

# **Stonecrop Gardens Index Rarium 2023/2024**

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## 2023/2024 Rarium

### Annuals for Sun

#### Anoda cristata var. albiflora - (Malvaceae)

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

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

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

#### Dianthus knappii - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

#### Mirabilis dichotoma - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

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

#### Mirabilis longiflora - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

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

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

#### Salvia subrotunda - (Lamiaceae)

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

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

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

### Perennials for Sun

#### Amsonia ciliata - (Apocynaceae)

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

#### Amsonia illustris - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Central US. Handsome shiny, leathery, lance-shaped leaves with a terminal cluster of pale, starry blue flowers. Foliage turns bright yellow in fall. Sun/partial shade. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then T2

#### Amsonia rigida - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 2'. Stiff Bluestar. Southern Georgia and Northern Florida. A smaller Amsonia with a distinctive, dark reddish purple colouration to its emerging stems contrasting beautifully with the shiny, leathery, elliptical leaves. Loose cymes of light blue, starry flowers. The outer flower tube is flushed a darker hue giving it more pizzazz. Surprisingly hardy given its southern origin. Moist, well drained sandy soil. Sun/partial shade. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then T2

#### Angelica polymorpha - (Apiaceae)

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

#### Campanula punctata f. albiflora - (Campanulaceae)

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

#### Centaurea macrocephala - (Asteraceae)

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

#### Cephalaria gigantea - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

## 2023/2024 Rarium

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

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

3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

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

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

3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

### **Codonopsis clematidea** - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Bonnet Bellflower. A native plant of northern India and Asia with large nodding bells of the palest China blue. Look inside for the exquisite markings, dark purple veins, maroon bands, and a tangerine base. July and August bloom. A twiner that likes to use a neighbour to climb through and create fantastic plant combinations.

Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

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

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

### **Digitalis lanata** (syn. **Digitalis lamarckii**)

(Plantaginaceae)

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

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

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

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

(P) to 6'. Tall Globe Thistle. Eastern Europe to Russia. Globular flowerheads composed of numerous, tiny, pale blue florets. Flowerheads to 2-½ inches in diameter stand tall on sturdy, downy-white stems and mature into dense, prickly seedheads. The bold, greyish green, thistle-like foliage forms an impressive clump. This summer-to-fall bloomer is a magnet for bees, hoverflies and butterflies. Sun. 4 & T2

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

(P) to 5'. A tall, imposing Globe Thistle from Kazakhstan and the mountains of Central Asia. A vigorous, erect, clump-forming, architectural perennial with spiny, deeply-

divided, grey-green leaves, white beneath, and rounded, thistle-like, violet-blue flowerheads in summer. Both Echinops make great cut flowers. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Helianthus mollis** - (Asteraceae)

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

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

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

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

(P) to 2.5'. Chinese or Red-rooted Gromwell. East Asia. A bristly or coarsely hairy, upright perennial with greyish green, lanceolate leaves. Terminal clusters of numerous, small, five-petalled, white flowers in midsummer are followed by white shiny fruits that run along the darkened stems. Very cool.

The dried roots produce a purple dye and the entire plant has been used since ancient times for burns, cuts, and skin conditions in Chinese herbal medicine. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

### **Paeonia daurica subsp. mlokosewitschii** - (Paeoniaceae)

(P) to 3'. Affectionately known as "Molly the Witch". This robust, herbaceous peony from the Caucasus makes a fine garden specimen. In spring it bears large, single, cup-shaped lemon-yellow, five-inch-wide flowers, the ovary pubescent, the two to four carpels white, pink or yellow, and the stamen filaments yellow-green. Flowers in May. Rare and very choice. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

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

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

Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

### **Pimpinella major 'Rosea'** - (Apiaceae)

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

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### **Platycodon grandiflorus** ‘PerlmutterSchale’

(Campanulaceae)

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

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

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

### **Ratibida pinnata** - (Asteraceae)

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

### **Sanguisorba obtusa** ‘Chatto’ - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4'. Japanese Burnet. An elegant plant with striking, blue-grey, toothed, pinnate foliage which is sparsely topped with white, bottle brush flowers. A reliable and beautiful performer that is admired more for the foliage than flower. Mid-summer. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

### **Silphium terebinthinaceum** - (Asteraceae)

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

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

(Brassicaceae)

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

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

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

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

(P) 18". Wood Germander. A tough, shrubby perennial native to dry, open, pine woods, scrub, heaths and sandy acidic soils throughout Western Europe. Aromatic, notched and puckered, sage-like, wrinkled green leaves

adorn dense clumps of stiff, branching, woody stems. Masses of tiny, greenish yellow lipped blooms cover, short, loose spikes in mid to late summer. Dry, lime-free soil. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Thermopsis villosa** (syn. **Thermopsis caroliniana**)

(Fabaceae)

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

### **Verbesina alternifolia** - (Asteraceae)

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

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

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

### **Yucca smalliana** - (Asparagaceae)

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

## **Woodland**

### **Actaea japonica** var. **acerina** (syn. **Cimicifuga japonica** var. **acerina**) - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. A Japanese native with handsome maple-like foliage that has long, pointed lobes. Slender branched spikes of white, tufted flowers bloom in September and October. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

