

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

## **Table of Contents**

<b>Annuals for Sun</b>	<b>page 1</b>
<b>Ornamental Grasses</b>	<b>page 4</b>
<b>Perennials for Sun</b>	<b>page 4</b>
<b>Woodland</b>	<b>page 9</b>
<b>Alpines and Rock Garden</b>	<b>page 10</b>
<b>Pots/Garden (overwinter indoors)</b>	<b>page 12</b>
<b>Shrubs and Vines</b>	<b>page 13</b>
<b>Bulbs</b>	<b>page 13</b>
<b>Wildflowers</b>	<b>page 14</b>

## 2022/2023 Seminum

### Annuals for Sun

#### **Acmella oleracea** - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 10". Toothache Plant. South America. A profusion of rounded, orange-yellow disc florets with brownish red centres resemble eyeballs. Creeping, bronze-green foliage has numbing properties when chewed, hence the common name. Easy to grow. Very unusual and fun; a "must have". Summer blooming. Sun. 3 & 6

#### **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 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

#### **Artemisia annua** - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 5'. Sweet Annie. Southeast Europe. Fast growing with finely cut, aromatic, bright green foliage bearing lots of loose clusters of tiny, yellow flowers in late summer. Makes a great temporary screen or hedge. Adds a nice touch to dried arrangements. Self-sows readily. Sun. 3 & T1

#### **Asclepias curassavica** - (Apocynaceae)

(A/TP) to 4'. Blood Flower, Bastard Pecacuanha. A native of tropical America with cymes of 10+ small, cinnabar-red, five-petalled flowers with orange hoods. Upright foliage has pointed, elliptical, and opposite leaves. Blooms in late summer. Easy from seed but we dig ours up to overwinter. Sun. 3 & T2

#### **Atriplex hortensis var. rubra** - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. Red Mountain Orach. Asia, Central and South Europe, North America. An ornamental Orach with glowing, blood red to purplish foliage. We love the striking, lance-shaped foliage almost anywhere in the garden. Tall, dense racemes of red-purple flowers are followed by decorative, terminal clusters of buff-coloured seeds that are wonderful too. Gently self-sows. Sun. Best sown in situ or 3 & T2.

#### **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. calycanthemum** Mix

(Campanulaceae)

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

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

#### **Cardiospermum halicacabum** - (Sapindaceae)

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

#### **Ceratotheca triloba** - (Pedaliaceae)

(A) to 5'. Zimbabwe Foxglove. Pretty South African native with pale pink-lavender, ruffle-edged, tubular flowers. Deep purple stripes decorate the upper and lower lip of the interior of the petals. Anthers are white and black striped.

Attractive ornamental, horned seedpods appear in late summer. Sun. 3 & T3

#### **Chenopodium bonus-henricus** - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Good King Henry, Wild Spinach. C & S Europe. Good King Henry has been grown as a vegetable in cottage gardens since the beginning of time. This unusual spinach-like staple has triangular to diamond-shaped leaves with a slightly waxy, succulent texture. The young leaves and flowering stems can be either eaten in salads or cooked like spinach. Also known as 'poor man's asparagus', the growing shoots can be tied together in bundles, cooked and eaten like asparagus. Simply delicious. Sun. 3 & T1 or sow in situ.

#### **Consolida 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, cover and keep dark .

#### **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

## 2022/2023 Seminum

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

**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, cover and keep dark.

**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, cover and keep dark.

**Cynoglossum officinale** - (Boraginaceae)

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

**Cynoglossum wallichii** - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Central and South Asia. Small, cerulean blue flowers bloom on long, terminal, scorpioid cymes. Leaves are elliptic, glaucous, and ribbed. The seed nutlets form a tenacious burr. Unique and architectural. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

**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

**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 3-½'. 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

**Euphorbia marginata** - (Euphorbiaceae)

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

**Hibiscus trionum** - (Malvaceae)

(A) to 2'. Flower-of-an-Hour. East Mediterranean. Cup-like, two-inch, creamy yellow, five-petalled flowers with dark burgundy centres and orange stamens. Inflated, translucent, five-sectioned seed pods with purple veins persist. Simply beautiful. Sun. 3 & T2

**Impatiens balfourii** - (Balsaminaceae)

(A) to 5'. A lovely Himalayan Touch-Me-Not. Hooded, white flowers are flushed pink and display an inflated, elongated, incurving honey spur. The spurred sepal and connate anthers capping the stigma are unique. Seed capsules explode at a touch and self-sow readily. Carefree. Flowers all summer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

