

Stonecrop Gardens Index Seminar 2021/2022

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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

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 cruentus 'Hot Biscuits' - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. Thick, drooping flower spikes of an unusual burnt orange or rusty brown. Combines well with other warm colours in the garden. Glossy, green foliage. Very nice. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus gangeticus - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. Elephant Amaranth. South America, Africa. This plant is a delightful point of interest in the flower or vegetable garden. The tiny, congested sprays of crimson flowers form rounded, dense clusters that make up one extraordinarily shaped form, rather like an elephant's trunk, or a pointing finger or two. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus hybridus var. erythrostachys

(Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. Tassel Flower. Peru. Drooping, tassel-like inflorescence that shoots from the leaf axils and tips. Deep maroon foliage and flowers make a dramatic statement. 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

Atriplex hortensis var. rubra - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. Red Mountain Orach. Asia, Central and South Europe, North America. An ornamental Orach with glowing, blood red to purplish foliage. We love the striking, lance-shaped foliage almost anywhere in the garden. Tall, dense racemes of red-purple flowers are followed by

decorative, terminal clusters of buff-coloured seeds that are wonderful too. Gently self-sows. Sun. Best sown in situ or 3 & T2.

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

Campanula medium var. calycanthemata 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

Cerithe major 'Purpurascens' - (Boraginaceae)

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

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

Consolida regalis - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 2'. Forked Larkspur. Mediterranean. Panicles of delicate, long-spurred, violet-blue flowers are produced in profusion forming an airy cloud of blue. Finely divided foliage is an added attraction. An easy charmer. Sun. 3 & T1

Coreopsis tinctoria var. atkinsoniana - (Asteraceae)

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

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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. The straight species is blue, and known as the Chinese Forget-me-not. This wonderful hybrid 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

Dianthus barbatus - (Caryophyllaceae)

(B/A) to 18". Sweet William. South Europe. This old-fashioned favourite has long-lasting mini carnation-like flowers with a spicy, clove-like fragrance that wafts in the air. The five petalled flowers have wonderfully serrated edges and are borne in dense clusters of up to 30 at the top of the stems. Glaucous green to blue-green, tapered leaves form a low and spreading mat. We are offering the following colour selections. Sun. 4 & T2

- **Scarlet**

- **White**

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 "Pink." Blooms midsummer till fall. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Dianthus knappii - (Caryophyllaceae)

(B/P) to 16". A unique, yellow flowered Dianthus native to scrubby hillsides and dry, grassy meadows in the Western Balkans. Dense, terminal clusters of soft lemon yellow flowers on slender, nodding stems. Loose, grassy clumps of narrow, pale green foliage. A short-lived perennial that often dies after blooming, best treated as biennial. Blooms in midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Digitalis purpurea - (Plantaginaceae)

(B) to 2-3'. The Foxglove, a charming British native. Rosy violet bells open wide to show off speckled interiors. An old-fashioned 'must' for the cottage garden. Great in the woodland or flower garden too. Self-sows. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Digitalis purpurea 'Alba' - (Plantaginaceae)

(B) to 4'. An elegant white form of the British Foxglove. Shines in borders or woodlands. Partial shade. 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

Echium vulgare - (Boraginaceae)

(B) to 3-1/2'. Viper's Bugloss. Europe. Rosettes of slender, bristly foliage from which arise many stout flowering spikes with funnel-shaped flowers along their length. The buds start off pink, then the five-petalled flowers turn the most exquisite shades of intense blue to violet with five protruding red stamens. As the flowers fade, they become tinged with crimson. Viper's Bugloss is one of the best plants to attract bees to your garden by producing nectar throughout the day unlike most plants which only produce nectar for a short period of time. Sun. 3 & T1

Emilia coccinea - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. We love this selection of Tassel Flower. A native of Tropical Africa that produces a profusion of orange to scarlet, 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-petalled 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'. Capar Spurge or Mole Plant. Mediterranean. Upright, unbranched, red stems thickly covered with stiff, glaucous, blue-green leaves. In the second year it produces a fantastic, branching inflorescence of vivid chartreuse-green blooms with enormous horned, green bracts, followed by spongy, grey-brown seed capsules. Reputed to keep moles at bay. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

Euphorbia marginata - (Euphorbiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Snow-on-the-Mountain. A prairie native found growing wild from Dakota to Texas. Small, white flowers in clustered heads with large, long-lasting, petal-like bracts and

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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 3-½ inches long) are light green. Interesting fruits of asymmetrical, green, hairy capsules dangle. A fuss-free annual that may self-sow, particularly in warmer zones. Sun to part shade and moist, but well-drained. 3 & T1

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

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 three colours. Choose the one that works best in your garden. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

- Salmon

- White

- Yellow

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

Monarda citriodora - (Lamiaceae)

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

Monarda punctata - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Horse Mint. Native to the Great Plains of the United States. Dense whorls of pale yellow, hooded flowers spotted with purple-brown. Each whorl is surrounded by large, pink-tipped, green bracts. The narrow, toothed leaves have a grey cast. A very showy plant. Sun. 4 & T1

