

Stonecrop Gardens Index Seminar 2025/2026

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Annuals for Sun

Ageratum houstonianum 'Dondo White' - (Asteraceae)
(A) to 2½'. White Floss Flower. Mexico and Central America. This sturdy, taller Floss Flower sports rounded, loose clusters of many heads of white, five-lobed disc florets that float above the foliage. *En masse*, the flowers create a soft fuzzy appearance and are attractive to butterflies, bees and other beneficials. A. 'Dondo White' is a cultivated selection and therefore may result in some reversions to the straight species, which is blue, but we have found that most come through as white. The plants will self-sow, however for earlier blooms you may wish to start from seed indoors. We find that surface sowing *in situ* in our Flower Garden's White Bed provides us with an excellent mid-to-late summer filler. Full to part sun. 4 & T3

Amaranthus caudatus var. gibbosus - (Amaranthaceae)
(A) to 5'. Dreadlocks Amaranth. South America. This variant of Love Lies Bleeding will bring even higher drama to your garden. It is denser and more textured than the straight species. The woolly, wine-coloured, tassel-like panicles develop through the season into knobby ropes that cascade nearly to the ground and may require staking due to their heaviness. A prolific self-sower, this Amaranth emerges with warm days and thrives in summer heat and humidity. This variant is a prolific self-sower that typically stays true to its unique form. The colourful blooms can be used in dried arrangements. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus gangeticus - (Amaranthaceae)
(A) to 5'. Elephant Amaranth. South America, Africa. This plant is a delightful point of interest in the flower or vegetable garden. The tiny, congested sprays of crimson flowers form rounded, dense clusters that make up one extraordinarily shaped form, rather like an elephant's trunk, or a pointing finger or two. Sun. 3 & T3

Amaranthus hybridus var. erythrostachys - (Amaranthaceae)

(A) to 5'. Tassel Flower. Peru. Drooping, tassel-like inflorescence that shoots from the leaf axils and tips. Deep maroon foliage and flowers make a dramatic statement. Sun. 3 & T3

Ammi visagna - (Apiaceae)

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

Ammobium alatum - (Asteraceae)

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

Anethum graveolens - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 3'. Dill. Middle East. Slender, upright, hollow, glaucous stems with fine, feathery, blue-green, scented foliage divided into thread-like segments. Flat-topped, compound umbels of tiny, canary yellow flowers in

summer. A "must-have" for the kitchen garden. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2 or sow *in situ*

Asclepias curassavica - (Apocynaceae)

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

Atriplex hortensis var. rubra - (Amaranthaceae)

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

Borago officinalis - (Boraginaceae)

(A) to 2'. Common Borage can, according to John Gerard's *Herbal*, "make men and women glad and merry, driving away all sadness, dulness and melancholy." Whilst the clusters of bright blue and white, star-like flowers in spring and summer will certainly bring a smile to even the most curmudgeonly of gardeners. Borage is also cultivated mainly for its cucumber-flavoured leaves and flowers used as a garnish for salads, and are a vital ingredient in Pimms No. 2, the drink of Wimbledon. Sun. Best sown *in situ* or 3 & T1

Browallia americana - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. One of our favourites. Small, royal blue flowers are like little faces with a touch of white and black in the centre. A multi-branched plant that blends well or stands alone. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Browallia americana 'Alba' - (Solanaceae)

(A) to 2.5'. Exactly like the above, but with pure white blooms. Very beautiful. Makes a stunning display along the edge of our White Bed. Both the white and the blue self-sow for us. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Bupleurum rotundifolium - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 18". Hare's Ear. A rare UK native and carefree border plant. The *Euphorbia*-like flower is neon yellow surrounded by green bracts. Glaucous foliage is similar to that of *Eucalyptus*. Self-sower. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Calendula officinalis - Mix (Asteraceae)

(A) to 18". Pot marigold. The flowers smother the foliage throughout the growing season. This is a mix of single and double forms of yellow/orange and apricot-peach, adding intense colour to the flower border. Self-sows. Sun. 3, D & T2

Cerinth major 'Purpurascens' - (Boraginaceae)

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

Consolida ajacis 'Giant Imperial Blue Spire' (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 4'. A stately Larkspur that blooms continually all season. The erect, densely blooming, spike-like racemes of

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deep electric blue, double, ruffled, Delphinium-like flowers are enhanced by finely cut, delicate foliage. A real show stopper. Sun. 3 & T1

Consolida ajacis ‘Lilac Spire’ - (Ranunculaceae)

(A) to 4'. A lovely Larkspur that comes true from seed for us each year. The erect, dense spikes of rich, lilac blooms enhanced by the finely cut, delicate foliage make this treasure a “must-have” for the cottage garden. Summer. Self-sows. Sun. 3 & T1

Consolida regalis - (Ranunculaceae)

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

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 ‘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.

Cynoglossum officinale - (Boraginaceae)

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

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-petaled, toothed blooms. Extremely floriferous the second year from seed and may be somewhat biennial. Persistent winter foliage develops attractive, rich burgundy overtones. Not your typical

“Pink.” Blooms midsummer till fall. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

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

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

Echium vulgare - (Boraginaceae)

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

Emilia coccinea - (Asteraceae)

(A) to 3'. We love this selection of Tassel Flower. A native of Tropical Africa that produces a profusion of orange to scarlet, thistle-like flowers in terminal corymbs. Best if inter-planted or grown closely together. A real beauty in our Red/Orange/Yellow Bed. Sun. 3 & T3

Hibiscus trionum - (Malvaceae)

(A) to 2'. Flower-of-an-Hour. East Mediterranean. Cup-like, two-inch, creamy yellow, five-petaled 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 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

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

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one that works best in your garden. Sun/partial shade.