**Impatiens balsamina** - (Balsaminaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Garden Balsam. Southeast Asia. An old garden favourite. Cup-shaped, single to mostly double, spotted, five-petalled, Touch-Me-Not flowers (to 2 inches diameter) with incurved spurs come in various shades of pink, rose, red, purple, white and bi-colour versions thereof. Flowers bloom singly or in small clusters of 2 to 3 from the leaf axils throughout the growing season. Elliptic to lance-shaped, deeply serrate leaves (to 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

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

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

**Ipomopsis rubra** - (Polemoniaceae)

(A) to 2'. Standing Cypress. California. Striking upright spikes of brilliant red, fragrant flowers. Flowers are 1½ inches long, trumpet-like, with a flared open mouth and prominent stamens. Finely cut, ferny, basal foliage. A hummingbird favourite. Blooms June to September. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

## 2022/2023 Seminum

### 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

### 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 sylvestris - (Solanaceae)

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

### Nonea lutea - (Boraginaceae)

(A/B) to 10". Yellow Monkswort. SW Asia, SW Russia. This early spring bloomer forms large mats of dark green, lanceolate leaves that are rough in texture with a peculiar pustulated surface. The primrose yellow, five-petalled flowers are borne in the leaf axils similar to Pulmonaria. A reliable self-sower. Sun. Best sown in situ or 3 & T1

### Onopordum acanthium - (Asteraceae)

(B) to 6'. Scotch Thistle. West Europe to Central Asia. A very stately, very prickly, and very beautiful plant. Cobweb-like hairs cover broad, silver-grey, deeply lobed, spiny leaves. Light purple thistles are held upright in a tight crown. Gently self-sows for us. Sun. 3 & T2

### Orlaya grandiflora - (Apiaceae)

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

### Papaver somniferum Mix - (Papaveraceae)

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

#### Colours include:

**Lavender, Magenta, Orange, Pink, Peach, Purple, Red.**

### 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

## 2022/2023 Seminum

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

### **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.

### **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 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

### **Trachelium caeruleum** - (Campanulaceae)

(A or TP) to 3'. Blue Throatwort. Mediterranean. Large, umbellate clusters on upright stems bear many small, five-petaled flowers dotted with a white exerted style that looks like a tiny white pin. The flowers are a vibrant violet and lightly scented. Attractive dark foliage is toothed with purple veins. A long bloomer that makes a great cut flower. Sun with afternoon shade. Well-drained soil. 4 & T1

### **Verbascum blattaria f. albiflorum** - (Scrophulariaceae)

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

### **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**

### **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

### **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

### **Lagurus ovatus** - (Poaceae)

(A) to 2'. Hare's Tail. Mediterranean. Soft, downy, tufted foliage of the palest grey-green. Thin, waving stems terminate in oval, fluffy seedheads reminiscent of furry bunny tails. Makes a great combination with Allium caeruleum. 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

## **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 tabernaemontana var. salicifolia**

(Apocynaceae)

(P) to 3'. Willow-Leaved Blue Star. Southeast United States. A lovely addition to the flower border, bearing starry, blue flowers in late spring and early summer. Beautiful, slender-leaved willow-like foliage turns golden yellow in autumn. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 7 for 4 weeks, then T2

### **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,

## 2022/2023 Seminum

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 sp. Double Wine** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. One of our favourite and oldest. Many petalled flowers with no spurs and a beautiful, pure, rich colour.

Goes with anything. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

**Aquilegia vulgaris Mix** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Columbine. Europe. The common name Columbine is derived from the Latin word for "dove" in reference to the resemblance of the inverted flower to five doves clustered together - a most descriptive image indeed. The intricate flowers can be nodding or horizontal and consist of five sepals and five petals to 1½ inches long and come in a wide variety of colours, often developing dorsal 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 2022 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

**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

**Callirhoe involucrata** - (Malvaceae)

(P) to 12". Purple Poppy Mallow. Central United States. This Missouri native has attractive Geranium-like leaves, palmately divided into 5 to 7 finger-like lobes. The stems are procumbent and spread nicely along the ground. The

solitary, upward facing, cup-shaped, five-petalled, magenta flowers are borne on axillary thin stems above the foliage.

