

Stonecrop Gardens Index Seminar 2020/2021

Table of Contents

Annuals for Sun	page 1
Ornamental Grasses	page 5
Perennials for Sun	page 6
Woodland	page 12
Alpines and Rock Garden	page 14
Pots/Garden (overwinter indoors)	page 16
Shrubs and Vines	page 18
Bulbs	page 19
Wildflowers	page 20

2020/2021 Seminar

Annuals for Sun

Abelmoschus manihot - (Malvaceae)

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

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

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 caudatus var. viridis - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Green Tails. Andes. An interesting variety of the above, with bright lime green flower tassels contrasting against the lush green foliage. Very nice in combination with the yellows and oranges in our Yellow Rainbow.

Blooms from late summer into autumn. 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

Ammi majus - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Bishop's Flower. Europe, Asia. A sophisticated Queen Anne's Lace with large heads of lacy white flowers and deep green foliage. Great for cutting. Sun. 3 & T1

Ammobium alatum - (Asteraceae)

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

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 America, 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.

Basella alba var. rubra - (Basellaceae)

Tender vine to 10'. Malabar Spinach. Tropical Asia and Africa. A quick growing, decorative climber with thick, glossy, oval-shaped green leaves and dark red, fleshy stems. A striking plant for the conservatory or can be grown as an annual, scrambling up bean poles. Small, white-tipped-purple, pearl-like flower buds appear in clusters along the twining stems in late summer. One patiently waits, but the flowers never open. The flowers remain closed and self-pollinate in the bud, and, as if by magic, clusters of black, shiny, fleshy fruits follow. This reproductive mechanism of having pollination occurring in un-opened flowers is known as cleistogamy. Very interesting! Widely used in cooking, Malabar Spinach is high in vitamins A and C, iron and calcium. The succulent mucilage in the leaves is a particularly rich source of soluble fibre, effective in thickening soups. Best grown in moist, fertile soil. Sun. 3 & T3

Blackstonia perfoliata - (Gentianaceae)

(A) to 20". Yellow Wort. Native of Britain and is also found around the Mediterranean Basin. This lovely Gentian relative has stiff clusters of sunny yellow flowers with eight overlapping, pointed petals that close in the afternoon. Pointed, bluish-green, waxy leaves are in opposite pairs and fused together around the stem. The waxy leaves help the plant retain water in the arid conditions in which it often thrives. The first year for us...looking forward to getting it established on the Order Beds. Blooms June through September. Sun. 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

Briza maxima - (Poaceae)

(A) to 2'. Great Quaking Grass. Eurasia. An annual ornamental grass prized for its racemes of pale green spikelets which when dry turn a tawny brown and sound similar to rattlesnake tails; the spikelets vibrate and shiver in the slightest breeze. This Quaking Grass is short lived, but extremely useful in dried arrangements. Sun. 3 & T2

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

2020/2021 Seminum

Campanula medium var. calycanthemum Mix

(Campanulaceae)

(B) to 3'. Cup & Saucer Canterbury Bells. "Bells that ring from ancient towers, Give their name to summer flowers" - Cicely Mary Barker (1853-1973).

A double-flowered form of the old-fashioned biennial, Canterbury Bells. Plants form a low rosette of green leaves in the first year. The following summer, upright stems bear many large dangling bells with broad calyces under the "cup" that are the same colour as the cup. These calyces form a "saucer," hence the common name "Cup & Saucer" Campanula. We offer a mix which includes shades from white, through pink, rose, blue and lavender. Stems are superb for cutting. If grown in the ground, allow some plants to self-seed, which will produce another generation. We love to grow our in pots for display. Late spring to mid-summer blooming. Moist but well-drained soil. Sun to partial shade. 4 & T2

Catananche caerulea 'Alba' - (Asteraceae)

(A/P) to 2'. White Cupid's Dart. Southwest Europe. Grey basal rosettes of toothed, linear leaves. Upright, wiry stems with flowers one-inch across with transparent, papery white petals and dark purple centres. Great looking pointed, globose buds with overlapping bracts. Delightful long bloomer. June to August. Sun. 3 & T2

Centaurea cyanus Mix - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. Cornflower, Bachelor's Button. Europe. Many petalled, predominately blue "button" blooms on grey-green slender stems, though there may be a bit of dark maroon, light blue, pinkish red and white. Blooms mid-summer to frost. Butterflies adore this flower. Deadhead often for continued bloom. Great in the border, cutting garden, and for dried arrangements. Sun. 3 & T2

Ceratotheca triloba - (Pedaliaceae)

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

Cerinth 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

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

Coreopsis tinctoria var. atkinsoniana - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. Atkinson's Tickseed. North America. Masses of bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. The individual ray florets contrast nicely with the purplish brown central disc florets. Feathery, elegantly curving, branched stems of finely-cut, bipinnate foliage gently weave through its neighbours. A long, long bloomer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T3

Crepis rubra - (Asteraceae)

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

Cuphea viscosissima - (Lythraceae)

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

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 '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 officinale - (Boraginaceae)

(B) to 3'. Hound's Tongue. Europe. Greyish green, silky foliage remains basal the first year. Branched, one-sided cymes are covered with delicate, bell-shaped blooms of a dark, muted reddish purple. Traditionally used to treat leg ulcers, bites, and minor injuries. This herb can be now found naturalized around older settlements. Sun. Well-drained soil. 3 & T2

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, and dark burgundy. 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-petalled, 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

2020/2021 Seminum

“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

Emilia coccinea - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. We love this rediscovered selection of Tassel

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

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'. Capeweed or Mole Plant. Mediterranean. Upright, unbranched, red stems thickly covered with stiff, glaucous, blue-green leaves. In the second year it produces a fantastic, branching inflorescence of vivid chartreuse-green blooms with enormous horned, green bracts, followed by spongy, grey-brown seed capsules. Reputed to keep moles at bay. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

Euphorbia marginata - (Euphorbiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Snow-on-the-Mountain. A prairie native found growing wild from Dakota to Texas. Small, white flowers in clustered heads with large, long-lasting, petal-like bracts and oval, light green upper foliage striped and margined to almost all white. The oval to pointed oblong lower leaves are sparse but an attractive greyish green. Best planted in loose drifts or directly sown in garden beds where it will add a cool, soothing palette to the summer border. Sun. Well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Gilia capitata - (Polemoniaceae)

(A) to 15". Blue Thimble Flower. British Columbia to California. A long blooming annual relative of Jacob's Ladder. Bushy, branching clumps of dense, almost fern-like, bipinnate foliage is topped with gorgeous spherical clusters of tiny, tubular, five-petaled, lavender blue flowers. Blooms late spring and early summer. Full sun. Well-drained soil. Self-sows. Great in situ or 4 & T2

Hibiscus trionum - (Malvaceae)

(A) to 2'. Flower-of-an-Hour. East Mediterranean. Cup-like, two-inch, creamy yellow, five-petaled 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-petaled, Touch-Me-Not flowers (to 2 inches diameter) with incurved spurs come in various shades of pink, rose, red, purple, white and bi-colour versions thereof. Flowers bloom singly or in small clusters of 2 to 3 from the leaf axils throughout the growing season. Elliptic to lance-shaped, deeply serrate leaves (to 3-1/2 inches long) are light green. Interesting fruits of asymmetrical, green, hairy capsules dangle. A fuss-free annual that may self-sow, particularly in warmer zones. Sun to part shade and moist, but well-drained. 3 & T1

