

Stonecrop Gardens

Index Rarium 2021/2022

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Annals for Sun

Anoda cristata var. albiflora - (Malvaceae)

(A/TP) to 3'. Blooming from June until frost, pure white, satiny, mallow-esque flowers are accented by large triangular leaves. Never needs deadheading. This Central American and West Indian native prefers poor soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Cardiospermum halicacabum - (Sapindaceae)

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

Daucus carota 'Dara' - (Apiaceae)

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

Dianthus barbatus 'Darkest of All' - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Mirabilis dichotoma - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

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

Mirabilis longiflora - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

Nigella damascena Purple Pod - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Nonea lutea - (Boraginaceae)

(A/B) to 10". Yellow Monkswort. SW Asia, SW Russia. This early spring bloomer forms large mats of dark green, lanceolate leaves that are rough in texture with a peculiar pustulated surface. The primrose yellow, five-petaled

flowers are borne in the leaf axils similar to Pulmonaria. A reliable self-sower. Sun. Best sown in situ or 3 & T1

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

Ptilostemon afer - (Asteraceae)

(B) to 3'. Ivory Thistle. Central and South Balkans. The outstanding foliage is what this plant is all about. Dramatic rosettes of variegated, silvery grey, prickly leaves. Flowers are pale lilac and thistle-like. Sun. 3 & T2

Salvia coccinea 'Brenthurst' - (Lamiaceae)

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

Salvia subrotunda - (Lamiaceae)

(A/TP) to 4'. Giant Brazilian Sage. South America. An absolute winner for attracting hummingbirds and other pollinators to your garden. The scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers are subtended by green bracts and arranged in verticillasters on tall, leafless spikes. Flowers appear to float above the sea of heart-shaped, bright green foliage. Easy to grow in rich garden soil with adequate moisture and sun to part shade conditions. 4 & T2

Talinum paniculatum 'Aureum' - (Portulacaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Jewels-of-Opar. Southeast United States to Central America. Many slender flower stalks bear panicles of shiny, red-orange, three-part buds followed by tiny, rose-red, 1/4-inch flowers containing 15-20 stamens. Jewel-like, ruby-orange, rounded berries that eventually turn black. The bright yellow-green, fleshy leaves make this a "must-have" in the yellow border. Sun. 4 & T3

Verbascum blattaria f. albiflorum - (Scrophulariaceae)

(B) to 4'. Moth Mullein. A native to Eurasia. Button-like buds flushed purple open to pure silky white, five-petaled, one-inch wide flowers with woolly, mauve stamens that grace long spikes. The stamens are orange in colour and covered in purple hairs, reminiscent of a moth's antennae. Glossy, rounded, lobed leaves are dark green and form basal rosettes. Blooms in midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Perennials for Sun

Alisma plantago-aquatica - (Alismataceae)

(P) to 2'. Water Plantain. Eurasia. Tall, open panicles of creamy white to pale rose, three-petalled flowers which are yellow at the base and have six prominent stamens and numerous stigmas that create a green, domed centre. The flowers unfurl in the afternoon for only a few hours before closing at dusk. Attractive rosettes of upright, ribbed, lanceolate leaves on long fleshy stems. Terrific in seed, and a great food source for the birds. Loves the water's edge, but can grow in up to ten inches of water. Sun. 3 & T2

Amsonia ciliata - (Apocynaceae)

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

Anthriscus sylvestris 'Moonlit Night' - (Apiaceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Another stunning, dark-leaved cultivar of the European Cow Parsley and cousin of *Anthriscus sylvestris* 'Raven's Wing'. We got this seed from the Hardy Plant Society /Mid-Atlantic Group, and it has become a reliable fixture in the Apiaceae bed on the Systematic Order Beds. We are not sure how it varies from 'Raven's Wing', but we keep them very separate and enjoy them both. Self-seeds gently. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Aquilegia vulgaris var. *stellata* 'Nora Barlow'

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. This beautiful cultivar that honours Charles Darwin's granddaughter is in fact an old, unusual type of double-flowered, spurless Columbine known as far back as the 16th century. A short-lived but self-seeding perennial with rose-pink, green-tinged flowers arranged in perfect symmetry. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Baptisia australis var. *minor* - (Fabaceae)

