

Stonecrop Gardens

Index Seminum 2019/2020

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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

Anagallis arvensis - (Primulaceae)

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

Anethum graveolens - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Dill. Middle East. Slender, upright, hollow, glaucous stems with fine, feathery, blue-green, scented foliage divided into thread-like segments. Flat-topped, compound umbels of tiny, canary yellow flowers in summer. A "must-have" for the kitchen garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2 or sow in situ.

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 Pecacuanha. 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

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

Calendula officinalis - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 18". The pot marigold of all pot marigolds. The flowers smother the foliage throughout the growing season. The blooms are single golden orange and add intense colour to the flower border. Self-sows. Sun. 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

Ceratostheca triloba - (Pedaliaceae)

(A) to 5'. Zimbabwe Foxglove. Pretty South African native with pale pink-lavender, ruffle-edged tubular flowers. Deep purple stripes decorate the upper and lower lip of the interior of the petals. Anthers are white and black striped. Attractive ornamental, horned seedpods appear in late summer. Sun. 3 & T3

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Cerinthe 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

Crepis rubra - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 18". Cretian Hawk's Beard. We love this annual. Rosettes of toothed, pale green leaves with delicate flower stalks. Dandelion-esque heads one inch across are pale pink with darker centres. Adorable. Sun. 3 & T2

Cuphea viscosissima - (Lythraceae)

(A) to 20". Blue Waxweed. A North American native and one of our most revered annuals. This non-stop summer bloomer has six deep, magenta-purple petals with the upper two being the longest and a tubular green calyx covered in fine purple hairs. An easy-care annual that requires no deadheading or staking. Very sticky stems trap unsuspecting insects. Self-sows. Sun. 4 & T3

Cyclanthera pedata var. edulis - (Cucurbitaceae)

(A) vine to 12'. Peruvian Cucumber or Slipper Gourd. Native to Central and South America. This attractive annual vine has small, greenish white flowers borne in racemes and climbs quite rapidly by means of long, tightly coiled tendrils. The large, lime green, pedately lobed leaves add great textural interest. The six-inch long, green fruits are puffy, partially hollow with a thin, white, fleshy layer containing black seeds. The fruits are eaten after removing the seeds and stuffing them with rice or meat. Young shoots and leaves can also be eaten as greens. The species has long been cultivated in Asia, where fruits are eaten raw as a substitute for cucumber. Our original seeds were collected by the Cabot's on a trip to Nepal...very special. Sun. 3 & T3

Cynoglossum amabile ‘Firmament’ - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Chinese Forget-me-not. Producing all summer long a profusion of sky-blue, five-petaled 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

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

Dianthus japonicus - (Caryophyllaceae)

(B/P) to 2'. Hama-nadeshiko, Japanese Dianthus. Japan and East Asia. From lush rosettes of thick, glossy, narrowly ovate basal leaves emerge leafy stalks topped with dense clusters of vivid rosy-purple, five-petaled, toothed blooms. Extremely floriferous the second year from seed and may be somewhat biennial. Persistent winter foliage develops attractive, rich burgundy overtones. Not your typical "Pink." Blooms midsummer till fall. Well-drained soil. 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

Erysimum cheiri - (Brassicaceae)

(A/B) to 10". A lovely traditional garden Wallflower producing a gorgeous show of sweet-smelling, rich golden yellow, four-petaled blooms on compact, dome-shaped mounds of dark green foliage. Early spring bloomer; long-lasting. Self-sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

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

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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 3½ inches long) are light green. Interesting fruits of asymmetrical, green, hairy capsules dangle. A fuss-free annual that may self-sow, particularly in warmer zones. Sun to part shade and moist, but well-drained. 3 & T1

Impatiens glandulifera 'Alba' - (Balsaminaceae)

(A) to 7'. A Himalayan native with cool white flowers with short spurs on a many-branched, succulent plant. Long, spear-shaped leaves are sharply serrate. Tall, choice and beautiful. Moist soil. Self-sower. Partial shade. 3 & T1

Lunaria annua var. albiflora - (Brassicaceae)

(B) to 2.5'. Central and southern Europe. White flowered form of the Honesty or Money Plant. From a basal rosette arise stems clad with coarsely-toothed, heart-shaped leaves that are pointed at the tips. Upper leaves are sessile. In early summer, masses of clean white, four-petalled flowers bloom for many weeks atop the terminal racemes. Showy, whitish tan, translucent, coin-shaped seedpods (siliques) follow. Once the outer walls fall off to release the seeds, a central pearly white membrane remains and persists on the plant through winter. The siliques are much used in floral arrangements. If sown early, you can enjoy the flowers and seedpods in one year. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

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. This year we offer two colours. Choose the one that works best in your garden. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

- Pale Pink

- White

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 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 Salmon - (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

Moluccella laevis - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Bells of Ireland. Leaves deeply crenate. Terminal spikes composed of axillary whorls of light green calyces with white, reticulate veins. Inside, the flowers are hooded, small, white or pinkish-mauve. Fragrant. Long-lasting, great cut flower. Sun. PC-2 weeks, 3 & T1

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 alata (syn. **Nicotiana affinis**) - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 4'. Jasmine Tobacco. South America. Leaves spathulate-ovate and downy. Petals form a beautiful, five-pointed star, greenish white outside, white inside. Heavenly scented at night and glows in the dark. Fabulous on your evening stroll around the garden. 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

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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 makings 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:

Single - Lavender, Orange, Peach, Pink, Red & White.

Laciniated - Dark Maroon & White.

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

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*.