4 & T3

- **Salmon** - **White** - **Yellow**

Mirabilis jalapa ‘**Limelight**’ - (Nyctaginaceae)
(A/TP) to 3'. Four o'Clock, Marvel of Peru. Delicate trumpets of shocking pink are accentuated by the astonishing, bright chartreuse foliage. A show-stopper. Sunglasses de rigueur! Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Monarda 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**’ - (Solonaceae)

(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 sylvestris - (Solonaceae)

(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

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 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: Pink, Peach, Red, Orange and Blue.

Perilla frutescens - (Lamiaceae)

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

- **Green Leaf**

- **Red Flat Leaf**

- **var. crisp (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

Petunia integrifolia - (Solanaceae)

(A/TP) 1 to 2 feet. Violet Flowered Petunia, Violet Petunia. South America. This species petunia produces 1” magenta flowers with darker throats on long branching stems. The trailing stems can weave through neighboring plants or be staked for a more upright presence. This petunia enjoys summer’s heat and humidity in the garden, can overwinter easily indoors, and has been known to naturalize in some areas of the U.S. 4 & T2

Reseda luteola - (Resedaceae)

(A/B) to 5'. Dyer’s Rocket. Europe, Central Asia. Long, meandering, slender spikes of small, yellowish flowers top narrow, lance-shaped leaves. A dyer’s plant yielding flavone, used to colour textiles yellow. Long blooming and self-sows. We just love it. Sun. 4 & T2. Best *in situ*.

Ridolfia segetum - (Apiaceae)

(A) to 4'. False Fennel. Mediterranean. Similar to dill and fennel with lacy, finely divided, grey-green, aromatic foliage. *Ridolfia* sports many large compound umbels comprised of tiny, bright yellow-chartreuse flowers that give a frothy, airy appearance in our Pink/Chartreuse Bed. Long blooming and great in flower arrangements. Attractive to pollinators. 3 & T1

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 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

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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

Tanacetum niveum - (Asteraceae)

(TP) to 2-½'. Silver Tansy. A short-lived perennial with silver-grey, deeply cut, fragrant foliage that is covered with masses of ½ inch, white, daisy-like flowers with yellow centres. Midsummer. Delicate yet striking. Sun. 4 & T2

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

Calamagrostis epigeios - (Poaceae)

(P) to 5 feet. Wood Small-Reed. Eurasia. Linear, silver-green foliage becoming purple-bronze as the season progresses. Flowers are erect and foxtail-like, emerging green-grey and becoming auburn as they mature. This grass receives so many compliments in our Flower Garden. We started it from seed ourselves many years ago. Sun. 4 & T1

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

Deschampsia cespitosa - (Poaceae)

(P) to 3'. Tufted Hair Grass. North America. This semi-evergreen grass forms a dense clump of narrow, dark green leaves up to 18 inches long. In early summer, finely textured, arching flower stalks rise to 3 feet. Spikelets (flower clusters) are single at the tips of slender branchlets with hair-like awns and are greenish-silver to purple-tinged.

As the season progresses the spikelets bleach to tawny and remain attractive, persisting well into winter. Bonus: Larval food plant for several butterflies in North America including the Umber Skipper. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Hystrix patula - (Poaceae)

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

Melica altissima ‘**Atropurpurea**’ - (Poaceae)

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

Sorghastrum nutans - (Poaceae)

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

Spodiopogon sibiricus - (Poaceae)

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

Perennials for Sun

Acanthus hungaricus - (Acanthaceae)

(P) to 3'. Bear's Breeches. Balkans. Free-flowering perennial with tall, upright spikes of smoky lavender-pink lipped flowers emerging from reddish purple, ovate bracts. The flowers appear to have a greenish wash. Forms a large, imposing clump of arching, deeply-lobed, spiny leaves. Flowers late summer with persistent architectural beauty. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T1

Agastache foeniculum - (Lamiaceae)

Short-lived perennial to 3-½'. Anise Hyssop. A North American native with aromatic, anise-scented foliage. Lavender-blue flowers appear in many-flowered verticillasters which are densely packed into showy, cylindrical, terminal flower spikes up to 6 inches long. Mid-summer bloomer is attractive to all pollinators. 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

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Alchemilla mollis - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 2'. Lady's Mantle. Asia Minor. Beautiful, airy sprays of yellow-green flowers over attractive, scalloped leaves "of a very tender shade of greyish green and covered with fine silky hairs, which help their cup-like shape to hold raindrops which glitter like quicksilver." (EAB*). Mid-to-late summer bloom. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Althaea cannabina - (Malaceae)

(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-petaled, 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 - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 3.5'. Common Blue Star. Southeast United States. A lovely addition to the flower border bearing starry, forget-me-not blue flowers in late spring and early summer. Large, carefree plant and surprisingly shade tolerant. The foliage turns golden yellow in autumn. 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. It is the less erect stems and slender-leaved, willow-like foliage that makes it different from the straight species. Lovely golden yellow colour 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

Aquilegia vulgaris Mix - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Columbine. Europe. The common name Columbine is derived from the Latin word for "dove" in reference to the resemblance of the inverted flower to five doves clustered together - a most descriptive image indeed.