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

Berkheya purpurea - (Asteraceae)

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

Campanula makaschvillii White-flowered form

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 18". Caucasus. A relatively recent introduction to cultivation. From a basal rosette arise arching stems of small, mid-green, heart-shaped leaves. Along the length of the stems are slender, five-petalled, white, bell-shaped flowers with pronounced flares. Charming, long blooming and tough. Mid-summer. Sun. 4 & T2

Catananche caerulea 'Alba' - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. Mediterranean. A lovely white form of Cupid's Dart. Clumps of short, grey-green, grass-like foliage put up multiple branching, wiry stalks topped with white, cornflower-like blooms. The dark markings at the base of each notched, ray floret create a central dark-eye. The flowerhead is subtended by an involucle of multiple papery, scale-like bracts. Starting in early summer, these long-lasting blooms make worthy cut flowers. Sun. Well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Cenolophium denudatum - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Baltic Parsley. Europe and Asia. A lovely, hardy, Queen Anne's Lace relative. Abundant, five-inch, flat-topped umbels of creamy white flowers on branching red stems, float atop mounds of dark-green, fern-like foliage. Blooms mid-summer to mid-autumn. Attractive to many beneficial insects, especially butterflies. Adds a delicate airiness to the summer border. Full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T1

Centaurea macrocephala - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Great Golden Knapweed. Caucasus. A large, leafy, robust plant bearing sturdy stems topped with incredible, rich golden yellow, hemispherical, thistle-like blooms. The fringed, rusty brown coloured involucre of bracts is very prominent and persist. Mid-summer. Makes excellent dried cut flowers. Sun. 3 & T2

Cephalaria gigantea - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

Clematis heracleifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Clematis integrifolia pink-flowered - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Codonopsis lanceolata - (Campanulaceae)

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

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Blooms midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade.

5 & T2

Datisca cannabina - (Daticaceae)

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

Digitalis lanata (syn. Digitalis lamarckii)

(Plantaginaceae)

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

Digitalis parviflora - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Echinacea laevigata - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Smooth Purple Coneflower. Native to the Piedmont, from Pennsylvania to Alabama. A rare species on the Federally Endangered list since 1992, is now considered a threatened species due to conservation efforts. This clump-forming, deciduous perennial has mid-green, lance-shaped, toothed leaves. Hairless, dark-coloured stems are topped with pale pink flower heads with linear, drooping petals surrounding a prominent cone of dark purple florets. A long-bloomer that is perfect for the native garden. This seed came from Hermannshof Garden, Germany courtesy of Stephen Zelno. Sun. 4 & T2

Echinops exaltatus - (Asteraceae)

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

Echinops tjanschanicus - (Asteraceae)

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

Erodium manescavii - (Geraniaceae)

(P) to 18". A tough Heron's Bill from the Pyrenees. We were delighted that our Erodium has proven hardy at the Systematic Order Beds. From bright green, pinnate, hairy basal leaves arise leafless, slender stems terminating in umbels of five-petalled, magenta-hued flowers which last from June through September. The flower centres are touched with white and have intricate deep maroon markings. The fruit, a prominent schizocarp is composed of five closely united, one-seeded carpels with persistent, elongated styles, appearing beak-like. Upon drying, the

carpels separate and disperse over a foot away from the parent plant. Self-burial then takes place. This is accomplished by hygroscopic awns, helical bristles of water-retentive tissue, attached to the carpels. They spiral in response to changes in humidity and twist in a corkscrew-like fashion, driving the carpel into the ground. Truly a unique seed dispersal and self-burial mechanism. Sun and well-drained average garden soil.

