HOURS and OPEN DAYS 2019 and 2020
(Check website for updates, because once in a while we close for private events)

RETAIL NURSERY AND GIFT SHOP:
In general, open early May to mid-September, 10 to 5, everyday except Monday.
• 2019: Open May 4 to September 22
• 2020: Open May 2 to September 20

TEA ROOM:
Open regular hours from Memorial Day Weekend to Labor Day Weekend. 12:00 to 4:00, every day but Monday. (Reservations recommended).
• 2019: Open May 25 to September 2
• 2020: Open May 23 to September 7

HOLIDAY HOURS 2019 AND 2020
• Memorial Day Monday – Nursery will be open ’til 2pm. Tea Room closed.
• July 4th – Nursery and Tea Room will be open regular hours.
• Labor Day Monday – Nursery and Tea Room will be open all day.

FREE SUNDAY GARDEN TOURS:
Sunday Garden Tours, free to the public, 12:00 pm, every Sunday from mid-June to mid-August. Just drop in!

DIRECTIONS:
East Hardwick is located in northeastern Vermont, about 30 miles north of Montpelier, about 22 miles west of St. Johnsbury, about 30 miles east of Stowe.

DIRECTIONS FROM VT RTE 15:
Turn north onto Rte 16. In about 1 mile, you will see our highway sign on the right. Take the next left onto Cedar St. You will shortly come to a stop sign at the T-junction in the middle of the village. Turn left down the hill, cross the bridge and go straight up the hill. Our brick house (the only one in the village) is the first house on the left.

ACCESSIBILITY
Much of the garden can be toured with wheelchair, although most of the paths are lawn, and not always level. If coming for tea, both the flower garden and covered porch can be accessed, but not the little greenhouse. The bathroom facilities in the old house cannot accommodate wheelchairs.

Established in 1980 by Rachel Kane, Perennial Pleasures Nursery was originally created to cultivate heirloom flowers and herbs from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, for period garden restoration, and simply for a love for the old plants. These days we have over 1000 varieties of plants and shrubs, many with heirloom pedigrees, but also worthy modern cultivars and new introductions. Herbs, both culinary and medicinal, remain an abiding interest, and Rachel continues to build up the phlox collection – the count currently stands at 163, among the largest collections in the country.

We not only grow old-fashioned plants, a hint of the antique clings to our business dealings too. This is a real old-style nursery, where we start annuals in the greenhouse, collect our own seeds and take cuttings on-site for many of our plant offerings. We will often dig plants out of the field for you if we don’t have it in a pot. While most of the plants are available for purchase only at the nursery, we do send Phlox and selected plants out mail-order, and our website allows for on-line sales. If you are looking to find hardy plants, and well-earned experience about gardening in the north country, we are happy to share our experience.

The nursery is located in a small village in northeastern Vermont, behind the family home, an 1840s brick house. There are propagation fields and assorted display gardens, including a hedged herb garden with standing stones, a real primrose path leading up to a little Swedish-style ‘stuga’, and a ‘secret’ garden in the old cellarhole. In summer the big lawn is set up for croquet, which visitors are invited to play. Rounding out the scene is an eclectic gift shop, and a summer tea room), serving traditional English cream teas and light lunches. Come spend a pleasant day!
Dear Friends,

As time goes by, I think more and more about friends, and how much good energy they bring to my life. With friends I can relax, enjoy a laugh or deep discussion, and generally feel cared for. We might discuss the mysteries in life and try to figure it all out, or give it up as unknowable, and just try to enjoy it, with a round of tea and cookies, or a decent bottle of wine. God knows there are great problems afoot in our world, and while I surely feel it is our duty to help as much as we can, it does not serve us well, nor the world, to settle into a depressed state. Joy is always available, even when the news is bad. Just look closely at any flower, and you will see it there inside. I guess the plants, the birds and the bugs, the hills, the stones and the land don’t ask heavy questions about existence. That is part of the mystery, and it reminds me of a favorite old song, “O’er the stone, the grey old stone, let me ponder here alone, through all weather we together, oft have been thou brave old stone.”

Surrounding yourself with beautiful stones and flowers does create a sort of suit of armor. Give yourself that lift, whether in the garden or out in the wild. Peer out from behind the petals, and build your walls with flowers. This year I will try to be a better friend to all my friends, including people, animals, plants and stones alike. Come and bring your own friends over here this summer, and we’ll admire the flowers together – I will welcome you.

Sincerely,

Rachel

New Perennials & Shrubs for 2019

Achillea ‘Sassy Summer Sangria’ & ‘Sassy Summer Silver’
Astilbe ‘Vision in Red’
Baptisia ‘Royal Purple’
Beebalm ‘Electric Neon’, ‘Grape Gumball’ & ‘Pink Frosting’
Columbine, Alpine
Daylily ‘Inwood’ & ‘Lavender Blue Baby’
Echinacea ‘Lakota Fire’ & ‘Sombrero Salsa Red’
Foxglove ‘Goldcrest’
Grass: Panicum ‘Northwind’
Helenium ‘Fuego’ & ‘Mardi Gras’
Helianthus ‘Sunshine Daydream’
Heliopsis ‘Burning Hearts’
Heuchera ‘Black Pearl’, ‘Cherry Truffles’ & ‘Wildberry’
Heucherella ‘Eye Spy’ & ‘Plum Cascade’

Hibiscus ‘Summer in Paradise’
Hosta ‘Shadowland Whee’
Hydrangea ‘Diamond Rouge’
Jacob’s Ladder ‘Sonja’s Bluebell’
Kiwi Vine ‘Arctic Beauty’
Moss Phlox ‘Violet Pinwheels’
Phlox ‘Hercules’ & ‘Rose Bouquet’
Potentilla ‘Lemon Meringue’
Rose ‘Coral Cove’, ‘Head over Heels’ & ‘Morden Fireglow’
Pulmonaria ‘Samouri’
Salvia ‘May Night’ & ‘Violet Profusion’
Sedum ‘Lime Twister’
Veronica ‘Very Van Gogh’
Wild Sweet William ‘Blue Moon’
On-going Seasonal Events

English Cream Teas in the Brick House Tea Room

While here you may want to enjoy an English Cream Tea, served in the flower garden or covered porch. Our classic cream tea consists of freshly baked scones, topped with real cream and homemade strawberry jam, and cucumber-herb sandwiches. Choose a savoy plate, and top it off with a slice of a delicious locally made cake, and you could certainly consider it lunch! There is a wide choice of familiar and exotic teas to choose from, in addition to coffee, lemonade and other cold drinks. Special dietary needs can be accommodated, with advance notice.

The Tea Room is open 12:00 to 4:00 from Memorial Day to Labor Day weekends, closed on Mondays only. Reservations are recommended, although a day or two beforehand is usually fine. Please call 802-472-5104 rather than emailing us. Leave a message if no one picks up. We will call you back only if we cannot fit you in, but please allow us a couple of hours to get back to you if we have to. If questionable weather arises, please give us a quick call, as we have limited seating under cover.

The Brick House Gift Shop

Filled with sunlight, and opening onto the flower garden and tea patio, the Brick House Shop is filled with beautiful and useful things, selected with care. We boast the area’s largest selection of summer hats, from plain to fancy, and have also been stocking up on colorful scarves and handbags. You’ll find jewelry, English teapots and teas, gardening tools and books, as well as lightweight summer clothing from India and Bali. We try hard to find the unusual, the new and the just plain gorgeous!

Our buying philosophy is that even our little shop’s purchasing can make a difference in the world, and so we choose our sources carefully, favoring fair trade, hand-made and USA-made goods over common (and so often shoddy) imports.

Special Events for 2019

Vermont Flower Show.
March 1 to March 3, 2019
We will have a booth at the show, and hope you will visit us there!

Mother’s Day Tea
Sunday, May 12 (By reservation)

Croquet on the Lawn

The mallet-wielding community is invited to use our nice big croquet lawn, which is set up for play throughout the summer, on any day but Monday.

Free Garden Tours
Sundays at Noon

Join Rachel for a 45 minute garden tour, every Sunday at noon, from mid-June to -August (at 1:00 pm during Phlox Fest). Feel free to just drop in, and there will be time for questions afterwards.

PHLOX fest 2019

Sunday, July 28 to Sunday August 11

Our 17th annual, the Phlox Fest celebrates all things phlox. For fellow fanciers and flower lovers of all description, this is the time when most of our 163 plus varieties will be in bloom, and is the best time to view and compare all of those glorious colors. During the Fest, free garden tours will be led by Rachel everyday at 1:00 and there will be a phlox cut flower display. There are also special plant sales and doorprizes, including a chance to “win” Rachel for a garden consultation. We hope to see you!

Please consult our website for additional events and workshops.

www.perennialpleasures.net
General Information about our Plants and More

HOW WE GROW PLANTS
We grow many of our perennials in a sunny field behind the old brick house, and quite a few customers have attested to the hardiness of the stock. This is partly because, as much as we love them, we do not coddle our plants, nor do we over stimulate them with massive doses of fertilizer, a common practice in garden centers. While we are not certified organic, we practice organic farming methods and use natural controls as much as possible, for if the soil is healthy, and plants are sited according to their needs, they will thrive and naturally resist the attack of pests and diseases. In the greenhouse will be found bedding plants, herbs and first year perennials, from spring ‘til midsummer, and our own starts are grown without chemical pesticides.

OUR PHILOSOPHY ON INSECTICIDE USE
We do not use nasty sprays here. The wide range of plants grown in the nursery, plus a tolerance for the wildflowers and weeds growing on the fringes, support an abundance of insect life, and this diversity creates a balance when it comes to garden pests. With a live-and-let-live attitude, and a tolerance for sporadic nibbling, it is quite rare to see substantial damage, as the insects largely keep each other in check. If you find yourself urged to spray against insects, research the materials before buying and applying - whether they are called organic or not - and please think twice. Also ask yourself “What will the birds feed their babies with if I rid my garden of every single caterpillar?” The short answer is, the birds will go elsewhere, and have a slightly harder time of it in general. If you want a garden full of life, leave some space, and food, for everything. Great educational materials about butterflies, bees and pollinators will be found at www.xerces.org.

While we screen against buying in plants that have been raised with the neo-nicotinoid class of insecticides (which are strongly implicated in Colony Collapse Disorder of honeybees and more, and which, incidentally, have been banned in the European Union in order to protect bees), once in a while they squeak through. If this is a concern for you also, please ask me (Rachel) for details. We are quite passionate about the need to prohibit these materials, and go to great lengths to inform ourselves about the policies at other nurseries. Do the environment, and yourselves, a favor, and be sure to ask about the policies on ‘neo-nics’ at everyplace you buy plants, and I encourage you to decline any treated plants.

GARDEN CONSULTATION WITH RACHEL
Do you need a little help organizing your garden? Maybe you could use help with the layout of garden beds, trees and shrubs? Dealing with an unpleas-ant view that you would love to screen in a creative way? Or have you inherited a garden full of plants with no identifications, and simply want to know what you are dealing with out there?

Whether you are ready to temper the results of over-enthusiasm with some semblance of order, or are starting a garden from scratch, a plan can save time and money, and Rachel may be able to help. She can come over and easily label your garden plants. For more of a plan you can bring your notes and photos to the nursery for a quick consultation, or she can make a site visit your garden, and offer ideas and plans for landscape improvements. Please call or email.

WEDDING & SPECIAL EVENT FLOWERS
Our floral arrangements are made using fresh garden and wild flowers, picked from the fields here at the nursery. They are all natural, and sprayed with nothing more than morning dew. Please call or email Rachel.

GIFT CERTIFICATES
Are available in any amount, and may be ordered online, by phone or in the shop.

WE ARE HERE TO HELP
At all times feel free to ask for gardening advice, or bring in samples of plants you need identified, and bagged samples of diseased leaves or insects. We will try to offer advice. Call 802-472-5104 or Email rkane@perennialpleasures.net.

B & B AT THE BRICK HOUSE – IT’S BACK!
We once again have rooms available for overnight stays, including an apartment that sleeps four, and overlooks the garden with its own private porch. Please call us, or check the website for details.

ORDER ONLINE
WWW.PERENNIALPLEASURES.NET
On-line ordering is available for phlox (and a few other plants), and the site is gradually being built up to have detailed plant descriptions and photos, plus additional resources and an updated calendar of events.
ACHILLEA = YARROW

YARROW ‘SILVER SPRAY’  *Achillea cartilaginea*
Unusual 1/2” wide white flowers bearing broad petals and a central yellow button which over time darkens to sienna. Shiny foliage, very long flowering. Spreads politely. A modern rarity. 24-30”

GOLDEN YARROW  *A. filipendulina*
Big plants, with pale green aromatic ferny foliage, strong stems bear 3-4” golden yellow umbels, mid-July well into Aug. The best for dried flowers. Species introduced 1850-99. 24-36”

PINK YARROW  *A. millefolium & cvs*
Flat-topped flowers are 2-3” wide, varying in shade from pale lilac to deep rose. Excellent as fillers in the border and in the vase. Long blooming. Used medicinally since ancient times. 1600-99.

- ‘CERISE QUEEN’ Medium pink, variable color. 24”
- ‘SASSY SUMMER SILVER’  **NEW**  Bright sunny yellow flowers atop silvery foliage. 26-30”
- ‘SASSY SUMMER SANGRIA ’  **NEW**  Dark red flowers with tiny white eyes, and silvery foliage. These is a relatively tall new series, but is quite sturdy and strong. 30-36”
- ‘SAUCY SEDUCTION’  Opens an intense fuchsia-pink, then lightens to medium pink. Strong, branched stems, with a compact habit. 18-24”
- ‘TERRACOTTA’  Salmon-pink flowers age to a warm terracotta orange. Very pretty and popular. 15-20”
- ‘WHITE SPECIES’  The plain old white, favored for most medicinal purposes. Was known as Staunch Blood. This and the ‘Cerise Queen’ mix are more attractive to pollinators than the garden hybrids. 24”

PEARL YARROW  *A. ptarmica var. flore-pleno*
Robust, with masses of the whitest button flowers in July/Aug – it blooms longest if the first flush of bloom is cut. Shiny foliage. Very vigorous, it can easily crowd out its neighbors, so give it room. Excellent for poor soil sites. In the US by 1806. 20-24”

ACONITUM = MONKSHOOD
Easy to grow in full sun or partial shade. Plant in rich soil, well watered but not too damp. Propagate by spring division. Helmet-shaped flowers on spikes. Long-lived.

PLEASE NOTE: All parts of monkshood are extremely poisonous, and should be planted with care, and where children or pets cannot get at them. On a positive note, this toxicity means they are not troubled by insect pests, deer or woodchucks.

AZURE MONKSHOOD (AUTUMN)  *A. carmichaeli*
Valuable for late bloom, Sept. into Oct., with deep azure blue flowers. One of the very few blue flowers for fall, giving a good balance to all those oranges and yellows. The leaves are glossy through the season. Upperclass. Good cutflower. Intro. to U.S. 1862. 36-42”

‘SPARK’S VARIETY’  *A. henryi*
Deepest royal purple. More rambling and loosely branched, not such a dense flower spike as the other aconitums. Blooms 4-5 weeks, July/Aug, with phlox and beebalm. Recommended. Modern. 48-60”

YELLOW MONKSHOOD  *A. lycoctonum*
Unusual slender pale yellow flowers on loose spikes. Has a lower bushier habit than most other monkshoods. Vigorous. Intro 1800-50. 28-36”

COMMON MONKSHOOD  *A. napellus*
In American gardens for centuries, and occasionally found naturalized. Purplish blue flowers in late June give the look of delphinium without the trouble! Glossy leaves. Intro 1600-99. 36-48” Also the BICOLOR version, which is white edged with a heavy purple border, and looser spikes, in July. Not quite as vigorous as the parent plant, it is a bit more particular about having proper conditions. Stands out well in partial shade. Intro 1850-99. 48-60”

ADENOPHORA = TALL LADYBELLS
P/2-3’/Sun or LSh/Blue  *Adenophora khasiana*
In the bellflower family, this is among my favorite perennials. A low cluster of shiny leaves, with tall leafless stalks carrying whorls of small sky blue bell flowers, each with a distinctive ‘clapper’ protruding. Blossoms last an extraordinarily long time. Not a runner. 24”
ADLUMIA = ALLEGHENY VINE
Biennial Vine to 15'/PSH/Native Adlumia fungosa
Delicate looking, strong climber, with a clear kinship to Bleeding Heart, both in leaf and the pale pink flowers. Dies after 2nd year, but reseeding willingly, if happy in cool partial shade. Hard to find. Also known as Mountain Fumitory.

AJUGA = BUGLEWEED
P/3-6'/Sun or Shade Ajuga reptans etc.
Colorful leaves, rapidly spreading groundcovers. They can survive quite beastly conditions, where nothing else will. One can walk on, mow, and abuse them in innumerable ways, yet they survive. The roots are shallow, so you can remove them if you over-enthuse. Most have 6-8” tall spikes of blue flrs in May.
- ‘BRONZE BEAUTY’ Purplgy-bronze leaves, ok in full sun
- ‘BURGUNDY GLOW’ Variegated leaves are green with white splashy edges, and frequent tones of pink. Avoid full sun for this one.
- ‘CAITLIN’S GIANT’ Larger 6” lvs, top ones are burgundy, good contrast with lower green leaves. A clumpier form.
- ‘CHOCOLATE CHIP’ 3” mini. Narrow lvs, chocolate hue.
- ‘PINK LIGHTNING’ Soft pink flrs, white variegated leaves.
- ‘SUGAR PLUM’ Green leaves are ‘frosted’ with pink and white.
- ‘WHITE’ Simple white flowers on medium green leaves.

ALCEA = HOLLYHOCK
Bi or P. All 5-7 ft. Culture: Short-lived perennials, they generally live from 3 to 5 years, but self-sow freely, so you shouldn’t ever need to plant them after the first two years. Seeds need light to germinate, so cover only lightly. Because of their root system, hollyhocks do not take kindly to transplanting once they reach flowering size, which is why it is better to plant them as yearlings. Many gardeners put a few new plants in every year to keep up. Winter mulching can be cause crown rot, so don’t crowd or cover the crown. Plant in full sun, rich well-draining soil.
To reduce Hollyhock Rust, which causes the leaves to curl and fall off, keep plants happy. Diseased leaves should be picked off and all plant debris should be cleaned up and thrown out or burned in fall.
Young plants naturally show more resistance, so many people replace their plants on a regular basis. The Fig and Russian appear to be more resistant. You can also simply plant tall perennials in front, such as phlox, to hide the skinny shanks.
- COMMON HOLLYHOCK. (A. rosea) This is the old-fashioned single type. Colors tend to pastel and softer shades of pink, white, rose and yellow. We usually have it in ‘black’ too. Intro in 1600-99.
- FIG HOLLYHOCK. (A. ficifolia) Like common hollyhocks, the chief difference being that these lvs are lobed, rather like fig leaves. The colors tend to the strong yellows or reds. Reported to be more rust resistant. 1800-50 or earlier. Mixed colors.
- RUSSIAN HOLLYHOCK (A. rugosa) Single flowers in a clear lemon chifon yellow. More resistant to hollyhock rust.

ALCHEMILLA = LADY’S MANTLE
P/12-18”/S or LSh/ 20th c Alchemilla mollis
Bushy sprays of tiny chartreuse flowers push through the pretty pleated foliage in May/June. A favorite of Gertrude Jekyll’s, who always paired it with Persian Catnip. Hardy, vigorous, easy to divide. Average soil, not too hot and dry.
- COMMON LADY’S MANTLE
- DWARF LADY’S MANTLE (A. erythropoda) 3-6”
- ‘THRILLER’ Larger flower sprays.

AMSONIA = BLUE STAR
Graceful natives, with svelte glossy leaves, and clusters of slender pale blue flowers in June. I know of no pests or diseases. They don’t sprout in spring till quite late in May, so don’t worry if you see no sign of life til then. Rather slow growing and clump-forming, they don’t reach an adult size for 3 or 4 years, but once mature, they remain quietly for decades. Sun or PSh. Rich light or moist soil. Classy and utterly hardy.

ARKANSAS AMSONIA Amsonia hubrichtii
Has the deepest blue flrs of the amsonias, the tallest stems too. The narrow leaves turn such a rich yellow in the fall, and last so long, that it is often planted simply to decorate the fall garden. 2011 Perennial of the Year. 48”

GLOSSY-LEAVED AMSONIA A. illustris
I have come to regard this as my favorite amsonia, because of the lovely and substantial bronzing on the broad leaves. Makes a delicate and attractive contrast with the usual pale blue petals. 24-30”

WILLOW AMSONIA A. tabernaemontana
Glossy willow-like leaves, yellow fall color, pale blue flrs. Intro. 1700-99. 24-30”

PASQUEFLOWER (PULSATILLA) Anemone pulsatilla
Named in reference to Easter (Paques) for their very early bloom, rivaling coccus on the calendar. Quite large blossoms for the size of the plants, 1-1.5” long and wide, on clumps up to 18” wide (non-running). They open wide on sunny days, showing an exquisite crown of golden stamens, and the entire flower is sheathed in soft silvery filaments. Showy seed heads all summer long. Must have dry soils, and none too rich. In good conditions they can last 10 years, and a mature plant will have dozens of blossoms. Kids love them! Assorted colors. 8-10” tall.

AQUILEGIA = COLUMBINE
Perennials with dainty flowers. Grow in sun or light shade. Well-drained soil. They often self-sow - seed needs light and cool conditions to germinate. Hummingbirds love them.

ALPINE COLUMBINE Aquilegia alpina
Nodding flowers of bright violet-blue, slightly grey-ish foliage. 18-22”

CANADA COLUMBINE A.canadense
Pretty native wildflower. Nodding flrs with yellow sepals and soft-red spurs, with protruding bunches of yellow stamens. Not much seen in the wild woods anymore, so why not give them a hand and re-establish them on your land? 1700-99. 12-18”

EUROPEAN COLUMBINE A. vulgaris
Commonest in our gardens, and sometimes escaped in the wild.
- ‘ANTIQUE OLD PURPLE’ The old type, with short spurs, in purples, occasionally pink. Very long-lived. 1600-99. 20-30”
- ‘WHITE STARRY’ Clematiflora type, it has many little petals, lacking the usual spurs, making a flattish star-shaped blossom, white with a touch of green. 18-22”
- ‘ROSE & IVORY’ Soft pretty pink with cream. 14”
- ‘RUBY PORT’ Double dark red flrs, strong upright, to 18”

ARALIA ‘SUNKING’
P/3-5”/PSH to LSh Aralia cordata
Makes quite a tropical statement in a northern garden! Compound leaves are bright golden-green, and will hold their color best in a partly-shaded site with a couple of hours of full sun. Spikes of white flowers in late summer atop substantial 4 ft. stems. Deer resistant. Grow in rich well-drained soil. From Japan.

ARTEMISIA = SILVER MOUND
P/Sun/8” Artemisia schmidtiana
Has the softest feathery foliage making nice low silvery ‘cushions’. A fantastic accent, non-spreading, very hardy. When the cushion starts to flop apart, it’s time to divide and reinvigorate it. Divide every 3rd year or so. Well-drained to dry soil. (See herb pages for other artemisias.)
ARUNCUS = GOATSBEARD
P/LSH/White/3-4’  Aruncus dioicus
This stout old-fashioned perennial is like a giant white astilbe. It has decent foliage, somewhat bronzed, and is long-lived and super hardy. It makes a fine specimen, but also works well planted amongst shrubs. Plant a row as a permanent background to a perennial border. This native species prefers deep rich soil. Intro. 1800-50.

ASARUM = WILD GINGERS
Part to deep shade, rich loose soil, slightly acidic. Shady groundcovers. The flowers are shy maroon-brown cups at ground level, in early spring. Gingery-smelling, but not used in the kitchen nowadays.

WILD GINGER Asarum canadense
Native. Deciduous, the 4” leaves are exquisitely lovely and velvety in spring. The spicy root was used like ginger. Well known to Native Americans, it has medicinal action as a stimulant, diuretic and diaphoretic. Will slowly colonize. Intro1600-99. 8”

EUROPEAN GINGER A. europaeum
Handsome evergreen groundcover with 3” shiny dark leaves. Pest-free. Easy to divide. Evidently not edible, it nevertheless smells very gingery. Known as Asarabacca to the herbalists. Tolerates deep shade. 20th c. 10”

ASCLEPIAS = MILKWEED
Fine North American perennials. All Milkweeds are extremely desirable to various butterflies, both as nectar and larval food source, particularly Monarchs. Full sun.

ROSE SILKWEED Asclepias incarnata
Tall and strong, 4-5 ft stems topped with deep reddish-pink or white butterfly weed flowers in August. Compared to common milkweed, this grows up as a clean sturdy clump, and does not run, and the flowers are darker, skinnier and in smaller heads. Tolerant of quite dry soil, yet average soil is fine. Popular with Swallowtails. Intro 1700-99. 48-60”

BUTTERFLY WEED  A. tuberosa
The bright orange flowers make it a popular ornamental, for butterflies and people too. It requires a sunny and totally well-drained soil. Also known as the medicinal Pleurisy Root. Detests being transplanted, so move it while young. Very late to emerge in the spring. IntO U.S. gardens in 1700-99. 15-20”

HORSETAIL MILKWEED A. verticillata
Slender sweet-scented greenish white flowers in July. Whorled needle-like leaves turn yellow orange in the fall. Spreads rapidly by runners, so plant this milkweed when you desire a colony (one can pull it out if desired). It rather likes a dry poor soil, but will also tolerate richer moister soils. Full sun. (Highly toxic to horses and livestock, so do not let it colonize in pastures or hay fields). A food plant for butterfly larvae. 12-24”

ASTERS
Our native asters came into prominence in the garden during the early years of the 20th century, after selective breeding had produced a wider range of colors. As the vogue for wild gardens increased, largely as a result of the writings of Wm. Robinson, all sorts of Asters (also called Michaelmas Daisies) were widely planted, especially the New York, New England and the annual China aster. Modern day gardeners seem to have forgotten the delight of the fall border, so popular a century ago. Why not give yourself something cheerful to look forward to, and give over a corner of the garden to an autumn display? With the Asters, plant Helenium, Boltonia, Culver’s Root, Tall Phlox, Vernonia and Autumn Monkshood. Asters are important pollinator plants. All below are perennial, and prefer full sun.

HEATH ASTER Aster ericoides
Native to eastern U.S. Bunches of diminutive starry daisies, July/Aug, into Sept. It looks fine spilling about in the border or wild garden. Tolerates dry soils, needs no support. Can go many years without division. Vigorous. We have it in white, pale pink and pale blue. 24”

NEW YORK ASTERS & KIN (Aster dumosus & A. laeve)
Great for the mid-border, a good show from Aug. well into Sept. Daisy flowers 1 to 1.5” wide, scattered up and down the stems. Good foliage. Rich soil. Natives.

• ASTER ’KICKIN’ LILAC BLUE’ (Aster x) Compact habit, really packed with small lavender daisies in late summer into fall. Finely textured foliage. 24”
• ASTER ‘WOOD’S LIGHT BLUE’ Pale blue daisies, with fine leaves. Has a globe-form, and stays quite neat, with good foliage all summer. Does best in moist yet well-drained soil. Salt tolerant. Native. 8-12”
• ’WOOD’S PINK’ As above, w/ light pink flowers. 8-12”
• ASTER ‘BLUEBIRD’ (Aster x laeve) Taller upright form. Lavender-blue daisies, 3/4” wide, in Aug/Sept. Very hardy, and it shines and thrives in hot, humid weather. Prefers dryish soil. 24-30”
• ‘BLUE GOWN’ Slightly deeper than the above, and a pre-1945 variety. To 24”

NEW ENGLAND ASTER Aster nova-angliae
Invaluable for heavy, late bloom, when they are covered with hundreds of 1–2” wide daisies. Very important pollinator plants. Bees and Monarch butterflies flock to them for nectar, and bumblebees sleep under the blossoms on frosty nights. Lower stems often look shaggy, so under plant with shorter plants to hide the shins, or cut asters back hard in early June to reduce the ultimate height - this latter practice also alleviates the need for any staking. Dry or moist soil. First in U.S. gardens in 1700-99. 36-60”

• ‘ALMA POTSCHKE’ Hot pink, orange center. Shorter than most, and earliest to bloom, Aug into Sept. 36”
• ‘HARRINGTON’S PINK’ Soft pink, yellow center. Absolutely the latest cultivar to bloom, in October. 48-60”
• ‘HONEYSONG PINK’ Much like ‘Harrington’s’, but blooms two to three weeks earlier, and flowers are a little larger. 48”
• ‘MRS. S.T.WRIGHT’ Nice large lilac. From the early 1900s. 42”
• ‘PURPLE DOME’ A fine dwarf aster, with full size flowers of deep purple with orange centers. Late Aug into Sept. 15”
• ‘RED CLOUD’ Soft reddish-pink. Pre-1949 var. 48”
• ‘SEPTEMBER RUBY’ Glowing deep reddish pink, it really shines, in mid Sept. Intro 1951. 48-60”
• ‘WEDDING LACE’ White with an orange center. I decree this should be mandatory in every garden, for both flowers and bees! 48”
• ‘WILD PURPLE’ Medium purple, smaller but more prolific blossoms. The butterflies seem to prefer this one above all others. Sept. 48-60”

ASTILBE
Astilbe x
Airy plumes in mid to late summer above attractive glossy cut leaves - they look good all season. Of supremely easy culture, they grow in sun or considerable shade, although growth is best in light shade. They will tolerate dry soil, but prefer damp soaks, and good moisture is a must if they are placed in full sun. Untroubled by insects or disease. Deer resistant. 20th c.

