

Stonecrop Gardens Index Seminar 2024/2025

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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 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

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

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

Chenopodium bonus-henricus - (Amaranthaceae)

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

Consolida regalis - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 2'. Forked Larkspur. Mediterranean. Panicles of delicate, long-spurred, violet-blue flowers are produced in profusion forming an airy cloud of blue. Finely divided foliage is an added attraction. An easy charmer. Sun. 3, D & T1

Coreopsis tinctoria var. *atkinsoniana* - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. Atkinson's Tickseed. North America. Masses of bright yellow, daisy-like flowers. The individual ray florets contrast nicely with the purplish brown central disc florets. Feathery, elegantly curving, branched stems of finely-cut, bipinnate foliage gently weave through its neighbours. A long, long bloomer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T3

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

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 dioscoridis - (Boraginaceae)

(B) to 2.5'. Europe. Grey foliage remains basal the first year. Discrete, rosy blooms tinged with blue culminate at stem tips. Definitely a plant for the front of the border. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

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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

Digitalis purpurea - (Plantaginaceae)

(B) to 4'. The Foxglove, a charming British native. Rosy violet bells open wide to show off speckled interiors. An old-fashioned ‘must’ for the cottage garden. Great in the woodland or flower garden too. Self-sows. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Dysphania botrys (syn. **Chenopodium botrys**)

(Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Feather Geranium, Jerusalem Oak. South Europe to Central Asia, North America. Aromatic, airy green spires of miniature, oak-like, pinnately divided foliage. An adventurous plant that winds its way through neighbours and onto paths in the most delightful way. Perfect for the flower border or herb bed. Sun. 3 & T3

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'. Caper 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

Mirabilis jalapa ‘Limelight’ - (Nyctaginaceae)

(A/TP) to 3'. Four o’Clock, Marvel of Peru. Delicate trumpets of shocking pink are accentuated by the

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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 paniculata - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 6'. Peru. Large, almost circular, velvety green leaves with the texture of chamois leather. Emerald green, tubular flowers are borne in panicles from the leaf axils, starting half-way up the main stem and culminating in a large, terminal panicle. Rare. Sun. 4 & T2

Nicotiana sylvestris - (Solanaceae)

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

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

Onopordum acanthium - (Asteraceae)

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

Orlaya grandiflora - (Apiaceae)

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

Papaver somniferum Mix - (Papaveraceae)

(A) to 3.5'. Southeast Europe, West Asia. We are lucky to have a number of showy variants of the classic Opium Poppy that self-sow each year in the Flower Garden. Stems and leaves are a glaucous, greyish-green and sparsely covered with coarse hairs. Jaggedly incised and toothed leaves clasp the upright stems at the base. Tissue paper-like

flowers are typically four-petalled, but often double, vary widely in colour and can have dark markings at the petal bases. Flower centres feature many attractive stamens arranged in multiple whorls. The beautiful and persistent fruits are hairless, rounded, many-seeded capsules opening by pores just below the apex. Whilst we cannot promise specific colours, we can assure you great satisfaction in establishing these self sowers in your full sun garden. Best sown *in situ* upon receipt.

Colours include:

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

Perilla frutescens - (Lamiaceae)

(A) to 4'. Shiso. Himalayas to East Asia. A selection of superb, iridescent foliage plants. Try one, or all of them in the flower border. Easy to move around the garden to "fill in" when you need a good block of colour. Self-sows. Sun. Best sown *in situ* or 4 & T2

- Green Leaf

- 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

Polanisia dodecandra - (Capparaceae)

(A) to 2'. Red-whisker Clammyweed. Central and eastern North America. Resembling in flower its cousin, the familiar cottage garden favourite Cleome, this easy annual makes a great filler plant in areas with lean soil and full sun. Sticky, moist glands cover the leaves and stems and explain its common name, Clammyweed. The pinnately compound leaves are made up of three, one-inch leaflets. The flowers are borne in a cluster of about 20 atop the stem. The individual flowers are one inch long with four, white, heart-shaped petals. The calyx is divided into four triangular sepals that are reddish purple. The 8 to 12 strongly exerted stamens are reddish purple and rather unequal in length, like red whiskers. At the base of each flower is a gland that secretes a conspicuous spot of bright red nectar. Blooms in late June and early July, followed by slender, three-inch, upright, fuzzy, bean-like capsules filled with many small, dark seeds. Self-sows. 4 & T3

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*.