3 & T1

Helianthus mollis - (Asteraceae)

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

Heracleum stevenii (syn. H. antasiaticum) - (Apiaceae)

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

Isatis glauca - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 3½'. Woad. Asia Minor to Iran. A lovely, short-lived perennial with dense panicles of large, golden yellow, four-petalled flowers atop glabrous, blue-green, basal foliage. Attractive blackish bronze, dangling, persistent, papery fruits to follow. This plant was once the ancient world's only source of blue dye. Late spring/early summer. Self-sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Lithospermum erythrorhizon - (Boraginaceae)

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

Morina longifolia - (Caprifoliaceae)

(P) to 3'. Himalayan Whorlflower. Kashmir, through Nepal to Bhutan. A beautiful and not often grown Morina from the high valleys of the Himalayas. Scented, tubular flowers are white flushing to pink after pollination, in whorls on stiff upright stems. Glossy, dark green leaves are spiny, thistle-like and sharply lanceolate - ouch! June to August. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Paeonia daurica subsp. mlokosewitschii - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 3'. Affectionately known as "Molly the Witch". This robust, herbaceous peony from the Caucasus makes a fine garden specimen. Our seed is from a plant growing next to Paeonia caucasica, so the cup-shaped blooms may be a shade of rosy pink instead of the usual creamy yellow. Flowers in May. Rare and very choice. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

Paeonia mascula subsp. triternata - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Northern Greece to the Ukraine. Known since medieval times as the Male Peony. This handsome subspecies has distinctive, broadly-ovate, biennial leaflets with upturned

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and undulating margins. The flowers are a relatively small 3½-inch, bright rosy-red, with a hint of magenta around a central boss of golden yellow stamens. Blooms profusely in late spring. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6A

Paeonia ostii - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 5'. Osti's Tree Peony. China. Named for Dr. Gian Lupo Osti, President of the International Dendrological Society. This woody peony is very floriferous with six-inch wide, sweetly fragrant, pure-white flowers with ruffled edges. In the centre of the flower is a cluster of pistils with prominent red stigmas surrounded by a mass of stamens with yellow anthers and pink filaments. When the petals drop, the big, fleshy receptacle is exposed with a green, drooping calyx and fat fruits/carpels with the still-prominent red stigmas, all together resembling a court jester's hat. The attractive, medium green foliage is deeply divided into oval to lance-shaped leaflets on red petioles and is good-looking throughout the season. A real show-stopper in our Order Beds. Sun/partial shade.

3 & 6A

Paeonia tenuifolia subsp. carthalinica - (Paeoniaceae)

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

Pimpinella major 'Rosea' - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Greater Burnet Saxifrage. A gorgeous pink flowered form of this European native. Airy, arching, delicate umbels of pale pink are held above a leafy basal rosette of serrated, fern-like foliage. Summer blooming. Sun/partial shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Perlmutterschale'

(Campanulaceae)

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

Pycnanthemum pilosum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Hairy Mountain Mint. Eastern and Central US. This herbaceous perennial branches frequently to create a slender bushy appearance with flowers appearing in both terminal and axillary clusters. The stems are light green, 4-angled, densely pubescent on all sides (giving an overall grey appearance), and very aromatic when bruised. The upper stems terminate in branching flowerheads that are flat-topped, spanning up to one inch across. The typical mint-like flowers are hooded and lipped with purple specks and dots scattered across its throat and the lobes of its lips. The nectar-rich flowers are very attractive to many native pollinators. A good candidate for the white garden. Sun. 4 & T2

Ratibida pinnata - (Asteraceae)

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

Silene regia - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Silphium terebinthinaceum - (Asteraceae)

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

Sisymbrium luteum (syn. Hesperis lutea)

(Brassicaceae)

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

Stachys macrantha - (Lamiaceae)

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

3 & T2

Teucrium scorodonia - (Lamiaceae)

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

Thermopsis villosa - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 5'. Carolina Lupine. Southeastern United States. Tall spikes of bright-yellow, pea-like flowers over loose clumps of glaucous, softly downy foliage with three-part, clover-like elliptical leaflets. Blooms in early summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 1 & 2B then 3 & T2

Verbascum chaixii 'Album' - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 4'. White Nettle-leaved Mullein. Europe and Russia. A white-flowered form of the classic yellow Verbascum chaixii. Attractive, grey-green, felted, and corrugated leaves form large basal rosettes from which rise spire-like terminal racemes. The racemes are densely packed with five-lobed, one-inch, white flowers sporting showy purple-red filaments

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and orange anthers. Long blooming and very versatile.

