

Stonecrop Gardens Index Seminar 2018/2019

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Annuals for Sun

Acmella oleracea - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 10". Toothache Plant. South America. A profusion of rounded, orange-yellow disc florets with brownish red centres resemble eyeballs. Creeping, bronze-green foliage has numbing properties when chewed, hence the common name. Easy to grow. Very unusual and fun; a "must have". Summer blooming. Sun. 3 & 6

Agastache aurantiaca - (Lamiaceae)

(A/TP) to 2.5'. Orange Hummingbird Mint. South US, Mexico. Bright orange, tubular, lipped flowers in spikes provide a sizzling blaze of colour from mid-to-late summer. Aromatic silver-grey foliage too. A hummingbird favourite. Marvellous filler in our Peach Bed. 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 cruentus 'Copperhead' - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. A stately summer annual that shows off its splendid, dense, copper-coloured, plume-like flowerheads held above its sturdy stalks. Makes an interesting addition to the yellow-orange border. 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, congested sprays of crimson flowers form rounded, dense clusters that make up one extraordinarily shaped form, rather like an elephant's trunk, or a pointing finger or two. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus hybridus var. erythrostachys

(Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. Peruvian Tassel Flower. Many branched panicles of crimson, tassel-like flowers accentuated by the deep maroon foliage of this plant, creates drama in the border. 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, compound, flat umbels of tiny, greenish-white flowers. An excellent and unusual filler; most desirable for cut flower displays. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Artemisia annua - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 5'. Sweet Annie. Southeast Europe. Fast growing with finely cut, aromatic, bright green foliage bearing lots of loose clusters of tiny, yellow flowers in late summer. Makes a great temporary screen or hedge. Adds a nice touch to dried arrangements. Self-sows readily. Sun. 3 & T1

Asclepias curassavica - (Apocynaceae)

(TP) to 4'. Blood Flower, Bastard Pecanha. A native of tropical America with cymes of 10+ small, cinnabar-red, five-petalled flowers with orange hoods. Upright foliage has pointed, elliptic, and opposite leaves. Blooms in late summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Asclepias curassavica 'Silky Gold' - (Apocynaceae)

(TP) to 4'. This Blood Flower has cymes of many small, pure golden yellow, five-petalled flowers surrounded by yellow hoods. Sun. 4 & T2

Atriplex hortensis var. rubra - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. Red Mountain Orach. Asia, Central and South Europe, North America. An ornamental Orach with glowing, blood red to purplish foliage. We love the striking, lance-shaped foliage almost anywhere in the garden. Tall, dense racemes of red-purple flowers are followed by decorative, terminal clusters of buff-coloured seeds that are wonderful too. Gently self-sows. Sun. Best sown in situ or 3 & T2.

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, five-lobed, 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. A favourite of ours. 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

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

Cerithe major 'Purpurascens' - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2'. Honeywort. Mediterranean. Fleshy, blue-green leaves with white mottling, spiral up the stem, gradually turning to purple. Colourful bracts surround clusters of small, rich purple-blue, tubular, nodding flowers with cream interiors. Simply lovely. Sun. 3 & T1

Chenopodium bonus-henricus - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Good King Henry, Wild Spinach. C & S Europe. Good King Henry has been grown as a vegetable in cottage gardens since the beginning of time. This unusual spinach-like staple has triangular to diamond-shaped leaves with a slightly waxy, succulent texture. The young leaves and flowering stems can be either eaten in salads or cooked like spinach. Also known as 'poor man's asparagus', the growing shoots can be tied together in bundles, cooked and eaten like asparagus. Simply delicious. Sun. 3 & T1 or sow in situ.