Salpiglossis sinuata Mix - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 3'. Painted Tongue. South America. This Petunia-esque beauty has four-inch, pale green, elliptic to lanceolate leaves, with a wavy, lobed or toothed margin. The funnel-shaped flowers are five-lobed, each lobe with a notched apex. They are velvety in texture, in colours of purple, red, orange and bronze, with contrasting darker veins. Popular for bedding, cut-flowers, and containers. Blooms early summer. Prefers cool weather so best to sow early indoors, or direct sow when the soil is warm. Sun to part shade. Moist, fertile, well-drained soil. 4 & T3, cover and keep dark

Salvia argentea - (Lamiaceae)

(B) to 3'. Silver Sage. Southern Europe, Portugal to Bulgaria. This biennial or short-lived perennial is grown mostly for its two to three-foot wide silver basal rosettes of woolly, wrinkled foliage in its first year. However, the two to three foot tall spikes of tubular, hooded, white flowers are attractive too, but the main appeal are the rosettes. May self-sow gently. Excellent for gravel gardens and drought-resistant plantings. Blooms spring to summer. Full sun. Average, well-drained soil. 4 & T3

Salvia farinacea - (Lamiaceae)

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

Salvia sclarea - (Lamiaceae)

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

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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

Silybum marianum - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 6'. Our Lady's Milk Thistle. Southern Europe, Mediterranean and western North Africa. An ornamental thistle with deep-pink, tufted, thistle-like flowers. Stunning, white marbled and veined dark green leaves with extremely spiny margins form a basal rosette. Summer. 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-petaled 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 - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 5'. Mexican Sunflower. Matte green, pubescent, three-lobed ovate foliage covered in deep orange, three-inch daisy-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 brachytricha - (Poaceae)

(P) to 4'. Korean Feather Reed Grass. East Asia. Upright, arching growth of dark green linear foliage turning golden-yellow in the fall. The erect flower stems produce feathery, purple-red flower heads in late summer that fade through shades of pink as they mature, ending in a ghostly silver-grey. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Calamagrostis epigejos - (Poaceae)

(P) to 5'. Wood Small-Reed. Eurasia. Linear, silver-green foliage becoming purple-bronze as the season progresses. Flowers are erect and foxtail-like, emerging green-grey and becoming auburn as they mature. This grass receives so many compliments in our Flower Garden. We started it from seed ourselves many years ago. Sun. 4 & T1

Carex muskingumensis - (Cyperaceae)

(P) to 2'. Palm Sedge. Western North America. A trouble-free sedge that thrives at the edge of our Rock Ledge. Ribbed, ½-inch-wide leaf blades are pale green. Dense seedheads are persistent and attractive. Sun. 4 & T2

Chasmanthium latifolium - (Poaceae)

(P) to 3'. Northern Sea Oats. A beautiful native grass producing branching stems with flattened, green, drooping spikelets in summer. These turn a bronze colour in autumn, as do the tufted clumps of flat-leaved foliage. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Coix lacryma-jobi - (Poaceae)

(A) to 4'. Job's Tears. Southeast Asia. A "must-have" grass with apple green, strap-like leaves. Makes a great architectural addition to the flower border. String yourself a necklace with the shining, white to black teardrop-shaped seeds. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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

Perennials for Sun

Aconitum orientale - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6'. Caucasian Wolfsbane. A splendid treasure from Turkey and Caucasus to Iran with large, long-stalked, trifoliated, dark forest green leaves. Racemes of slender, hooded, creamy white flowers suffused with yellow appear in late summer. Likes partial sun to shade and average garden soil. PC - 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Adenophora liliifolia - (Campanulaceae)

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

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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

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-petaled 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 hubrichtii - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Hubricht's Bluestar. Arkansas to Oklahoma. Clusters of starry, blue flowers in summer but chiefly grown for the soft, feathery texture of its fine, needle-shaped leaves and its luxurious, billowing habit. In autumn the leaves turn to a rich, burnished gold with overtones of copper and apricot. Wow. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then 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 beloved plants appearing in an array of colours, sizes and forms, thanks to natural hybridization in the garden. In 2019 we collected from plants described below. Perhaps you will get an even more exciting variant. Sun to part shade.

4 & T2

- Double Blue

- Single White

- Single Tall Purple

- Double Pink

- Single Blue

- Single Clear Pink

Aristolochia clematitis - (Aristolochiaceae)

(P) to 30". This non-climbing herbaceous Dutchman's Pipe has small apetalous, tubular, greenish yellow flowers that bloom from late spring to early summer in clusters from the leaf axils. Each flower has a straight funnel-shaped tube with pointed, curved upper lips (considerably different in appearance from the curved Dutchman's smoking pipe-type blooms found on some other species in the genus). Full sun to part shade.

4 & T3

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

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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

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

Clematis recta - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Codonopsis pilosula - (Campanulaceae)

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

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

(Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Mist Flower, Hardy Ageratum. 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

Elsholtzia stauntonii - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Chinese Mint Shrub. China. A bushy, deciduous sub-shrub with fragrant, ovate-elliptical, coarsely toothed leaves. Branched panicles of dense, eight-inch, spike-like, lilac-purple clusters formed of two-lipped flowers with long, prominent stamens. Blooms late summer through autumn. Cut down in early spring as it grows much like Lespedeza, blooming on new growth. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Eryngium caeruleum (syn. **E. caucasicum**) - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 4'. This Sea Holly is native to the Caucasus and Central Asia. Metallic blue thistles with matching spiky bracts are borne on stiff, forked branches. Both the stems and prickly leaves have an attractive bluish colour as well. 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

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Eupatorium fistulosum f. albidum 'Bartered Bride'

(Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. A beautiful, creamy white form of Joe Pye Weed. This North American native makes a great addition to the back of our White Garden. Also a perfect candidate for the wild garden/meadow. Bright green leaves whorl around sturdy stems ending with large, pyramidal corymbs of fluffy, cream flowerheads. Never needs staking. A long bloomer from July onwards Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Eupatorium perfoliatum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4.5'. Boneset. A southeastern American native with striking leaf and stem structure. As if it were a fencing foil, the stem pierces through long, pointed, opposing, rough, bristly leaves. Clusters of cream-coloured flowers are held up on corymbs. September. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Filipendula ulmaria - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 6'. Meadow Sweet. Europe and Asia. A pretty, spreading plant of wet meadows and ditches, bearing flat-clustered corymbs of sweetly fragrant, creamy-white flowers in midsummer. The dark green, coarsely toothed, irregularly pinnate foliage is distinctively crinkled, resembling the leaves of an elm tree. Moist to wet soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Geranium pratense - (Geraniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Meadow Crane's Bill. Europe. Strong, upright, many branching stems with pink veined, violet-blue flowers in early to midsummer. The large, deeply divided, lobed foliage forms a handsome, bushy clump and develops good autumn tints. Will naturalize where happy. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Gymnaster savatieri - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Eastern Asia. A choice and uncommon perennial with powdery blue, aster-like flowers with small yellow centres. Lively, angular foliage that always looks perfect. Covered in an exuberance of bloom from September onwards. Simply a "must" for the fall garden. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Helianthus hirsutus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Rough or Bristly Sunflower. Midwest. A tough, native sunflower producing a flourish of bright yellow, three-inch, daisy-like flowers from midsummer to autumn. The short stalked, lanceolate leaves have a distinctive rough, sandpaper texture. Found along dry woodland edges and roadsides, this clump-forming perennial makes a useful colonizer for those rocky or difficult spots. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3

Hesperis matronalis - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Dame's Rocket. Eurasia. Purple, notched, four-petaled flowers in racemes bloom in May, then sporadically through the summer. Lightly scented at night. Naturalized along roadsides. We love this "old-fashioned faithful." Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Hesperis steveniana - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 3'. Damask Violet. Rarely seen nowadays is this choice plant from Asia Minor. Attractive, grey-green foliage and branching stems bearing innumerable, slender spikes of scented, pale lilac-purple, four-petaled flowers from early summer onwards. Very fragrant. Useful for cutting. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Heuchera richardsonii - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Prairie Alumroot. Grows in dry woods, cliffs and prairies from British Columbia to Indiana. Elongated clusters of 10 to 20 small, five-lobed, fringed, greenish flowers along slender, wand-like stems. Dense clumps of deeply scalloped, hairy, bright apple green basal leaves. A tough, garden-worthy plant. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Heuchera villosa var. macrorhiza - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Inula magnifica - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. A good tough plant that is native to the Caucasus. Vivid, deep yellow, spidery daisies with golden centres add a bold presence in the border. Broad, rough foliage clasps the stem. Magnifique. Sun. 4 & T2

Iris domestica (syn. **Belamcanda chinensis**) - Iridaceae

(P) to 2'. Blackberry Lily. East Asia. Iris-like foliage sports loosely branched sprays of speckled, orange-red flowers. Fruit capsules with dense clusters of attractive, glossy black seeds follow. Well-drained soil. Sun. 1 & 3 & T2

Iris tectorum - (Iridaceae)

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

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

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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 Mix - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Linum perenne - (Linaceae)

(P) to 2'. Perennial Flax. Europe. A short-lived but floriferous perennial producing masses of open, sky blue flowers on upright, branching stems. Narrow, pointed, blue-green leaves give plants an attractive, feathery appearance. Blooms from late spring to midsummer. Well-drained soil is essential. Sun. Best sown in situ or 3 & 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

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

Mimulus cardinalis - (Phrymaceae)

(P) to 2'. Scarlet Monkey Flower. Oregon to California. Native to wet areas throughout the Western mountains. A robust, creeping perennial with very showy, two-inch, orange-red tubular blooms, prominent lower lips, and yellow markings in the throat. The light green leaves are pointed, sharply toothed, and sticky with prominent veins. Needs regular watering to look its best. Perfect beside a pond, stream or water feature. Trim as needed to keep tidy as it spreads outwards rather than up. A hummingbird favourite. Moist and fertile soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & 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 veitchii subsp. altaica - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Western China. The deeply cut, sharply tipped, biennial leaflets emerge in spring tinted a glossy, bronzy green. Soon to follow are multiple, slightly nodding flowers with luminous, raspberry-pink-magenta petals. In the centre, a mass of stamens with pink filaments and golden yellow anthers surround densely tomentose, prominent, green carpels. Grown from seed collected by Joseph Halda in Xinjiang Province, it differs from P. veitchii in having broader leaflets and larger, slightly notched flowers. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

Papaver orientale - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 3'. This Oriental Poppy from the Caucasus and Iran has stunning, large, dark crimson-red blooms with dark maroon blotches at the base of each petal. The sturdy clumps of hairy, jagged-toothed leaves will disappear as the plants become dormant during the heat of late summer.

Blooms in early summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Papaver rupifragum var. atlanticum - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 2'. Moroccan Poppy. Soft orange, two-inch, single, tissue paper blooms with yellow anthers are followed by club-shaped pods. Pale green, silken, jagged basal leaves. Self-sows beautifully. Sun. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

Pimpinella saxifraga - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Burnet Saxifrage. Europe. Fragile, white, arching umbels with a basal rosette of dark green, serrated leaves. A wonderful airy "filler." Summer blooming. Self-sows. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Plantago major 'Rubrifolia' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 8". Greater Red Plantain. An exceptionally large-leaved Plantago with ribbed leaves the colour of cherry wood forming a basal rosette. Cream flowers densely clustered on spikes. Anthers are pale purple and match the colour of the leaves. Perfect in a red border. Self-sows. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Polemonium caeruleum - (Polemoniaceae)

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

Potentilla sp. - (Rosaceae)

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

Rubia tinctorum - (Rubiaceae)

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

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resembles sweet woodruff or bedstraw with whorled lanceolate leaves that are leathery, rough and prickly. The mostly five-petalled flowers are tiny in loose, much-branched leafy cymes, yellow-green to honey coloured. Round, shiny black, berry-like fruit follow. Summer flowering. Sun. 3 & T1

