

Stonecrop Gardens Index Rarium 2019/2020

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Annuals for Sun

Cardiospermum halicacabum - (Sapindaceae)

(A) Vine. Love-in-a-Puff. Tropical Africa, America, India. A fast-growing climber with tri-lobed, dissected foliage and small white flowers with four irregular petals. Fun, three-angled, membranous, inflated seedpods contain white seeds with a little black heart on them, hence the name. Good in pots too. Sun. 3 & T2

Ceratotheca triloba 'Alba' - (Pedaliaceae)

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

Daucus carota 'Dara' - (Apiaceae)

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

Dianthus barbatus 'Darkest of All' - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Michauxia tchihatchewii - (Campanulaceae)

(B) to 4'. Catherine Wheel Flower. Turkey. In its second year, from low rosettes, this interesting bell-flower relative produces four-foot bristly stems with hanging, inflated buds. Candelabras of unique, white, nodding flowers with reflexed petals and prominent, protruding pistils follow. Sure to grab every visitors' attention. Blooms mid-summer. Full sun. Moist, well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Mirabilis dichotoma - (Nyctaginaceae)

(TP) to 3.5'. Mexico. An old-fashioned favourite, in cultivation since at least 1640, but now rarely seen. Forms bushy clumps of dark green, heart-shaped leaves with many yellow, trumpet-shaped blooms all summer long.

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

Mirabilis longiflora - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

Nigella damascena Purple Pod - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 18". Love-in-a-Mist. South Europe. Clear, blue, many-petaled flowers surrounded by curved, feathery bracts. Upright stems covered with delicate, fern-like foliage make the blossoms appear to be floating on a misty

green bed. Seedpods are inflated capsules with persistent, horn-like styles that ripen to an attractive rich, dark purple. Self-seeds. Sun. 3 & T2

Petunia exserta - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 2'. A rare and lovely Brazilian Petunia with deep red, 2-inch long, five-lobed, trumpet-shaped flowers. Flower centres are light green and showcase the contrasting yellow anthers and prominent green pistil. The sticky, pubescent leaves are grey-green, ovate to lanceolate, sessile and oppositely arranged along the upright stems. A star on our Order Beds! Sun and average garden soil. 4 & T2

Salvia coccinea 'Brenthurst' - (Lamiaceae)

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

Talinum paniculatum 'Aureum' - (Portulacaceae)

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

Verbascum blattaria f. albiflorum - (Scrophulariaceae)

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

Perennials for Sun

Amsonia ciliata - (Apocynaceae)

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

Amsonia illustris - (Apocynaceae)

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

Amsonia rigida - (Apocynaceae)

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

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Angelica polymorpha - (Apiaceae)

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

Baptisia australis var. minor - (Fabaceae)

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

Berkheya purpurea - (Asteraceae)

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

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

Cephalaria gigantea - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

Clematis heracleifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Clematis integrifolia pink-flowered - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Codonopsis lanceolata - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. Southwest China. This Bonnet Bellflower has a twining habit and is best supported by a trellis or tripod where one can see to full effect the fat, greenish white, nodding bells with prominent, bluish purple venation

inside the cup. Blooms midsummer. Well-drained soil.

Sun/partial shade. 5 & T2

Datisca cannabina - (Datisceae)

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

Dictamnus albus var. albus - (Rutaceae)

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

Dictamnus albus var. purpureus - (Rutaceae)

(P) to 3'. A lovely pink to purple variety of Dictamnus albus with prominently veined flowers. Easy to grow in any fertile, well-drained soil. Early Summer. Sun. 3 & T

Digitalis lanata (syn. Digitalis lamarckii)

(Plantaginaceae)

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

Digitalis parviflora - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Dipsacus laciniatus - (Caprifoliaceae)

(B) to 7'. Cut-Leaved Teasel. Europe and Asia. Large, spear-shaped leaves with distinctive, pinnately lobed edges, prominent white midribs and prickly stems. Pale green, oval, porcupine-esque heads with intermittent rings of pale pink, individual florets. Invaluable in dried arrangements. Loves to self-sow and is perfect for the wild garden. Sun. 3 & T1

Echinops exaltatus - (Asteraceae)

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

Echinops tianschanicus - (Asteraceae)

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

Erodium manescavii - (Geraniaceae)

(P) to 18". A tough Heron's Bill from the Pyrenees. We were delighted that our Erodium has proven hardy at the Systematic Order Beds. From bright green, pinnate, hairy basal leaves arise leafless, slender stems terminating in umbels of five-petaled, magenta-hued flowers which last from June through September. The flower centres are touched with white and have intricate deep maroon markings. The fruit, a prominent

