround the heavily grooved stem (perfoliate), are broadly ovate, shiny green and alternately arranged. Leaf margins are coarsely serrate to crenate. Perfect for an open meadow with well-draining soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Veratrum virginicum - (Melanthiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Virginia Bunchflower. Eastern North America. This garden-worthy native forms dense clumps of narrow, yellowish green, grass-like leaves up to 20 inches in length. Many panicles of creamy white flowers are comprised of six spreading tepals, six stamens with white filaments, three white styles and a light greenish yellow ovary. At the base of each tepal are two conspicuous glands that are yellowish green and secrete nectar. As the flowers age they change in colour from creamy white, through greenish to yellow. Flowers are replaced by ovoid-lanceolate seed capsules that are the most decorative in the genus. This plant was a star performer on our Order Beds this year. Happiest in moist, fertile soil. Full to partial sun. 3 & T1 & Δ

Verbesina virginica - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Frostweed, Virginia Crownbeard. Southeastern US. From a distance, the many loose, open corymbs of small flowers look like white "daisies." On closer inspection the flowers are comprised of up to five oblong and notched, pistillate ray florets and many white central disc florets with five prominent, exerted, purple anthers. The pubescent, winged stems are interesting with their up to six-inch long,

downy, alternate, oblong-lanceolate leaves with serrated margins. Blooms late summer. Often seen along roadsides and open places. An important late season nectar plant for pollinators. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Vernonia arkansana (syn. **V. crinata**) - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 6'. A statuesque Ironweed from the Ozark region of Missouri, producing tufts of fuzzy, deep purple, rayless flowers in late summer on tall, strong stems covered in minute fine white hairs with long, lance-like leaves in large whorls. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1 for 3 months, then T2

Vernonia noveboracensis - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. New York Ironweed. Terminal clusters of fuzzy, thistle-like deep purple florets bloom in late summer. Strong stems have whorls of alternate, lanceolate, pointed leaves. Earns its name because of its "iron-like" qualities - tough stems, the rusty-tinged colour of fading flowers and the rusty colour of the persistent, ripe seedheads. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1 for 3 months, then T2