Impatiens glandulifera 'Alba' - (Balsaminaceae)

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

Ipomoea lobata (syn. **Mina lobata**) - (Convolvulaceae)

Annual vine to 10'. Spanish Flag or Firecracker Vine. Mexico. An excellent, vigorous, twining vine with attractive, tri-lobed leaves and single-sided, six-inch long racemes of tubular flowers held on slender red stems. The flowers gently arc upward and outward, away from the vine, and mature from red to pale yellow, creating a gradient from the top to the base of the raceme. Blooms freely from mid to late summer until frost. The flowers are highly attractive to hummingbirds, butterflies, and other pollinators. A show-stopper on a tripod. Sun. 1, 2B, 3 & T3

Ipomopsis rubra - (Polemoniaceae)

(A) to 2'. Standing Cypress. California. Striking upright spikes of brilliant red, fragrant flowers. Flowers are 1 1/2 inches long, trumpet-like, with a flared open mouth and prominent stamens. Finely cut, ferny, basal foliage. A hummingbird favourite. Blooms June to September. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Lunaria annua - (Brassicaceae)

(B) to 3'. Honesty, Money Plant. Central and southern Europe. Medium green leaves are heart-shaped, serrated and pointed at the tip. Racemes of four-petaled purple flowers bloom above the foliage in spring. Flowers give way in mid-summer to flattened, paper-thin, silver-dollar sized fruit which become translucent with maturity; an added delight and great in dried arrangements. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

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

(A) to 6'. Mauritanian Mallow. Iberia, Italy & Algeria. The flowers on this beauty are open, five-petaled, rich purple with darker, glossy veining giving the appearance of crushed velvet. Stunning. Short-lived for us; best grown as an annual. Summer blooming. Sun. 3 & T2

Mirabilis jalapa - (Nyctaginaceae)

(TP) to 2.5'. Four o'Clock, Marvel of Peru. Gardeners delight at the time-conscious way these flowers open at 4 p.m. Delicate trumpets mottled white rest in calyx-like fused bracts, above fresh green, ovate leaves. Later, one can discover the black, artichoke-shaped seeds resting in place of the blooms. This year we offer two colours. Choose the one that works best in your garden. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

- **Pale Pink**

- **White**

2020/2021 Seminum

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

Mirabilis jalapa Salmon - (Nyctaginaceae)
(A/TP) to 3'. Four o'clock, Marvel of Peru. A lovely selection that is perfect in our Peach Bed of the Flower Garden. Bright green foliage and delightful salmon flowers with a pink centre. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Monarda citriodora - (Lamiaceae)
(A) to 3'. Lemon Bee Balm. Central United States to northern Mexico. Like the name describes, the flowers are lemon-scented. The showy, leaf-like, pinkish bracts surround the inner, pink dotted, two-lipped, purple hooded flowers. A bonus, the mature seedheads are attractive when dried. Sun. 4 & T1

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 glauca 'Lime Green' - (Solanaceae)
(A) to 3'. Jasmine Tobacco. South America. Leaves spatulate-ovate and downy. Petals of a fresh lime green colour form a beautiful and vibrant, five-pointed star that brightens up the garden and complements everything. Nicely scented at night and 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

Nigella damascena Purple Pod - (Ranunculaceae)
(A) to 18". Love-in-a-Mist. South Europe. Clear blue, many-petalled flowers surrounded by curved, feathery bracts. Upright stems covered with delicate, fern-like foliage make the blossoms appear to be floating on a misty green bed. Seedpods are inflated capsules with persistent, horn-like styles that ripen to an attractive rich, dark purple. Self-seeds. Sun. 3 & T2

Oenothera glazioviana - (Onagraceae)
(B) to 4'. Redsepal Evening Primrose. Northwest Europe. This *Oenothera* is roughly hairy in texture with wrinkled basal leaves up to six inches long. The inflorescence is a showy spike, attractive in both bud and bloom. The calyx surrounding and protecting the bud is comprised of four, showy red sepals which open, bending fully backwards to reveal four, bright, lemon yellow petals up to two inches long. The petals fade with age from orange to red, along with the fallen red sepals, making a colourful display. The fruit is a one-inch long, lance-shaped, ridged capsule. Sun. 3 & T2

Onopordum acanthium - (Asteraceae)
(B) to 6'. Scotch Thistle. West Europe to Central Asia. A very stately, very prickly, and very beautiful plant. Cobweb-like hairs cover broad, silver-grey, deeply lobed, spiny

leaves. Light purple thistles are held upright in a tight crown. Gently self-sows for us. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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

Colours include:

Single - Lavender, Pink, Peach, Red, Maroon/Purple.

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

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*.

2020/2021 Seminum

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 horminum Mix (syn. **Salvia viridis**) - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 2'. Annual Clary. Mediterranean. Upright, spikes of flowers with colourful bracts in dense verticillasters rise above the pale green, rugose, oblong leaves. These colorful bracts are the main show; they have prominent dark venation and almost hide the tiny two-lipped flowers, which are cream-colored, with the upper lip tinged with purple or rose, reflecting the bract color. We offer a mix of blue, white and pink. Stunning *en masse*. Sun. 4 & T2

Salvia sclarea - (Lamiaceae)

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

Silene armeria - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Talinum paniculatum - (Portulacaceae)

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

Tinantia erecta - (Commelinaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Widow's Tears. Mexico to South America. This exotic beauty unfurls a host of sugar pink, three-petalled flowers all through the heat of summer. Forms

sturdy, upright clumps with fleshy, bright green, ribbed, lanceolate foliage. 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

Verbascum bombyciferum - (Scrophulariaceae)

(B) to 5'. Giant Silver Mullein. Asia Minor. A bold, architectural plant that forms large rosettes of silvery-grey, heavily felted leaves in their first year. They send up tall, branched, woolly, silvery spikes adorned with five petalled, saucer-shaped, sulfur yellow flowers with orange anthers during the second summer. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T1

Verbena bonariensis - (Verbenaceae)

(A/TP) to 5'. South American Vervain. A great "see-through" plant for the flower border. Bristly, dark green, stiff stems have a few, three-inch long, clasping, lanceolate leaves. Numerous, small, rosy purple, tufted flowers cluster in flat-topped cymes. Blooms all summer. Gently self-sows when happy. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

Ornamental Grasses

Calamagrostis epigejos - (Poaceae)

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

Carex 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

Miscanthus 'Purpurascens' - (Poaceae)

(P) to 8'. Flame Grass. Japan. Same useful and superb grass as the above, but this cultivar has blushed burgundy,

2020/2021 Seminum

shimmering plumes with the foliage turning much darker, almost to black. Will tolerate most soils. Sun. 4 & T1

Molinia caerulea - (Poaceae)

(P) to 4'. Purple Moor-Grass. Eurasia. A beautiful grass growing in a loose, vase-like form. From June on, the dense panicles dangle like purple and olive jewels. Moist soil, full sun. 3 & T1

