

Stonecrop Gardens Index Seminum 2023/2024

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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 var. viridis - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Green Tails. Andes. An interesting variety of the above, with bright lime green flower tassels contrasting against the lush green foliage. Very nice in combination with the yellows and oranges in our Yellow Rainbow. Blooms from late summer into autumn. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus 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 visnaga - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Khella, Toothpick Plant. Egypt. Grown since antiquity for medicinal purposes. This sophisticated Queen Anne's Lace relative produces masses of feathery, delicate, aromatic foliage topped with wide, compound, flat umbels of tiny, greenish-white flowers. An excellent and unusual filler; most desirable for cut flower displays. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Ammobium alatum - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. Winged Everlasting. Although a perennial in Australia, we treat this tender perennial as an annual. The pure white, stiff, papery ray florets are short and layered and surround bright yellow, central discs. Unusual greyish green stems are flat and winged along the edges. Flowers are in abundance throughout the season. An interesting and easy to grow annual that dries beautifully. Sun. 3 & T1

Anethum graveolens - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 4'. Dill. Middle East. Slender, upright, hollow, glaucous stems with fine, feathery, blue-green, scented foliage divided into thread-like segments. Flat-topped, compound umbels of tiny, canary yellow flowers in summer. A "must-have" for the kitchen garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2 or sow in situ.

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, elliptic, 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.

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

Calendula officinalis - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 18". The pot marigold of all pot marigolds. The flowers smother the foliage throughout the growing season. The blooms are single golden orange and add intense colour to the flower border. Self-sows. Sun. 3, D & 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

Cerithe major 'Purpurascens' - (Boraginaceae)

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

Consolida 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, D & T1

Crepis rubra - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 18". Cretian Hawk's Beard. We love this annual. Rosettes of toothed, pale green leaves with delicate flower stalks. Dandelion-esque heads one inch across are pale pink with darker centres. Adorable. Sun. 3 & T2

Cuphea viscosissima - (Lythraceae)

(A) to 20". Blue Waxweed. A North American native and one of our most revered annuals. This non-stop summer bloomer has six deep, magenta-purple petals with the upper two being the longest and a tubular green calyx covered in fine purple hairs. An easy-care annual that requires no deadheading or staking. Very sticky stems trap unsuspecting insects. Self-sows. Sun. 4 & T3

Cynoglossum amabile 'Firmament' - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Chinese Forget-me-not. Producing all summer long a profusion of sky-blue, five-petalled flowers. Reminiscent of the Forget-me-not, only taller. Self-sows. Sun. 3, D & T2

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Cynoglossum amabile ‘Mystery Rose’ - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. We love this plant. This wonderful hybrid is smothered in dusty pink blossoms. A joy in the border. Sun. 3, D & T2

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, D & T2

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, D & T2

Dianthus barbatus ‘Albus’ - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

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

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 lathyris - (Euphorbiaceae)

(B) to 3.5'. Capers Spurge or Mole Plant. Mediterranean. Upright, unbranched, red stems thickly covered with stiff, glaucous, blue-green leaves. In the second year it produces a fantastic, branching inflorescence of vivid chartreuse-green blooms with enormous horned, green bracts, followed by spongy, grey-brown seed capsules. Reputed to keep moles at bay. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T2

Euphorbia marginata - (Euphorbiaceae)

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

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

- Pale Pink - White
- Salmon - Yellow

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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 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 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

Nigella damascena 'Miss Jekyll Blue' - (Ranunculaceae)
(A) to 18". Love-in-a-Mist. South Europe. Soft, many-petalled, sky blue flowers are surrounded by curved, feathery bracts. Upright stems covered with delicate, fern-like foliage make the blossoms appear to be floating on a misty green bed. Fawn-coloured, inflated, papery seedheads are attractive when dried. Sun. 3 & T2

Nonea lutea - (Boraginaceae)
(A/B) to 10". Yellow Monkswort. SW Asia, SW Russia. This early spring bloomer forms large mats of dark green, lanceolate leaves that are rough in texture with a peculiar pustulated surface. The primrose yellow, five-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 rhoeas 'Mother of Pearl' - (Papaveraceae)
(A) to 18". Corn Poppy. This elegant and graceful strain was developed by Sir Cedric Morris. A beautiful mixture of pleated, crepe paper-like blooms in misty shades of grey, lilac, mauve, pink, soft orange, and white with a central black boss of stamens. The saucer-shaped flowers pirouette gracefully at the ends of the wiry stems. Easily grown from seed, it does not perform well in high heat and humidity and may require some light afternoon shade in hot summer climates. Deadheading spent flowers keeps the poppy blooming. Freely self-seeds in suitable conditions. Deer and rabbit tend to leave this Poppy alone. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4, D & 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 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.

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Salvia farinacea - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Mealy Sage. Native to Texas and Mexico. Tubular, two-lipped, violet-blue flowers are densely congested in whorls along erect stems creating a 4"-8" spike above the numerous grey-green, lance-shaped leaves. The common name is in reference to the mealy-white (sometimes purple) appearance of the sepals, which are covered with felted hairs. A long-bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Salvia patens - (Lamiaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Gentian Sage. C & S Mexico. The upright, slender stems hold oppositely arranged, triangle-shaped foliage. Terminal inflorescences reaching 6-12" tall emerge in early summer and bear 1-2" long, showy, two-lipped, bright royal blue flowers into the fall. The blooms are attractive to hummingbirds, butterflies, and other insect pollinators. Introduced into horticulture in 1838 and popularized a hundred years later by the Irish gardener and botanist William Robinson (1838-1935). Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Salvia sclarea - (Lamiaceae)

(B) to 3'. Clary Sage. Europe to C Asia. First year rosettes are comprised of substantial, grey-green, rough-textured, ovate to oblong leaves to nine inches. The following summer brings many upright, pink-tinged flower stems clothed with large, showy, white tinged-rosy-purple bracts which hold the small, blue and white hooded flowers. Self-sows to keep an ongoing biennial balance with simultaneous first year rosettes and flowering plants. A very architectural, aromatic and showy plant that needs little care. Full sun, average garden soil. 4 & T2

Silene armeria - (Caryophyllaceae)