The intricate flowers can be nodding or horizontal and consist of five sepals and five petals to 1½ inches long and come in a wide variety of colours, often developing dorsal hooked spurs. Interesting five, fused seed follicles follow. Each follicle has a long thin beak and holds many small, shiny, black seeds and persists until fall. The bushy, clump-forming plants have branched, thinly hairy stems and pinnate leaves, with the basal leaflets trifoliate. One of the most beloved plants appearing in an array of colours, sizes and forms, thanks to natural hybridization in the garden. In 2025 we collected seed from the colours below. Sun to part shade. 4 & T2

- **Single Pink** - **Single 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

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

Baptisia australis - (Fabaceae)

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

Baptisia leucantha - (Fabaceae)

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

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Calamintha nepeta - (Lamiaceae)

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

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 'Alba' - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 5'. Great White Bellflower. Stunning. Large bells of pristine white clusters along a very upright stem. A "show-stopper" in the white garden. Blooms in June and July. Sun. 4 & T2

Campanula 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

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

Crambe maritima - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 2'. Sea Kale. Coastal North Europe, Baltic and Black Seas. Often grown as a vegetable, however, we like it in the mixed border. The early emerging foliage is flushed deep purple; this is the edible stage. The unfurled leaves are wide, wavy, lobed, and glaucous providing an attractive foil for the large panicles of honey-scented, white, four-petalled flowers. Long summer bloomer. Well-drained soil. Sun. 3 & T2

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-petalled, 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 lutea - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 4'. Straw Foxglove. This native plant of southern Europe and North Africa readily makes itself at home in a garden. In early summer, the small, creamy yellow flowers crowd one side of their tall, slender stalks. A good, long-bloomer with glossy, dark green foliage. Readily self-sows. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

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

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

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

Eryngium giganteum - (Apiaceae)
(B/P) 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 2'. 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 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

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

Hesperis matronalis - (Brassicaceae)
(B/P) to 4'. Dame's Rocket. Eurasia. Purple, notched, four-petalled flowers in racemes bloom in May, then sporadically through the summer. Lightly scented at night. Naturalized along roadsides. We love this "old-fashioned faithful." Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

Hesperis steveniana - (Brassicaceae)
(B/P) to 3'. Damask Violet. Rarely seen nowadays is this choice plant from Asia Minor. Attractive, grey-green foliage and branching stems bearing innumerable, slender spikes of scented, pale lilac-purple, four-petalled flowers from early summer onwards. Very fragrant. Useful for cutting. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T3

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

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

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

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 latifolius 'Albus' - (Fabaceae)
(P vine) to 6'. White Everlasting Pea. Europe. A lovely, white, herbaceous perennial pea. The greenish white buds become pure white when mature. Short racemes of 4 to 11, unscented flowers are produced from the axils of the alternating, blue-green leaves. A long-blooming beacon of white at the Order Beds. June to September. Sun/partial shade. 2B & 3 & T2

Lathyrus niger - (Fabaceae)
(P) to 3'. Black Pea. Europe, Caucasus, North Africa. Racemes of purple-lilac, lipped flowers. Compound foliage, slightly yellow-green in colour with small, rounded leaflets. A delicately textured plant which nestles in amongst many other plants in our Garden. Sun. 2B & 3, D & T2

Leucanthemella scrotina - (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

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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 Champion. 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

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

Rudbeckia triloba 'Prairie Glow' - (Asteraceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Three-lobed Coneflower. Central Eastern US. A biennial or short-lived perennial selection which differs from the straight species with burgundy red stems and bicolor blooms. Self-sows in the Red/Orange/Yellow Bed of the Flower Garden where we can identify and sort them by their emerging reddish foliage. The branching stems hold on long to their two-inch wide blooms with rusty orange ray florets tipped with golden yellow surrounding a dark brown central cone. Summer blooming. 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

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Salvia verticillata - (Lamiaceae)

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

Sanguisorba officinalis - (Rosaceae)

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

Scrophularia nodosa - (Scrophulariaceae)

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

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 addition to our Gravel Garden. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Sinacalia tangutica (syn. **Ligularia tangutica**)

(Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. China. Leave your gardening friends guessing with this unusual and striking plant. Terminal compound clusters of small, lemon-yellow daisies contrast beautifully with the bright green, sharply pinnate, incised foliage. Definitely a talking point. Blooms well into September. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & 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 chelidonii - (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 minus - (Ranunculaceae)

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

Thalictrum rochebruneanum - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 6'. Lavender Mist Meadow Rue. An incredible architectural beauty from Japan. Loose panicles of deep lavender-violet, apetalous flowers with yellow stamens bloom throughout the summer months. Enjoys full sun or partial shade. 3 & T1 & Δ

Verbascum chaixii Mix - (Scrophulariaceae)

(P) to 4'. Europe and Russia. A delightful blend of yellow and white Nettle-leaved Mullein. Grey-green, felted, and corrugated leaves form basal rosettes from which rise spire-like, unbranched stems with terminal racemes of five-lobed, flattish, one-inch, yellow or white flowers with violet stamens. Very versatile. 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 'Album' - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Yucca filamentosa - (Asparagaceae)

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

Woodland

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

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

Actaea japonica (syn. **Cimicifuga japonica**) - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 3'. Bugbane, Rattletop, Snakeroot. Japan. Numerous creamy, tufted, and 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

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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