Panicum virgatum - (Poaceae)

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

Schizachryium scoparium - (Poaceae)

(P) to 4'. Little Bluestem. Eastern North America. A clump-forming, native prairie grass with branching, glaucous green leaves and a coppery-orange fall colour. Most attractive in late summer when the delicate flower spikes age to a soft, silvery grey. Excellent for naturalizing with eastern prairie wildflowers such as Asters, Goldenrods and other native grasses. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Sorghastrum nutans - (Poaceae)

(P) to 5'. Indian Grass. Eastern North America. Perhaps one of the most beautiful of all prairie grasses. Sturdy, upright clumps of narrow, green foliage become bright burnished orange in the fall. Erect stems with showy flower panicles are copper coloured with conspicuous yellow pollen sacs. The paired spikelets have distinctive, bristly awns giving them a soft, delicate, feathery quality. Adaptable to a wide variety of uses. Indian Grass will grow in most soils and will even tolerate some shade, though it prefers a rich, loamy soil with plenty of sun. 4 & T1

Spodiopogon sibiricus - (Poaceae)

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

Perennials for Sun

Adenophora liliifolia - (Campanulaceae)

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

Agastache foeniculum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Anise Hyssop. This North American native has aromatic foliage and large spikes of long lasting, anise-scented flowers that are violet-purple. Self-sows. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Agastache foeniculum 'Alba' - (Lamiaceae)

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

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 elliptica - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 18". Dwarf Oriental Blue-Star. China, Japan, and Korea. Amsonia elliptica makes a bushy mound of tight-clumped, upright stems topped with starry, five-petaled, porcelain-blue flowers in early June. The glossy green, broad, grass-like leaves make an excellent backdrop for other garden plants during the summer. In fall the foliage turns a glowing yellow to orange. A great Amsonia for the small garden with a good display of flowers and excellent autumn colour. Sun/partial shade. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then 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 shocklevi - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. Desert Columbine. Southwest US - California, Nevada. This Aquilegia has delicate, long spurred, pale red and yellow flowers that nod above neat mounds of soft green, ferny foliage. Unusual to Columbines is the grey-pink new growth. Whilst requiring moisture and shade, this Aquilegia tolerates hot summers better than most, flowering for a long period from early spring to mid-summer. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Aquilegia sp. Double Wine - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. One of our favourite and oldest. Many petalled flowers with no spurs and a beautiful, pure, rich colour. Goes with anything. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

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

2020/2021 Seminum

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

- **Single Dark Blue** - **Single Light Blue**

- **Single Tall Purple** - **Single Clear Pink**

Asclepias incarnata ‘Alba’ - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 4'. A lovely white-flowered form of the Swamp Milkweed. Tolerates average, well-drained soil in cultivation but does best in moist areas. Blooms July through September. Sun. 4 & T1

Aster tataricus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 7'. Tatarian Aster. Siberia. Tall, long-blooming Aster with glorious, loose sprays of bold, lilac-blue daisies with yellow centres. Dense clusters of wide, lance-shaped leaves. Tough, durable plant that will thrive in a variety of conditions. No staking needed, blooms late - September and October and well worth the wait. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6 & Δ

Baptisia australis - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. False Indigo. Eastern United States. Great foliage plant forming large clumps of glabrous foliage on stiff, upright stems. The blue, pea-like flowers bloom in loose racemes in mid-summer. Big, black, rattling seedpods remain throughout the winter. Sun. 2A & 4 & T2

Baptisia leucantha - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 3'. White Wild Indigo. Grows in dry woods from North Carolina to Florida. A sparsely branched, bush-like, herbaceous perennial with trifoliate, bluish green, glaucous leaves. Dark flower stems give rise to erect racemes of small, white, pea-like flowers, up to two feet in length. Blooms in spring. The large, oblong, inflated seed pods are initially green but turn black, extending the show. Sun/partial shade. 2A & 4 & T2

Campanula alliariifolia - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. Ivory Bellflower. Caucasus. “A clump-forming plant with attractive, heart-shaped green leaves forming a base to the erect wiry stems from which shapely cream bells nod along their entire length.” (GST**). We love this plant in our Gravel Garden. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula latifolia - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 5'. Great Bellflower. Europe. Tall, open spikes of large, violet-blue bells adorn very upright stems. Blooms in June and July. Beautiful and reliable. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Campanula 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

Centaurea dealbata - (Asteraceae)

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

Centaurea montana - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. Perennial Bachelor's Button. Mountains of Europe. The deep blue outer ray flowers are tubular, with ends divided into three to five short segments. The short disc flowers within are red-violet. Another lovely characteristic of this species is the black margin around each involucre bract. The bracts overlap like shingles and add greatly to the value of the flower. The foliage is broadly lanceolate and silvery-white when young. A “must” for the flower garden. Sun. 3 & T2

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

(P) to 2.5'. A special selection of the Celandine Poppy with deeply lobed leaves and loads of summer-blooming, double golden yellow flowers that brings excitement to a shady garden. Bright orange sap may irritate skin. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

Clematis integrifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

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

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-

2020/2021 Seminum

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

Dianthus carthusianorum - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 2'. Cluster-head Pink. Native to sunny hillsides and dry meadows throughout central and southern Europe.

Dianthus carthusianorum was named to commemorate the monks of the Carthusian order, founded in the 11th century in the Chartreuse Valley in the French Alps. Dense, terminal clusters of five-petaled, toothed, pinkish purple flowers on slender, airy stems. Grassy clumps of narrow, pale grey-green foliage adds to the charm. Blooms in midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Digitalis ferruginea 'Gigantea' - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Digitalis 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

Dipsacus fullonum - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

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-petaled blooms. Summer bloomer. Self-sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Eupatorium cannabinum - (Asteraceae)

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

Eupatorium fistulosum f. albidum 'Bartered Bride'

(Asteraceae)

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

Foeniculum vulgare 'Purpureum' - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Mediterranean. This Sweet Fennel has gorgeous, bronzy, feathery foliage. Fine, straw yellow umbels contrast beautifully with the anise-scented foliage. A great foil in the flower garden. Sun. 4 & T2

Geranium 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, sandpapery texture. Found along dry woodland edges and

2020/2021 Seminum

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-petalled flowers in racemes bloom in May, then sporadically through the summer. Lightly scented at night. Naturalized along roadsides. We love this "old-fashioned faithful."

Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Hesperis matronalis 'Alba' - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 3'. A delicate white form of the Dame's Rocket. Four-petalled flowers in racemes bloom in early summer then sporadically until frost. Lightly scented at night. This plant is crucial to the white garden. Sun/partial shade.