Consolida ajacis 'Giant Imperial Blue Spire'

(Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 4'. A stately Larkspur that blooms continually all season. The erect, densely blooming, spike-like racemes of deep electric blue, double, ruffled, *Delphinium*-like flowers are enhanced by finely cut, delicate foliage. A real show stopper. Sun. 3 & T1

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Consolida ajacis ‘Giant Imperial Mix’

(Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 4'. Rocket Larkspur. This cheerful colour blend is a delightful mix of pinks, purples, blues and white of the above. A “must have” for the cottage garden. Long-booming summer fun. Great cut flower. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T1

Consolida regalis - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 2'. Forked Larkspur. Mediterranean. Panicles of delicate, long-spurred, violet-blue flowers are produced in profusion forming an airy cloud of blue. Finely divided foliage is an added attraction. 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

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, five-petalled flowers. Reminiscent of the Forget-me-not, only taller. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

Cynoglossum amabile ‘Mystery Rose’ - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. We love this plant. This wonderful selection is smothered in dusty pink blossoms. A joy in the border. 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 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. Glaucous green to blue-green, tapered leaves form a low and spreading mat. Sun. 4 & T2

Dysphania botrys (syn. **Chenopodium botrys**)

(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

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 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-petalled, 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. East Mediterranean. Cup-like, two-inch, creamy yellow, five-petalled flowers with dark burgundy centres and orange stamens. Inflated, translucent, five-sectioned seed pods with purple veins persist. 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-petalled, 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

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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

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

(A) to 6'. Mauritanian Mallow. Iberia, Italy & Algeria. The flowers on this beauty are open, five-petalled, 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 Mix - (Nyctaginaceae)

(TP) to 2.5'. A delightful mix of the four colours of *Mirabilis jalapa* offered - Crimson, Pale Pink, White and Yellow. You cannot go wrong! Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

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, two-lipped, purple hooded flowers. A bonus, the mature seedheads are attractive when dried. Sun. 4 & T1

Monarda punctata - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Horse Mint. Native to the Great Plains of the United States. Dense whorls of pale yellow, hooded flowers spotted with purple-brown. Each whorl is surrounded by large, pink-tipped, green bracts. The narrow, toothed leaves have a grey cast. A very showy plant. 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-petalled, 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

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. Gently self-sows for us. 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-petalled, 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, but not limited to: Peach, Pink, Lavender, Dark Purple, Red, Dark 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. Easy to move around the garden to "fill in" when you need a good block of colour. Self-sows. Sun. Best sown *in situ* or 4 & T2

- **Green Leaf**

- **Red Leaf**

- **var. crispa (red leaved)**

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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 in flower 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

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. We just love it. Sun. 4 & T2. Best in situ.

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 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

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

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. Reliable self-sower in place. 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. Gently self-sows when happy. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

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 appalachica - (Cyperaceae)

(P) to 12". Appalachian Sedge. A native groundcover occurring in dry woodlands from Quebec to South Carolina. A dainty sedge with light green, narrow, thread-like foliage, forms low, undulating mounds. This early-blooming sedge is a nectar bonus for native insects. Spikes of cream, bottlebrush-like flowers are long-lasting, turn brown and persist. Thrives even in the deepest, driest shade such as underneath Hemlocks. A tough, attractive and useful little plant. Shade/partial shade. 4 & T2

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

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necklace with the shining, white to black teardrop-shaped 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

Panicum virgatum - (Poaceae)

(P) to 5'. Switch Grass. Eastern North America. One of the major components of the great tallgrass prairies, and tough and versatile enough for a number of garden uses. The erect, vase-shaped habit, grey-green foliage and profuse, airy flower panicles in late summer recommend it as an accent plant, whilst its intense fall colours of red, orange and golden yellow add broad, dramatic impact when planted in bold sweeps or allowed to naturalize. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

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

Spodiopogon sibiricus - (Poaceae)

(P) to 4'. Frost Grass. Japan, Korea and China. A clump-forming, upright grass of mountains and forest glades. Similar to a small bamboo in texture, with its thin, flat leaves held nearly at right angles to the stem. Admired for its interesting, bold foliage which develops a reddish purple tinge in autumn. The airy panicles of purple-blushed spikelets are covered with fine hairs giving an overall "frosted" appearance. The mature flowerheads remain persistent and showy through winter. Blooms from July through August. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Perennials for Sun