Aralia cordata - (Araliaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. Japanese Spikenard. Japan, Korea, China. Arching stems hold terminal panicles of pale greenish-white flowers in summer. Garnet-black berries cascade in autumn. Stunning. Happy in moist leafy soil in shade. 3 & 6A, then T2

Aruncus dioicus - (Rosaceae)

(P) to 5'. Goat's Beard. Europe and Russia. The tall stature and presence of this Aruncus with its large, creamy white, feathery plumes makes it a show stopper for the back of the border. Prefers moist soil and partial shade. Early summer bloomer. 4 & T1

Astilbe biternata - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. False Goat's Beard. North America. The only native Astilbe and unaccountably rarely seen. Tall, imposing stems with profuse, creamy white flower panicles light up the woodland in early summer. Dark green foliage is lush and resembles Actaea. Partial shade. 4 & T1

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 concatenata (syn. **Dentaria laciniata**) (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 12". Cutleaf Toothwort. North America. A delightful spring ephemeral that is one of the first to appear in the woodland garden. The common name refers to the tooth-like projections on the rhizome which were thought to cure toothaches. Each flowering stem emerges from the rhizome and has a whorl of three leaves deeply divided and sharply toothed and sit below the flower. The flowers are in terminal clusters of fragrant, four-petaled, ½-inch, white flowers that can often be flushed pink. Cutleaf Toothwort is sometimes called Pepper Root in reference to the horseradish flavour of the rhizomes which can be cut up and added to salads. Sadly, our patches are not overly abundant so we aren't try this delicacy. Reputed to be difficult from seed but worth giving it the old college try. Partial shade. 3 & T1

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

Caulophyllum thalictroides - (Berberidaceae)

(P) to 2'. Blue Cohosh. North America. Pale blue-green, dissected foliage. Small, greenish brown flowers with yellow anthers followed by brilliant metallic blue berries in late summer. Partial shade. 1 & 2B, 3 & T2 for 4 weeks, then 7 for 4 weeks & T1

Corvudalis ophiocarpa - (Papaveraceae)

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

Dicentra cucullaria - (Papaveraceae)

(P) 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 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

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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 mid-May. Cool and interesting seedpods of two fused follicles follow. Moist soil. Partial shade. 3 & 7 & Δ.

Heuchera americana - (Saxifragaceae)

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

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

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

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

Primula elatior - (Primulaceae)

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

Rodgersia podophylla - (Saxifragaceae)

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

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

Thalictrum pubescens - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 7'. King of the Meadow. Eastern US and Canada. This native beauty has tall panicles of apetalous flowers with white, thread-like, stamens that form a cloud-like fluff and tower over blue-green, Columbine-like leaves. The foliage turns bright yellow in the fall. Use in the back of borders, native gardens, and moist woodlands. Blooms spring to summer. Shade to part shade. Medium to wet, well-drained, organically rich soil. 3 & T1

Zizia aurea - (Apiaceae)

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

Alpines and Rock Garden

Aethionema schistosum - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 6". Turkish 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 var. rosea - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 4". Pink Pussy-Toes. Europe, North America. A rock garden stalwart with tight clusters of beautiful rose-pink flowers from a basal rosette of fuzzy-grey, evergreen leaves with white tomentose below. Midsummer. Sun. 3 & T2

Antennaria plantaginifolia - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 10". Ladies Tobacco. North American native. Mat forming, with ovate-elliptic, deeply veined, grey-green foliage that is sparsely woolly above, silver-grey and extremely woolly below. The flowers are in dense, terminal clusters, white to pale pink, resembling "Pussy-Toes". Male and female parts are produced on different heads on different plants, with the female flowerhead often fluffier and the male flowers typically appearing on shorter flower stalks. This "Pussy-Toe" packs a punch. Blooms early spring. 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 flabellata var. pumila - (Ranunculaceae)

(P) to 12". Japan. Short-spurred, pale lilac-blue flowers, often with paler or white markings. Rather compact growth and rounded, glaucous foliage. Sun. 4 & T2

Arabis ferdinandi-coburgii - (Brassicaceae)

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

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

Campanula carpatica Mix - (Campanulaceae)

(P) to 8". Tussock Bellflower. Carpathian Mountains. This seed is a lovely mix of blue, white and purple colours yielding large, solitary, five-petalled, up-facing, bell-shaped flowers. Most welcome, as it flowers when other Campanula blooms are over. A long bloomer but deadhead to keep the show going. Sun. 4 & T2

Draba oligosperma - (Brassicaceae)

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

Draba rigida - (Brassicaceae)

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

Erinus alpinus 'Pikos de Europa' - (Plantaginaceae)

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

Erysimum helveticum - (Brassicaceae)

(P) to 6". Mountain Wallflower. C & E Europe. Tufted clumps of linear, dark grey-green leaves are a great foil to the flat heads of purple tinted buds which open to clusters of fragrant, bright yellow, four-petalled flowers. A beautiful alpine and extremely long-blooming, from spring well into the summer months. Sun. 3 & T1

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

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

Hieracium lanatum - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 12". Woolly Hawkweed. Mountains of Europe. Unusual rock garden specimen with basal rosettes of white tomentose, felt-like leaves. Multi-branched flowers stalks with large, bright yellow oblong, silvery blue, woolly leaves and tall stems of bright yellow, ray flowers. Blooms June to August. Self-sows gently. 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

Leontopodium ochroleucum var. campestre (Asteraceae)