Rudbeckia laciniata - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. North America. Very striking and very tall. Deep yellow, ray florets surround a green-brown cone. Leaves are pinnatisect all along the stem. Butterflies love it. A long bloomer starting in late summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Rudbeckia triloba - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. Brown-eyed Susan. Central Eastern US. Densely branched and somewhat hairy with thin, three-lobed, rough-textured leaves. The lower leaves are ovate to ovate-cordate with long petioles, and upper leaves are less rounded and stalkless. Though called "Brown-eyed Susan", the "eyes" are actually black to purple button discs which are accented by the yellow-orange ray petals. Good colour for the garden throughout the summer. Excellent cut flower and a mainstay in our bouquets. Sun. 4 & T2

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-petaled, 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 amplexicaulis - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Balkans. A new plant to horticulture, discovered on the Alpine Garden Society Expedition to northern Greece in 1999. Branching stems with many spikes of tiny, violet-blue flowers in tightly packed whorls. Roughly textured foliage clasps the stems in a bushy clump. Requires excellent drainage and full sun. 4 & T2

Salvia lyrata - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 20". Lyre-leaved Sage. A native of eastern North America. Leafless flower stems display hooded, purple flowers in whorls in early summer. The calyces remain ornamental after the flowers fade. An attractive yet tough plant. Sun. 4 & T2

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

Scutellaria altissima - (Lamiaceae)

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

Senna marilandica - (Caesalpiniaceae)

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

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 involucral bracts. Long-blooming. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & 6

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 flavum subsp. glaucum (syn. T. speciosissimum) - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 5'. A delightful, yellow, Meadow Rue from the Mediterranean region. Fluffy panicles of numerous, lemon-yellow flowers in mid-summer. The blue-green, divided foliage is very handsome. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T1 & Δ

Thalictrum lucidum - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Thalictrum 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

Valeriana officinalis - (Caprifoliaceae)

(P) to 4'. Common Valerian or Garden Heliotrope. Europe, West Asia. Sweetly-scented clusters of pale pink or white flowers appear on branched stems and emerge out of clumps of deeply toothed, pinnate leaves. Thrives in sun or partial shade. 3 & T2

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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

Verbascum chaixii 'Album' - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 4'. A terrific white form of the above. Add it to the white border. Sun. 4 & T1

Verbascum chaixii Mix - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 4'. A delightful blend of yellow and white. Very versatile. Sun. 4 & T1

Veronicastrum virginicum - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 6'. Bowman's Root. Northeast America. A beautiful plant adorned with eight-inch long spikes of tiny, blue, 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

Yucca filamentosa - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 4'. Adam's Needle. A native of Southeastern North America. Architectural, strap-like, blue-green foliage with long hairs along the margins. Fragrant, long-lasting, creamy tulip-shaped flowers that hang in panicles. One of Miss Jekyll's favourites, ours too. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 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 2½ feet. A superb plant to use as a focal point in the garden. Definitely stimulates conversation. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Astrantia major - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Great Masterwort. Central and Eastern Europe. No garden should be without this effortless and beautiful plant. Several greenish white, often blushed pink flowerheads each arranged in a dome with a "collar" of bracts. Dense clumps of divided basal foliage. Content in the flower garden or in the woodland. Summer blooming. Great in flower arrangements, too. Sun/partial shade. PC- 4 weeks. 4 & 7 for 4 weeks then T2

Boehmeria spicata - (Urticaceae)

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

Campanula hofmannii (syn. **Symphyandra hofmannii**)

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. Ringed Bellflower. A Bosnian native. Marvellous, creamy white, pendulous bells in terminal racemes contrast with the serrated basal leaves. Showy seedpods, too. Self-sows gently. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

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

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late summer. Partial shade. 1 & 2B, 3 & T2 for 4 weeks, then 7 for 4 weeks & T1

Corydalis cheilanthifolia - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 18". A gorgeous little plant from China with alternate, pinnately compound fern-like leaves and spikes of yellow tubular flowers in spring. Shade to partial shade. 4 & 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 & T1.

Digitalis grandiflora - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Yellow Foxglove. Central Europe to Turkey and Siberia. Showy spikes of two-inch, tubular, soft yellow, open bells have speckled brown throats. Leafy stems from a basal rosette of dark green, finely-toothed leaves are attractive too. Blooms late spring to early summer. A lovely addition to the woodland garden. Sun to partial shade. 4 & T2

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

Heuchera americana - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Hydrophyllum virginianum - (Boraginaceae)

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

Jeffersonia diphylla - (Berberidaceae)

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

Kirengeshoma palmata - (Hydrangeaceae)

(P) to 4'. Yellow Wax Bells. A Japanese dignitary. Waxy, soft yellow flowers in late summer, leaves of clear green "...placed oppositely up the arching ebony stem." (GST**). Kirengeshoma is a star performer for us in the Woodland, Flower Garden and Himalayan Slope. We love this plant. Partial shade and good soil. 5 & T2

Lathyrus vernus - (Fabaceae)

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

Maianthemum canadense (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

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

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

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

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place by the water's edge. A mainstay in our Woodland Garden. 5 & T2

Thalictrum pubescens - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 7'. King of the Meadow. Eastern US and Canada. This native beauty has tall panicles of apetalous flowers with white, thread-like, stamens that form a cloud-like fluff and tower over blue-green, Columbine-like leaves. The foliage turns bright yellow in the fall. Use in the back of borders, native gardens, and moist woodlands. Blooms spring to summer. Shade to part shade. Medium to wet, well-drained, organically rich soil. 3 & 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-petalled flowers in early summer. Interesting multi-coloured, flat seedheads. Sun. 3 & T1

Aethionema oppositifolium - (Brassicaceae)

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

Alyssoides utriculata - (Brassicaceae)

