

Stonecrop Gardens Index Rarium 2018/2019

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Annuals for Sun

Daucus carota 'Dara' - (Apiaceae)

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

Dianthus barbatus 'Darkest of All' - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Mirabilis dichotoma - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

Mirabilis longiflora - (Nyctaginaceae)

(TP) to 3.5'. Sweet Four o'Clock, Angel's Trumpets. Texas, Arizona and Mexico. Extraordinary, six-inch long, very slender, white trumpets are borne in great profusion on mounds of sticky, bright apple-green foliage. The flowers release a sweet orange-blossom fragrance in the evening. These unusually long flowers need a special pollinator with an extended proboscis, such as the Hawkmoth. The Hawkmoth is similar to the Hummingbird in that they hover in place and unfurl their proboscis and drink the sucrose-rich nectar they require, thus creating a mutually beneficial relationship. Lift and store the swollen tubers over winter as you would a Dahlia. Blooms midsummer to fall. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Mirabilis viscosa - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

Nigella damascena Purple Pod - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 18". Love-in-a-Mist. South Europe. Clear, blue, many-petalled flowers 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. Seedpods are inflated capsules with persistent, horn-like styles that ripen to an attractive rich, dark purple. Self-seeds. Sun. 3 & T2

Salvia coccinea 'Brenthurst' - (Lamiaceae)

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

Perennials for Sun

Amsonia ciliata - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 20". Narrow-Leaved Bluestar. This native of open sandy woodland and prairies from North Carolina to

Missouri resembles a petite, more refined version of the Arkansas Bluestar (Amsonia hubrichtii) with five-petalled, starry, periwinkle-blue flowers in early summer. The narrow, almost needle-like foliage turns a brilliant golden yellow in the fall. Dry, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 7 for 12 weeks, then T2

Amsonia illustris - (Apocynaceae)

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

Amsonia rigida - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 2'. Stiff Bluestar. Southern Georgia and Northern Florida. A smaller Amsonia with a distinctive, dark reddish purple colouration to its emerging stems contrasting beautifully with the shiny, leathery, elliptical leaves. Loose cymes of light blue, starry flowers. The outer flower tube is flushed a darker hue giving it more pizzazz. Surprisingly hardy given its southern origin. Moist, well drained sandy soil. Sun/partial shade. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then T2

Angelica polymorpha - (Apiaceae)

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

Baptisia australis var. minor - (Fabaceae)

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

Berkheya purpurea - (Asteraceae)

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

Cephalaria gigantea - (Caprifoliaceae)

(P) to 6'. Giant Yellow Scabious. Caucasus to Siberia. Magnificent clumps of distinctive foliage, divided into oblong spear-shaped leaflets producing tall, wiry branching stems ending in masses of delightful primrose-yellow pincushion blooms. Blooms July to August. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Clematis heracleifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. This herbaceous, non-climbing clematis can be found in the blue/lavender/grey bed of the Flower Garden. The individual florets are tight, blue, and reminiscent of Hyacinth blooms, opening wide to expose pale centres and numerous cream stamens. Silvery, fluffy seedheads provide later beauty. Pleasantly fragrant. Full sun to partial shade in cool, moist soil. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

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

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

Crithmum maritimum - (Apiaceae)
(P) to 12". Rock Samphire. Southern Europe. A British native known for precariously hanging from rock crevices on the white cliffs of Dover, this fascinating plant has happily established itself in the gravel at the feet of our alpine troughs. A tangle of succulent, flattened, blue-green leaves and stems support sizeable umbels of yellow-green flowerheads. Rock Samphire has a long history as a foraged edible plant and has recently gained in popularity among epicureans for its aromatic and flavourful leaves. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

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

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

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

Digitalis parviflora - (Plantaginaceae)
(P) to 2'. Spanish Foxglove. This is a true perennial species of Foxglove, native to the mountains of northern Spain. Plants form a rosette of dark, deeply veined, green leaves bearing in early summer, tightly packed spikes of small, rusty orange-red to chocolate brown flowers on stiff, leafy, upright stems. Eye-catching. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2.

Echinops exaltatus - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 6'. Tall Globe Thistle. Eastern Europe to Russia. Spherical, silvery grey flowerheads atop sturdy, downy-white stems mature into tennis-ball size, prickly seedheads.