(A) to 8". Sweet William Catchfly. Europe. Grey-green, glaucous leaves and loose clusters of tubular, bright rose-pink flowers with five notched petals. Flowers profusely July through August. A cheerful and easy self-sower. An old fashioned beauty that is a mainstay in grandmother's garden. Sun. 3 & T2

Tanacetum niveum - (Asteraceae)

(TP) to 2-1/2'. Silver Tansy. A short-lived perennial with silver-grey, deeply cut, fragrant foliage that is covered with masses of 1/2 inch, white, daisy-like flowers with yellow centres. Midsummer. Delicate yet striking. Sun. 4 & T2

Tinantia erecta - (Commelinaceae)

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

Trachelium caeruleum - (Campanulaceae)

(A or TP) to 3'. Blue Throatwort. Mediterranean. Large, umbellate clusters on upright stems bear many small, five-petalled flowers dotted with a white exserted 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-petalled, 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, D & T2

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, 1/2-inch-wide leaf blades are pale green. Dense seedheads are persistent and attractive. Sun. 4 & T2

Chasmanthium latifolium - (Poaceae)

(P) to 3'. Northern Sea Oats. A beautiful native grass producing branching stems with flattened, green, drooping spikelets in summer. These turn a bronze colour in autumn, as do the tufted clumps of flat-leaved foliage. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Coix lacryma-jobi - (Poaceae)

(A) to 4'. Job's Tears. Southeast Asia. A "must-have" grass with apple green, strap-like leaves. Makes a great architectural addition to the flower border. String yourself a necklace with the shining, white to black teardrop-shaped seeds. Sun. 3 & T2

Deschampsia cespitosa - (Poaceae)

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

Hystrix patula - (Poaceae)

(P) to 5'. Bottlebrush Grass. This American native is widely adaptable, growing in sun or moderate shade, in clay or rocky soil. When the flowerheads open, the spiky florets stick out at right angles, just like a bottlebrush. Attractive until frost. Easy from seed. 4 & T1

Melica altissima 'Atropurpurea' - (Poaceae)

(P) to 4'. Siberian Melic. Native to thickets and forest edges of eastern Europe. Dense, leafy clumps of mid-green foliage. Tall flower stems topped with loose, one-sided panicles of deep purple, overlapping spikelets. A terrific addition to our Red Bed. Summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Molinia caerulea - (Poaceae)

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

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Panicum virgatum - (Poaceae)

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

Sorghastrum nutans - (Poaceae)

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

Spodiopogon sibiricus - (Poaceae)

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

Perennials for Sun

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

Agrimonia eupatoria - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 3'. Agrimony, Church Steeples. Europe. An ancient, domestic medicinal herb long used for the treatment of wounds and snakebites. This charming, long blooming garden flower has tall, slender spikes of bright yellow, five-petalled blooms. The fruit is burr-like with hooked bristles to aid dispersal by animals. The deep green, softly hairy, pinnately-divided leaves have silvery undersides. The entire plant is sweetly fragrant, especially the flowers, whose perfume is said to be reminiscent of ripe apricots. June to September. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Althaea cannabina - (Malvaceae)

(P) 7'. Palm-leaf Marsh Mallow. Europe. A tall, wiry plant producing lavender-pink, cup-shaped blooms with darker central eyes in the leaf axils of slender, branching stems. The palmately lobed leaves are roughly pubescent with a greyish white underside. "The whole plant is light and graceful." (GST**). Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Amsonia elliptica - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 18". Dwarf Oriental Blue-Star. China, Japan, and Korea. Amsonia elliptica makes a bushy mound of tight-clumped, upright stems topped with starry, five-petalled, porcelain-blue flowers in early June. The glossy green, broad, grass-like leaves make an excellent backdrop for other garden plants during the summer. In fall the foliage turns a glowing yellow to orange. A great Amsonia for the small garden with a good display of flowers and excellent autumn colour. Sun/partial shade. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then T2

Amsonia 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

Anemone hupehensis var. japonica - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2-1/2'. Japanese Anemone. Native to China, Japan. Basal foliage clump to 12 inches tall is comprised of 3-parted, dark green leaves on long petioles. Each leaf has large-toothed margins and is softly pubescent beneath. Long, upright, wiry, graceful, branching flower stems rise well above the foliage clump bearing single, cup-shaped, apetalous, two-to-three-inch flowers. Each flower contains five to seven showy, rounded, pinkish-white to pale rose-mauve tepals with a contrasting green, button-like center containing a ring of yellow stamens. Flowers from midsummer to autumn. This hardy perennial is beautiful in the woodland garden or border and planted in masses. Moist, fertile, humusy soil in sun or partial shade. 3 & 6 & T2

Angelica gigas - (Apiaceae)

(B/P) to 5'. This terrific Barry Yinger introduction from Korea and Japan is a stunner. Dramatic, deep maroon, spherical flowerheads emerge from red-flushed, bulbous, leafy sheaths above glossy green, dissected foliage. The afternoon sun intensifies the colour and lends this plant another dimension. Please note, insects, especially hornets, also find it irresistible. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

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

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

Aquilegia vulgaris Magenta - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3+'. One of our favourite Columbines found growing near the Bamboo Grove. This tall and stately Aquilegia has many petalled flowers with no spurs and a beautiful, magenta colour with a pale pink interior. A real beauty. 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 1 1/2 inches long and

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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

Aster tataricus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 7'. Tatarian Aster. Siberia. Tall, long-blooming Aster with glorious, loose sprays of bold, lilac-blue daisies with yellow centres. Dense clusters of wide, lance-shaped leaves. Tough, durable plant that will thrive in a variety of conditions. No staking needed, blooms late - September and October and well worth the wait. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6 & Δ

Baptisia australis - (Fabaceae)

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

Baptisia leucantha - (Fabaceae)

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

Calamintha nepeta - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Calamint. Europe and Asia. Loose mounds of deliciously aromatic foliage are literally covered from August until frost with dainty, lavender, and white, hooded flowers with a tri-lobed lower lip. The soft, mid-green leaves are attractive too, and in a well-drained, sunny pot it makes the perfect edge to path or border. Sun. 3 & T1

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 - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Nettle-leaved Bellflower. Europe, North Africa, Siberia. Spikes of blue-purple to lilac 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

Centaurea dealbata - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Persian Knapweed. Caucasus. Erect, branched, leafy stems with finely divided, grey-green, pinnatisect leaves with grey, woolly undersides. The attractive green, scaly, involucre of bracts with black bristles support the lilac-pink, pale centered 'bachelor's button'. Blooms early to mid-summer. Sun/partial shade. Well-drained soil. 3, D & T2

Cephalaria leucantha - (Caprifoliaceae)

(P) to 5'. Southwestern Europe. A more delicate relative of the Giant Scabiosa with showy, soft white, pincushion flowers on long thin stems that rise well above a rosette of low growing leaves. The pinnatifid leaves are silvery, grey-green with the characteristically chiseled & fern-like appearance. Blooms July onward. Makes a delightful cut flower. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

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

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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. & 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

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-petaled flowers. Long summer bloomer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Dianthus carthusianorum - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 2'. Cluster-head Pink. Native to sunny hillsides and dry meadows throughout central and southern Europe.