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

Antennaria dioica - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4". Pussy-Toes. Europe, North America. This adorable little carpeting perennial is at home in the sunny rock garden. It forms a flat mat of small, grey-green, tomentose, spathulate 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 - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Japan. Short-spurred, pale lilac-blue flowers, often with paler or white markings. Rather compact growth and rounded, glaucous foliage. Sun. 4 & T2

Arabis ferdinandi-coburgii - (Brassicaceae)

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

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

(Caryophyllaceae)

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

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

Draba aethaea - (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

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Erinus alpinus var. albus - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 4". White Fairy Foxglove. C & S Europe. An adorable alpine. Evergreen mats are covered in spring with crisp, white, notched, hooded flowers in terminal racemes. A low maintenance rock garden classic. Sun 4 & T2

Fibigia clypeata - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 16". Europe to Iran. We grow this rock garden charmer for its attractive, fuzzy, 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

Gypsophila tenuifolia - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 8". Caucasus. Charming alpine Baby's Breath with many delicate, open sprays of small, white to pink, five-petaled blooms in summer. Tight mats of slender, deep green foliage. Needs a well-drained, limey soil. Ideal specimen for the rock garden. Sun. 4 & T2

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

Lychnis viscaria - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". Alpine Catchfly. British native. Low, dark, spathulate foliage. Compact clusters of deeply notched, dark rose-pink, five-petaled flowers. A "show-stopper" in June. Sun. 4 & T2

Lysimachia japonica var. minutissima - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 1". Minute Loosestrife. East Asia. Lovely little mat-forming ground-cover with tiny star-shaped, bright yellow flowers, nestled in the miniature ovate foliage. Spreads attractively amongst rocks and paving stones. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

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 Dwarf Form - (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

Ramonda myconi - (Gesneriaceae)

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

Saponaria officinalis 'Nana' - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 15". A darling, dwarf Soapwort or Bouncing Bet. European native. This stoutly branched perennial has pale green, ovate leaves with parallel veins. The large, pink, five-petaled 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

Saponaria pamphylica - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". Turkey. Robust, blue-grey, glaucous foliage. Terminal clusters of very open, deep pink flowers with five, split-tipped petals. Long summer bloomer. 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 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, involucral bracts. Deep green, pinnatifid foliage forms a basal rosette. Perfect for the rock garden. Self-sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Scutellaria indica var. *parvifolia* - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 6". Japanese Skullcap. A pretty little groundcover with upright stems covered in minutely hairy, textured, grey-green leaves. Dense racemes of pale purple-blue, hooded flowers in late spring to summer. A charmer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Silene schafta - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 9". Northern Iran. Mat-forming, linear leaves on short, hairy stems with ascending or semi-prostrate flowering stems. Displays bright pink, five-petaled, ¾-inch blooms. Perfect for the top of a dry wall or a rock crevice. Blooms July through September, prolonging the season in the alpine garden. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Veronica repens - (Plantaginaceae)

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

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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-tepalled, 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. Sprays of white, starry, six-petalled flowers on short wiry stems dance over the linear, grass-like, mid-to-bright green leaves. Summer blooming. Excellent for the cool greenhouse. Adorable. Sun. 3 & T2

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

Campanula pyramidalis Mix - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 6'. Chimney Bellflower. Native to Italy and the Adriatic coast. In Graham Stuart Thomas' words, "one of the most striking of herbaceous plants". Tall spikes of starry, open flowers in blue or white appear through July and August. Performs exceptionally well when grown in pots and makes a striking, long-lasting display for the cool greenhouse. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Dites iridioides (syn. **Dites vegeta**) - (Iridaceae)

(TP) to 2'. South Africa. The dark green, stiff basal leaves are arranged like a fan. The flowers on long branching stalks in summer, are papery and Iris-like. Petals are white, tinged with blue with bold yellow markings. The crest of the style is marked with blue. Easy pot plant. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

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

Francoa ramosa - (Melianthaceae)

(TP) to 3'. Branched Bridal Wreath. A native plant of Chile that Miss Jekyll loved to grow in pots. Many slender spikes of dusky rose, sessile flowers rise above scalloped basal foliage. Early summer bloomer. Try it in the cool greenhouse and follow Miss Jekyll's lead. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

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

Gomphocarpus physocarpus (syn. **Asclepias physocarpus**) - (Asclepiadaceae)

(TP) to 4'. Bladder Fruit. Narrow, lanceolate leaves and attractive, hanging, pendant clusters of cream to green-white, starry flowers. However, the main attraction follows with huge, inflated, spherical, spiny seedpods that are pale green blushed maroon in colour. They are terrific fresh or dried in flower arrangements. Sun. 4 & T2

Habranthus robustus - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 8". Rain Lily. A native of Argentina and South Brazil. The three-inch, Lily-like flowers, two per stem, are a blushed pink, with darker veining and a green throat. Narrow, strap-like foliage. Grow **Habranthus** on a cool windowsill in well-drained soil. Easy. Sun. 3 & T2

Heimia salicifolia - (Lythraceae)

Tender shrub to 10'. Willow-leaved Heimia, Elixir of the Sun. South US, C & S America. This unusual plant has many slender, woody stems that are densely covered in mostly opposite, narrow, linear, green leaves. Small flowers have six, bright yellow, somewhat wrinkled, roundly obovate petals. The petals are attached to the rim of the tube-shaped floral cup with 12 stamens inserted low in the cup. The flowers arise from the leaf axils and bloom in profusion all summer. This plant is very accommodating - in the spring we plant it in our Flower Garden and Order Beds then dig it up in the fall. It never skips a beat. 4 & T2

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.