Ricinus communis 'Carmencita' - (Euphorbiaceae)

(A) to 10'. Castor Oil Plant. Although the common name tells of one of childhood's most unpleasant associations, this plant's best incarnation is in the large border. New foliage is a lustrous, dark bronzy red maturing to huge one to three feet long lobed leaves of dark, glossy blue-green with prominent pink veins. Striking, dense inflorescences of up to 15-inches are comprised of small male flowers with creamy yellow

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stamens that are held below terminal female flowers which have three conspicuous, bright red, star-shaped stigma lobes. The small spiny ovary of the female flowers develops into a golf-ball sized fruit after pollination. Each spherical seed capsule is thickly covered with soft, flexible spines. Sun. SEED IS POISONOUS. 2B & 3 & T3

Salvia argentea - (Lamiaceae)

(B) to 3'. Silver Sage. Southern Europe, Portugal to Bulgaria. This biennial or short-lived perennial is grown mostly for its two to three-foot wide silver basal rosettes of woolly, wrinkled foliage in its first year. However, the two to three foot tall spikes of tubular, hooded, white flowers are attractive too, but the main appeal are the rosettes. May self-sow gently. Excellent for gravel gardens and drought-resistant plantings. Blooms spring to summer. Full sun. Average, well-drained soil. 4 & T3

Salvia sclarea - (Lamiaceae)

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

Silene armeria - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

Talinum paniculatum - (Portulacaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Jewels-of-Opar. Southeast United States to Central America. Many slender flower stalks bear panicles of shiny, red-orange, three-part buds followed by tiny, rose-red, ¼-inch flowers containing 15-20 stamens. Jewel-like, ruby-orange, rounded berries that eventually turn black. Very succulent, dark green, opposite leaves add to this oddity. Sun. 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 exerted style that looks like a tiny white pin. The flowers are a vibrant violet and lightly scented. Attractive dark foliage is toothed with purple veins. A long bloomer that makes a great cut flower. Sun with afternoon shade. Well-drained soil. 4 & T1

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, ½-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

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

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

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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

Anthericum liliago - (Asparagaceae)

(P) to 2'. St. Bernard's Lily. Europe, Turkey. White, trumpet-shaped, star-like, 1/2-inch long flowers with showy yellow anthers appear in spike-like clusters atop 2-foot-tall stems rising well above a clump of narrow, grass-like, dark green leaves. Flowers resemble miniature lilies and bloom in mid to late spring. Sun. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, 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 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 2024 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

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 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

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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-petaled, 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 Mix - (Campanulaceae)

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

Campanula trachelium Mix - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Nettle-leaved Bellflower. Europe, North Africa, Siberia. Spikes of blue-purple to lilac to white bells decorate the numerous, leafy stems. Nettle-like foliage. Blooms simultaneously with the roses, a perfect complement. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Caryopteris 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

Clematis integrifolia - (Ranunculaceae)

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

3 & 7 for 8 weeks, then T2

Codonopsis pilosula - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 6'. Dang Shen, Poor Man's Ginseng. Northern China. A vigorous, vining plant with purple flushed, greenish yellow, nodding bells. Thick, tuberous roots are used in traditional Chinese medicine as a tonic, similar to Ginseng. Mid-summer. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 5 & T2

Conoclinium coelestinum (syn. **Eupatorium coelestinum**) (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Mist Flower, Hardy Ageratum. Eastern United States. Small tufts of misty blue flowers cluster in dense panicles on erect stems. Apple green leaves are triangular-ovate and coarsely toothed. A sturdy perennial, that performs superbly at the front or mid-border. Late summer and autumn. Sun. 4 & T2

Corvallis lutea - (Papaveraceae)

(P) to 12". Europe. Forms a mound of delicate, dissected green leaves with racemes of paired, long, golden yellow tubular flowers. A welcome self-sower and an ever-bloomer. Grows well in a rock wall. Sun. 4 & T1

Crambe maritima - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 2'. Sea Kale. Coastal North Europe, Baltic and Black Seas. Often grown as a vegetable, however, we like it in the mixed border. The early emerging foliage is flushed deep purple; this is the edible stage. The unfurled leaves are wide, wavy, lobed, and glaucous providing an attractive foil for the large panicles of honey-scented, white, four-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 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

Dipsacus laciniatus - (Caprifoliaceae)

(B) to 7'. Cut-Leaved Teasel. Europe and Asia. Large, spear-shaped leaves with distinctive, pinnately lobed edges, prominent white midribs and prickly stems. Pale green, oval, porcupine-esque heads with intermittent rings of pale pink, individual florets. Invaluable in dried arrangements. Loves to self-sow and is perfect for the wild garden. Sun. 3 & T1

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

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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 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 & Δ

Eryngium planum - (Apiaceae)

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

Erysimum hungaricum - (Brassicaceae)

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

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

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

Eupatorium perfoliatum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4.5'. Boneset. A southeastern American native with striking leaf and stem structure. As if it were a fencing foil, the stem pierces through long, pointed, opposing, rough, bristly leaves. Clusters of cream-coloured flowers are held up on corymbs. September. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Eupatorium sp. - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 10'. Wow. A late summer giant looming up against the blue sky with clusters of purple-mauve flowers. Foliage

coarsely serrated, arranged in whorls on a dark purple stem. A statement-making "must-have." Sun. 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