Nicandra physalodes 'Black Pod' - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 4'. Shoo-fly Plant, Apple of Peru. A sturdy, free-flowering, wide-spreading annual with pale blue, bell-shaped flowers with a white central ring and a deep purple, five-pointed star at the very centre. Blooms throughout the summer. Decorative, papery, five-winged, green with black pods are great for drying. Sun. 4 & T2

Nicotiana alata '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

Nicotiana paniculata - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 6'. Peru. Large, almost circular, velvety green leaves with the texture of chamois leather. Emerald green, tubular flowers are borne in panicles from the leaf axils, starting half-way up the main stem and culminating in a large, terminal panicle. Rare. Sun. 4 & T2

Nicotiana glauca - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 6'. Flowering Tobacco. Argentina. This tobacco plant adds boldness to the flower border. Slender, pendulous, scented trumpets make this another indispensable Nicotiana. The heavenly evening fragrance invites you back into the garden. Self-sows. Sun. 4 & T2

Nigella damascena - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 18". Love-in-a-Mist. South Europe. Soft, many-petaled, sky blue flowers are surrounded by curved, feathery bracts. Upright stems covered with delicate, fern-like foliage make the blossoms appear to be floating on a misty green bed. Fawn-coloured, papery seedheads are attractive when dried. Self-seeds. 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

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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:

Lavender, Orange, Pink, Peach, Purple, Red, and White.

Perilla frutescens - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 4'. Shiso. Himalayas to East Asia. A selection of superb, iridescent foliage plants. Try one, or all of them in the flower border. Easy to move around the garden to "fill in" when you need a good block of colour. Self-sows. Sun. Best sown *in situ* or 4 & T2

- **Green Leaf**

- **Red Leaf**

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

Persicaria orientalis (syn. **Polygonum orientale**)

(Polygonaceae)

(A) to 7'. Kiss-Me-Over-The-Garden-Gate. Southeastern Asia and Australia. A spectacular, old-fashioned cottage garden favourite with lush, heart-shaped leaves and fast growing, stout, branching stems bearing in late summer flamboyant, arching, three to four inches long, pendulous, crimson-pink flower clusters. Makes an excellent cut flower too. Self-sows. Prefers moist, rich soil. Flowers from mid-summer until frost. Direct sow or 3 & 7 for 3 weeks then T2

Polanisia dodecandra - (Capparaceae)

(A) to 2'. Red-whisker Clammyweed. Central and eastern North America. Resembling in flower its cousin, the familiar cottage garden favourite Cleome, this easy annual makes a great filler plant in areas with lean soil and full sun. Sticky, moist glands cover the leaves and stems and explain its common name, Clammyweed. The pinnately compound leaves are made up of three, one-inch leaflets. The flowers are borne in a cluster of about 20 atop the stem. The individual flowers are one inch long with four, white, heart-shaped petals. The calyx is divided into four triangular sepals that are reddish purple. The 8 to 12 strongly exerted stamens are reddish purple and rather unequal in length, like red whiskers. At the base of each flower is a gland that secretes a conspicuous spot of bright red nectar. Blooms in late June and early July, followed by slender, three-inch,

upright, fuzzy, bean-like capsules filled with many small, dark seeds. Self-sows. 4 & T3

Reseda luteola - (Resedaceae)

(A/B) to 5'. Dyer's Rocket. Europe, Central Asia. Long, meandering, slender spikes of small, yellowish flowers top narrow, lance-shaped leaves. A dyer's plant yielding flavone, used to colour textiles yellow. Long blooming and self-sows. We just love it. Sun. 4 & T2. Best *in situ*.

Ricinus communis 'Carmencita' - (Euphorbiaceae)

(A) to 10'. Castor Oil Plant. Although the common name tells of one of childhood's most unpleasant associations, this plant's best incarnation is in the large border. New foliage is a lustrous, dark bronzy red maturing to huge one to three feet long lobed leaves of dark, glossy blue-green with prominent pink veins. Striking, dense inflorescences of up to 15-inches are comprised of small male flowers with creamy yellow stamens that are held below terminal female flowers which have three conspicuous, bright red, star-shaped stigma lobes. The small spiny ovary of the female flowers develop into a golf-ball sized fruit after pollination. Each spherical seed capsule is thickly covered with soft, flexible spines. Sun. SEED IS POISONOUS. 2B & 3 & T3

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 Blue (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 colourful 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 violet-blue, echoing the bract colour. 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

Silybum marianum - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 6'. Our Lady's Milk Thistle. Southern Europe, Mediterranean and western North Africa. An ornamental

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thistle with deep-pink, tufted, thistle-like flowers. Stunning, white marbled and veined dark green leaves with extremely spiny margins form a basal rosette. Summer. Sun. 3 & T2

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

Tanacetum niveum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Silver Tansy. Silver-grey, deeply cut, fragrant foliage is covered with masses of ½ inch, white, daisy-like flowers with yellow centres. Midsummer. Delicate yet striking. Sun. 4 & T2