The bold, greyish green, thistle-like foliage forms an impressive clump. Late summer blooming. Sun. 4 & T2
Echinops tianschanicus - (Asteraceae)

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

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

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

Iris typhifolia - (Iridaceae)
(P) to 3'. Cattail-leaved Iris. Northeast China, Inner Mongolia. Very thin, slender, rush-like twisted leaves and large dark violet blooms appear much earlier than the Siberian Iris. Flourishes in wet meadows and along streams and has a wide distribution along the Amur River Valley so it is well adapted to our cold, wet winters and hot, dry summers. Only introduced to cultivation in the West in the last 25 years, this elegant Iris makes a choice addition to any collection. Spring-blooming. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

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

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

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

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

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Lithospermum erythrorhizon - (Boraginaceae)

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

Paeonia mascula subsp. triternata - (Paeoniaceae)

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

Phuopsis stylosa - (Rubiaceae)

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

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Perlmutterchale'

(Campanulaceae)

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

Ratibida pinnata - (Asteraceae)

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

Silene regia - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Silphium terebinthinaceum - (Asteraceae)

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

Sisymbrium luteum (syn. **Hesperis lutea**)

(Brassicaceae)

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

Stachys macrantha - (Lamiaceae)

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

Verbesina alternifolia - (Asteraceae)

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

Vernonia altissima - (Asteraceae)

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

Woodland

Aralia continentalis - (Araliaceae)

(P) to 4'. Manchurian Spikenard. Clump-forming, architectural perennial with arching stems of alternate, bipinnate leaves. In midsummer, many terminal racemes of green flowers are soon followed by globose, blue-black fruit. Partial shade. Likes moisture. 3 & 7 for 4 months, then T1

Boehmeria platanifolia - (Urticaceae)

(P) to 3'. Asian False Nettle. China, Japan, Korea. A subtle and unique plant for the woodland garden. The large, apple-green leaves have deeply serrated edges and are covered with tiny hairs, giving the plant an overall soft glow. The opposite leaves attach to the sturdy stems with contrasting red petioles. The leaves, in orderly pairs, are aligned at 90° to the pairs above and below. Tannish-green tassel, catkin-like flowers emerge from the branch tips in August and continue to droop into the fall. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Campanula takesimana 'Alba' - (Campanulaceae)

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

Corydalis nobilis - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 2'. Siberian Corydalis. Siberia, Xinjiang and Kazakhstan. This treasure has established itself in the gravel under the benches in our End House and we are delighted. We look forward to planting it along the woodland edge. Succulent, upright, pale green, glaucous stems are densely covered with delicate, pinnate leaves. Primrose yellow, purple-brown tipped flowers are arranged in dense terminal

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racemes and bloom for long periods. Carl Linnaeus, in search of Lamprocapnos spectabilis (Bleeding Heart), was mistakenly sent seeds of C. nobilis. Growing those seeds in Linnaeus' Hammarby Garden in Sweden led to the introduction of the plant to Europe. Sun to partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Darmera peltata 'Nana' - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Deinanthef bifida - (Hydrangeaceae)

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

Delphinium tricornis - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Dodecatheon meadia - (Primulaceae)

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

Dodecatheon meadia f. album - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 18". A wonderful white form of the above. Very reliable in our Woodland. Blooms in May. Summer dormant. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Gentiana dahurica - (Gentianaceae)

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

Glaucidium palmatum var. leucanthemum

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. A lovely white form of the Japanese Wood Poppy. Large, heavily-veined and crinkled maple-like leaves create a perfect backdrop for Poppy-like flowers comprised of four, snow white, petaloid sepals that surround a large, showy central boss of numerous bright yellow stamens. This rare woodland aristocrat blooms in

May and the show continues with interesting fruits of substantial, upright, two fused follicles which persist until fall. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Hacquetia epipactis - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 4". Northern Europe. One of the smallest members of the Apiaceae family and one of the earliest to bloom in the Woodland. The individual flowers are tiny, bright yellow in simple umbels and sit atop glossy green bracts. The blooms appear before the foliage emerges and form a striking, greenish, tight-mounded rosette. Dark green, three-lobed leaves spread slowly to form a low, creeping mat. An unusual and most desirable plant for the woodland. March to May. Moist soil. Partial shade/shade. 3 & T1

Helleborus multifidus subsp. hercegovinus

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Native to the Adriatic mountains of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Whilst this unusual Hellebore indeed boasts lovely, nodding, pale-green blooms loaded with cream-coloured anthers in the centre, its truest appeal lies in the unique character of the leaves. The extremely slender, forest-green, pedately-lobed leaves are much divided with irregular, coarse serrations along the margins. The delicate, filigree look of the foliage maintains its charm throughout the growing season before going fully dormant for the winter. Well-drained soil in part sun to shade conditions. 3 & 72° for 6 weeks, followed by 25-39° for 6-8 weeks