Geranium macrorrhizum - (Geraniaceae)

(P) to 18". South Europe. An attractive, tough, and easy plant to grow in the flower border or woodland. Palmately lobed leaves are sticky and highly aromatic and contain geranium oil, used in perfumery and pot-pourri. White, pink or magenta flowers bloom from spring throughout summer. Gradually spreads to form an effective, attractive groundcover with reddish bronze colouration in fall. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

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

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 matronalis var. albiflora - (Brassicaceae)

(B/P) to 3'. A delicate white form of the Dame's Rocket. Four-petalled flowers in racemes bloom in early summer then sporadically until frost. Lightly scented at night. This plant is crucial to the white garden. 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. macrorrhiza - (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

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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

Isatis praecox - (Brassicaceae)
(B/P) to 4'. Early Woad. We obtained original seed from Glasnevin Botanic Garden, Dublin. We have grown this plant for many years and do not see any significant difference between I. praecox and I. tinctoria. We speculate that it blooms earlier than I. tinctoria. I. praecox is a lovely early summer perennial offering sprays of yellow, four-petalled blooms atop deep green, basal foliage. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T1

Lathyrus niger - (Fabaceae)
(P) to 3'. Black Pea. Europe, Caucasus, North Africa. Racemes of purple-lilac, lipped flowers. Compound foliage, slightly yellow-green in colour with small, rounded leaflets. A delicately textured plant which nestles in amongst many other plants in our Garden. Sun. 2B & 3, 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

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

Lychnis coronaria - (Caryophyllaceae)
(P) to 3'. Rose Campion. Asia, Europe. A cottage garden classic. Tall grey stems with vivid, five-petalled, rose-magenta blooms are borne over clumps of ovate, densely woolly, silver-grey, flannelly leaves. Blooms in early summer. Well-drained, dry soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Marrubium vulgare - (Lamiaceae)
(P) to 2'. White Horehound. Europe. Rounded, wrinkled, downy, thyme-scented leaves in opposite pairs along a stiff stem. Clusters of white hooded flowers in the leaf axils. Very accommodating. Self-seeds. Sun, well-drained soil. 3 & T1

Mentha longifolia **Buddleia Mint Group** - (Lamiaceae)
(P) to 2'. Buddleja Mint. Eurasia. Narrow, soft grey leaves and long, lilac-purple flower spikes. This lovely herbaceous plant resembles a miniature Butterfly Bush. An essential part of our Flower Garden beds for both colour and texture. Long blooming. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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

Papaver atlanticum - (Papaveraceae)
(P) to 2'. Moroccan Poppy. Soft orange, two-inch, single, tissue paper blooms with yellow anthers are followed by club-shaped pods. Pale green, silken, jagged basal leaves. Self-sows beautifully. Sun. 4, 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

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

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-petalled flowers are tiny in loose, much-branched leafy cymes, yellow-green to honey coloured. Round, shiny black, berry-like fruit follow. Summer flowering. Sun. 3 & T1

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Rudbeckia triloba - (Asteraceae)

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

Rumex sanguineus var. sanguineus - (Polygonaceae)

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

Ruta odorata - (Rutaceae)

(P) to 2'. Dwarf Rue. Central Asia. Shrubby, low branching, woody-stemmed *mounds* of deeply divided, blue-green, aromatic foliage. Showy sprays of small, four-petalled, long-lasting, sulphur yellow blooms in summer. Makes a good edging plant but be careful when handling foliage as oil in leaves can cause a rash. This rare relative of R. graveolens has survived winters on our exposed Order Beds and is a gentle self-sower. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

Salvia lyrata - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 20". Lyre-leaved Sage. A native of eastern North America. Leafless flower stems display hooded, purple flowers in whorls in early summer. The calyces remain ornamental after the flowers fade. An attractive yet tough plant. Sun. 4 & T2

Salvia verticillata - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. An interesting plant whether in or out of flower. Whorls of lavender-blue hooded flowers on long spikes adorn the textural pubescent foliage. After flowering, the whorls of bracts keep the excitement going. Also excellent for cutting and drying. Self-sows when happy. Full sun. 4 & T2

Sanguisorba officinalis - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 6'. Great Burnet. West Europe, Japan, China, North America. A tall, airy herb with a mass of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch maroon drumsticks. Basal leaves have dark green, glossy leaflets. Quite a sight growing through our purple fennel. We love it in the herb garden and in the flower garden. Easy to grow in moist, rich soil. Blooms June to October. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Scrophularia nodosa - (Scrophulariaceae)

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

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

Sium sisarum - (Apiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Skirret, Ratbait. Europe to East Asia. Aromatic, shiny leaves with three to eleven leaflets that are lanceolate

and toothed. Umbels of small, white flowers with involucre bracts. Long-blooming. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & 6