Dianthus carthusianorum was named to commemorate the monks of the Carthusian order, founded in the 11th century in the Chartreuse Valley in the French Alps. Dense, terminal clusters of five-petaled, toothed, pinkish purple flowers on slender, airy stems. Grassy clumps of narrow, pale grey-green foliage adds to the charm. Blooms in midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & 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 grandiflora - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Eriophyllum lanatum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 18". Oregon Sunshine. W. North America. This compact perennial forms a low cushion of silvery leaves up to 3 inches long that are irregularly divided into narrow lobes. Both stems and leaves are covered with white hairs. Brilliant golden-yellow daisy-like flowers rise on long, grey stems. Blooms freely in summer and attractive to bees and butterflies. Great in perennial borders, rock gardens and embankments. Well-drained soil. Full sun to part shade. 4 & 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-petaled blooms. Summer bloomer. Self-sows. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Eupatorium cannabinum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Hemp Agrimony. An easy grower with dense, terminal panicles of fuzzy, warm pink flowers that bloom from July to September. The foliage looks like Cannabis. Much loved by butterflies. Moist soil. Sun. 4 & T2

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Eupatorium fistulosum f. albidum - (Asteraceae)

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

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, D & T2

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

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

Heuchera villosa var. macrorhiza - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 2'. Giant Maple-leaved Alumroot. Appalachia. Lush clumps of large, fuzzy, sharply pointed, palmately lobed, apple-green leaves are topped with airy sprays of small, creamy white flowers. Blooms late summer and well into fall. A most welcome sight at the end of the season. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Inula magnifica - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. A good tough plant that is native to the Caucasus. Vivid, deep yellow, spidery daisies with golden centres add a bold presence in the border. Broad, rough foliage clasps the stem. Magnifique. Sun. 4 & T2

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

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, D & 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

Lilium henryi - (Liliaceae)

(P) to 5'. Henry's Lily. Central China. Slender green to purple stems are clad with lance-shaped deep green leaves up to 6 inches long. The leaves just below the flower clusters are ovate and shorter. Nodding, two-inch wide, light orange flowers are spotted maroon with dark orange anthers. The deeply recurved tepals have prominent protuberances. Flowers bloom in clusters of 10-20 from mid to late summer. Specific epithet honors Augustine Henry (1857-1930), Irish plant explorer, who found and collected this species at Ichang Gorge in central China in 1888. Well-drained soil. Full sun to part shade.

Linum perenne - (Linaceae)

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

Lunaria rediviva - (Brassicaceae)

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

Lychnis chalconica var. albiflora - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

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Lychnis yunnanensis

(P) to 12". Southwest China. Loose corymbs of five-petalled, bright pink flowers on numerous long, thin, sticky stems which rise from compact rosettes of lanceolate leaves. A very attractive and long-lived plant. A welcome addition to the front of the border or for a larger rock garden. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Malva moschata - (Malvaceae)

(P) to 4'. Musk Mallow. British native. Pale pink, open, five-petalled flowers with jagged-edges. Foliage is very finely dissected. Blooms throughout the summer. A quintessential cottage garden plant. Sun. 3 & 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

Opuntia humifusa - (Cactaceae)

Native perennial to 18" spreading to 3'. Eastern Prickly Pear/Devil's Tongue. The segmented pads of Opuntia are actually swollen stems partially inserted in the ground from which 1 to 2 sessile pads may develop from its upper curved margin. Each pad is 2 to 7 inches long, obovoid and somewhat flattened. Pad surfaces are medium green to bluish green with areoles (air pores) scattered in diagonal rows across the surface. The areoles have small tufts of brown barbed bristles (glochids) from which a hardened spine, up to four inches long, emerges. One or more greenish and fleshy flower buds up to two inches long can

develop along the upper curved margin of each pad. The buds open to reveal two to three-inch flowers of satiny, yellow tepals in whorls. The inner most whorl is orange-red at the base. A ring of showy, yellow stamens surround a single pistil, the style is held above the stamens and at the apex is a ring of stigmas resembling a crown. Striking reddish-coloured, edible fruit follows. Young pads are also edible. This species has adapted to cold winters by withdrawing most of the water from their pads in autumn so that they become shriveled to avoid freeze damage, giving them a wrinkled appearance. Full sun, dry well-drained soil. 2B & 4 & T3

Origanum vulgare subsp. hirtum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 12". Greek Oregano. Greece. Similar to the common oregano except much more pungent and a better choice for cooking purposes. This plant has a low, creeping growth habit with hairy, dark green leaves which are highly aromatic and flavourful. Erect spikes with clusters of tiny, white flowers appear in July. 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, D & T2

Patrinia scabiosifolia - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

Peucedanum verticillare - (Apiaceae)

(B) to 7'. Hog Fennel. Eastern Alps into Hungary. The foliage emerges pink in spring, quickly producing impressive, ruby-red, broomstick-sized, hollow stems clad with pinnate, irregularly toothed, triangular leaves, and topped in mid-summer with huge umbels of yellow-green flowers. Makes a stately, yet delicate architectural presence for the back of the border. Plants are monocarpic, so be sure to collect seed or allow to self-sow. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Phlomis tuberosa 'Amazone' - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Central and Southern Europe. Numerous stems with many dense whorls of rosy purple blooms, each with a long upper lip. Whorls can have from 14 to 40 flowers each. Attractive clumps of large, arrow-shaped, slightly hairy, textured leaves. Late spring to early summer. Robust and floriferous. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1 & Δ