An attractive, spreading, drought tolerant perennial. Long blooming, from late spring to late summer. Sun. 3 & T2

**Campanula alliariifolia** - (Campanulaceae)

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

**Campanula latifolia** - (Campanulaceae)

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

**Campanula 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 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

**Carvopteris divaricata** - (Lamiaceae)

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

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

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

**Clematis integrifolia** - (Ranunculaceae)

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

**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

## 2022/2023 Seminum

### **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** - (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

### **Echinops sphaerocephalus** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Pale Globe Thistle. Southern and Central Europe to Russia. Silvery, greyish green foliage with white, tomentose undersides accentuates the two-inch, steely, silver grey "globular" flowerheads. Easy to see why its name comes from the Greek for Hedgehog! Great for cutting and drying. Mid to late summer blooming. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Elsholtzia stauntonii** - (Lamiaceae)

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

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

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

### **Eryngium giganteum** - (Apiaceae)

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

### **Eryngium planum** - (Apiaceae)

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

### **Erysimum hungaricum** - (Brassicaceae)

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

### **Foeniculum vulgare 'Purpureum'** - (Apiaceae)

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

### **Gymnaster savatieri** - (Asteraceae)

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

### **Helenium autumnale 'Sunshine Hybrids'** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. This cultivar offers mostly a range of warm-to-bright yellow with occasional orange-red flowers. *Heleniums* are important to the fall garden. Blooms late August through September. Prefers moist or wet soil. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Helianthus hirsutus** - (Asteraceae)

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

### **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 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

### **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,

## 2022/2023 Seminum

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

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

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

**Lathyrus 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

**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

**Ligusticum lucidum** - (Apiaceae) (P) to 5'. Alpine Lovage. Mountains of southern Europe. Fantastic mounds of light, airy, finely dissected, green foliage are topped by large, dense, white umbels resembling Queen Anne's Lace on steroids. This species is monocarpic, so leave a few seedheads on the plant so it can self-sow. A real show stopper in the Order Beds. Non-stop bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

**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 coronaria** - (Caryophyllaceae) (P) to 3'. Rose Campion. Asia, Europe. A cottage garden classic. Tall grey stems with vivid, five-petalled, rose-magenta blooms are borne over clumps of ovate, densely woolly, silver-grey, flannelly leaves. 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

**Myrrhis odorata** - (Apiaceae) (P) to 5'. Sweet Cicely. Europe. Grown for its anise-scented, fern-like foliage. Flowers bloom mid-summer and are small, white, flat, compound umbels. Well-suited to naturalizing in woodlands and flower borders where it is an admirable foil for withering bulb foliage. Important for any herb garden for both culinary and medicinal uses. Chew the leaves and young stems for their anise flavour or chop and add the leaf stalks to acid fruits to reduce the amount of sugar required in cooking. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

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

**Papaver 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 rupifragum** - (Papaveraceae) (P) to 20". Spanish Poppy. Solitary, crepe-like, four-petalled, 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

**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



## 2022/2023 Seminum

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

**Rudbeckia laciniata** - (Asteraceae)

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

**Rudbeckia triloba** - (Asteraceae)

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

**Rumex sanguineus var. sanguineus** - (Polygonaceae)

(P) to 12". Bloody Dock. Europe. A fantastic foliage plant with pointed, oblong, medium green leaves, veined blood red to maroon. Reddish brown flowers froth in panicles. If you want a striking foliage plant at the front of the border, this is your plant. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

**Ruta odorata** - (Rutaceae)

(P) to 2'. Dwarf Rue. Central Asia. Shrubby, low branching, woody-stemmed *mounds* of deeply divided, blue-green, aromatic foliage. Showy sprays of small, four-petalled, 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

**Sanguisorba officinalis** - (Rosaceae)

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

**Scrophularia nodosa** - (Scrophulariaceae)

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

**Sium sisarum** - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Skirret, Ratbait. Europe to East Asia. Aromatic, shiny leaves with three to eleven leaflets that are lanceolate and toothed. Umbels of small, white flowers with involucral bracts. Long-blooming. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & 6

**Tanacetum parthenium** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. Feverfew. Europe. A short-lived perennial with lovely pale green foliage. Flowers are small white daisies. Feverfew sandwiches are good for migraines! Sun. 4 & T2

**Teucrium hircanicum** - (Lamiaceae)

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

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

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

**Thalictrum 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

**Verbena rigida** - (Verbenaceae)

(A/TP) to 2'. Slender Vervain. South America. Abundant clusters of small vibrant purple flowerheads on long-stalked, upright branching stems. Rough, clasping, oblongate foliage is irregularly toothed. Full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