Mid-summer. Sun. 4 & T1

Verbesina alternifolia - (Asteraceae)

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

Vernonia altissima - (Asteraceae)

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

Yucca smalliana - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 4'. Bear Grass Yucca. Southern North America. This Yucca is similar in many ways to the more popular Adam's Needle (Yucca filamentosa), however smaller in stature. Also, the leaves are finer, flatter, and narrower with smoother leaf margins, except for the occasional thread-like fibres. The flowers are opalescent white and may at times have a light pink-tinge. Yuccas will form a small colony over time from basal offsets. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Woodland

Aralia continentalis - (Araliaceae)

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

Boehmeria platanifolia - (Urticaceae)

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

Campanula takesimana 'Alba' - (Campanulaceae)

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

Deinanthe bifida - (Hydrangeaceae)

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

Delphinium tricorne - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Diphylleia cymosa - (Berberidaceae)

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

Dodecatheon meadia - (Primulaceae)

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

Geranium nodosum - (Geraniaceae)

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

Glaucidium palmatum var. leucanthemum

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. A lovely white form of the Japanese Wood Poppy. Large, heavily-veined and crinkled maple-like leaves create a perfect backdrop for the four, snow white, petaloid sepals of this rare woodland aristocrat. Flowers emerge in May and are followed by substantial, upright, two fused follicles which persist until fall. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Hacquetia epipactis - (Apiaceae)

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

Hosta sieboldiana var. elegans - (Asparagaceae)

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

Hydrastis canadensis - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 18". Golden Seal. This native of the Northeast is well suited to the woodland garden. The palmately lobed leaves are extremely textural with a two-leaved flower stalk offering up an intriguing, solitary, yellowish green to greenish white, apetalous flower with prominent whitish stamens. Golden Seal has a thick yellow rhizome, hence the common name.

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However, the real treat is the inedible, scarlet red berries that sit atop the leaves and look like perfect raspberries. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Kirengeshoma palmata Koreana Group -

(Hydrangeaceae)

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

Lathyrus vernus Blue -

(Fabaceae)

(P) to 12". Blue Spring Pea. Europe. Blue, pea-like flowers in many racemes, bloom in profusion on this low-growing spring treasure. Foliage is pinnate, providing an almost ferny effect. Lovely and rare. Partial shade.

2B & 3 & T2

Lathyrus vernus f. roseus -

(Fabaceae)

(P) to 12". Pink Spring Pea. Europe. Pretty, pale pink form of the above. Simply lovely. Partial shade.

2B & 3 & T2

Salvia forsskaolii -

(Lamiaceae)

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

Syneilesis aconitifolia -

(Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Shredded Umbrella Plant. Japan. Wonderful foliage plant very reminiscent of Aconitum, with woolly, peltate, filigreed leaves. Clusters of small, fluffy pink flowerheads atop stiff, dark stems. Intriguing. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Thalictrum actaeifolium -

(Ranunculaceae)

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

Zizia aptera -

(Apiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Heart-leaved Alexanders. Western Canada to southeast United States. Smooth, glossy, heart-shaped, toothed basal leaves. Compound umbels of tiny, bright golden yellow flowers complement the attractive foliage. A delicate yet tough plant for the woodland. Zizia is one of the larval food plants for the Black Swallowtail Butterfly. Blooms late spring. Sun/partial shade. 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

Androsace septentrionalis -

(Primulaceae)

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

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

4 & T1

Antennaria dioica 'Minima' -

(Asteraceae)

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

Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila f. rosea -

(Ranunculaceae)

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

Campanula raddeana -

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 8". Caucasus. Compact and clump-forming with leathery, glossy, ovate to heart-shaped, toothed, dark green leaves. Wiry, branching, red or purple-flushed stems bear clusters of large, nodding, open bell-shaped, deep violet flowers in summer. Reminiscent of fairy-caps. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula rigidipila -