Pimpinella saxifraga - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Burnet Saxifrage. Europe. Fragile, white, arching umbels with a basal rosette of dark green, serrated leaves. A wonderful airy "filler." Summer blooming. Self-sows. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Platycodon grandiflorus - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3'. Balloon Flower. China. So named because the flower buds puff up like balloons before bursting open into upward-facing, bell-shaped, rich blue flowers with five pointed lobes. Clump-forming perennial with elliptic whorled leaves below and alternate above with dentated margins. Blooms mid to late summer. Sun. 4 & T2

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Rubia tinctorum - (Rubiaceae)

(P) to 2'. Dyer's Madder. East Mediterranean to Central Asia. The roots of this plant have been used since ancient times as a red dye for leather, wool, cotton and silk. Early evidence of dyeing comes from India where a piece of cotton dyed with madder has been recovered from the archaeological site at Mohenjo-daro (3rd millennium BCE). The red coats of the British Redcoats were dyed with madder, after earlier being dyed with cochineal. The foliage resembles sweet woodruff or bedstraw with whorled lanceolate leaves that are leathery, rough and prickly. The mostly five-petaled flowers are tiny in loose, much-branched leafy cymes, yellow-green to honey coloured. Round, shiny black, berry-like fruit follow. Summer flowering. Sun. 3 & T1

Rudbeckia 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-petaled, long-lasting, sulphur yellow blooms in summer. Makes a good edging plant but be careful when handling foliage as oil in leaves can cause a rash. This rare relative of R. graveolens has survived winters on our exposed Order Beds and is a gentle self-sower. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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

Scutellaria altissima - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Soaring Skullcap. Southeast Europe, Caucasus. Bushy perennial with light green, serrated, slightly downy, oval leaves. Numerous, one-sided racemes of many, pale blue, tubular, lipped flowers. A welcome presence in our Gravel Garden. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Thalictrum lucidum - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 5'. Shining Meadow Rue. Europe to temperate Asia. A Thalictrum with a neat twist. Shiny, angular, dark blue-green leaves have a geometric look to them. The soft, fluffy, creamy yellow panicles of flowers are quite unique. A long, summer bloomer. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Thalictrum 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

Verbascum chaixii - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 4'. Nettle-leaved Mullein. Europe and Russia. Numerous yellow flowers with violet stamens bloom in panicles. Grey-green, felted, and corrugated leaves form basal rosettes. Mid-summer. Sun. 4 & T1

Veronicastrum sibiricum 'Album' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 5'. This Japanese native has broad, whorled, lanceolate leaves and a centralized group of white spikes that bloom July through September. Differs from V. virginicum in that its leaves are coarser and much wider, and the flower spikes denser and shorter. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

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

Yucca filamentosa - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 6'+. Adam's Needle. A native of Southeastern North America. Architectural, strap-like, sharply pointed, blue-green foliage with white, thread filaments curling along the leaf margins. In late spring, a flowering stalk that looks like a gigantic Asparagus spear, rises from the center of each rosette. Long, conical panicle of nodding, bell-shaped, glossy, creamy white, fragrant flowers are long-lasting. Fruits are elliptical dehiscent capsules. Yuccas will form a small colony over time from basal offsets. One of Miss Jekyll's favourite accent plants, and ours too. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Woodland

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

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

Actaea 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

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

(Ranunculaceae)

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

Actaea simplex '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

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

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

Astrantia major - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Great Masterwort. Central and Eastern Europe. No garden should be without this effortless and beautiful plant. Several greenish white, often blushed pink flowerheads each arranged in a dome with a "collar" of bracts. Dense clumps of divided basal foliage. Content in the flower garden or in the woodland. Summer blooming. Great in flower arrangements, too. Sun/partial shade. PC- 4 weeks. 4 & 7 for 4 weeks then T2

Begonia grandis subsp. evansiana - (Begoniaceae)

(P) to 2'. Hardy Begonia. China and Japan. Pendant cymes of rosy pink, four-petaled blooms are held over attractive, coppery green foliage in late summer. The flower stems are tinged pinkish red and the slightly "lop-sided" leaves have a striking red venation. A joy in our Woodland Garden. Moist, leafy soil. Partial shade. 4 & T3

Boehmeria spicata - (Urticaceae)

(P) to 4'. False Nettle. Discovered in Korea by Dan Hinkley of Heronswood Nursery. We love it in our Woodland, arching out of Pachysandra terminalis. Bold, nettle-like, jagged-edged leaves have pinkish red, thread-like, elongated

flower clusters emerging from the leaf axils. A real curiosity. Summer blooming. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Campanula hofmannii (syn. **Symphandra hofmannii**) (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 2'. Ringed Bellflower. A Bosnian native. Marvelous, creamy white, pendulous bells in terminal racemes contrast with the serrated basal leaves. Showy seedpods, too. Self-sows gently. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Campanula takesimana 'Alba' - (Campanulaceae)

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

Corvaldis 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

Glaucidium palmatum - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. Japanese Wood Poppy. Japan. Large palmately-lobed, heavily veined, toothed leaves of fresh green are the background for the Poppy-like flowers. Four, delicate lavender, petaloid sepals surround a large, showy central boss of numerous, bright yellow stamens. A sight to behold in the mid-May. Cool and interesting seedpods of two fused follicles follow. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ

Helleborus orientalis - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2'. Lenten Rose. Europe. Leaves are wide, dentate, glossy and evergreen. Nodding, cup-shaped, pinkish rose, five-petaled flowers have numerous cream stamens. An understated, long-blooming beauty. Early spring. Partial shade. 3 & 7^o for 6 weeks, followed by 25-39^o for 6-8 weeks.