Tanacetum parthenium - (Asteraceae)

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

Teucrium hircanicum - (Lamiaceae)

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

Thalictrum chelidoni - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6'. Himalayan Meadow Rue. A tall and elegant Thalictrum with cupped, pale purplish pink flowers bearing prominent stamens with yellow anthers. Lovely, purple burnished foliage with variable ovate leaflets. Great in dappled sun to part shade. Best in rich, humusy soil. 3 & T1 & Δ

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 minus - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Europe. This choice Meadow Rue has foliage very similar to Maidenhair Fern with sprays of light yellow, apetalous flowers. Dainty yet tough. Tolerates partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

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

Verbena officinalis var. grandiflora 'Bampton'

(Verbenaceae)

(P) to 3'. Vervain. This cultivar originates from Bampton Manor in Oxfordshire England, coming true from seed. A short-lived perennial with a loose and informal habit, great in a mixed border. Mini, lavender-pink flowers forming gentle clouds of colour on drooping spikes. Late to mid-summer bloomer. 4 & T2

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

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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

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

Anemonopsis macrophylla - (Ranunculaceae)
(P) to 2.5'. False Anemone. A Japanese aristocrat. Handsome, glossy, dissected foliage. Late-season, nodding, waxy, pink-purple, anemone-like flowers. Wonderful in a woodland setting. Partial shade. 4 & T1

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

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

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

Corvaldis solida - (Papaveraceae)
(P) to 8". Fumewort. Northern Europe and Asia. Spurred, tubular flowers in early spring appear in many shades of mauve-pink with dark tips. The delicate-foliage makes a nice groundcover in our Woodland Garden. Sun to light 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

Dicentra cucullaria - (Papaveraceae)
Native perennial to 12". Dutchman's Breeches. This easily recognized spring ephemeral typically occurs on forest floors, slopes, ledges, valleys and along stream banks, emerging in March and flowering in early April. Foliage is greyish green and deeply-cut with a fern-like appearance. Racemes of waxy, white (infrequently tinged with pink), yellow-tipped flowers have two inflated nectary spurs that suggest the legs of tiny pantaloons with the ankles facing upward. Flowers are borne in pairs, drooping from leafless

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stems arching above the foliage. Self-sows when happy and enjoys part to full shade in humus-rich, woodland soil.

4 & T2

Gentiana asclepiadea - (Gentianaceae)

(P) to 12". Willow Gentian. A native of Europe and Asia Minor. Clusters of two to three sapphire blue trumpets appear in the axils of the prominent veined, willow-leaved foliage. These arching sprays of blue are wonderful cascading over a rock or dripping down from a ledge above.

Blooms late summer. Partial shade. 3 & 6

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 foetidus - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Stinking Hellebore. British native. In mid-winter, terminal clusters of pendulous, green flowers are edged with red. Dissected, shiny, dark green foliage. Architectural. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 7^o for 6 weeks, followed by 25-39^o for 6-8 weeks.

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

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

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

Primula veris subsp. macrocalyx - (Primulaceae)

(P) to 12". Southern Russia through Central Asia. Very similar in flower to the common Cowslip, but a more robust plant with larger, baggier calyces. Thriving happily in our

Woodland. Late spring blooming. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Salvia koyamae - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 2.5'. Japanese Yellow Sage. Most Salvias prefer sun, but this unique Salvia, prefers partial shade. Spikes of whorled, large, clear yellow, hooded and lipped flowers bloom nonstop from August until hit by a hard frost. The bold, arrow-shaped foliage makes a handsome groundcover. 4 & 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

Tiarella cordifolia - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 12". Foam Flower. North America. A creeping groundcover with attractive, rich green, maple-shaped leaves heavily puckered and creased along the main veins. Racemes of small, starry, fluffy white flowers rise above the foliage. Partial shade/shade. 4 & T1

Alpines and Rock Garden

Achillea alpina - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 20". Siberian Yarrow. North America to Asia. A lovely Yarrow perfect for cultivation in the rock garden and alpine trough. This species has six to eight creamy white ray florets that are notched at the tips, surrounding yellow disk florets with 10 to 25 flowerheads. Intriguing, highly serrated, dark green narrow foliage. Late spring bloomer. Tough & sweet. 4 & T1

Aethionema schistosum - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 6". Turkish Stonecress. 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

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fall apart to reveal their inner, translucent septum with seeds attached resembling a miniature Honesty plant. Sun. 4 & T2

Antennaria dioica - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4". Pussy-Toes. Europe, North America. This adorable little carpeting perennial is at home in the sunny rock garden. It forms a flat mat of small, grey-green, tomentose, spatulate leaves. Short stems with dense corymbs of buds that resemble the toes of a cat which open to papery white flowers with a pinkish tinge. Plants are dioecious - male and female flowers are produced on separate plants. The female flowerhead is larger and has narrow, pointed, erect and often pink-tipped bracts. Male flowers typically appear on shorter flower stalks with white-tipped bracts. A billowing cloud of fluffy seedheads follows. Blooms in late spring. A tough and useful plant. Well-drained soil and sun. 3 & T2