4 & T3

Hesperis steveniana - (Brassicaceae)

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

Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Heuchera richardsonii - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Heuchera villosa var. macrorhiza - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Hyssopus officinalis - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Hyssop. Southern and eastern Europe. An aromatic, semi-evergreen perennial that forms an erect bushy shrublet, and is frequently grown in herb gardens and as an ornamental. Hyssop features narrow, one-inch, stalk-less, toothed, shiny dark green leaves with tufts of smaller leaves borne in the leaf axils. Fragrant, two-lipped, tubular, purple-blue flowers with protruding stamens bloom in whorls on long, dense spikes from mid to late summer. Foliage and flowers have a long history of culinary and folk medicine uses. Leaves have been and still are used in cooking to flavor meats, soups, sauces, salads or stews. Hyssop oil is currently used as a flavoring agent in the French liqueur Chartreuse. Known for attracting and feeding bees and bumble bees, legend has it that beekeepers rubbed their hives with Hyssop and other herbs to encourage bees to stay. Hyssop also attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Sun, well-drained soil. 3 & T1

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

Inula racemosa - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 9'. Western Himalaya. "A huge coarse plant for the wildest of spots." (GST**) The broad, rough, toothed basal leaves are up to 4 feet in length, but decrease in size up the sturdy, arching stems. These are topped in midsummer by masses of golden yellow, long-stemmed, narrow-rayed, daisies. Moist, rich soil. Sun/partial shade. 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 sibirica - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 2'. Siberian Iris. Europe and Central Asia. This creeping rhizomatous perennial forms a dense clump of green, grass-like leaves which are ribbed and can sometimes have a pink tinge at the base of the leaf. The hollow, slender, flowering stems bear two to five violet-blue flowers in late spring and early summer. The flowers are comprised of six perianth segments - three outer, large, reflexing sepals (falls) and three inner, smaller, upright and incurved petals (standards). At the base of the falls (haft) are yellow-brown markings. The wide central part of the falls (blade) is white with dark blue to violet veining. In autumn, the foliage turns yellow and then dies back in winter, to re-emerge in the spring. A gardener's "must-have" for a moist, sunny spot. 3 & T1

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

Isatis praecox - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Early Woad. We obtained original seed from Glasnevin Botanic Garden, Dublin. We have grown this plant for many years and do not see any significant difference between I. praecox and I. tinctoria. We speculate that it blooms earlier than I. tinctoria. I. praecox is a lovely early summer perennial offering sprays of yellow, four-petalled blooms atop deep green, basal foliage. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T1

Lathyrus latifolius Mix - (Fabaceae)

(P vine) to 6'. Everlasting Pea. Europe. A lovely perennial pea with short racemes of 4 to 11, unscented flowers produced from the axils of the alternating, blue-green leaves. We are offering a delightful mix of white and opalescent, pale pink blooms from our Order Beds. They are growing too close together now to offer separate colour selections. Long blooming throughout the summer. Sun. 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

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

2020/2021 Seminum

Chinese medicine. Summer bloom. Small black nutlets follow. Bizarre and beautiful. Sun. 4 & T2

Leucanthemella serotina - (Asteraceae)

(P). Southeast Europe. A fancy name for a lovely white daisy, reaching a height of six feet. A slow spreader, nice for the back of the border or a wild garden. August through September. Sun. 3 & T1

Ligularia dentata - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. China, Japan. Orange, branched, daisy-type flowers. Dark reddish or plain green foliage with toothed leaf margins, some more deeply toothed than others. A welcomed sight *en masse* in the latter half of summer. Likes moisture. Sun. 4 & T2

Ligularia stenocephala - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Native to Japan and northern China. With these variable plants, expect rounded or triangular jagged leaves, light or dark foliage and stems, and spikes of yellow florets. You can't go wrong. Summer. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Lunaria rediviva - (Brassicaceae)

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

Lychnis chalconica var. albiflora - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Marrubium vulgare - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. White Horehound. Europe. Rounded, wrinkled, downy, thyme-scented leaves in opposite pairs along a stiff stem. Clusters of white hooded flowers in the leaf axils. Very accommodating. Self-seeds. Sun, well-drained soil. 3 & T1

Mentha longifolia Buddleia Mint Group - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Buddleja Mint. Eurasia. Narrow, soft grey leaves and long, lilac-purple flower spikes. This lovely herbaceous plant resembles a miniature Butterfly Bush. An essential part of our Flower Garden beds for both colour and texture. Long blooming. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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

Nepeta parnassica - (Lamiaceae)

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

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 'Flores Pleno' - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 18". Double Spanish Poppy. This charmer made its first appearance on our Order Beds this year. Many-petalled, rich orange, three-inch flowers on wiry stems float above rosettes of downy, grey-green, pinnately cut, oblanceolate leaves. Long-blooming. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

Penstemon digitalis 'Husker Red' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. A pretty Penstemon with basal bronze foliage and spikes of white, rosy tinged blooms. Flowers in midsummer. Comes true from seed. Sun. 3 & 6 & T1

Phlomis tuberosa 'Amazone' - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Central and Southern Europe. Numerous stems with many dense whorls of rosy purple blooms, each with a long upper lip. Whorls can have from 14 to 40 flowers each. Attractive clumps of large, arrow-shaped, slightly hairy, textured leaves. Late spring to early summer. Robust and floriferous. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1 & Δ

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

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

2020/2021 Seminum

archaeological site at Mohenjo-daro (3rd millennium BCE). The red coats of the British Redcoats were dyed with madder, after earlier being dyed with cochineal. The foliage resembles sweet woodruff or bedstraw with whorled lanceolate leaves that are leathery, rough and prickly. The mostly five-petalled flowers are tiny in loose, much-branched leafy cymes, yellow-green to honey coloured. Round, shiny black, berry-like fruit follow. Summer flowering. Sun. 3 & T1

Rudbeckia 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

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 hakusanensis - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4'. Korean Burnet. The pinnate, serrated leaves of this plant make a handsome clump in the border. The long, dark pink, airy bottlebrushes are held high above the foliage and wave in the breeze. Very floriferous and tough. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Sanguisorba officinalis - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 6'. Great Burnet. West Europe, Japan, China, North America. A tall, airy herb with a mass of ¾-inch maroon drumsticks. Basal leaves have dark green, glossy leaflets. Quite a sight growing through our purple fennel. We love it in the herb garden and in the flower garden. Easy to grow in moist, rich soil. Blooms June to October. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Scrophularia nodosa - (Scrophulariaceae)

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

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-petalled 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 involucre bracts. Long-blooming. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & 6

Tanacetum macrophyllum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Rayed Tansy. Central Europe to Russia. A wonderful and stately border plant with large, beautiful, greyish green, toothed, deeply cut foliage, soft as silk to the touch, topped with large, dense corymbs of creamy-white flowers. Strong, stout stems make staking unnecessary. Blooms in July to August. Well-drained soil. Sun/Partial shade. 3 & T2

Teucrium hircanicum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Wood Sage. This native of Persia has orchid-purple, hooded flowers with bell-shaped bracts that bloom on stiff spikes throughout summer. Aromatic, bright green leaves are ovate, notched, and puckered. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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

Thalictrum lucidum - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Thalictrum minus - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Europe. This choice Meadow Rue has foliage very similar to Maidenhair Fern with sprays of light yellow, apetalous flowers. Dainty yet tough. Tolerates partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Thalictrum rochebruneanum - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6'. Lavender Mist Meadow Rue. An incredible architectural beauty from Japan. Loose panicles of deep lavender-violet, apetalous flowers with yellow stamens bloom throughout the summer months. Enjoys full sun or partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