Heuchera americana - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 2'. Rock Geranium, Coral Bells. A native to eastern North America with attractive, mottled, palmately lobed simple leaves. Small, five-petaled, white flowers on upright slender racemes bloom in early summer. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Hydrophyllum virginianum - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 3'. Virginia Water Leaf. Northeastern native. Loose cymes of delicate, white-to-pale violet, campanulate flowers with protruding stamens. Lobed irregular leaves. Blooms May to July. Partial shade. 3 & T1

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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-petaled, white, cup-shaped flowers face upwards and display a cooling light green centre and creamy yellow coloured stamens. Interesting pear-shaped seed pods with pointed hinged lids hold the shiny brown seeds. Moist woods. Partial shade/shade. 3 & T2 & Δ

Kirengeshoma palmata - (Hydrangeaceae)

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

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

Lathyrus vernus - (Fabaceae)

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

Maianthemum racemosum (syn. **Smilacina racemosa**)

(Asparagaceae)

(P) to 3'. Solomon's Zigzag, False Spikenard, Treacleberry. A North American native that is most welcomed in the woodland. Arching, bright green stems and six-inch long, elliptic to lanceolate leaves with prominent, parallel veining. Fluffy, linen-white flowers bloom on panicles in late spring. Red to purple berries follow. Moist soil. Partial shade to shade. 3 & T2

Myosotis sylvatica - (Boraginaceae)

(B/P) to 12". Garden Forget-me-not. Northern Europe. Drifts of pretty, sky blue flowers with small, yellow eyes appear in late spring through early summer. Darling. Self-sows freely. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4, D & T2

Primula veris - (Primulaceae)

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

Rodgersia podophylla - (Saxifragaceae)

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

Stylophorum diphyllum - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 18". Celandine Poppy. Eastern North America. Terminal clusters of large, lemon-yellow, saucer-shaped blooms light up the woodland garden in May and June. The irregularly lobed, blue-green foliage with a soft, silvery

underside is very handsome. Seed is held for months in pendulous, oblong, white to yellow pods covered in fine hairs. Self-sows. Moist, humus-rich soil. Shade/partial shade. 4 & T1

Syneilesis aconitifolia - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Shredded Umbrella Plant. Japan. 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 attractive pink flowers sit atop stiff, tall dark stems in mid-summer. Intriguing. Moist woodland soil in part 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

Zizia aurea - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Golden Alexanders. Eastern Canada to Southern US. Divided green foliage, with compound umbels of many tiny, yellow flowers. Blooming May through June in our Woodland. The evening sun shining through the bronze seedheads is heavenly. Self-sows freely. Moisture and partial shade. Best sown in situ or 3 & T2

Alpines and Rock Garden

Aethionema schistosum - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 6". Turkish Stone Cress. Turkey and Lebanon. Erect, woody stems with narrow, blue-green foliage produce rounded heads of rosy lilac, four-petaled 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

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

Aurinia saxatilis (syn. **Alyssum saxatile**) - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 10". Basket-of-Gold. Central Europe to Turkey. A mat-forming perennial with woody roots that features grey-green spatulate basal leaves to 5" long and smaller linear-oblong stem leaves. Bright yellow flowers in corymbose panicles bloom in spring. Particularly attractive in rock gardens, sprawled over rocks or cascaded over rock walls. After bloom, it will remain in the garden as an attractive ground cover unless the foliage dies back from hot summer conditions. Sun. 3 & T1

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Campanula carpatica

(P) to 8". Tussock Bellflower. Carpathian Mountains. This mat-forming Campanula yields large, purple, solitary, five-petaled, up-facing, bell-shaped flowers with bright green folia. Most welcome as it flowers when most other

Campanula blooms are over. Sun. 4 & T2

Cyclamen graecum - (Primulaceae)

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

Cyclamen hederifolium - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 6". South Europe to Turkey. Ivy Leaved Sowbread. Attractive, ivy-shaped leaves are grey-green with silver-marbled markings. Orchid-pink, highly reflexed, Dodecatheon-like flowers have a magenta spot at the base of the petal. Beautiful. As the flowers fade after pollination the stems curl up, spiraling down to ground level. The seed case expands, protected by the emerging leaves, then splits open exposing the seeds. Each seed has a starchy coating that changes to sugar and attracts ants, thus aiding in the dispersal of seed by ants (*myrmecochory*). Simply fascinating. Partial shade. 3, D & T1

Erigeron compositus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6". Western North America. Distinctive, deeply dissected, grey-green basal foliage and short stemmed, yellow-eyed rayed daisies of white tinged pale lavender. Enchanting. Sun. 4 & T2

Erinus alpinus 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 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 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-petalled, 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

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/part 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

Plantago cynops - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 12". Shrubby Plantain. Central and South Europe. Tough shrublet with evergreen, grey, needle-like leaves. White tinged yellow, ovoid, spiky flowers. Summer. A real curiosity. Sun. 3 & T1

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Nanus' - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4". An enchanting, dwarf form of the Balloon Flower. Large, inflated, bell-shaped, violet-blue flowers on short, slender stems. A perfect choice for the alpine trough or smaller rock garden. Mid to late summer. Sun. 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

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

Schivereckia doerfleri (syn. Draba doerfleri)

(Brassicaceae)

(P) to 6". Eastern Europe. A tough and attractive dwarf cushion with grey-green loose rosettes of oblanceolate, slightly toothed leaves. Four-petaled white flowers in

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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, starry 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.

Bellevalia romana - (Asparagaceae)

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

Eucomis comosa - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 12". Pineapple Lily. South Africa. Fat, cylindrical racemes show off pendulous, cream or green flowers edged purple, with a pineapple-like tuft of leaves at the top of each thick stem. A magnificent, bulbous plant. A welcome late summer treat. Sun. 3 & 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

Gomphocarpus physocarpus (syn. Asclepias physocarpus) - (Asclepiadaceae)

(TP) to 4'. Bladder Fruit. Narrow, lanceolate leaves and attractive, hanging, pendant clusters of cream to green-white, starry flowers. However, the main attraction follows with huge, inflated, spherical, spiny seedpods that are pale green blushed maroon in colour. They are terrific fresh or dried in flower arrangements. Sun. 4 & T2

Habranthus robustus - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 8". Rain Lily. A native of Argentina and South Brazil. The three-inch, Lily-like flowers, two per stem, are a blushed pink, with darker veining and a green throat. Narrow, strap-like foliage. Grow Habranthus on a cool windowsill in well-drained soil. Easy. Sun. 3 & T2

Heimia salicifolia - (Lythraceae)