Helleborus niger subsp. macranthus 'Rosea'

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Open woods and meadows in Northern Italy, Slovenia and Croatia. This is seed from the pink flowering form of Christmas Rose whose cup-shaped flowers emerge a shade of rosy pink, tinged green at the centre and clustered with yellow stamens, fading to creamy white as they age. These large, three to four inch flowers open wide as they mature. Leathery, blue-green, toothed leaves with broadly lanceolate segments are a definite bonus. Incredibly beautiful. Partial shade. 3 & 72° for 6 weeks, followed by 25-39° for 6-8 weeks.

Helleborus purpurascens - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 18". Native to alpine meadows of eastern Europe. The flowering for this special Hellebore begins at soil level in early spring and continues for weeks as the stem elongates. The smoky blue-purple, cup-shaped flowers consist of five sepals that are commonly mistaken as petals. However, the petals are reduced to small, flattened, tubular, green nectaries that surround a central mass of cream stamens and peeking out of the centre is a cluster of elongated, purple pistils. Deciduous, deep green, leathery leaves are palmate and radiate into five leaflets from the petiole and each is further divided into 2 to 6 lanceolate sections. The foliage provides a perfect structure and background upon which to highlight the exquisite flowers. Enjoys more sun than other Hellebores and appreciates a well-drained soil. 3 & 72° for 6 weeks, followed by 25-39° for 6-8 weeks

Hosta sieboldiana var. elegans - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 3'. "...most sumptuous of all the Hostas." (GST**).

Huge, broad, glaucous, heavily textured, bluish green leaves form magnificent, stately clumps that add accent and poise to the woodland garden. The pale lilac-white flowers appear in

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early to midsummer, though they barely emerge from beneath the foliage. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Hydrastis canadensis - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 18". Golden Seal. This native of the Northeast is well suited to the woodland garden. The palmately lobed leaves are extremely textural with a two-leafed flower stalk offering up an intriguing, solitary, yellowish green to greenish white, apetalous flower with prominent whitish stamens. Golden Seal has a thick yellow rhizome, hence the common name. However, the real treat is the inedible, scarlet red berries that sit atop the leaves and look like perfect raspberries. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Kirengeshoma palmata **Koreana Group** -

(Hydrangeaceae)

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

Lathyrus vernus f. roseus - (Fabaceae)

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

Luzula nivea - (Juncaceae)

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

Rodgersia aesculifolia var. henrici - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4'. Tibet and Northern Burma. The beautiful, broad, bronze-tinted, palmate leaves are deeply veined and crinkled. Sturdy flower stalks produce branching heads of small, pale pink flowers. The flowers are actually five sepals joined at the base into a short, dark pink calyx, petals are absent, ten showy, pink stamens, and a prominent dark pink, superior ovary comprised of two pistils fused at the base. In midsummer the flowers turn reddish as they age. The fruits of many-seeded capsules are attractive and long-lasting. Moist soil. Partial shade. 5 & T2

Rodgersia pinnata 'Elegans' - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4'. A native of China. Pinnate leaves of a rusty bronze-green are attractive in the garden throughout the growing season and into the fall. This special cultivar offers branched, arching panicles of flowers with pinkish calyces and numerous white stamens giving the appearance of an overall froth of pinkish cream blossoms. A delightful sight in summer. Partial shade, moist soil. 5 & T2

Saruma henryi - (Aristolochiaceae)

(P) to 12". Western China. We purchased this plant from Heronswood Nursery. It has heart-shaped leaves with acuminate tips and fuzzy stems, blushed maroon at their bases. Three-petaled, ¾-inch, creamy yellow flowers with

a deeper golden yellow stigma. Very happy in our Woodland. Loves shade and moisture. 4 & T2

Thalictrum actaeifolium - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Baneberry Leaf Meadow Rue. Japan, Korea. A Barry Yinger introduction. The distinctive foliage of this Meadow Rue superficially resembles that of Baneberry. On branched stems, the numerous, mauve-lavender, apetalous flowers appear in abundance like froth throughout the summer. Partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Thalictrum ichangense (syn. **Thalictrum coreanum**)