WHITE ASTILBES:
• ‘AVALANCHE’ (arendsii, by 1934) Arching plumes. 20”
• ‘BRIDAL VEIL’ (arendsii) A classic white, with gently arching panicles. Early. 28”
• ‘GLADSTONE’ (by 1934) One of the shortest, only 10” tall.
• ‘PROFESSOR VAN DER WEILEN’ (thunbergii, by 1934) Tall, arching white, graceful form. 24-36”
PINK AND LAVENDER ASTILBES:
• ‘BETSY CUPERUS’ (thunbergii, by 1934). Arching medium-pink flowers. Very graceful form, as are all the thunbergii. 32”
• ‘BRESSINGHAM BEAUTY’ (arendsii) Dusty salmon-rose. From noted breeders Blooms of Bressingham. Arching stems to 36”. Early to midseason.
• ‘CHINENSIS PUMILA’ (A. rubra) Dwarf creeper, glowing lilac-purple in late August. The latest astilbe to bloom. Valuable edger, and fine under shrubs. ‘Pumilum’ means dwarf. 10”
• ‘DELFT LACE’ (japonica) This is one of my favorites! The leaves have a maroon tint (which is more pronounced in higher light levels), the flower stems are a real red, with salmon-pink buds opening to tall soft pink flower plumes. Blooms mid-season. Recommended. 10-26”
• ‘MIGHTY PIP’ (chinensis) Super tall flowers make a great show. Pale pink plumes rise up to 36” or even 48”, so this really stands out, and up, in the lightly shaded garden.
• ‘OSTRICH PLUME’ (thunbergii) 32” Large weeping panicles of soft-pink. Graceful form and a good bloomer. Midseason.
• ‘TAQUETTI SUPERBA’ (A. rubra) Tall and erect, glowing lilac wands, in late summer. 36”

RED ASTILBES ‘The reds usually have bronzed foliage.
• ‘ETNA’ (arendsii, by 1949) Dark red. Early to mid season bloom. 24”
• ‘VISION IN RED’ NEW (chinensis) Deep red buds open to rich deep pink flowers, held on dark red stems. The slightly bronzed foliage stays low, and this cultivar is excellent for edging and massing, for Astilbe chinensis types spread steadily by stolons. Late season bloom, in August. 15”

ASTRANTIA = MASTERWORT
P/15-24”/Sun or PSh/Pink Astrantia major
1” wide flowers in late June, the spiky petals are pale pink with red tips, and form sort of long-lasting tufts. Quite neat in arrangements, and nice foliage too. Very popular in European gardens, so they say, but the overall charm is admittedly discreet. We have the common pink, and the ruddier ‘Lars’ and ‘Ruby Cloud’.

BAPTISIA = FALSE INDIGO
P/3-4”/Full Sun/Blue/18th century Baptisia australis
Shrub-like native perennials, hardy, strong and long-lived, requiring virtually no care. Lupine-like blue June flowers on 10-12” stalks rise above elegant chalky blue-green foliage, eventually turning into ornamental inky–black pea pods. So strong it can be used as a herbaceous hedge. Grow in full sun, average to dry soil. Heat tolerant too.

BELLIS = ENGLISH DAISY
Bi or P/3-6”/PSh to Sh/White/1700-99 Bellis perennis
A traditional cottage garden plant with appealing little daisies, Apr/May. Low leafy rosettes with 1/2 to 1” wide flowers, white with faint pink tips, and a little yellow eye. Happiest in part shade, moist soil. In the right conditions it will self-sow into the lawn, which some mean-spirited gardeners resent, but we think it creates a charming old-fashioned effect. Can be divided after flowering. This is the plain white, unadorned and unimproved, single flowering species.

BRUNNERA = HEARTLEAF BRUNNERA
P/12-15”/S or LSh/Blue/1850-99 Brunnera macrophylla
Sprays of deep blue forget-me-not-like flowers from May into June. Classy dark green heart-shaped leaves look good throughout the season – a good choice for big bold edging. From Siberia and the Caucasus. Prefers a deep soil that is not too dry, otherwise very easy. Makes wonderful big chunks that can be divided or safely ignored with impunity.
• COMMON HEARTLEAF BRUNNERA The plain old green-leaved trooper.
• ‘JACK FROST’ A thick tracery of silver is laid all over the green leaves. Continues to be a popular variety, for good reason! RHS Award of Merit. 12-15”
• ‘LANGTREES’ With a tasteful number of silver spots on the leaves. Vigorous, fine grower.
• ‘VARIEGATA’ With irregular creamy white margins. Brilliant contrast for the deep blue flowers, and lovely all summer. Foliage will not thrive in full sun, so plant in some shade.

CALTHA = WHITE MARSH MARIGOLD
P/12-15”/PSh to LSh/White Caltha palustris alba
Native. Round glossy leaves form a strong clump, with numerous 1-2” white buttercup-like flrs, held well above the greens, blooming most of May. Caltha doesn't need a swamp to be happy – a deep rich well-watered soil in part shade is fine. Will go dormant in summer if too dry. Superb.

CAMPANULA = BELLEFLOWER
Grow in cool, rich, light soil. Full sun to light shade. Divide in spring or fall. All listed here are perennial.

CARPATHIAN BELLFLOWER Camppanula carpatica
Tidy mounds of foliage with 1” purple-blue or white upward facing cup-shaped flrs, July into Aug. Great for edging, in the rock garden or along pathways. The species was introduced by 1806. This one needs full sun. 8-10”

DANE’S BLOOD C. glomerata superba
This rugged Eurasian bellflower bears showy top clusters of royal purple or white in July. Not quite so invasive as some of its jostling relatives, nonetheless it settles into the garden unservingly. Useful in difficult areas, nearly any soil. Good cutterflower. Also called the Clustered Bellflower. 18-24”
• ‘PURPLE DANE’S BLOOD’ Introduced 1800-50.
• ‘CAROLINE’ Lavender-mauve flowers. From England.
• ‘JOAN ELLIOTT’ Larger deeper violet flowers.
• ‘WHITE DANE’S BLOOD’ (A weird name, no?)

GREAT BELLFLOWER C. latifolia macrantha
A good perennial substitute for Canterbury Bells if you can’t be bothered with biennials, for it has a similar look and size. Big bells are 1” wide, 2” long, deep purple or white, ranged loosely along tall stems, in early July. Large neat mounds of foliage, and never ‘runs around’. Long-lived and fine in the tall border. Always attracts favorable comment. 1850-99. 36-44”

PEACH-LEAVED BELLFLOWER C. persicifolia
Wide open 1” bells in soft blue or white ranging up and down leafless stalks, above a low glossy pile of leaves. Long-blooming, long-lived, self-sows. June/July. Good cutterflower. These really glow in the evening garden. In US gardens by 1806. 24-30”

SCOTTISH BLUEBELLS C. rotundifolia
Bears a crowd of charming little soft blue bellflowers, hung on delicate wiry stems, in June and July. Good for loose edging, rock gardens and wild gardens. Also called Harebells. Native to US and Britain, noted in US gardens by 1804. In white too. 12”

CENTAUREA = BACHELOR BUTTONS
Grow in sun, any light soil. Rugged, long-lived perennials.

PERSIAN CENTAUREA Centaurea dealbata
Has 2” wide tufted flowers in a rosy-lilac color, nearing white in the center. Blooms in June/July. It was once called Whitewash Plant, because of the silvery-white leaf undersides of the finely divided leaves, which show up very well. 1850-99. 24-36”

GLOBE CENTAUREA C. macrocephala
A bold-leaved Armenian native, with 2” wide thistle-like lemon-yellow flowers in late July. The buds resemble papery brown arithokes. Good for drying. Resents transplanting, so plant where it can stay. Absolutely adored by bees. Listed in McMahon’s 1806 catalog. 1800-50. 36-48”

...continued on next page
MOUNTAIN BLUET C. montana
Popular in English cottage gardens since the 1500s, this perennial 'bachelor button' bears 2" wide flrs in June, medium blue with a reddish tint. Bordering on the indestructible, it increases steadily and self-sows. Cut back in July and it often re-blooms in Sept. Takes some shade. 1800-50. Also in solid white, and the pretty 'Amethyst in Snow', with white petals and a violet center. 18-24"

CEPHALARIA = GIANT YELLOW SCABIOUS
P/5-6'/Sun Cephalaria gigantea

CERASTIUM = SNOW IN SUMMER
P/3-6'/Sun Cerastium tomentosum
Grayish woolly foliage forms a low shining carpet, with a sprinkling of ½" wide white flowers in June. Shearing off flowers after bloom will encourage full vigor for the rest of the summer. Use as a fast-spreading groundcover in rock gardens, under deciduous shrubs, or dribbling down walls. Needs good drainage, and has been known to grow in pure sand. It does not prosper in humid climes, but is a fine tough plant for the north country.

CHELONE = TURTLEHEAD
Turtleheads thrive in sunny ditches, pondsides, etc. If damp, they will take full sun, but in dry soils give them some shade. Average to rich soil. They both spread well, but not brashly. Certainly, the flowers are vaguely shaped like turtleheads, and bees like them.

WHITE TURTLEHEAD, NATIVE Chelone glabra
This is the native species, common in wet ditches. Flowers white with pale pink blush, in July. Will seed down and spread in damp. The foliage is prone to spotting, so this is better in a wild garden, and to help reestablish local native plant communities. 30-40"

PINK TURTLEHEAD C. obliqua
This ought to be in your garden, for great late pink bloom. A robust grower with top clusters of 1 1/2" deep rose-pink flowers, late Aug to Oct. Super for the border or wild garden. One of our best late-bloomers, highly recommended. Intro from Europe 1800-50. 36-48"

CHRYSANTHEMUM 'CLARA CURTIS'
P/18-24'/Sun/Pink/20th c. Chrysanthemum zawadskii
One of the few chrysanthemums to not only survive in northerm gardens, but to thrive and multiply, with heavy displays of 2" wide rose-pink daisy flowers on lax stems. Has a graceful aspect. Nice to see such a fresh pink in Aug/Sept. Divide every 3rd year.

CIMICIFUGA (ACTAEA) = SNAKEROOT (COHOSH)
Grow in sun or light shade, rich deep soil. Stately, rugged, long-lived perennials. (Now all technically in the genus Actaea, we continue to use the old name for convenience.)

BLACK SNAKEROOT CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA
Native wildflower and medicinal. Handsome and regal, I consider it the king of our gardens here. Above a 2-3 ft. mound of foliage, flower stalks rise up to 6-7 ft, with slender 10" white spikes in Aug. The strongly scented flrs are manna for bees. Intro 1850-99. Self-sows modestly. Allow 36" wide for spread.

'HILLSIDE BLACK BEAUTY' C. ramosa
Sensational deep dissect foliage, the darkest purplish black. 12" long flr spikes of white with a pale pink cast in August. Takes a few years to 'beef up'. For deepest color, give it some sun. Immensely showy, but this is a fussier grower, and may not be reliable in every garden. 4-5'

'CHOCOHOLIC' C. ramosa
Not quite as dark as 'Hillside', but a stronger grower. 4-5'

RED-LEAVED SNAKEROOT C. simplex atropurpurea
A glorious tall plant, with terrific red-tinted foliage, purpled stems and buds, and great waving wands of white flowers in Aug/Sept. A volcano of a plant, and one alone makes a big statement, especially as it comes into its prime so late in the season. All eyes will be upon it! 6-7'

AUTumn SNAKEROOT 'THE PEARL' C. simplex var. matsumurae
One of the latest bloomers in the garden, Sept into Oct, but bursting up with the vigor and fresh look of spring flowers. Spikes of little pinky white pearl buds open to white fuzzy flowers, on leafless stalks, rising to 28". Low 6" foliage is shiny, and the plant is slowly stoloniferous, and so makes lovely patches, in sun or light shade.

CLEMATIS = CLEMatis 'SERIOUS BLACK'
P/4-6'/Sun to PSh/ White Clematis recta
Why describe a clematis here, rather than with the vines? Because this is a very different animal, and not a climber! In the wild, a bush clematis would lean on and loosely twine around shrubs. In the garden, this strong grower, with beautiful dark purple foliage, grows up to 2 feet tall before tumbling down to sprawl over the ground, a spread of up to 6'wide. Use it as a groundcover on banks, between shrubs, or allow it to spill over walls. Train it into a glorious fountain with a couple of posts and a wreath ring at 3’ tall. Generous bunches of small ivory-white flowers in June/July. Color is strongest in full sun, but tolerates part shade. Average soil. Native to Eurasia, and hardy to Zone 2.

CONVALLARIA = LILY OF THE VALLEY
P/8'/Sh to LSh/ White Convallaria majalis
Fragrant white bells on little stalks in May. Tolertates tough and shady conditions where little else will thrive, and works well as a groundcover. We have it in the pale pink too. Note: all parts are TOXIC.

COREOPSIS = COREOPSIS
Native perennials. Grow them in full sun, and well-drained soil. Fine as cutflowers. I refuse to call them Tickseeds.

PLAINS COREOPSIS Coreopsis grandiflora
Heavy bloomers, with 2" wide double daisies, generally golden-yellow. Fringed petals. Will bloom for 6 weeks, July/Aug, if dead-headed occasionally. Avoid damp sites, and don't crowd the crowns with mulch. We usually have a few cultivars. 10-18'

ATLANTIC COREOPSIS C. tripteris
Slender shoots rise up in a vaguely tropical mood, like a 5 ft. tall bamboo grove. The leaves are 3 fingered and rise flush from the sturdy stems. A super tough plant with excellent texture, it is confident at summer's peak, even in the hottest weather. 2" wide butter yellow daisies, brown center, in August. No staking needed. Spreads moderately.

THREADLEAF COREOPSIS C. verticillata
Yellow daisies with slender petals, 1" wide in mid-late summer, long-bloomimg, with thick stands of fine foliage. Very hardy, tolerates poor dry soils, such as along driveways and steep banks, damp soils ok too. It spreads, but not manically, and is easily divided. 15-20" - 'MOONBEAM' Airy texture, blooms for nearly two months in that wonderful shade of pale silvery yellow that never clashes with any neighbors in the garden. Darker green foliage. An excellent and recommended plant. 15-20" - 'ZAGREB' Foliage is more emerald green, flowers are deeper yellow and it forms overall a more dense flowering mass. 15"
**CROCOMIA 'LUCIFER'**
P/36-42"/Sun/Red  Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora
Brilliant flame-red flowers on wiry arched stems, in Aug. Good for cutting. In the Iris family, it has sword-like foliage. Has proven hardy for us here, having survived 15 years with no winter mulch. Grow in good light soil.

**DELPHINIUM**
Full sun, rich, alkaline, well-draining to sandy soil. Do not crowd the crowns with mulch, as humidity, or damp soil, can kill them. Deer resistant. Tall cultivars should be staked. CAUTION: Delphiniums are Poisonous.

**DELPHINIUM 'BRUNO'**  Delphinium x
A handsome modestly sized delphinium, deep blue with a black bee. Not quite sure about the parentage, but a nice strong plant that holds itself up without staking, like the farmhouse delphiniums of old. Long-lived too, we have a 12 year old plant in our garden. 4-6' tall. 2000-1850. 48-60"

**AMERICAN LARKSPUR**  Delphinium exaltatum
A rare and delightful native. The fls are much smaller than modern cultivars, about 1” long, slender, and of a curious gray blue. Tolerates part shade. Blooms in late summer. Long-lived, hardy. 1800-1850. 30-36" high.

**CHINESE DELPHINIUM** D. grandiflorum
Dwarf bright blue, great for the front of the border. 1.5” wide fls in July/Aug, long-blooming. Very nice matched up with coreopsis and gaillardia. Reblooms if dead-headed. Species introduced.1800-50. We generally have a couple of cultivars. 10-12" tall.

**DELPHINIUM 'NEW MILLENIUM HYBRIDS'** D. x clatum
The classic look, this is an improved strain over the old Round Table series.
- ‘DWARF STARS’  A full mix of colors, all through the blues, purples, pinks and even white, on strong short stems, up to 2.5 ft tall.
- ‘COBALT DREAMS’  Deep glorious blue, with a white bee. 4-6' tall.
- ‘PAGAN PURPLE’  Rich deep purple with a black bee. 4-5’

**DIANTHUS = PINKS**
As a rule, full sun and a well-drained sweet soil. Quite cold hardy, but avoid winter mulch, as humidity, like dock soil, makes the death knell. Dianthus means ‘Gods Flower’ (di-anthos).

**SWEET WILLIAM**  Dianthus barbatus
Essential in any cottage garden. 3-4” wide heads, in various colors. Popular for centuries, the sweet scented blossoms were used to supply scents to flowers, wine and remedies. Short-lived perennials, blooming late June into July, they should be replaced every 3 years by cuttings or seed. Intro. to America 1600-99.10-15" long.

**MAIDEN PINKS**  D. deltoides
This low spreader makes a sheet of bright color in July. Plant with creeping thymes on walkways, to get more flower color. The easiest dianthus to grow, very adaptable. Commonly self-sows. Excellent for a sunny, hot rock wall or as an edger. Intro. 1800-50. In the usual red-pink, the brilliant cv 'Brilliant' or in White. 2-6’

**COTTAGE PINK**  D. plumarius
Another old ‘cottage’, it was (and is) greatly esteemed for its strong clove-like fragrance. 1” wide single or double flowers in late June, anywhere from white through lilac to deepest pink, usually with a dark eye. Good for edging, rock gardens, for the grassy blue-green leaves remain good-looking all season. Will persist for many years, if in well-drained soil. Intro. 1700-99. 6-10’. In addition to the old-fashioned species, we have the following named cultivars.
- ‘FRAGRANT WHITE’  The sweetest clove scent in my garden comes from this plant, which has been living in the tea garden for over 20 years. Pure white, single, with slightly pinked edges. 6-8”
- ‘SPANGLED STAR’  Burgundy with little pats of white placed symmetrically on the petals, plus a white picotee edge. Single form. 6-8”
- ‘STARRY NIGHT’  Rich pink with a maroon eye, semi-double. A particularly heavy bloomer. 6-8”

**DICTAMNUS = GAS PLANT**
P/28-32"/Sun  Dictamnus albus
The flowers and pinnate foliage are covered with lemony aromatic oils. White or pinkish flowers have long stamens, produced on racemes in June. Takes a few years to establish (well-drained and rich soil) but well worth the wait, and you will be rewarded with a long-lived, magnificent and charismatic plant. Foliage stays in good shape. Deer resistant. Can rise 3 to 4’, but needs no support due to the woody lower stems. Plant it where it can stay, and do not “mess it about”.

**DIGITALIS = FOXGLOVES**
Perennial except as noted. Grow in sun or partial shade, in good soils, average to dry, though some tolerate clay. They almost always self-sow. CAUTION: All Foxgloves are poisonous.

**YELLOW PERENNIAL FOXGLOVE**  Digitalis grandiflora
A true perennial and a marvelous addition to any border or wild garden. 2” long soft-yellow flowers will bloom for 4 weeks, in mid-summer. Common in Elizabethan cottage gardens. Noted in the US by 1827. 30-36”

...continued on next page
STRAB FOXGLOVE  

D. lutea

Miniature foxglove bells in pale greenish-yellow on slender strong stems to 2'. Strappy glossy lvs. Long blooming, July/Aug, and good for cutting. Lovely in the shaded wildflower garden, or sunny border. Strong and long-lived, it can tolerate very dry soils too. Mentioned by Gerard, 1632, and in America by 1806. Our American bees can't fit inside the slender flowers, but you'll find their bite marks over the nectaries. 24-30”

CHOCOLATE FOXGLOVE  

D. parviflora

Numerous petite reddish-chocolate-brown flrs are borne along tight spikes in midsummer. A true perennial, with a rosette of shiny strap-like leaves. Quite rare. Long-lived. Prefers full sun, dryish soil. 20th c. 28-36”

COMMON FOXGLOVE  

D. purpurea

Self-sowing biennial. Tall spikes loaded with 2” long bell flowers in white or purple. A tried and true heirloom, and among the early imports due to its medicinal value as a heart stimulant. Seedlings with purplish stems will have purple flowers; those with pale stems will flower white, if you want to pick and choose. Tolerant of clay soils, but do not crowd or cover with mulch. For the most beautiful displays, I recommend that you set them in as first year plants, and allow them to mature on-site. We generally have a few colors. 36-60”

DODECATHEON = SHOOTING STAR

P/12”/LShade  Dodecatheon meadia

Elegant native. Low rosette of lvs, flrs are little rosy-purple badminton ‘birdies’. Prefers moist humus rich soil when in leaf, but overly wet conditions can bump it off, as it likes to be dryish while dormant (after bloom). Precious, so find a special place to plant it.

DRABA = WHITLOW

P/1-3”/Sun or PSh Draba sibirica

Only lichen makes a shorter groundcover. The fragrant yellow flrs in May smell like honey. Flowers are tiny, but numerous. In rock gardens, very useful to plant over bulbs. Blooms the same time as Hyacinth. A gentle spreader.

ECHINACEA = PURPLE CONEFLOWER

P/28-40”/Sun/Lilac/1700-99  Echinacea purpurea

This showy native species is attractive, easy and reliable, and so deservedly very popular nowadays. Burnt-orange disks are surrounded by slightly drooping rosy-lilac 2” long petals, from late July into Sept. deservedly very popular nowadays. Burnt-orange disks are surrounded by slightly drooping rosy-lilac 2” long petals, from late July into Sept. This is a stronger grower than its common cousin, and is the best plant for dry shade, delightful in spring borders, shady walks. Steady, reliable, clolly. Full sun ok if soil is rich and not terribly dry. Comes in a few species, colors, and leaf shapes – ask to see what we have this year.

EUPHORBIA = SPURGE

Sun or PSh. Average soil, on the dry side. Most of the ‘flower’ color comes from the bracts, or modified leaves, rather than petals, which means you get a long season of color, usually 4 weeks or more. A decidedly unglam common name for these neat plants.

EUPHORBIA 'FIREGLOW'  

E. griffithii

With orange and greenish flower heads, mid-June into July, and reddish lvs, it looks good all summer. Skips lightly around the garden by root, but is never beastly. 2’

SWAMP SPURGE

E. palustris

Like a taller polychroma, with a great head of ‘gamboge’ yellow flowers! Prefers moist or dryish soil, as long as it’s not wet. Long-lived. In Blue or White.

EPIMEDIUM = BARRENWORT

Perennial/24-36”/Sun  Epimedium cvs.

For low maintenance plantings, these plants are your dear friends. Attractive evergreen foliage, hangs on ‘til the snow covers it. Dainty dangling flowers in Apr/May, while leaves are unfolding. About the best plant for dry shade, delightful in spring borders, shady walks. Steady, reliable, clolly. Full sun ok if soil is rich and not terribly dry. Comes in a few species, colors, and leaf shapes – ask to see what we have this year.

EPIMEDIUM = BARRENWORT

Perennial/6-12”/Sun to Half Shade  Epimedium cvs.

For low maintenance plantings, these plants are your dear friends. Attractive evergreen foliage, hangs on ‘til the snow covers it. Dainty dangling flowers in Apr/May, while leaves are unfolding. About the best plant for dry shade, delightful in spring borders, shady walks. Steady, reliable, clolly. Full sun ok if soil is rich and not terribly dry. Comes in a few species, colors, and leaf shapes – ask to see what we have this year.

EUNICE = GLOBE THISTLE

P/5-6”/Sun or PSh  Echinops sphaerocephalus

Handsome bushy stands of acanthus-like silver and green foliage, with 2” steely-blue flower balls in July. Bees just adore these flowers! It grows well in rich or poor soil, as long as it’s not wet. Long-lived. In Blue or White.

ERNGIUM = SEA HOLLY

Perennial/24-36”/Sun  Eryngium alpinum

Lots of small bright blue flowers, like little teasels. Very few leaves on the flowering stems, so the branches are super for cutting, and keep their color as dried flowers for years. July/Aug bloom. Deep rooted, it resents being disturbed once established. Sharply draining soil is mandatory, not an option! Average to poor soil. Impressively attractive to bees and flying insects, it is marvelous for pollinator gardens. Frequently self-sows. We usually have a couple of cultivars.

FERNS

ADIANTEM = MAIDENHAIR FERN

P/10-20”/Light to PSh  Adiantum pedatum

Delicate tracery of leaves held on black wiry stems, and it stays green until the fall. Spreads slowly by rootstock. One of the easiest ferns to grow, in rich humus-rich soil, and any but the densest shade.
ATHYRIUM = JAPANESE PAINTED FERN
P/16”/Light to Deep Shade  Athyrium niponicum pictum
Delicately tapered fronds of gray-green with touches of wine-red along the stem, and whitish frosting on the edges. Very beautiful in a shaded nook. Late frosts can burn the fronds, so plant it in cool sites, to delay spring emergence. Grow in a moist soil.
- The SPECIES, as described above. Fairly low-growing, at 16”
- ‘GHOST’ A sort of luna-moth silvery green color, the fronds really stand out beautifully in the shade. Slight reddish vein. A cross between Painted and Lady Fern. Much more upright, and taller than the others, at 24-30”
- ‘REGAL RED’ This cultivar has lovely deep burgundy veins on the fronds. A little bit taller than the species. Fine for flower arrangements too. 12-18” tall. Spread 18-24”

DROOPERTIS = MARGINAL WOOD FERN
P/15-22”/Shade to PSh  Dryopteris marginalis
Native to the East coast, with doubly pinnate leathery fronds, 5-8” wide, it forms a tidy clump. Arching fronds up to 30” long, but total height is just 18-22” tall (and wide). Stays green all summer. Deer resistant. Humus-rich soils, moist to dry, but not wet. Tolerates dry shade once established.

FILIPENDULA = MEADOWSWEET
Long-lived, and hardy. Sun or PSh. Widely soil tolerant, and they can take it very dry. Some older names are Dropwort and Honesweet.

LADY-OF-THE-MEADOW  Filipendula ulmaria
The fern-like leaves were common fragrant strewing herbs in the 16th century. Bunches of delicate white flowers atop 3’ stalks, late July/Aug. Widely grown for medicinal uses and still regarded as one of the best digestive remedies. Contains salicylic acid. A herb sacred to the Druids. Intro.1800-50. We have both the Single and Double flowering forms. Bee plant. 36-40”

MEADOWSWEET  F. vulgaris
Buds are small pink pearls, opening to creamy white flowers in June. Traditional for bridal bouquets, wedding punches were flavored with the flrs too. Tuberous roots were used to tan leather, the lvs for strewing. Foliage forms a compact mound up to 18” high, flower stalks to 3’ (the dbl is shorter). Finer texture than the above spp. Intro 1800-50. We have both the Single and Double-flowering forms.

GAUILLARDIA = BLANKETFLOWER
P/Sun  Gaillardia aristata
Colorful 2-3” wide daisies, preferring to grow in dry open soils. At all cost, avoid damp, and manure-rich soils, and be cautious of winter mulching, as humidity is their nemesis. Fine cutflowers. N.A. native. We typically have a variety of cultivars.

GERANIUM (HARDY) = CRANESBILL
All will grow in sun or partial shade, any soil that is not terribly dry. Most are excellent as groundcovers, especially around shrubs, for their shallow roots will not interfere with the delicate root systems of rhododendron or other shrubs. A very hardy group, one of the easiest to grow and, on the whole, long bloomers. Recall that these are the true hardy geraniums, not to be confused with the tender houseplant Pelargonium.