**Veronicastrum virginicum** - (Plantaginaceae)

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

**Veronicastrum virginicum f. roseum** - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 6'. This is the beautiful form of the native blue Culver's Root with eight-inch long spikes of tiny, ever-so-pale pink, tubular flowers. At the base of each central spike exists a second whorl of smaller flower spikes. This plant makes an exotic and very architectural statement in the garden. Blooms in mid-summer. Moist, well-drained soil in sun or partial shade. 4 & T2

## 2022/2023 Seminum

### Woodland

#### Actaea japonica (syn. Cimicifuga japonica)

(Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Bugbane, Rattletop, Snakeroot. Japan. Numerous creamy, tufted, sessile flowers bloom on spikes from August through October. Shiny lobed and toothed leaves are very attractive in the woodland. Self-sows nicely. 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

#### 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

#### 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

#### 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

#### Cardamine heptaphylla - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 15". Seven-leaved Toothwort. Central and Western Europe. This woodland charmer is characterized by the smooth, erect, unbranched stem with few but large ovate-lanceolate and irregularly toothed leaves. The stem is topped with an inflorescence composed of a cluster of four cup-shaped, broad flowers carried by a long pedicel. Flowers may be white, pink, or purplish with petals that are somewhat wrinkled. Blooms from April to July. Partial shade. Prefer moist, humus-rich soil. 3 & T1

#### Corvaldis cheilanthifolia - (Papaveraceae)

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

#### Corydalis ophiocarpa - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 18". Serpent-Pod Fumitory. Eastern Himalayas. This treasure forms clumps of bronzy, blue-green, fern-like foliage from which emerge racemes of tubular, cream-coloured flowers with reddish purple tips. Dangling seed pods follow; they resemble little green eels or serpents, hence the common name. A vigorous and attractive architectural plant, which self-sows gently when happy. Blooms May onward. Sun to partial shade. 4 & T1

#### Darmera peltata - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4'. Umbrella Plant. Northern California and Oregon. Broad clusters of pale pink flowers appear in spring before the foliage fully emerges. Astonishing clumps of large, rounded, scalloped leaves on thick, hairy stems. A grand effect for a pond or bog garden, combines well with other moisture lovers such as Primulas and Ligularias. Blooms April to July. Moist to damp soil. Shade/partial shade. 4 & 7 for 4 weeks then 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

#### 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

#### 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

## 2022/2023 Seminum

### **Primula elatior** - (Primulaceae)

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

### **Primula veris subsp. macrocalyx** - (Primulaceae)

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

### **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

## **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 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

### **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

### **Campanula portenschlagiana** - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4". Dalmatian Bellflower. Native to the Dalmatian mountains in Croatia. Small rounded dark green leaves form a closeknit, nearly evergreen mat beneath the long blooming summer display of five-petalled, bell-shaped, violet-blue flowers perched on wiry short branching stems. It gradually spreads via rhizomes. A real charmer that can tumble down slopes or containers and soften any rock's hard edges. Sun/partial shade in moist, well-drained soil. 4 & T2

### **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

### **Erinus alpinus 'Pikos de Europa'** - (Plantaginaceae)

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

### **Erinus alpinus var. albus** - (Plantaginaceae)

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

### **Gypsophila 'Franzii'** - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

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

## 2022/2023 Seminum

over the edge of a trough. Enjoys full sun and well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Gypsophila tenuifolia** - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

### **Hieracium maculatum** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 15". Spotted Hawkweed. West and Central Europe. Triangular, blue-green, leathery basal leaves with purplish mottling. Flowers are yellow and daisy-like to two inches in diameter on 10-inch stalks. May through July. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Hieracium villosum** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 12". Hairy Hawkweed. Mountains of Europe. Unusual rock garden specimen with oblong, silvery blue, woolly leaves and tall stems of bright yellow, ray flowers. Blooms June to August. Self-sows. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Hypericum hirsutum** - (Hypericaceae)

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

### **Jasione laevis** - (Campanulaceae)

(B/P) to 12". Shepherd's Scabious. Western Europe. Globose, terminal heads of pale blue, narrow-petaled, pincushion-like flowers on slender stalks arise from densely tufted rosettes of lanceolate, wavy-edged foliage. Blooms midsummer. A plant of dry, open grassland and rocky cliffs. May prove to be biennial, so allow to self-sow. A charmer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