(P) to 12". Central Asia to Tibet. The classic "Edelweiss" flowerhead has tight terminal clusters of small, white, star-shaped flowers surrounded by white, petal-like, woolly bracts. This species has a small, tufted, basal clump of linear leaves and upright flower stems with large, inch-wide, star-like, yellow centres. Grows well for us outside, on top of our tufa beds. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T2

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Lychnis viscaria - (Caryophyllaceae)

(P) to 12". Alpine Catchfly. British native. Low, dark, spathulate 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

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. Blooms 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 crustata var. **vochinensis** - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 6". East Alps, North and Central Balkans. Forms a tight bun of minute foliage encrusted with white lime deposits. Panicles of tiny, white flowers which occasionally have purple markings at their base, are held on four-inch stems. A "must" for the rock garden. Sun/partial shade. 5 & 7 for 4 weeks then T1

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

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

Saxifraga x apiculata - (Saxifragaceae)

(P) to 4". The earliest plant to bloom outside at Stoncrop and a welcome sight it is, too. Tight cushions of bright green, closely packed, narrow leaves are studded with an abundance of Primrose yellow flowers. Sun. 4 & 7

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

Scabiosa ochroleuca - (Caprifoliaceae)

(P) to 2'. Cream Pincushion Flower. Europe, West Asia. Dainty, soft yellow, pincushion-like flowers. A delightful plant whether grown alone or in the company of pastels. Foliage is dissected and glaucous green. Blooms from midsummer to frost. A carefree plant preferring leaner soils and full sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Schivereckia doerfleri (syn. **Draba doerfleri**)

(Brassicaceae)

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

Sedum fosterianum subsp. **elegans** - (Crassulaceae)

(P) to 8". Stoncrop. 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

Sedum kamtschaticum - (Crassulaceae)

(P) to 8". Japan to Kamchatka. Spreading clumps of fleshy, obovate, bright green foliage with irregularly scalloped margins create a thick mat for sunny areas. Unbranched flower stalks produce flattened cymes of deep yellow, starry flowers appearing as a veritable carpet of gold. Beautiful when creeping along the edge of a pathway or spilling out of a crevice. Mid to late summer. Accommodating and tough. Well-drained soil. Sun. 4 & T1

Veronica spicata 'Corymbosa' - (Plantaginaceae)

(P) to 9". Many-Spiked Speedwell. Many dense spikes of deep blue, star-shaped flowers complement the dark green, toothed foliage. A long bloomer. Sun. 3 & T1

Excellent in Pots/Garden

(Overwinter Indoors)

Albuca bracteata (syn. **Ornithogalum longibracteatum**) - (Asparagaceae)

Tender bulb to 3'. Pregnant Onion. South Africa. Beautiful spikes of white-striped-green, star-shaped flowers. The smooth, green bulb becomes very large and produces many bulbils attached to the sides of the mother bulb. These bulbils become flowering size very quickly. The foliage is

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two inches wide and a smooth, glossy green. An easy and fascinating houseplant. Sun. 3 & T3, then may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Bouvardia ternifolia - (Rubiaceae)

Tender shrub to 4'. Firecracker Bush. Mexico, southwest United States. A colourful, shrub with small linear leaves usually in whorls of three. Bugle-shaped, brilliant orange-red flowers are arranged in loose clusters at the ends of the numerous erect branches. Each flower is up to two inches long, tubular and flare at the rim into four rounded, point-tipped lobes. The Spanish name, Trompetilla, meaning little trumpet, refers to the flower's shape. Great for attracting and providing nectar for hummingbirds. A long, long bloomer. Tolerates dry soil and partial shade. 3 & T2

Chasmanthe bicolor - (Iridaceae)

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

Corydalis wilsonii - (Papaveraceae)

(TP) to 12". A rosette of glaucous, blue-green, pinnate leaves, holding upright racemes of green-tipped, yellow flowers. Fantastic and an easy pot plant. Sun. 4 & T1

Dodonaea viscosa 'Purpurea' - (Sapindaceae)

Tender Shrub to 10'. Hopbush. New Zealand. An attractive, evergreen shrub with elliptical, wavy margined, aromatic, purple-bronze leaves. The flowers, though small, produce an abundance of winged, papery, hop-like fruits. Grown widely throughout the tropics and was used for brewing beer by early European settlers. Foliage may turn lighter green in winter or if not grown in full sun. Makes a striking conservatory plant. 3 & T3

Dregea sinensis - (Apocynaceae)

(TP to 9'). 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

Francoa ramosa - (Francoaceae)

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

Habranthus robustus - (Amaryllidaceae)

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

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

Limonium bellidifolium - (Plumbaginaceae)

(TP) to 10". Alpine Sea Lavender. Europe. Matt green clumps of congested, spatulate, leathery leaves with recurved margins. Sprays of small, pale violet, five-lobed, trumpet-shaped, "everlasting" flowers are held in bunches on wiry branched stems. Summer blooming. Sun. 3 & T2, cover and keep dark.