### **Aralia continentalis** - (Araliaceae)

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

### **Aruncus aethusifolius** - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 12". A miniature Goat's Beard from Korea. Bright green, finely dissected foliage forms a thick, lacy carpet. Small, dense, branched spikes of *Astilbe*-like, tiny, creamy flowers appear in summer. Foliage turns a beautiful burgundy in fall. Partial shade. 4 & T1

### **Astilbe chinensis** var. **davidii** - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 6'. China and Japan. A tall and spectacular *Astilbe*. Late to bloom, but when the erect, branched, tapering panicles of rosy-purple blooms appear in late summer, it is well worth the wait. The foliage is attractive too with dense, sturdy clumps of serrated leaflets that emerge a gorgeous coppery bronze in the spring before turning a lustrous, dusty dark green. August. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

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### **Boehmeria platanifolia** - (Urticaceae)

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

### **Delphinium tricorne** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. A petite Delphinium with open racemes and flowers in shades of blue and violet and sometimes with white striations. Spurs are long and turn up on the ends in an animated fashion. Attractive foliage: each leaf being palmately cleft into 5 deeply cut lobes with each lobe being further divided into 2 to 3 secondary lobes. This Delphinium loves the woodland. Shade. 3, D & T1

Delphinium loves the woodland. Shade. 3, D & T1

### **Disporum flavum** - (Colchicaceae)

(P) to 2-½'. Korean Fairy Lantern. Drooping, tubular, soft yellow flowers (usually 1-3) appear in small terminal clusters at the end of stiff arching stalks adorned with apple green, lance-shaped leaves up to 6" long. The floral display carries on for a couple of weeks, after which the foliage remains attractive and well behaved. Flowers give way to black berries that ripen in late summer. Moist, leafy soil. Shade/partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

### **Dodecatheon meadia f. album** - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 18". American Shooting Star. The white version of this North American beauty has umbels of 8-20, Cyclamen-like, white flowers that nod atop green leafless flower scapes. The one inch long, dangling flowers each have five upward reflexed white petals and a cluster of yellow stamens surrounding a single, purplish green style that converge to a downward point. Basal foliage occurs in a tidy clump of oblong to ovate, pale green leaves to 10 inches long. Very beautiful in May. Summer dormant. Partial shade. 3, D & T2

### **Glaucidium palmatum var. leucanthemum**

(Ranunculaceae)

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

### **Hosta sieboldiana var. elegans** - (Asparagaceae)

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

### **Kirengeshoma palmata** Korean Group -

(Hydrangeaceae)

(P) to 5'. A Korean dignitary. Large, sharply lobed, maple-like leaves in opposite pairs display a handsome

silvery pubescence when emerging in spring. The foliage provides interest through late summer when the flowers emerge. Pale yellow, waxy, five-petaled flowers are borne on a stiffly upright inflorescence. The stems of the Korean Group can reach up to six feet. A "must-have." Prefers partial shade. 5 & T2

### **Lathyrus vernus f. roseus** - (Fabaceae)

(P) to 12". Pink Spring Pea. Europe. Pretty, pale pink, pea-like flowers in many racemes, bloom in profusion on this low-growing spring treasure. Foliage is pinnate, providing an almost ferny effect. Simply lovely. Partial shade. 2B & 3, D & T2

### **Polygonatum giganteum** - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 7'. Giant Solomon's Seal. East US, South Central Canada. Statuesque and unmistakable. This spectacular giant is similar to P. biflorum in everything but size. Bell-shaped, greenish white, tubular flowers hang from the tall arching stems in early summer with the dark blue berries following in fall. Moist soil. Shade/partial shade. 3 & 6

### **Primula japonica 'Alba'** - (Primulaceae) WOODLAND?

(P) to 18". A candleabra-like inflorescence of tiered white blossoms arranged in whorls along the stem. Leaves are spathulate, quite long and irregularly toothed. A spring-blooming charmer for the woodland or pond edge. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

### **Semiaquilegia ecalcarata** - (Ranunculaceae)

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

### **Syneilesis intermedia coll. DJHT 99104** - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Taiwan. Purchased from Heronswood Nursery in 2001. The emerging foliage in spring resembles shaggy mane mushrooms with long, silver hairs. As the jagged-edged leaf blades unfurl, they lose their silvery hairs turning into bold, 10-inch, green leaf clusters with deeply-dissected segments. They are peltate, umbrella-esque in form and attached to a 12-inch petiole. Small corymbs of pale pink flowers sit atop stiff, tall stems in mid-summer. A fine foliage addition to the garden. Moist woodland soil in part shade. 4 & T2

### **Thalictrum actaeifolium** - (Ranunculaceae)

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

### **Vancouveria hexandra** - (Berberidaceae)

(P) to 12". White Inside-out Flower. Washington to Northern California. A close relative to Epimedium, however the flowers have six petals rather than four. This woodland groundcover produces nodding, umbrella-like white blooms with prominent stamens in late spring. The beautiful, Thalictrum-like foliage is the main attraction and makes it a choice addition to any woodland garden. Moist, well-drained soil. Shade/partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