SPREADING CRANESBILLS:
‘ROZANNE’ One of the best perennials available! Extremely long blooming, through the heat of summer, and into the fall. Large violet-blue flrs have a paler center. Mounded slightly marbled foliage, reddens in the fall. Top rated, vigorous grower, can spill out to 3 ft when mature, so plan accordingly. Some gardeners plant it to create a longblooming ‘river’ of color. From Blooms of Bressingham. 18-20”

BIGROOT CRANESBILL  G. macrorrhizum
The solution groundcover plant for dry shade! Peculiarly pungent foliage, reminiscent of a scented geranium, is stable all season. It thrives where other plants fail, under trees and shrubs, dry shade. Spreads easily, never hatefully, in full sun to light shade. Small soft-magenta flowers in midsummer. Intro 1800-50. 12-15”

BLOODY CRANESBILL  G. sanguineum
Hardy spreaders with 1” saucer shaped flrs from June to Aug. Long-flowering. Useful for scrambling in rock gardens, along driveways and on dry steep banks where little else thrives.
- BLOODY CRANESBILL  Deep magenta-pink. 1800-50. 12”-18”
- LANCASTER PINK  (G. lancastriense) Pale pink petals with tiny red veins. Slightly shorter, tends to bloom longer and w/ finer texture. 12” tall. Spreads to about 2 ft.
- ‘ELKE’ CRANESBILL  Bright rose pink, with a tiny white edge and white center. Pretty. 8”

MOUNDING CRANESBILLS:
IBERIAN CRANESBILL  G. ibericum platypetalum
Clusters of large 2” wide glowing deep lavender-blue flowers, pencilled through with indigo, above mounded foliage in midsummer. Fragrant lvs, a little like lemon geranium, turn red in fall. A very nice plant, and a favorite of mine. 1850-99. 16-24”

SPOTTED CRANESBILL  G. maculatum

DUSKY CRANESBILL  G. phaeum
June flowers of a curious aubergine hue. Tidy mounds of foliage, standing straight and tall, 1/2” wide nodding flowers. Once known as Mourning Widow. Also in white. 1850-99. 18-24”

MEADOW CRANESBILLG. pratense
In English cottage gardens since earliest times. Will grow tall, to 3’, if planted amongst other tall plants. Long blooming. 1” wide bluish-lilac saucer-shaped flrs. Self-sows freely, will naturalize. Cut to ground in July to encourage reblooming. 1800-50. 18-30”

WOOD CRANESBILL  G. sylvaticum
Bell-shaped ½” wide flowers are borne on stalks which rise well above the leaves, in a most glowing rhodamine magenta color. This is the common wild geranium of Europe, and with its tight bushy habit, it has a different posture. I can’t explain why, but this is another one of my favorite geraniums. 20th c. 24-30”

ASSORTED MODERN GERANIUM CULTIVARS:
- ‘CLARIDGE DRUCE’ Pale pink flowers, with separated petals. An older variety, long-lived and rugged. Clump form. 12-18”
- ‘FIVE SPOT’ (G. x monacense) Lvs have five distinct maroon dots, flrs are nodding maroon. Good tall ground cover. Modern. 18”

...continued on next page
**GEUM = AVENS**

**P/Sun**  Geum x

Slightly nodding 1” wide flowers in subtle warm colors, on tall wiry leafless flower stalks from June into July. Low mounds of heartly foliage stay a good green though the summer. In the Rose family, they attract butterflies, and resist deer.

- **‘BANANA DAQUIRI’ NEW** Clear yellow flowers. 12”
- **‘BORISII’ (G. cocineum)** Single tangerine flowers with yellow anthers, 1” wide, are outward facing in early to mid-June. Perhaps the first orange perennial in the season. 12”
- **‘MAI TAI’** Pale apricot semi-double flrs, with purple stems and stalks. Quite long-blooming, and shows up well in the garden. 16-18”
- **‘TOTALLY TANGERINE’ (G. rivale x cocineum x chiloense)** Tall and heavy blooming, in bright apricot to tangerine orange. Foliage mound to 14”, flower stalks to 30”. Blooms for months because the flowers are sterile, and never set seed. Recommended.

**GRASSES = ORNAMENTAL GRASSES**

If you have a chance, plant grasses where they will be backlit by the sun, where they really shine. For winter interest, leave them up and do not shear back ‘til spring, just before new growth begins. On the whole, lovers of full sun and well-drained soils. Easy care.

- **BLUE FESCUE ELIJAH BLUE** (Festuca glauca)
  Low tufts of stiff and wiry blue leaves. Clump-forming, salt tolerant. Easy to divide in spring. 8-10”

- **BLUE OAT GRASS SAPPHIRE** (Helictotrichon sempervirens)
  Taller clumps of 12-18” skinny, tough, arching, blue-toned blades.

**CALAMAGROSTIS KARL POERSTER**

(Calamagrostis x acutiflora)
A renowned selection of Feather Reed Grass, by the renowned plantsman. Feathery stalks emerge reddish-brown in spring, and turn golden pale in the fall, with their pale slender plumes a-waving, for a graceful effect. Strictly clump-forming, it does not spread, nor does it produce seeds. Marvelous for a summer-long vertical element. Will grow in damp or dry soils. Full sun. Hardy to Zone 4.

**MISCANTHUS GRACILLIMUS** (Miscanthus sinensis)

Narrow green foliage, doesn't appear to flower much. A graceful wiry twist on the grass tips. 48”

**MISCANTHUS GRAZIELLA** (M. sinensis)

Late summer flowers start bronze and mature to silvery-white shimmering plumes that wave in the breeze. 48-60”

**PANICUM ‘HEAVY METAL’** (P. virgatum)

Switch Grass. Has bluish foliage, a vertical habit and delicate airy flowers in Aug/Sept. Native. 24-36”

**PANICUM ‘SHENANDOAH’** (P. virgatum)

Red Switch Grass. The leaf tips develop a red tint, and hold the color. Shorter than many Panicums, at 24-36” tall. Native.

**PENNSETUM ‘HAMELIN’** (P. alopecuroides)

Fountain Grass. Thick clumps, vigorous and very cute while in flower, with multiple tan ‘bottle brushes’. Truly hardy here. 18-22”

**SPOROBOLUS ‘TARA’** (S. heterolepis)

Prairie Dropseed. Fine green mops, 15-24” tall, with emerald green color all summer, turning orangey in fall. The airy late summer pale brown panicles smell like cilantro. Native. 18” wide.

**GYPSOPHILA = BABY’S BREATH**

**P/30-36”/Sun/White/1800-50 Gypsophila paniculata**

Well-known European perennial with huge billows of tiny white flowers in July. We grow the hard-to-find original single type, with smaller, daintier blossoms than the usual double types. Much longer-lived than the modern doubles too. Give it lots of lime and a well-draining soil. Resents transplanting once established. Flowers dry beautifully — cut them just as the buds are opening.

**HELENIUM = AUTUMN HELENIUM**

**P/48-72”/Sun/1700-99 Helianthus annuus & hoopes**

One of my very favorite perennials, this showy native bears literally 100’s of yellow, orange or deep red 1” wide daisy flowers on tall stems in Aug. and Sept. A great choice for the back of the border, offering a blast of brilliant late summer color, and a great mate with New England Aster. Moist or ordinary soil. Divide in spring. Needs staking only in the windiest locations. Handles southern heat well. Good cut flowers.

- **PURE YELLOW** With a yellow center. Mid height, 48”
- **‘BLUTENTISCH’** Flat head of golden yellow, slight red flush on reverse, dark brown cone. Relatively short, at 36”
- **‘FLAMMENDES KATCHEN’** Red-orange wash over golden yellow with orange-red reverse. Midseason. Mid height, 50”
- **‘FUEGO’ NEW** Dwarf height is the thing here. Ruddy red petals sport a thin line of gold both at the center, and very edge. Only 18-20” tall, so this one will fit in perfectly in the front of the border.
- **‘GOLDEN YOUTH’** Pure egg-yelllow petals, with a yellow cone. Early bloomer, in August. A shorty, at 28-32”
- **HOOPSEI** A different species of Helinium, with unusual big chunky daisies, nearly 2” wide, in an uncommon saffron shade. One of the earliest composites to bloom, in June. “Perhaps the most valuable species for general planting” says Bailey in 1899. In US gardens 1850-99. Grow in fairly good soil. Rare. 24-28”
- **‘INDIAN SUMMER’** Brick red ages to copper. Mid height, 48”
- **‘KLEINER FUCHS’** (Little Fox) Petals open yellow, maturing to orange red. Brown cone. 40-48”
- **‘KOKARDE’** (Cockade) Washed orange-red, undersides solid reddish-brown. Tall height, 56”
- **‘KONIGSTIGER’** (= Bengal Tiger) One of the showier ones in the landscape. Yellow ring at petal base, yellow touch at petal tip, over gold and reddish-brown. Midseason. Tall height, 54”
- **‘KUPFERSPRUDEL’** (= Copper Bubble) Early bloomer, with loose coppery petals. Short height, 36”
- **‘MARDI GRAS’ NEW** Quite short, so easy to fit into any border. Early flowering, in orange with a good-sized yellow edge to the petals. 24”
- **‘MARGOT’** Bicolor, red center, petals orange-red with deep outer edge of yellow. Mid height, 44”
- **‘POTTER’S WHEEL’** Deep crimson brown petals with a thin edge of yellow. Deep brown cone. Flat flowers. Mid height, 42”
- **‘RAUCHTOPAS’** (= Smoky Topaz) Gold petals with reddish-brown reverse. Slight twist of the petals shows on the under color. Tall height, 62”
- **‘RUBINZWERG’** (= Ruby Dwarf) Mahogany-red. Midseason. Short height, 32”
- **‘WALDTRAUT’** Long orange petals. Early bloomer. Short height, 42”

**HELIANTHUS = PERENNIAL SUNFLOWER**

These are true perennial sunflowers, native to North America, with flowers from 3-4” wide. See also Jerusalem Artichoke, in the Herb section.

**‘LEMON QUEEN’ HELIANTHUS Helianthus x**

More yellow composites? Well, yes, but this is different, and worthy! It is a tall and erect cultivar, with pure cool yellow single flowers, 2-3” wide, in late summer. Can handle poor conditions, both dry and ‘crappy’, but also clay soils. August and Sept. bloom, about two months worth. Can be pinched back in June to reduce height, but it is generally self-supporting. Popular with bees and butterflies. 70-82”
"ASAH!" HELIANTHUS  
H. helianthoides
Button-like double flowers, about 1 ½" wide, in golden yellow, in late summer. Long-bloomer, good cutflower. 28-30".

"SUNSHINE DAYDREAM" NEW  H.x multiflorus.
Double flowers, in a nice strong yellow, looking very much like Dahlias. This is an exceptionally strong selection, and the foliage stays in great dark green shape even in hot summer weather. Blooms in high to late summer. Self-supporting, even at 5 ft tall.

HELIOPSIS = SUNFLOWER HELIOPSIS
P/36-48"/Sun/1850-99  Heliospis helianthoides
Species is native. Small 3" wide sunflowers. I think this belongs in every border, because it is a heavy and reliable bloomer (6 weeks in July/Aug), long-lived, tolerant of droughy poor soils, a fine cutflower and never needs staking. They frequently seed down in the garden, so are great for meadows.

- COMMON HELIOPSIS  Semi-double 2-3" wide golden-yellow daises. Self-sows, fine for wildflower meadows. 4'
- BURNING HEARTS' NEW  The golden flowers have a deep orange collar around the disc, plus dark stems, making for a nice contrast. Single flower type.
- SUMMER NIGHTS' Has dark reddish stems and foliage and a little touch of red on the petals too. 40".

HELLOBRE
P/18-24"/LSh  Helleborus orientalis & hybrids
One of the very earliest bloomers, they can even poke up through snow. Flowers are really tough, last for a month or more, and are generally 2-3" wide. Leathery evergreen foliage. To prosper, they require partial to light shade, and rich moist soil. Rather slow-growing, but a happy hellobre or two in your garden is something you can be proud of. Roots are Toxic. Deer resistant. All 18-22" tall, 12-20" spread.

- FLUFFY RUFFLES' NEW  Who knows what color…but in a double form.
- GOLD FEVER' NEW  At last, a nice sunny yellow hellobre.
- GRAPE GALAXY' Single flrs are purple with darker purple speckling, and bright green nectaries under yellow stamens.'ICE POLLIES' Creamy white, with heavy splashes of burgundy. Reputed to be one of the heavier bloomers.
- PINK FIZZ'  White to pale pink, with many freckles and veins of darker pink.
- RED RACER' Deep burgundy red, upward-facing 3.5" wide flrs.
- MIDNIGHT RUFFLES' Double flowers, deep velvety 'black'.
- SHOWTIME RUFFLES' Large dbl frilly flrs of plum-purple, with paler edges.

HEMEROCALIS = DAYLILIES
Among the easiest of perennials to grow and propagate. Tolerant of dry or wet soils, sun or light shade. Under-plant them with spring bulbs to provide another season of bloom, or mix in with ferns (as Gertrude Jekyll recommended). No serious pests or diseases. Perfectly trouble free! Diploid daylilies (Dip.) tend to have a more graceful old-fashioned form, and can be more floriferous. Tetraploid daylilies (Tet.) have been induced to have additional chromosomes, and have larger flowers, more intense color, sturdier scapes, and heavier substance overall. (AW= Award winner)

MODERN DAYLILY CULTIVARS:
- "AUGUST FROST" Nearly white, with the faintest brush of beige, ruffled, and a late August bloomer. Large flowers stay in good shape all day. Tet. 34".
- BELA LUGOSI' Saturated maroon-purple, lime green throat, very sunfast for such a dark color. Strong grower, well-branched, heavily budded. Tet. 6" wide flrs. AW. 33".
- CHALLENGER' Remarkably tall, with flower scapes reaching 6 ft. Flowers are reddish, with large gold throat. Extended bloomer, open at least 16 hours. Diploid. From Stout, 1949.
- 'CLEO' Has a different look, with widely separated pale yellow petals, each about 4" long, and three pink petal tips. 1938. Dip. 40"
- 'DEMETRIUS' Large ruffled clear yellow, a gorgeous yellow. Blossoms 5.5" wide. Tetraploid. 24".
- 'FIESTA SKIRT'  Red-terraccota, with pronounced pale ribs and edges. Dip. 34".
- 'FUNNY VALENTINE' Large recurved sunfast rose-red flrs, 5" wide. Selected for the dark blue-green foliage. Up to 25 buds per scape. Tet. 25-28".
- 'GOING BANANAS' An improved 'Happy Returns', with larger 4" flrs, pale lemon yellow and near continuous bloom. 10-15 blooms per scape. Slightly fragrant. Dip. Proven Winner. 19-22".
- 'HALL'S PINK' One of the oldest pink daylilies. 28-32".
- 'HAPPY RETURNS' Canary yellow, 3" wide, dark green foliage. Very long-blooming, and definitely reblooms! Dip. AW. 18".
- 'ICE CARNIVAL' Shimmering pale icy yellow, nearly white, with a lime green throat. My favorite, for color and form. The flowers are lily-like. 5" wide. AW. Dip. 28".
- 'INWOOD' NEW  Creamy palest melon, with a big bold violet-plum heart, and the same dark color on the ripply petal edges. Fragrant. Early to mid-season bloomer. Blossoms to 6.5" wide. Heavily budded. To 25" tall.
- 'ITTY BITTY' Cute little day lilies in medium orange with tweezy touches. In a collection, it brings visual relief, and they fit into small gardens more gracefully. Flowers not quite 3" wide. 24-32" tall.
- 'JOAN SENIOR' Nearly white with a green throat. A generous bloomer, in early midseason. The 6" wide flrs open broadly. AW. Diploid. 25".
- 'JOLYENE NICHOLE' Rose-pink with darker veining and a golden-yellow eye. Broad petals, ruffled edges. Slightly recurved form, 6" wide. Dip. AW. 14".
- 'JUDY JUDY' Rosy pink 6" wide flowers have frilly yellow edges, and a big golden heart. Fragrant. A strong grower. 28".
- 'LAVENDER BLUE BABY' NEW  Lavender-purple petals with a pronounced lavender blue eye. Petals strongly recurved. 5.5" wide flrs. Fragrant. Diploid. 28" tall.
- 'RED HOT RETURNS' The first red continuously blooming day lily. Medium-red flowers have a bright yellow halo, and green throat. Slightly ruffly. Vigorous. Flrs are 5" wide. Diploid. To 24" tall.
- 'NEW LAVENDER TRIUMPH' Ruddy lavender petals with the finest edge of white, which helps the color stand out. Color holds well even in rainy weather. The lavender tones are strongest in partial shade conditions. 24" tall.
- 'ORANGE SMOOTHIEST' Pale creamy orange petals, with a light rose band. Ruffled edges. Heavy bloomer, in early mid season, with up to 20 buds per scape. Often a rebloomer too. Proven Winner. Medium tall, 20-24".
- 'PUMPKIN FESTIVAL' Peachy orange with a wine-colored halo and picotee edge. Early season. Fragrant. Tet. 20".
- 'RAPSBERRY SUEDE' Wonderful velvety supersaturated texture and color! A deep raspberry red, and quite sunfast. Delicious. Tet. 28".
- 'RUBY SPIDER' Gigantic 9" ruby red flrs with long petals that open wide. Golden throat. Tet. AW. Proven Winner. 34".
- 'RUFFLED APRICOT' Apricot-orange with paler midriffs, deep orange throat. The kind of glowing color that blends beautifully with everything. Heavy substance. Large 7" flrs, fragrant. Tet. AW. 26".
- 'RUFFLED PASTEL CHEERS' Pastel yellow petals have a spot of...continued on next page
peachy blush, and a beautifully frilled bright yellow edge. Scapes can carry 30-40 fls apiece. 5" wide. Tet. 34".
• ‘SOUTH SEAS’ Warm coral-tangerine, slightly ruffled. 5" wide. AW. Tet. 30"
• ‘STOLEN TREASURE’ Blend of light and dark rose pink. Flrs 6.5" wide. Dip. AW. 26"
• ‘SUNDAY GLOVES’ A favorite! Nearly white flrs are 5" wide, with a pale yellow eye, and fine form. Fragrant. Long-bloomer. Dip. 27"

HEIRLOOM SPECIES DAYLILIES:
Hard to find these nowadays.

DUMORTIER’S DAYLILY Hemerocallis dumortieri
The earliest June flowering species, this charming 24" daylily has trim little fragrant blossoms of soft orange. The sepals are brushed with mahogany. Discovered in Japan in 1832, noted in America by 1857.

DOUBLE DAYLILY ‘KWANSO’ H. fulva flore-pleno
A double form of the common orange daylily. This fun old thing flowers reliably and heavily. When it was introduced in the 1840s, it caused quite a stir among gardeners, for in those days there were scarcely a dozen types available, and it was the absolute ‘cat’s whiskers’. Tuberous roots are edible, rather like water chestnuts. Great for covering banks, shady corners. Mid-July. 36"
We also have the rare variegated form ‘Kwanso Variegata fl-pl’, with white variegated leaves. If and when green shoots appear, pull them off so they don’t take over.

LEMON LILY H. lilioaspheodulus
A classic, since the 18th century. Pure pale yellow trumpet flowers in late June are loved for a strong lily-of-the-valley fragrance - hence once named Custard Lily. Slender strap-like leaves remain glossy all summer. Smaller and more delicate than new daylilies. 24-36"

THUNBERG’S DAYLILY H. thunbergii
The flowering scapes are numerous, slender, well branching and erect to a height of about 45", above 30" tall foliage. The slender 3" wide lemon-yellow flowers, in Aug, have a green ting. Floriferous. Reckoned excellent by A.B.Stout, the authority. First listed for sale in the U.S. in 1873.

HEUCHERA & HEUCHERELLA = CORALBELLS
Whereas we used to grow coralbells for the flowers, many of us now choose the new cultivars for the beauty of their leaves. The colors are brilliant, and they last all season long, so who needs flowers? In truth, many of these new selections do not sport showy or colorful flowers, but honestly, you are not likely to feel deprived on this account! The low mounds of foliage remain in tight clumps, and are lovely in containers for the summer. Grow in average to dryish soil, in full sun or part shade. Divide and reset every third year. Salt resistant and deer resistant. But hummingbirds love them. Heucheras spread a little more than Heuchera.
• ‘APPLETINI’ (‘Dolce’) NEW Silvered leaves with strong green veins. Finally, a colorfully-leaved Heuchera with bright red flowers too! A Proven Winner. 8-10" tall
• ‘AUTUMN BRIDE’ (H. villosa) Marvelous large leaved selection of the native Alum Root. The strong clump of lime-green leaves reach 15-18" tall and wide, with wands of little white flowers reaching nearly 36". Needs partial shade. A superb selection for the native (or otherwise) garden, I like it a great deal. Flowers late, in September.
• ‘BEST PINK’ (in my opinion) Tall scapes with coral-pink flrs, this seems to me to bloom more heavily and longer than any other Coralbell. Plain green lvs. Long-lived and hardy. Flowers to 22".
• ‘BLACK PEARL’ NEW Sure, it’s very dark! Highly glossy, deeply lobed leaves are deep purple-black, with purple undersides. For best color, plant in full sun to part shade. (H. villosa hybrid) 8-10" tall.
• ‘CHERRY TRUFFLES’ (‘Dolce’) NEW Really ruffly leaves are burgundy red, maturing to mahogany red in the summer. Small light pink flowers on 18" tall scapes. Proven Winner. Hybrid. Salt tolerant. 8-10"
• ‘FROSTED VIOLET’ Purlish leaves with a lot of silver shine. Little flowers are pale pink on tall reddish scapes, and create a good show. This strong selection has shown fortitude and longevity here in our gardens. Best grown in partial shade. 12-18" tall.
• ‘PINK FIZZ’ (Heuchera) This is a ‘beaut’, and remains a favorite! The deeply lobed leaves are a glowing luna-moth green, with purple veins. Soft rose-pink flrs are larger and showier than is usual amongst this group. Lvs 6", flrs to 10”.
• ‘SILVER GUMDROP’ Iridescent silver leaves have a rosy overtone. Unusually, this silver heuchera comes with strong pink flowers. A Proven Winner. Shorter than the norm, at 6-12”
• ‘WILDBERRY’ (‘Dolce’) NEW Super glossy bold purple leaves are quite large, and have charcoal veins and silvery touches. Flrs to 26", small and white. A Proven Winner. Hybrid. Salt tolerant, and so useful near sidewalks and drives. 10-14” tall.

HOSTA = PLANTAIN LILY
Foliage plants for shade. As a rule they need light or full shade and dislike full sun. While they prefer deep and rich soil, in practice, as long as you avoid absolute swamps and sand dunes, Hosta will be fine. Very hardy and long-lived, they usually take several years to develop full leaf size and color. Easy to divide in spring.

MODERN HOSTA CULTIVARS:
(AW = Award Winner)
• ‘APPLETINI’ Miniature. The foliage is bright yellow-green in the spring, gradually mellowing to apple-green. Just 6" tall, spreading up to 14” wide. Exceedingly cute in containers.
• ‘BLUE MOUSE EARS’ Miniature. Blue-green to grey-green leaves, small and rounded. Good substance, and slug resistant. Full Shade to light shade. 8” tall, to 12” spread.
• ‘BLUEBERRY MUFFIN’ Mid-sized with long-lasting blue foliage. Rounded puckered leaves, lilac flrs. Part Shade. 14” tall, 18” spread.
• ‘BROTHER STEFAN’ 2017 Hosta of the Year. The large leaves are thick and heavily corrugated, gold with a broad blue-green border. White flrs. Full to PShade. 20” tall, 24” spread.
• ‘CURLY FRIES’ 2016 Hosta of the Year. Makes a short mop of skinny rippled leaves, in bright yellowy-chartreuse. Best color with morning sun. AW. 6” tall, 16” spread.
• ‘DREAM WEAVER’ Creamy-yellow strikes in the center of the blue-green leaves. A biggish one, to 30” tall, and to 36” wide with time. Good vigor. Full to PSh.
• ‘EMPERESS WU’ One of the whoppers. The leaves can be 2’ wide, and the clump can reach 4’ tall and 6’ wide. Thick corrugated leaves have a bluish hue in the spring. Will take a few years to reach colossus size. Full shade to part sun.
• ‘FRANCES WILLIAMS’ Giant corrugated blue-green leaves have a wide border of pale green. White flrs. Slugg resistant. AW. Full to PShade. 22” tall, 30” spread.
• ‘GINKO CRAIG’ A tidy low grower, one of the best for edging. Narrow deep green lvs with clean white irregular edges. Somewhat sun tolerant. Great in containers too. Purple flrs. 10” tall, 20” spread.
• ‘GOLD STANDARD’ Dark green margin, the center of the blue-margined lvs is pale green, turning to gold over summer. The color is more pronounced if given more sun. 1/4 to 3/4 sun. Full Shade to light shade. 8” tall, to 12” spread.
• ‘HADSPEN BLUE’ Steel blue-grey leaves of heavy substance, they hold their blue color longer than most. Excellent slug resistance. Flrs pale lavender. AW. Low, at 14” tall, 18” spread.
• ‘HUMPBACK WHALE’ Makes a huge mound of blue-green corrugated heart-shaped leaves. White flowers. Full to PShade. 36” tall, spread to 48”
SPECIES HOSTA
The following all date from the late 19th century, when they were introduced from the Japan and China. Only a handful of hostas, then known as ‘Funkia’, were available for the 19th century garden, and even these were rarely in evidence before the 1880s. It’s not easy to find these old species plants today!

LANE-LEAF HOSTA  *H. lancifolia*
By 1845. A low grower, 10-12” tall, with small glossy dark-green lvs. Flowers are lush-lilac in loose racemes in summer. Fast growing and spreads nicely. Good edger. Full to half shade.

SIEBOLD’S HOSTA  *H. sieboldiana elegans*
By 1844. One of the earliest of Hostas to be used in the garden and it remains a classic foliage plant with huge 12-14” bluish-green ribbed or ‘seersuckered’ leaves. Much favored by Gertrude Jekyll who championed the use of Hostas around the turn of the century. She also suggested this one as a tub plant. Tolerant of smutty city air, it was common in London gardens by the 1830s. Full to PShade. Lvs to 18” tall, spread 3-5’ wide.

‘GREAT-GRANNY’S FUNKIA’  *H. undulata* var.
By 1880. White edged or green edged, we’ve got both of these old-timers, once so popular in grandmother’s garden. Both grow in full shade to ¾ sun, and are 12-15” tall, with a spread to 24”.

**BLUE PLANTAIN LILY  *H. ventricosa***
By 1811. It was called ‘blue’ because it had, and reportedly still has, the darkest lavender flowers of any Hosta, and it was once esteemed as a cutflower. I agree, they are beautiful flowers. Medium heart-shaped lvs are shiny dark green. Fast growing. One of the earliest in U.S. garden. Shade to 1/2 sun. Flr spikes are 36” tall in Aug. Lvs to 18”

**IRIS**
As a rule, plant Iris in full sun, well-drained rich soil.

**CRESTED IRIS  *Iris cristata***
A diminutive native, it creeps fairly rapidly along surface. Pale blue or white flrs in May, early June. Do not cover rhizomes with soil. If happy, they will colonize a small area quite well. It prefers some shade. We also have the larger var. ‘Powder Blue Giant’. 4-6”

**JAPANESE IRIS  *Iris ensata***
Wide flattish blossoms with enormous drooping petals, 4-6” wide, in late June, early July, after the Siberian and Bearded Iris have finished. These are big showy flowers, generally in shades of purple. While wet soils are fine for these Iris, they are not required. 24-30”

**ORRIS ROOT  *Iris g x florentina***
A most important antique iris, used since ancient days in perfumery and potpourri. The root, dried and powdered, gives off an odor of violets that lasts for years. A medium sized bearded Iris, these are of palest lavender, nearly white. Scented flowers too. 1600-99. 30”

**PLUM TART IRIS  *Iris granimea***
A rare old-time heirloom. The plum scented flowers are wine-purple, with falls of violet-blue veins on a pale ground. The flowers stay nestled within a fountain of slender grass-like leaves. Prefers acidic soils, partial shade. Foliage remains fresh through the summer. It will seed itself a bit. 15”

**SIBERIAN IRIS  *Iris siberica***
Long thin leaves stay fresh looking all season and many flowering spikes appear in June, each bearing two slender blossoms. Soon forms a massive clump and, unlike Bearded Iris, this does not need to be divided every 3 years to stay vigorous. Trouble-free in any reasonable soil, and they can make elephantine chunks given time. The earliest notation for this species of iris in the U.S. is 1806.