Melaspheerula 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

Primula malacoides Mix - (Primulaceae)

(TP) to 18". Fairy Primrose. China. Stonecroppers are in love with this charming, floriferous beauty as it lights up the End House from December through late spring with its showy tiers of blooms. Rising from a rosette of soft green, ruffled leaves with shallowly dentate lobes come many slender stems carrying 20 to 30 blooms in tiers. Deeply notched, five-petalled flowers have a prominent yellow eye. Seed collected from our plants is a mix of bright pink, mauve and white flowers. Prefers fertile soil and part sun. 4 & T1

Puya chilensis - (Bromeliaceae)

(TP) to 13'. An easy, "must-have" native to the arid hillsides of Central Chile. Dense, basal rosettes of pale green leaves reach up to three feet in length, and are amply equipped with hooked, leathery, marginal spines. In the wild, the flowers appear on stalks up to 10 feet tall atop which sits a three-foot long flowerhead. These prominent flowers have strident,

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green-yellow sepals, chartreuse petals, and bright yellow anthers. Our greenhouse specimen reaches a respectable five feet. Sun. 4 & T2, keep moist

Ruscus aculeatus - (Asparagaceae)

Tender evergreen shrub to 3'. Butcher's Broom. Mediterranean, Central Europe. This is a stellar plant for pot culture in your home. Numerous, dark, glossy green stems are covered with sharp, rigid, scale-like leaves called cladophylls. Tiny, white flowers arise in the centre of the cladophylls and are followed by incredible, bold, red berries which persist indefinitely. Very interesting. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T3, then it may need 40° for 2-3 months.

Saxifraga stolonifera - (Saxifragaceae)

(TP) to 6". Strawberry Saxifrage. This sweet Asian native has attractive white blossoms with distinctive pointed petals and bright yellow ovaries. The plant spreads via threadlike stolons, with plantlets taking root in the vicinity of the mother plant. When grown in a pot, the interesting grey-green, mottled foliage quickly crowds the surface and drapes beautifully down the sides. Easy to grow in average light. Allow the soil to dry between waterings. 3 & T2

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

Akebia quinata - (Lardizabalaceae)

Hardy vine to 20'. Chocolate Vine. China, Korea and Japan. Fast growing, deciduous, and ideal for covering trellises, pergolas or other structures. The compound leaves are tinged purplish when new and mature to a handsome blue-green. Rather showy, pendant racemes of vanilla-scented flowers with wide, purple to dark chocolate maroon sepals. The intriguing fruits are like fat, purple sausages, opening to reveal a white, pulpy interior with black seeds. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1

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

Clerodendrum trichotomum - (Lamiaceae)

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

Clethra acuminata - (Clethraceae)

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

Clethra alnifolia - (Clethraceae)

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

Dioscorea japonica - (Dioscoreaceae)

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

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

Hydrangea quercifolia - (Hydrangeaceae)

Shrub to 8'. Oakleaf Hydrangea. This native of Georgia and Tennessee southwards is one of our all-time favourite "must have" shrubs. Forming full, rounded mounds of lobed and scalloped, oak-like leaves, it is graced in June with showy almost conical foot-long inflorescences of creamy white, often fading to soft pink with age. In fall, the large coarsely textured leaves develop rich hues of purple, scarlet and orange, providing some of the most vivid of autumnal colour. It grows better for us in some shade and with winter protection, as one would expect from this southern belle. Prefers a moist, acidic but well-drained woody soil. 5 & T2

Hypericum ascyron - (Hypericaceae)

Hardy shrub to 5'. Great St. John's Wort. Asia and Northeast US. Two-inch, pale yellow, five-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-

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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

Kolkwitzia amabilis - (Caprifoliaceae)

Hardy shrub to 10'. Beauty Bush. China. A deciduous, densely branched shrub with drooping clusters of soft pink, flared, tubular flowers with yellow throats in June. Tough and lovely. Sun. 3 & T2

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

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

Rosa nutkana - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 6'. Nootka Rose. Alaska to northern California. The single flowers are a clear lilac-pink with a prominent boss of yellow stamens. Dark, greyish green foliage and strong, relatively thornless, nut-brown stems. Foliage turns a fantastic yellow-orange-red colour in fall, followed by a heavy crop of globular, dark red hips. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Sibiraea laevigata - (Rosaceae)

Hardy shrub to 7'. China. Grown for its beautiful sea green foliage and deep red-brown shoots. Dense, terminal panicles of small, five-petaled, white flowers with numerous stamens in late spring and early summer. The older bark is furrowed and interesting. Sun. 3 & T2 & Δ

Staphylea pinnata - (Staphyleaceae)

Hardy Tree to 15'. European Bladdernut. An erect, branching, shrub-like tree with shiny, dark green, finely toothed, 5 to 7 pinnately compound, opposite leaves. Drooping panicles of fragrant, white, bell-shaped flowers are comprised of five red-tipped sepals and five separate petals that form a tube. The pale green, two to three lobed, membranous, three-inch seedpods are inflated, bladder-like and persist into fall. Very attention-grabbing. A good understory tree that blooms from late spring to early summer. Moist, well-drained soil. Shade/partial shade. 3, 6A & Δ

Stewartia pseudocamellia **Koreana Group** - (Theaceae)

Hardy tree to 40'. Japanese Stewartia. Perhaps the perfect tree for all seasons. Large, white, open flowers with orange anthers appear in July. Dark green, elliptic leaves turn a rich autumn colour of yellow, red, and dark purple. As the tree grows, the bark develops an exquisite, exfoliating texture, coloured shades of dove grey, orange and cinnamon, giving it excellent winter interest. For a sheltered position in open woods. Moist, leafy soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & 6

Syringa reticulata - (Oleaceae)