Tinantia erecta - (Commelinaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Widow's Tears. Mexico to South America. This exotic beauty unfurls a host of sugar pink, three-petalled flowers all through the heat of summer. Forms sturdy, upright clumps with fleshy, bright green, ribbed, lanceolate foliage. Reliable self-sower in place. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

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

Molinia caerulea - (Poaceae)

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

Panicum virgatum - (Poaceae)

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

Sorghastrum nutans - (Poaceae)

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

Spodiopogon sibiricus - (Poaceae)

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

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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

Angelica gigas - (Apiaceae)

(B/P) 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

Anthriscus sylvestris 'Raven's Wing' - (Apiaceae)

(B/P) to 5'. Lacey compound umbels of tiny, five-petaled, creamy white flowers, reminiscent of Queen Anne's Lace, float on hollow, dark stems above fern-like, dusky purple-coloured foliage. Long bloomer that provides an airy elegance to the border. Always admired in our Flower Garden. Self-seeds gently. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Aquilegia vulgaris Mix - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Columbine. Europe. The common name Columbine is derived from the Latin word for "dove" in reference to the resemblance of the inverted flower to five doves clustered together - a most descriptive image indeed. The intricate flowers can be nodding or horizontal and consist of five sepals and five petals to 1½ inches long and

come in a wide variety of colours, often developing dorsal hooked spurs. Interesting five, fused seed follicles follow. Each follicle has a long thin beak and holds many small, shiny, black seeds and persists until fall. The bushy, clump-forming plants have branched, thinly hairy stems and pinnate leaves, with the basal leaflets trifoliate. One of the most beloved plants appearing in an array of colours, sizes and forms, thanks to natural hybridization in the garden. In 2021 we collected from plants described below. Perhaps you will get an even more exciting variant. Sun to part shade. 4 & T2

- Single White

- Single Lavender

- Single Clear Pink

- Single Tall Purple

Aristolochia clematitis - (Aristolochiaceae)

(P) to 30". This non-climbing herbaceous Dutchman's Pipe has small apetalous, tubular, greenish yellow flowers that bloom from late spring to early summer in clusters from the leaf axils. Each flower has a straight funnel-shaped tube with pointed, curved upper lips (considerably different in appearance from the curved Dutchman's smoking pipe-type blooms found on some other species in the genus). Full sun to part shade. 4 & T3

Asclepias incarnata 'Alba' - (Apocynaceae)

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

Aster tataricus - (Asteraceae)

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

3 & 6 & Δ

Baptisia australis - (Fabaceae)

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

Baptisia leucantha - (Fabaceae)

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

Campanula alliariifolia - (Campanulaceae)

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

Campanula latifolia - (Campanulaceae)

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

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Campanula latifolia ‘Alba’ - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 5'. Great White Bellflower. Stunning. Large bells of pristine white clusters along a very upright stem. A “show-stopper” in the white garden. Blooms in June and July. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula punctata f. albiflora - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. Siberia, Japan. A mid-summer bloomer with pendulous, tubular bells to two inches long, white with a pink blush on the outside of the petals. Inside the bells are many crimson flecks and fine white hairs. Flowers appear in terminal racemes at the ends of two feet long, branched, flower stalks. Charming and in full bloom for the 4th of July. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Campanula trachelium Mix - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Nettle-leaved Bellflower. Europe, North Africa, Siberia. Spikes of blue-purple to lilac to white bells decorate the numerous, leafy stems. Nettle-like foliage. Blooms simultaneously with the roses, a perfect complement. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Caryopteris divaricata - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Bluebeard. A native plant of the Himalayas. Splendid spikes of violet-blue, wide open, hooded flowers with a dab of white in the throat. Light green leaves are ovate, acute and oddly aromatic. An accommodating, tough plant. Blooms in September. Sun. 3 & T3

Catananche caerulea - (Asteraceae)

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

Centaurea dealbata - (Asteraceae)

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

Crambe maritima - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 2'. Sea Kale. Coastal North Europe, Baltic and Black Seas. Often grown as a vegetable, however, we like it in the mixed border. The early emerging foliage is flushed deep purple; this is the edible stage. The unfurled leaves are wide, wavy, lobed, and glaucous providing an attractive foil for the large panicles of honey-scented, white, four-petalled flowers. Long summer bloomer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 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 laciniatus - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

Echinops 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

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Elsholtzia stauntonii - (Lamiaceae)

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

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

(P) to 4'. This Sea Holly is native to the Caucasus and Central Asia. Metallic blue thistles with matching spiky bracts are borne on stiff, forked branches. Both the stems and prickly leaves have an attractive bluish colour as well. A lovely plant. Blooms July to August. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

Eryngium giganteum - (Apiaceae)

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

Eryngium planum - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Flat Sea Holly. A native to eastern Europe with numerous, branching stems of small bluish thistles and spiky bracts. A rugged-looking plant with spiny-toothed, glossy green, basal foliage. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

Erysimum hungaricum - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 18". Hungarian Wallflower. Carpathian Mountains. A central European native producing a gorgeous show of sweet-smelling, lemon yellow, four-petalled blooms. Summer bloomer. Self-sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Eupatorium fistulosum f. albidum - (Asteraceae)