### **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-petaled flowers. A "show-stopper" in June. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Penstemon hirsutus var. pygmaeus** - (Plantaginaceae)

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

### **Petrorhagia saxifraga** - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 8". Eurasia. Valued for its delicate foliage, texture and tiny pink, Dianthus-like flowers with notched tips and darker veins that suspend from slender stems. Blooms in profusion in summer and then blooms sporadically until frost. Sun. 3 & T2

### **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

### **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

### **Saponaria ocymoides** - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 6". Rock Soapwort. Native to Europe and SW Asia found in meadows and rocky areas. A nice sprawling plant that forms an attractive carpet of semi-evergreen foliage. Grows nicely over rock walls, in crevices, or between stepping stones. Sprays of ½-inch, pink flowers appear in early summer. Readily seeds and a vigorous grower. Cut back after flowering to maintain compact form. Prefers full sun to part shade. 4 & T2

### **Saponaria officinalis 'Nana'** - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

### **Saponaria pamphylica** - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". Turkey. Robust, blue-grey, glaucous foliage. Terminal clusters of very open, deep pink flowers with five, split-tipped petals. Long summer bloomer. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Saxifraga Encrusted Mix** - (Saxifragaceae)

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

### **Saxifraga exarata subsp. moschata** - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) foliage to 6", flowers to 12". Mossy Saxifrage. Mountains of Central and South Europe, Caucasus. Undulating hummocks of mossy, dense, three-cleft leaves.

## 2022/2023 Seminum

Wiry stems with sprays of creamy white flowers. An incredible sight on our Rock Ledge in May. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T2

**Scabiosa lucida** - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

**Shivereckia doefleri** (syn. **Draba doefleri**)

(Brassicaceae)

(P) to 6". Eastern Europe. A tough and attractive dwarf cushion with grey-green loose rosettes of oblanceolate, slightly toothed leaves. Four-petalled white flowers in terminal racemes of up to fifteen in late spring. Long-lasting, buff-coloured seedheads follow. 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

**Sedum kamtschaticum** - (Crassulaceae)

(P) to 8". Japan to Kamchatka. Spreading clumps of fleshy, obovate, bright green foliage with irregularly scalloped margins create a thick mat for sunny areas. Unbranched flower stalks produce flattened cymes of deep yellow, stary flowers appearing as a veritable carpet of gold. Beautiful when creeping along the edge of a pathway or spilling out of a crevice. Mid to late summer. Accommodating and tough. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & 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-lobed, 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**

**Chasmanthe bicolor** - (Iridaceae)

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

**Cistus creticus** subsp. **incanus** - (Cistaceae)

Tender shrublet to 3'. Cretian Rock Rose. South Europe, North Africa. Stems are upright with small, oval, grey-green, finely pubescent leaves. Solitary flowers are 2 inches in diameter, formed by five tissue-paper-like petals of a pink-lavender, marked yellow at the base. The central boss of yellow-orange stamens catches the eye. Buds are covered in fine hairs. Teas made from Cistus are credited for having a variety of healing powers. Sun and well-draining soil for pots. 3 & T2

**Eccremocarpus scaber** - (Bignoniaceae)

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

**Francoa ramosa** - (Melianthaceae)

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

**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

**Lepechinia hastata** - (Lamiaceae)

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

**Libertia ixioides** - (Iridaceae)

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

**Melasphaerula ramosa** - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". Fairy Bells. South Africa. Slender, loosely branched flower stalks with many delicate, long-

## 2022/2023 Seminum

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

### **Tweedia caerulea** - (Apocynaceae)

(TA/P) to 3'. Brazil and Uruguay. Twining vine or subshrub with downy, ovate, grey-green leaves up to 3 inches long. Star-shaped, five-petaled, sky blue flowers with a prominent cream stigma are borne in loose clusters. Long, vertical, felted, boat-shaped seedpods are full of brown seeds attached to silken threads. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

## **Shrubs and Vines**

### **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

### **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 1/2-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

### **Physocarpus ribesifolius** - (Rosaceae)

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

### **Rosa 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

### **Symphoricarpos albus** - (Caprifoliaceae)

Deciduous shrub to 6'. Snowberry. This North America native is thicket-forming, with wiry branches and oblong-elliptic to rounded, opposite, green leaves. Tiny, bell-shaped, pink flowers bloom in clusters in the leaf axils. The flowers are followed by bunches of globose berries that begin pale green in colour but ripen to snow-white by late summer to early autumn. The attractive fruits last into winter, creating a dramatic effect of white berries perched on leafless branches. Grows naturally on dry, rocky, woodland slopes, banks, and barrens. Sun. 3 & 6A & Δ