Hardy tree to 25'. Japanese Tree Lilac. A lovely, small tree with dark green leaves, downy beneath, and a well branched, rounded crown. Large, terminal panicles to 12 inches across of musk-scented, creamy white flowers. Fruits are warty, glabrous, persistent yet attractive. Older trees develop a warm chestnut brown, cherry-like peeling bark. Makes an excellent, trouble-free, specimen tree. June. Sun. PC- 4 weeks, 3 & T1

Viburnum setigerum 'Aurantiacum' - (Adoxaceae)

Hardy Shrub to 12' tall and 8' wide. Tea Viburnum. C & W China. This rounded, multi-stemmed, upright-arching, deciduous shrub has three to five-inch pointed, slightly toothed, blue-green leaves that were once used to make tea. Small white flowers appear in terminal, flat-topped, two-inch cymes in spring. The real show begins in late summer with copious cluster of bright orange, ovoid berries that persist well into early winter. Berry production is often so abundant that it causes the stems to arch downward from the weight. In fall the leaves turn reddish brown to deep purple and nicely complement the orange berries. Sun and high shade. 3 & 6 (64-72° for 8 weeks then 25-39° for 12 weeks), then T1 until germination-can take up to 18 months to germinate.

Zanthoxylum simulans - (Rutaceae)

Hardy shrub to 15'. Prickly Ash. China. Small, greenish yellow flower panicles in July are followed by reddish fruits. Elegant, pinnately compound, lustrous, dark green leaves with a prickly midrib. Spreading branches form a gracefully arching shrub or small tree. Stems have distinctive, broad, flat spines along their length. A lovely and unusual specimen tree. Sun. 3 & 6

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

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

Allium 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 karataviense - (Alliaceae)

(P) to 6". Central Asia. One of the first ornamental onions to bloom, and one of the most spectacular. Baseball sized, spherical flowerheads of pale, purple-pink stars appear in late spring. The short, sturdy stems hold the blooms just

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above the wide, glaucous, blue, recurving, ribbed foliage. Always attracts admiring comments in our Flower Garden. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium moly - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 12". Golden Garlic. Southern and southwestern Europe. Star-shaped, 1/2" diameter, bright yellow flowers appear in loose umbels atop leafless stalks in late spring above with flat, tulip-like, blue-green, basal leaves which appear in 2's. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium sphaerocephalon - (Alliaceae)

Hardy bulb to 3'. Drumstick Allium. Europe, North Africa, West Asia. Cylindrical, hollow, grey-green leaves to 14 inches long form a grass-like foliage clump in spring.

Sturdy, slender stems rise in late spring and are topped with oval, clover-like flowerheads. Each flowerhead is a tight, dense, one-inch umbel of tiny florets that emerge deep green but mature (top to bottom) to rose-purple, displaying an interesting bi-colour effect. Excellent when weaving through their neighbours. Blooms mid-summer. Sun. 3 & 6

Allium tuberosum - (Alliaceae)

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

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

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

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 3/4-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-petalled blooms open from the bottom upwards, atop upright, softly hairy plants bearing paired, coarsely toothed, chartreuse green leaves. This native of open woods and thickets makes a surprisingly attractive garden plant. A patch planted outside our greenhouses was a joy all summer. Well-drained soil. Partial shade/sun. 3 & T2

Apocynum cannabinum - (Apocynaceae)

Native perennial to 4'. Dogbane, Indian Hemp. This sturdy grower features strong, reddish stems that branch towards the top and support cymes of small, five-petalled, scented, cream-coloured flowers at branch ends or on stalks from leaf axils. Silk, tufted seeds form in long, slender, string bean-shaped pods. Soft green, oval leaves have a distinct silvery midrib and are touched with a light, waxy bloom. Stem are fibrous, very strong, and were once used for sewing and to make rope. The plant is also used in phytoremediation as it is effective in sequestering lead from contaminated soils in its biomass. A good plant for meadows and wild places where it can colonize in accordance with its natural tendencies. Great golden autumn colour too. We grow ours at the Systematic Order Beds in a pot, to keep it in bounds. Sun and average soil. 3, 7 for 4 weeks, then 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

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spring to early summer bloomer. Self-sows readily.

Sun/partial shade. 4 & T2

Asclepias incarnata - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 4.5'. Swamp Milkweed. Northeast and Southeast US. Pale pink umbels are tough, reliable, and attractive. Flowers July through September. An important butterfly plant. We love it in our Pink/Chartreuse Bed. Sun. 4 & T1

Asclepias incarnata 'Alba' - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 4'. A lovely white form of Swamp Milkweed. We love it too. Sun. 4 & T1

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. Blooms June to August. Sun. 4 & T1

Asclepias tuberosa - (Apocynaceae)

(P) to 2-1/2'. Butterfly Flower. East and Southeast US. Numerous, small, starry, luscious orange flowers in flat-topped axillary cymes. We are trying to establish it in an undisturbed part of the Car Park. Like all species of Asclepias, A. tuberosa is one of the larval hosts plants for the Monarch Butterfly. Prefers drier, well-drained soil. Blooms June to August. Sun. 4 & T1

Aster dicaricatus (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

Blephilia ciliata - (Lamiaceae)

(P) to 3'. Downy Wood-Mint. A charming native plant found from Kansas to New England in open woods, glades, and along roadsides. Dense clustered whorls form along sturdy stems. Each whorl bears many small, pale lavender, tubular lipped blooms with purple spots nestled inside hairy, fringed bracts. The rough, downy basal foliage is pleasantly aromatic. May to August. Moist, well-drained soil. Partial shade. 4 & T2