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

Eupatorium perfoliatum - (Asteraceae)

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

Heliopsis helianthoides - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Sun Glory. North America. Tall, sunny yellow ray and disc flowers on this late-flowering daisy. Cheerful, long-lasting masses of blooms in July and August. Sun. 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 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

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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 tinctoria - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Dyer's Woad. Europe. A lovely summer short-lived perennial offering large panicles of yellow, four-petalled flowers atop deep green, basal foliage. Attractive, elongated, papery, dangling, persistent fruits follow which turn black as they ripen. The famous blue dye is extracted from the young leaves. Ancient Britons used this dye on their faces and bodies to frighten their enemies in battle. Late spring/early summer. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T1

Kitaibela vitifolia - (Malvaceae)

(P) to 6'. A robust plant from the Balkans with five-petalled, cup-shaped, white-tinted-pink flowers. Large, grey-green, grapevine-like leaves. Blooms June through August. A stately presence in the border. Sun. 3 & 7

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 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

Linum perenne - (Linaceae)

(P) to 2'. Perennial Flax. Europe. A short-lived but floriferous perennial producing masses of open, sky blue flowers on upright, branching stems. Narrow, pointed, blue-green leaves give plants an attractive, feathery appearance. Blooms from late spring to midsummer. Well-drained soil is essential. Sun. Best sown in situ or 3 & T2.

Lunaria rediviva - (Brassicaceae)

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

Lychnis chalcidonica var. albiflora - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Lychnis coronaria 'Alba' - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 4'. Desirable white flowering variety of Rose Campion. A cottage garden classic. Tall stems with pure white blooms are borne over clumps of grey, flannelly leaves. A delicate, charming presence in the flower garden. Blooms in early summer. Well-drained, dry soil. Sun. 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

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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 atlanticum - (Papaveraceae)

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

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 - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 20". Spanish Poppy. Solitary, crepe-like, four-petaled, soft orange flowers are 1-½ inches across and held on wiry stems. The flowers appear to float above the basal rosettes of sparsely hairy, grey-green, pinnately lobed leaves. Long-blooming. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

Patrinia scabiosifolia - (Caprifoliaceae)

(P) to 4'. Gold Lace. Eastern Asia. A great “see-through” plant with open, airy cymes of sweetly scented, dainty, star-shaped chrome-yellow flowers in summer. Attractive glossy dark green leaves that turn yellow in autumn. Long bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

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 ‘Amazon’ - (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 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-petaled 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

Ruta odorata - (Rutaceae)

(P) to 2'. Dwarf Rue. Central Asia. Shrubby, low branching, woody-stemmed *mounds* of deeply divided, blue-green, aromatic foliage. Showy sprays of small, four-petaled, long-lasting, sulphur yellow blooms in summer. Makes a good edging plant but be careful when handling foliage as oil in leaves can cause a rash. This rare relative of R. graveolens has survived winters on our exposed Order Beds and is a gentle self-sower. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Salvia lyrata - (Lamiaceae)

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

Salvia verticillata - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. An interesting plant whether in or out of flower. Whorls of lavender-blue hooded flowers on long spikes adorn the textural pubescent foliage. After flowering, the whorls of bracts keep the excitement going. Also excellent for cutting and drying. Self-sows when happy. Full sun. 4 & T2

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

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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 - (Caesalpinaceae)

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

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 cinerariifolium (syn. **Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium**) - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 1.5' Balkans, Albania. Dalmatian Pellitory. Attractive, finely dissected, grey-green, fern-like foliage sport one-inch, classic, daisy flowers with white ray florets and yellow central discs florets. Interesting to note that this plant contains pyrethrum, a natural insecticide found in the dried powdered flowerheads. A cheery addition to the edge of the flower bed. Sun. 4 & T2

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. **glaucom** (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

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 virginicum White - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 6'. White Culver's Root. Northeast America. A beautiful plant adorned with eight-inch long spikes of tiny, white, tubular flowers. At the base of each central spike exists a second whorl of smaller flower spikes. This plant makes an exotic and very architectural statement in the garden. Midsummer. Sun. 4 & T2

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 alba (syn. **A. pachypoda**) - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. Doll's Eyes. This American native has a long season of interest from flower to fruit. Racemes of fat, white, bottlebrush flowers bloom early and are followed by china-white berries with black eyes. Sturdy, red-flushed stems and the attractive toothed leaves add interest, too. A "must" for the woodland. Berries are **poisonous!** Partial shade. 3 & 7 for 3 months, then T2

Actaea racemosa (syn. **Cimicifuga racemosa**) (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6'. Early Snakeroot, Black Cohosh. An eastern North American native with branched wands of white, bottlebrush flowers. Blooms prolifically in June. Light green, divided foliage remains at three feet tall. Partial shade. 3 & 6A

Actaea simplex (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

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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 triphyllum - (Araceae)

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

Aruncus dioicus - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 5'. Goat's Beard. Europe and Russia. The tall stature and presence of this Aruncus with its large, creamy white,

feathery plumes makes it a show stopper for the back of the border. Prefers moist soil and partial shade. Early summer bloomer. 4 & T1

Astilbe biternata - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Astilboides tabularis (syn. **Rodgersia tabularis**)

(Saxifragaceae)

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

Astrantia major - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Great Masterwort. Central and Eastern Europe. No garden should be without this effortless and beautiful plant. Several greenish white, often blushed pink

flowerheads each arranged in a dome with a "collar" of bracts. Dense clumps of divided basal foliage. Content in the flower garden or in the woodland. Summer blooming. Great in flower arrangements, too. Sun/partial shade. PC- 4 weeks. 4 & 7 for 4 weeks then T2

Boehmeria spicata - (Urticaceae)

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

Campanula hofmannii (syn. **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

Corvydalis 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.