- ‘BUTTER AND SUGAR’ A rare color, combined with excellent form. Standards are creamy-white, with butter-yellow falls. Intro 1976. Fairly large flowers. Award winner. 28”
- ‘DREAMING SPIRES’ A dreamy deep blend, with lavender standards, and royal blue falls. 1964. 36”
- ‘ERIC THE RED’ Maroon red-purple, with a white delta. One of the darkest of the so called ‘reds’. Intro 1943. 28-30”
- ‘ORVILLE FAY’ Intense medium violet blue, and tetraploid, so the flowers are larger than usual. From the famous hybridizer McEwan. 36”
- ‘PEACOCK PAINTED WOMAN’ Very unusual coloring. The standards are pale icy-blue, with a stripe of beige. The falls are reddish-violet, with a yellow veined throat. Weird name though! 28”
- ‘PERRY’S PYGMY’ Delicate and slender flowers of purple-blue with lacy white veining. Dainty. Intro 1912. 30”
- ‘SUPER EGO’ Beautifully shaded, pale blue into medium blue, with soft blue edges. One of the prettiest. Diploid. 1966. Award winner. 28-32”
- ‘SUMMER SKY’ Light blue with paler standards and cream styles. 1939. 24”
- ‘WISLEY WHITE’ Pure elegant white, with a yellow beard. 30”
KITAIBELIA = CHALICE FLOWER
P/60"/S to PSh/White/20th c. Kitaibela vitifolia
Big bunches of 2" wide mallow-like white flowers in August, just when the garden needs white! Grape-like leaves. Big and strong, give it space, good soil. From Croatia.

LAMiUM & LAMIASTRUM
Perennial spreading groundcovers, they can thrive in the most dismal conditions, bad soil, low light, exposed areas by sidewalks, etc. There is a great diversity in variegation, and they blend together nicely. Consider using these to keep areas covered until ready to plant permanently, as lamiums are easy to take out later. Plant over bulbs in spring gardens. Lamiums take well to regular shearing, and are simple to propagate by division. They bloom from late May into June

YELLOW ARCHANGEL Lamiastrum galeobdolon
Graceful arching stems with silvered leaves. Taller than Lamium, with larger leaves and yellow fls. 12-18" tall.

LAMiUM Lamium maculatum
Generally 6-8" tall, with rosy pink or white fls, variable foliage. 'Dead Nettle' is the unattractive common name for this useful and pretty plant. Purple flowers in
- ANNE GREENAWAY Leaves are largely golden, with a heart of green plus a little stripe of silver.
- AUREUM Warm golden foliage, hint of a white band. Really brightens up a shady nook. White flowers.
- GHOST Deep magenta fls. Nearly silver leaves with a thin edge of green.
- PINK PEWTER Soft-pink fls. Lvs are silver with a dark green edge.
- PURPLE DRAGON Purple fls are larger than most, silver lvs with green edge.
- WHITE OLD-FASHIONED with a little white stripe on each leaf.

LATHYRUS = PERENNIAL PEA
Very hardly and long-lived. Sun or partial shade. Cool soils, moderately rich. They self-sow a bit.

PERENNIAL SWEET PEA Lathyrus latifolius
This vine can live for decades. July flowers, in deep to pale pink or white. Very hardy but only faintly fragrant. Good for planting on trellises, fences, and to scramble over junk piles. Move plants to their permanent site while still young, as the deep mature roots take it on

LAVATERA = KASHMIR LAVATERA
P/5-7'/Sun/Pink L. cachemiriana
Rare, interesting, from the Himalayas. Closely related to Malva, the petals are wider set and shaped like elongated hearts. Masses of soft pink 2" flowers along 5-7 ft stems. One of the tallest perennials, yet it holds itself up quite well, and manages to be delicate. Hardy and long-lived. Blooms for 6 weeks. Dryish soil preferred, average to poor.

LEONTOPODIUM = EDELWEISS
P/6"/Sun/White/1850-99 Leontopodium alpinum
An emblem of purity, with woolly white leaves and flowers. It never gets large, but remains in small clumps. Divisible in late summer. It must be grown in a sunny spot, in sharply draining soil, to mimic its native alpine habitat. We've grown it for many years with no fussing, in our big rocky field. Do not mulch in winter, for winter damp is deadly.

LEUCANTHEMUM = SHASTA DAISY
Perennial/Sun/White Leucanthemum x superbum
A long-lived and reliable white daisy, and a mainstay of the July/Aug border. Excellent for cutting, and easy to divide. 'Shasta' was once the name of a particular variety (developed by the brilliant Luther Burbank), now used for this whole class of daisies. Divide every 3rd year (in spring) to maintain vigor. Rich light soil. 3" wide fls.
- BECKY A superb cultivar. Strong stemmed, heavy bloomer, and has good heat tolerance. My favorite, I no longer bother with any other tall varieties. 30"
- SNOWCAP Only 12' high with full size flowers. Prolific, stays compact, and is terrific for edging.

LIATRIS = GAYFEATHER
P/24-36'/Sun/Purple or White/1700-99 Liatris spicata
Natives of the North American plains. Densely-packed 2-3' spikes with tufts of rosy-purple or white flowers above tidy clumps of foliage. Flrs begin to open on the bottom of the spike and work their way up. Splendid in wildflower meadows, and appreciated for bloom in the doldrums of August. Well-draining soil, tolerant of dry conditions. Good cutflower. Excellent at attracting butterflies. Also known as Blazing Star.

LIGULARIA
Handsome big-leaved foliage plants. Grow in afternoon shade, cool and even moisture. Wonderful around ponds, and off in the distance, where they will stand out. Water deeply during dry spells.

LIGULARIA 'BBQ BANANA' Ligularia dentata
Bold 12" rounded leaves are quite tropical looking. The new leaves emerge beet-red in spring with purple undersides, the tops then changing to a bronze green. This type is more heat tolerant than 'The Rocket'. Saffron orange daisies atop lovely strong clumps in Aug/Sept. Leaves up to 2'; the flowers can go to 3-4'

PRZEWALSKI'S GOLDEN RAY L. przewalski
Quite the mouthful! This species is similar to 'The Rocket', but is overall slighter, daintier, and with darker stems, plus the leaves are very deeply dissected. 4-5'

LIGULARIA 'THE ROCKET' L. stenocephala
Noble large heart-shaped toothed leaves are deep green on top, burgundy underneath. 18" yellow 'rockets' of flowering spikes in July, held well over foliage. A grand show, one of my favorites. Droops in hot sun, but recovers, and never seems to be damaged. 5-6'

LINUM = PERENNIAL BLUE FLAX
P/15-20'/Sun/Blue/1850-99 Linum perenne lewisii
A wealth of 1/2" wide flowers, in true sky blue, appear all summer on the ends of slender arching stems. A native from the west named after Meriwether Lewis. Popular, one of the longest blooming perennials. Short-lived but easy to collect, start seeds. Needs well-drained soil, and one mustn't crowd the plant base with mulch.

LOBELIA = CARDINAL FLOWER
Native perennials. Great late-season color. In the wild, they grow in quite damp soils, yet they do well in our dry fields, too. Average to rich soil. Sun or light shade.

RED CARDINAL FLOWER Lobelia cardinalis
Slender brilliant red flrs in Sept. This plain green leaved species is longer-lived than the modern bronze-leaved hybrids. Even so, it remains rather short-lived, about 4 years. Propagate by spring division. Seed is produced but is infinitesimal. Grows 2-4 ft tall, depending on degree of contentment.

BLUE CARDINAL FLOWER L. siphilitica
Provides a welcome dash of bright blue or white spikes to the August garden, for four weeks or more. Used medicinally by the Native Americans, I have heard that it is now used to treat Lyme disease, as it acts against spirochetes in general. Intro to U.S. gardens 1700-99. Height 30"
LUPINUS = LUPINE

*P/36-40”/Sun*  
*Lupinus x polyphyllus*

A north country icon. Great spikes of colorful ‘pea’ flowers in June. They sometimes re-bloom in a modest fashion in late summer, particularly if the blossoms have been dead-headed before seed develops. Short-lived, 3-5 yrs, but they usually self-sow, and are easy to start from seed. (Seeds are poisonous). Full sun, and a well-drained, rich and slightly acidic soil is preferred, but poor soil is ok. Transplant seedlings when small, as mature plants develop taproots. Nitrogen fixers.

We usually have Red, Pink, Blue, Yellow and White, of the famous tall Russell Hybrids. Inspired by a show of lupines at the coronation of George V in 1911, a Mr. George Russell began working with all available varieties and species of lupines. His splendid new strain was formally unveiled in 1937 for the coronation of George VI, and it received the RHS Gold Medal.

LYCHNIS = ROSE CAMPION

*Bi/24”/Sun/Pink/1700-99*  
*Lychnis coronaria*

Biennial. Also called Mullein Pink. A striking plant, the fuzzy leaves are silver velvet, and contrast blazingly with the 1” wide brilliant hot deep-pink flowers in midsummer. Long-blooming, often returns for a third year, and normally self-sows. Can take it quite dry. Like all fuzzy-leaved plants, which are adapted for windy or dry environments, they strongly dislike damp soils or winter mulch.  
*Intro. 1700-99. Foliage 6”, Irs to 24”.

LYSIMACHIA

Spreading perennials, tolerant of sun or considerable shade. Most any soil, tho’ damp is preferred. (These Loosestrifes are not related to the invasive Purple Loosestrife ((Lythrum)), which we do not sell.)

GOOSENCK

*Lysimachia clethroides*

An unusual flower, made up of 100’s of tiny white florets, which does indeed mimic the shape of a goose head. Appealing in August bouquets. Spreads cheerfully with clean foliage —give it space.  
*1850-99, 24-32”

GOLDEN MONEYWORT

*L. mammularia aurea*

A good, fast-spreading low groundcover, with oval lvs of golden green. Average to wet soils. Great in containers, baskets too. Keep this golden-leaved variety in shade, for hot sun will burn the leaf edges.  
*2”

YELLOW LOOSESTRIFE

*L. punctata*

An easy going and reliable old-timer, with yellow flowers whorling up the stems in July. Reputed to keep flies away, and so was common by cottage doorways, or hung in bunches from the ceiling. It spreads well, not unbearably. Often found still growing around old houses.  
*1600-99, 24-32”

MACLEAYA = PLUME POPPY

*P/6-8”/S or LSh/Pink/1850-99*  
*Macleaya cordata*

Fabulous foliage of dusky-green with a coral glow, undercoated with white. Flowers are masses of tiny dangling bunches of coral-pink stamens. Not at all poppy-like, nonetheless a member of that family as the orange sap tells you. Since the early 19th century it has experienced cyclical popularity as gardeners weigh the attractive foliage against its habit of spreading inexorably. Always worth having in a large garden, its ‘glorious masses’ can be confined. Especially dramatic against a dark background. Poor dry or rich soils. Plant with forethought.

MONARDA = BEEBALM & BERGAMOT

Native perennials in the Mint family, which means they generally spread rapidly by questing root. However, as the roots are confined to within 2-3 inches of the soil surface, they are never a pain to beat back. They are happiest with a good half a day sun, in rich moist soil but, being mints, will accept nearly anything you care to offer. Bees and hummingbirds do adore them.

BEEBALKM

*Monarda didyma*

A brilliant red-flowering native, with tufted flowers in July. The lemon-scented leaves were used as a tea by the Oswego Indians, and later as ‘Liberty Tea’ by the colonists, after the Boston Tea Party. Essential for the midsummer garden. Powdery mildew is rarely a big problem here in VT - keep plants happy and you won't see much of it at all.  
*18-48”

- ‘COMMON RED’ The little old species, just as showy as the cultivars. (It hardly ever gets mildew). Intro to gardens 1700-99. 3’
- ‘GRAND PARADE’ Short and cute, with bright purple flowers. The bumblebees seem to like this one the best of all. 12-18”
- ‘GRAPE GUMBALL’ NEW Vibrant magenta. Good mildew resistance. 20-24”
- ‘MAHOGANY’ Deep maroon. 30”
- ‘PINK FROSTING’ NEW Pastel-pink, heavy bloomer, just 14-16” tall.
- ‘PINK LACE’ Hot pink with coral tones. 16”
- ‘RASPBERRY WINE’ Glowing deep raspberry-pink. Excellent and long-blooming, even in considerable shade. Among the very best of cultivars. 3-4’
- ‘ROSE-SCENTED’ The leaves really do smell like spicy rose! Medium-lavender flowers. Does not spread as much as they usually do. 24”

WILD BERGAMOT

*M. fistulosa*

A native beebalm, also called Sweet Leaf, with tufted pale-lilac colored flowers in late summer. Useful in the cottage or wild garden, and in meadows. Easy to grow in any reasonable soil. Powdery mildew is not infrequent, although as the leaves are more grayish than M. didyma, the spots don't stand out much anyway. Intriguingly, a tea made from the mildewed leaves is used to treat yeast infections. Valuable medicinal in native American traditions. Does not run like Beebalm, but stays in clumps.  
*Intro 1600-99. 24-48”

NAPAE = GLADE MALLOW

*P/6-8 ft./S or PSh/White/1700-99*  
*Napaea dioica*

Native, also known as Virginia Marshmallow, and listed as a medicinal by Thos. Jefferson. Huge lower leaves, with pointed lobes, are 1-2’ wide. The bulk of leafiness rises to 3-4’, while the leafless flowering stems rise up to 8’. Clusters of 1/2” wide white mallow flrs in August/Sept. Average to damp soil. Has an engaging tropical look, but is perfectly hardy. Rarely seen.

NEPETA = PERSIAN CATNIP

*P/Sun/Blue*  
*Nepeta x faassenii*

Also called Catmint. Used as long-blooming edgers or silvery-leaved accents. Sear back hard after flowering to induce rebloom. Full sun, average to dry soils. Good for massing and as groundcovers, there is evidence that Nepeta, and other mints, release compounds that suppress weed seedlings, as well as repelling insects. Truly, they do seem to be pest-free! For Common Catnip – See Herbs

- ‘COMMON PERSIAN CATNIP’ Small silvery leaves, loose racemes of little lavender-blue flowers for nearly two months, from late May on. Often massed in rose gardens as a silvery foil. Highly thought of by Gertrude Jekyll, she recommended it be used in combination with Lady’s Mantle, for gorgeous harmonious edging. 1850-99. 15”
- ‘SIX HILLS GIANT’ Taller. Lavender-blue flrs. One of hardiest, longest flowering and quite tolerant of damp soil. Broad and vigorous, fine flowering. Let the stems arch over and make a good mound, or prop it up with a little support, to 24”

OENOTHERA = SUNDROPS (EVENING PRIMROSE)

*P/18-22”/Sun/Yellow/1800-500*  
*Oenothera fruticosa*

Native. Shining lemon yellow 1.5” wide cup flowers mass the stem tops in early July. Only blooms for about 2 weeks, but is so bright while blooming, and so easy to ignore later, that we don't mind. Spreads steadily, and will infiltrate its neighbors, but not hard to pull out, if needed. Why not let it spread cheer? Light to dry soil.
PACHYANDRA
P/6-12”/PSh to Shade Pachysandra terminalis
Not much to say about old Pachysandra, except that this spreading evergreen groundcover from Japan does indeed survive in northern Vermont, and it does a good job covering the ground in shady situations. 6-12”

PAPAVER = POPPIES
Plant in full sun, well-drained soil. Perennial except as noted.

ICELAND POPPY Papaver nudicaule
Above a rosette of grayish foliage, 2-3” wide bright papery flowers are borne on wiry stems in early summer. In yellow, apricot, white or orange. They look delicate but are, in fact, tough plants. Short-lived perennial, it often self-sows. Intro. 1800-50. 15-24”

ORIENTAL POPPY P. orientale
Produces magnificent 5” wide cup-like blooms in late June, typically in vermillion-red with black blotches. Afterwards, it goes dormant for 2 months, Aug-Sept. Average soil.

PATRINIA = GOLDEN PATRINIA
P/36-48”/Sun/Yellow/20thc Patrinia scabiosifolia
Fine garden effect, with long blooming sulphurous yellow blooms. Both the tiny flrs and stems of the 5” wide cymes are the same bright color, quite unusual, and it creates visual depth in the border. Colorful for 2 months, Aug-Sept. Average soil.

PENSTEMON = BEARDTONGUE
P/Sun/Leaves 4-6” tall, and the flowering stems can topple over with the weight of the flowers. The July-Aug flowers last up to 6 weeks. Is ‘obedient’ in that the flowers on leafless stalks rise over the low clump of shiny foliage. This has proven most resilient, and easily survives Vermont winters in average garden conditions. A hummingbird favorite.

PERSICARIA = BISTORT
Super hardy perennials, on the ‘spreading’ side, so allow space for either one.

PINK PERSICARIA Persicaria bistorta
Miniature ‘cattails’ of pink wave jauntily above the rippled leaves in June, and it happens to bloom in abundance in June, just when there is a low ebb of garden color. A strong grower and steady spreader, capable of acting as a groundcover if allowed free rein. Sun to PSh. 18-30”

GIANT FLEECE FLOWER P. polyomorpha
 Makes a giant clump, with big leaves and tall creamy-white plumes in mid to late summer, quite long blooming. Too big for a little border, but fine as a specimen or around a pond. Or pop it in to jazz up a shrub border. While it gets big, it is well-behaved, and it does not runner or set seeds. Prefers moist soil, but tolerates dry soil once established. Full sun is best. 5-6’ tall, allow 4’ or more for spread.

PETRORRHAGIA = TUNCIFLOWER
P/8”/Sun/Pink Petrorrhagia saxifraga
Finest airy foliage, with scatterings of tiny pale pink flrs in midsummer. Fun in rock gardens, edging, quite a unique texture. Well-drained soil.

PHLOX, CREEPING & WOODLAND
(The low Phlox are listed here, but please see page 35 for descriptions of our many Phlox paniculata cultivars.

WOODLAND PHLOX (WILD SWEET WILLIAM)
P/10-18”/Sun of LSh/1700-99 Phlox divaricata
Masses of loose clusters of soft blue or pale lilac flrs in May/June, quite fragrant. Dryish soils are ok, as long as the soil is humus-rich. Plant in garden walks, under trees. These natives will seed and sprinke themselves sweetly around the garden or woodland.

CREEPING PHLOX
P/3-12”/Sun or LSh/1800-50 Phlox stolonifera

MOSS PINK (CREEPING PHLOX)
P/6”/Sun Phlox subulata
Well-known hardy spreading mats covered with 1” flrs in May. Lots of color for edging, covering a bank, rock garden. Average to droughty soil. Native to the southern states. Good sunny groundcovers, they reportedly release plant growth inhibitors, thus suppressing weed growth. We usually have: ‘Blue Emerald’ - pale lilac blue; ‘Candy Stripe’ - pale pink and white; ‘Emerald Pink’ - medium pink; ‘North Hill’ - pale mauve with a violet eye; ‘Scarlet Flame’ - deep red-pink; ‘Violet Pinwheels’ - vivid-purple; and white.

PHYSOSTEGIA = OBEDIENT PLANT
P/48-60”/S or LSh/1800-50 Physostegia virginiana
A tall native with glossy leaves and mauve flowers resembling small snapdragons, hence the alternate name of False Dragonhead. The July-Aug flowers last up to 6 weeks. Is ‘obedient’ in that the individual flowers can be moved about and stay put – modest excitement to be had there, truth be told, and it is obedient in no other way, for it spreads rather too vigorously in the opinion of many. Plant it where there’s plenty of room, or let it roam in a garden or hedgerow. It is well suited for smaller gardens. Sturdy stems, quite fragrant. Dryish soils are ok, as long as the soil is humus-rich. All bloom in late summer – sets of flowers open in a wave. Any reasonable soil, but it adores damp soil. Good flower for bees and pollinators.

• ‘SPECIES’ the mauve wild form. 48-60”
• ‘MISS MANNERS’ A clump-forming cultivar (and therefore less willful), more suitable for smaller gardens. Sturdy stems, with white flowers in August. 15-18”
• ‘PINK MANKERS’ Soft pink flrs, not such a spreader. This one has shiny and interesting foliage in late summer – sets of leaves turn ruddy and curl beautifully down in perfect arcs. So, I recommend you leave the flowering stems standing, and don’t cut them down ‘til fall. 30-36”
• ‘VARIEGATED’ With outstanding cream-variegated foliage that holds up beautifully all summer. I would plant it for foliage alone, but the deep pink flowers are nice, too. Contributes a lot of color to the late summer garden, and is great in flower arrangements also. Does not seem to spread much. 30-36”
PLATYCODON = BALLOONFLOWER
P/18-24”/Sun or PSh Platyctodon grandiflorus
Fat balloon buds open to wide bells in deep-blue, late July into Aug., when there is a dearth of blue in the border. The form is tidy and upright, and they absolutely stay put. Long-lived and reliable bloomers, but the shoots emerge quite late in spring, so don’t give up hope too early. Avoid wet soils.

POLEMONIUM = GREEK VALERIAN
(JACOB’S LADDER)
P/10-14”/Sun to LSh Polemonium reptans
May flowers are soft blue-purple, and abundant. Compared to tall Jacob’s ladder, this native is a spreader, and is shorter. Good for massing, and it delights in humid conditions of humus-rich soils, it is lovely mixed with daffodils and primroses for a spring gala. A great groundcover under shrubs. In any soil save extremely dry. (Neither greek nor valerian, but there it is). Intro 1700-99.

• COMMON GREEK VALERIAN Described above. Blooms two weeks. 12”
  • ‘SONJA’S BLUEBELL’ NEW This hybrid has larger flowers in a pale sky-blue. Reputed to blossom the longest, produce the most flowers and be the most upright form. Recommended. 15-20”

POLYGONATUM = SOLOMON’S SEAL
P/24-36”/Sh to LSh/ Native Polygonatum biflorum
Graceful foliage arches up and displays pairs of white flowers, dangling from the axils, in early summer. Elegant in the wild or shady garden. Tolerates deep shade. The root was used medicinally as a ‘knot-bone’ and much more. Needs deep, rich soil. We also have the Variegated Solomon’s Seal, with a thin white edge to the leaves. Both are slow spreaders.

PORTERANTHUS (GILLIENIA) = BOWMAN’S ROOT
P/Sun or LSh/36-40”/White/Native Porteranthus trifolius
Covered with fluttery white or pale pink flowers in June. A lovely filler plant, it will grow in full sun or light shade, in average to damp soil. Develops a nice full shape, about 3 ft tall and wide, and no further. I have had one for in the same spot for 20 years with no loss of vigor and, evidently, no dreams of empire. Good detailed foliage, with some fall color. Recommended for a large border, or amongst shrubs, or absolutely anywhere.

PRIMULA = PRIMROSES
Appealing spring gems, these little tufts come in many colors, and bloom when not much else is happening in the garden. While some gardeners believe that primroses are not hardy, and it is true that there are some tender ones (including those you might buy at the supermarket), the majority are reliably hardy. The following are all proven here in Zone 3. Culture: Light shade and a fertile well-watered soil. In cool climates, full sun is acceptable if the soil is moist. If too hot and dry, the leaves will yellow and go dormant over summer, but will usually leaf out again in fall. Propagate by division after flowering. Any of the species plants may self-sow in damp soils.

SPECIES PRIMROSES:

HIMALAYAN PRIMROSE (DRUMSTICK)
Primula denticulata
Near perfect pompons, about the size of a golf ball, are comprised of 40 or more individual flowers in lilac, white or red shades. These spheres are held above the foliage on 12-15” stalks in May. Mature plants can be 18” wide, and produce 15 to 18 “balls”. From the Himalayas, where they grow like dandelions in the fields. Surprisingly strong and vigorous. 1850-99.

OXLIP P. elatior
Similar to English Cowslip, but with a slightly more delicate appearance overall. Leaves are slightly downy, the flowers are a paler yellow and more upward facing. 1800-50. 8”

KIUSIANA PRIMULA P. kiusiana
A surprisingly tough little primula, that spreads stoloniferously. Orchid purple ¾” wide flowers in June. Fuzzy foliage disappears when the summer heat arrives, but they spring to life even bigger than before every spring. 4” tall.

JAPANESE PRIMROSE P. japonica
The candelabra type, with tiers of pink or white flowers arranged up stout leafless stalks, above a nearly flat rosette of foliage, to 24”. It extends the primrose season by blooming from mid-June into July. Often naturalizes in heavy or clay soils, and will make a pretty show along a stream or pond. Intro 1850-99.

SIEBOLD’S PRIMROSE P. sieboldiana
Spreads to form a nice mat of crinkly bright green foliage, like fresh sprouting lettuce. Blossoms in shades of purple, reddish pink or pale lilac, usually with a white eye. The flat flowers are up to 1” wide, and 4-6” above the foliage, in mid-June. Introduced 1850-99.

ENGLISH COWSLIP P. veris
Trusses of nodding yellow blooms rise 8-12” above crinkled foliage in May. Flowers are relatively small yet numerous and show up well from afar. Cherished in England for centuries, it was used for all sorts of things - wine from the blossoms, leaves eaten in salads and, as a ‘herb of Venus’, it was used in cosmetics & medicines. Intro 1700-99.

ENGLISH PRIMROSE P. vulgaris
The first of the primroses to bloom in May, with pale yellow flowers nesting within the foliage. Brings a smile to the winter weary! Only 6” tall, but it makes sizeable clumps, and lives for years. Grows wild in the English countryside, and was used medicinally for centuries. The roots contain a volatile oil reminiscent of wintergreen. This type bears 1” wide single flowers on short stalks, with yellow eyes. Most are 6-8” tall and wide.

• ‘JACK IN THE GREEN’ An old type, has a green frill around the yellow flr.
  • ‘SNOW WHITE’ A floriferous white.
  • YELLOW SPECIES The wild one. Intro.1700-99.

POLyanthus & HYBRID PRIMROSES:

‘ANNONCIA’S RED’ (P.x polyantha)
Deep true-red with a yellow eye, a semi hose-in-hose type. A ‘home name’ given in honor of the French Canadian farm wife who grew this in her garden for so many years. Rugged, it will survive and bloom for many years with no attention. 8”

‘CALEDONIA’ (P.x polyantha)
Certainly the strongest tall-stemmed polyanthus I’ve seen. The stalks can reach 12”, each with a nice head of 8-12 one-inch wide flowers on top. Perfect yellow with a marigold eye. Stems are stout enough to be used as cut flowers. Exceptional, if I do say so myself, and the result of a natural cross that arose in my garden some years ago.

‘DAVID VALENTINE’ (P.x polyantha)
A strong reddish lilac shade, and heavy bloomer. Small flowers in heavy bunches. 8”

‘DOROTHY’ (P.x polyantha)
Large creamy white blossoms, yellow eye. Heavy bloomer. The flower stems have a classsy greyish tone. A modest 6”

‘HOSE IN HOSE’ (P.x polyantha)
In this type, developed in Britain, the calyx has become petal-like and so gives the appearance of one flower sprouting from within the other. Very cute and showy. Ours is a pale butter yellow with dainty twinned blossoms. Vigorous, hardy and long-blooming. Intro.1800-50. 10”

‘JAY JAY’ (P.x pruhonica)
Vivid dark crimson, a deep rare color. 5”

...continued on page 26
‘PEACHY’ (*P. x polyantha*)
The flowers open butter yellow, gradually changing to peach and then pink. 8”

**PULMONARIA = LUNGWORT**
Easy and hardy perennials, in damp to dryish soil. Consider massing these as groundcovers around shrubs such as lilacs and roses – not only will you get another season of bloom, they will act as a living flowering mulch, and the pulmonaria will not mind the eventual shade from the shrubs.

**BLUE LUNGWORT *Pulmonaria angustifolia***
The May flowers a deep azure-blue, a rare color at any time of year. The leaves are pure dark green (no speckles). Creates a beautiful combination with yellow primroses, candytuft and daffodils. Fine edger. Intro.1850-99. 6-10”

**COMMON LUNGWORT *P. officinalis & related***
In gardens for centuries, it has many common names incl. ‘Mary & Joseph’ and ‘Bethlehem Sage’. A tea from the leaves was, and still is, used to heal deep-seated coughs. Small trumpet flowers open pink, fading to violet, then blue, and all colors are prettily seen at once. Blooms in May-June when the first hummingbirds arrive, who greatly appreciate the nectar. Dark green lvs with white specks remain a good feature. 1600-99. Generally 6-10” tall, spread 18’.