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 12". This rare plant is the world's most southerly occurring Campanula from Ethiopia and the Kenyan highlands. From a clump of thick, triangular, hairy, grey-green leaves, arise strong, erect stems carrying pale buds that open to lovely, clear blue bells with flared tips edged with white hairs. Summer-blooming. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula rotundifolia -

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 18". Harebell. Charming native wildflower throughout much of the northern hemisphere. Graceful, branched stems with narrow, thread-like leaves arise from the basal rosette. Many small, bright blue, pendulous, bell-shaped flowers abound from late spring to early summer. Sun. 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

Dianthus turkestanicus -

(Caryophyllaceae)

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

4 & T2

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Draba hispanica - (Brassicaceae)

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

Draba rigida var. imbricata - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 2". Caucasus. A real treasure forming the tightest of neat, mounded cushions from tiny, pointed, dark green leaves. Bright, golden yellow blooms appear atop short, slender stems in April. Thrives in our Alpine House but will also withstand a Zone 5 winter. Worth trying in a trough or raised bed. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Globularia cordifolia subsp. **nana** - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 1". Pyrenees. Small, globular, lilac blue flowers appear in spring and hover above the slow-growing, tiny, very tight, evergreen mound. Individual leaves are glossy, spoon-shaped and a deep lustrous green becoming purple-tinged in winter. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Haberlea rhodopensis - (Gesneriaceae)

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

Hornungia alpina (syn. **Hutchinsia alpina**) -

(Brassicaceae)

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

Hypericum buckleyi - (Hypericaceae)

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

Inula ensifolia - (Asteraceae)

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

Petrosymum caespitosum - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4". Rocky Mountains. Rosettes of blue-green, spatulate, densely downy leaves. Racemes of white, five-petalled flowers with up to 20 stamens give a fluffy appearance. Mat-forming, growing to 10 inches across in about 10 years. Sun. 3 & T2

Phyteuma scheuchzeri - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 18". Horned Rampion. A native to the high Alps of southern Europe. Spherical, broad heads of deep blue flowers with linear and leafy bracts on slender stems. Blooms early to midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Pulsatilla ambigua - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Siberia. Finely cut, feathery foliage. Conspicuous, silvery, downy buds that open out into large, six-petalled, velvety, iridescent blue-violet flowers. Central boss of bright yellow stamens surrounded by a ring of staminodes contrast beautifully with the petals. Attractive and persistent feathery seedheads to follow. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Ramonda nathaliae - (Gesneriaceae)

(P) to 6". Similar to **Ramonda myconi**, but slightly smaller and neater, and rarely seen in cultivation. The lilac to violet flowers open flat with an orange to yellow eye. Native to Southern Yugoslavia and northern Greece where it grows in shady rock crevices. We suggest trying it out in an alpine house. 4 & T1

Saponaria caespitosa - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 6". Pyrenees. Densely tufted, dark green foliage forms a mat, bursting forth with a blanket of pink, five-petalled flowers in late summer. Great for the rock garden. Tough. Sun. 4 & T2

Saxifraga cebennensis - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Sedum middendorfianum - (Crassulaceae)

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

Viola flettii - (Violaceae)

(P) to 6". Olympic Violet. Washington. Dainty, five-petalled, lavender-violet flowers with tiny, yellow eyes; the three lower petals are veined a darker violet. The small, attractive, deep green leaves are oval to kidney-shaped with crenulate margins. Blooms in early summer. For an alpine trough or wall crevice. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 7 for 2 weeks, then T2

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Excellent in Pots/Garden

(Overwinter Indoors)

Bellevalia dubia - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 16". Portugal. An unusual bulb that we grow in our Pit House, formerly in the genus Muscari. A Grape Hyacinth look-alike. In bud, loose racemes of bright, violet-blue flowers with green tips turn to a maroon-brown with yellow-tinted lobes as they open. Blooms in early spring. Summer dormant. Sun.