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

2020/2021 Seminum

Verbascum chaixii Mix - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 4'. Europe and Russia. A delightful blend of yellow and white Nettle-leaved Mullein. Grey-green, felted, and corrugated leaves form basal rosettes from which rise spire-like, unbranched stems with terminal racemes of five-lobed, flattish, one-inch, yellow or white flowers with violet stamens. Very versatile. Mid-summer. Sun. 4 & T1

Veronicastrum sibiricum 'Alba' - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Veronicastrum virginicum f. roseum - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 6'. This is the beautiful form of the native blue Culver's Root with eight-inch long spikes of tiny, ever-so-pale pink, 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. Blooms in mid-summer. Moist, well-drained soil in sun or partial shade. 4 & T2

Yucca filamentosa - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 6'+. Adam's Needle. A native of Southeastern North America. Architectural, strap-like, sharply pointed, blue-green foliage with white, thread filaments curling along the leaf margins. In late spring, a flowering stalk that looks like a gigantic Asparagus spear, rises from the center of each rosette. Long, conical panicle of nodding, bell-shaped, glossy, creamy white, fragrant flowers are long-lasting. Fruits are elliptical dehiscent capsules. Yuccas will form a small colony over time from basal offsets. One of Miss Jekyll's favourite accent plants, and ours too. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Woodland

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 (syn. Cimicifuga simplex)

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 4'. Bugbane. China, Korea, Japan. Small, numerous, creamy white, strongly fragrant flowers appear in long, terminal racemes. The fluffy spires up to two feet long, rise above the foliage on upright, wiry stems. Astilbe-like, deeply cut, ternately compound foliage is an attractive deep green. Adds architectural height and a welcomed late-season bloom to the woodland garden. 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 heterophyllum - (Araceae)

(P) to 3'. Dancing Crane Cobra Lily. China, Japan. This

late emerging Jack-in-the-Pulpit, when established, can reach up to five feet and become quite the show-stopper.

From a thick leaf stalk emerges a solitary, horseshoe-shaped leaf boasting over a dozen leaflets...very interesting. The inflorescence is held above the foliage; the spathe is matte-green and curves over to resemble a cobra's head, hence the common name. From within the spathe comes a 12-inch long, greenish yellow spadix that curves out from under the hood of the spathe and stands erect. Does best in well-drained, humus-rich soil in partial shade. 3 & T1

Arisaema triphyllum - (Araceae)

(P) to 3'. Jack-in-the-Pulpit. South Canada to Louisiana and Kansas. One of the hardy native species that brings delight to observers of any age. Two sets of ovate, veined leaflets stand above the inflorescence. The six-inch spathe is green to purple and can have green or white stripes. This surrounds the three-inch central spadix of green or purple. Later, cylindrical clusters of scarlet berries stand out. Partial shade/shade. 3 & T1

Aruncus dioicus - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 5'. Goat's Beard. Europe and Russia. The tall stature and presence of this Aruncus with its large, creamy white, feathery plumes makes it a show stopper for the back of the border. Prefers moist soil and partial shade. Early summer bloomer. 4 & T1

Astilbe biternata - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. False Goat's Beard. North America. The only native Astilbe and unaccountably rarely seen. Tall, imposing stems with profuse, creamy white flower panicles light up the woodland in early summer. Dark green foliage is lush and resembles Actaea. Partial shade. 4 & T1

Astilboides tabularis (syn. Rodgersia tabularis)

(Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4'. China. William Robinson described it best, "A bold growing and handsome species with huge peltate leaves and plumes of creamy white flowers." Leaves reach a height of 2 to 2-½ feet. A superb plant to use as a focal point in the garden. Definitely stimulates conversation. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Astrantia major - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Great Masterwort. Central and Eastern Europe. No garden should be without this effortless and beautiful plant. Several greenish white, often blushed pink flowerheads each arranged in a dome with a "collar" of bracts. Dense clumps of divided basal foliage. Content in

2020/2021 Seminum

the flower garden or in the woodland. Summer blooming. Great in flower arrangements, too. Sun/partial shade. PC- 4 weeks. 4 & 7 for 4 weeks then T2

Boehmeria spicata - (Urticaceae)

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

Brunnera macrophylla - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 2'. Siberian Bugloss. Asia Minor to Siberia. Branched clusters of small, pale blue "Forget-me-not" flowers above handsome clumps of large, strongly veined, heart-shaped leaves. A restrained and reliable perennial for the shady border or woodland path. Blooms in late spring. Moist, well-drained soil. Shade/partial shade. 3 & T2

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

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

Caulophyllum thalictroides - (Berberidaceae)

(P) to 2'. Blue Cohosh. North America. Pale blue-green, dissected foliage. Small, greenish brown flowers with yellow anthers followed by brilliant metallic blue berries in late summer. Partial shade. 1 & 2B, 3 & T2 for 4 weeks, then 7 for 4 weeks & T1

Corydalis 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.

Gentiana asclepiadea - (Gentianaceae)

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

Glaucidium palmatum - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Helleborus foetidus - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Stinking Hellebore. British native. In mid-winter, terminal clusters of pendulous, green flowers are edged with red. Dissected, shiny, dark green foliage. Architectural. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 72° for 6 weeks, followed by 25-39° for 6-8 weeks.

Helleborus orientalis - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Heuchera americana - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Hydrophyllum virginianum - (Boraginaceae)

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

Kirengeshoma palmata - (Hydrangeaceae)

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

Lathyrus vernus - (Fabaceae)

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

Maianthemum racemosum (syn. **Smilacina racemosa**) (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 3'. Solomon's Zigzag, False Spikenard, Treacleberry. A North American native that is most welcomed in the woodland. Arching, bright green stems and six-inch long, elliptic to lanceolate leaves with prominent, parallel veining. Fluffy, linen-white flowers bloom on panicles in late spring. Red to purple berries follow. Moist soil. Partial shade to shade. 3 & T2

Myosotis sylvatica - (Boraginaceae)

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

Patrinia gibbosa - (Caprifoliaceae)

(P) to 18". A Japanese native plant that we love in our Woodland. Bright yellow flowers are held in a rounded cyme and bloom in late spring. Four-inch wide, coarsely toothed, ovate, and deeply veined, green leaves remain attractive throughout the summer. Handsome buff-coloured fruit follows. Self-sows. Partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Peltoboykinia watanabei - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 2'. This Japanese native plant offers dainty, five-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

2020/2021 Seminum

Primula elatior - (Primulaceae)

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

Primula veris subsp. macrocalyx - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 12". Southern Russia through Central Asia. Very similar in flower to the common Cowslip, but a more robust plant with larger, baggier calyces. Thriving happily in our Woodland. Late spring blooming. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Salvia koyamae - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Japanese Yellow Sage. Most Salvias prefer sun, but this unique Salvia, prefers partial shade. Spikes of whorled, large, clear yellow, hooded and lipped flowers bloom nonstop from August until hit by a hard frost. The bold, arrow-shaped foliage makes a handsome groundcover. 4 & T2

Stylophorum diphyllum - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 18". Celandine Poppy. Eastern North America. Terminal clusters of large, lemon-yellow, saucer-shaped blooms light up the woodland garden in May and June. The irregularly lobed, blue-green foliage with a soft, silvery underside is very handsome. Seed is held for months in pendulous, oblong, white to yellow pods covered in fine hairs. Self-sows. Moist, humus-rich soil. Shade/partial shade. 4 & T1