## **Bulbs**

### **Allium atropurpureum** - (Alliaceae)

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

### **Allium caeruleum** (syn. **Allium azureum**) - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 2.5'. Siberia, Turkestan. Rich azure blue flowers form a small head atop upright stems. Blooms late spring/early summer. Very sweet. Sun. 3 & 6

### **Allium moly** - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 12". Golden Garlic. Southern and southwestern Europe. Star-shaped, 1/2" diameter, bright yellow flowers appear in loose umbels atop leafless stalks in late spring above with flat, tulip-like, blue-green, basal leaves which appear in 2's. 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,

## 2022/2023 Seminum

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 thunbergii - (Alliaceae)

(P) to 2'. Japanese Onion. Japan. The last Allium to bloom making a welcome appearance in September and October. Dense clumps of foliage give rise to thin scapes of numerous nodding umbels of rose-purple flowers with elongated orange anthers. The entire ensemble looks like a collection of mop heads, at attention, ready to clean! Foliage turns a tawny orange in fall. 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

### Anthericum baeticum - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 2'. This unusual summer bloomer is native to southeastern Spain where it can be found growing in alpine meadows. The many star-like, six-lobed, white flowers are displayed on upright racemes and last for several weeks. Prominent yellow anthers and slender, grass like foliage in a basal rosette complete the package. Best grown in a pot with well-drained soil, sun and given winter protection from freezing temperatures. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, T2

### Eranthis hvmalis - (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

## Wildflowers

### Abutilon theophrasti - (Malvaceae)

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

### Agastache 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-petalled blooms open from the bottom upwards, atop upright, softly hairy plants bearing paired, coarsely toothed, chartreuse green leaves. This native of open woods and thickets makes a surprisingly attractive garden plant. A patch planted outside our greenhouses was a joy all summer. Well-drained soil. Partial shade/sun. 3 & T2

### Aquilegia canadensis - (Ranunculaceae)

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

### Asclepias syriaca - (Apocynaceae)

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

### Campanula americana - (Campanulaceae)

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

### Clinopodium vulgare - (Lamiaceae)

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

### 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

## 2022/2023 Seminum

### **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

### **Gillenia trifoliata** - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4'. Bowman's Root. A native of eastern North America and a favourite of ours whether planted in our Woodland or Flower Garden. In mid-summer, sprays of starry, white, five-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 Mix** - (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 to white, 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

### **Lobelia inflata** - (Campanulaceae)

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

### **Lobelia siphilitica** - (Campanulaceae)

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

### **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 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 digitalis** - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Foxglove Beard-Tongue. Eastern and Southeastern US. A very pretty, clump-forming Penstemon with basal, bronze foliage. Panicles of white flushed rosy-pink, two-lipped, tubular blooms with purple nectar guides. Flowers in mid-summer. Comes true from seed. Sun. 3 & 7 for 4 weeks, then T1

### **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

### **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-petalled, 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

### **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



## 2022/2023 Seminum

### **Verbena hastata** - (Verbenaceae)

(P) to 5'. Simpler's Joy. Eastern North America. Tall, erect stems with a branched inflorescence of tiny, tubular, purplish pink blooms in dense terminal panicles. The lance-shaped, toothed foliage is rough textured and somewhat coarse in appearance, making this a better candidate for informal plantings. Blooms July to September. Sun. Moist soil. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Verbesina virginica** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Frostweed, Virginia Crownbeard. Southeastern US. From a distance, the many loose, open corymbs of small flowers look like white "daisies." On closer inspection the flowers are comprised of up to five oblong and notched, pistillate ray florets and many white central disc florets with five prominent, exserted, purple anthers. The pubescent, winged stems are interesting with their up to six-inch long, downy, alternate, oblong-lanceolate leaves with serrated margins. Each stem has soft, fleshy green flanges running longitudinally down its length. When winter weather brings ice, the stems exude water that freezes into fascinating shapes, hence its common name. Blooms late summer. Often seen along roadsides and open places. An important late season nectar plant for pollinators. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

### **Vernonia 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