- **COMMON LUNGWORT** as above.
- **BRITISH STERLING** (*P. saccharata*) Magenta buds mature to a strong blue. Leaves are heavily silvered.
- **‘LEOPARD’** (*P. saccharata*) Reddish flowers, large silvery leaf blotches. Discovered by Graham Stuart Thomas.
- **RED LUNGWORT** (*P. rubra*) Leaves are soft green, no speckles, the early May flowers a ruddy pink.
- **‘SAMOURI’ NEW** Hybrid. Small narrow leaves, at times almost completely silver. Voted among the top Pulmonaria in English trials. 8-12” tall and wide.
- **‘SISSENHURST WHITE’** Pure white flowers.
- **‘VICTORIAN BROOCH’** Flowers are rich rose and purple.

**RANUNCULUS = BUTTERCUPS**
The ideal situation is damp soil in full sun, but part shade is fine.

**FAIR MAIDS OF FRANCE *Ranunculus aconitifolius* fl-pl**
Very rare, a double white “buttercup” from Europe. The buds are pinkish pears, opening to 1/2” wide flowers of luminous white. A beautiful clean form, it forms a small clump with glossy foliage. It is believed to have arrived in England with the French Huguenots, fleeing from the Battle of St. Bartholomew in 1572. Must have dampish rich soil, and be divided only in spring. 18-22” tall, 15” wide.

**DOUBLE MEADOW BUTTERCUP *R. acris* fl-pl**
Shiniest little flowers of glowing chrome yellow, with a green heart. These are clump-forming plants, non-running. Blooms in May/June. Intro. 1700-99. Foliage 10”, flowers rise to 18”.

**DOUBLE CREEPING BUTTERCUP *R. repens* fl-pl**
A vigorous low spreader, with shiny foliage and 3/4” double buttons of bright yellow. And what a good job covering the ground it does! - yet it’s removable if need be, as the roots are shallow. Damp soils. Intro. 1800-50. 4-8”

**RODGERSIA = RODGERSIA ‘CHOCOLATE WING’**
P/24-36”/Sun or LSh *Rodgersia pinnata*
If you like the colorful leaves of heuchera, you will love this! Large pinnate leaves are over 12” wide, emerging deep bronze, softening to a coppery green, and finally turning red in the fall. It rarely flowers in the North Country, and doesn’t reach the size it will further south, but it has survived here for quite a few years. Needs consistently moist soils to prosper, esp. if grown in sun, so plant this in a rich damp site, or by a pond, stream or woodland edge. It takes a few years to fatten up, so give it time. Spread to 3’.

**RUDBECKIA**
North American natives, sometimes called Coneflowers, tho’ they are distinct from Echinacea. They usually like well-drained soils in full sun, and are tolerant of poor, droughty soils. All here are perennial, excepting the Brown-eyed Susan and Gloriosa Daisy, which are Biennial. Very popular with butterflies.

**RUDBECKIA ‘GOLDSTURM’ *Rudbeckia fulgida***
Like a big 2-3” wide Black-eyed Susan, solid golden-yellow with a brown center, but this is a true long-lived perennial. Award winning, it blooms for 6 weeks or more. Among the top 10 perennials for show, easy care and long-bloom. Forms a great strong clump, and never needs staking. 24-30”

**RUDBECKIA ‘VIETTE’S LITTLE SUZY’ *Rudbeckia fulgida cv***
Essentially a dwarf ‘Goldsturm’, just 14-16” tall, the flowers and leaves are a little daintier. A good choice for island beds, edging and even containers. Very floriferous.

**GREENHEADED CONEFLOWER *R. laciniata***
(This species of Rudbeckia supports bees and pollinators with nectar, butterflies as a larval food, and birds with their seeds. Native bees will rear their young in the tall stalks – look for the tiny piles of ‘sawdust’ around the drill hole and, if possible, leave these stalks up until spring. Leaving the stalks up will also serve birds well over winter, for finches eat the seeds.)

The loose soft yellow daisies, about 2” wide, have slightly drooping petals and pronounced green discs, in mid-Aug into Sept. Not often allowed into the gardens, this native enjoys average to damp soil. While 6-8” tall, the flower stalks have few leaves, so it hasn’t the feel of a dense thicket, and it does not demand staking like its daughter Goldgen Glow, listed below. Plant on the fence edge, along driveway, among shrubs or the cottage garden, it will spread somewhat, and self-sows too. Sun or PSh. 1800-99.

**‘HERBSTONNE’ (=’Autumn Sun’) is a superb cultivar of the above. It makes strong upright clumps, does not need to be staked, and does not run around like the species. More blossoms too. 6-8’**

**GOLDEN GLOW *R. laciniata hortensis***
Discovered by chance among a batch of seedlings in 1894, it quickly came to be regarded as among the very best perennials, but is now virtually unobtainable in the trade. Modern gardeners seem to resent having to “do” anything for their plants, which is undoubtedly the reason for waning popularity, for it usually needs staking, and it spreads a lot. Gardeners of an earlier age were willing to work a little to be rewarded with the late August bloom of these big greenish-yellow, shaggy flowers. You still see it growing by barns and fences, from the old days, and it was used to hide the ‘necessary’, hence the alternate name of ‘Outhouse Plant’. Long-blooming, August well into Sept. (This double form will not produce nectar or seed for wildlife). 6-8 ft.

**GLORIOSA DAISY & BLACK-EYED SUSAN *R. hirta x Gloriosa Daisy is the garden variety of our wild Susans. Gloriosas have larger flowers, up to 4” wide, and usually have reddish-brown coloration streaking up the golden petals. True biennials, they flower their hearts out their second year before exiting the earthy plane, so allow them to reseed, which they will take care of themselves, as long as the site is not too thickly mulched. Height 15-24”**

**RUMEX = PRAIRIE DOCK**
P/2-5”/Sun *Rumex terebinthaceum*
I really like this plant. Big paddle-shaped leaves stand upright, about 18” long, and are extremely leathery and tough, designed for a dry and windy environment. Above them rise the flower stalks in Aug, thick and leafless, to a height of 5-6 ft, with yellow daisies dancing at the top. Stable, deep-rooted and long-lived.

**SALVIA = ORNAMENTAL SAGE**
See Herb Section under Salvia
SANGUINARIA = BLOODROOT
P/6-8”/S or LSh/1600-99 Sanguinaria canadensis
Native. White star-shaped blossoms appear before low rounded lvs in April. It was used medicinally, and a temporary dye was made from the red sap, and in olden days a distinction was made between queen roots, with pinkish sap, and king roots, with darker sap. For the wild garden or border, it spreads steadily. Tolerates a fair bit of sun if not too dry. Light rich soil preferred.

SANGUISORBA = BURNET
Perennials. All have handsome pinnate foliage, and bottlebrush-type flowers. Sun or partial shade. Long-lived and exceptionally hardy. Average moist to dry soils (not wet), and tolerant of poor soils.

AMERICAN BURNET Sanguisorba canadensis
Native. Has great rockets of luxuriant handsome foliage, with 6” ‘candles’ of white. Blooms from late August to Sept, even into October, and so is vital for fall gardens, when there is so little white. It will coexist with grasses, and so is recommended for wildflower meadows, and tolerant of wet soils too. Pair with Helium for a fine late show. 4-5”

MENZIES’ BURNET S. Menziesii
Dark maroon-pink flrs in Aug. Blue glaucous foliage. 24-36”

GREATER BURNET S. officinalis
Good articulated foliage 2-3” tall, with 4’ flowering stalks loaded with neat deep maroon ‘catkins’. Medicinally it was used as an astringent or tonic, and Culpeper said “put into a cup of wine...is known to quicken the spirit, refresh and cheer the heart, and drive away melancholy”. Can you ever go wrong when wine is involved? Good well-drained soil. Intro 1600-99. In addition, the following two cultivars:
  - ‘LITTLE ANGEL’ (S. o. microcephala). A dwarf, compact and white-variegated cultivar, a nice foliage bun for the rock or herb garden. Pinky-maroon nubby flowers in July, at 7-12” tall, above 4” tall foliage.
  - ‘PINK TANNA’ 2” long arching flowers in fluffy pale pink, with an overall willowy habit. Has been described as a ‘tight pink cheese-puff of a flower’! 24-32”

SAPONARIA = SOAPWORT (BOUNCING BET)
P/24”/Sun or PSh/1600-99 Saponaria officinalis
White flowers in July release a luxurious, vaguely lemony, fragrance in the evenings, and it was the welcoming smell of my own grandmother’s summertime garden. All parts, especially the roots, were a source of soap, and it is still used today for old and delicate fabrics. Grows in any soil. From Europe, it now commonly grows wild in the U.S. (The single will seed around, and the doubles will spread by root.) We have the Single White, rare Double White and Double Pink.

SEDUM
Hardy succulents. Useful for rock and wall gardens, and as ground covers, tolerant of quite dry soils. Will grow in very poor soils too, but do better with fair fertility. Nice in pots for the summer patio. All do best in full sun, and sunshine brings out the strongest leaf color, but in truth they will survive, anemically, in considerable shade.

LOW SPREADING SEDUMS:
  - ‘ANGELINA’ (S. rupestre) Colorful needle-like leaves have a golden-yellow tone over green, changing in late summer to reddish-orange. Quite vibrant! Works well in containers. Award winner. 6”
  - ‘BLUE SPRUCE’ (S. reflexum) Mats of blue-green shoots, like a little coniferous forest. A good spreader. Yellow flrs. 6-8”
  - ‘DAZZLEBERRY’ (SunSparkler) NEW Smoky gray foliage, with bright raspberry flowers in July, larger than the usual. 6-8” tall, spreads to 18”
  - ‘FIRECRACKER’ (SunSparkler) Dense, mat forming, with rounded and silvered burgundy foliage, and pink flowers in August. 6”
  - ‘FULDA GLOW’ (S. x spurium) Excellent low spreader with burgundy bronze-red leaves, soft rose-red flowers. Great groundcover. 6”
  - ‘GOLDEN MOSS SEDUM’ (S. acre) Tiny emerald green leaves, 2” tall yellow flrs in June. Spreads rapidly, makes a good low cover of bright green. Great for keeping the earth covered in difficult areas, i.e. steep slopes or around stepping stones. Spreads, but shallow-rooted, and easily quashed should you wish it. 2”
  - ‘JOHN CREECH’ (S. spurium) Low spreading mats of medium-green foliage, with mauve-pink flrs in mid-summer. Strong bloomer. 2-5”
  - ‘KAMTCHATKA SEDUM’ (S. kamtschatica) Scalloped medium green leaves. July flowers, yellow aging to russet. In a variegated leaf form too. 8”
  - ‘LIME TWISTER’ (SunSparkler) Variegated version, with cream edges. The coloring stays strong all summer, turning a little red when the weather turns cooler. They do not suffer from leaf scorch like some variegated forms do. Little rose-pink flowers in midsummer. Can be used to good effect in containers. 6-9” tall, spreads to 18” wide.
  - ‘LIME ZINGER’ (SunSparkler) Apple green leaves have a bright pink edge, which makes for a glowing little number. 4-6” tall, spreads to 18”
  - ‘MIDENDORFF’S SEDUM’ (S. midendorffianum) Solid-darkgreen mat of foliage, with yellow-to-orange flowers atop red stems, a good solid grower. Remains stable, and never seems to go ‘bald’ in the middle. 4”
  - ‘SILVERSTONE’ Like a miniature forest of silvered spruce trees, subjected to logging a times. It is not unusual for older clumps to develop bare patches, so it is a good idea to break off and re-root some of the stems regularly. Nice trough plant. Yellow flrs. 6”
  - ‘TRICOLOR SEDUM’ (S. spurium) Small leaves are pink, white and green, with pink flrs in June. 3-4”

LOW MOUNDING SEDUMS:
  - ‘CAUTICOLA SEDUM’ (S. caucica) A sweet little mound, with rounded blue-green leaves, small clusters of rosy-pink flrs in Aug/Sept. From the mountains of Japan. Reputed to be one of few sedums to tolerate moist soils. 3”
  - ‘ROSY GLOW’ Modestly sized, fine for loose edging. Pretty blue-green lvs with warm rosy-pink flowers in late summer. A little floppy, but a favorite with bees and pollinators. 6-8”
  - ‘THUNDERCLOUD’ What a cute little clump - with a tight bun formation and dissected foliage, this compact sedum is worth planting for the foliage alone. Good-sized sprays of flowers cover the plant from August through Sept. Flowers start white, later age to pale pink. 8-10”

TALL UPRIGHT SEDUMS
Many gardeners do not cut back the flower stalks during fall cleanup, leaving them up for winter interest. Most of the following are S. spectabile, and will survive where all else fails, and without regular maintenance. They will tolerate a little shade, but prefer full sun. Attractive to butterflies.
  - ‘AUTUMN CHARM’ Variegated leaves look interesting all season, with pale yellow serrated leaf edges. The flowers start cream, then open to pale-pink. 14-18”
  - ‘AUTUMN JOY’ The vigorous old classic. Large 4-6” wide heads of pink flrs in late summer, turn brick-red in the fall. 18”
  - ‘AUTUMN JOY WHITE’ Nice to see white flowers in the fall! 18”
  - ‘CARL’ A more compact form, to 18”, bright pink. Good healthy habit.
  - ‘FROSTY MORN’ Light green leaves have a white edge, pale pink flrs. Adds brightness to any garden, and will work in part shade too. 18”
  - ‘MATRONA’ Strong upright with darkly purpled stems. The color extends onto edges of the thick blue-green leaves, an elegant blend. Light pink 4” wide flr heads. An exceptional grower, tolerant of clay or sandy soils. 18-24”
  - ‘NEON’ Brighter pink flowers, slightly broader heads. 24”
**SEMPERVIVUM = HENS & CHICKS**
P/1-3”/Sun or Sh Senspermium tectorum
Chubby succulent rosettes, in red, purplish and green tones. Sweet in rock, wall gardens, in any soil except sopping wet. About as indestructible as you can get, the name means ‘Live Forever.’ They say they used to eat them - certainly they look meaty enough. Occasional stalks of pink flrs to 12”. We generally have an assortment.

**SILPHIUM = COMPASS PLANT (CUP PLANT)**
P/8’/Sun or LSh/White Silphium laciniatum
Wonderful height, with bold leaves, topped with a goodly display of chunky lemon-yellow daisy-type flrs, Aug well into Sept. Long-lived, long-blooming, and grows well in full sun or considerable shade. Tall enough to be used for screening - strong stems don’t need staking. Prairie native. Good for pollinator gardens, as the leaves hold little cups of water, much appreciated by insects.

**STOKESIA = STOKE’S ASTER ‘PEACHIE’S PICK’**
P/12-18”/Sun/Purple Stokesia laevis
One of the great August blues! Blue to purple fringy daisies, 2” wide. Compact and floriferous, and in a nice lavender-blue shade, this cultivar is the best. Attracts butterflies, but is deer resistant. A North American native, this cv. being from Mississippi, it has great heat tolerance, and is the only Stokesia cultivar so far to impress me as a keeper! Average to dry soil.

**SUCCISSA = DEVIL’S BIT SCABIOUS**
P/10-24”/Sun/Blue Succisa pratensis
Blooms for the last bouquets of the year! ‘2’ leafless flowering sprays in Sept/Oct carry loads of 1” wide ‘pincushions’ of lilac-blue. Strong clumps of grayish foliage to 10”. One of the very latest flowers to bloom, and a top-grade bee plant. A long-lived British wildflower, closely related to Scabiosa. Average to dry soil.

**THALICTRUM = MEADOW RUE**
Valued for foliage as much as flowers, the leaves shimmer in the summer breezes. Claspy long-lived perennials for partial shade or sun. Clump-forming. Rich or average soil, well-drained to moist soils. Good deer resistance. These are in my Top Ten list of favorite perennials – you can tell by the adjectives!

**PURPLE MEADOW RUE Thalictrum aquilegifolium**
Graceful tall flowering stems bear hundreds of tiny fluttering pale mauve stamens in June, creating broad fluffy masses. Bluish cumbline-like leaves. In England it was called Purple Tufted Columbine. Self-sows, and often naturalizes, in a pleasing way. Intro. 1700-99. 3-4’

**MEADOW RUE ‘HEWITT’S DOUBLE’ T. delavayi**
Clouds of double 1/4” wide lavender flowers in midsummer. With a tall and slender habit, a stake or two may be useful. The ferny foliage is deer resistant. From China. 36-48”

**JAPANESE MEADOW RUE T. kiusianum**
An astonishingly diminutive perennial, at it will not stoop to chat with the mosses! Tiny pretty 2” foliage is topped with a pale lilac haze of tiny flowers, nearly one month long in midsummer. In a suitable soil of rich well-watered loam, it will create a delightful groundcover for small areas. A slow stoloniferous spreader. 2-4”

**MEADOW RUE ‘LAVENDER MIST’ T. rochebrunianum**
Gorgeous glaucous blue-green foliage to 24”, purple stalks rise to 6’ in late summer, with delicate branches creating a cloud of lavender ¾” wide flowers, each with a dangling tassel of yellow stamens. A splendid, splendid plant, it self-sows a little.

**DUSTY MEADOW RUE T. speciosissimum**
Wonderfully tall, with dusty-green leathery cumbline-type leaves. Narrow puffy panicles of tiny pale-yellow flowers in July to 6 ft., yet it rarely seems to need staking. With purple stems, it makes a glorious fountain of foliage. Intro. 1850-99. 4-6’

**TIARELLA = FOAMFLOWER**
Dainty woodland plants with maple-shaped leaves. They prefer cool, lightly shaded sites, yet are tolerant of dry soils. Considerate groundcovers, they can share space with others.

**ALLEGHENY FOAMFLOWER Tiarella cordifolia**
Native in Vermont. Numerous 6” spires of fluffy white flowers in May. Excellent for the shady wild garden, slightly acidic soils. A slowly spreading groundcover.
- ‘SPECIES WHITE’ The plain old wild species. Spreader. 6”
- ‘DELAWARE’ Has especially large 3” rounded leaves, with faint dark leaf veining. Pinky-white flowers. A very strong spreader, super for ground cover. 4-6” tall, 18-24” spread.
- ‘SUGAR AND SPICE’ Has very pretty pink and white flrs, and is long blooming. The glossy deeply dissected leaves have dark blotches in the center. Clump forming, with nice winter foliage too. 8” tall, spread 12”
- ‘WINTER GLOW’ Foliage turns gold-ish for winter. Spreading form, 6” tall.

**TRADESCANTIA = SPIDERWORT (DAYFLOWER)**
P/12-36”/S or LSh/1700-99 Tradescantia virginiana
Native plant. The 1” wide flowers are scattered among broad grass-like foliage, and open fresh every morning, then fade with the day. Blooms July to Aug. Irregular, tolerant of wet and dry soils. Shear back hard after blooming to force fresh neat growth. Increases steadily, easy to divide. Popular with bees too. We have several colors, and named varieties, including blue, purple, white and pink.

**TROLLIUS = GLOBEFLOWER**
Wonderfully appealing plants, highly desirable. Grannies call them ‘Double Buttercups’, which is suitable, as they are indeed in th same family. Suited for moist rich (even heavy) soils, in sun or partial shade. Not tolerant of heat and drought. Slow growing, but will live for decades. Most below are T.x cultorum. Most bloom late May to mid June.
- ‘CHEDDAR’ Pale creamy yellow flowers. 20-24”
- ‘ETNA’ Orange-saffron petals with distinct red-orange stamens peeping out. 20-30”
- ‘FIRE GLOBE’ Soft glowing orange, more of a sunset-orange. Classic rounded shape. Intro 1910. 20-30”
- ‘GOLDEN QUEEN’ (T. x ledebourii) Saffron-orange with quirky spiky petals and stamens poking up. Blooms in July, later than others. Lustrous foliage is dark with a touch of mahogany. Intro by 1949. 36”
- ‘PRITCHARD’S GIANT’ The widest Trollius flowers, these bright citron-yellow flowers open up flat, and look like huge 2” wide buttercups. 18-24”
- ‘SUPERBUS’ Bigger compared to the yellow species – this fine cultivar is taller, approaching 36”, and has larger globe flowers. Stands up straight in the garden too.
- ‘YELLOW GLOBEFLOWER’ (T. europaeus) The little old species in lemon yellow, with the classic globe shape. Intro. 1800-50. 20-32”

**VALERIAN = GARDEN HELIOTROPE SEE HERBS**

**VERBASCUM = MULLEIN**
True perennials. Sun or PSh, average to dry soil.

**NETTLE-LEAVED MULLEIN Verbascum chaixii**
One of my favorites. A true perennial, hundreds of ¼” wide flowers are crowded along 12” tall spikes in July/Aug, in strong yellow or occasionally white, with distinctive fuzzy purple filaments. A great vertical element in the border. Self-sows freely, sometimes too freely, so cut off stems after flowering. Nice foliage. Bee plant just adore it. 1850-99. 36”

**PHOENICIAN MULLEIN V. phoenicium**
Showy flowering stems to 3’, with displays of ¾” wide flowers of deep
8-18" tall, spread 24". Glorious hardy perennial groundcover under roses, etc. Intro. 1850-99. Happens! Shear back a ft. afterwards to neaten. Relaxed habit. Try this as a but there is nothing like this all-out sheet of bright blue when it flowers tinged with red in June. Individual Spikes of brilliant blue flowers, with prominent purple stamens, in dense 6-8” racemes July into Aug. Long blooming, up to 6 weeks. Neat glossy lance-shaped leaves, upright growers.

- ’SPECIES’ in blue or pink. The plain old species, surprisingly still very good, and it doesn’t die out as many modern cv’s do. Introduced to the U.S. 1800-50. 18-24”
- ’ROYAL REMBRANDT’ NEW Bright blue with a purple tinge. Dark green healthy foliage. Frequently reblooms if the first batch of flowers are shorn back shortly after the first blossoming, in early July. 18-20”
- ’VERY VAN GOGH’ NEW A pretty new cultivar with rosy-purple spikes. Each main spike is surrounded by up to a dozen secondary spikes. Upright form, bright green foliage. 18-20”

VERONICA = SPEEDWELL

V. spicata, longifolia & related
Bright blue flowers, with prominent purple stamens, in dense 6-8” racemes July into Aug. Long blooming, up to 6 weeks. Neat glossy lance-shaped leaves, upright growers.

- ’SPECIES’ in blue or pink. The plain old species, surprisingly still very good, and it doesn’t die out as many modern cv’s do. Introduced to the U.S. 1800-50. 18-24”
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VERONICASTRUM = CULVER’S ROOT

P/3-6’/Sun or PSh/1800-50  Veronicastrum virginicum
Makes a fine flowering skinny candelabra, like a very tall veronica. Flowers are 10 in. long, with tiny flowers, in Aug/Sept. It never needs staking, and creates a super vertical element. Native to the U.S. east coast, it was trucked back to England as early as 1714. Wet or dry soils. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds.

- ’SPECIES’ in white or pale pink. The color is more subtle than most named varieties, but I think this has the superior form. 3-5’ tall.
- ’FASCINATION’ Dark lavender-rose spikes with burgundy stems – a ‘beaut’, as the cousins might say. Strong stems. 36-40” tall, 18-30” spread.

VINCA = PERIWINKLE (MYRTLE)

P/4-8”/PSh to SH/Purple  Vinca minor
A most useful groundcover with deep green glossy leaves and ¾ – a ‘beaut’, as the cousins might say. Strong stems. 36-40” tall, 18-30” spread.

VIOLA = VIOLET

Sun or partial shade, in rich cool soil, average to damp. While they can be left alone for decades, occasional division will ensure prolific blooming. They serve very well as underplantings under shrubs and tall upright perennials. Long-lived.

- ’COMMON SWEET VIOLET’ (V. odorata) The true and original. A gorgeous perfume emanates from little dark purple blooms in Apr./May. Esteemed for centuries for their scent, medicinal value and as a sweetener for food. Plant them on a ledge and out of the wind where it will be easier to see and smell without stooping, or pot one up in earliest spring to bring indoors. Frequently reblooms in October. Spreads by runners, forms thick mats. Intro 1600-99. 4-6”
- ’CONFEDERATE VIOLET’ Big white flowers have large blue centers. (The Blue and the Gray) Clump-forming, they will self-sow. Not fragrant (not Vodorata). 8”
- ’LABRADOR VIOLET’ (V. labradorica) Hardy, easy and useful with decent dark-purple leaves, mauve flowers. A clumper, not a spreader. Non-fragrant. 6”
- ’CORNISH WHITE’ (V. odorata) From England, white with a tiny lavender eye. Stoloniferous, not a seeder. Fragrant. 4”

WALDSTEINIA = BARREN STRAWBERRY

P/4”/Sun or PSh/Native  Waldsteinia fragarioides
Yellow strawberry-type blossoms in May/June. A gentle spreader, it makes a great neat glossy-leaved groundcover for small areas, under perennials and shrubs. Average to dry soil.
Welcome to the wonderful world of herbs! Whether you pronounce them with or without the “H”, and whether it’s basil pesto for dinner, or betony for headache, we hope you will find room in your yard for at least a few of these helpful plants.

Herbs don’t have to be in a garden off by themselves, but can be planted the old-fashioned way, mixed in with the vegetables or flowers, wherever you find the room. Just try to keep them close to the house, where you can pick them easily for kitchen use.

In addition to the perennial herbs available potted or field dug from the nursery, tender and annual herbs can be found in our greenhouse ’til mid-summer, usually including: Basils in variety, Lemon Verbena, Sweet Marjoram, Dill, Cilantro, Summer Savory, Scented Geraniums, etc.

If looking for something not listed here, please ask us, as there are more little oddities tucked in the corners of the gardens than we have room for in the catalog. Be sure to wander about in the herb garden, to see mature examples of the plants, and new arrivals.

All of our herbs are grown without the use of chemical pesticides or neo-nics, and only organic fertilizers are used on the field grown plants. No plants are wild collected. We strongly advise you to refer to several herbal reference books and/or experts if you are inclined to try any herbal remedies. Pay close attention to the botanical names, and make sure you are using the correct species. Any commentary here is meant to be of historical and anecdotal interest only and we cannot accept responsibility for personal experimentation.

This plant list is arranged alphabetically by botanical name, and any dates noted refer to the century of introduction. An Index of Common Names is in the back of the catalog.

All plants are perennial unless noted otherwise.

AGASTACHE = ANISE HYSSOP
Sun, well-drained soil. Typically lives 3-4 years. Aromatic foliage. Great pollinator plants.

COMMON ANISE HYSSOP  Agastache foeniculum
Fragrant licorice-scented foliage, pretty soft purple flrs, like gumdrops, from July into Sept. A favorite with butterflies and bees! 24”

GIANT YELLOW HYSSOP  A. nepetoides
Native, sm yellow flrs on a tall 3-4’ plant, not much of a centerpiece, but it’s a great nectar and pollen plant for bees and more, with fine upright form. Prefers some shade.

AGRIMONIA = AGRIMONY
Medicinals. Sun or Light shade. Average to poor soil.

COMMON AGRIMONY  Agrimonia eupatoria
A tisane made from the leaves and flrs was popular in France for its delicate flavor. Long used as a spring tonic, it stimulates digestive and liver secretions. Also taken as a tea for indigestion, or as a gargle for sore throat and laryngitis. Yellow dye plant. Known to the Anglo-Saxons as Garclive, who valued it for healing wounds. 1600-99. 36” tall.

CHINESE AGRIMONY (Xian He)  A. pilosa
A Chinese medicinal, it is used against infection, and parasites. Has white flowers, and a finer leaf than the above. 36”

ALLIUMS
Culinary/ornamental. Hardy Perennials. Sun and well-drained soil. Deer resistant, and many are attractive to butterflies. Very easy to divide.

CULINARIES:

WELSH ONION  Allium fistulosum
Forms slender bulbs, rather like leeks. Eat the bulbs or the tops, all season. The green stalks stay in better shape than the Egyptians, and these do not have the same wanderlust. 1700-99. 18”

EGYPTIAN ONION (Walking Onion)  A. prolifera
Little bundles of mild garlic-tasting bulbs perch atop the stalks. Eat the little bulbs, or plant them to make more. A funny old thing. 1800s. 15”

COMMON CHIVES  A. schoenoprasum
The easiest herb! Snip the greens all summer, or sprinkle lilac fls onto salads, pasta. 1600-99. 18”. We also have the bright pink ‘Foescate’, Dwarf and Fine-leaved cultivars.