Adenophora liliifolia - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Lilyleaf Ladybell. Central Europe to Siberia. Fragrant, pendant, violet-blue flower bells bloom like crazy

in 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 large spikes of long lasting, anise-scented flowers that are violet-purple. Self-sows. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Agastache foeniculum 'Alba' - (Lamiaceae)

Short-lived perennial to 3.5'. White Anise Hyssop. A white cultivar of the above. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Agastache foeniculum 'Golden Jubilee' - (Lamiaceae)

Short-lived perennial to 3.5'. A lovely Anise Hyssop with golden-chartreuse to lime-green foliage that is especially bright yellow in spring and provides a pleasant contrast to the lavender-blue flower spikes. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Agrimonia eupatoria - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 3'. Agrimony, Church Steeples. Europe. An ancient, domestic medicinal herb long used for the treatment of wounds and snakebites. This charming, long blooming garden flower has tall, slender spikes of bright yellow, five-petalled blooms. The fruit is burr-like with hooked bristles to aid dispersal by animals. The deep green, softly hairy, pinnately-divided leaves have silvery undersides. The entire plant is sweetly fragrant, especially the flowers, whose perfume is said to be reminiscent of ripe apricots. June to September. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Althaea cannabina - (Malvaceae)

(P) 7'. 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

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

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beloved plants appearing in an array of colours, sizes and forms, thanks to natural hybridization in the garden. In 2018 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**

- **Icy White-Blue** - **Blue**

- **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 that will thrive in a variety of conditions. No staking needed, blooms late - September and October and well worth the wait. 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 - (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

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. Beautiful and reliable. 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 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

Caryopteris 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 ovate, acute and oddly aromatic. 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

Chelidonium majus var. **laciniatum** (syn. **Chelidonium 'Bowles' Variety'**) - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 2.5'. A special selection of the Celandine Poppy with deeply lobed leaves and loads of summer-blooming, double golden yellow flowers that brings excitement to a shady garden. Bright orange sap may irritate skin. Partial shade.

3 & 6A

Clematis integrifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Solitary Clematis. Central Europe and Asia. This upright, non-climbing Clematis has rich, indigo-violet, nodding, urn-shaped flowers with four twisted sepals and creamy anthers. Attractive, feathery seedheads follow and persist. Blooms May to July. Sun. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

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Codonopsis pilosula - (Campanulaceae)

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

Conoclinium coelestinum (syn. Eupatorium coelestinum) (Asteraceae)

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

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-sower and an ever-bloomer. Grows well in a rock wall. Sun. 4 & T1

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

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

Eryngium giganteum - (Apiaceae)

Short-lived perennial/biennial to 4'. Miss Willmott's Ghost. Miss Willmott was known to scatter this seed surreptitiously in the gardens she visited, leaving her horticultural calling card! The elongated, dome-shaped, greenish flowerheads are surrounded by spiny tipped, silvery bracts. Attractive, marbled, grey-green, spiny foliage with dark green basal rosettes adds more drama. Excellent dried flower. Self-sows happily. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6

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 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

Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus (syn. H. flava)

(Xanthorrhoeaceae)

(P) to 3'. Lemon Daylily. Asia. Features 4-inch diameter, trumpet-shaped, lemon-yellow flowers. Individual flowers stay open up for 1-2 days. This species daylily has flower scapes rising up from an attractive clump of arching, strap-shaped, medium green leaves. Valued for its early bloom period (May-June) and very fragrant flowers. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3 then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

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

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

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

Isatis praecox - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Early Woad. We obtained original seed from Glasnevin Botanic Garden, Dublin. We have grown this plant for many years and do not see any significant difference between I. praecox and I. tinctoria. We speculate

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that it blooms earlier than *L. tinctoria*. *L. praecox* is a lovely early summer perennial offering sprays of yellow, four-petalled blooms atop deep green, basal foliage. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T1

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 alternating, blue-green leaves. A long-blooming beacon of white at 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. A welcomed sight *en masse* in the latter half of summer. 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 - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Purple Toadflax. Europe. Small, bright purple *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. Sun. 4 & T2