Narcissus serotinus - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 10". An autumn-flowering Mediterranean species with a white perianth and a minuscule, golden yellow corona. Light citrus scent. We grow it in our Pit House where it blooms for Thanksgiving. Charming and easy to raise from seed. Sun. 3 & T1

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Primula malacoides Mix - (Primulaceae)

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

Puya chilensis - (Bromeliaceae)

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

Ruscus aculeatus - (Asparagaceae)

Tender evergreen shrub to 3'. Butcher's Broom. Mediterranean, Central Europe. This is a stellar plant for pot culture in your home. Numerous, dark, glossy green stems are covered with sharp, rigid, scale-like leaves called cladophylls. Tiny, white flowers arise in the centre of the cladophylls and are followed by incredible, bold, red berries which persist indefinitely. Very interesting. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Saxifraga stolonifera - (Saxifragaceae)

(TP) to 6". Strawberry Saxifrage. This sweet Asian native has attractive white blossoms with distinctive pointed petals and bright yellow ovaries. The plant spreads via threadlike stolons, with plantlets taking root in the vicinity of the mother plant. When grown in a pot, the interesting grey-green, mottled foliage quickly crowds the surface and drapes beautifully down the sides. Easy to grow in average light. Allow the soil to dry between waterings. 3 & T2

Senecio tropaeolifolius - (Asteraceae)

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

Tibouchina urvilleana - (Melastomataceae)

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

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.

Akebia quinata - (Lardizabalaceae)

Hardy vine to 20'. Chocolate Vine. China, Korea and Japan. Fast growing, deciduous, and ideal for covering trellises, pergolas or other structures. The compound leaves are tinged purplish when new and mature to a handsome blue-green. Rather showy, pendant racemes of vanilla-scented flowers with wide, purple to dark chocolate maroon sepals. The intriguing fruits are like fat, purple sausages, opening to reveal a white, pulpy interior with black seeds. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Callicarpa dichotoma - (Lamiaceae)

Hardy shrub to 4'. Beautyberry. China. Grown for its distinctive, glossy, lilac-violet berries. These glorious fruits appear in abundant bunches in fall and persist on naked stems long after the leaves drop. Fabulous in arrangements, if you can bear to cut them. Fruit is preceded by small, discreet, pink to lavender flowers that bloom in the leaf axils along the stems in summer. Sun to partial shade. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

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

Carpinus japonica - (Betulaceae)

Deciduous tree to 30'. Japanese Hornbeam. Japan. A slow-growing, medium-sized, understory tree noted for its graceful form, attractive foliage and ornamental catkins. The dark green leaves are doubly-toothed, oblong-lanceolate with prominent veining, and turn a golden-yellow colour in fall. The attractive, brown fruiting catkins, up to 2-½ inches long, are sausage-shaped and feature dense overlapping bracts. Blooms late summer with catkins into the fall. Shade to part shade. Average, moist, well-drained soil. PC 4 months & 3

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

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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

Clethra alnifolia - (Clethraceae)

Shrub to 7'. Summersweet. Eastern North America. Creamy white blooms borne on current season's growth in two to six-inch long, and ¾-inch wide, upright racemes. Lovely to look at, but even lovelier to smell with a delightful fragrance that perfumes the garden in July and August. Vibrant yellow foliage in fall. A carefree shrub with a dense, mounded habit. Moist, but well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 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

Euonymus americanus - (Celastraceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. Hearts-a-Burstin. North America. A small native shrub with many inconspicuous, greenish-purple flowers in summer. By October however, the scarlet fruit capsules have popped open to reveal the bright pinkish orange seeds inside, hence its common name. Excellent red autumn colour. Truly spectacular. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Hydrangea arborescens subsp. **radiata** - (Hydrangeaceae)

Shrub to 7'. Silver Leaf Hydrangea. Eastern US. This versatile, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrubs is very free-flowering. The inflorescences consist of two to six-inch wide, flat corymbs of sterile flowers with creamy white, large sepals. These showy, sterile flowers are borne around the periphery of an inner cluster of smaller, shorter, fertile flowers. Leaves are opposite, serrated, and dark green; the undersides are densely covered with silvery, felt-like hairs that look striking when revealed by a breeze. Long blooming. Shade to part shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 5 & 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 except from this southern belle. Prefers a moist, acidic but well-drained woodsy soil. 5 & T2

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

Physocarpus ribesifolius - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 10'. Currant-Leaved Ninebark. East Asia. A tough upright plant with currant-shaped leaves and white flowers in round corymbs in spring. Beautiful fall colour and peeling bark. Sun. 3 & 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 acicularis - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. Arctic Rose. One of the hardiest of roses used in Siberia for hedging. Fragrant, deep-pink, single flowers are followed by bright red, pear-shaped fruits. The blue-green elliptic foliage is coarsely toothed and the stems have distinctive narrow, needle-like thorns. Sun.

3 & T2 & Δ

Rosa glauca (syn. **Rosa rubrifolia**) - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 7'. Redleaf Rose. Central Europe. A tough, old-fashioned rose grown for its unique, grey-maroon foliage. Both the leaves and the tall, arching stems have a rich, glaucous bloom. Small, fragrant, clear pink, single flowers with white centres are followed by tawny red hips. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Rosa nutkana - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. Nootka Rose. Alaska to northern California. The single flowers are a clear lilac-pink with a prominent boss of yellow stamens. Dark, greyish green foliage and strong, relatively thornless, nut-brown stems. Foliage turns a fantastic yellow-orange-red colour in fall, followed by a heavy crop of globular, dark red hips. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Sorbaria sorbifolia - (Rosaceae)

Shrub to 10'. Ural False Spiraea. Northern Asia. Tough, multi-stemmed, attractive shrub with large, erect, long-lasting panicles of creamy white flowers. Pinnately compound foliage resembles Mountain Ash. In spring, the leaves emerge with a reddish cast maturing to a lustrous deep green. Good choice for a dry site, will spread well. Flowers late June to July. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6

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Stewartia pseudocamellia Koreana Group - (Theaceae)

Hardy tree to 40'. Japanese Stewartia. Perhaps the perfect tree for all seasons. Large, white, open flowers with orange anthers appear in July. Dark green, elliptic leaves turn a rich autumn colour of yellow, red, and dark purple. As the tree grows, the bark develops an exquisite, exfoliating texture, coloured shades of dove grey, orange and cinnamon, giving it excellent winter interest. For a sheltered position in open woods. Moist, leafy soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