Tender shrub to 10'. Willow-leaved Heimia, Elixir of the Sun. South US, C & S America. This unusual plant has many slender, woody stems that are densely covered in mostly opposite, narrow, linear, green leaves. Small flowers have six, bright yellow, somewhat wrinkled, roundly obovate petals. The petals are attached to the rim of the tube-shaped floral cup with 12 stamens inserted low in the cup. The flowers arise from the leaf axils and bloom in profusion all summer. This plant is very accommodating - in the spring we plant it in our Flower Garden and Order Beds then dig it up in the fall. It never skips a beat. 4 & T2

Lepechinia salviae - (Lamiaceae)

Tender subshrub to 3'. Chile. A more compact form of Lepechinia hastata with large, blue-green, arrow-shaped leaves that are highly pebbled and pleasantly aromatic. The flowers are magenta in colour, however in combination with the dark calyx and deep pinkish flower stem they have an overall smokey hue to the magenta. burgundy flowers, held in dark calyces on deep pinkish stems. Sun. 4 & 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

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

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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

Clematis hexapetala - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Clerodendrum trichotomum - (Lamiaceae)

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

Clethra acuminata - (Clethraceae)

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

Clethra alnifolia - (Clethraceae)

Shrub to 7'. Summersweet. Eastern North America. Creamy white blooms borne on current season's growth in two to six-inch long, and ¾-inch wide, upright racemes. Lovely to look at, but even lovelier to smell with a delightful fragrance that perfumes the garden in July and August. Vibrant yellow foliage in fall. A carefree shrub with a dense, mounded habit. Moist, but well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Dioscorea japonica - (Dioscoreaceae)

(P) climber to 8'. Japanese Mountain Yam. East Asia, China, C & S Japan. This twining perennial vine on the Order Beds always attracts attention. Shiny, alternate, cordate-palmate foliage. Blooms September to October with bubble gum-scented, small, inconspicuous cream flowers borne in axillary racemes. Sun, moist soil. 3 & T2

Hydrangea arborescens subsp. *radiata* - (Hydrangeaceae)

Shrub to 7'. Silver Leaf Hydrangea. Eastern US. This versatile, multi-stemmed, deciduous shrub is very free-flowering. The inflorescences consist of two to six-inch wide, flat corymbs of sterile flowers with creamy white, large sepals. These showy, sterile flowers are borne around the periphery of an inner cluster of smaller, shorter, fertile flowers. Leaves are opposite, serrated, and dark green; the undersides are densely covered with silvery, felt-like hairs that look striking when revealed by a breeze. Long blooming. Shade to part shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 5 & T2

Hydrangea quercifolia - (Hydrangeaceae)

Shrub to 8'. Oakleaf Hydrangea. This native of Georgia and Tennessee southwards is one of our all-time favourite "must have" shrubs. Forming full, rounded mounds of lobed and

scalloped, oak-like leaves, it is graced in June with showy almost conical foot-long inflorescences of creamy white, often fading to soft pink with age. In fall, the large coarsely textured leaves develop rich hues of purple, scarlet and orange, providing some of the most vivid of autumnal colour. It grows better for us in some shade and with winter protection, as one would expect from this southern belle.

Prefers a moist, acidic but well-drained woody soil. 5 & T2
Hypericum ascyron - (Hypericaceae)

Hardy shrub to 5'. Great St. John's Wort. Asia and Northeast US. Two-inch, pale yellow, five-petaled flowers bloom in June against a backdrop of small, pale green leaves. Large seedpods follow. Attractive vase shape. Sun. 3 & T1

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

Bulbs

Allium angulosum - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 16". Mouse Garlic. Europe. Loose heads formed by multiple, cup-shaped flowers of pale purple. Blooms June to August. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium 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, dense, one-inch umbel of tiny florets that emerge deep green but mature (top to bottom) to rose-purple, displaying an interesting bi-colour effect. Excellent when weaving through their neighbours. Blooms mid-summer. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium tuberosum - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 18". Garlic Chives. Southeast Asia. Spherical, white blooms freshen the flower garden throughout August. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Eranthis hyemalis - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Ixiolirion tataricum subsp. *pallasii* - (Ixioliriaceae)

Hardy bulb to 16". Lavender Mountain Lily. Asia minor, Afghanistan and Syria circa 1821. This deer- and rodent resistant naturalizer has slender stems topped with loose umbels of a dozen or so flowers that range from light to deep violet-blue flowers with paler mid-veins and grass-like

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foliage. They start funnel-shaped and then open into large star-shaped flowers. It makes a terrific cut flower. Sun, well-drained soil. A star at the Order Beds. Blooms late-spring. 3 and 40° for 2-3 months, then T1

Scilla autumnalis - (Asparagaceae)

Hardy bulb to 8". Autumn Squill. Europe. What a treat to have this pink Squill blooming in September. Open racemes display the bractless flowers. Not fussy about soil. Self-sower. Adorable *en masse*. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

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

Achillea filipendulina - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Fern-leaf Yarrow. Native to the Caucasus, Iran, and Afghanistan. Deeply dissected, hairy, fern-like, aromatic (spicy) green leaves up to 10" long are divided into many pairs of linear-lanceolate toothed segments and form an attractive basal clump of foliage. Tiny, long-lasting, bright golden flowers (yellow rays and yellow discs) appear in dense flattened plate-like compound corymbs up to 4" across on stiff, erect stems rising above the foliage. Blooms throughout the summer. The genus name Achillea refers to Achilles, hero of the Trojan Wars in Greek mythology, who used the plant medicinally to stop bleeding and to heal the wounds of his soldiers. Great flower both fresh-cut and dried. Average, well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Achillea millefolium - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2-½'. Common Yarrow. Native to Europe, Asia and introduced to America in colonial times and has since naturalized throughout the U. S. The leaves are hairy, deeply dissected, fern-like and aromatic. Tiny, long-lasting, white flowers appear in dense, flattened, compound corymbs up to 3" across. Blooms throughout the summer. Great flower both fresh-cut and dried. Average, well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

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

Aster divaricatus (syn. **Eurybia divaricata**) - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. White Wood Aster. An American native. Clusters of white ray flowers with yellow centres and heart-shaped leaves on dark stems. Very floriferous. Sun, tolerates dry shade. 3 & 6 & Δ

Campanula americana - (Campanulaceae)

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

Chelone glabra - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 3'. White Turtlehead. US. White blooms (that really do resemble turtle heads) in tight terminal clusters on upright spikes in August through October. Attractive, dark-green, smooth stems with small whorls of narrow, lance-shaped, sharply toothed, dark-green leaves. A good plant for naturalizing in any swampy woodland, bog or pond-side area. Native to eastern North America where it is one of the only two larval hosts to the lovely Baltimore Checkerspot Butterfly. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Cichorium intybus - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Common Chicory. Europe. Attractive, stalkless, typically clear blue flowers to 1", clasp rigid, nearly leafless stems in a long procession of bloom from May to October. Rays are typically blue but occasionally white or pink, and usually close by noon. Lower lance-shaped, dandelion-like, basal leaves up to 6" long are variously toothed, cut or lobed and have rough-hairy surfaces. Upper stem leaves are

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smaller with clasping bases. The deep fleshy taproot exudes a milky sap when cut. Chicory can be found along roadsides, and is now common in North America, China, and Australia, where it has become widely naturalized. Many varieties are cultivated for salad leaves, chicons (blanched buds).

