

# **Stonecrop Gardens Index Rarium 2022/2023**

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### Annuals for Sun

#### Borago officinalis 'Alba' - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2'. White Flowered Borage. Mediterranean. Large, oval, rough and hairy leaves. Cymes of drooping, pure white, five-petalled flowers have a prominent cone of stamens and appear truly starry. Sun. 3 & T1

#### Daucus carota 'Dara' - (Apiaceae)

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

3 & T1

#### Dianthus barbatus 'Darkest of All' - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

#### Lunaria annua 'Rosemary Verey' - (Brassicaceae)

(B) to 3'. A rare variety of the Honesty or Money Plant with deep purple, irregularly marked and margined, heart-shaped leaves which are topped with branching stems of four-petalled, bright purple-magenta flowers. The unique purple, papery seed cases are an added delight and great in dried arrangements. Spring. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

#### Mirabilis dichotoma - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

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

#### Mirabilis longiflora - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

#### Papaver triniifolium - (Papaveraceae)

(A/B) to 14". An uncommon poppy from Asia Minor. Foliage is silver-blue, glabrous, and wonderfully filigreed. Translucent, many-petalled, apricot-orange blooms on wiry stems. Flowers midsummer in the second year. Sun. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

#### Salvia coccinea 'Brenthurst' - (Lamiaceae)

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

#### Salvia subrotunda - (Lamiaceae)

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

#### Talinum paniculatum 'Aureum' - (Portulacaceae)

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

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### **Perennials for Sun**

#### **Angelica polymorpha** - (Apiaceae)

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

#### **Anthericum ramosum** - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 3'. Branched St. Bernard's Lily. Western and Central Europe. White, trumpet-shaped, star-like flowers with showy yellow anthers appear in spike-like clusters atop 3 foot tall stems rising well above a clump of narrow, grass-like, grey-green leaves. Flowers resemble miniature lilies and bloom in mid to late spring. Sun. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, T2

#### **Anthriscus sylvestris** 'Moonlit Night' - (Apiaceae)

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

#### **Aquilegia vulgaris** var. **stellata** 'Nora Barlow'

(Ranunculaceae)

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

#### **Berkheya purpurea** - (Asteraceae)

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

#### **Catananche caerulea** White - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. Mediterranean. A lovely white form of Cupid's Dart. Clumps of short, grey-green, grass-like foliage put up multiple branching, wiry stalks topped with white, cornflower-like blooms. The dark markings at the base of each notched, ray floret create a central dark-eye. The flowerhead is subtended by an 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

#### **Cenolophium denudatum** - (Apiaceae)

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

delicate airiness to the summer border. Full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T1

#### **Chamerion angustifolium** 'Album' - (Onagraceae)

(P) to 5'. White Rosebay Willowherb. Six-inch, willow-like leaves accent long, showy spikes of clustered, slightly nodding, white flowers with four elliptical petals. A good grower and a mainstay in the Flower Garden White Bed. Blooms in July and August. Sun. 4 & T2

#### **Clematis heracleifolia** - (Ranunculaceae)

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

#### **Clematis integrifolia** pink-flowered - (Ranunculaceae)

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

#### **Datisca cannabina** - (Datisceae)

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

#### **Digitalis parviflora** - (Plantaginaceae)

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

#### **Echinops exaltatus** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Tall Globe Thistle. Eastern Europe to Russia. Globular flowerheads composed of numerous, tiny, pale blue florets. Flowerheads to 2-1/2 inches in diameter stand tall on sturdy, downy-white stems and mature into dense, prickly seedheads. The bold, greyish green, thistle-like foliage forms an impressive clump. This summer-to-fall bloomer is a magnet for bees, hoverflies and butterflies. Sun. 4 & T2

#### **Echinops tianschanicus** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. A tall, imposing Globe Thistle from Kazakhstan and the mountains of Central Asia. A vigorous, erect, clump-forming, architectural perennial with spiny, deeply-divided, grey-green leaves, white beneath, and rounded, thistle-like, violet-blue flowerheads in summer. Both Echinops make great cut flowers. Sun. 4 & T2

#### **Geranium pratense** White - (Geraniaceae)

(P) to 2'. White Meadow Cranesbill. Europe. A delightful white-flowered form of the Meadow Cranesbill. Strong, upright, many branching stems with pure white flowers up to one-inch in diameter from early to midsummer. The large, deeply divided, lobed foliage forms a handsome, bushy clump and develops good autumn tints. It will self-sow and while

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mainly white, you may find a few pinks and blues among the seedlings. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

### **Isatis glauca** - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 3-½'. Woad. Asia Minor to Iran. A lovely, short-lived perennial with dense panicles of large, golden yellow, four-petaled flowers atop glabrous, blue-green, basal foliage. Attractive blackish bronze, dangling, persistent, papery fruits to follow. This plant was once the ancient world's only source of blue dye. Late spring/early summer. Self-sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