Antennaria dioica var. rosea - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4". Pink Pussy-Toes. Europe, North America. A rock garden stalwart with a tight clusters of beautiful rose-pink flowers from a basal rosette of fuzzy-grey, evergreen leaves with white tomentose below. Midsummer. Sun. 3 & 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

Aquilegia fragrans - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 18". Fragrant Columbine. Western Himalayas. A wonderful Columbine with delicate, nodding, short-spurred flowers that have pale yellow, cupped centres surrounded by five white, ovate sepals sometimes flushed pale purple. Triternate, rich green foliage is suggestive of Meadow Rue. This species is fantastic for cultivation in the rock garden and has a sweet honeysuckle-like scent. 4 & T1

Arabis ferdinandi-coburgii - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Rockcress. Southeastern Europe. An easy growing, mat-forming perennial spreading up to 12 inches wide. Flowering white in clusters in early spring on five-inch stalks. A plant for sun or part shade in well-drained soil. 4 & T1

Arenaria sajanensis (syn. **Minuartia obtusiloba**) - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) foliage to 3", flowers to 6". Alaska to Oregon. Bright green, mossy mat of fine, needle-like foliage. Five-petalled, starry, white flowers with green veining cover the mat. Tough and attractive rock garden plant. Sun. 4 & T1

Draba oligosperma - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Rocky Mountains. Tufted clumps of linear, grey-green, hairy foliage bearing racemes of yellow, four-petalled flowers. Blooms late spring and early summer. Easy. Sun. 3 & T1

Draba rigida - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 4". Armenia. Cushion-forming, rock garden plant with tiny, green foliage rosettes. Tiny, four-petalled, yellow flowers appear at the end of delicate, two to three-inch flower stalks. Performs well in a glass house, but also lives happily outside in our Zone 5 Tufa Bed. A cheerful April/May bloomer. Sun. 3 & T1

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

Euphorbia myrsinites - (Euphorbiaceae)

(P) to 6". Southern Europe. Trailing, robust 12-inch stems with spiraling, blue-green, glaucous foliage. Stems terminate in large heads of many greenish yellow bracts enclosing tiny, yellow flowers. A perfect plant for a dry wall or sunny rock garden. Blooms early summer. Well-drained soil. Self-seeds for us. Sun. 3 & T2

Geum triflorum - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 16". Prairie Smoke. North America. A wonderful choice for the native garden or rock garden, this Geum has distinct, light red, globular, drooping flowers with styles that elongate and collectively begin to resemble a hair blowing in the wind. Rosette-forming habit, with dissected dark green foliage. A slow growing but fantastic groundcover. Unusual and unique. 3 & T2

Globularia nudicaulis - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 5". Naked-stemmed Globe Daisy. Northern Spain to Pyrenees. A "must have" carpet-forming alpine for the rock garden. Rosette-forming in habit with oblong to spoon-shaped, glossy, dark green leaves. Round, one-inch wide, light blue flower heads with delicate grayish hues are borne on three-inch long dark green stems. Spring-blooming with persistent seedheads that follow. Full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T2 & Δ

Gypsophila tenuifolia - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 8". Caucasus. Charming alpine Baby's Breath with many delicate, open sprays of small, white to pink, five-petalled 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

Horminum pyrenaicum - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 9". Dragon-mouth. A native of the Pyrenees to the Tirol with bronzy, quilted and scalloped basal foliage resembling Ramonda. Upright spikes of hooded, blue-violet flowers with fish-like mouths with purple and white interior striping. A beauty. Blooms early summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Lychnis viscaria - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". Alpine Catchfly. British native. Low, dark, spatulate foliage. Compact clusters of deeply notched, dark rose-pink, five-petalled flowers. A "show-stopper" in June. Sun. 4 & T2

Phyteuma cordatum (syn. **Phyteuma balbisii**) - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 4". An Italian native. Palest blue, globular flowers with a five-part corolla made up of petals that appear to open in the middle and unite again at the tip. They suspend on wiry stems above broadly ovate, heart-shaped leaves. Interesting and fun. Summer bloomer. Sun. 4 & T2

Plantago cynops - (Plantaginaceae)

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

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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

Ramonda myconi - (Gesneriaceae)
(P) to 4". Pyrenean Violet. A shade lover from the Pyrenees. Deep green, broad, very crinkled, flat rosette. Pale violet, five-petalled flowers with yellow stamens hang from four-inch, slender stems. Likes to grow on north-facing vertical cliffs or in a cool crevice. 4 & T1