Tellima grandiflora - (Saxifragaceae)

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

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 oppositifolium - (Brassicaceae)

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

Alyssoides utriculata - (Brassicaceae)

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

Antennaria dioica - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4". Pussy-Toes. Europe, North America. This adorable little carpeting perennial is at home in the sunny

rock garden. It forms a flat mat of small, grey-green, tomentose, spatulate leaves. Short stems with dense corymbs of buds that resemble the toes of a cat which open to papery white flowers with a pinkish tinge. Plants are dioecious - male and female flowers are produced on separate plants. The female flowerhead is larger and has narrow, pointed, erect and often pink-tipped bracts. Male flowers typically appear on shorter flower stalks with white-tipped bracts. A billowing cloud of fluffy seedheads follows. Blooms in late spring. A tough and useful plant. Well-drained soil and sun. 3 & T2

Antennaria dioica var. rosea - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4". Pink Pussy-Toes. Europe, North America. A rock garden stalwart with a tight clusters of beautiful rose-pink flowers from a basal rosette of fuzzy-grey, evergreen leaves with white tomentose below. Midsummer. Sun. 3 & T2

Antennaria neglecta var. gaspensis - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6". Newfoundland to Quebec. Mat forming tufts of grey-green, woolly foliage. Short, erect stems with loose corymbs of white "Pussy-Toes." Prefers a sunny spot in well-drained soil. 3 & 7

Antennaria plantaginifolia - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 10". Ladies' Tobacco. North American native. Mat forming, with ovate-elliptic, deeply veined, grey-green foliage that is sparsely woolly above, silver-grey and extremely woolly below. The flowers are in dense, terminal clusters, white to pale pink, resembling "Pussy-Toes". Male and female parts are produced on different heads on different plants, with the female flowerhead often fluffier and the male flowers typically appearing on shorter flower stalks. This "Pussy-Toe" packs a punch. Blooms early spring. Sun. 3 & T2

Anthyllis vulneraria var. coccinea - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 6". Kidney Vetch. North Africa, Europe, West Asia. Basal rosettes of deep green, paddle-shaped leaves with very light margins. Flowers are clustered, each containing a pale yellow tube with red lips. Flower stalks to eight inches tall and pale purple in colour. Blooms in May and June. Self-sows. Sun. 2B & 3 & 7 for 4 weeks, then T1

Arabis ferdinandi-coburgii - (Brassicaceae)

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

Arenaria sajanensis (syn. Minuartia obtusiloba)

(Caryophyllaceae)

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

Campanula carpatica Mix - (Campanulaceae)

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

2020/2021 Seminum

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 athoa - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 8". Greece. A very distinctive **Draba**. The foliage is steely purple, contrasting to bright green in the centre of the rosette. Two-inch stems hold clusters of green buds, opening to lemon yellow, four-petaled flowers. Sun. 3 & T1

Draba rigida - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Armenia. Cushion-forming, rock garden plant with tiny, green foliage rosettes. Tiny, four-petaled, 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

Erigeron compositus 'Rocky' - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6". Western North America. Distinctive, deeply dissected, grey-green basal foliage and short stemmed, yellow-eyed rayed daisies of the palest lavender. Enchanting. Sun. 4 & T2

Erinus alpinus 'Pikos de Europa' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 4". Spanish Alpine Foxglove. A pretty, carpeting rock garden plant for walls and crevices with small, terminal corymbs of light pink, lipped flowers. Tiny, dense rosettes of oblanceolate to crenate-serrate, sticky leaves. Irresistible self-sower. Sun. 4 & T2

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

Euphorbia myrsinites - (Euphorbiaceae)

(P) to 6". Southern Europe. Trailing, robust 12-inch stems with spiraling, blue-green, glaucous foliage. Stems terminate in large heads of many greenish yellow bracts enclosing tiny, yellow flowers. A perfect plant for a dry wall or sunny rock garden. Blooms early summer. Well-drained soil. Self-seeds for us. Sun. 3 & T2

Gypsophila 'Franzii' - (Caryophyllaceae)

(The nomenclature of **Gypsophila 'Franzii'** is dubious. However, this is the name we purchased it by and continue to use.)

(P to 6"). Alpine Baby's Breath. Native to the mountainous regions of Europe. This rock garden treasure has a multitude of five-petaled, light pink flowers appearing in clouds over grey-blue foliage. Very easy and a "must have". Spring to summer bloom, with a second bloom in late summer into fall, if deadheaded. Spreads nicely and is a great dripper over the edge of a trough. Enjoys full sun and well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

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

Lewisia cotyledon hybrid Mix - (Portulacaceae)

(P) to 10". California. **Lewisia** commemorates Captain Merryweather Lewis (1774-1809). Seed gathered from the **Lewisia** Collection in our Alpine House. Foliage forms a basal rosette of fleshy, elongated leaves. Clustered panicles of pink veined blooms in shades of salmon, pink and orange. Well-drained soil. Early summer. Sun. 3 & 6

Lychnis viscaria - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Penstemon hirsutus var. pygmaeus - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 8". Dwarf Hairy Beard-Tongue. A very hardy, dwarf **Penstemon** that is native to eastern North America. Lovely, dusky pale purple, five-petaled, trumpet-shaped flowers with white lobes add a subtle presence to the spring garden. Leaves are lanceolate and acute. Both leaves and stems are covered by very fine hairs. For a larger version of this plant please see the Wildflower section. Sun/part shade. 3 & 7

Phyteuma cordatum (syn. **Phyteuma balbisii**)

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4". An Italian native. Palest blue, globular flowers with a five-part corolla made up of petals that appear to open in the middle and unite again at the tip. They suspend on wiry stems above broadly ovate, heart-shaped leaves. Interesting and fun. Summer bloomer. Sun. 4 & T2

Plantago cynops - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 12". Shrubby Plantain. Central and South Europe. Tough shrublet with evergreen, grey, needle-like leaves. White tinged yellow, ovoid, spiky flowers. Summer. A real curiosity. Sun. 3 & T1

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

2020/2021 Seminum

Pulsatilla vulgaris - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Pasque Flower. A captivating British native. Anemone-like flowers are composed of purple tepals that surround a mass of golden yellow stamens which in turn frame the central cluster of purple pistils. Flowers are followed by equally attractive seedheads reminiscent of most Clematis. The entire plant is covered in long, silvery, silky hairs which make the plant shimmer when the sun catches it. Deep divided, light green, silky basal leaves are good-looking throughout the season. Grows best in a cool climate in well-drained soil. Full sun to partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Ramonda myconi - (Gesneriaceae)

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

Saponaria officinalis 'Nana' - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

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 Encrusted Mix - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Saxifraga exarata subsp. moschata - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Scabiosa lucida - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

Schivereckia podolica - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 6". Eastern Europe. A delightful, textured, ground-hugging mound for the rock garden. Tight rosettes of grey-green, lanceolate foliage producing corymbs of brilliant white, four-petalled flowers. Sun. 3 & T1

Scutellaria indica var. parvifolia - (Lamiaceae)

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

Silene schafta - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 9". Northern Iran. Mat-forming, linear leaves on short, hairy stems with ascending or semi-prostrate flowering stems. Displays bright pink, five-petalled, 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

