



Organic Perennials & Herbs 2017-2018



Welcome to Arcana's 2017 season! This, our 24th year, is bringing us many new ideas, projects, and exciting changes to share with you.

First, we're delighted to announce the opening of our online shop this spring! For the first time, you can order a selection of our interesting and hard-to-find perennials and medicinal herbs online and we'll ship them to you. We have so many beautiful and interesting plants to share, and we can't wait to make them available to those of you who live far away or found us while traveling without a convenient way to take plants home. Find our shop once it's ready at our newly updated website, www.arcana.ws.

Watch for news from us on our lively Instagram page @arcanagardens, our Facebook page (Facebook.com/arcanagardens) and on our blog at www.arcana.ws/blog. Also on our blog and social media pages, you'll find how-to videos and articles on all kinds of gardening-related subjects, such as: how to divide and store dahlia bulbs; pollinator garden, rain garden, and green roof plant selection; staff favorites for garden interest at different times of year; and much more. Let us know if there's a subject you'd like to see us write about!

We're now growing many more cut flowers in our fields and hoop houses, in an amazing selection of classy, current colors, shapes, and varieties. Dahlias, new types of lisianthus, sweet peas, and many more are among the gorgeous blooms you'll find in our bouquets—and available wholesale to florists, floral designers, and anyone in need of flowers for a beautiful summer event. If you're interested in our cut flowers, please get in touch at sales@arcana.ws.

Come visit us at Arcana and, as always, you'll find a team of knowledgeable plant enthusiasts who are happy to answer your questions, offer advice, and share plant stories. You'll also find us at the Burlington Farmer's Market on Saturdays and the Stowe Farmer's Market on Sundays, with a great selection of perennials, herbs, seedlings, yummy produce, and beautiful bouquets.

We look forward to seeing you this season!

Eva Dannenberg Alexander,
Perennial Nursery Manager

Anne Mueller,
Owner





Arcana in 2017:

Twenty-four Years of Growing Organic

We're a small farm and nursery in beautiful Jericho, Vermont, where we grow a diverse selection of perennials, herbs, vegetables, and cut flowers. To provide the very best organically and sustainably grown plants to you, we grow directly from seed as much as possible in locally blended soil mixes. In addition to the perennials, herbs, and berries listed in this catalog, we always grow hundreds of varieties of tomatoes, peppers, houseplants, annual flowers and vegetables available at the nursery each spring. On the farm, we raise a wide selection of berries, perennial crops, cut flowers, and vegetables for summer farmer's markets. Our landscape in Jericho is graced with a variety of gardens, hosting crucial habitat plants as well as blooms for every season.

How & What We Grow

We strive to grow plants in the healthiest and most natural way possible. All of our vegetable and herb seedlings and 90% of our perennials are grown to Vermont Organic Farmers' organic certification. To protect our human and ecological health, we never use chemical herbicides or pesticides at our farm or nursery, and you will never find toxic residues in or on our plants. Occasionally, in forming our wide selection of hard-to-find ornamental varieties, we can't find organically certified seed or parent plants, so a small percentage of our plants are purchased as plugs or bare-root starts from non-organic suppliers. These plants are not certified organic until we have grown them for a year. During that year, they are "Sustainably Managed" and you'll find them in a clearly marked, separate section of the nursery.

We're known for our wide selection of native ornamental perennials, and we note whether a plant is native throughout the catalog. As you read through, you'll notice that some plants have "VT native" written at the end of the description—these species have been documented to be native to Vermont. "New England native" plants are not found in Vermont, but do occur elsewhere in New Eng-

land and are readily recognized by local insects and other fauna. Similarly, "Northeast native" plants are not found on Vermont or New England but most grow in New York or other areas of the Northeastern US and will fit well into ecologically functioning plantings. "North American native" plants come from various other parts of the US and Canada, and are from habitats somewhat similar to those found in Vermont.

This is the second year we've offered a small selection of native plants raised from responsibly collected, local wild seed. Locally sourced species we will have for sale this year are: *Chelone glabra*, *Eupatorium fistulosum*, *Mitella diphylla*, *Tiarella cordifolia*, *Thalictrum dioicum*, *Thalictrum pubescens* and *Zizia aurea*, all highly ornamental native plants. We're still enlarging our native seed collection efforts in order to bring you a greater variety of locally sourced plants in future years—focusing primarily on woodland wildflowers and species valuable to pollinators.

Patented Varieties

Because so many new and vigorous varieties of plants bred these days are patented, we continue to carry and order in a few patented plant varieties each year. Our selections are not genetically engineered—they're bred and selected for vigor and desired characteristics by specialized horticulturists. These plant breeders are compensated for their hard work with each sale, until their patent runs out 20 years from the time of the plant's introduction, therefore **propagation of these plants is prohibited.**

Discounts for Non-profits, Schools and Professional Landscapers

We offer a 25% discount to local non-profit projects, as well as professional landscapers, with pick-up at our nursery.