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 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 schoenoprasum - (Alliaceae)

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

Allium sphaerocephalon - (Alliaceae)

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

Allium togasii - (Alliaceae)

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

Allium zebdanense - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 16". Lebanon. Dainty, cup-shaped, pure white flowers are held upright in loose umbels over dense clumps of smooth, bright green foliage. Really brightens up the woodland in late spring. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Eranthis hyemalis - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy bulb to 6". Winter Aconite. Southern France to Bulgaria. Brightly glowing, buttercup-like, yellow flowers carpeting the woodland are a sure herald of spring. A most welcome sight after the long winter. The low growing, dissected basal foliage dies down and disappears by summer. Moist, well-drained soil. Shade/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Fritillaria michailovskyi - (Liliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 8". Northeast Turkey. Modest yet cheery, dwarf Fritillary with nodding, wide-open bells blushed green-brown over yellow petals. Adorable bloomer for the April/May spring show. Sun. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

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

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

Lilium martagon var. ***cattaniae*** - (Liliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 5'. Balkans. A striking burgundy flowered form of the Turk's Cap Lily. Unspotted maroon blooms hang from numerous branches arranged in a chandelier fashion. Long, cool green filaments display rust-coloured anthers. Clusters of whorled leaves appear along the stems. An early summer bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3, then 40° for 2-3 months.

Scilla autumnalis - (Asparagaceae)

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

Wildflowers

Abutilon theophrasti - (Malvaceae)

(A) to 3'. Velvet Leaf, China Jute. A Native of southern Asia whose specific epithet commemorates the ancient Greek botanist-philosopher, Theophrastus. Velvet Leaf has been grown in China since around 2000 BCE for its strong, jute-like fibre. The alternately arranged leaves are light green, cordate, pubescent and up to eight inches long and wide. A solitary flower about ¾-inch across emerges from the axils of the upper leaves. Each flower consists of five petals that are yellow to orange-yellow, five light green, pubescent sepals, and numerous stamens with golden yellow anthers that surround the pistil in a loose cluster. The flowers are followed by interesting fruit that is initially light green, but quickly turns brown or black with maturity. This fruit (schizocarp) is a circular cup-shaped disc of 9 to 15 carpels, each with a beak on the margin of the disc. 3 & T3

Agastache scrophulariifolia - (Lamiaceae)

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

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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

Aquilegia canadensis - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. Honeysuckle Columbine. A native of eastern North America. Nodding blossoms with red spurs surrounding yellow petals and yellow anthers and an extended stigma. Dark stems and delicate foliage. Late spring to early summer bloomer. Self-sows readily. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Asclepias syriaca - (Apocynaceae)

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

Aster divaricatus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. White Wood Aster. An American native. Clusters of white ray flowers with yellow centres and heart-shaped leaves on dark stems. Very floriferous. Sun, tolerates dry shade. 3 & 6 & Δ

Campanula americana - (Campanulaceae)

(B) to 4'. Tall Bellflower. North America. A tall, distinctive Campanula producing slender racemes of ½-inch, star-shaped blooms of a gorgeous, soft periwinkle blue. The interior is marked with a central white ring and a prominent stigma. Flowers July to October. Partial shade. 4 & T2

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

Coreopsis tripteris - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Tickseed. A native of eastern North America. Numerous, small, yellow daisies with a hint of purple in the centres, and fine lanceolate leaflets create a soft, billowy texture. A fine addition to the flower garden, meadow, or edge of woodland. Late summer bloom. Sun. 3 & T2

Corydalis sempervirens - (Papaveraceae)

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

Cryptotaenia canadensis - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Honewort, Wild Chervil. A native herb of woods, shaded floodplains, and wet thickets throughout eastern North America. Smooth, tripartite, light green, unevenly lobed or asymmetrical leaflets with ovate, irregularly toothed segments. Delicate umbels of minute, white flowers on stalks of differing lengths in late summer. Leaves, stems and flowers can be eaten raw in salads or used as an ingredient in soup, whilst the seeds can be used as a spice similar to Caraway. Moist soil in part shade/shade. 3 & 6 & T1

Daucus carota - (Apiaceae)

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

Echinacea purpurea - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Purple Coneflower. North America. Large, warm rose-purple daisies with slightly reflexed petals blooming from July into September. A beautiful native wildflower that is at home in the garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

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

Geum canadense - (Rosaceae)

P to 2.5'. White Avens. North American native. Basal rosettes are comprised of light green, compound leaves that are divided into 5 to 7 leaflets. As the leaves ascend the stem, they become trifoliate and then simple towards the top. They are coarse in texture, deeply lobed and serrated. The ½-inch flowers have five bright white petals which alternate with five triangular, green sepals. A central cluster of green carpels with elongated styles is surrounded by numerous creamy stamens. After flowering the fruits form which are initially green, but eventually turn brown. These fruits are ¾-inch spherical clusters of achenes with persistent styles that are hooked at their tips, aiding dispersal. Geum is tolerant of juglone, the plant-produced chemical secreted from Black Walnut (Juglans nigra) and can grow happily beneath its canopy. Another plus...due to their natural sweetness, the root of White Avens can be used to brew a cocoa-like beverage referred to as "Indian Chocolate". Summer blooming at woodland edge. 3 & T2

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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-petaled 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, 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

Hibiscus moscheutos subsp. palustris - (Malvaceae)

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

Impatiens pallida - (Balsaminaceae)

(A) to 5'. Pale Touch-Me-Not. Native to eastern North America. A more refined cousin of our familiar orange Jewelweed but with shorter, spurred, pale yellow flowers. Blooms June through September. Just like Jewelweed, the seed capsules explode at a touch, making it a good self-sower. Sun/shade. 3 & T1

Ionactis linariifolius (syn. Aster linariifolius)