### **Linaria purpurea** 'Springside White' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 2'. Europe. A delightful white form of Toadflax. Slender racemes of glistening, pure white, spurred, snapdragon-like flowers. Attractive, narrow, silver-grey foliage. A fine cut flower and a perfect addition to the border. Sun. 4 & T3

### **Lithospermum erythrorhizon** - (Boraginaceae)

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

### **Myosotis scorpioides** (syn. **M. palustris**) - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 18". Water Forget-me-not. Native to moist meadows and stream banks from Europe to Siberia. A rhizomatous marginal aquatic plant with sky blue, five-petaled flowers with yellow centres, blooming on branched cymes resembling a coiled scorpion's tail (particularly when in bud and early bloom) that uncoil as the flowers open. The bright green leaves are shiny, oblong to lance-shaped, and slightly hairy. A surprisingly long bloom period from spring through summer, especially in cooler weather. Prefers wet areas where it will naturalize to form an attractive groundcover. 4 & T2, cover and keep dark

### **Paeonia ostii** - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 5'. Osti's Tree Peony. China. Named for Dr. Gian Lupo Osti, President of the International Dendrological Society. This woody peony is very floriferous with six-inch wide, sweetly fragrant, pure-white flowers with ruffled edges. In the centre of the flower is a cluster of pistils with prominent red stigmas surrounded by a mass of stamens with yellow anthers and pink filaments. When the petals drop, the big, fleshy receptacle is exposed with a green, drooping calyx and fat fruits/carpels with the still-prominent red stigmas, all together resembling a court jester's hat. The attractive, medium green foliage is deeply divided into oval to lance-shaped leaflets on red petioles and is good-looking throughout the season. A real show-stopper in our Order Beds. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

### **Platycodon grandiflorus** 'Perlmutterschale'

(Campanulaceae)

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

### **Pycnanthemum pilosum** - (Lamiaceae)

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

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

(Brassicaceae)

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

### **Stachys macrantha** - (Lamiaceae)

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

### **Teucrium scorodonia** - (Lamiaceae)

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

### **Thermopsis villosa** - (Fabaceae)

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

### **Vernonia altissima** - (Asteraceae)

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

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### Woodland

#### Aralia continentalis - (Araliaceae)

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

#### Delphinium tricorne - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. A petite Delphinium with open racemes and flowers in shades of blue and violet and sometimes with white striations. Spurs are long and turn up on the ends in an animated fashion. Attractive foliage; each leaf being palmately cleft into 5 deeply cut lobes with each lobe being further divided into 2 to 3 secondary lobes. This

Delphinium loves the woodland. Shade. 3 & T1, cover and keep dark

#### Dodecatheon meadia - (Primulaceae)

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

#### Kirengeshoma palmata Korean Group -

(Hydrangeaceae)

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

#### Salvia forsskaolii - (Lamiaceae)

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

#### Semiaquilegia ecalcarata - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 16". False Columbine. A native of eastern Asia with exquisite mauve-purple, bell-shaped, nodding flowers resembling spurless Columbines. A delicate addition to the woodland. We have ours self-sowing nicely around the troughs near the Gardeners' Bothy. Blooms in late spring. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

#### Syneilesis aconitifolia - (Asteraceae)

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

### Alpines and Rock Garden

#### Antennaria dioica 'Minima' - (Asteraceae)

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

#### Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila f. rosea - (Ranunculaceae)

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

#### Armeria juniperifolia - (Plumbaginaceae)

(P) to 3". Dwarf Spanish Thrift. Europe. This alpine form makes a very dense bun or cushion of greyish green, needle-like leaves with soft pink, globe-shaped, five-petalled flowers with papery bracts which are held just above the foliage. Sun, well-drained soil. 3 & T2

#### Campanula poscharskyana - (Campanulaceae)

Perennial to 12". Serbian Bellflower. Northern Balkans. Serbian bellflower is a prostrate, sprawling Campanula capable of clinging to dry walls or developing into a low, mounding ground cover. Classic bell-shaped, lilac-blue, five-petalled flowers with flaring, star-shaped lobes (to 1-inch wide) appear in loose panicles along the stems in late spring. The dark green, toothed, cordate leaves are semi-evergreen in warmer climates. A real mainstay on our raised beds in late spring. Sun/partial shade in moist, well-drained soil. 4 & T2

#### Campanula rigidipila - (Campanulaceae)

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

#### Centaurium scilloides - (Gentianaceae)

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

#### Dianthus turkestanicus - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

#### Draba bruniifolia - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Caucasus to Turkey. An excellent and carefree Draba for the rock garden or trough. The slender, hairy leaves form a nice mound of stiff, woolly rosettes. In early spring, corymbs of small, showy, four-petalled, bright yellow flowers rise just above the tight green mat and last for weeks. Full sun in well-drained soil. 3 & T1.