We are proud of the quality we provide and the hard work and careful attention we put into each plant. We grow in 4", 6", 1 gallon and 2 gallon sizes. Some species tend to sell out early in the season. Please contact us for a list of available plants in stock.

New this Year: Mail-Order from Us Online!

This spring, we are super excited to be introducing an online shop at www.arcana.ws! You can order from a special selection of our organic perennials and herbs and we'll ship healthy, young plants to you. For our latest info and updates on when the online shop will go live this spring, check our website or follow us on Instagram @arcanagardens or Facebook at [Facebook.com/arcanagardens](https://www.facebook.com/arcanagardens).

From our Kitchen

Arcana's commercial kitchen cooks up the best farm-grown jams, pesto, pickles, dilly beans, and hot sauces under the direction of talented chef, farmer and flamenco instructor Gabriela Mendez. All the delicious berries, vegetables, and herbs that make up these products are grown right here at Arcana. Be sure to taste a sample when you visit us at the farmer's market!



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See the Perennials section of our website for the following lists:

- Native Plants for Native Pollinators
- Bloom Time by Season
- Plants by Flower Color
- Groundcovers



Paeonia 'Bowl of Beauty'



Phlox subulata 'Blue'



Aquilegia caerulea 'Songbird Dove'

Herbs

Since time immemorial and across the globe, humans have utilized plants for their medicinal benefits. While this section contains some information pertaining to traditional uses of plant as medicine, it is limited in scope and for educational purposes only. The interaction between plants and people is complex, and it is usually too simplistic to only view a plant as a remedy for a particular condition. The information that follows comes from both research and personal experience and herbal training, but cannot take the place of your own further research and professional medical advice.

For plants also described in the Perennials section of this catalog, look for the ☼ symbol.



Alchemilla vulgaris

Achillea millefolium Yarrow
Perennial, zone 2. Also see ornamental varieties ☼
This warming bitter herb is one of the most invaluable plants in many herbalists' first aid kit. Most notably, its properties as a styptic (capable of stopping bleeding) and antimicrobial make it a go-to wilderness first aid for deep cuts as well as minor burns and abrasions. Also important as a diaphoretic in fever remedies. Before hops was standardized as the bittering agent for beer, yarrow was one alternative, having a stimulating rather than sedating effect.

Parts Used: Aerial parts.
Harvest: Cut the top third of the plant when in flower, throughout the summer.
Considerations: avoid or use caution with pregnancy.

Acorus americanus (A. calamus) Calamus, Sweet Flag,
Sweet Sedge
Perennial, zone 4. ☼
Sweet Flag is found growing in marshes and along rivers and streams. A good example of habitat correspond-

ing with medicinal use, it is traditionally indicated for dampness, especially in the lungs. The yellowish green leaves are similar to an iris, but can be distinguished by their fragrance. As an aromatic bitter, the root is used to increase appetite and stimulates digestion. Native Americans chewed the root for increased energy and added it to baths to relieve nervous tension. In India the root is ground and used to flavor dishes as a substitute for cinnamon, nutmeg and ginger. Sweet Flag grows 2-3' high and 8-12" wide and prefers moist, cool or marshy soil in part shade.

Part used: Root.
Harvest: Root of 3rd year plant.
Considerations: Not to be used during pregnancy.

Actaea racemosa (Cimicifuga racemosa)
Black Cohosh United Plant Savers "at risk" status
Perennial, zone 4. ☼
Black Cohosh boasts serrated leaves and beautiful fragrant white flower spikes. It is a traditional women's herb for alleviating cramping, balancing hormones and is used by experienced midwives to support childbirth. A native New England plant, it thrives in rich moist soil in part shade but in our northern climate can also thrive in a sunny spot as long as the soil is rich and moist. The flower racemes grow 6-8' tall and the plant reaches 3' wide.

Part Used: Root.
Harvest: Root of 3rd year plant.
Considerations: Use only under a qualified practitioner during pregnancy.

Agastache foeniculum Anise Hyssop
Perennial, zone 3.
This delightful anise-flavored herb makes a sweet and refreshing tea, hot or iced. Spires of long-lasting vivid purple blooms July through September. Anise hyssop attracts honeybees, butterflies and hummingbirds. A perennial medicinal herb growing 3' high and approximately 18" wide, it prefers full sun and well-drained, semi-rich soil. Will self-seed.
Parts Used: Aerial parts.
Harvest: When in full bloom.