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schizocarp is composed of five closely united, one-seeded carpels with persistent, elongated styles, appearing beak-like. Upon drying, the carpels separate and disperse over a foot away from the parent plant. Self-burial then takes place. This is accomplished by hygroscopic awns, helical bristles of water-retentive tissue, attached to the carpels. They spiral in response to changes in humidity and twist in a corkscrew-like fashion, driving the carpel into the ground. Truly a unique seed dispersal and self-burial mechanism. Sun and well-drained average garden soil. 3 & T1

Helianthus mollis - (Asteraceae)

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

Iris tectorum 'Album' - (Iridaceae)

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

Lathyrus latifolius pale pink-flowered - (Fabaceae)

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

Lithospermum erythrorhizon - (Boraginaceae)

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

Paeonia mascula subsp. triternata - (Paeoniaceae)

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

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 tenuifolia subsp. carthalinica - (Paeoniaceae)

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

Plantago major 'Rosularis' - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Perlmutterschale'

(Campanulaceae)

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

Ratibida pinnata - (Asteraceae)

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

Silene regia - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Silphium terebinthinaceum - (Asteraceae)

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

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

(Brassicaceae)

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

Stachys macrantha - (Lamiaceae)

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

Taenidia integerrima - (Apiaceae)

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

Teucrium scorodonia - (Lamiaceae)

(P) 18". Wood Germander. A tough, shrubby perennial native to dry, open, pine woods, scrub, heaths and sandy acidic soils throughout Western Europe. Aromatic, notched and puckered, sage-like, wrinkled green leaves adorn dense clumps of stiff, branching, woody stems. Masses of tiny, greenish yellow lipped blooms cover, short, loose spikes in mid to late summer. Dry, lime-free soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Verbesina alternifolia - (Asteraceae)

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

Vernonia altissima - (Asteraceae)

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

Woodland

Aralia continentalis - (Araliaceae)

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

Astilbe chinensis var. davidii - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 6'. China and Japan. A tall and spectacular Astilbe. Late to bloom, but when the erect, branched, tapering panicles of rosy-purple blooms appear in late summer, it is well worth the wait. The foliage is attractive too with

dense, sturdy clumps of serrated leaflets that emerge a gorgeous coppery bronze in the spring before turning a lustrous, dusty dark green. August. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Boehmeria platanifolia - (Urticaceae)

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

Campanula takesimana 'Alba' - (Campanulaceae)

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

Corydalis nobilis - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 2'. Siberian Corydalis. Siberia, Xinjiang and Kazakhstan. This treasure has established itself in the gravel under the benches in our End House and we are delighted. We look forward to planting it along the woodland edge.

Succulent, upright, pale green, glaucous stems are densely covered with delicate, pinnate leaves. Primrose yellow, purple-brown tipped flowers are arranged in dense terminal racemes and bloom for long periods. Carl Linnaeus, in search of Lamprocapnos spectabilis (Bleeding Heart), was mistakenly sent seeds of C. nobilis. Growing those seeds in Linnaeus' Hammarby Garden in Sweden led to the introduction of the plant to Europe. Sun to partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Cypripedium parviflorum var. pubescens - (Orchidaceae)

(P) to 18". Yellow Lady's Slipper. Native to the Northeast. Easily recognizable flowers formed by a clear yellow, inflated pouch, framed with four long, slightly twisted, reddish brown sepals. Each stem is clasped by three to four alternate, softly hairy, mid-green leaves ribbed with deep parallel veins. A treasure in our Woodland. Moist, slightly acidic soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Deinranthe bifida - (Hydrangeaceae)

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

Delphinium tricorne - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Diphylleia cymosa - (Berberidaceae)

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

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Dodecatheon meadia - (Primulaceae)

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

Geranium nodosum - (Geraniaceae)

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

Geranium phaeum - (Geraniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Mourning Widow. Europe. Essential "mood" plant for the colour-themed garden. Distinctive, dark purple to almost black flowers with a delicate, pale white centre ring. The nodding, reflexed blooms appear from late spring to summer over soft green, deeply toothed, seven to nine-lobed leaves often marked with maroon or reddish spots. Forms a large sturdy clump with a woody rhizome. Self-sows nicely when happy. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Glaucidium palmatum var. leucanthemum

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. A lovely white form of the Japanese Wood Poppy. Large, heavily-veined and crinkled maple-like leaves create a perfect backdrop for Poppy-like flowers comprised of four, snow white, petaloid sepals that surround a large, showy central boss of numerous bright yellow stamens. This rare woodland aristocrat blooms in May and the show continues with interesting fruits of substantial, upright, two fused follicles which persist until fall. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Hacquetia epipactis - (Apiaceae)