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### Hutchinsia alpina (syn. Hornungia alpina)


(Brassicaceae)

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

### Inula ensifolia - (Asteraceae)

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

### Leontopodium alpinum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 8". Europe.  "Edelweiss, Edelweiss, every morning you greet me. Small and white, clean and bright, you look happy to meet me..." The large, distinctive, star-like flowerheads are formed from tight terminal clusters of small, whitish yellow, dense florets surrounded by white, petal-like, woolly bracts. They are held on short, erect stems above a small, tufted clump of linear basal leaves. Grows well for us outside in an alpine trough. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T3

### Lychnis viscaria subsp. atropurpurea

(Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 18". Balkan's Catchfly. This striking Catchfly has reddish purple marked leaves, purplish stems, and 10-inch panicles of deep purple, five-petaled flowers. Eye-catching. Late spring. Sun. 4 & T2

### Pulsatilla ambigua - (Ranunculaceae)

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

### Saponaria caespitosa - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

### Saxifraga cebennensis - (Saxifragaceae)

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

### Sedum middendorffianum - (Crassulaceae)

(P) to 8". Chinese Mountain Stonecrop. East Siberia to North China. A non-stop performer in all seasons. Narrow, spatulate, leathery, deep green leaves with toothed tips whorl around showy red stems. In early summer, the dense, semi-evergreen mats support multitudes of five-petaled, bright flowers ranging in

colour from yellow to fiery orange-red. Seed heads dry to a beautiful deep maroon, persisting for the remainder of the season, atop the spectacular autumn foliage show in brilliant shades of red. One of our favourite, most reliable plants for the well-drained, full-sun garden. 4 & T1

## Excellent in Pots/Garden

### (Overwinter Indoors)

#### Aristea ecklonii - (Iridaceae)

Tender bulb to 2'. South Africa. Beautiful star-shaped flowers of a deep, pure blue on tall branching stems that appear from June onward. Evergreen, sword-shaped foliage. Choice and unusual, a star attraction that summers on our Deck. Moist, rich soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

#### Azorina vidalii - (Campanulaceae)

(TP) to 18". Azores Bellflower. Azores. Particularly interesting for the cool greenhouse. Thick fleshy deep green leaves give rise to a candelabra of two-inch waxy, dusky pink bells. Sun. 4 & T3

#### Ennealophus euryandrus (syn. Herbertia euryandra) (Iridaceae)

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

#### Erigeron karvinskianus - (Asteraceae)

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

#### Francoa sonchifolia - (Melianthaceae)

(TP) to 2.5'. Maiden's Wreath. Chile. Graceful, long-lasting spires of pale rose-pink flowers. Deeply lobed, spoon-shaped leaves form attractive, evergreen rosettes. Extremely decorative and unusual foliage. Best grown in pots and overwintered in a cool greenhouse. Moist, well-drained soil. Summer blooming. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

#### Incarvillea arguta - (Bignoniaceae)

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

#### Leonotis menthaefolia - (Lamiaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Mint-leaved Lion's Ear. South Africa. Vibrant, warm orange, tubular flowers are held in whorls. Small,

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serrated leaves have a pungent, spicy fragrance, reminiscent of Agastache. A long blooming, compact Lion's Ear perfect for containers. Overwinter in a frost-free conservatory. Summer through to fall. Sun. 4 & T2

### Linaria triornithophora - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Three-Birds-Flying. From Spain and Portugal. Fascinating, long, single-spurred, lilac-purple flowers are speckled and etched with purplish black and a dab of yellow. The flowers are arranged around the stems in groups of three, looking incredibly just like budgerigars, hence the common name. Broad, grey-green, ribbed foliage clasps the stem. Sun. 4 & T2

### Narcissus viridiflorus - (Amaryllidaceae)

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

### Puya mirabilis - (Bromeliaceae)

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

### Romanzoffia californica - (Boraginaceae)

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

## Shrubs and Vines

### Clematis serratifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

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

### Clematis texensis - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy vine to 9'. Scarlet Leatherflower. Southwest US. Urn-shaped flowers consist of four, thick, leather-like, rose-red to scarlet coloured tepals that recurve at the tip to reveal a paler interior. Flowers are borne only on new growth and are held atop purple pedicels in axillary clusters of one to seven. The delicate foliage is a glaucous green and the ovate to rounded leaves with wavy margins enhance the charm of the flowers. A mass of feathery balls of plumed achenes follows the floral display. At Stonecrop ours grows in a crevice on the Rock Ledge. This is a very hardy and relatively drought tolerant Clematis. A long bloomer from mid-summer through fall.

PC- 2 weeks & 3 & T1

### Tripterygium regelii - (Celastraceae)

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