Agastache rugosa Korean Mint, Huo-xiang
Tender perennial, zone 8.
A new anise hyssop relative in our collection originally from Korea. Boasts lovely foliage and upright flowering racemes in purple from July-September. A wonderful ornamental cut flower. Makes a refreshing sun tea. Like many of the mints, Korean mint helps to soothe the digestive system and relax the body. In its native country it is used to flavor pancakes and other dishes, as well as being frequently used in Traditional Chinese Medicine for its antibacterial, antifungal, and warming properties. Ornamen-

tal and medicinal tender perennial herb prefers moist, rich soil in full sun to part shade, growing up to 3'. Like many mints Korean mint can spread prolifically through root rhizomes, so plant in an area where it's free to roam.

Parts Used: Aerial parts.

Harvest: Leaves as needed, flowers when in full bloom.

Ajuga reptans Common Bugleweed 'Bronze Beauty'
Perennial, zone 3. 🌿

Lovely ornamental groundcover with metallic bronze leaves and blue flowers in late spring. *A. reptans* has been used for its sedative qualities to calm anxiety and heart palpitations, as a mild cough suppressant, and as a mild diuretic. Ornamental and medicinal perennial will creep and replace turf. Likes well-drained soil, full sun to part shade.

Parts Used: Aerial parts.

Harvest: Entire above ground parts just before flowering.

Alchemilla vulgaris Lady's Mantle

Perennial, zone 3 🌿

Lady's mantle has soft, pleated leaves and delicate clouds of yellow, star-shaped flowers. A traditional women's herb, it helps alleviate symptoms of menstrual cramping and menopause. Gather leaves and flowers when in full bloom. Makes a lovely, gentle herbal tea to take anytime. Lady's mantle is a perennial medicinal and ornamental herb and is a beautiful addition to fresh and dried flower arrangements. It grows 12–18" high and 2-4' wide, prefers partial shade and moist well-drained soil, but can tolerate most conditions.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower.

Harvest: In full bloom, top 1/3 of plant.

Allium schoenoprasum Chives 'Staro'

Perennial, zone 3.

This common garden herb forms dense grass-like clumps with spherical pink-purple blooms. Most often eaten fresh, the leaves and flowers have pungent onion flavor that's excellent in a wide variety of dishes. A perennial growing to a height of 1-2' tall and 18" wide. Prefers full sun or part shade with moderately rich well-drained soil.

Parts Used: Leaves and flowers.

Harvest: Leaves can be snipped at any time. Plant regrows quickly.

Allium tuberosum Garlic Chives, Chinese Leeks

Perennial, zone 3.

A mild garlic/onion flavored chive with smooth flat leaves and sweet-scented star-shaped white flowers. Use on noodles, meat dishes, in salads or stir-fries. Edible flowers are a nice touch in salads. Lengthy cooking destroys flavor. Grows to 30" tall and 18" wide and prefers full sun or part shade and moderately rich well-drained soil.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower.

Harvest: Snip to ground as needed, allow some to remain uncut if flowering is desired.

Althea officinalis Marshmallow

Perennial, zone 3.

Marshmallow is a beautiful soft-leaved plant with white flowers. It can grow 4-5' tall and 2' wide, prefers full sun or part shade and rich, moist soil. The roots are well known for their soothing, coating and protective qualities. One of the best demulcent herbs, marshmallow has been used for dry coughs, upper respiratory and urinary tract infections, as well as ulcers. Used externally for swelling and infections. Both the young leaves and roots are highly nutritive and can be eaten as food. Add the young leaves to salad and the freshly dug and cleaned roots to soups, stews or sauté with other vegetables. For best extraction of mucopolysaccharides, which are responsible for its demulgency, cold infusions are more effective than hot.

Parts Used: Leaf, flower and root.

Harvest: Leaves: when young for salads, anytime for external use. Roots: fall of third year.

Aloysia triphylla Lemon Verbena

Tender perennial, zone 8.

Lemon verbena has an extremely fragrant, delightful lemon scent. A wonderful addition to herbal tea blends, salads, jams and desserts. High in volatile oil content, this plant has anti-inflammatory, nervine and carminative uses, as well as a traditional fever remedy. Lemon verbena is a deciduous woody shrub and culinary herb grown as an annual in northern climates, or brought indoors for the winter. The leaves will drop in fall, but new leaves emerge in spring. Potted indoors it can grow up to 5' tall and 5' wide, outdoors about 2' high. It prefers full sun and well-drained, loamy, semi-rich soil.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower.

Harvest: Snip as needed, prune back in fall and dry leaves for tea.

Angelica archangelica Angelica

Biennial, zone 3.