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

Hosta sieboldiana var. elegans - (Asparagaceae)

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

Hydrastis canadensis - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 18". Golden Seal. This native of the Northeast is well suited to the woodland garden. The palmately lobed leaves are extremely textural with a two-leafed flower stalk offering up an intriguing, solitary, yellowish green to

greenish white, apetalous flower with prominent whitish stamens. Golden Seal has a thick yellow rhizome, hence the common name. However, the real treat is the inedible, scarlet red berries that sit atop the leaves and look like perfect raspberries. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Kirengeshoma palmata Koreana Group (Hydrangeaceae)

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

Rodgersia aesculifolia var. henrici - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Rodgersia pinnata 'Elegans' - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Salvia forsskaolii - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3+'. Indigo Woodland Sage. Balkan peninsula, Bulgaria to Turkey. This plant was named after Finnish explorer Peter Forsskål, a student of Carl Linnaeus. Large basal clumps of textural green foliage give rise to long, branched flowering stems with whorls of showy, bi-lipped, violet-blue flowers with white streaks on the lower lip. A great Salvia for open woodland plantings. Blooms summer into early autumn. Full sun to part shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 4 & T3

Syneilesis intermedia coll. DJHT 99104 - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. Japan. Purchased from Heronswood Nursery in 2001. Wonderful foliage plant very reminiscent of Aconitum, with woolly, peltate, filigreed leaves. Clusters of small, fluffy pink flowerheads atop stiff, dark stems. Intriguing. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Thalictrum actaeifolium - (Ranunculaceae)

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

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Alpines and Rock Garden

Antennaria dioica 'Minima' - (Asteraceae)

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

Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila f. rosea -

(Ranunculaceae)

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

Campanula zangezura (syn. Symphandra zangezura) (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 10". Armenia. A delightful, short-lived perennial for the rock garden. Slender, wiry stems with pendulous, violet-blue bells in sparse terminal racemes. Dark green serrated foliage. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Centaurium scilloides - (Gentianaceae)

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

Chrysanthemum weyrichii - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 12". Japan and Kamchatka. A welcomed fall bloomer with its large light pink, yellow-eyed daisies on branched stems. An added bonus are the fleshy, deep green mats of palmately divided, five lobed foliage. A loose, cushion-forming ground-cover for the rock garden. Late summer to fall blooming. Full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Dianthus turkestanicus - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Draba hispanica - (Brassicaceae)

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

Draba rosularis - (Brassicaceae)

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

Hutchinsia alpina (syn. Hornungia alpina)

(Brassicaceae)

(P) to 3". Chamois Cress. South and central Europe. This charming little creeper forms neat spreading mats of bright green, pinnate, fern-like foliage, topped with dense clusters

of tiny, four-petalled, white flowers from spring to autumn.

Even out of flower, this Cress makes a sweet impression. Sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Hypericum bucklevi - (Hypericaceae)

Dwarf shrub to 6". Blue Ridge St. John's Wort from the mountains of North Carolina and Georgia. Small, golden yellow flowers with five reflexed petals and a central tuft of prominent stamens adorn the branch tips of this low, spreading alpine shrublet. Small bluish green, elliptical leaves have paler undersides and turn a nice reddish colour in the autumn. Summer blooming. Moist, well-drained soil. 4 & 7 for 4 weeks then T2

Inula ensifolia - (Asteraceae)

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

Pulsatilla ambigua - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Siberia. Finely cut, feathery foliage.

Conspicuous, silvery, downy buds that open out into large, six-petalled, velvety, iridescent blue-violet flowers. Central boss of bright yellow stamens surrounded by a ring of staminodes contrast beautifully with the petals. Attractive and persistent feathery seedheads to follow. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Saxifraga cebennensis - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Saxifraga veitchiana - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 10". Rockfoil. Southwestern China. Small rounded leaves to one inch across are a deep green with rosy undersides and petioles. The leaves have shallowly scalloped margins and are covered in bristly hairs. Panicles of small, numerous, delicate, white flowers appear throughout summer. The five-petalled flowers are comprised of two longer, lower petals and three upper, shorter petals which have red spots and orange splotches at their base. Forms a gently spreading, evergreen groundcover for part shade to shade with moist, well-drained soil. 5 & 7 for 4 weeks, then T1

Sedum middendorffianum - (Crassulaceae)

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

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Excellent in Pots/Garden

(Overwinter Indoors)