CIRCLE CHIVES  A. senescens glaucum
Forms a near perfect circle of curled blue-green leaves, very cute. 6”

GARLIC CHIVES  A. tuberosum
Tender garlicky flavor. Pretty white or mauve-flrs. 1800-50. 12”

ORNAMENTALS:

BROAD LEAF CHIVES  Allium sp.
Shiny deep green, lavender-pink flrs. Nice ornamental. Super hardy. 18”

ALLIUM ‘MILLENIUM’
Blooms in mid-summer, later than most alliums. Flower heads about 1” wide, rosy-lilac, with clean shiny leaves. Not bad as a small scale ground cover. 2018 Perennial of the Year! 15”
ALLIUM 'SUMMER BEAUTY'  
Ornamental, nice leaf-green foliage, 1" wide heads of pale lavender flrs. It stays neat and tidy all summer, which recommends it for edging. It is easy to divide and thereby obtain lots of plants for a small scale groundcover. Recommended.12-15"  

ALTHAEA = MARSHMALLOW  
P/3-5ft/Sun/Pink/1700-99/Medicinal Althaea officinalis  
The original medicinal marshmallow. The roots and leaves are used mainly as demulcents. 3/4" pale pink hollyhock flrs. Dry soil. 4-5"  

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS = UVA URSI (BEARBERRY)  
Shrub/6"/Sun/Medicinal/Native  
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi  
For kidney, bladder infections. Trailing low evergreen shrub, it makes an attractive groundcover, in sandy soils. If happy, will colonize.  

ARMORACA = HORSERADISH  
P/24-36"/S or PSh/1700-99/Culinary Armoracia lapanthifolia  
Easy to make your own sauce, by grating the roots into vinegar (wear goggles!) Lives forever, in any deep soil, except very dry.  

ARNICA  
Perennials. The yellow daisies are used in salves, or homeopathics, to treat bruising and sprains. Do not take internally. Full sun is mandatory. 4-10"  

NORTH AMERICAN ARNICA  
Arnica chamissonis  
Easier to grow in our climate, it is reportedly just as effective as montana. This one spreads and colonizes somewhat, and asks for dryish soils.  

EUROPEAN ARNICA  
A. montana  
Needs acidic soil, somewhat moist. Forms a distinct clump, which can be carefully divided every three years. Externally, also for rheumatic pain, phlebitis. 4-8"  

ARTEMISIA = WORMWOODS  
Aromatic plants, these are all perennial. Grow in full sun, well-drained soil. Generally tolerant of poor dry soils. Most are very hardy, and resistant to pest and diseases.  

SOUTHERNWOOD  
Artemisia abrotanum  
Delightfully fragrant feathery leaves on woody stems, can be used in sachets. They should be trimmed hard in the spring to maintain a tidy form. Intro 1600-99  
• COMMON SOUTHERNWOOD  
Has the sweetest scent, and is my favorite. The finely chopped leaves are used to delicately flavor pound cakes. 20-24"  
• CAMPHOR SOUTHERNWOOD, BUSHY  
Has a strong camphor scent, low bushy form, fine silvery foliage. Use to keep moths away from linens. 20-24"  

WORMWOOD  
A. absinthium  
Bright silvery foliage, very strongly scented. Once used to flavor absinthe and, evidently, to expel worms. Will self-sow a little. 1600-99. 36"  

FRENCH TARRAGON  
A. dracunculus  
This is the true liquorice flavored culinary var. Use fresh or dried lvs in vinegars, sauces, beurrens. Needs good soil, sun. 1600-99. 15-24"  

WHITE MUGWORT  
A. lactiflora  
Handsome large plumes of creamy white flowers in August are superb for large arrangements. Beautiful massed in the ornamental garden too. Stays as a clump and does not seed around the garden. 4-5"  

JAPANESE MUGWORT (Yomogi)  
A. princeps  
The bitter edible leaves are used in Asian dishes such as mochi dumplings. Can be eaten raw, but blanching removes bitterness. Also taken as a tea or wash for rejuvenation, to improve the skin, calm allergic reactions and remove age spots. Spreads somewhat. 36"  

MUGWORT, COMMON  
A. vulgaris  
Ours is a handsome cultivar, with reddish stems, and dark green leaves with a silver underside. A noble plant recognized since ancient times for a variety of uses, incl. as a bitter for liver stimulation. Make a 'strong bones' vinegar, by soaking the leaves in cider vinegar for 6 weeks. Used for dream pillows, moxibustion and smudging. 1600-99. 4-5"  

ASTRAGALUS = CHINESE ASTRAGALUS (HUANG QI)  
P/36"/Sun/Medicinal  
Astragalus membranaceus  
Boosts the immune system and chi, and lowers both blood pressure and sugar. For happy kidneys, liver. Use 3-year-old roots, in tincture or boiled in soups. Grow in deep rich dryish soil.  

CHAMAEMELUM = ROMAN CHAMOMILE  
P/2-6"/Sun/White/1600-99/Aromatic  
Chamaemelum nobile  
Sweet scented leaves and flowers smell rather like apple, and the little white daisies are harvested to make a well-known calming tea. (Use fresh or dried). Very fine low foliage. Needs well-drained soil. Divide, reset and ‘pat down’ regularly to keep it vigorous.  

CHRYSANTHEMUM = COSTMARY (BIBLE LEAF)  
P/36"/Sun to PSh/1600-99/Aromatic  
Chrysanthemum balsamita  
Long leaves retain their sweet odor, and are used in potpourri, and as fragrant bookmarks. Also, once, fresh in salads and in ale. An easy strong grower, will grow in any soil save very wet. An old garden friend, even known to the ancient Egyptians.  

CIMICIFUGA = BLACK COHOSH - see Perennials  

ECHINACEA = CONEFLOWER - see Perennials  

EUPATORIUM = BONESET & JOE PYE  
Perennials. Full Sun/Psh. Tolerant of poor dry soils, but prefer damp.  

BONESET eupatorium perfoliatum  
Native. Has the reputation of being the best herb for the relief of influenza, and quickly relieves the aches and pains of fevers. Collect and dry top leaves and young flrs. (Take a very hot infusion, every half hour). Also cleanses congestion and constipation. Broad dull white flr heads in August, that butterflies and‘bees’ love. 2-3'  

JOE PYE WEEP E. purpureum  
Native. Medicinal. Used for kidney stones, gout. A strong grower with clusters of purply-pink flowers in late summer. A very popular butter plant. 5-6 ft. We also have the fabulously tall cultivar ‘Gateway’, at 7-10 ft!  

FILIPENDULA = MEADOWSWEET - see Perennials  

FRAGARIA = ALPINE STRAWBERRY  
P/to 12"/Sun or PSh/1600-99/Edible Fragaria vesca  
Native. Pretty white flowers and small sweet berries are produced nearly all summer. A clumping, non-running form, it is fine for edging. Easy to divide in spring. Give it good rich soil.  

GALIUM = WOODRUSS & BEDSTRAW  
SWEET WOODRUSS  
Galium odorata  
Small clusters of white flowers in May are used in May Wine. Leaves are hay-scented and were used for stewing. Makes a great spreading groundcover in light shade. Perennial. Intro to the U.S. 1700-99. 10"  

YELLOW BEDSTRAW (Cheese Rennet)  
Galium verum  
Used for yellow or red dye. A vegetable rennet, it will curdle milk to make cheese. Clouds of tiny yellow flrs. Perennial. Sun or Psh. 12-18"  

HERNIARIA = RUPTUREWORT  
P/2"/Sun or LSh/Green/1600-99/Ornamental Herniaria glabra  
The lowest carpet, of tiny green leaves and flowers in May are used in May Wine. Leaves 

HYPERICUM = ST. JOHN'S WORT  
P/24-36"/Sun/1600-99/Medicinal Hypericum perforatum  
Used externally to heal wounds; internally as a sedative, and to treat depression. Any dry soil. The yellow flrs open on St John's Day, June 24, hence the name.  

PERENNIAL PLEASURES NURSERY
HYSSOPUS = HYSSOP
P/15-20”/Sun/Medicinal-Culinary  Hyssopus officinalis
An attractive compact low shrub with prolific spiky flrs in July, in blue, sometimes pink. Sometimes mistaken for Lavender, for the habit is similar, albeit with much darker green leaves. As a tea for coughs, bronchitis. Strong flavored, add sparingly to stew, meat dishes, and even fruit desserts. Trim back in spring to keep it bushy.

INULA = ELECAMPANE
P/4-6”/Sun or PSh/1600-99/Yellow/Medicinal  Inula helenium
Large shield-shaped leaves, 3” wide yellow flrs on tall stems. An ancient and still current medicinal for asthma and all sorts of lung problems. Majestic and long-lived. Best in deep soil.

LAVANDULA = LAVENDER
P/15”/Sun/Lavender/1600-99/Aromatic  Lavandula angustifolia
More or less hardy here, if soil is sweet and well-draining. Add winter mulch if no snow is expected. Prune down to 6” in spring (not fall).
- ‘ELLAGANCE PURPLE’ Has done pretty well here. 12-15” tall.
- ‘MUNSTEAD’ An old cultivar from 1916, it is still a fairly reliable one for the north. Lavender-blue flowers, and a compact 12-6”
- ‘PHENOMONAL’ A strong grower with exceptional vigor and disease resistance, and a big one too, from 24-32”, with long rich lavender wands. Has proven hardy for me.
- ‘FRENCH LAVENDER’ (L. stoechas) Tender, but it has exceptionally strongly scented foliage. It does not always reach flowering age the first year, but is a lovely companion nonetheless. Keep a pot on your patio table for scent. Can be wintered indoors, in a cool sunny room, if you keep it on the dry side. 5-8”

LEONURUS = MOTHERWORT
P/24-36”/PSh or LSh/1600-99/Medicinal  Leonurus cardiaca
Used as a sedative for the heart, palpitations. Promotes menstruation, helps with birth. Used as a sedative for the heart, palpitations. Promotes menstruation, helps with birth. Rich soil needed, but tolerates poor soils too.

MELISSA = LEMON BALM
P/15”/Sun/1600-99/Medicinal/Tea  Melissa officinalis
Fragrant lemony leaves make a tasty tea, which also helps with headache and stomachache, and a nice herbal tea for children. Very easy, most any soil.

MENTHA = MINT
P/15”/Sun/1600-99/Aromatic  Mentha x piperita
Long-lived spreading perennials. Grow in well-watered or moist soil, sun or light shade. Aromatic/Medicinal. Contain rambunctious spread with 6” deep boards surrounding the patch. Reset every 4 years for healthiest growth and juiciest leaves.

PERENNIALS FOR ORNAMENTAL CATNIPS.
P/36-44”/Sun/1600-99/Tea/Medicinal  Nepeta cataria
Not just for cats, it is also a useful stomachic for people. Was commonly taken as a daily tea during colonial times. Cage the crown to keep cats from loving it to death. Well-drained to dry soil. See Perennials for ornamental catnips.

OCIMUM = TULSI BASIL (HOLY BASIL)
Annual/12-24”/Sun/Tea/Medicinal  Ocimum tenuiflorum
Yes, this is an annual but I wanted to extol its virtues, and encourage everyone to pop some into their gardens regularly. It has a most marvelous scent, a deep whiff of which seems to feed the soul, and indeed it is regarded as a holy and purifying plant in India. That alone could be enough, but it also has important medicinal qualities also, such as lowering stress, high blood pressure and blood sugars, and also used as an anti-inflammatory. Tulsi means ‘The Incomparable One’. Use tea from fresh or dried leaves.

ORIGANUM = OREGANO
Perennials. Grow in sun and well-drained soil.

GREEK OREGANO  Origanum heracleoticum
This has the strongest flavor, and is best for dried use. Perfectly hardy. White flrs. 12”

ORNAMENTAL OREGANO O. laevigatum

FLOWERING & GOLDEN OREGANO O. vulgare
Bland flavor, but good color. Would, I think, survive the Arctic. 18”

POTERIUM = SALAD BURNET
P/18-24”/S or PSh/1600-99/Medicinal  Poterium sanguisorba
Mild cucumber flavored lvs, for salads. Pretty. Well-drained to dry soil.

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Mild cucumber flavored lvs, for salads. Pretty. Well-drained soil.

PULMONARIA = LUNGWORT  see Perennials

PYCNANTHEMUM = MOUNTAIN MINT
P/24-30”/Sun or PSh/Medicinal/Bee Plant  P. verticillata v. pilosum
One of the most popular flowers among the pollinator set, you will always see bees and other flying creatures tumbling about on the green-ish white flowers. It is long-blooming, about one month, in July/ Aug. It smells intensely minty, but is not used in the kitchen, nor does it spread by runners, but in fact remains a well-behaved clump. Easy to grow in average to dry soils.

RHEUM = TURKEY RHUBARB (DA HUANG)
P/36-72”/Sun or PSh/Medicinal  Rheum palmatum
Gorgeous big foliage plant, and nice ornamental. Chinese medicinal, used mainly as a purgative and astringent. Root used in Essiac cancer cure. Rich deep soil – planting in a cool location delays summer dormancy. The leaves are toxic (this is not to make pie with!).
ROPARINUS = ROSEMARY
Hardy to Zone 6/12-30"/Sun/1600-99 Rosmarinus officinalis
If planted in the ground for the summer (which it loves), pot it up around Labor Day, but then leave outside 'til Thanksgiving. Inside, keep it cool and sunny; water deeply when dry; and mist occasionally.

RUMEX = SORREL
P/24-40"/Sun/1600-99/Culinary Rumex acetosa
Lemony tart greens are great in salads and soup. Plant in fair soil and fair sun. Cut the flower stalks off as they appear, and harvest the leaves frequently to stimulate production. Rich in Vit. C. Long-lived. We also have the non-bolting variety 'PROFUSION'.

RUTA = RUE
P/12-20"/Sun/1600-99/Medicinal Ruta graveolens

SALVIA = SAGE
Most are Perennial. Full Sun, well-drained soil. Bees love all Salvias.

COMMON SAGE Salvia officinalis
Easy to grow culinary. Aside from kitchen use, you can brew tea from the leaves to use as a gargle for mouth ulcers, bleeding gums. Replant every 4 yrs. Intro to US 1600-99. 15-18"

CLARY SAGE S. sclarea
A showy biennial, with large lilac & white flrs, and large crinkled lvs. It is big and beautiful for 6 weeks. Self-sows lightly. Hummingbird plant. 36-42"

JUPITER'S DISTAFF S. glutinosa
Big upright plant w/ large pale green somewhat sticky lvs (it’s not named glutinosa for nothing). It takes a special person to fall in love with this one, but the bees continue to appreciate it. Long-lived. 3-4'

PERENNIAL BLUE SAGE S. x nemenosa
Tidy plants with smoky-green leaves, and the spike flowers, generally in purple or blue, make a fine display in July, lasting at least a month. See Perennial Section for varieties.

SATUREJA = WINTER SAVORY
P/8-15"/Sun/1600-99/Culinary Satureja montana
Tasty seasoning for spaghetti sauce, beans, lentils, meats, soups, and more. 'Tis said that rubbing a fresh sprig on bee stings will bring quick relief. Well-drained soil.

SCROPHULARIA = WOODS FIGWORT
P/36-44"/Sun or PSh/Medicinal Scrophularia nodosa
Taken as a tea to treat eczema and itching, by assisting inner rhizoids of the skin. For skin cancer. Has a tarpaper scent to the leaves. The tiny brown snapdragon flowers are very popular with bees and assorted pollinators. Any soil.

SCUTTELLARIA = SCULLCAP
Sun or PSh, rich cool soil. Medicinals. Scutellaria means 'little dish'.

BAICAL SCULLCAP (Huang Qin) Scutellaria baicalensis
Dk purple flrs. Pretty & bushy. For hypertension, shingles. 8-10"

COMMON SCULLCAP S. laterifolia
One of best tonics for the nervous system, and it doesn’t taste too bad either. This species is a wanderer, so allow it a corner in which to roam. 22"

SEDUM = ROSEROOT (RHODiola)
P/6-12"/Sun/Medicinal Sedum roseum
A medicinal sedum that has been used in many countries over 100s of years. An adaptogen, it helps the body deal with stress, fatigue and depression. Root is part used. Hardy, it needs a well-drained soil.

SENN = WILD SENNA (CASSIA)
P/3-6'/Sun/Medicinal/Ornamental Senna marilandica
Native. A handsome strong plant with locust-type leaves, and loose racemes of yellow flrs in Aug. It can coexist with grasses and thrive in meadows for many years. Some people plant cassia in a field to feed wild turkeys, which are fond of the seed. Medicinally used as a cathartic, laxative. Utterly hardy.

STACHYS = BETONY
All perennial. Ornamental/Medicinal. Sun or PSh, average to dry soil.

WOOLLY BETONY (Lamb’s Ears) Stachys byzantina
Soft velvety silver leaves. Small pink flrs on 12" stalks. We also have ‘Helene von Stein’, with larger lvs and no flrs, and the miniature 'Silky Fleece'. Great edgers and ornamens in open and dry sites. 6"

SHOWY BETONY S. grandiflora superba
Ornamental, w/ largish whorls of purplish flrs and nice lvs. 12-18"

WOOD BETONY S. officinalis
Valuable medicinal, for chronic headache, nerves and anxiety. 24"

HEDGE WOUNDWORT S. sylvatica
Hairy heart-shaped lvs, small reddish flrs. Will someone love me? 18"

SYMPHYTUM = COMFREY
All are perennial (to underestimate their vigor). Sun/PSh, in nearly any soil.

BLUE COMFREY Symphytum caucasicum
Gray-green lvs, sky blue flrs. Pretty ornamental, not a spreader. 24"

YELLOW COMFREY S. grandiflorum
Excellent groundcover, esp. in dry light shade. June flrs, dark lvs. 14"

COMMON COMFREY S. officinalis
Grows prolifically. A fabled medicinal, valued for centuries to heal skin wounds and knit broken bones. Use it as a skin wash, salve or tea. Feed nutritious leaves to poultry, pigs and goats. Bees adore the flowers too. Will regenerate from the smallest root, so plant it where it can stay. 36"

RUSSIAN COMFREY S. uplandicum
Reputed to be the strongest medicinal comfrey. Pale pink flrs. 36-48"

TANACETUM = FEVERFEW
P/18-24"/Sun/1600-99/Medicinal Tanacetum parthenium
Flowering branches of small single white daisies bloom most of the summer atop fragrant leaves. Medicinally is used for migraines. This is the true old-fashioned cottage garden type, and is what I started this nursery with. Short-lived, but self-sows.

TANSY P/3-4'/Sun or PSh/Aromatic Tanacetum vulgare
Scented leaves were used to repel flies and ants. Take a tincture as a bitter to aid digestion. Yellow button flowers dry beautifully for arrangements and wreaths. It tolerates dry soil but will grow most anywhere. We have both common and the pretty fern-leaf variety, which was also known as Corsage Leaf.

THYMUS = THYME
Culinary/Ornamental. Sun and well-drained soil are essential. Avoid situations where ice build ups over winter, and do not ever, ever cover them with mulch, as any cover will kill the foliage. All are edible, both leaf and flower, but the cooking thymes are most commonly used in the kitchen.

...continued on next page
Perennial Edible Plants for Permaculture

“Permaculture is the conscious design and maintenance of agriculturally productive ecosystems which have the diversity and resilience of natural ecosystems. It is the harmonious integration of landscape and people providing their food, energy, shelter, and other material and non-material needs in a sustainable way.”

– from Permaculture: A Practical Guide for a Sustainable Future, by Bill Mollison

**APIOS = AMERICAN GROUNDNUT**

*Apios americana*

A rarely seen native vine with edible tubers. Blooms in mid-summer, with very fragrant, 2” pinkish-brown clusters. Vigorous, it will relentlessly send out seeking roots, so give it space, and plant it away from the flower garden. Foliage is like a fine Wisteria. Deciduous. Permaculture plant. Sun/PSh. To 8’ tall.

**BUNIAS = TURKISH ROCKET**

P to PSh/2-4’/Sun/Edible/Bunias orientalis

The young flowers are plucked off and steamed like broccoli raab, and leaves both young (raw) and old (cooked) leaves can be harvested all season - in fact, keep cutting and they will keep coming. In the Cabbage family. Quite long-lived, no pests or problems. Deep roots are drought resistant. Clouds of little yellow mustard-type flowers in June. Most any soil.

**CHENOPODIUM = GOOD KING HENRY**

P/2-3’/Sun or PSh/Edible *Chenopodium bonus-henicricus*

Rather like a perennial spinach, it has been used as a ‘pot herb’ since the Bronze Age. Now popular in permaculture and forest gardens, the mild leaves can be simply steamed or added to soups. Can be harvested all summer. Grow in cool rich soil. Long-lived.

**TRICOSANTHES = CHINESE CUCUMBER (TIAN HUA FEN)**

P/18” tall, spread to 6’/Sun/Medicinal/Tea *Tricosanthes kirilowii*

A vigorous scrambling vine, it can make sheets of foliage to cover 6ft. square. The tuber or fruit is used in Chinese medicine. Thriving here, in sun and decent soil.

**URTICA = STINGING NETTLE**

P/28-36’/PSh/Medicinal/Tea *Urtica dioica*

One of the best blood purifiers, a rich source of iron, and a delicious and nutritious pot-herb. Harvest leaves for tea or dinner in early summer (cut plants back hard to generate fresh growth for later harvest.) No stinging once the leaves are wilted or dried! Cool deep soil, part shade, it will spread to create a good-sized patch. A valuable larval plant for Question Mark butterflies.

**VALERIANA = VALERIAN (GARDEN HELIOTROPE)**

P/36-60’/S or PSh/1600-99/Medicinal *Valeriana officinalis*

With fragrant white flowers, it is often planted for the strong sweet scent alone. The root is used in tincture to make a worthy sedative, safe even for children. It will self-sow a little. We’ve also got the rare Golden-Leaved Valerian, which I believe is a Valeriana phu. It makes a golden to bright green patch of foliage, quite low, with white flowers on 3 ft stalks, and has foliage quite different from *V. officinalis*. Easy to grow in average conditions. Plant it just outside your house windows so that the breeze will carry the fragrance in, just like they did in the old days.

**HELIFANTHUS = JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE**

P/6-8’/Sun/White/1600-99/Edible *Helianthus tuberosus*

A native perennial sunflower with tasty edible tubers. Our fine nameless cultivar, a garden gift decades ago from the town drunk (thanks Earl!), has 6-8” long reddish ‘chokes’. They are thin-skinned, easy to clean, knobless, and do not need peeling. Bright 4” wide sunflowers in Sept. A vigorously spreading plant, it makes a good summer hedge. Deep soil, anything but extremely wet or dry.

**SIUM = SKIRRET**

P/28”/Sun or PSh/White/Edible *Sium sisarum*

An ancient perennial root vegetable, with skinny curly edible roots, and pretty white July flrs. Popular nowadays in permaculture or forest gardens, it once appeared regularly on the tables of ancient Rome. Grow in good deep soil, not dry. Easy to divide, in spring. Intro 1600-99.

To learn more about these and other plants that can serve us as perennial vegetables in the north temperate climate, look up Eric Toensmeier, author of Perennial Vegetables and Edible Forest Gardens, and other important works.
TALL GARDEN PHLOX = PHLOX PANICULATA
(and a few P. carolina and P. maculata too)

New Phlox for 2019: 'Amethyst Pearl', 'Fashionably Early Flamingo', 'Fashionably Early Lavender Icê', 'Hercules', 'Mystique Green' and 'Rose Bouquet'

See page 40 for Phlox Culture and Lists of the Best Phlox.

MR: = Mildew Resistance (Excellent, Good, Fair or Poor)

‘AMETHYST’ Deep amethyst purple at dusk and on cloudy days, while it turns red-violet in strong sunlight. White buds. Late season bloomer. Light scent. Florets 3cm. wide. Introduced by 1949. MR: good. 36-44” tall.

‘AMETHYST PEARL’ NEW (P. maculata x glaberrima) A vase-full of silvery-lavender flowers from every plant! Looking sweet and old-fashioned, it is a brand new hybrid, similar in parentage to the superb ‘Minnie Pearl’. Blooms in early June, when there is otherwise a lull in the garden. Good fragrance. Spreads slowly. Never gets mildew. Just 18” tall.

‘BALMORAL’ Large pastel pink with a soft eye. English cultivar from the 1960s. Midseason. Florets 3.5cm. MR: Fair. 36-44”

‘BLUE PARADISE’ About as blue as they come, and a real beauty, introduced by Piet Oudolf in 1990. Medium purple by day, it is quite a bright violet-blue at dusk and dawn, or during cloudy days. Pale center and a tiny red eye. Planting any of the blue phloxes in part shade helps the deep color linger longer in the day. Strong scent. Late midseason. MR: good. 38-44”


‘BLUSHING BRIDE’ The color of this beautiful old classic is just a pink notch away from white. The concise eyes and corolla tubes are a soft plum color, and cast a faint pinky cast over the chalky white florets, adding to the delicate ‘blush’ of the bride. Strong fragrance. Intro by 1958. Midseason. Florets 3cm. MR: on trial. 42-46”

‘BLUSHERING SHORTWOOD’ A stocky grower, with excellent mildew resistance. Late season flrs are largely pale lilac, with broad strokes of white, so the overall effect is pale and cool. 32-36”

‘BRIGADIER’ The earliest orange – a salmon-orange with a magenta eye. The color bleaches out somewhat in sun, so it is better to plant it in afternoon shade. English var., by 1950s, winner of an RHS Award. Florets 3cm. Midseason. MR: fair. 34-38”

‘BRIGHT EYES’ Shell-pink with purple-magenta eye, with reddish stems, and excellent habit. Weather resistant and long blooming. One of the very best garden performers. Florets 3cm. Light scent. MR: excellent. Intro 1950s. 48”

‘CABOT PINK’ (home name) A strong bloomer in a distinctive shade of strong reddish-pink, with a large cream eye. Commands attention in the field! Pips 3cm. Light scent. Midseason. MR: good. 48”

‘CAROLINE VAN DEN BERG’ A rare shade of lavender, with no magenta. Midseason. Intro by 1945. Pips 2.5cm. MR: fair. 48-54”

‘CASPIAN’ (home name) Brilliant dark salmon with a magenta eye. Very tall, and a reliably heavy bloomer, with tons of late, strong color. Late midseason. Florets 2.5cm. MR: excellent. 56-60”

‘CHINTZ’ A champ, with some of the very largest phlox pips ever, at over 1.5” (4 cm) wide. Gentle pink, with a large softly defined rose-pink eye. Despite these large and distinct petals, the flowers hold up quite well in windy and rainy weather. A fine cultivar selected by B. Symons-Jeune himself, the distinguished mid 20th century English phlox breeder. Light scent. Intro.1956. Midseason. MR: good. 30-34”

‘CINDERELLA’ Cheerful bundles of flowers from late July to late August. Florets are shell pink with a purple magenta eye, enhanced by very darkly pigmented buds and foliage. One of the nicest of this coloring. Strong scent. By 1949. Florets 3.5cm. MR: excellent. 32-38”

‘CLEOPATRA’ Unusual semi-double flowers, in a glowing warm cherry-pink, a color with a lot of life in it. Late midseason. MR: on trial, but looks to be good. 36”

...continued on next page
‘CORAL QUEEN’ Rounded heads of coral pink, with a slight mauve eye. Heavy bloomer, light fragrance. Midseason. MR: good. 36-40”

‘CRÈME DE MENTHE’ Very like Darwin’s Choice. Late season. 42”

‘DARWIN’S CHOICE’ Showy variegated foliage. Flowers are pearly pinkish-white, with tiny pale-plum eyes and tubes, in late season. Florets 2.5cm. Modern. MR: good. 42-48”

‘DAVID’ Extremely popular, and a proven success all over the country. This tall pure white has large blossoms, and is mildew free and vigorous. Fragrant. Late season. Intro 1991. Florets 3cm. 48-50”

‘DELILAH’ A deep purple, almost as deep as ‘Nicky’, and a compact size with heavy flowering. Touted as maintaining its color without fading, and I must say the color does hold up well. Pretty and popular, fragrant too. Late midseason. MR: good. 40-44”

‘DELTA SNOW’ Near total mildew resistance, I’ve never seen a spot on it. Creamy-white with a small lavender eye, and a faint lavender wash overall; a nice cooling tone. Dark buds and bracts. Light scent. Late midseason. Florets 2 cm. 44-48”


‘DORFFREUDE’ Dense color of saturated rose-pink magenta, with a big rose-red eye. Florets 3cm. Heavy bloomer. A Karl Foerster selection from 1939. MR: fair. 36-40”

‘ENDING BLUE’ Another color changeling; it is lilac-pink on sunny days, but in evenings or on cloudy days the color deepens to soft purple-violet. Slightly paler eye zone, with some rosy splashes. Fragrant. Midseason. Florets 3cm. MR: good. 42-46”


‘EVENTIDE’ A fine Symons-Jeune cultivar from 1942, with daytime flowers of a lilac shade, becoming lavender blue in twilight. It is a nearly solid color, with very little shading around the eye zone, just a hint of pale blazing. Buds and bracts are dark. Petals are slightly ruffled. Pips 3.5cm. Late midseason. MR: fair. 38-40”

‘FAIRY’S PETTICOAT’ A Symons-Jeune cultivar of 1954, with petals of gentle creamy mauve, shaded with pink tones, and centered with a slightly darker mauve eye. Late midseason. Strongly fragrant. Florets 3.5cm. 48-52”

‘FASHIONABLY EARLY FLAMINGO’ NEW A new hybrid phlox, with generous bloom, and a great healthy habit. Virtually every stem bears flowers, and it is an excellent candidate for massing in the border, not only for the long-season of bloom, but the clean shiny foliage which resists mildew completely. The mid-pink flowers have tiny purple eyes, and are lightly fragrant. A sweet old-fashioned look with very modern improved habits! Recommended. 28-32”
'FASHIONABLY EARLY LAVENDER ICE' NEW  Exactly as above, (except even prettier!) but with silvery-lavender flowers.

