

# **Stonecrop Gardens Index Rarium 2024/2025**

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### Annuals for Sun

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

(B) to 2.5'. Queen Anne's Lace. Europe. A new twist on an old-fashioned beauty. The lacy blooms deepen color as they age to a rose-purple and eventually turn a darker red-purple. Simply lovely. Full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T1

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

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

#### **Dianthus knappii** - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

#### **Echium vulgare** - (Boraginaceae)

(B) to 3-½'. Viper's Bugloss. Europe. Rosettes of slender, bristly foliage from which arise many stout flowering spikes with funnel-shaped flowers along their length. The buds start off pink, then the five-petalled flowers turn the most exquisite shades of intense blue to violet with five protruding red stamens. As the flowers fade, they become tinged with crimson. Viper's Bugloss is one of the best plants to attract bees to your garden by producing nectar throughout the day unlike most plants which only produce nectar for a short period of time. Sun. 3 & T1

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

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

#### **Mirabilis dichotoma** - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

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

#### **Mirabilis longiflora** - (Nyctaginaceae)

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

tubers over winter as you would a Dahlia. Blooms midsummer to fall. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

#### **Petunia exserta** - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 2'. A rare and lovely Brazilian Petunia with deep red, 2-inch long, five-lobed, trumpet-shaped flowers. Flower centres are light green and showcase the contrasting yellow anthers and prominent green pistil. The sticky, pubescent leaves are grey-green, ovate to lanceolate, sessile and oppositely arranged along the upright stems. A star on our Order Beds! Sun and average garden soil. 4 & T2

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

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

### Perennials for Sun

#### **Amsonia ciliata** - (Apocynaceae)

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

#### **Amsonia rigida** - (Apocynaceae)

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

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

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

#### **Centaurea macrocephala** - (Asteraceae)

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

#### **Cephalaria gigantea** - (Caprifoliaceae)

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

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

(P) to 3'. This herbaceous, non-climbing clematis can be found in the blue/lavender/grey bed of the Flower Garden. The individual florets are tight, blue, and reminiscent of

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Hyacinth blooms, opening wide to expose pale centres and numerous cream stamens. Silvery, fluffy seedheads provide later beauty. Pleasantly fragrant. Full sun to partial shade in cool, moist soil. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2  
**Clematis integrifolia pink-flowered** - (Ranunculaceae) (P) to 3'. Solitary Clematis. Central Europe and Asia. An upright, non-climbing Clematis with 2-inch, bell-shaped flowers that are a bright clear to pale mauve pink with heavily ribbed, spreading tepals and a central cluster of deep yellow stamens. Attractive, feathery seedheads follow. Mid-to-late summer. Sun. 3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

**Codonopsis lanceolata** - (Campanulaceae) (P) to 4.5'. Southwest China. This Bonnet Bellflower has a twining habit and is best supported by a trellis or tripod where one can see to full effect the fat, greenish white, nodding bells with prominent, bluish purple venation inside the cup. Blooms midsummer. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 5 & T2

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

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

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

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

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

**Helianthus mollis** - (Asteraceae) (P) to 4'. Ashy Sunflower. Tallgrass prairie, Michigan to Ohio. The dense, soft hairs that cover the stems and

clasping, broadly ovate leaves, give the whole plant an attractive, ashen grey appearance. The large individual blooms are a rich buttercup yellow, appearing from midsummer into early autumn over open, somewhat wide and spreading clumps. A widespread and drought tolerant native for a wild garden or an informal planting. Sun. 3 & T3  
**Paeonia daurica subsp. mlokosewitschii** - (Paeoniaceae) (P) to 3'. Affectionately known as “Molly the Witch”. This robust, herbaceous peony from the Caucasus makes a fine garden specimen. In spring it bears large, single, cup-shaped lemon-yellow, five-inch-wide flowers, the ovary pubescent, the two to four carpels white, pink or yellow, and the stamen filaments yellow-green. Flowers in May. Rare and very choice. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A  
**Paeonia ostii** - (Paeoniaceae) (P) to 5'. Osti's Tree Peony. China. Named for Dr. Gian Lupo Osti, President of the International Dendrological Society. This woody peony is very floriferous with six-inch wide, sweetly fragrant, pure-white flowers with ruffled edges. In the centre of the flower is a cluster of pistils with prominent red stigmas surrounded by a mass of stamens with yellow anthers and pink filaments. When the petals drop, the big, fleshy receptacle is exposed with a green, drooping calyx and fat fruits/carpels with the still-prominent red stigmas, all together resembling a court jester's hat. The attractive, medium green foliage is deeply divided into oval to lance-shaped leaflets on red petioles and is good-looking throughout the season. A real show-stopper in our Order Beds. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6A