Campanula americana - (Campanulaceae)

(B) to 4'. Tall Bellflower. North America. A tall, distinctive Campanula producing slender racemes of 1/2-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

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, 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

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

Dianthus armeria - (Caryophyllaceae)

(A/B) to 2'. Deptford Pink. Europe. This charmer has a very slender and delicate appearance. The narrow leaves are widely spaced and paired along the stem. At the ends of the stems are short-stalked or stalkless clusters of deep-pink flowers that are surrounded by erect, hairy, leaf-like bracts. The flowers are comprised of five lanceolate petals, each with irregular serrated edges and small white spotting on the upper surface. Self-sows. Sun. 4 & T2

Echinacea purpurea - (Asteraceae)

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

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 - (Astraceae)

(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

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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

Helenium autumnale - (Asteraceae)

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

Helianthus hirsutus - (Asteraceae)

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

Heliopsis helianthoides - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Sun Glory. North America. Tall, sunny yellow ray and disc flowers on this late-flowering daisy. Cheerful, long-lasting masses of blooms in July and August. Sun. 3 & T3

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

Lobelia cardinalis - (Campanulaceae)

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

Lobelia inflata - (Campanulaceae)

(A) to 3'. Indian Tobacco. Another great native North American plant for the flower border! Spikes of small fan-

shaped light blue flowers with a bearded lower lip are followed by fat balloons filled with seeds. Long blooming from summer to frost. The alkaloid Lobeline, was used until recently to appease nicotine cravings. Sun. 3 & 6A

Lobelia siphilitica - (Campanulaceae)

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

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 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 digitalis - (Plantaginaceae)

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

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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

Phytolacca americana - (Phytolaccaceae)

(P) to 12'. Pokeweed. An American native. Long, spike-like racemes of small, white, apetalous flowers have five petal-like sepals with numerous stamens and a large, green, globose, compound superior ovary resembling a segmented green pumpkin. After flowering comes the Pokeweed's *raison d'être*. Many-seeded, shining, blackish purple berries follow, which hang in drooping clusters on bright, pink-red inflorescence stalks and produce deep red juice. The juice from the fruit was used to colour wine and as ink. The early-season green leaves are ovate-lanceolate, rather fleshy, and turn a reddish purple in autumn. We love it only in our Flower Garden, in the back of the Red Bed. **Beware, all parts of this plant are poisonous!** Sun/partial shade. 3 & T2

Pycnanthemum muticum - (Lamiaceae)

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

Pycnanthemum tenuifolium - (Lamiaceae)

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

Rudbeckia hirta - (Asteraceae)

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

Rudbeckia subtomentosa - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. Sweet Black-eyed Susan. Tallgrass Prairie. A host of two-inch, bright yellow-petalled, 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. 4 & T2

Rudbeckia triloba - (Asteraceae)

(B/P) to 4'. Three-lobed Coneflower. This biennial or short-lived perennial is native to Central Eastern US. Densely branched and somewhat hairy with thin, three-lobed, rough-textured leaves. The lower leaves ovate to ovate-cordate with long petioles, and upper leaves are less rounded and stalkless. Yellow-orange ray petals surround and accentuate the black to purple button discs. Good colour for the garden throughout the summer. Makes an excellent cut flower and is a mainstay in our bouquets. Sun. 4 & 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 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 virginica - (Caryophyllaceae)

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

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 bicolor - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 3'. Silverrod. Eastern North America. An atypical Goldenrod that produces tiny, daisy-like flowers arranged in elongated, cylindrical clusters and have a striking appearance with white petals surrounding yellow disc florets. So different than the more usual golden yellow clusters of the Goldenrod. Blooming in late summer to early fall, the flower heads rise above basal rosettes of toothed, grey-green foliage. This well-behaved native adapts well to most soil and light conditions. Pollinators of all sorts are attracted to it and birds enjoy the seed. Part to full sun. 4 & 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

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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

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

Tradescantia virginiana - (Commelinaceae)

(P) to 3'. Virginia Spiderwort, Spider Lily. Eastern US. This Spiderwort has three-petaled, blue-purple flowers with contrasting yellow stamens in terminal clusters above a pair of long, narrow, leaf-like bracts, each opening for only a day. Clump-forming with multiple stems bearing narrow,

pointed, olive green leaves. A useful and robust perennial for native gardens, open woods and borders. Blooms late spring to mid-summer. Sun to part shade. Moist, well-drained soil. 3 & T1

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, exerted, purple anthers. The pubescent, winged stems are interesting with their up to six-inch long, downy, alternate, oblong-lanceolate leaves with serrated margins. Each stem has soft, fleshy green flanges running longitudinally down its length. When winter weather brings ice, the stems exude water that freezes into fascinating shapes, hence its common name. Blooms late summer. Often seen along roadsides and open places. An important late season nectar plant for pollinators. Well-drained soil. Sun/partial shade. 4 & T1

Vernonia arkansana (syn.; *V. crinata*) - (Asteraceae)

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

Vernonia noveboracensis - (Asteraceae)

(P) to 6'. New York Ironweed. Terminal clusters of fuzzy, thistle-like deep purple florets bloom in late summer. Strong stems have whorls of alternate, lanceolate, pointed leaves. Earns its name because of its "iron-like" qualities - tough stems, the rusty-tinged colour of fading flowers and the rusty colour of the persistent, ripe seedheads. Moist soil. Sun/partial shade. 3 & T1 for 3 months, then T2