Chicory roots (var. sativum), which are baked and ground, were used as a coffee substitute by Confederate soldiers during the American Civil War and also used in the United Kingdom during the Second World War, where Camp Coffee, a coffee and chicory essence, has been on sale since 1885 and still popular today. 4 & T1

Clinopodium vulgare - (Lamiaceae)

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

Corydalis sempervirens - (Papaveraceae)

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

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

Echinacea purpurea - (Asteraceae)

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

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 fistulosum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 8'. Hollow-stemmed Joe Pye Weed. A tall, striking addition to the late summer border. Fluffy, rounded domes of pinkish mauve to soft purple flowers. Leaves whorl in groups of six to seven around the unspotted, hollow stem. A great butterfly plant. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

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

Euthamia graminifolia (syn. Solidago graminifolia) (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Lance-leaved Goldenrod. North America. Upright, slender branching stems with many thin, grass-like, pointed leaves topped by irregular, loose, flattish cymes of small, golden yellow flowers in late summer. Its tendency to form attractive, airy clumps and prolonged season of bloom makes it an attractive addition to the garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Fagopyrum esculentum - (Polygonaceae)

(A) to 3'. Common Buckwheat. Asia. Cultivated for its grain-like seeds and as a cover crop, Buckwheat is also a great plant for the meadow at Stonecrop. It is somewhat erect but has a tendency to sprawl in the absence of support. The stems become ribbed and reddish green with maturity. The alternate, cordate leaves are up to four-inches long and 3-inches across with a slightly undulated edge. One or two racemes of flowers develop from the axils of the upper leaves; some of these racemes may be terminal. The racemes are one to three inches long, and densely crowded with whorls of flowers. Each flower is up to ½-inch across, consisting of five petal-like, white sepals that become green toward the throat of the flower. Long bloom period and a pleasant floral scent. Each flower is replaced by a winged achene with three sides. Primarily bees and ants visit the flowers for their abundant nectar. When honeybees visit the flowers of Common Buckwheat in fields, they produce a distinctive honey. Self-sows. Prefers moist, rich soil. Direct sow or 3 & 7 for 3 weeks then T2

Helenium autumnale - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. Sneezeweed. Eastern North America. A plant of swamps and wet meadows. The branching sprays of warm, golden yellow daisies have prominent yellow centres and distinctive, reflexed, notched petals. The lance-shaped leaves are decurrent, extending down the stiff, branched stems, giving them a noticeable "winged" appearance. The dried leaves were once used as snuff, hence the name. Blooms late August through September. Prefers moist or wet soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Hibiscus moscheutos subsp. palustris Pink - (Malvaceae)

(P) to 7'. Swamp Rose Mallow. Eastern US. It is hard to believe this robust, lush-foliaged plant with incredible saucer-sized, rose-pink, crepe-paper blooms is in fact a hardy native. Late to emerge in spring, but once they do, they grow quickly and so require a moist fertile soil to really thrive - the edge of a pond or marsh, rich in organic matter is ideal. Late summer bloomer. 1 & 2B, then 3 & T2

Hibiscus moscheutos subsp. palustris White - (Malvaceae)

(P) to 7'. Swamp Rose Mallow. Eastern US. A lovely white version of the above with a dark pink centre. Late summer bloomer. 1 & 2B, then 3 & T2

Impatiens pallida - (Balsaminaceae)

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

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Lobelia cardinalis - (Campanulaceae)

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

Lobelia inflata - (Campanulaceae)

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

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

Marshallia grandiflora - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 18". Barbara's Buttons. An eastern American native. Tiny, pale pink, tubular florets with bluish-purple anthers form solitary, terminal shaggy flowerheads that resemble Centaurea. Flowers rise on long stems from basal rosettes of deep green, lance-shaped leaves. Grows best in moist, humus-rich soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Monarda fistulosa - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Wild Bergamot. Canada, US, Mexico. Distinctive, sweetly aromatic foliage reminiscent of Earl Grey tea with lovely pale violet-pink blooms in terminal clusters of tubular, lipped flowers. Usually found in dry open fields and meadows, so it makes a good plant for the wildflower or natural garden. Blooms mid-summer. 3 & T1

Oenothera biennis - (Onagraceae)

(A/B) to 4'. Common Evening Primrose. Eastern North America. A lovely native plant with erect stems of alternate, olive-green, lanceolate leaves up to 8 inches long and 2 inches wide. Terminal panicles of pale yellow, four-petaled, heart-shaped flowers with prominent stamens and a long green calyx, bloom from the bottom up. The flowers remain open from evening to early morning, but will remain open longer on cloudy days. They have a mild lemony scent, and bloom from mid-summer to fall on mature plants. Long narrow seedpods develop, which split open from the top to release many tiny, irregular brown seeds making it a prolific seeder. Useful for naturalizing in wild areas where their seeds will be devoured by small birds, particularly finches. Sun. 3 & T2

Phytolacca americana - (Phytolaccaceae)

(P) to 12'. Pokeweed. An American native. Long, spike-like racemes of small, white, apetalous flowers have five petal-like sepals with numerous stamens and a large, green, globose, compound superior ovary resembling a segmented green pumpkin. After flowering comes the Pokeweed's *raison d'être*. Many-seeded, shining, blackish purple berries follow, which hang in drooping clusters on bright, pink-red inflorescence stalks and produce deep red juice. The juice from the fruit was used to colour wine and as ink. The early-season green leaves are ovate-lanceolate, rather fleshy, and turn a reddish purple in autumn. We love it only in our