3 & Δ, then T1

Clethra pringlei - (Clethraceae)

Tender shrub to 6'. Mexican Sweetspire. Whorls of large, glossy, elliptic leaves with toothed margins that are bronze when young, then turn a deep green with age. Long, showy racemes of white flowers that are sweetly fragrant with a cinnamon-like aroma. Summer blooming. Makes a reliable pot plant - we've had for over 20 years, and we still love it. Sun. 3 & T1

Cuphea salvadorensis - (Lythraceae)

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

Ennealophus euryandrus (syn. Herbertia euryandra)

(Iridaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". Argentina. This Iris relative has pleated linear to lanceolate leaves. Intriguing, blue to violet flowers with three large, broadly spreading, triangular to obovate, outer tepals with white markings at the base...they look like an airplane propeller. The three smaller, inner tepals are rounded, erect and reflexed, with a spot of orange on the reflex. In the centre, the trifid, white stigma is showy and heavily clefted, with the stamens held below. The flowers only last for part of a day. Grows on humid slopes near the forest's edge but nicely for us in a pot. 3 & T2

Erigeron karvinskianus - (Asteraceae)

(TP) to 18". Santa Barbara Daisy. South America, Mexico. A delightful daisy that quickly forms a spreading mat in a cool greenhouse or makes a nice groundcover under a standard in pots. Flowering is strongest in the late spring and early summer. Golden yellow disc florets are surrounded by a fringe of up to 80 white to pinkish ray florets, becoming pinker in colour as the flowers mature. Flowers are about a third of an inch in diameter. The clusters of hairy, grey-green, Chrysanthemum-shaped leaves are arranged alternately along the stem and emit a pleasant scent when crushed. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T2

Habranthus tubispathus (syn. Habranthus texanus)

(Amaryllidaceae)

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

Incarvillea arguta - (Bignoniaceae)

(A,TP) to 2'. Himalayan Gloxinia. China. Bobbing, pale pink, fluted flowers bloom throughout the summer. Attractive glossy, lacy foliage too. Produces many persistent, long, leathery, seedpods. Alas, not hardy for us. We lift ours for the winter and well worth the effort. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Leonotis menthaefolia - (Lamiaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Mint-leaved Lion's Ear. South Africa. Vibrant, warm orange, tubular flowers are held in whorls. Small, serrated leaves have a pungent, spicy fragrance, reminiscent of Agastache. A long blooming, compact Lion's Ear perfect for containers. Overwinter in a frost-free conservatory. Summer through to fall. Sun. 4 & T2

Lepechinia hastata - (Lamiaceae)

Tender subshrub to 6'. Americas. The specific epithet hastata is descriptive of the large, arrow-shaped, velvety grey-green leaves for which this tender subshrub is grown. Of equal value are the ten-inch long flower spikes adorned with numerous, one-inch long, rosy purple flowers of classic "Lamium-esque" form, sitting upon smoky purple pedicels. A striking specimen for a sunny spot in your home. Blooms on and off throughout the year. Sun. 4 & T2

Leycesteria formosa - (Caprifoliaceae)

Shrub to 6'. Himalayan Honeysuckle. Green, hollow, upright shoots bear panicles of white flowers surrounded by wine red bracts in summer. These are followed by bead-like fruits that begin sea-green, becoming maroon, then purplish black. This ripening at different speeds gives a wonderful multi-coloured effect. Sun. 3 & T2

Melasmaea ramosa 'Alba' - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". White 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 white with a maroon 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

Narcissus viridiflorus - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". Southwest Spain, Morocco. Grows in damp fields, blooming in autumn. Like the name suggests, this Narcissus has green flowers. Umbels of three to five slender-petaled, matte green, sweetly scented flowers are very petite and delicate. Extremely choice. Sun. 3 & T1

Pisum sativum subsp. elatius - (Fabaceae)

(Annual vine to 6'). Wild Pea. Europe. The Wild Pea is one of the oldest cultivated plants in Europe. A glabrous climber with angular or roundish hollow stems covered with a waxy bloom. Leaves consist of one or more pairs of opposite, slightly toothed, ovate leaflets with distinct ribs, and are borne on petioles together with several pairs of tendrils. The two large stipules at the base of the leaf are striking, ovate, much larger than the leaflets, and deeply toothed. The flowers are characteristically pea-shaped with a large bright pink upper petal (standard), two wing petals that are a dark maroon and two fused inner keel petals that are a paler pink. We grew this in a pot last season...a lovely addition to the Garden Room.