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. Partial shade. 3 & T1

Lychnis chalconica - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 4'. Maltese Cross. Introduced into European gardens from eastern Russia in 1593. Brilliant vermilion flowers with bi-lobed petals cluster at the top of erect stems. Blooms June and July. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Lychnis 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

Lychnis chalconica 'Dusky Salmon' - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 4'. Another lovely form with the palest of pink to salmon coloured petals. June and July. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Malva moschata - (Malvaceae)

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

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

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

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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

Petasites japonicus* var. *giganteus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Giant Butterbur. China, Japan and Korea. Milky white, tightly clustered daisy-esque flowers cupped close to the ground within bulbous rosettes, appear in early spring before the leaves emerge. Huge, rounded, kidney shaped leaves atop towering stems are used as umbrellas by Japanese children. An imposing architectural plant for the water's edge. Moist soil. Sun/shade. 3 & T2

***Phlomis tuberosa* 'Amazone'** - (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

***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

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

Rumex sanguineus* var. *sanguineus - (Polygonaceae)

(P) to 12". Bloody Dock. Europe. A fantastic foliage plant with pointed, oblong, medium green leaves, veined blood red to maroon. Reddish brown flowers froth in panicles. If you want a striking foliage plant at the front of the border, this is your plant. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Ruta odorata - (Rutaceae)

(P) to 2'. Dwarf Rue. Central Asia. Shrubby, low branching, woody-stemmed *mounds* of deeply divided, blue-green, aromatic foliage. Showy sprays of small, four-petalled, long-lasting, sulphur yellow blooms in summer. Makes a good edging plant but be careful when handling foliage as oil in leaves can cause a rash. This rare relative of *R. graveolens* has survived winters on our exposed Order Beds and is a gentle self-sower. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 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

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

***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

Thalictrum minus - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Europe. This choice Meadow Rue has foliage very similar to Maidenhair Fern with sprays of light yellow, apetalous 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, apetalous flowers with yellow stamens bloom throughout the summer months. Enjoys full sun or partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

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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

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 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

Begonia grandis subsp. evansiana - (Begoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Hardy Begonia. China and Japan. Pendant cymes of rosy pink, four-petaled blooms are held over attractive, coppery green foliage in late summer. The flower stems are tinged pinkish red and the slightly "lop-sided" leaves have a striking red venation. A joy in our Woodland Garden. Moist, leafy soil. Partial shade. 4 & T3

Boehmeria spicata - (Urticaceae)

(P) to 4'. False Nettle. Discovered in Korea by Dan Hinkley of Heronswood Nursery. We love it in our Woodland, arching out of Pachysandra terminalis. Bold, nettle-like, jagged-edged leaves have pinkish red, thread-like, elongated flower clusters emerging from the leaf axils. A real curiosity. Summer blooming. Partial shade. 3 & T2

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

2018/2019 Seminum

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 aren'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 ophiocarpa - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 18". Serpent-Pod Fumitory. Eastern Himalayas. This treasure forms clumps of bronzy, blue-green, fern-like foliage from which emerge racemes of tubular, cream-coloured flowers with reddish purple tips. Dangling seed pods follow; they resemble little green eels or serpents, hence the common name. A vigorous and attractive architectural plant, which self-sows gently when happy. Blooms May onward. Sun to partial shade. 4 and 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

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

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, bright yellow 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-petaled 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-petaled, 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

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 welcomed 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

Peltoboykinia watanabei - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 2'. This Japanese native plant offers dainty, five-petaled, fringed, ivory flowers in terminal cymes. Maple-like leaves emerge red in spring and turn butter yellow in fall. A great woodland plant. Summer bloomer. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Polemonium reptans - (Polemoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Creeping Jacob's Ladder. East US. Clear blue clusters of five-petaled, 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