Begonia tripartita - (Begoniaceae)

Tender evergreen perennial to 12". The habit of this intriguing Begonia mimics that of an aged bonsai. The swollen base, or caudex, supports stems that thicken with age, becoming olive-brown and trunk-like. Young, reddish, succulent shoots branch randomly along the stems and are adorned with delicate, maple-shaped, green leaves with red accents along the veins and serrated margins. Pendulous flowers are white-blushed pink, with subtle yellow centres, followed by tan, winged seed capsules. Easy to grow in indirect light. Acquires great character with age. 4 & T2

Cneorum tricocon - (Rutaceae)

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

Cuphea salvadorensis - (Lythraceae)

(TP) to 5'. Salvadoran Cigar Flower. Central America. A large, shrubby perennial producing tubular, red-orange flowers with green tips that attract hummingbirds. Overwinter indoors. Ours reliably goes out every year planted in the Order Beds. Blooms summer into fall. Sun to part shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 4 & T3

Eucomis zambesiaca - (Asparagaceae)

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

Habranthus gracilifolius - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 9". Slender-leaved Rain Lily. Uruguay and Argentina. A gorgeous and uncommon Rain Lily with thin, wire-like leaves and two-inch, light pink, six-petalled, trumpet-like flowers that have a darker pink colouration on the reverse on the tepals. The flowers appear before the leaves and can be solitary or in pairs. We grow ours in the Pit House, where it reliably blooms each year in late summer. Grow in a container in rich, well-draining soil for a fascinating late season show. 3 & T2

Habranthus tubispatus (syn. Habranthus texanus)

(Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 8". Rio Grande Copper Lily. Argentina and Uruguay, naturalized in SE US. Flowers have a copper-coloured exterior and are golden yellow within. The solitary, upward facing blooms are 1½ inches in length and about the same diameter when open. Blooms in the spring, but often, there is another flush in the fall. Leaves appear after flowering. Sun. 3 & T2

Lepechinia hastata - (Lamiaceae)

Tender subshrub to 6'. Americas. The specific epithet hastata is descriptive of the large, arrow-shaped, velvety grey-green leaves for which this tender subshrub is grown. Of equal value are the ten-inch long flower spikes adorned with numerous, one-inch long, rosy purple flowers of

classic "Lamium-esque" form, sitting upon smoky purple pedicels. A striking specimen for a sunny spot in your home. Blooms on and off throughout the year. Sun. 4 & T2

Puya mirabilis - (Bromeliaceae)

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

Romanzoffia californica - (Boraginaceae)

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

Rostrinucula sinensis - (Lamiaceae)

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

Shrubs and Vines

Callicarpa dichotoma var. albifructa - (Lamiaceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. China and Korea. White Fruited Beauty Berry. Callicarpa dichotoma is, according to Dirr, the "most graceful and refined of the species." It is also the most cold-hardy. This variety has white berries instead of typical purple and may get a bit taller than the typical form. Sun to partial shade. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Clethra acuminata - (Clethraceae)

Shrub to 12'. Cinnamon Clethra. Appalachia. A rarely seen but choice native shrub or small tree, grown for its striking exfoliating bark of rich cinnamon-brown, with accents of tan, grey and purple. Terminal racemes of white flowers with a musky-sweet fragrance appear in July and August. Foliage turns yellow in fall. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Clethra barbinervis - (Clethraceae)

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

Diervilla sessilifolia - (Caprifoliaceae)

Hardy shrub to 5'. Southern Bush Honeysuckle. Eastern North America and southwards to Alabama. A charming, tough, native shrub. Opposite leaves with veins flushed red and a reddish tinge to the stems. The flowers are sulphur yellow, tubular, and split halfway into five equal petals that curl outward. These grow in bunches from the axils of the topmost sets of leaves, much like the true honeysuckles. Blooms summer to early fall. Sun. 3 & T1

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Schisandra chinensis - (Schisandraceae)

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

Sinocalycanthus chinensis - (Calycanthaceae)

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

Tripterygium regelii - (Celastraceae)

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

Vitex negundo var. heterophylla - (Lamiaceae)

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

Xanthorrhiza simplicissima - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy shrub to 18". Yellowroot. Appalachians. A much underused native plant that makes a striking groundcover for the woodland. In early summer, sprays of peculiar, starry, brownish purple flowers emerge atop stems of rich green, irregularly toothed, pinnate leaflets. Over time the plants form dense, lush green colonies with the foliage turning a burnished coppery-gold in the autumn. Partial shade/shade. PC - 4 wks, 3 & T1