## 2023/2024 Rarium

### Alpines and Rock Garden

#### *Aquilegia flabellata* var. *pumila* f. *rosea*

(Ranunculaceae)

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

Adorable. Sun. 4 & T2

#### *Aquilegia viridiflora* - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Green Columbine. E Siberia. This compact Columbine is among the earliest to bloom and is one of the few that has fragrant flowers. The biterminate foliage is often purple or brown tinted when it first emerges in spring. The foliage forms a mound to about 8 inches. Flowers bloom in 3-7 flowered cymose inflorescences in spring with an unusual colour for Columbines. The sepals are pale green with a purple tint. The petals are chocolate brown.

Great little Columbine for the rock garden. Grow in medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. 4 & T2

#### *Campanula rigidipila* - (Campanulaceae)

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

#### *Centaureum scilloides* - (Gentianaceae)

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

#### *Dianthus turkestanicus* - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

#### *Hypericum buckleyi* - (Hypericaceae)

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

#### *Inula ensifolia* - (Asteraceae)

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

#### *Symphandra zangezura* (syn. *Campanula zangezura*)

(Campanulaceae)

(P) to 10". Armenia. A delightful, short-lived perennial for the rock garden. Slender, wiry stems with pendulous, violet-blue bells in sparse terminal racemes. Dark green serrated foliage. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

### Excellent in Pots/Garden

#### (Overwinter Indoors)

#### *Araujia sericifera* - (Apocynaceae)

(TP) to 6'. Cruel Plant. South America. This twining, woody climber is another unique member of the Stonecrop plant collection. The softly hairy, stalked leaves and loose cymes of waxy flowers belie its sinister relationship to its pollinators.

The five-petalled, white flowers are striped with two pink lines on each petal that act as a track to guide nocturnal moths toward the centre. The sticky pollen then traps moth's proboscides and holds them until they either escape or perish, ensuring the transfer of pollen within the flower. An invasive species in many parts of the world, *Araujia* is not hardy here and thus can be safely cultivated as a handsome specimen for the warm glasshouse. We bring our *Araujia* outside in the summer to enjoy its fragrant and showy flowers, and in the winter we enjoy the unique fruits under glass. The large, leathery pods contain seeds tipped with a tuft of silky hairs, which give the plant its Latin species name of sericifera, meaning silk-bearing. Sun. 3 & T2

#### *Azorina vidalii* - (Campanulaceae)

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

#### *Eucomis zambesiaca* - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". South Africa. A compact Pineapple Lily with farrow racemes of open, creamy white flowers. The first *Eucomis* to bloom, producing flower spikes as early as late spring. Easy to grow. Sun. 3 & T2

#### *Francoa sonchifolia* - (Melianthaceae)

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

#### *Habranthus tubispathus* (syn. *Habranthus texanus*)

(Amaryllidaceae)

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

## 2023/2024 Rarium

### 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

### Puya mirabilis - (Bromeliaceae)

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

## Shrubs and Vines

### Clematis serratifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

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

### Clematis texensis - (Ranunculaceae)

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

PC- 2 weeks & 3 & T1

### Euonymus carnosus - (Celastraceae)

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

### Halesia monticola var. vestita - (Styracaceae)

Hardy tree to 60'. Mountain Silverbell. Visitors to Stonecrop in early May always admire this beautiful tree in full bloom. A mass of pendulous, large, four-petalled,

white flushed pink bells appear before the leaves fully emerge and look stunning against the clear blue sky. The leaves are alternate, simple, ovate-oblong and shallowly toothed. The fruit is an attractive, green, 4-winged, oblong drupe which turns brown and persists. Makes a choice understory tree. Rich, well-drained acidic soil. Well worth the wait.

Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A. **Germination may be slow and erratic - leaving outside in a cold frame may be beneficial.**

### Schisandra chinensis - (Schisandraceae)

Vine to 29'. Five Flavour Berry. Not only an attractive, hardy and unusual vine for a trellis or pergola but an intriguing plant with a rich history in Chinese herbology. The common name speaks to the fact that the berries possess the five basic flavours - salty, sweet, sour, pungent (spicy), and bitter. It is used widely in China and Russia to produce juices, extracts, wine and sweets and is considered one of the 50 fundamental herbs in Chinese herbalism. The deciduous leaves are a deep, glossy green, elliptic to ovate, and up to 5-½ inches long. Leaf margins are somewhat variable and described as cuneate, denticulate or serrate. Wonderfully fragrant, half inch, pale rose to bright pink flowers occur in axillary clusters on pendulous one-inch-long pedicels. Small, scarlet-red fruits borne in dense, hanging clusters to four inches long, ripen in autumn. Berries, leaves and bark have a lemon-like aroma. Plants are dioecious, requiring male and female plants present in order for seed to develop. Blooms late spring and early summer. Sun to partial shade, moist, humus-rich, but well-drained soil. 2, 3 & 6A

### Tripterygium regelii - (Celastraceae)

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