'FLAME BLUE' Deep blue flower buds open to white, with oblique brushes of lavender-blue on each petal. Similar to, but shorter than 'Blue Spot'. MR: good. 15-20”

'FLAME CORAL' Bright coral-red, with a deeper eye and a bushy habit. The Flame Series have proven themselves good quality cultivars, and this one does bloom very well, and keeps good form. MR: good. 18-24”

'FLAME LIGHT PINK' Sparkling light pink with a deeper eye - it stands out because of its heavy-blooming chubbiness. An excellent cultivar, with strong scent. Florets 3.5cm. Midseason. MR: good. 34-38”

'FLAME PURPLE' Medium purple with violet tones, and a small dark eye. Large fragrant florets. Compact, bushy and healthy habit. MR: good. 18-24”

'FLAME WHITE' The shortest white I've seen, 20-24” tall, yet with full-sized white pips, and a very respectable mop of flowers. Midseason. MR: fair, but you can hardly see the leaves anyway when it’s blooming, there are so many flowers!

'FLAME WHITE EYE' A vivacious dwarf phlox, with good vigor and generous bloom. It is perfectly covered with flowers, starting a week or two earlier than the majority. White pips have a concise fuchsia star eye. MR: good. A cute 15-20”

'FLAMINGO' A fine flamingo pink with a well-defined crimson eye. Light scent. Pips 3.5cm. From 1971. Late midseason. MR: good. 40-44”

'FLOWER POWER' (x maculata) Long slender wands of white flowers, each pip w/ a small blush of pale pink. It starts three weeks before the paniculatas, and carries on for a good month. Decidedly vigorous. Slender willowy leaves. MR: Excellent. 34-40”

'FRANZ SCHUBERT' Delightful blowsy heads with large florets of pale purple-violet, washed and edged with cream, and centered with a vague pale eye. Buds are deep lavender. Prone to mildew in dry soils, but such an exquisite color, we tend to forgive it. Midseason. 1980. Florets 4cm. Strongly fragrant. MR: poor. 30-36”

'GLAMOUR GIRL' A glowing hot coral, with slender upright panicles, and healthy disease resistant foliage. Erect habit. One of the better new introductions. MR: Excellent. Fragrant. 32”

'GOLIATH' (P. amplifolia) A giant of a flower, both the individual pips and the whole panicles are substantially larger than paniculata phloxes. Soft purple with a large white eye. For the best show, keep the plant well fed. See also 'Hercules'. MR: on trial. 28-30”

'HERCULES' (P. amplifolia) NEW  This type of phlox has extra large florets (pips), on extra large panicles, so the flower heads are huge! It may take a year or two before the plants reach maximum size, so hasten things along be feeding your plants well. So... hasten things along be feeding your plants well. So

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‘KIRKESLANDLIER’ – Superb tall late bloomer, flowers are white with an out-flowing carmine eye. Florets 3.5 cm. Strong scent. MR: good. 55-58”

‘LAURA’ – A bright combination of violet-magenta with a white star-shaped eye. A good strong grower and reliable bloomer, with 7-8” wide heads. Fragrant. Pips 3.5cm. MR: good. Modern. 40-44”

‘LILAC GLORY’ – Solid pale blue-lilac. Huge 5cm florets, so big they positively flap in the breeze. Plant in some shade to prevent color bleeding. Light fragrance. Late midseason. MR: good. 42-50”

‘LITTLE BOY’ – Cute little heads of dark lilac, large white eye, and a good bloomer. Comparable to a short ‘Laura’. Florets 3cm. MR: fair. Midseason. 30-36”

‘LIZZY’ – Deep bright salmon, with a large white eye zone. The eye zone purples with age. A reliable bloomer and a real sparkler! Midseason. MR: good. Florets 3.5cm. 38-42”


‘MIDSUMMER WHITE’ (home name) – The best early white phlox I know of (though I don’t know the original name). Blooms heavily from mid-July to mid-August, about one month before ‘David’, often repeating in September if dead-headed. Quite fragrant, fast growing, no mildew. Smaller florets (2cm.) than our other whites, but more of them. In my Top Ten. 46-52”

‘MILE HIGH PINK’ (home name) – The tallest phlox I've seen so far, towering to nearly 6 ft. Flowers are a pale baby-pink clouded with cream, and with a cream eye, opening from pretty rose-pink buds. Very fragrant. Late season. Florets 3cm. MR: good. 62-68”

‘MINNIE PEARL’ (P. maculata x glaberrima) A different species, and it distinguishes itself at the first glance, for the low spreading mass of healthy shiny foliage, which appears to be impervious to powdery mildew and bacterial spots, all season. White flowers at 15-20” in early summer. Recommended for edging and massing, it will spread to 24” wide. (See also the pink ‘Amethyst Pearl’)

‘MISS ELLIE’ – Shell-pink painted with deep rose-pink, and a rose eye. Dark buds. Distinct in that the petals are narrow and tilted, giving a pinwheel effect. Midseason. Pips 3cm. MR: fair. 36-42”

‘MISS HOLLAND’ – A tall late-bloomer, with 6” wide heads. Pale delicate pink with a concise rose eye. Heavy bloomer. Strong fragrance. MR: good. Florets 2.5cm. Late midseason. 52-56”

‘MISS MARY’ (x arendsi) – Compact and bushy, in hot carmine red. A generous bloomer, one of our best reds. MR: good. 24”

‘MISS PEPPER’ – Pale baby-pink with neat deep–rose eye. Remarkably floriferous. Has a different look because florets are small (2.5cm) and distinct, yet heads are very full. Fragrant. Late midseason. MR: good. 44-48”

‘MISS UNIVERSE’ – Pure white, fragrant. A tall, good grower, with bright green foliage. Blooms a little later than ‘White Admiral’. Florets 3cm. MR: good. Late season. 48”

‘MONICA LYNDEN-BELL’ – Young flowers are pale baby-pink, maturing to cream white with a pink blush, with plum colored tubes. Exquisite coloring, light scent. Early midseason. 34-38”

‘MOTHER OF PEARL’ – Deep rose buds open to creamy-white flowers with a pearl pink cast. Pretty, though not hugely floriferous - but in its favor, a very late bloomer, in Sept/Oct. Florets 3.5cm. New in 1970. MR: good. 36-40”

‘MYSTIQUE GREEN’ ( home) – One of the oddity phlox. Clusters of blackish buds are interspersed with a scattering of small pale pink flowers, each petal having a pale yellowish-green tip. Dark foliage. Interesting. Late midseason bloom. MR: on trial. Height 32-38”

‘NATASCHA’ (P. maculata) – Pinwheel coloring, rose-pink with white stripes. Daintier than Phlox paniculata, the foliage is narrow and shiny, and the panicles are narrower. A pretty flower, it attracts a lot of attention. Pips 1.5cm. MR: excellent. Midseason. 30-36”

‘NATURAL FEELINGS’ – Rather than normal petals, this has stubby pink and green petals and bracts and petaloid stamens, closely clustered together. Quite unusual, and the plant remains colorful for a long, long time. Midseason. MR: excellent. 34-38”

‘NEWBIRD’ – Schiaparelli pink, a distinctive bright carmine-pink. A true stalwart, and one of earliest paniculatas to bloom. Long blooming too. Pips 4cm. By 1931. MR: fair to good. 44-48”

‘NICKY’ – One of the very darkest of the purples, a solid rich deep plum. Interestingly, the deepest color appears to show only on well-established plants, and may not be evident the first year or two. Florets 3cm. Midseason. MR: good. 36”

‘NORAH LEIGH’ – Variegated foliage which has no trouble with sunburn, even in full sun. Small florets of pale pink with a deeper eye. Late season bloomer. MR: excellent. 40-44”

‘OLD CELLARHOLE’ – Another home name, this fragrant beauty, literally found by following our noses while driving on the back roads, is an old-fashioned classic. The flowers are a nice pink-lavender with a small rose-pink eye. Florets are smaller (2.5cm) than newer varieties yet are produced in far greater numbers. A mass of blossom through August. The strong fragrance is like baby powder spiced up with curry. No mildew. A favorite! 52-58”

‘OMEGA’ (P. maculata) – A delicate little phlox, with small heads of white flowers, each with a twee lilac eye. Blooms in early July. Thin shiny leaves have superb mildew resistance. Selected by renowned plantsman Alan Bloom in the 60s. 24-28”

‘ORANGE PERFECTION’ – Nearly true orange, with salmon overtones and a small fuchsia eye. The color will bleach somewhat in strong sun, and so a little afternoon shade is recommended for the best color. Late midseason. MR: fair. Florets 3cm. By 1970. 32-40”

‘PEPPERMINT TWIST’ – A new bicolor, each petal has a broad sweep of rose pink and white, like a pinwheel. Much larger pips than ‘Natascha’. Really fun although, be forewarned, the color is unstable, and may revert to solid pink. MR: good. 30-36”

‘PINK BUD’ (home-name) – A beautiful combination of white with the palest hint of pink at the eye. The buds are a soft rose color, as are the floret tubes. Vigorous and floriferous, with light scent. Early midseason. Pips 2.5cm. MR: good. 52-56”

‘POPEYE’ – The white florets have soft-red tubes and tiny red eyes, a very rare color combination that just glows. Admirable, and one of my favorites. Pips 3.5cm. Midseason. MR: on trial. 32-36”

‘PRIME MINISTER’ – An old chum in the garden, dating to 1912. Beautiful pyramidal habit, and a heavy bloomer. Pale mauve-pink with softly diffused rose-red eye. A sparkler. MR: good. 36-40”

‘PRINCE OF ORANGE’ – Salmon-orange, verging on vermilion, with a small magenta eye. Closest to true orange I’ve seen. Resists sun bleaching. Intro 1950. Pips 3cm. Late season. MR: fair. 32-36”

‘PROGRESS’ – Watercolor blue-lavender with washes of color, solid violet eye. An old cultivar from 1944 (by B. Symons-jeune) but prone to mildew. Late midseason. Florets 3.5cm. 36-40”

‘RED MAGIC’ – Solid deep red-magenta with faint blazoring. More of a blue-based red compared to the next two cultivars, which are more orange-y reds. Pips 3cm. Midseason. MR: fair. 42-46”

‘RED RIDING HOOD’ – A dwarf cultivar, with very bright rose-red flowers, enlivened with a hint of carmine. Because it has no contrasting color will bleach somewhat in the breeze. Plant in some shade to prevent color bleaching. Light fragrance. Late midseason. MR: good. 30-36”

‘RED SUPER’ – The darkest red flowering phlox I know of, being an intense deep red-violet, so intense that on a sunny day it almost hurts your eyes. Compared to ‘Red Riding Hood’, this is about 8” taller, and the red is deeper crimson. As with most of the strongly colored phlox, there is a lot of dark pigmentation of the leaves and flower buds. Light scent. Midseason. MR: good. 36-40”
‘REINE DU JOUR’  (P. maculata)  White with a small lilac eye. Has received very high marks for mildew resistance, and overall habit, in phlox trials. The maculata phloxes are daintier, with narrow and shiny foliage. Early season. Pips 3cm. 30”

‘RIJNSTROOM’  A rare phlox from the early 20th century, it also happens to be one that was much favored by garden designers. Why? In my mind, it is set apart by the purity of its clear salmon-pink, in a remarkable density of color, uninterrupted by any overlaid shade or contrasting eye zone. It takes a couple of years to settle in before flourishing, and does not prosper in challenging soils, but in good conditions it is a fine grower. Florets 3.5cm. Midseason. MR: fair. 36-40”

‘ROBERT POORE’  From Mississippi, land of humid summers, comes a phlox with superb mildew resistance. It is a strong grower, in a (dare we say it?) magenta shade. Very attractive strong shiny foliage. Pips 3cm. Late season. Light scent. 52-60”

‘ROSE BOUQUET’  NEW  A new compact hybrid phlox, blooming heavily in early summer, in a cool clear pale-pink, for about one month. It spreads slowly, and the foliage remains in great shape all season (no mildew), and so is a fine contender for mass planting. Heavy bloomer, with light fragrance. MR: Excellent. 12-16”

‘RUSSIAN VIOLET’  An unremarkable red-violet by day, but it deepens to a rich purple-violet at dusk and dawn, and during cloudy days. An example of what I call the ‘changeling’ phloxes. Planting it in partial shade will cause the purple color to linger longer through the day. The difference in color is so remarkable that it looks like a different plant, and indeed it had me fooled for a few years! Broad rounded florets, solid color. A tall and willowy grower. Fragrant. Midseason. New in 1970. Florets 4cm. MR: excellent. 50-60”

‘SALMON BEAUTY’  (Syn. ‘Eva Forster’, intro. by 1945)  With very large florets of soft rosy-salmon pink, and a large white eye, this is one of our most admired phlox. The flower heads or ‘trusses’ are flatish and broad, at 7” wide, and the upper stems and bud bracts are dark with pigment. Midseason. MR: fair. Pips 4cm. 48”

‘SANDRA’  The base color is close to true orange, and it is overlaid with soft and marvelous motlings of magenta, with a bright magenta eye. As the florets age, they develop a bit of lilac blazing around the eye. Buds and top bracts are dark with pigment, and the flower heads are 5-6” wide. Pips 3cm. Late midseason. MR: good. 36-44”

‘SARAH CUMMINGS’  Deep rich purple-magenta, solid with no contrasting eye zone. A brilliant stunner! Light scent. Late midseason. MR: good so far. 40-44”

‘SHERBET COCKTAIL’  Bicolor. Pale greenish-yellow edges on pale pink petals, with nearly yellow buds. A late season bloomer with a strong upright habit. Pips 2.5cm. MR: excellent. 42-46”

‘SHORTWOOD’  A vigorous cultivar, from a cross between ‘David’ and ‘Eva Cullum’ so it has excellent mildew resistance. Medium-pink, with pale blazing and a slight rose eye. The overall form is relaxed. Light scent. Late midseason. 42”

‘SHORTY WHITE’  The earliest paniculata to bloom in my garden, starting in the middle of July. As the name makes clear, a dwarf white. It is respectably floriferous. MR: fair. Pips 2.5cm. 18-30”


‘SITFFEIRE’  Vivid cherry-red. One of the latest, and tallest reds. The old name was Frau Alford van Mauthuer, but it was renamed in the WWII years. Compared to ‘Starfire’, this is taller, with less bronzing on the leaves, and the flowers are a little darker red, with slightly smaller florets. Intro by 1940. Late midseason. MR: poor. Florets 3cm. 44-50”

‘STARFIRE’  One of the most vivid phlox, soft cherry red, with nuances of orange. Like most of the red flowering phlox, the foliage shows considerable dark pigmentation, and this creates a nice background against which the bright flowers shine. Midseason bloomer. Florets 3.5cm. MR: sadly, only fair. New in 1970. 36-44”

‘STARRY SKIES’  (Syn. ‘Sternhimmel’)  The petals are lilac streaked with cream, and with cream blazing around the lilac eye zone. The young florets have the deepest color, and they gradually pale with age. Large heads. Late midseason. New in 1970. Florets 3cm. MR: fair. 44-48”

‘THAI PINK JADE’  Has sturdy heads of baby-pink, long-blooming, with good fragrance. Super strong and upright, and a late-season bloomer. MR: good. 30-36” tall

‘THE KING’  Solid royal purple, a beautiful shade, about as deep a purple as they come. A ‘bluer’ purple than Nicky. Late midseason. Pips 3.5cm. MR: good. 44-48”

‘WENDY HOUSE’  A good short purple, with non-fading color, and a compact grower. Light scent. Pips 3cm. MR: on trial. 22-26”

‘WHITE ADMIRAL’  A reliably clean-growing pure white, blooming in late midseason, and spanning the flowering gap between the earlier ‘Midsummer White’ and the later ‘David’. A heavy bloomer, with light fragrance. Florets 3cm. By 1958. MR: excellent. 40-48”

‘WIDAR’  A strong color combination of violet-magenta with a large white eye. An old variety found in a Vermont garden and, like most of the old varieties, it shows great resistance to mildew, and exhibits overall good garden vigor. Fragrant. Midseason. Pips 3 cm. Intro 1931. 42-50”

‘ZURSTOCK ROSE’  Robust grower, strongly upright form, with pale pinky lilac florets, late midseason. Light scent. MR: good. 48-52”

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**Additional Phlox growing in our gardens:**

- Alexandra
- Anne
- Antoinette Six
- Aureole
- Autumn Joy
- Blue Boy
- Blue Lagoon
- Bridesmaid
- B.S.Jeune
- Candy Floss
- Cecil Hanbury
- Charles Curtis
- Cool of the Evening
- Danielle
- David’s Lavender
- Dunbar Creek
- Early Purple
- Elisabeth
- Eva Forster
- Fairest One
- Flame Lilac
- Fuchsia
- Grenadine Dream
- Jules Sandeau
- Jr. Bouquet
- Jr. Dream
- Juliglut
- Lady Clare
- Little Princess
- Lord Clayton
- Maiden America
- Mardi Gras
- Miss Kelly
- Miss Lingard
- Mrs. A.E.Jeans
- Mt Fujiyama
- Party Punch
- Picasso
- Pixie Miracle Grace
- Pixie Twinkle
- Purple Rain
- Rainbow
- Rosalinde
- Shockwave
- Sir John Falstaff
- Snow White
- Speed Limit
- Tracy’s Treasure
- Twister
- Wilhelm Kesselring
- Volcano Red
- Wilhelm Kesselring

(These above may be available for purchase with advance notice, so feel free to ask.)
All About Phlox
(see Phlox Availability List on page 35)

"This plant is a native, and with true American perspicacity and enterprise has forged his way from magenta obscurity to the most prominent place in the floral world." - 'My Garden' by Louise Beebe Wilder, 1916

PHLOX IS A FAVORITE

Phlox are not only Rachel’s favorite perennial, they have been favorites in American gardens for well over 100 years. It’s not hard to see why, for they are colorful and long blooming, hardy and long-lived, easy of culture, often fragrant and never need staking. Being native, they grow happily in most parts of the country and, properly planted and sited, they are largely trouble free, and provide decades of effortless bloom.

COME VISIT US FOR PHLOX FEST!

We love Phlox so much that we hold a Phlox Fest here at the nursery every summer, the first two weeks of August, during their high season. We invite everyone to visit us during this event, for the nuances of color and form of these marvelous flowers can only be truly appreciated when seen by the eye itself. Rachel has been acquiring Phlox for years, and is still at it - the number of cultivars in the garden is now 163 and counting, which could well count as the largest collection in the country.

We also hope you come away from the Fest realizing that the late summer garden, far from being a brown and seedy bore, can be the crowning glory of the season in your garden too, by liberal use of the late blooming perennials. To combine with Phlox for full late season color, look to these perennials: Helenium, Aster, Echinacea, Rudbeckia, and some of the modern cultivars are excellent too. You can select others get it at the drop of a spore, even in the best conditions.

COME TO THE PHLOX FEST TO:

- Stroll a Garden full of Flowers
- Take a Garden Tour with Rachel, daily at 1 pm.
- Admire and compare blooms at the Phlox cut flower display.
- Sign up for Door Prizes, including a chance to win a garden consultation with Rachel.

All events are Free. We hope to see you here this summer!

2019 Phlox Fest, July 26 through August 11, 2019
2020 Phlox Fest, July 26 through August 9, 2020

PHLOX CULTURE AND PROPAGATION

Phlox prosper in a cool sunny situation, well-watered, in rich sweet soil. In cooler parts of the country, they will thrive in full sun, although partial shade is also perfectly fine, and indeed is recommended in southern or hot climes.

The plants should be grown in good soil, enriched with compost or aged manure. They like it slightly sweet (alkaline), so if your soil tends towards the acidic side, regular applications of lime are recommended, say every two or three years. A rich friable soil will also hold water well, an important fact, for Phlox paniculata get stressed in hot dry situations - and environmental stress appears to be key in the development of powdery mildew (see more about this below).

Mulching helps in conserving water, and in keeping the soil cool. Because they are heavy feeders, even beautifully prepared soil will decline after several years, and it is best to reset your plants on a regular basis, every five years or so. The plants should be lifted out (in fall or early spring), divided into several chunks, and replanted 2 ft apart in newly enriched soil.

While phlox start easily from seed, and often self-sow, it is unusual for the seedlings to look the same as the parent plant. In fact it is good policy to deadhead your phlox before they go to seed, as those little seedlings tend to grow up into vigorous plants of a decided magenta hue and can, in a few years, crowd out the mother plant.

PHLOX ISSUES

POWDERY MILDEW

Powdery mildew, a greyish-white fungus that speckles the foliage, is the major complaint with these otherwise trouble-free plants. Mildew tends to be a greater problem in regions with high humidity, but will also affect phlox that are planted in dry soils. I consider it to be pretty much endemic, and if the phlox are prone to it, it will turn up in every garden sooner or later. Keep in mind though, that the degree of mildew naturally varies from year to year, and it doesn’t really hurt the plant. It is mainly a cosmetic problem, will not affect the flowers, and does not spread to other species of plants. Ok, but what to do about it? Read on.

- Choose Resistant Cultivars

Now, some phlox cultivars are nearly impervious to mildew, and others get it at the drop of a spore, even in the best conditions. Most of the heirloom varieties have proven extremely resistant, and some of the modern cultivars are excellent too. You can select those with good mildew resistance by choosing from the list on page 41, based on our own trials.

- Reduce Powdery Mildew by giving your Phlox Proper Culture

This appears to be the most important thing in preventing mildew. I have been observing phlox for 34 years now, and have developed some opinions that are contrary to the standard gardening advice. For one thing, I don’t thin the stalks or bother to avoid nighttime watering - after all, nature ‘waters’ the plants every night with dew.

I have found that, on the whole, happy plants simply resist mildew, and stressed plants will usually be the ones to develop some degree of mildew. Siting phlox in an exposed hot dry soil, with no surrounding vegetation or mulch, virtually guarantees mildew (and spider mites too), but if you move a plant from hateful to lovable conditions, it should bounce back beautifully the next year, and show little or no spots at all.

Did you know that their native situation is woodland? Partially shaded locations are fine, and indeed recommended in climates warmer than Vermont. If planting in full sun, have other plants grow about the bases, to keep the soil shaded. By all means water them when the weather is dry. The main thing to remember is that they detest hot and dry soils.
• If You Must - Treatment for Powdery Mildew
There may be times when you need active control. We have found that a biweekly spray of fine horticultural oil works well as a preventative. Other people have had good results with a weekly 10% milk solution in water (use low or no-fat milk), or with a weekly baking soda solution (mix 1 Tbsp plus ½ tsp of liquid soap in 1 gallon of water). Commonly available fungicides such as Serenade will do the trick too – ask at any garden center. As a rule, these treatments should be used as preventatives, or at the first sign of spotting. One should also remove and trash mildewed leaves from the garden periodically and at year’s end, as it doesn’t hurt to reduce the quantity of inoculum in the garden. I would be grateful to hear from fellow gardeners of other successful treatments.

INSECT PESTS AND DEER
The only insect pest commonly seen is spider mite, which congregates on the underside of leaves, causing leaves to curl, dry up and fall off. This is a problem only when the situation is too hot and dry, and so again is remedied by improving the water holding capacity of the soil, and/or increasing the watering. For an immediate response, a good blast of water on the leaves is helpful. Deer and many herbivores love to eat phlox, so steps should be taken to protect the plants if your garden entertains these villains. Inexpensive double nylon strand fencing works well, and there are many applied materials in the market. I have heard good things about Bobbex, Liquid Fence, Whiff Soap and Milorganite – I suggest you ask your state Extension Agent. The tried and true solution, of course, is having Rover on patrol.

PHLOX ATTRIBUTES
(please see www.perennialpleasures.net for additional lists and color photos, including color comparisons)

BY COLOR

Soft Pinks:
Balmoral, Bright Eyes, Blushing Bride, Chintz, Cinderella, D.H. Forbes, Europa, Fairest One, Fairy’s Petticoat, Fashionably Early Flamingo, Flame Light Pink, Flamingo, Hercules, Lady Clare, Mile High Pink, Miss Ellie, Miss Holland, Miss Pepper, Old Cellarhole, Prime Minister, Rose Bouquet, Salmon Beauty, Thai Pink Jade, Tracy’s Treasure, Zurstick Rose

Strong Pinks:
Cabot Pink, Cleopatra, Coral Queen, Dorffreude, Elisabeth, Eva Cullum, Fuchsia, Glamour Girl, Hot September Pink, John Fanick, July Glow, Jules Sandeau, Lizzy, Maiden America, Mary Fox, Mrs. A.E. Jeans, Newbird, Party Punch, Rijnstroom, Rosy Veil, Sir John Falstaff, Sir Malcolm Campbell

Lavender/Blue Shades (softer tones):
Amethyst Pearl, Blue Spot, Blushing Shortwood, Caroline van den Berg, Cool of the Evening, David’s Lavender, Eventide, Fashionably Early Lavender Ice, Flame Blue, Flame Lilac, Franz Schubert, Katherine, Lilac Glory, Miss Kelly, Progress, Starry Skies, Wilhelm Kesseling

Purple/Blue Shades (stronger tones):
Amethyst, Autumn Joy, Blue Paradise, Delilah, Early Purple, Ending Blue, Flame Purple, Goliath, Laura, Little Boy, Nicky, Pixie Miracle Grace, Purple Rain, Russian Violet, Sarah Cummings, The King, Wendy House, Widar

Magenta/Blue Shades:
Hesperis, Jeana, Robert Poore, Rosalinde, Shortwood

Whites (or Largely So):
Anne, Blushing Bride, David, Delta Snow, Dunbar Creek, Flame White, Flame White Eye, Flower Power, Ice Cream, Jr. Surprise, Kirmeslander, Midsummer White, Minnie Pearl, Miss Lingard, Miss Universe, Monica Lynden-Bell, Mother of Pearl, Mt. Fujiyama, Omega, Pink Bud, Popeye, Reine du Jour, Shorty White, Tiara, White Admiral

Salmon/Orange Shades:
Brigadier, Caspian, Jr. Dance, Orange Perfection, Prince of Orange, Sandra

Reds:
Charles Curtis, Flame Coral, Grenadine Dream, Miss Mary, Red Magic, Red Riding Hood, Red Super, Spitfire, Starfire

Bicolors:
Aureole, Mystic Green, Natascha, Natural Feelings, Peppermint Twist, Picasso, Sherbet Cocktail, Twister

Variegated Foliage:
Crème de Menthe, Darwin’s Choice, Elisabeth, Norah Leigh, Shockwave

ESPECIALLY FRAGRANT PHLOX
Blue Paradise, Blushing Bride, Cinderella, David, David’s Lavender, Delilah, D.H. Forbes, Ending Blue, Europa, Eventide, Fairy’s Petticoat, Flame Light Pink, Franz Schubert, John Fanick, Katherine, Kirmeslander, Laura, Midsummer White, Mile High Pink, Miss Holland, Miss Pepper, Miss Universe, Old Cellarhole, Pixie Miracle Grace, Russian Violet, Salmon Beauty, Sir John Falstaff, Thai Pink Jade, Widar

BEST MILDEW RESISTANCE
Blushing Shortwood, Bright Eyes, Caspian, Cinderella, David, Eva Cullum, Delta Snow (best), Flower Power, Hot September Pink, Jeana (best), John Fanick, Midsummer White, Minnie Pearl, Miss Lingard, Miss Universe, Natascha, Natural Feelings, Old Cellarhole, Omega, Reine du Jour, Robert Poore, Rosalinde, Russian Violet, Sherbet Cocktail, Shortwood, White Admiral, Widar

BY HEIGHT, THE SHORTEST AND THE TALLEST
Short Phlox, 3 ft or under:
Amethyst Pearl, Autumn Joy, Blushing Shortwood, Chintz, Delilah, Early Purple, Fairest One, Fashionably Early series, Flame series, Glamour Girl, Ice Cream, Junior series, Little Boy, Maiden America, Minnie Pearl, Miss Lingard, Miss Mary, Natascha, Omega, Party Punch, Red Riding Hood, Rose Bouquet, Shockwave, Shorty White, Wendy House

Tall Phlox, 4-5 ft:
Bright Eyes, Cabot Pink, Caroline Van Den Berg, Caspian, David, David’s Lavender, D.H. Forbes, Fairy’s Petticoat, Hesperis, Hot September Pink, Kirmeslander, Midsummer White, Mile High Pink (to 6’), Miss Holland, Miss Universe, Old Cellarhole, Pink Bud, Robert Poore, Russian Violet, Salmon Beauty, Sherbet Cocktail, Sir John Falstaff, Spitfire, White Admiral, Zurstick Rose

BY BLOOM SEASON
Early Season Bloomers (early to mid-July):
Amethyst Pearl, Early Purple, the Fashionably Early series, Minnie Pearl, Miss Lingard, Newbird, Omega, Reine du Jour, Rosalinde, Rose Bouquet, Shorty White

Midseason Bloomers: please consult website or handouts for this list

Late Midseason Bloomers (mid August to early September):
Amethyst, Blue Paradise, Blushing Bride, Bright Eyes, Cabot Pink, Caspian, David’s Lavender, Delta Snow, Eva Cullum, Eventide, Fairy’s Petticoat, Hesperis, Lilac Glory, Miss Holland, Miss Pepper, Old Cellarhole, Orange Perfection, Prince of Orange, Progress, Sandra, Shortwood, Sir John Falstaff, Spitfire, Starry Skies, White Admiral, Zurstick Rose

Late Season Bloomers (late August to mid-September):
Crème de Menthe, Darwin’s Choice, David, Hot September Pink, Kirmeslander, Mile High Pink, Miss Universe, Mother of Pearl, Mt. Fuji, Norah Leigh, Sherbet Cocktail, Tracy’s Treasure
**Shrubs**

**ARCTOSTAPHYLOS = UVA URSI (BEARBERRY)**

*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

Native. A hardy trailing low evergreen shrub, with little red fruits. Thrives in sandy soil and hot sun, and if happy, will readily form an attractive groundcover. Has been used medicinally for ages, for kidney and bladder infections. This is cv ‘Massachusetts’, a disease resistant selection with smaller leaves. 6-12” tall, can spread 2-4’.