Silene zawadskii - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 7". Romanian Campion. East Carpathians. A thick, tufted rosette with hairy leaves producing large, solitary, white flowers with swollen calyces on 10-inch stems. Long-lasting summer bloomer. Very reliable. Sun. 3 & T2

Veronica repens - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Veronica spicata 'Corymbosa' - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Excellent in Pots/Garden

(Overwinter Indoors)

Anomatheca laxa - (Iridaceae)

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

Arthropodium candidum - (Asparagaceae)

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

- Bronze Leaf

- Green Leaf

Arthropodium cirratum - (Asparagaceae)

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

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

2020/2021 Seminum

Chasmanthe bicolor - (Iridaceae)

Tender bulb to 3'. Two Colour Cobra Lily. A choice South African bulb to cheer your winter blues. Emerging from dormancy in late fall, the silky, sword-shaped leaves arranged in a fan, precede the hot-coloured blooms in mid-winter. The blooms are alternately arranged on a long raceme, which is laden with the eye-catching, six-petalled, tubular flowers that are up to three inches long and feature orange-scarlet upper and lateral tepals. The three, greenish yellow, lower tepals are fused forming a cylindrical perianth tube containing valuable nectar. Sun. 3 & T2

Dregea sinensis - (Apocynaceae)

(TP). We grow this fabulous vine in a pot in our Pit House. Here, it twines around upright supports and runs along the eaves. In June, sweetly scented, waxy, white-blushed, pale pink clusters of flowers hang down from above. Native of China and used to be known as Wattakaka sinensis. Shame about the name change. What a treasure. Sun. 3 & T2

Eccremocarpus scaber - (Bignoniaceae)

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

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

Libertia ixioides - (Iridaceae)

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

Melasphaerula ramosa - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". Fairy Bells. South Africa. Slender, loosely branched flower stalks with many delicate, long-lasting blooms on threadlike pedicels give the plant an airy appearance. Blooms are pale yellow with a fine, darker line along the centre of the pointed tepals. Fans of delicate, Iris-like foliage disappear during summer dormancy. Grows well on a warm window ledge out of direct sun. So easy to grow and incredibly adorable. April to June. Well-drained soil. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Merendera sobolifera - (Colchicaceae)

Tender bulb to 1". Eastern Europe to Central Asia. Dainty, six-petalled flowers of pale pink to rosy lilac appear in early spring from stout, horizontal, underground stolons. The linear, grey-green leaves appear after flowering and die back during summer dormancy. Best grown in a pot to view at eye level. Sun. 3 & T3, then may need 40° for 2-3 months.

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

Ornithogalum longibracteatum - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 3'. Pregnant Onion. South Africa. Beautiful spikes of white striped green, star-shaped flowers. The smooth, green bulb becomes very large and produces many bulbils attached to the sides of the mother bulb. These bulbils become flowering size very quickly. The foliage is two inches wide and a smooth, glossy green. An easy and fascinating houseplant. Sun. 3 & T3, then may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Primula malacoides Mix - (Primulaceae)

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

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

2020/2021 Seminum

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

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

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

Tulbaghia violacea - (Alliaceae)

Tender bulb to 2'. Society Garlic. Southern Africa. The genus was named for Ryk Tulbagh (1699-1771), one time governor of The Cape of Good Hope. Clump-forming, narrow, strap-shaped, gray-green leaves to 12 inches tall have a strong garlic smell when bruised. In early summer, flowering scapes rise bearing terminal umbels of sweetly fragrant, lilac-pink flowers. Each flower is comprised of six narrow tepals, tubular at the base that open to a star shape. A characteristic of **Tulbaghia** is the modified "corona" in the centre of the flower. This is a raised crown-like structure, but not "entire" like the trumpet of a Daffodil, this corona has only three raised fleshy protuberances on three of the tepals in the centre of the flower. Flowers and leaves are edible and may be used in soups and salads. Long lived in a pot. Sun. 3 & T2

Shrubs and Vines

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

Clematis hexapetala - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy vine to 10'. Northeast China, Japan. This **Clematis** resembles the Sweet Autumn Clematis. Many flowered cymes of one-inch, white blooms with prominent, creamy stamens are borne in profusion. However, the major

distinction is the early summer bloom. A focal point in our White Bed, growing up a tripod. Sun. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

Clerodendrum trichotomum - (Lamiaceae)

Hardy shrub to 10'. Harlequin Glorybower. Japan. Cymes of fragrant, white flowers with prominent stamens in late summer followed by pink seedpods, opening to expose metallic blue berries. A special beauty in both flower and fruit. Sun. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Dioscorea japonica - (Dioscoreaceae)

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

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

Euonymus europaeus - (Celastraceae)

Hardy shrub to 15'. Spindleberry. Europe. A familiar shrub of British hedgerows. A vigorous, green-stemmed shrub covered in autumn with scarlet capsules which open to reveal the orange-coated white seeds. Rather small, narrow leaves with excellent reddish fall colour whilst fruiting. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Hydrangea arborescens subsp. radiata - (Hydrangeaceae)

Shrub to 7'. Silver Leaf Hydrangea. Eastern US. This versatile, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub 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 expect from this southern belle. Prefers a moist, acidic but well-drained woody soil. 5 & T2

Hypericum ascyron - (Hypericaceae)

Hardy shrub to 5'. Great St. John's Wort. Asia and Northeast US. Two-inch, pale yellow, five-petaled flowers bloom in June against a backdrop of small, pale green leaves. Large seedpods follow. Attractive vase shape. Sun. 3 & T1

2020/2021 Seminum

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

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

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

Zanthoxylum simulans - (Rutaceae)

Hardy shrub to 15'. Prickly Ash. China. Small, greenish yellow flower panicles in July are followed by reddish fruits. Elegant, pinnately compound, lustrous, dark green leaves with a prickly midrib. Spreading branches form a gracefully arching shrub or small tree. Stems have distinctive, broad, flat spines along their length. A lovely and unusual specimen tree. Sun. 3 & 6

Bulbs

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

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

Allium angulosum - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 16". Mouse Garlic. Europe. Loose heads formed by multiple, cup-shaped flowers of pale purple. Blooms June to August. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium atropurpureum - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 3.5'. South Europe. On top of sturdy stems, very dark wine-red florets with prominent purple anthers form an intense, two-inch wide, spherical inflorescence in late spring. Very striking in our Purple/Magenta Square in the Flower Garden. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium flavum var. minus - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 4". Lilliputian form of **Allium flavum**. Loose umbels of sulphur-yellow flowers in early summer. Grey glaucous foliage. Loves a hot dry location. Great in a rock crevice. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium sphaerocephalon - (Alliaceae)

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

Allium tuberosum - (Alliaceae)

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

Eranthis hvmialis - (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

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

Ixiolirion tataricum subsp. pallasii - (Ixioliriaceae)

Hardy bulb to 16". Lavender Mountain Lily. Asia minor, Afghanistan and Syria circa 1821. This deer- and rodent resistant naturalizer has slender stems topped with loose umbels of a dozen or so flowers that range from light to deep violet-blue flowers with paler mid-veins and grass-like foliage. They start funnel-shaped and then open into large star-shaped flowers. It makes a terrific cut flower. Sun, well-drained soil. A star at the Order Beds. Blooms late-spring. 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.