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

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

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

Saxifraga exarata subsp. **moschata** - (Saxifragaceae)
(P) foliage to 6", flowers to 12". Mossy Saxifrage. Mountains of Central and South Europe, Caucasus. Undulating hummocks of mossy, dense, three-cleft leaves. Wiry stems with sprays of creamy white flowers. An incredible sight on our Rock Ledge in May. Moist soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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

Schivereckia doefleri (syn. **Draba doefleri**)
(Brassicaceae)
(P) to 6". Eastern Europe. A tough and attractive dwarf cushion with grey-green loose rosettes of oblanceolate, slightly toothed leaves. Four-petalled white flowers in terminal racemes of up to fifteen in late spring. Long-lasting, buff-coloured seedheads follow. Sun. 3 & T1

Schivereckia podolica - (Brassicaceae)
(P) to 6". Eastern Europe. A delightful, textured, ground-hugging mound for the rock garden. Tight rosettes of grey-green, lanceolate foliage producing corymbs of brilliant white, four-petalled flowers. 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 fosterianum subsp. **elegans** - (Crassulaceae)
(P) to 8". Stonecrop. NW and SW Europe. Lovely hardy sedum with blue-green, needle-like foliage. Prolific midsummer bloomer with attractive corymbs of star-shaped, yellow flowers and persisting attractive flat seedheads. Perfect for the sunny rock garden. 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.

Arthropodium candidum **Bronze Leaf** - (Asparagaceae)
Tender bulb to 12". New Zealand. Starry white, six-petalled flowers on wiry-stemmed, loose panicles bloom in early summer. The grass-like fleshy leaves are bronze spotted-brown above and a grey-green below. Excellent for the cool greenhouse. Adorable. Sun. 3 & T2

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

Dregea sinensis - (Apocynaceae)
(TP). We grow this fabulous vine in a pot in our Pit House. Here, it twines around upright supports and runs along the eaves. In June, sweetly scented, waxy, white-blushed, pale pink clusters of flowers hang down from above. Native of China and used to be known as Wattakaka sinensis. Shame about the name change. What a treasure. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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of dusky rose, sessile flowers rise above scalloped basal foliage. Early summer bloomer. Try it in the cool greenhouse and follow Miss Jekyll's lead. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Habranthus robustus - (Amaryllidaceae)

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

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

Melasmaerula ramosa - (Iridaceae)

Tender corm to 12". Fairy Bells. South Africa. Slender, loosely branched flower stalks with many delicate, long-lasting blooms on threadlike pedicels give the plant an airy appearance. Blooms are pale yellow with a fine, darker line along the centre of the pointed tepals. Fans of delicate, Iris-like foliage disappear during summer dormancy. Grows well on a warm window ledge out of direct sun. So easy to grow and incredibly adorable. April to June. Well-drained soil. Partial shade. 3 & T2

Narcissus serotinus - (Amaryllidaceae)

Tender bulb to 10". An autumn-flowering Mediterranean species with a white perianth and a minuscule, golden yellow corona. Light citrus scent. We grow it in our Pit House where it blooms for Thanksgiving. Charming and easy to raise from seed. Sun. 3 & T1

Petrocoptis pyrenaica - (Caryophyllaceae)

(TP) to 6". West Pyrenees. Basal rosettes of blue-grey leaves from which arise leafy stems that hold lax cymes of five-petalled, notched, Lychnis-like flowers that are the palest of pink. Summer blooming. Sun and well-drained soil. We have not found this plant to be winter hardy, but it does self-seed when the conditions are right. 4 & T2

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

Shrubs and Vines

Baccharis halimifolia - (Asteraceae)

Hardy shrub to 12'. Cottonseed Tree. Americas. Multi-branched, deciduous shrub with soft grey-green, toothed, resinous leaves. Clustered white flowers give way to white fruits that appear as silky froths of hairs. Blooms in September. Salt tolerant. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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

Hydrangea anomala subsp. petiolaris - (Hydrangeaceae)

(P vine) to 50'. Climbing Hydrangea. Japan & Taiwan. An extremely versatile vine with both climbing and procumbent habit. Ten-inch-wide flower clusters with creamy white-to-light green fertile flowers surrounded by showy white, four-petalled, sterile flowers. Eye-catching, intriguing, russet brown, woody stems with profusely exfoliating bark gives this species great winter interest. Slow to establish but then a vigorous climber for training against a wall, trellis, or well-established tree. 5 & T2

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Hypericum ascyron - (Hypericaceae)

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

Hypericum frondosum - (Hypericaceae)

Hardy shrub to 5'. Golden St. John's Wort. A North American native. Distinctive, blue-grey foliage with 1½-inch, yellow, reflexed petals and a massive tuft of stamens complemented by a statuesque stigma. This rounded shrub blooms in July. Ornamental fall fruit changes colour from rosy pink to black. Sun. 3 & T1

Lycium barbarum - (Solanaceae)