**Patrinia monandra** - (Caprifoliaceae) (P) to 4'. Golden Lace. China to Taiwan. A showy, clump-forming perennial with five-petalled, yellow-green flowers borne on dense, upright, branched, flat-topped clusters. As the flowers fade, the bleached, flat seed heads provide an extended period of interest lasting through late summer. Basal, dark green, lobed foliage with crenate margins. An uncommon, stunning species great for the flower garden. Sun to part shade. 3 & T2

**Phuopsis stylosa** - (Rubiaceae) (P) to 12". Caucasus and Northern Iran. Noted for its characteristic pungent scent (“Phuopsis - smells like foxes!”), this unusual perennial forms spreading patches of whorled Galium-like foliage covered with striking heads of pale pinkish, five-petalled, tubular, star-faced blooms in mid to late summer. Definitely provides a conversation piece in the garden! Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

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

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

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

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

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

(Brassicaceae)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Fabaceae)

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

### **Veratrum nigrum** - (Melanthiaceae)

(P) to 5'. Black False Hellebore. Central Asia to southern Europe. A stately, back of the border plant with large, parallel-veined, pleated leaves arranged spirally around erect stems. Narrow branched panicles of small, six-petaled, star-shaped flowers are dark purple to black. Best in part shade. All parts of this plant are poisonous. July to August. 3 & T1 & Δ

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

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

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

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

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

(P) to 4'. Bear Grass Yucca. Southern North America. This Yucca is similar in many ways to the more popular Adam's Needle (**Yucca filamentosa**), however smaller in stature. Also, the leaves are finer, flatter, and narrower

with smoother leaf margins, except for the occasional thread-like fibres. The flowers are opalescent white and may at times have a light pink-tinge. **Yuccas** will form a small colony over time from basal offsets. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

## **Woodland**

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

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

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

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

### **Astilbe chinensis** - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 3'. China. This clump-forming perennial features graceful, fern-like mounds of mostly basal, compound leaves with sharply-toothed leaflets that emerge coppery bronze. Tiny rose-purple flowers are densely packed into erect, plume-like flower panicles rising above the foliage on slender stems. August. A tough and reliable plant that provides long lasting interest through the season. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

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

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

### **Deinranthe caerulea** - (Hydrangeaceae)

(P) to 18". False Hydrangea. China. An unusual herbaceous **Hydrangea** relative first identified in the wild in the early 20th century by Ernest Henry Wilson, (1876-1930). Medium-to-dark green leaves up to eight inches long are rugose with dentate margins, prominent veins and pointed tips. Nodding, cup-shaped, violet-blue, fertile flowers bloom above the foliage in June-July. The petals of each flower curl around a decorative central boss of light violet stamens. A great collector's pick for the shade garden. Best grown in peaty, fertile, humus-rich, well-drained but consistently moist soils in light shade. 4 & T2

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

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

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

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

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

(Hydrangeaceae)

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

### **Rodgersia pinnata 'Elegans'** - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4'. A native of China. Pinnate leaves of a rusty bronze-green are attractive in the garden throughout the growing season and into the fall. This special cultivar offers branched, arching panicles of flowers with pinkish calyces and numerous white stamens giving the appearance of an overall froth of pinkish cream blossoms. A delightful sight in summer. Partial shade, moist soil. 5 & T2

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

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

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

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

### **Tricyrtis macropoda** - (Liliaceae)

(P) to 3. Japanese Toad Lily, Yama-hototogisu. Japan. Shining, deeply veined, dark, heart-shaped leaves on erect, arching stems that branch into loose terminal and axillary clusters of upward pointing, orchid-like buds and flowers. Flowers are creamy white with sparse dark mauve and purple spots with stamens and stigma that protrude far above the six splayed petals. Blooms a good few weeks earlier than Tricyrtis formosana, in late August. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

## **Alpines and Rock Garden**

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

(P) to 3". Half the size of regular Pussy-toes, this adorable little carpeting perennial is at home in the sunny rock garden, alpine trough or growing between stepping stones.

It forms a flat mat of tiny silver edged, grey-green leaves.