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 8". Asia. Chinese Meadow Rue. This very interesting dwarf species forms a dainty clump of slender stems with unique coin-shaped leaves. Loose corymbs rise above the foliage displaying mauve-pink orbs of apetalous flowers of abundant, conspicuous, club-shaped stamens. Attractive groundcover. Partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Trautvetteria carolinensis - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 4'. Tassel Rue. North America. This beauty forms neat clumps of deeply and palmately divided leaves. Delicate corymbiform clusters of fragrant, white, apetalous flowers, are often mistaken for Thalictrum. Each flower has 3 to 5 petal-like sepals which drop early, leaving a tassel of many long stamens of showy, white filaments and cream anthers, and in the centre is a tight cluster of yellow-green pistils. As the season progresses, a spherical cluster of single-seeded, green fruits develop. This native makes itself quite comfortable in our Woodland. A welcomed sight in mid-summer. Partial shade. 3 & T1

Alpines and Rock Garden

Androsace septentrionalis - (Primulaceae)

(A/short-lived P) to 6". Northern Fairy Candelabra.

Northwestern US. A small basal rosette of oblong-lanceolate, notched leaves give rise to several erect stalks terminating in an open umbel of small white flowers. The rounded, slightly notched, five-petaled flowers with yellow-green centres are held in a five-pointed calyx with red tips. The umbel clusters in fruit are very Allium-esque. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T1

Antennaria dioica 'Minima' - (Asteraceae)

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

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

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

Aster alpinus var. albus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 8". Alps, Pyrenees. A white form of the classic alpine Aster. Slightly hairy, bright green, basal rosettes give rise to branching stems of solitary flowers with numerous layers of

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white ray florets and a prominent centre of yellow disc florets. Late spring bloomer. Loves well-drained soil and rocky locations. Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

Campanula chamissonis - (Campanulaceae)

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

Centaurium scilloides - (Gentianaceae)

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

Dianthus myrtinervius - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Dianthus turkestanicus - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Draba hispanica - (Brassicaceae)

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

Gentiana acaulis - (Gentianaceae)

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

Haberlea rhodopensis 'Alba' - (Gesneriaceae)

(P) to 6". Bulgaria and Greece. Rosettes of wide, rugose, softly hirsute leaves with toothed margins. Showy, drooping, tubular, soft white flowers with two upper petals and three lower petals marked with yellow and orange spots in the throat are held on 6-inch scapes. A choice treasure for a cool, north-facing crevice. 4 & T1

Hutchinsia alpina (syn. Hornungia alpina)

(Brassicaceae)

(P) to 3". Chamois Cress. South and central Europe. This charming little creeper forms neat spreading mats of bright green, pinnate, fern-like foliage, topped with dense clusters of tiny, four-petalled, white flowers from spring to autumn. Even out of flower, this Cress makes a sweet impression. Sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Inula ensifolia - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 18". Swordleaf Inula. Eastern Europe. A sturdy little plant with narrow, stalkless 4" leaves on erect branching stems carrying terminal, solitary golden yellow

daisies. Very likable. Blooms mid-summer onwards. Sun. 4 & T2

Leontopodium alpinum - (Asteraceae)

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

Lychnis viscaria subsp. atropurpurea (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 18". Balkan's Catchfly. This striking Catchfly has reddish purple marked leaves, purplish stems, and 10-inch panicles of deep purple, five-petalled flowers. Eye-catching. Late spring. Sun. 4 & T2

Saxifraga cebennensis - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Sedum middendorffianum - (Crassulaceae)

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

Viola jooi - (Violaceae)

(P) to 4". Transylvanian Violet. From the Carpathian Mountains of Transylvania (just like Dracula) comes this four-inch alpine violet that forms basal rosettes of medium green, heart-shaped leaves with serrulated margins, and produces pinkish-violet blooms held above the foliage in late spring and early summer. Grows in limestone crevices and fissures in its native habitat so would thrive on a Tufa bed (as it does here at Stonecrop) or in a trough. Very well-drained soil and sun to partial shade. 3 & 7 for 2 weeks, then T2

Excellent in Pots/Garden

(Overwinter Indoors)

Anthericum liliago - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 2'. St. Bernard's Lily. Europe, Turkey. White, trumpet-shaped, star-like, 1½-inch long flowers with showy yellow anthers appear in spike-like clusters atop 2 foot tall stems rising well above a clump of narrow, grass-like, dark green leaves. Flowers resemble miniature lilies and bloom in mid to late spring. Sun. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, T2

Begonia tripartita - (Begoniaceae)

Tender evergreen perennial to 12". The habit of this intriguing Begonia mimics that of an aged bonsai. The