(Asteraceae)

(P) to 20". Bristly Aster. Eastern North America. Stiff stems of dark-green, needle-shaped, "Yew-like" leaves are topped by corymbs of one-inch, violet-blue, yellow-eyed daisies in late summer and fall. Found in dry rocky and often sandy, acid soils, this tough little Aster does well in our Gravel Garden. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Lepidium virginicum - (Brassicaceae)

(A) to 2'. Poor-Man's Pepper. A cute, native annual often found on disturbed sites, roadsides and meadow edges. The basal leaves resemble those of a classic cress whilst, the stem leaves become more linear and are alternately arranged with serrate to doubly serrate margins. Flowering occurs from April through November. The tiny, white, four-petaled flowers are arranged in terminal and lateral racemes, which elongate significantly as the flowers mature. A typical raceme will have a few flowers in bloom at the top, while below they have been replaced by seedpods at varying stages of maturity. Seed pods are oval silicles with a small

notch at the apex. They dry to a brownish color, have a peppery taste and are enjoyed by wildlife and humans alike. Great for the meadow edge in full sun. Best sown in situ upon receipt.

Lobelia cardinalis - (Campanulaceae)

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

Lobelia inflata - (Campanulaceae)

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

Lobelia siphilitica - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3'. Great Blue Lobelia. A native of eastern North America. Clear blue, sometimes white, inch-long, fan-shaped flowers with small, white stamens bloom on dense racemes from July to September. Brings a feeling of coolness to the garden in the hottest part of summer. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

Lychnis flos-cuculi - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 2'. Ragged Robin. Europe. Erect, branching stems hold a long succession of shaggy, soft lavender-pink blooms. The flowers have five narrow petals; each deeply divided into four lobes giving the flower an untidy, ragged appearance, hence its common name. The leaves are paired, with the lower leaves spoon-shaped, stalked and forming a basal rosette. The middle and upper leaves are linear-lanceolate with pointed apexes and entire margins. The stems have barbed hairs pointing downward and these hairs make the plant rough to the touch. Blooms from May through August. A sight to behold *en masse*. Full sun with moist, but well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Marshallia grandiflora - (Asteraceae)

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

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

Oenothera biennis - (Onagraceae)

(A/B) to 4'. Common Evening Primrose. Eastern North America. A lovely native plant with erect stems of alternate, olive-green, lanceolate leaves up to 8 inches long and 2 inches wide. Terminal panicles of pale yellow, four-petaled, heart-shaped flowers with prominent stamens and a long green calyx, bloom from the bottom up. The flowers remain open from evening to early morning, but will remain open longer on cloudy days. They have a mild lemony scent, and bloom from mid-summer to fall on mature plants.

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Long narrow seedpods develop, which split open from the top to release many tiny, irregular brown seeds making it a prolific seeder. Useful for naturalizing in wild areas where their seeds will be devoured by small birds, particularly finches. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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

Plantago erecta - (Plantaginaceae)

(A) to 1'. Dotseed Plantain. California. This unassuming annual produces five-inch, needle-like leaves with long, soft hairs. Small spikes of translucent white flowers follow in spring. Host species for Checkerspot Butterflies. Full sun. Well-drained soil. Adaptable to sand, clay and drought conditions. 3 & T1

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 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

Sanicula canadensis - (Apiaceae)

(B) to 2'. Canadian Black Snakeroot. Eastern US and Canada. This common woodland wildflower produces

umbels of tiny five petalled, greenish white flowers with a green calyx. Each umbel consists of one to four umbelllets. Each umbelllet has five male flowers and two or three perfect flowers. The perfect flowers are very short stalked and have a prominent ovary covered in rows of hooked bristles. The green bristly fruit splits into two seeds. Leaves are alternate and palmately compound with three leaflets. Useful for naturalizing in woodland areas and native gardens. Blooms late spring to early summer. Shade to part shade. Moist to dry, loamy soil. Best sown in situ.

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

Tradescantia subaspera - (Commelinaceae)

(P) to 3'. Zigzag Spiderwort. Missouri. The genus name honors John Tradescant (1570-1638) and his son John Tradescant (1608-1662), botanists and successive gardeners to Charles I of England. Broader leaves and the distinctive zigzag stem set it apart from the old faithful T. virginiana. Terminal clusters of numerous flower buds open daily to large, violet blue, three-petaled flowers that are highlighted by the yellow anthers atop long, hairy, blue filaments. We cut the foliage in half after flowering to prevent flopping and encourage new growth and possible repeat blooms. After cutting back a viscous secretion is released from the stem, which hardens to become thread-like and silky-like the web of a spider. Ours is growing on the Order Beds in full sun and good soil. A long bloom time from May to August. 3 & T1

Tradescantia virginiana - (Commelinaceae)

(P) to 3'. Virginia Spiderwort, Spider Lily. Eastern US. This Spiderwort has three-petaled, blue-purple flowers with contrasting yellow stamens in terminal clusters above a pair of long, narrow, leaf-like bracts, each opening for only a day. Clump-forming with multiple stems bearing narrow, pointed, olive green leaves. A useful and robust perennial for native gardens, open woods and borders. Blooms late spring to mid-summer. Sun to part shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 3 & T1

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

(Campanulaceae)

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

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Veratrum virginicum - (Melanthiaceae)

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

Verbesina virginica - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Frostweed, Virginia Crownbeard. Southeastern US. From a distance, the many loose, open corymbs of small flowers look like white "daisies." On closer inspection the flowers are comprised of up to five oblong and notched, pistillate ray florets and many white central disc florets with five prominent, exserted, purple anthers. The pubescent, winged stems are interesting with their up to six-inch long, downy, alternate, oblong-lanceolate leaves with serrated margins. Each stem has soft, fleshy green flanges running longitudinally down its length. When winter weather brings ice, the stems exude water that freezes into fascinating shapes, hence its common name. 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 5'. 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