Corvydalis solida - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 8". Fumewort. Northern Europe and Asia. Spurred, tubular flowers in early spring appear in many shades of mauve-pink with dark tips. The delicate-foliage makes a nice groundcover in our Woodland Garden. Sun to light shade. 4 & T1

Dicentra cucullaria - (Papaveraceae)

Native perennial to 12". Dutchman's Breeches. This easily recognized spring ephemeral typically occurs on forest floors, slopes, ledges, valleys and along stream banks, emerging in March and flowering in early April. Foliage is greyish green and deeply-cut with a fern-like appearance. Racemes of waxy, white (infrequently tinged with pink), yellow-tipped flowers have two inflated nectary spurs that suggest the legs of tiny pantaloons with the ankles facing upward. Flowers are borne in pairs, drooping from leafless stems arching above the foliage. Self-sows when happy and enjoys part to full shade in humus-rich, woodland soil. 4 & T2

Digitalis grandiflora - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Gentiana asclepiadea - (Gentianaceae)

(P) to 12". Willow Gentian. A native of Europe and Asia Minor. Clusters of two to three sapphire blue trumpets appear in the axils of the prominent veined, willow-leaved foliage. These arching sprays of blue are wonderful

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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

Jeffersonia diphylla - (Berberidaceae)

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

Kirengeshoma palmata - (Hydrangeaceae)

(P) to 4'. Yellow Wax Bells. A Japanese dignitary. Waxy, soft yellow flowers in late summer, leaves of clear green "...placed oppositely up the arching ebony stem." (GST**).

Kirengeshoma is a star performer for us in the Woodland, Flower Garden and Himalayan Slope. We love this plant. Partial shade and good soil. 5 & T2

Lathyrus vernus - (Fabaceae)

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

Maianthemum 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

Polemonium reptans - (Polemoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Creeping Jacob's Ladder. East US. Clear blue clusters of five-petalled, slightly nodding flowers with yellow throats and noticeable creamy anthers. Same Jacob's Ladder foliage but it emerges bronze and shiny, and then turns apple green. Pinnately compound leaves with oval leaflets are arranged like the rungs of a ladder. Blooms early to mid-spring. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Primula elatior - (Primulaceae)

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

Primula veris - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 12". Cowslip. Europe, West Asia. Terminal, nodding, one-sided clusters sport deep yellow, sweetly scented flowers with orange spotted throats that are housed in baggy, pale green calyces. Basal rosettes are softly hairy. Spring blooming. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Rodgersia podophylla - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. Rodger's Flower. This woodland wonder is named in honour of Admiral John Rodgers of the US Navy (1812-1882), distinguished naval officer who commanded in 1852-1856 a Pacific expedition during which the first species of this genus was discovered. This Japanese native has elegant, palmate leaves that emerge bronze when young, turn to green, and take on coppery tones at they mature. Small, white to greenish-white funnel-shaped, apetalous flowers bloom in dense, branched clusters (to 12 inches long) from June to August on upright stems rising 1 to 2 feet above the foliage. Great in shade or try in a cool, sunny place by the water's edge. A mainstay in our Woodland Garden. 5 & T2

Stylophorum diphyllum - (Papaveraceae)

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

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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 schistosum - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 6". Turkish Stone Cress. Turkey and Lebanon. Erect, woody stems with narrow, blue-green foliage produce rounded heads of rosy lilac, four-petalled flowers in early summer. Interesting multi-coloured, flat seed capsules follow and persist. A welcome self-sower. 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

Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Arabis ferdinandi-coburgii - (Brassicaceae)

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

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

Cyclamen graecum - (Primulaceae)

(TP) to 5". Greece. Greek Sowbread. Light pink flowers with darker pink veins and blotches at the base of the petals. Very variable, finely toothed leaves with prominent veining of silver-grey colouration. Grows well in a cool greenhouse in gritty soil. Blooms October through November. Partial shade. 3 & T1, cover and keep dark

Draba athoa - (Brassicaceae)

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

Draba oligosperma - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Rocky Mountains. Tufted clumps of linear, grey-green, hairy foliage bearing racemes of yellow, four-petalled flowers. Blooms late spring and early summer. Easy. Sun. 3 & T1

Draba rigida - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Armenia. Cushion-forming, rock garden plant with tiny, green foliage rosettes. Tiny, four-petalled, yellow flowers appear at the end of delicate, two to three-inch flower stalks. Performs well in a glass house, but also lives happily outside in our Zone 5 Tufa Bed. A cheerful April/May bloomer. Sun. 3 & T1