Hardy shrub to 8'. Goji Berry. China. An edible and ornamental shrub with a dense, bushy habit. The dark green, narrow foliage varies in shape from oblanceolate to elliptic with rounded or pointed tips. Funnel-shaped purple flowers bloom singly or in groups up to three from the leaf axils and have five reflexed lobes. Flowers are followed by eye-catching orange to red, oblong, fleshy berries with considerable nutritional value. Valued by many as a superfood! Delicious, nutritious and attractive! Pruning is recommended after the first growing season for best fruit yields. Best grown in evenly moist, well-draining, sandy soil in full sun. 3 & T2

Rhododendron schlippenbachii - (Ericaceae)

Hardy shrub to 8'. Royal Azalea. Korea and Manchuria. A delicate and most beautiful Azalea, arguably one of the finest for northern gardens. The fragrant, two to three-inch wide, pale pink, funnel-shaped flowers have red-brown spots on the upper lobes. The large, obovate leaves in whorls of five are a fresh green all summer, turning to yellow, orange and coppery-red in the fall. Prefers only a slightly acid to neutral soil in partial shade. 4 & T2

Rhus typhina 'Laciniata' - Anacardiaceae

(P) to 15'. Cutleaf Staghorn Sumac. Eastern North America. A wonderful cultivar of our native Sumac with large, deeply dissected, compound pinnate, bright green leaves giving a fern-like appearance. Female flowers produce showy, pyramidal, fruiting clusters (to eight inches long), with each cluster containing numerous hairy, berry-like drupes which ripen bright red in autumn, gradually turning dark red as they persist through much of the winter. Fruit is attractive to wildlife and can be used to make lemonade. Fantastic autumn colour in shades of orange, yellow and red, as well as interesting architectural winter framework gives this shrub year-round interest. 1 & 2B & 3 & 6

Rubus odoratus - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. Thimble Berry. North America. A showy, native raspberry with arching, thornless canes and a suckering habit. Large, mauve-pink, rose-like flowers in summer followed by squat, pink-red berries, which give the plant its common name. The light, grey-green leaves are large, broad-lobed and softly hairy. Ideal shrub for the wild or woodland garden. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 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 flavum var. minus - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 4". Lilliputian form of Allium flavum. Loose umbels of sulphur-yellow flowers in early summer. Grey glaucous foliage. Loves a hot dry location. Great in a rock crevice. 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

Allium zebdanense - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 16". Lebanon. Dainty, cup-shaped, pure white flowers are held upright in loose umbels over dense clumps of smooth, bright green foliage. Really brightens up the woodland in late spring. 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

Gladiolus communis subsp. byzantinus - (Iridaceae)

Bulb to 24". Sword Lily. Spain, Italy and North Africa. Fans of sword-shaped, Iris-like leaves with spikes of funnel-shaped, almost orchid-like blooms of deep reddish purple with narrow, paler interior markings. Blooms in late spring. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 and 40° for 2-3 months, then T1

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 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 (syn **Prospero autumnale**)

(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

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Tulipa tarda - (Liliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 8". Central Asia. A delightful and petite Tulip producing three to six, star-like blooms per stem. Each broad petal is cream with a bright yellow base and a brownish red exterior. Lustrous green leaves are almost prostrate. Great growing up through groundcover. Easy to grow. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1 & 6

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

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-petaled 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

Centaurea phrygia - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4'. Wig Knapweed. Europe - meadows, field margins and open woods. A sparsely hairy to roughly textured perennial that combines well with informal plantings of ornamental grasses. The purplish lilac flowers have long, obliquely funnel-shaped, deeply divided, upward sweeping, outer ray florets; the central disc florets are smaller and tubular. Leaves are alternate, short-stalked and broadly lanceolate, with a regularly toothed margin. Sun. 3 & 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 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,

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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

Coreopsis tripteris - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Tickseed. A native of eastern North America. Numerous, small, yellow daisies with a hint of purple in the centres, and fine lanceolate leaflets create a soft, billowy texture. A fine addition to the flower garden, meadow, or edge of woodland. Late summer bloom. Sun. 3 & T2

Daucus carota - (Apiaceae)

(B) to 2.5'. Queen Anne's Lace. Europe. A classic of meadows and roadsides, this old-fashioned beauty is familiar to many. The dense, flat-topped umbels of many white, minute flowers often have a small, characteristic red to black spot in the middle of the inflorescence. As the blossom ages it folds up looking like a bird's nest. The flower stems and smells like carrot. Also known as Wild Carrot, domesticated carrots are cultivars of a subspecies, Daucus carota subsp. sativus. Full sun and well-drained soil. 3 & T1

Echinacea pallida - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Central and eastern United States. An ethereal form of the Purple Coneflower with thinner, languid, elongated petals of the softest pale pink. Sun. 4 & T2

Epipactis helleborine - (Orchidaceae)