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Seed collected from the Jerusalem Botanical Garden, courtesy of Stephen Zelnov. Sun. 2A & 3 then T2

Puya mirabilis - (Bromeliaceae)

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

Romanzoffia californica - (Boraginaceae)

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

Rostrinucula sinensis - (Lamiaceae)

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

Salvia macrophylla - (Lamiaceae)

(TP) to 4'. Peruvian Sage. Columbia, Peru, Bolivia. We have grown this plant underglass in pots for a few years and had enough to plant out in our Flower Garden last season. It was a big presence and performed beautifully. The architectural, lime green spikes in bud are attractive in themselves, with hints of blue as the flowers start to open. The flowers are large and typical of a Salvia, but of a striking Persian blue with protruding white filaments tipped with blue anthers. The leaves add to the show; triangular-hastate in shape and very large, up to 8 inches long and 5 inches wide, and strikingly violet on the underside. Sun. 4 & T2

Shrubs and Vines

Callicarpa dichotoma var. albifructa - (Lamiaceae)

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

Clematis serratifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy vine to 9'. Korean Clematis. A graceful Clematis with ovate to lanceolate, serrated leaves that sets forth a succession of soft yellow, nodding bells with violet stamens. The flowers have a delicate lemon scent and bloom from August to October. An added delight is the fluffy, white, snowball seed heads that cover the plant until winter. A stunning beauty for the late summer garden. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

Clethra barbinervis - (Clethraceae)

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

Sun. 3 & T1

Daphne mezereum f. alba - (Thymelaeaceae)

(P) to 4'. White Mezereon. British native. An easy deciduous Daphne which blooms before foliage emerges in early spring. White, strongly fragrant, axillary flowers coat the upright stems. Foliage becomes a subtle grey-green, and in midsummer, is joined by attractive yellow berries, alas poisonous. Charming. Sun or light shade. 4 & 6 & 7

Diervilla sessilifolia - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

Euonymus carnosus - (Celastraceae)

Deciduous shrub to 12'. Fleshy-flowered Spindletree. Taiwan. A special Euonymus noted for its excellent ornamental qualities. Fragrant creamy-white flowers in showy, dense corymbs of 5 to 8 flowers, dangle from long pedicels over a long bloom period from spring into summer. Glossy, waxy-looking, elliptic to ovate, dark green leaves up to seven inches long are notable throughout summer. In late summer, coral-red fruit capsules develop which split open to reveal fleshy, orange arils that encase the seeds. The leaves turn deep-red to burgundy-purple colour in late autumn, followed by smooth grey bark in winter after leaf drop. You cannot go wrong with this all-season show-stopper. Full sun to partial shade. 3 & 6

Halesia monticola var. vestita - (Styracaceae)

Hardy tree to 60'. Mountain Silverbell. Visitors to Stonecrop in early May always admire this beautiful tree in full bloom. A mass of pendulous, large, four-petalled, white flushed pink bells appear before the leaves fully emerge and look stunning against the clear blue sky. The leaves are alternate, simple, ovate-oblong and shallowly toothed. The fruit is an attractive, green, 4-winged, oblong drupe which turns brown and persists. Makes a choice understory tree. Rich, well-drained acidic soil. Well worth the wait. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A.

Germination may be slow and erratic - leaving outside in a cold frame may be beneficial.

Sinocalycanthus chinensis - (Calycanthaceae)

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

Tripterygium regelii - (Celastraceae)

Hardy vine to 30'. Regel's Threewingnut. China, Manchuria and Korea. A sprawling, scandent, shrubby plant with small, white, green tinged flowers in large terminal panicles up to eight inches long. Produces green, three winged fruits that dry

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like the samaras of elm trees. Dark green, broadly rounded, alternate leaves. Notable as Beatrix Farrand's favourite vine. Sun. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Vitex negundo var. heterophylla - (Lamiaceae)

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

Well-drained soil. Sun. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Xanthorhiza simplicissima - (Ranunculaceae)

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