Short stems with tight terminal clusters of buds that resemble the toes of a cat, open to papery white flowers with a pinkish tinge. A billowing cloud of fluffy seedheads follows. Blooms in late spring. A tough and useful plant. Well-drained soil and sun. 3 & T2

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

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

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

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

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

### **Armeria juniperifolia** - (Plumbaginaceae)

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

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

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

### **Campanula rotundifolia** - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 18". Harebell. Charming native wildflower throughout much of the northern hemisphere. Graceful, branched stems with narrow, thread-like leaves arise from the basal rosette. Many small, bright blue, pendulous, bell-shaped flowers abound from late spring to early summer. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Centaurium scilloides** - (Gentianaceae)

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

### **Dianthus pavonius** - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 4". Southwestern Alps. Low, needle-leaved cushions smothered in early summer with deep to pale rose-pink flowers. Blooms are quite large with a distinctive buff reverse. An ideal choice for the rock garden. June. Sun and well-drained soil. 4 & T2

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

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

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### **Draba bruniifolia** - (Brassicaceae)

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

### **Draba hispanica** - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 3". Spain. Mounding cushion plant with tufted, dark green, needle-like leaves. Silver-grey in colour. Yellow, four-petalled flowers appear on small, three-inch flower stalks in early spring. Sun. 3 & T1

### **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

### **Globularia cordifolia** - (Plantaginaceae)

(TP) to 5". Mountains of Europe. Metallic blue, powder-puff flowers on stiff, two-inch stems dress this well-known rock garden plant in late spring. Glossy, dark green leaves. Woody branchlets up to three inches tall form dense mats. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

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

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

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

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

### **Lychnis viscaria subsp. atropurpurea**

(Caryophyllaceae)

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

### **Petrophytum caespitosum** - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 4". Rocky Mountains. Rosettes of blue-green, spatulate, densely downy leaves. Racemes of white, five-petalled flowers with up to 20 stamens give a fluffy appearance. Mat-forming, growing to 10 inches across in about 10 years. Sun. 3 & T2

### **Pulsatilla patens** - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Eastern Pasque Flower. Native to Europe, Russian, China, Canada and US. Blooming in April at 4" high, before the leaves develop, the ethereal, open, bell-shaped, flowers command attention. The solitary, two-inch flower has six blue-violet, petal-like sepals and a ring of many yellow staminodes that surround a light green central boss of stamens. The sepals are pointed at the tip and lined with many parallel veins. Flowers, stems and foliage are all covered in fine, silky, whitish hairs. The flowers are

followed by plume-like seedheads (reminiscent of some Clematis and Geum) that have good ornamental interest. Deeply divided basal foliage grows to 12 inches tall after the flowers have faded. A great rock garden plant and the state flower of South Dakota. Grows best in drier, sandier soil. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

### **Ramonda myconi 'Rosea'** - (Gesneriaceae)

(P) to 6". Shade lover from the Pyrenees. The classic R. myconi boasts flowers in shades of lilac while this form is pure pink. Deep green, broad, rough, very crinkled leaves form a flat rosette that persists year-round. Likes to grow on north-facing vertical cliffs or in a cool crevice. 4 & T1

### **Sedum middendorffianum** - (Crassulaceae)

(P) to 8". Chinese Mountain Stonecrop. East Siberia to North China. A non-stop performer in all seasons. Narrow, spatulate, leathery, deep green leaves with toothed tips whorl around showy red stems. In early summer, the dense, semi-evergreen mats support multitudes of five-petalled, bright flowers ranging in colour from yellow to fiery orange-red. Seed heads dry to a beautiful deep maroon, persisting for the remainder of the season, atop the spectacular autumn foliage show in brilliant shades of red. One of our favourite, most reliable plants for the well-drained, full-sun garden. 4 & T1

## **Excellent in Pots/Garden**

### **(Overwinter Indoors)**

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

(TP) to 6'. Cruel Plant. South America. This twining, woody climber is another unique member of the Stonecrop plant collection. The softly hairy, stalked leaves and loose cymes of waxy flowers belie its sinister relationship to its pollinators. The five-petalled, white flowers are striped with two pink lines on each petal that act as a track to guide nocturnal moths toward the centre. The sticky pollen then traps moth's proboscides and holds them until they either escape or perish, ensuring the transfer of pollen within the flower. An invasive species in many parts of the world, Araujia is not hardy here and thus can be safely cultivated as a handsome specimen for the warm glasshouse. We bring our Araujia outside in the summer to enjoy its fragrant and showy flowers, and in the winter we enjoy the unique fruits under glass. The large, leathery pods contain seeds tipped with a tuft of silky hairs, which give the plant its Latin species name of sericifera, meaning silk-bearing. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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

#### **Bellevalia dubia** - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 16". Portugal. An unusual bulb that we grow in our Pit House, formerly in the genus Muscari. A Grape Hyacinth look-alike. In bud, loose racemes of bright, violet-blue flowers with green tips turn to a maroon-brown with yellow-tinted lobes as they open. Blooms in early spring. Summer dormant. Sun. 3 & Δ, then T1