Erigeron compositus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6". Western North America. Distinctive, deeply dissected, grey-green basal foliage and short stemmed, yellow-eyed rayed daisies of white tinged pale 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

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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 tenuifolia - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 8". Caucasus. Charming alpine Baby's Breath with many delicate, open sprays of small, white to pink, five-petalled 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

Leontopodium ochroleucum var. campestre

(Asteraceae)

(P) to 12". Central Asia to Tibet. The classic "Edelweiss" flowerhead has tight terminal clusters of small, white, star-shaped flowers surrounded by white, petal-like, woolly bracts. This species has a small, tufted, basal clump of linear leaves and upright flower stems with large, inch-wide, star-like, yellow centres. Grows well for us outside, on top of our tufa beds. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Lychnis viscaria - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". Alpine Catchfly. British native. Low, dark, spatulate foliage. Compact clusters of deeply notched, dark rose-pink, five-petalled 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-petalled, 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

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

Pulsatilla vulgaris var. rubra - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". An extraordinary red form of the Pasque Flower composed of wine to rusty red tepals that surround a mass of golden yellow stamens which in turn frame the central cluster of red pistils. Simply eye-catching. 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

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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, involucrel 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, 3/4-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 Champion. 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)

Albuca bracteata (syn. 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.

Anomatheca laxa - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". A South African treasure for a sunny window. Single, six-petalled, 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

Bellevalia romana - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 10". Roman Hyacinth. Southern Europe. This unusual treasure blooms in our Pit House in April. Purple-flushed stems hold tight, conical spikes of buds that open from the bottom up into flared, six-petalled, waxy white blooms with a pale green dab on the tepals and attractive, contrasting, navy blue anthers. The flowers are lightly scented with hints of vanilla, especially towards evening. The leaves are strappy and dark green, and more slender than a garden Hyacinth, but of similar form. 3 & Δ, then T1

Bouvardia ternifolia - (Rubiaceae)

Tender shrub to 4'. Firecracker Bush. Mexico, southwest United States. A colourful, shrub with small linear leaves usually in whorls of three. Bugle-shaped, brilliant orange-red flowers are arranged in loose clusters at the ends of the numerous erect branches. Each flower is up to two inches long, tubular and flare at the rim into four rounded, point-tipped lobes. The Spanish name, Trompetilla, meaning little trumpet, refers to the flower's shape. Great for attracting and providing nectar for hummingbirds. A long, long bloomer. Tolerates dry soil and partial shade. 3 & T2

Campanula pyramidalis Mix - (Campanulaceae)

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

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

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yellow, lower tepals are fused forming a cylindrical perianth tube containing valuable nectar. Sun. 3 & T2

Cyrtanthus mackenii - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". South Africa. Narrow, lance-shaped leaves from which rise stems flushed red at the base. Atop sits clusters of long, slender, tubular flowers of pale yellow flaring only at the very tips and displaying darker stamens. Blooms in March and April. Sun. 3 & 6

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

Melaspheerula ramosa - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". Fairy Bells. South Africa. Slender, loosely branched flower stalks with many delicate, long-lasting blooms on threadlike pedicels give the plant an airy 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

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

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-petaled flowers have a prominent yellow eye. Seed collected from our plants is a mix of bright pink, mauve and white flowers. Prefers fertile soil and part sun. 4 & T1

Puya chilensis - (Bromeliaceae)

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

Tibouchina urvilleana - (Melastomataceae)

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

Shrubs and Vines

Akebia quinata - (Lardizabalaceae)

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

Callicarpa dichotoma - (Lamiaceae)

Hardy shrub to 4'. Beautyberry. China. Grown for its distinctive, glossy, lilac-violet berries. These glorious fruits appear in abundant bunches in fall and persist on naked stems long after the leaves drop. Fabulous in arrangements, if you can bear to cut them. Fruit is preceded by small,

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discreet, pink to lavender flowers that bloom in the leaf axils along the stems in summer. Sun to partial shade.

PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Calycanthus floridus - (Calycanthaceae)

Woody shrub to 6'. Carolina Allspice. Southeast US.

Maroon, strawberry scented flowers. Fruits are hard, fig-shaped capsules. Good autumn colour. A tough and attractive shrub. Sun. PC- 8 weeks, 1 then 3 & T2 & Δ

Carpinus japonica - (Betulaceae)

Deciduous tree to 30'. Japanese Hornbeam. Japan. A slow-growing, medium-sized, understory tree noted for its graceful form, attractive foliage and ornamental catkins.

The dark green leaves are doubly-toothed, oblong-lanceolate with prominent veining, and turn a golden-yellow colour in fall. The attractive, brown fruiting catkins, up to 2-½ inches long, are sausage-shaped and feature dense overlapping bracts. Blooms late summer with catkins into the fall. Shade to part shade. Average, moist, well-drained soil.