**BUDDLEIA = BUTTERFLY BUSH**

*Buddleia davidii*

As the name implies, this is a popular flower with butterflies, especially Monarchs. 4-6” long flower spikes appear in late summer and continue until frost, very long-blooming. Borderline hardy here, winter survival is enhanced with deep snow cover, or by covering with an armful of winter mulch. Trim all branches back to the crown in spring (not in fall). Grow in full sun, in light rich soil. 3-5’ tall.

**BUXUS = BOXWOOD**

Shiny broadleaf evergreen, most often used for low edging or accent, it can be closely sheared for a formal look. In VT, you will often see a little winter ‘browning’, but just trim it off in early spring. Best to locate in areas with some winter protection from sun and wind. Full sun to a little shade. 1-3’ tall.

- ‘DWARF KOREAN’ (*B. microphylla*). Our cuttings taken from a 25 year old boxwood in our herb garden, so this really winters here! Low and slow, to 18” tall at most. A cute big green bun.
- ‘CHICAGOLAND GREEN’ has received high marks in Chicago Botanic Garden trials. It is rated for Zone 4, surviving –32 F with no dieback. Is doing well here so far, for 5 years. Has the classic scent of boxwood too. 3-4’ tall, spreads to 5’ wide.

**CALLUNA = HEATHER**

Colorful little evergreens, with a variety of forms, flowers and foliage. Grow in acidic soil, well-draining but not dry, in full sun. Add peat moss to increase water holding, but no compost or manure, as they prefer it lean. Trim off 2-4” every spring to keep them bushy. Winter snow cover is desirable, but do not ever cover with mulch. 4-12” tall. Spread to 24”. We usually have Heath (Erica) as well, which grows in similar conditions, but which is an April bloomer (beloved of bees), and a spreader.

**CLETHRA = SUMMERSWEET**

*Clethra alnifolia*

There are not many August blooming shrubs, so these sweetly fragrant native shrubs are most welcome. They are neat and mid-sized, and can be tied into large perennial borders, or set in front of taller shrubs. Glossy foliage. It will spread modestly by root, so allow some space. Average to moist soil, in sun or partial shade. 3-5’ height and spread.

**COMPTONIA = SWEET FERN**

*Comptonia peregrina*

Native. Related to bayberry, an aromatic scent is released from the ferny leaves as you brush by. Stoloniferous, it makes a fine tall groundcover. Acidic peaty moist soils are best, and it will tolerate poor infertile sites, but not ordinary rich garden soil. Sun/PSh. 2-4’ tall, 4-8’ spread.

**COTINUS = SMOKEBUSH ‘ROYAL PURPLE’**

*Cotinus coggyria*

Dark burgundy leaves are beautiful all season, and later have great fall color. If happy (and not pruned back too much) you will see plumes of pinky ‘smoke’ in August/Sept. Rated for Zone 4, it is usual to see some dieback in cold areas, but also volcanic summer growth. They can take hard pruning. Average to dry soils. Full sun. Height 5-10’
The Merits of Planting
Native Plants

In a nutshell, native plants feed and support our birds, insects, amphibians and animals, the entire web of life around us, and in which we not only delight, but depend on ourselves. Non-native plants will often be showier to the eye, or thrive in challenging conditions, and they do surely have their attributes, but they simply will not contribute to the life force of our beloved environment like the natives do.

Virtually every bird in North America relies on nutritious insects to feed their young, and it is the native plants that propagate the native caterpillars and insects they must have to survive and thrive. If you want to see more birds in your own yard and in this world, then be happy when you see insect holes in the leaves of your shrubs! (I am excluding introduced insect pests, which rarely if ever make a positive contribution, but you get the idea). There is no longer, sadly, enough undisturbed habitat in the wild to continue to support strong populations of all of our diverse fellow creatures, with whom we have an obligation to share this earth, so it really does make a difference how we operate in our own yards. Try to include at least a few native plants in your home landscape (and, of course, avoid using pesticides). Thank you, friends!

DIERVILLA = DWARF BUSH HONEYSUCKLE
Diervilia lonicera
Native. If you need a super hardy, low-growing shrub that will thrive and spread on steep slopes and dry soil, look no further! Recommended for erosion control, and bank stabilization, it spreads steadily by rhizome. The leaves have a bronze tip, and turn maroon in the fall. It is not a true honeysuckle, but has small yellow flowers in midsummer that appeal to butterflies and bees, and the plant is a larval host for the Fawn Sphinx Moth. A common understory plant in the wild, it will grow in sun or partial shade. Grows 3-4 ft tall, spread to 6’ or more.

FORSYTHIA
Yellow flowers in Apr/May. Good for hedges. Does well enough here, although there will be fewer blossoms after a hard winter, so plant them out of winter wind if possible. Full sun or a little shade. Prune as needed, in June.

- ‘FIESTA’ Gold variegated leaves and reddish stems give you something nice to look at all summer, though there are but few flowers. This is one of my favorite foliage shrubs – it is really beautiful! Expect some winter dieback, but spring pruning keeps it full. 3’
- ‘NORTHERN GOLD’ Traditional type, has done well here. 6-8’

HYDRANGEA = SNOWBALL BUSH
There are two types that are reliably hardy here, AG & PG, either of which can, if you desire, be pruned down hard each spring and still blossom; however, most plants perform perfectly well without pruning. Most flowers on Hydrangea are sterile, which accounts for their long season of bloom.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS (= A.G.)
This type blooms in July, and prefers some shade and cool soil. Flowers open greenish, maturing to snowy white. Good shrub choice for under house eaves, as they can survive and bloom even after punishing encounters with snowy avalanches. All 4-5’ tall and wide.

- ‘ANNABELLE’ (AG) Enormous white flower heads are 10” wide.
- ‘GREEN DOME’ (AG) A lacy scattering of white florets on the 6-8” wide flatish green flower heads. These flowers are exceptional at attracting all sorts of flying insects, and I recommend this plant for every garden, to attract and support pollinators and beneficial insects.
- ‘SNOW HILL’ (AG) The old-fashioned white hydrangea, with 4-6” wide flowers that hold themselves up well in all weather.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA (= PEEGEE)
This type blooms August into Sept. Large pointed flower panicles open white, then mature to cream and pink shades. Can be kept short or allowed to grow into tall shrubs or small trees, 8-10’. Tolerant of dry soils and poor soils. Full sun or a little shade.

- ‘BOBO’ (PG) What a sweet little tuft! Only 30-36” tall, and well covered with flowers. Perfect for urns, small gardens, and can be planted right in perennial borders. Winner of the Gold Floral award. Blooms early, starting in late July.
- ‘DIAMOND ROUGE’ (PG) NEW Has the reddest flowers of all the PeeGees! An early bloomer too, it starts out white in July, and quickly progresses to raspberry red. 4-5” tall.
- ‘LITTLE LIME’ (PG) NEW A dwarf version of the extremely popular ‘Limelight’. The flowers stay lime green for weeks, gradually taking on pink tones. Just 3-5” tall and wide.
- ‘QUICK FIRE’ (PG) Quick to bloom, a month earlier than the others, in early July, so just the job for a long season of hydrangeas in your garden. 6-8” tall and wide.
- ‘STRAWBERRY SUNDAE’ (PG) Similar to ‘Vanilla Strawberry’, but shorter, at 4-5’ tall, 3-4” wide. Proven Winner.

...continued on next page
- **'VANILLA STRAWBERRY' (PG)** Two colors at once – a deep strawberry-pink color, below the ‘vanilla’ tips, lasts 3-4 weeks. Upright growth, with strong red stems, and very large flowers. Proven Winner. 6-7’

**PHILODEPHUS = MOCKORANGE**
*Philadelphus coronarius*
The true old-fashioned species, quite hard to find nowadays. Free-flowering with sprays of strongly fragrant white blossoms in June. Prefers moist rich soils, but will tolerate most anything, Sun/PSh. Big, it can reach 8-10 ft tall and wide. Prune every other year to remove deadwood, and maintain good form (prune in summer, just after bloom).

**PHYSOCARPUS = NINEBARK**
*Physocarpus opulifolius*
Native. Rugged, very hardy and bushy. Excellent for screening, or to plant as a protective wind belt for the flower garden. Sun or PSh, but leaf color is strongest in full sun. Tolerant of poor soils, wide range of conditions. Ninebarks can be pruned anytime, but for best foliage color, trim in spring. All have white spirea-type flowers in June.
- **‘AMBER JUBILEE’** In summer it has shades of amber and gold, turning purplish in the fall. Beautiful. 5-6’ tall and wide.
- **‘DWARF COMMON’** Great for hedges, only 4-6’ tall and wide.
- **‘CENTER GLOW’** The leaves emerge glowing yellow-green, maturing to coppery-purple with greeny-gold centers. Handsome. 7-8’ tall, 8-9’ spread.
- **‘LITTLE DEVIL’** Dwarf with deep burgundy leaves. Perfect for small gardens, rock gardens, at just 3-4’ tall and wide.

**POTENTILLA = POTENTILLA ‘LEMON MERINGUE’**
*Potentilla fruticosa*
This is a new variety of the indestructible old champ, with double pale yellow flowers, like little roses, scattered all over this compact shrub. Blooms all summer, and thrives in full sun, average to poor dry soil – salt tolerant too. Never asks for more than the odd quick trim in the spring. Hardy to Zone 2. Butterfly nectar plant. 2-3’

**PRUNUS = BEACH PLUM**
*Prunus maritima*
A dense mid-sized shrub, native to the East coast. Not only salt tolerant, it will thrive in quite dry rocky soils, and will sucker and spread on dry banks. White flrs in early May lead to tasty small purple plums in Aug, up to 1’ wide, fine for fresh eating, for jam, and for the birds. Recommended to create wildlife sheltering thickets too, and birds like to nest in the dense branches. Fast growth. Full sun. Average to dry soils. Zone 3. 6’ height and spread.

**RHODODENDRON & AZALEA**
For rich, acidic soil, moist but not wet. Part shade or sun, as noted below. Flowers generally emerge in May, before new leaves. Plant with some protection from winter winds. Avoid planting them in areas that warm up early, as flower buds can be frosted if they are forced out too soon. All listed here are rated for Zone 4.
- **‘NORTHERN LIGHTS’** Strawberry ice cream pink. Flowers are large, and sweet scented. Has proved most reliable, we have a 17 year old in the garden. Deciduous, with bright fall leaf color. Sun or PSh. 4-5’
- **‘PJM’** Evergreen. Mauve flowers in late May. Happiest in full sun. The thick bright green leaves turn coppery for winter. One of the hardiest. 4-6’

**RHUS = FRAGRANT SUMAC ‘GRO-LOW’**
*Rhus aromatica*
Brilliant scarlet fall color with this super hardy native sumac. All summer the small leaves are glossy and aromatic (sort-of citrusy). A good spreader once established, it is an excellent choice for steep dry banks, mass plantings, and xeriscaping. Average to dry soils, and tolerates poor soils. Deer resistant. Grows in sun or a little shade. Classy! 2-3’

**ROSA = ROSES**
All of these roses have been grown on their own root, which means that even after severe pruning or winter dieback, the same plant will return, not some ragtag undesirable rootstock. Always plant roses in full sun, and a light well-enriched soil. Rose pruning – is only needed to remove malformed or dead branches, or to reduce height, and should only be done in early spring.
- **‘CHAMPAGNE WISHES’** (Easy Elegance) Gorgeous and fragrant, with clusters of antique white blossoms with soft apricot buds. A excellent rose. Zone 4. 3-4’
- **‘CORAL COVE’** (Easy Elegance) NEW Everblooming, in a bright orange-pink blend, 3’ wide dbl flrs. Well-proportioned, disease resistant, and at just 2’ tall, it can even be included in a perennial border. Zone 4.
- **‘EGLANTINE’** (Sweet Briar) An old rose, whose leaves carry the uplifting fragrance of fresh green apples. The scent is evident all season, and will carry on the breeze. Brief bloom of single wild pink flowers. Tall whip-like growth to 7 ft, with briars galore. In our gardens, a 24 year old plant can be found just beyond the gazebo.
- **‘HEAD OVER HEELS’** (Easy Elegance) NEW Gorgeous fluffy pale pink flrs, recurring bloom. Decent foliage. Zone 4. To 3’ tall.
- **‘HOPE FOR HUMANITY’** Deep wine-red buds open to true red roses, 2’ wide. For color, this is the best hardy red rose in my opinion, and it keeps good foliage too. Hardy Rose Zone 3. 2-3’ tall.
- **‘JOHN DAVIS’** A hardy climber from Canada, with soft pink 3” flrs, in clusters of up to 17 buds. Glossy leathery foliage, trailing red canes can be trellised. Spicy scent. Hybrid Kordesii, which type seems unappealing to Japanese beetles. 6-8’ tall.
- **‘MORDEN CENTENNIAL’** Rich pink 3” wide flwers. Shrub rose, Zone 3 hardiness. 3-4’ tall.
- **‘MORDEN FIREGLOW’** Glowing orange-red 3” wide flwers. Shrub rose, hardy to Zone 4, and does not appear to attract Jap. Beetles. 2’ tall.
- **‘RED-LEAF ROSE’** (*R. glauca*) Planted for the elegant foliage, which is a smoky blue-green with a hint of plump. Single pink flrs in June, followed by nice red rose hips. It is a slight grower, with slender stems to 5’.
- **‘RUGOSA ROSES’** Strong, hardy and fragrant, they also will tolerate tough, dry soils, and are tolerant of road salt too. Glossy foliage. Large bright hips follow the July flowers. We usually have white and pink cultivars. 4-6’

**SAMBUCUS = ELDERBERRY**
Large fruiting and ornamental shrubs, they prosper in damp to wet sites. Clusters of white flowers in late June lead to berries – good for us, and good for birds too. Quick-growing. Sun or partial shade.
- **‘ADAMS’ ELDERBERRY’** (*S. canadensis*) A native selection that produces clusters of blue-black edible fruit, for pies, jam and wine. A little dieback in winter is normal, just prune stems down in spring, and they grow back swiftly. 6-10’
- **‘BLACK LACE’** (*S. nigra*) Dark purple leaves are finely dissected, and look rather like Japanese Maple. Pink buds open to clusters of pinkish-white flowers. A beautiful foliage plant. Zone 4. Grows to 8-10’ in a warm climate, here you can expect 4-5’ after normal winter dieback.

**SORBARIA = ASH-LEAF SPIREA (FALSE SPIREA)**
*Sorbaria sorbifolia*
Bronzy pinnate foliage, it is an attractive leaf, and has good-sized plumes of white flowers in July. Super hardy, and stoloniferous, it will spread steadily, and can make colonies, but is not a great pest, and can be easily cut back and contained. Fine for steep banks, and erosion control. Average to moist soils. 6-7’
Also the variety ‘SEM’, 3-4 ft tall, with more colorful foliage. Has a noticeable pink hue in spring, and it stays green rather than ‘bronzing’ up in summer. The shorter height makes it more suitable for low hedges, and for massing as a tall groundcover.
SPIREA, BRIDALWREATH

Spiraea x vanhouttei
The classic old-fashioned bridalwreath, pride of the farmhouse garden! Large and graceful, with arching stems with white flowers in early July. Grow in sun or a little shade, in average soil. The species was valued in U.S. gardens by 1866. Prune after blooming. Hardy to Zone 3. 5-7' tall. 6-8' spread.

SYRINGA = LILAC

Plant lilacs in full sun, in any halfway decent soil. If pruning is called for, do so directly after flowering, to avoid cutting off next year’s blossoms. The term French Lilac refers to garden varieties of the common lilac, S. vulgaris, which were developed in France during the 19th and 20th centuries. Unless marked, these are all S. vulgaris. All hardy to Zone 3.
- COMMON PURPLE  Fragrant. 12-15’
- COMMON WHITE  Fragrant. 12-15’
- ‘MISS KIM’  (S. patula)  Dwarf Korean Lilac. A tidy 6’, with burgundy fall foliage, ideal for small gardens. Pale purple flrs have a spicy scent, and bloom 2 weeks later than French lilacs
- ‘MONGE’  Very dark purple with a reddish tone, one of the darkest. 10-12’
- ‘POCAHONTAS’  (x hyacinthiflora)  Fragrant, in deep purple. This type is an early, profuse bloomer, and has larger individual flrets, with an airier look. 10-12’
- ‘PRESIDENT LINCOLN’  Probably the truest blue phlox, with exquisite fragrance. Flowers are smaller than modern French lilacs, but make it up in abundance. This one is great for hedging too, as it branches well from the base. Excellent. 8-10’

BLUEBERRY

Vaccinium cv.
Give them full sun or just a little shade, and a consistently moist but not sodden soil with an acidic pH of 4.5-5.5. Most soils in Vermont are acidic enough, but test to be sure. Avoid heavy soils. Planting two varieties is recommended for cross pollination, and best fruiting.

WEIGELA

Weigela florida
The colorful flowers are 1” long funnels with a wide flare, on arching branches in June, and are attractive to hummingbirds. These old-fashioned shrubs can reach a good size, and so need to be given space. As they are quiet citizens after bloomtime, some gardeners recommend they be placed out into the landscape, and not upfront and center. Grow in full sun, good well-watered soil. Annual pruning for shaping is recommended, which should take place just after bloom time. In our area, planting with protection from winter winds is wise.
- ‘SHINING SENSATION’  Dark pink flowers, and beautiful shiny burgundy foliage. June blooming with an upright vase habit. Zone 4. 5-6’ tall. 3-4’ spread.

Vines

ACTINIDIA = KIWI VINE ‘ARCTIC BEAUTY’
Actinidia kolomikta
Colorful pink and white patches are splashed over the 5” long heart-shaped leaves. A vigorous climber, and quite hardy (but no fruit, for this is a male cultivar). Typically it takes two years for the plant to show strong color, so don’t get discouraged! Best color will be achieved in full sun, but it will tolerate part shade. Good to Zone 4. No pests or diseases to speak of. 15-20’

APIOS = AMERICAN GROUNDNUT (HOPNISS)
Apios americana
A rarely seen native vine with edible tubers. Blooms in mid-summer, with very fragrant, 2” pinkish-brown clusters. The herbaceous foliage is like a fine Wisteria, and stays pristine all summer. Vigorous, it will relentlessly send out seeking roots, so give it space, and plant it away from the flower garden. Or, dig up the tubers and cook them for this is a well-known permaculture plant! Sun/PSh. To 8’ tall.

ARISTOLOCHIA = DUTCHMAN’S PIPE

Aristolochia durior
A native climber with big heart-shaped leaves, it is one of our few hardy vines that prefer shade. Traditional as a porch screen, it gives very dense shade, and will live for decades. Give it strong support, and space, as the roots will spread. Grow in cool rich soil in partial to full shade. North wall is ok. Intro 1700-99. Twinning woody vine to 25’

CLEMATIS

We can’t grow bougainvillea in the north country, but ‘by gum’ can we grow Clematis! Grow in full sun or with a little afternoon shade. Sweet rich soil, cool shaded ground. We sell only the hardy types that bloom on first year wood - so if they are pruned back in spring, or killed to the ground by winter cold, they will still bloom, in July. If the vines happen to survive above ground over-winter, however, they will bear larger flowers earlier, and will also grow taller. Grow up trellis, pea-fence, or let them scramble over ground or up through a neighboring shrub. Assorted colors and cultivars available. 6-8’

HUMULUS = HOPS VINE

Humulus lupulus
This vigorous herbaceous vine can reach 20 ft. in a single season, dying to the ground after frost. Pretty chartreuse colored fruits, called strobiles, dangle in bunches against the dark green lvs. Used in beer first to prevent spoilage, only later for flavor. New shoots were eaten like asparagus. Deep rich soil, mostly sunny. Intro 1600-99. We have a selection of named beer-making varieties.

HYDRANGEA = CLIMBING HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea anomala petiolaris
6’ wide white flower clusters are fragrant, in late June or early July. Will cling and climb on rough walls and tree bark. Borderline hardy here, plant in a protected location, away from winter winds, in sun or light shade. If happy, it can climb to 20’

LONICERA = HONEYSUCKLE VINES

Long-blooming little trumpets, very attractive to hummingbirds. Fast growing. Train them into position while vines are still young and pliable. Pruning is not needed, except for shaping. Blooms in June/July. Average soil. Sun or PSh.
- ‘DROPMORE SCARLET’  (x brownii)  Flowers are soft orange with a touch of red. Repeat bloomer. Super hardy, to Zone 3. 10’
- ‘KINTZLEY’S GHOST’  (L. reticulata)  Planted mainly for foliage, the silvery leaves are discs that look like eucalyptus. Pale peachie-yellow flowers are in short clusters; abundant but not fragrant, in June. Bee plant. U.S. Native. Check out the 29-year-old vine on our gazebo! 8-12’

WISTERIA ‘SUMMER CASCADE’

Finally, a Zone 4 Wisteria, which has been developed from a native species (W. macrostachya). Compared to Chinese Wisteria, this is a paler lavender, later blooming and less fragrant. But whaddya want? - it’s hardy! Can grow 15-20’, with sun and a rich warm soil.
Reference Lists Of Plant Types

BUTTERFLY AND HUMMINGBIRD PLANTS:

BEE FAVORITES:
Burnet Saxifrage, Centaurea, Cephalaria, Comfrey, Echinacea, Gayfeather, Sea Holly, Hydrangea 'Green Dome', Mountain Mint, New England Aster, Thyme, Yarrow (Pink and White).

BY LIGHT EXPOSURE:
Deep Shade:

PARTIAL SHADE:
Astilbe, Balloonflower, Beebalm, Bellflower, Bowman's Root, Burnet, Coventry Bells, Dane's Blood and Great Bellflower; Bloodroot, Columbine, Cranesbill, Crested Iris, Culver's Root, Daylily, Delphinium (exaltatum), English Daisy, Forget-me-not, Foxgloves, Gingers, Goatsbeard, Green-headed Coneflower, Greek Valerian, Heartleaf Brunnera, Hellebore, Heuchera, Jacob's Ladder, Lady's Mantle, Ligularia, Lungwort, Lysimachia, Marsh Marigold, Meadow Rue, Meadowsweet, Monkshood, Mountain Mint, Obedient Plant, Patrinia, Phlox (divaricata & stolonifera), Plume Poppy, Primrose, Rhubarb, Rodgersia, Rupturewort, Shooting Star, Solomon's Seal, Spiderwort, Stokes's Aster, Sweet Cicely, Trollius, Wild Bergamot, Willow Amsonia, White Mugwort, Yellow Loosetrife.

BY SOIL CONDITIONS:
For Hot And Sunny:
Agastache, Arabis, Artemisia, Balloonflower, Baby's Breath, Bearberry, Bigroot Cranesbill, Blue Flax, Butterfly Weed, Catmint, Clustered Bellflower, Centaurea, Coreopsis, Day Lilies, Dianthus and Pinks, Echinacea, Epimedium, False Indigo, Flowering Oregano, Foxglove (Yellow), Gayfeather, Globe Thistle, Heliopsis, Hyssop, Iris, Iron Weed, Lavender, Lupine, Mallow, Moss Pink Phlox, Mullein, Perennial Pea, Potentilla, Rudbeckia, Rupturewort, Russian Sage, Salvia, St. Johnswort, Scabiosa, Sea Holly, Sedum, Soapwort, Sundrops, Sweet Fern, Tansy, Thymes, Tunicflower, Yarrows.

For Heavy Soil:

LONG BLOOMING PERENNIALS (4 WEEKS OR MORE):

FRAGRANT FLOWERS & AROMATICS:
Artemisia, Beebalm, Chamomile, Costmary, Dame's Rocket, Dianthus, Eglantine Rose, Fragrant Sumac, Garden Heliotrope, Gas Plant, Jacob's Ladder, Lavender, Lemon Balm, Lemon Lily, Lily-of-the-Valley, Phlox, Roses, Soapwort, Sweet Cicely, Sweet Fern, Sweet Woodruff, Sweet Violet.

NORTH AMERICAN NATIVE PLANTS:

VIGOROUS SPREADERS:
Beebalm, Buttercup, Canada Anemone, Crested Iris, Dane's Blood, Coltsfoot, Comfrey, Giant Coltsfoot, Golden Glow, Gooseneck, Jerusalem Artichoke, Mint, Obedient Plant, Pearl Yarrow, Plume Poppy, Roman Wormwood, Soapwort, Sundrops, Tansy, Tawny Daylily, Thyme, Yellow Loosestrife.

GROUNDCOVER PLANTS:

Mid-Height (over 2 ft.) – Beebalm, Canada Anemone, Daylilies, Fragrant Sumac (shrub), Jerusalem Artichoke, Mint, Pink Bistort, Obedient Plant, Plume Poppy, Rugosa Rose (shrub), Spiderwort, Sweetfern, Yellow Loosestrife.
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Bachelor Button...Centaura
Baby's Breath...Gypsophila
Balloonflower...Platycodon
Barren Strawberry...Waldsteinia
Barrenwort...Epimedium
BASKETFLOWER...Gaillardia
Beardtongue...Penstemon
Bedstraw...Gallium
Beebalm...Monarda
Bellflower...Campanula
Bergamot...Monarda
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Bleeding Heart...Dicentra
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Butterfly Weed...Asclepias

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Campan...Lychnis
Cardinal Flower...Lobelia
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Centaura...Centaura
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Clar Curtis Mum...Chrysanthemum
Clary Sage...Salvia
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