(P) to 18". Broad-leaved Helleborine. Eurasia. Small, green, orchid-like flowers with a flush of purple are arranged spirally on tall stalks. Distinctive, wide, pleated, elliptical leaves clasp the stem. Naturalizes well. Blooms June to July. Moist soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

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 Pink - (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, rosy-pink 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

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

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

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Lobelia siphilitica - (Campanulaceae)

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

Monarda fistulosa - (Lamiaceae)

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

Oclemena acuminata (syn. **Aster acuminatus**)

(Asteraceae)
Native perennial to 2'. Whorled Wood Aster. The sharply toothed leaves of this pretty woodland native alternate in a tight spiral on hairy stems, giving a whorled appearance, hence the common name. Terminal clusters of one inch, daisy-like flowers comprised of white-tinted-purple ray florets that surround a central mass of yellow disc florets that turn reddish with age. The ray florets are not straight like other asters, but rather twisty and free-form. Seedheads are clusters of tan cypselae, each cypselae has a pappus of white, silken bristles, aiding its dispersal. Colonizes beautifully in a woodland setting. Blooms June to October. Shade to part shade and humus-rich, woodland soil. 3 & 6 & Δ

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

Oenothera elata subsp. **hirsutissima** - (Onagraceae)

(P) to 4'. Hairy Evening Primrose. Western North America. From a basal rosette of leaves, reddish flowering stalks arch up and have grey-green, lance-like, hairy leaves with white veins. The unbranched inflorescence bear flowers that open from the bottom up. The beautiful two-to four-inch-wide, fragrant, yellow flowers open about an hour before sunset and wither the next morning. Each flower has four large, heart-shaped petals, four smaller sepals that appear fused in pairs, and a prominent X-shaped stigma that extends out beyond the petals and eight stamens. Pollinated particularly by Hawk or Sphinx Moths during the night. Sun. 3 & T2

Parthenium integrifolium - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Wild Quinine. Eastern United States. Tiny clustered, almost ball-like, white flowers in broad, branching, flat-topped corymbs. The tapering leaves are coarsely toothed and decrease in size up the stems, with the upper leaves often absent or clasping the stem. Both the

leaves and stems are rough and covered in short bristly hairs. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

Penstemon hirsutus - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 18". Hairy Beard-Tongue. A very hardy Penstemon that is native to eastern North America. Lovely, dusky, pale purple flowers with white lobes add a subtle presence to the spring garden. Leaves are lanceolate and acute. Both leaves and stems are covered by very fine hairs. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6 & T1

Pycnanthemum tenuifolium - (Lamiaceae)

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

Rudbeckia hirta - (Asteraceae)

(B) to 4'. Black-eyed Susan. Cheery, golden-yellow daisies with dark, purple-brown, cone-shaped centres. A short lived perennial and reliable bloomer that has become popular as a bedding annual, but will opportunistically self-sow where happy. Blooms mid to late summer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & 7

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

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

Silene dioica - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P/B) to 3'. Red Campion. Europe. A delightful wildflower of the English countryside found in woods, hedgerows, and along sea cliffs. Numerous, tall sprays of notched, rosy-pink flowers with inflated hairy calyces appear throughout the summer from short, eight-inch clumps of softly hairy foliage. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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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

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 ptarmicoides - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 2'. Upland White Goldenrod. North America. This unique Goldenrod is such a charmer, with delicate white Aster-like blooms and narrow linear grasslike, dark green foliage. Sporting blooms that persist in late summer to fall, this is a great pick for a meadow or full-sun garden. Goldfinches love to eat the seed! 4 & T2

Solidago puberula - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Downy Goldenrod. North America. A less cultivated member of the genus, with unique, bright yellow flowers bearing eye-catching, large disk florets surrounded by strap-like ray florets, borne on leafy stems covered with fine, spreading hairs. This species has ovate, dark green glabrous foliage varying greatly in size depending on growing conditions. Fantastic in a native or prairie garden, best in full sun to part shade. 3 & T1

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

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

Tradescantia subaspera - (Commelinaceae)

(P) to 3'. Zigzag Spiderwort. Missouri. The genus name honors John Tradescant (1570-1638) and his son John Tradescant (1608-1662), botanists and successive gardeners to Charles I of England. Broader leaves and the distinctive zigzag stem set it apart from the old faithful T. virginiana. Terminal clusters of numerous flower buds open daily to large, violet blue, three-petaled flowers that are highlighted by the yellow anthers atop long, hairy, blue filaments. We cut the foliage in half after flowering to prevent flopping and encourage new growth and possible repeat blooms. After cutting back a viscous secretion is released from the stem, which hardens to become thread-like and silky-like the web of a spider. Ours is growing on the Order Beds in full sun and good soil. A long bloom time from May to August. 3 & T1

Verbena hastata - (Verbenaceae)

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

Verbesina virginica - (Asteraceae)

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

2024/2025 Seminum

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