PC - 4 months & 3

Clematis hexapetala - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy vine to 10'. Northeast China, Japan. This Clematis resembles the Sweet Autumn Clematis. Many flowered cymes of one-inch, white blooms with prominent, creamy stamens are borne in profusion. However, the major distinction is the early summer bloom. A focal point in our White Bed, growing up a tripod. Sun. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

Clerodendrum trichotomum - (Lamiaceae)

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

Clethra acuminata - (Clethraceae)

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

Dioscorea japonica - (Dioscoreaceae)

(P) climber to 8'. Japanese Mountain Yam. East Asia, China, C & S Japan. This twining perennial vine on the

Order Beds always attracts attention. Shiny, alternate, cordate-palmate foliage. Blooms September to October with bubble gum-scented, small, inconspicuous cream flowers borne in axillary racemes. Sun, moist soil. 3 & T2

Euonymus americanus - (Celastraceae)

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

Hydrangea arborescens subsp. radiata - (Hydrangeaceae)

Shrub to 7'. Silver Leaf Hydrangea. Eastern US. This versatile, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrubs is very free-flowering. The inflorescences consist of two to six-inch wide, flat corymbs of sterile flowers with creamy white,

large sepals. These showy, sterile flowers are borne around the periphery of an inner cluster of smaller, shorter, fertile flowers. Leaves are opposite, serrated, and dark green; the undersides are densely covered with silvery, felt-like hairs that look striking when revealed by a breeze. Long blooming. Shade to part shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 5 & T2

Hydrangea quercifolia - (Hydrangeaceae)

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

Hypericum frondosum - (Hypericaceae)

Hardy shrub to 5'. Golden St. John's Wort. A North American native. Distinctive, blue-grey foliage with 1½-inch, yellow, reflexed petals and a massive tuft of stamens complemented by a statuesque stigma. This rounded shrub blooms in July. Ornamental fall fruit changes colour from rosy pink to black. Sun. 3 & T1

Kolkwitzia amabilis - (Caprifoliaceae)

Hardy shrub to 10'. Beauty Bush. China. A deciduous, densely branched shrub with drooping clusters of soft pink, flared, tubular flowers with yellow throats in June. Tough and lovely. Sun. 3 & T2

Physocarpus ribesifolius - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 10'. Currant-Leaved Ninebark. East Asia. A tough upright plant with currant-shaped leaves and white flowers in round corymbs in spring. Beautiful fall colour and peeling bark. Sun. 3 & T1

Pterostyrax hispida - (Styracaceae)

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

Rosa nutkana - (Rosaceae)

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

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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

Stewartia pseudocamellia - (Theaceae)

Hardy tree to +30'. Japanese Stewartia. Perhaps the perfect tree for all seasons. Large, white, open flowers with orange anthers appear in July. Dark green, elliptic leaves turn a rich autumn colour of yellow, red, and dark purple. As the tree grows, the bark develops an exquisite, exfoliating texture, coloured shades of dove grey, orange and cinnamon, giving it excellent winter interest. For a sheltered position in open woods. Moist, leafy soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Zanthoxylum simulans - (Rutaceae)

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

Bulbs

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

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

Allium 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 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

Allium zebdanense - (Alliaceae)

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

Eranthis hyemalis - (Ranunculaceae)

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

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.

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

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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

Apocynum cannabinum - (Apocynaceae)

Native perennial to 4'. Dogbane, Indian Hemp. This sturdy grower features strong, reddish stems that branch towards the top and support cymes of small, five-petaled, scented, cream-coloured flowers at branch ends or on stalks from leaf axils. Silk, tufted seeds form in long, slender, string bean-shaped pods. Soft green, oval leaves have a distinct silvery midrib and are touched with a light, waxy bloom. Stem are fibrous, very strong, and were once used for sewing and to make rope. The plant is also used in phytoremediation as it is effective in sequestering lead from contaminated soils in its biomass. A good plant for meadows and wild places where it can colonize in accordance with its natural tendencies. Great golden autumn colour too. We grow ours at the Systematic Order Beds in a pot, to keep it in bounds. Sun and average soil. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then T2

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

Campanula americana - (Campanulaceae)

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

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

Clinopodium vulgare - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Wild Basil. Eurasia. This adaptable plant features small, whorled clusters of rose-purple, lipped flowers in the upper leaf axils and a larger, rounded, dense terminal cluster. The stems and flower bracts are covered with white hairs and give the plant an overall woolly appearance. The slender, aromatic leaves can be used as a seasoning; milder than that of commercial basil. Wild Basil has an upright and endearingly rambling appearance perfectly suited for the meadows, fields, and woodland edges in which it is often found growing. Blooms from July-Sept. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Coreopsis tripteris - (Asteraceae)

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

Corydalis sempervirens - (Papaveraceae)

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

Cryptotaenia canadensis - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Honewort, Wild Chervil. A native herb of woods, shaded floodplains, and wet thickets throughout eastern North America. Smooth, tripartite, light green, unevenly lobed or asymmetrical leaflets with ovate, irregularly toothed segments. Delicate umbels of minute,

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white flowers on stalks of differing lengths in late summer. Leaves, stems and flowers can be eaten raw in salads or used as an ingredient in soup, whilst the seeds can be used as a spice similar to Caraway. Moist soil in part shade/shade. 3 & 6 & T1