Flower Garden, in the back of the Red Bed. **Beware, all parts of this plant are poisonous!** Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Pycnanthemum muticum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 4'. Mountain Mint. North America. Flat-topped clusters of white to pale violet flowerheads are surrounded by large, silvery bracts that give the plants a delightful, frosted appearance. Pointed, oval, very aromatic, deep green leaves with a clean, pungent, minty fragrance. Mid-summer. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Pycnanthemum tenuifolium - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Slender Mountain Mint. North America. A very aromatic plant with a peppermint scent and taste. Narrow, linear leaves. Flat-topped clusters of white to pink flowers. Long lasting and great in arrangements. A tough and easy plant to grow. Sun. 4 & T2

Rudbeckia subtomentosa - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Sweet Black-eyed Susan. Tallgrass Prairie. A host of two-inch, bright yellow-petaled, dark-eyed daisies. Bushy clumps of downy, sweet scented, grey-green leaves; the lower leaves being three cleft. Blooms in late summer. Moist to well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Ruellia pedunculata - (Acanthaceae)

(P) to 3'. Stalked Wild Petunia. Solitary, pale lavender-violet, petunia-like blooms open in summer all along the leaf axils of upright, bushy plants. The paired, opposite leaves are a lustrous dark green. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

Sanicula canadensis - (Apiaceae)

(B) to 2'. Canadian Black Snakeroot. Eastern US and Canada. This common woodland wildflower produces umbels of tiny five petalled, greenish white flowers with a green calyx. Each umbel consists of one to four umbellets. Each umbellet has five male flowers and two or three perfect flowers. The perfect flowers are very short stalked and have a prominent ovary covered in rows of hooked bristles. The green bristly fruit splits into two seeds. Leaves are alternate and palmately compound with three leaflets. Useful for naturalizing in woodland areas and native gardens. Blooms late spring to early summer. Shade to part shade. Moist to dry, loamy soil. Best sown in situ.

Senna hebecarpa (syn. **Cassia hebecarpa**)

(Caesalpinaceae)

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

Senna marilandica - (syn. **Cassia marilandica**)

(Caesalpinaceae)

(P) to 6'. Southern Wild Senna. Eastern North America. Very similar to the above, the flowers of Senna marilandica have styles with short appressed hairs, while the flowers of Senna hebecarpa have styles with long spreading hairs. Southern Wild Senna, because its range doesn't extend as far north as a closely related species, Senna hebecarpa (Wild Senna). Blooms from July to September. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 1 & 3 & T3

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Silene latifolia subsp. alba - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Silene virginica - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 18". Fire Pink. Eastern North America. A lovely wildflower that features brilliant, two-inch, scarlet red flowers, each with five spreading, notched-at-the-tip petals plus sepals which are united into a long sticky tube. Flowers bloom in spring atop slender, downy, and sticky stems clad with narrow, lance-shaped, green leaves. Ruby-throated hummingbirds are the principal pollinator of Silene virginica. Flowers also provide nectar for native bees, butterflies, and nocturnal moths. Well-drained soil. Part sun to part shade. 3 & T2

Silphium perfoliatum var. connatum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 8'. Hairy Cup-Plant. This plant is found wild from the mountains of West Virginia to North Carolina. It has rough, hairy stems and leaves, with branched, open sprays of cheerful, golden yellow, sunflower-like blooms with green centres. It differs from S. perfoliatum by having larger ray florets and blooming a few weeks earlier. Sun. 3 & T2

Sisyrinchium angustifolium - (Iridaceae)

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

Solidago caesia - (Asteraceae)

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

Solidago canadensis - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. Canadian Goldenrod. This North American native with its rhizomatous growth is perfect for the meadow. Central stems are clad with many narrow, alternate, lance-shaped, sharply-toothed, leaves with conspicuous lateral veins. The leaves are hairless above but hairy beneath and tapered at each end. Stems are topped in late summer to fall with large horizontally branched, terminal pyramidal panicles containing one-sided recurving branches filled with masses of tiny yellow flowers, each to 1/8". A magnet for pollinators, beneficial insects, and birds. Average soil. Full sun. 4 & T2

Solidago rugosa - (Asteraceae)

P to 5'. Wrinkleleaf Goldenrod. Central and eastern North America. This clump-forming plant has numerous, narrow, deeply toothed, dark green leaves with a wrinkled

appearance to the upper surface. Tall, rough, hairy stems bear arching branches with panicles of small, light yellow flowerheads concentrated on the upper side. Physicians in ancient times believed that goldenrod had healing powers; in recent times these plants have been commonly blamed for causing hay fever, but its irritating symptoms are actually caused by ragweed (Ambrosia species), whose pollen is abundant when goldenrod is in flower. All parts of this plant are useful in the native ecosystem, from the nectar and pollen of the flowers to the foliage and seeds, even to the roots that act as a soil stabilizer. Blooms July to October. A "must have" for the wildflower garden. Sun. 4 & T2

Solidago speciosa - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 5'. Showy Goldenrod. Central and Eastern North America. A robust tetraploid plant with densely clustered, soft yellow, 10-inch conical flower heads. The distinctive basal leaves are thick and paddle-like, becoming slightly smaller as they ascend up the stem. Blooms late August and September. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Tanacetum vulgare - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Tansy. Europe. Button-like yellow flowers with absent or inconspicuous rays appear in compact, flat-topped clusters. Fern-like green leaves up to eight inches long are pinnately divided, strongly-scented, and somewhat reminiscent of Yarrow. Dating back to ancient Greece and Rome, this plant has a long history of use as a folk medicine remedy, the foliage has been used as an insect repellent, and the flowers have been used in funeral shrouds and wreaths. Summer bloomer. Well-drained soil. Sun to part shade. 4 & 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 1/2-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, 3/4-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

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

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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 arkansana (syn. **V. crinata**) - (Asteraceae)
(P) to 5'. A statuesque Ironweed from the Ozark region of Missouri, producing tufts of fuzzy, deep purple, rayless flowers in late summer on tall, strong stems covered in minute fine white hairs with long, lance-like leaves in large whorls. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1 for 3 months, then T2

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