#### **Ceratostigma willmottianum** - (Plumbaginaceae)

(TP) to 4'. Chinese Plumbago. West China to Tibet. Deciduous tender shrub. Leaves lanceolate to obovate. Slender angled stems are tinged purple and bristly. Dense

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terminal heads of five-lobed, pale blue flowers, white centres, and red-purple corolla tubes. Foliage turns a beautiful tinted red in autumn. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

### **Cneorum tricoccon** - (Rutaceae)

Tender shrub to 2'. Spurge Olive. This attractive and rare evergreen shrub with glossy, dark green leaves blooms in early summer. Clusters of deep, three-petaled, yellow flowers are followed by red fruits that age to black. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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

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

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

### **Incarvillea arguta** - (Bignoniaceae)

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

### **Leonotis menthifolia** - (Lamiaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Mint-leaved Lion's Ear. South Africa. Vibrant, warm orange, tubular flowers are held in whorls. Small, serrated leaves have a pungent, spicy fragrance, reminiscent of Agastache. A long blooming, compact Lion's Ear perfect for containers. Overwinter in a frost-free conservatory. Summer through to fall. Sun. 4 & T2

### **Lepechinia hastata** - (Lamiaceae)

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

### **Linaria triornithophora** - (Plantaginaceae)

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

### **Narcissus viridiflorus** - (Amaryllidaceae)

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

### **Romanzoffia californica** - (Boraginaceae)

(P) to 8". California Mistmaiden. A native of California and southern Oregon, where it thrives on rocky ocean bluffs, moist forests and wet cliffs. Tight, attractive clumps of high-gloss green succulent leaves are perfectly scalloped. Early spring brings attractive, small, white, five-petaled flowers with pale yellow throats held in curving cymes above the foliage.

During the heat of summer, it dies back to a tuberous base and goes completely dormant. Sun. 3 & 7 for 3 weeks, then T2

### **Sinningia sellovii** - (Gesneriaceae)

(TP) to 2'. Brazil. Long terminal panicles of pendant, swollen tubular flowers from bright red to dark salmon-pink. Several long, arching upright stems arise from a woody, tuberous base. Pairs of soft textured elliptical, minutely toothed leaves occur along the stems. An unusual Gloxinia that would make an attractive houseplant for a sunny window. Blooms late summer to fall. Sun. 4 & T1

## **Shrubs and Vines**

**Callicarpa dichotoma** var. **albifructa** - (Lamiaceae) Hardy shrub to 6'. China and Korea. White Fruited Beauty Berry.

Callicarpa dichotoma is, according to Dirr, the "most graceful and refined of the species." It is also the most cold-hardy. This variety has white berries instead of typical purple and may get a bit taller than the typical form. Sun to partial shade. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

### **Clematis serratifolia** - (Ranunculaceae)

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

### **Clematis texensis** - (Ranunculaceae)

Hardy vine to 9'. Scarlet Leatherflower. Southwest US. Urn-shaped flowers consist of four, thick, leather-like, rose-red to scarlet coloured tepals that recurve at the tip to reveal a paler interior. Flowers are borne only on new growth and are held atop purple pedicels in axillary clusters of one to seven. The delicate foliage is a glaucous green and the ovate to rounded leaves with wavy margins enhance the charm of the flowers. A mass of feathery balls of plumed achenes follows the floral display. At Stonecrop ours grows in a crevice on the Rock Ledge. This is a very hardy and relatively drought tolerant Clematis. A long bloomer from mid-summer through fall. PC- 2 weeks & 3 & T1

### **Euonymus americanus** - (Celastraceae)

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

### **Euonymus carnosus** - (Celastraceae)

Deciduous shrub to 12'. Fleshy-flowered Spindletree. Taiwan. A special Euonymus noted for its excellent ornamental qualities. Fragrant creamy-white flowers in showy, dense corymbs of 5 to 8 flowers, dangle from long

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pedicels over a long bloom period from spring into summer. Glossy, waxy-looking, elliptic to ovate, dark green leaves up to seven inches long are notable throughout summer. In late summer, coral-red fruit capsules develop which split open to reveal fleshy, orange arils that encase the seeds. The leaves turn deep-red to burgundy-purple colour in late autumn, followed by smooth grey bark in winter after leaf drop. You cannot go wrong with this all-season show-stopper. Full sun to partial shade. 3 & 6

### **Schisandra chinensis** - (Schisandraceae)

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

### **Tripterygium regelii** - (Celastraceae)

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