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swollen base, or caudex, supports stems that thicken with age, becoming olive-brown and trunk-like. Young, reddish, succulent shoots branch randomly along the stems and are adorned with delicate, maple-shaped, green leaves with red accents along the veins and serrated margins. Pendulous flowers are white-blushed pink, with subtle yellow centres, followed by tan, winged seed capsules. Easy to grow in indirect light. Acquires great character with age. 4 & T2

Boehmeria biloba - (Urticaceae)

(TP) to 3.5'. Japanese Sandpaper Plant. A unique foliage plant. The large, opposite, olive green, rough-textured leaves are forked at the ends like lobster claws. Out of the leaf axils arise many four-inch, greenish catkins which turn cream and persist. Always admired in our Garden Room. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Boeninghausenia albiflora - (Rutaceae)

(TP) to 2'. A native of Assam. Numerous, Rue-like, little, white cupped petals with protruding stamens show beautifully against the glaucous, ferny leaves. This twining scrambler knits happily with its neighbours. Sun. 3 & T2

Bukinizia cabulica (syn. **Dictyolimon macrorrhabdos**) (Plumbaginaceae)

(B) to 15". A native of Pakistan grown for its stunningly blue-green rosettes mottled with cream-grey. Produces airy spikes of pale pink, Statice-like flowers in late summer. Flowers remain attractive on the stalk long after flowering. We have grown this plant in a pot and in our Gravel Garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Cneorum tricoccon - (Rutaceae)

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

Limonium minutum - (Plumbaginaceae)

(TP) to 6". Miniature Statice. Southeastern France. A small, tufted, woody species from the Mediterranean regions. The red-tinged, slender leaves are obovate to spatulate, with recurved margins and form a dull green, cushion-like mass of rosettes. Sprays of small, lavender, five-lobed, trumpet-shaped, "everlasting" flowers are held in bunches on wiry branched stems. Endearing. June. This mini-gem turns a bright plum-purple in fall. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

Romanzoffia californica - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 8". California Mistmaiden. A native of California and southern Oregon, where it thrives on rocky ocean bluffs, moist forests and wet cliffs. Tight, attractive clumps of high-gloss green succulent leaves are perfectly scalloped. Early spring brings attractive, small, white, five-petaled flowers with pale yellow throats held in curving cymes above the foliage. During the heat of summer, it dies back to a tuberous base and goes completely dormant. Sun. 3 & 7 for 3 weeks, then T2

Rostrinucula sinensis - (Lamiaceae)

Tender Shrub to 7'. China. Collected by the Sino British Expedition to Guizho Province. This curious Buddleja relative has grown well for us in pots. Lovely, soft-green,

pointed foliage and large terminal, arching spikes formed of chalky-white, tomentose bracts and buds. The flower spike opens gradually to reveal fragrant, purple-lavender flowers with many extruding white stamens. Summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & 7 for 4 weeks, then T3

Shrubs and Vines

Clethra barbinervis - (Clethraceae)

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

Philadelphus microphyllus - (Hydrangeaceae)

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

Schisandra chinensis - (Schisandraceae)

Vine to 29'. Five Flavour Berry. Not only an attractive, hardy and unusual vine for a trellis or pergola but an intriguing plant with a rich history in Chinese herbology. The common name speaks to the fact that the berries possess the five basic flavours - salty, sweet, sour, pungent (spicy), and bitter. It is used widely in China and Russia to produce juices, extracts, wine and sweets and is considered one of the 50 fundamental herbs in Chinese herbalism. The deciduous leaves are a deep, glossy green, elliptic to ovate, and up to 5-½ inches long. Leaf margins are somewhat variable and described as cuneate, denticulate or serrate. Wonderfully fragrant, half inch, pale rose to bright pink flowers occur in axillary clusters on pendulous one-inch long pedicels. Small, scarlet-red fruits borne in dense, hanging clusters to four inches long, ripen in autumn. Berries, leaves and bark have a lemon-like aroma. Plants are dioecious, requiring male and female plants present in order for seed to develop. Blooms late spring and early summer. Sun to partial shade, moist, humus-rich, but well-drained soil. 2, 3 & 6A

Sinocalycanthus chinensis - (Calycanthaceae)

Hardy Shrub to 12'. Eastern China. A rare and choice deciduous shrub closely related to Carolina Allspice. Large, waxy, white flowers with yellow stamens adorn the branches in early summer. Broad leaves are glossy green and sharply pointed. Interesting, fleshy, fig-shaped fruits turn dry and fibrous with age. Moist, well-drained soil. Partial shade. PC-8 weeks, 1 then 3 & T2 & A

Tripterygium regelii - (Celastraceae)

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