Daucus carota - (Apiaceae)

(B) to 2.5'. Queen Anne's Lace. Europe. A classic of meadows and roadsides, this old-fashioned beauty is familiar to many. The dense, flat-topped umbels of many white, minute flowers often have a small, characteristic red to black spot in the middle of the inflorescence. As the blossom ages it folds up looking like a bird's nest. The flower stems and 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

Deschampsia cespitosa - (Poaceae)

(P) to 3'. Tufted Hair Grass. North America. This semi-evergreen grass forms a dense clump of narrow, dark green leaves up to 18 inches long. In early summer, finely textured, arching flower stalks rise to 3 feet. Spikelets (flower clusters) are single at the tips of slender branchlets with hair-like awns and are greenish-silver to purple-tinged. As the season progresses the spikelets bleach to tawny and remain attractive, persisting well into winter. Bonus: Larval food plant for several butterflies in North America including the Umber Skipper. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Echinacea purpurea - (Asteraceae)

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

Elephantopus carolinianus - (Asteraceae)

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

Eryngium yuccifolium - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 4'. The Rattlesnake-Master of North America. Greenish, prickly, thistle-like flowers on a towering branched stalk. Broad, blade-like, blue-grey serrated leaves form large striking rosettes. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 6 & Δ

Eupatorium hyssopifolium - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Hyssop-leaf Thoroughwort. A plant of sandy soils and coastal areas from New England to Florida. Large, flat-topped inflorescences of white flowers up to one foot across. Fine textured foliage of narrow, whorled, grey-green leaves. Easy and a good late summer bloomer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

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

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

Impatiens pallida - (Balsaminaceae)

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

Lobelia cardinalis - (Campanulaceae)

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

Lobelia 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

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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

Oenothera elata subsp. hirsutissima - (Onagraceae)

(P) to 4'. Hairy Evening Primrose. Western North America. From a basal rosette of leaves, reddish flowering stalks arch up and have grey-green, lance-like, hairy leaves with white veins. The unbranched inflorescence bear flowers that open from the bottom up. The beautiful two-to four-inch-wide, fragrant, yellow flowers open about an hour before sunset and wither the next morning. Each flower has four large, heart-shaped petals, four smaller sepals that appear fused in pairs, and a prominent X-shaped stigma that extends out beyond the petals and eight stamens. Pollinated particularly by Hawk or Sphinx Moths during the night. 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.

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Silene latifolia subsp. alba - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 2'. White Champion. Europe and W Asia. An elegant, full season bloomer for the wildflower garden or meadow. From a basal rosette of downy, grey-green leaves arise softly hairy, upright stems topped with cymes of mildly fragrant, soft white, five-petaled, notched flowers with inflated, purple-tinged calyces. Pollinating moths are attracted to the scented, white flowers in the evening. Champion is easy to grow in full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T2

Sisyrinchium angustifolium - (Iridaceae)

(P) to 12". Narrow-leaved Blue-eyed Grass. Eastern North America. Delicate fans of narrow, Iris-like foliage produce an always welcome display. The star-shaped blooms of six pale violet-blue tepals each tipped with a small point and sporting a yellow central eye accentuated by the yellow stamens and stigma. Blooms late spring and early summer. A cheery, easy going and charming native for the rock garden, woodland edge or the meadow. Sun. 3 & 7 for 90 days then T2

Solidago caesia - (Asteraceae)

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

Tradescantia subaspera - (Commelinaceae)

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

Tradescantia virginiana - (Commelinaceae)

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

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

Native Annual to 18". Venus' Looking Glass. A charming wildflower that appears in waste places, disturbed sites, pastures, prairies, roadsides and railroads across a broad native range spanning from Canada to Central America. Purple, five petalled, open bell-shaped blooms are ½-inch wide and arise stalkless from the leaf axils along the

flowering spike. Throats of the flowers are whitish and reveal a prominent white pistil. The lower flowers never open and are cleistogamous, with self-pollination occurring in the closed flower. Small, ¾-inch long leaves clasp and surround the heavily grooved stem (perfoliate), are broadly ovate, shiny green and alternately arranged. Leaf margins are coarsely serrate to crenate. Perfect for an open meadow with well-draining soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Veratrum virginicum - (Melanthiaceae)

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

Verbena stricta - (Verbenaceae)

(P) to 4'. Hoary Vervain. North America. This clump-forming, showy native has opposite leaves to 3 inches in length that are pointed at the tip, coarsely toothed, covered with dense hairs, and stalkless. Stems are square and covered in long white hairs with a flush of reddish colour at the base. The upper stems terminate in hairy floral spikes to eight inches long and are densely crowded with ½-inch purple to blue-violet flowers. The flowers have 5 petals fused at the base forming a short tube. The petal lobes are slightly unequal in size, the 2 lateral lobes largest and the lower lobe notched at the tip. Hidden inside the tube are 4 stamens and a short style. The spike elongates as the plant matures with flowers blooming from the bottom up and fruit forming below. Prefers sandy soil. Sun. 3 & T1

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, exerted, 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

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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