2018/2019 Seminum

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 vulgaris - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 8". English Primrose. The quintessential spring flower certain to be found growing under the hedgerows and in the ditches along the country lanes of England. Clusters of open-faced, primrose yellow blooms comprised of five notched petals with a darker eye emerge from rosettes of rounded, wrinkled, bright green leaves. Early spring blooming. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Rodgersia podophylla - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. Rodger's Flower. This woodland wonder is named in honour of Admiral John Rodgers of the US Navy (1812-1882), distinguished naval officer who commanded in 1852-1856 a Pacific expedition during which the first species of this genus was discovered. This Japanese native has elegant, palmate leaves that emerge bronze when young, turn to green, and take on coppery tones as they mature. Small, white to greenish-white funnel-shaped, apetalous flowers bloom in dense, branched clusters (to 12 inches long) from June to August on upright stems rising 1 to 2 feet above the foliage. Great in shade or try in a cool, sunny place by the water's edge. A mainstay in our Woodland Garden. 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 hairs. Self-sows. Moist, humus-rich soil. Shade/partial shade. 4 & T1

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-petaled flowers in early summer. Interesting multi-coloured, flat seedheads. 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

Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila f. alba - (Ranunculaceae)
(P) to 8". Japan. A compact version of Columbine featuring delightful, short-spurred, nodding white flowers and compound leaves with overlapping, rounded, fan-shaped, blue green leaf segments. Sun. 4 & T2

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-petaled, 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

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 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

2018/2019 Seminum

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 '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

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

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Nana' - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4". China, Japan. An enchanting, dwarf form of the Balloon Flower. Large, inflated, bell-shaped, violet-blue flowers on short, slender stems. A perfect choice for the alpine trough or smaller rock garden. Blooms mid to late summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Pulsatilla vulgaris - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Pasque Flower. A captivating British native. Anemone-like flowers are composed of purple tepals that surround a mass of golden yellow stamens which in turn frame the central cluster of purple pistils. Flowers are followed by equally attractive seedheads reminiscent of most Clematis. The entire plant is covered in long, silvery, silky hairs which make the plant shimmer when the sun catches it. Deep divided, light green, silky basal leaves are good-looking throughout the season. 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 ocymoides - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 6". Rock Soapwort. Native to Europe and SW Asia found in meadows and rocky areas. A nice sprawling plant that forms an attractive carpet of semi-evergreen foliage. Grows nicely over rock walls, in crevices, or between stepping stones. Sprays of ½-inch, pink flowers appear in early summer. Readily seeds and a vigorous grower. Cut back after flowering to maintain compact form. Prefers full sun to part shade. 4 & T2

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

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

2018/2019 Seminum

Saxifraga exarata subsp. **moschata** - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) foliage to 6", flowers to 12". Mossy Saxifrage. Mountains of Central and South Europe, Caucasus. Undulating hummocks of mossy, dense, three-cleft leaves. Wiry stems with sprays of creamy white flowers. An incredible sight on our Rock Ledge in May. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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 zawadskii - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 7". Romanian Campion. 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 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)

Anomatheca laxa - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". A South African treasure for a sunny window. Single, six-petaled, orange-red flowers with a dark red blotch at the base of the lower three petals. Flat, fan-shaped leaves. Blooms in April/May and is followed by a capsule filled with shiny, red seeds. Easy and charming. Sun and well-drained soil. 3 & 6

Arthropodium candidum - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". New Zealand. Starry white, six-petaled 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

Begonia carolineifolia - (Begoniaceae)

Tender evergreen perennial to 12". Mexico. This species of Begonia has quickly become an enviable conversation piece for us. The palm-like leaves grow on top of large, thick rhizomes, and light pink blooms abound periodically throughout the year. Bright, indirect light. 4 & 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

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

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

Fuchsia procumbens - (Onagraceae)

Tender creeping shrub. New Zealand. A wonderful plant for a hanging basket in cool conditions with good light. The tubular flowers are predominately red, but have streaks of purple, yellow, and green. Colourful stamens and stigma protrude from the delicate blossoms. Red to magenta, oval, fleshy fruits last long after the blooming period. Not your average houseplant, but just as easy. 3 & T2

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

Libertia ixioides - (Iridaceae)

(TP) to 2'. New Zealand. "A desirable and elegant plant" (GST**), producing in summer graceful panicles of delicate, white open flowers followed in the autumn by colourful orange-yellow seed capsules. The neat clumps of dark green, **Iris**-like leaves look good when grown in pots. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Limonium bellidifolium - (Plumbaginaceae)

(TP) to 10". Alpine Sea Lavender. Europe. Matt green clumps of congested, spatulate, leathery leaves with recurved margins. Sprays of small, pale violet, five-lobed, trumpet-shaped, "everlasting" flowers are held in bunches on wiry branched stems. Summer blooming. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

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

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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

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.