Muscari azureum - (Asparagaceae)

Hardy Bulb to 6". Azure Grape Hyacinth. East Turkey, Caucasus. As the specific epithet *azureum* implies, this special spring-blooming bulb is bright blue, like the colour of a cloudless sky. The fertile flowers appearing lower on the raceme are truly campanulate, with a flared rim. Sterile flowers crowd the top of the raceme, are smaller, paler and maintain a tight pucker. Grass-like leaves are deep green, narrowly-oblongate and rise to six inches in spring, elongating to 12 inches before going dormant in early summer. Wonderful for March-April blooming when

2020/2021 Seminum

massed in a woodland, flower garden or lawn. Partial shade, average garden soil. 3 & T2

Nectaroscordum siculum - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 4'. Sicilian Honey Garlic. France, Italy. Formerly known as Allium siculum. Green, strap-like foliage with each stem bearing dense umbels of pendulous, greenish white, bell-shaped flowers accented with rose-purple margins. Striking and unusual, great in our Pink/Chartreuse Bed. Sun. 3 & 6

Scilla autumnalis - (Asparagaceae)

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

Wildflowers

Agastache nepetoides - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Yellow Giant Hyssop. South Canada to Southeast US. Whorls of tiny, greenish-yellow flowers closely packed into five-inch terminal spikes appear on stiff, square stems. Toothed, arrowhead-shaped leaves are up to five inches long. Whilst the leaves lack the strong smell like other species in the mint family, the bitterness of its leaves make it deer resistant. Tolerant of summer heat and humidity, this late summer bloomer is a favourite of bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. Grows best in rich, open woodlands. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Agastache scrophulariifolia - (Lamiaceae)

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

Agrimonia gryposepala - (Rosaceae)

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

Aquilegia canadensis - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Asclepias syriaca - (Apocynaceae)

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

Aster divaricatus (syn. Eurybia divaricata) - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. White Wood Aster. An American native. Clusters of white ray flowers with yellow centres and heart-shaped

leaves on dark stems. Very floriferous. Sun, tolerates dry shade. 3 & 6 & Δ

Aster shortii (syn. Symphotrichum shortii)

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

Chelone glabra - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. White Turtlehead. US. White blooms (that really do resemble turtle heads) in tight terminal clusters on upright spikes in August through October. Attractive, dark-green, smooth stems with small whorls of narrow, lance-shaped, sharply toothed, dark-green leaves. A good plant for naturalizing in any swampy woodland, bog or pond-side area. Native to eastern North America where it is one of the only two larval hosts to the lovely Baltimore Checkerspot Butterfly. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Chelone lyonii - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Pink Turtlehead. Eastern North America. Upright spikes with clusters of showy, pinky-purple blooms that really do look like turtle heads from every angle. The flowers are comprised of five fused petals forming the "turtlehead" with a lobed lower lip, bearded with yellow hairs and a long, white, slender, curved pistil. Ovate, coarsely-toothed, glossy, pointed leaves remain dark green in colour throughout the season. Flowers in August through October. A meadow or woodland welcomed late-bloomer. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Cleome lutea (syn. Peritoma lutea) - (Cleomaceae)

(A) to 3'. Yellow Bee Plant. Western US. Along erect stems are widely spaced palmate, compound, leaves made up of three to five small leaflets. Showy, four-petaled, saffron yellow flowers crowd together in a dense, terminal raceme. Each flower has oblong petals around a cluster of long, slender stamens. This long-flowering plant may have blooming flowers at the top of the stem and ripening seed capsules dangling off the stem further down. A great food source for bees, wasps and butterflies - rich in nectar and pollen. Spring to summer blooming. Sun. PC- weeks, 3 & 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

2020/2021 Seminum

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

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 pallida - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Central and eastern United States. An ethereal form of the Purple Coneflower with thinner, languid, elongated petals of the softest pale pink. Sun. 4 & T2

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

Gillenia stipulata - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4'. American Ipecac. A Southeastern United States native, producing loose sprays of starchy 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

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Gillenia trifoliata - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4'. Bowman's Root. A native of eastern North America and a favourite of ours whether planted in our Woodland or Flower Garden. In mid-summer, sprays of starchy, white, five-petalled flowers adorn wiry red stems enhancing the finely serrated green foliage. Attractive red calyces persist after petals fall. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

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

Hypericum hirsutum - (Hypericaceae)

(P) to 3'. Hairy St. John's Wort. Found in parts of Europe, the Middle East and Asia, this downy plant has erect stems and opposite pairs of un-toothed, elongated oval leaves with translucent glandular dots. The loose cylindrical to narrowly pyramidal inflorescence has many pale yellow flowers of five pointed sepals with interesting black glands along the margins. The five petals are narrowly elliptic with translucent glands and sometimes veined red. The many long, showy stamens are in bundles and fused at the base, surrounding the green pistil of three fused carpels. The fruit is a many-seeded, three-part capsule that appears at the same time as flowers. Grows happily on our Rock Ledge in full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T1

Lobelia cardinalis - (Campanulaceae)

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

Lobelia inflata - (Campanulaceae)

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

2020/2021 Seminum

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. 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 hirsutus - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 2'. Hairy Beard-Tongue. A very hardy Penstemon that is native to eastern North America. Lovely, dusky, pale purple flowers with white lobes add a subtle presence to the spring garden. Leaves are lanceolate and acute. Both leaves and stems are covered by very fine hairs. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6 & T1

Phytolacca americana - (Phytolaccaceae)

(P) to 12'. Pokeweed. An American native. Long, spike-like racemes of small, white, apetalous flowers have five petal-like sepals with numerous stamens and a large, green, globose, compound superior ovary resembling a segmented

green pumpkin. After flowering comes the Pokeweed's *raison d'être*. Many-seeded, shining, blackish purple berries follow, which hang in drooping clusters on bright, pink-red inflorescence stalks and produce deep red juice. The juice from the fruit was used to colour wine and as ink. The early-season green leaves are ovate-lanceolate, rather fleshy, and turn a reddish purple in autumn. We love it only in our Flower Garden, in the back of the Red Bed. **Beware, all parts of this plant are poisonous!** Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Pycnanthemum muticum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Mountain Mint. North America. Flat-topped clusters of white to pale violet flowerheads are surrounded by large, silvery bracts that give the plants a delightful, frosted appearance. Pointed, oval, very aromatic, deep green leaves with a clean, pungent, minty fragrance. Mid-summer. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Pycnanthemum tenuifolium - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Slender Mountain Mint. North America. A very aromatic plant with a peppermint scent and taste. Narrow, linear leaves. Flat-topped clusters of white to pink flowers. Long lasting and great in arrangements. A tough and easy plant to grow. Sun. 4 & T2

Rudbeckia subtomentosa - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Sweet Black-eyed Susan. Tallgrass Prairie. A host of two-inch, bright yellow-petaled, 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 umbellets. Each umbellet 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.

2020/2021 Seminum

Terminal clusters of numerous flower buds open daily to large, violet blue, three-petalled 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-petalled, 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

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