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

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

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

Hydrangea quercifolia - (Hydrangeaceae)

Shrub to 8'. Oakleaf Hydrangea. This native of Georgia and Tennessee southwards is one of our all-time favourite "must have" shrubs. Forming full, rounded mounds of lobed and scalloped, oak-like leaves, it is graced in June with showy almost conical foot-long inflorescences of creamy white, often fading to soft pink with age. In fall, the large coarsely textured leaves develop rich hues of purple, scarlet and orange, providing some of the most vivid of autumnal colour. It grows better for us in some shade and with winter protection, as one would expect from this southern belle. Prefers a moist, acidic but well-drained woody soil. 5 & 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

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

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diameter. An imposing and stately specimen tree. Early summer. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6 & T1

Pterostyrax hispida - (Styracaceae)

Hardy tree to 30'. Fragrant Epaulette Tree. Japan. "Of considerable beauty in leaf and flower." (GST**). A delightful, quick growing, small tree with handsome, elongated leaves, bright green above and silvery green beneath. Drooping panicles up to 10 inches long, of small, creamy white flowers, are followed by spindle-shaped, five-ribbed fruits. May and June. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 7 for 3 months then T2

Rhododendron schlippenbachii - (Ericaceae)

Hardy shrub to 8'. Royal Azalea. Korea and Manchuria. A delicate and most beautiful Azalea, arguably one of the finest for northern gardens. The fragrant, two to three-inch wide, pale pink, funnel-shaped flowers have red-brown spots on the upper lobes. The large, obovate leaves in whorls of five are a fresh green all summer, turning to yellow, orange and coppery-red in the fall. Prefers only a slightly acid to neutral soil in partial shade. 4 & T2

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 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

Rosa pendulina - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. Alpine Rose. Southern to Central Europe. Arching, reddish purple stems form a slightly spreading, almost thornless shrub with single, fragrant, deep pink flowers. Foliage is dark green and varies in shape from elongated to oval, and in size, from small to medium-large. Handsome, elongated, bottle-shaped, red hips in late summer. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

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

Zanthoxylum simulans - (Rutaceae)

Hardy shrub to 15'. Prickly Ash. China. Small, greenish yellow flower panicles in July are followed by reddish fruits. Elegant, pinnately compound, lustrous, dark green leaves

with a prickly midrib. Spreading branches form a gracefully arching shrub or small tree. Stems have distinctive, broad, flat spines along their length. A lovely and unusual specimen tree. Sun. 3 & 6

Bulbs

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

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

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

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

Allium 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

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

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,

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lanceolate leaves are aromatic. Blooms July to September. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Agrimonia gryposepala - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 5'. Tall Agrimony. North America. Slender, erect racemes of bright yellow, five-petalled blooms open from the bottom upwards, atop upright, softly hairy plants bearing paired, coarsely toothed, chartreuse green leaves. This native of open woods and thickets makes a surprisingly attractive garden plant. A patch planted outside our greenhouses was a joy all summer. Well-drained soil. Partial shade/sun. 3 & T2

Apocynum cannabinum - (Apocynaceae)

Native perennial to 4'. Dogbane, Indian Hemp. This sturdy grower features strong, reddish stems that branch towards the top and support cymes of small, five-petalled, scented, cream-coloured flowers at branch ends or on stalks from leaf axils. Silk, tufted seeds form in long, slender, string bean-shaped pods. Soft green, oval leaves have a distinct silvery midrib and are touched with a light, waxy bloom. Stem are fibrous, very strong, and were once used for sewing and to make rope. The plant is also used in phytoremediation as it is effective in sequestering lead from contaminated soils in its biomass. A good plant for meadows and wild places where it can colonize in accordance with its natural tendencies. Great golden autumn colour too. We grow ours at the Systematic Order Beds in a pot, to keep it in bounds. Sun and average soil. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then 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

Aster shortii (syn. Symphotrichum shortii)

(P) to 3'. Short's Aster. This native Aster is named after Charles Wilkins Short (1794-1863), a physician and botanist in Lexington, KY who taught at Transylvania University. An attractive inhabitant of grasslands and dry woodlands producing clouds of airy blooms. Leafy stems terminate in 12-inch, rounded panicles of compound flowers comprised of 10 to 20 pale blue-violet ray florets surrounding as many yellow disc florets which turn a brick red colour after pollination. Sun to part shade, average garden soil. Blooms late summer through October, attracting an array of pollinators and seed eaters. 3 & 6 & Δ

Chelidonium majus - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Celandine Poppy. Europe. Two-inch single yellow flowers grace attractive, scalloped foliage. A cheery colour to brighten the woodland setting from spring through summer. The yellow sap is a traditional remedy for warts. Sun. 3 & 6A

Chelone 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

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

Corvalis 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

Elephantopus carolinianus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Elephant's Foot. US, West Indies. Valued for its late summer to fall bloom and large, attractive lower leaves, which inspire the common name. Bloom consists of many small, tubular, pale lavender disc florets which are arranged in compound inflorescences. Although a member of the composite family, the flowers of Elephant's Foot are not daisy-like in appearance because each flower head contains only disc flowers. Similar in appearance and closely related to the ironweeds (Vernonia). Forms a nice groundcover in dry to medium moisture soils. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Eupatorium hyssopifolium - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Thoroughwort. A plant of sandy soils and coastal areas from New England to Florida. Large, flat-topped inflorescences of white flowers up to one foot across. Fine textured foliage of narrow, whorled, grey-green leaves. Easy and a good late summer bloomer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & 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

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 starry, 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

Helenium autumnale - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. Sneezeweed. Eastern North America. A plant of swamps and wet meadows. The branching sprays of warm,

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golden yellow daisies have prominent yellow centres and distinctive, reflexed, notched petals. The lance-shaped leaves are decurrent, extending down the stiff, branched stems, giving them a noticeable “winged” appearance. The dried leaves were once used as snuff, hence the name. Blooms late August through September. Prefers moist or wet soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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 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

Monarda fistulosa - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Wild Bergamot. Canada, US, Mexico. Distinctive, sweetly aromatic foliage reminiscent of Earl Grey tea with lovely pale violet-pink blooms in terminal clusters of tubular, lipped flowers. Usually found in dry open fields and meadows, so it makes a good plant for the wildflower or natural garden. Blooms mid-summer. 3 & T1

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, 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 humilis - (Acanthaceae)

(P) to 18". Hairy Wild Petunia. A fabulous and little-known North American native which occurs in dry soils in open woods, glades, prairies and fields. Leaves and stems are olive-green and covered with white hairs and the short internodes and sprawling habit give the plant a compact, leafy, bushy appearance. Lavender to lilac, two-inch, funnel-shaped, five-lobed, petunia-like flowers grow from the leaf axils. Darker purple lines inside the funnel serve as nectar guides. The long lobes of the corolla can reach to almost three inches and give the appearance of the flower having a stalk...but it is stalkless. A long bloomer from May to October. This plant also provides larval food for the buckeye butterfly and several other butterfly species. Self-sows gently. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

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 Campion. 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. Campion is easy to grow in full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T2

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Solidago caesia - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Blue-stemmed Goldenrod. Eastern North America. A plant of the woodland edge and clearings. Graceful, arching, bluish tinged stems with small, golden yellow flowers clustered in the leaf axils. The narrow, dark green, lance-shaped leaves are sharply toothed and slightly hairy. Blooms August through September. Well-drained soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

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, exserted, 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