A. archangelica is a majestic biennial reaching up to 8 feet in stature and boasting large globe-like umbels of greenish yellow flowers in its second year. The taste resembles licorice and its uses abound in desserts, pastries, fruit salads, and soups. Can be candied or just sautéed with butter. As an aromatic bitter, the root is used to aid digestion, stimulate the liver and alleviate upper respiratory congestion. This medicinal biennial herb readily self sows. Reaches 5-8' tall, and up to 5' wide. Prefers full sun to part shade and well-drained, rich, moist soil.

Parts used: Entire aerial parts, seeds and root fresh or dried in tincture or decoction, stems for eating.

Harvest: Leaf and stem: spring of 2nd year. Roots: fall of



Angelica archangelica with a Monarch Butterfly-- Angelica is a favorite of pollinating insects

1st year or spring of 2nd year, before flower stalk grows. Seeds: when ripe.

Considerations: Especially in large doses, may increase sensitivity to sunlight. Also note: take caution with anti-coagulant medications, and in pregnancy.

Anethum graveolens Dill 'Ella', 'Monia'

Self-seeding annual.

Dill has soothing properties and an ability to relieve stomach pain and cramping. Best known as a pickling herb and a flavoring for fish or potatoes. The feathery leaves and yellow flowers form seeds in late summer. Use either fresh dill leaves or gather the seeds. Attracts beneficial insects to the garden. Grows 3 - 4' high and 12" wide. Prefers full sun and well-drained moderately rich soil. Consider seeding every 2-3 weeks to ensure a harvest throughout the season.

Parts Used: Leaves and seeds.

Harvest: Before flowering.

Anthoxanthum nitens (*Hierochloa odorata*) Sweetgrass

Perennial, zone 3. 🌿

A. nitens is a fragrant perennial grass considered sacred to Native people as an important ceremonial herb. The leaves are braided and then burned as incense carrying a sweet vanilla scent. The dried braids can be woven into baskets. It has an extensive but shallow root system and grows well with other plants without being too aggressive. Prefers rich, moist soil in full sun, but also does well as a potted plant. It can grow up to 30" high, forming large patches.

Part Used: Leaves.

Harvest: Cut a few inches above ground level after the flowers have bloomed when it is most fragrant.

Anthriscus cerefolium Chervil

Biennial.

With a subtle flavor reminiscent of anise and parsley, chervil is an excellent addition to any salad. Chervil is one of the herbs that make up the *finest herbes* of French cuisine. It is a biennial culinary herb, grows 24-34" tall and 12-15" wide and prefers full sun or partial shade with moist humus-rich soil. Zone 4.

Parts Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Use fresh young leaves as needed before flowering.

Considerations: Handling plant may cause skin irritation or allergic reaction some individuals.

Arnica montana, Arnica chamissonis Arnica United

Plant Savers "to watch" status

Perennial, zone 4.

We seed both *A. montana* and *A. chamissonis* as they are medicinally interchangeable. *A. montana* yields larger flowers while many find *A. chamissonis* easier to grow. The oil or salve made from these cheery yellow-orange flowers is used externally to relax sore, bruised and strained muscles. Arnica spp. are grown as a perennial medicinal herb. Grows 1-2' tall and prefers moist but well drained, acidic soil in full sun.

Part Used: Flower.

Harvest: When flowers are full in bloom.

Considerations: For external use only. May cause contact dermatitis in some individuals.

Artemisia absinthium Wormwood, Absinthe

Perennial, zone 3.

Most known for its inclusion in the popular liquor Absinthe, this herb also flavors Campari and vermouth. A strong, extremely bitter herb commonly used dried in sachets, to repel insects, and in an infusion to repel aphids. Wormwood is a perennial herb, grows 2-3' high, 2-3' wide. It prefers full sun or partial shade, and well-drained soil but will tolerate clay soils. Its soft, silvery, green-grey foliage makes a lovely addition to any garden border, but give it room to spread.

Parts Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Top 1/3 when in flower - June/July.

Considerations: This is a low dose medicinal and its use internally is very rare.

Artemisia annua Sweet Annie

Annual.

Sweet Annie is an extremely aromatic plant with light green foliage and tiny yellow flowers. Its use as medicine dates back to at least 7th century China where it was used to treat fevers. It is most well known today as an effective treatment for malaria and more recently in Lyme disease protocols. Sweet Annie is an excellent addition to dried

flower arrangements and the stems are used for wreath making. Used to deter insects and freshen closets. The fragrance is enhanced in humid environments- try hanging a bundle in the bathroom where the damp air will release the fragrance. An annual herb that will readily self seed, preferring full sun in well-drained soil. Grows up to 4' high and 2' wide.

Parts Used: top 1/3 of plant.

Harvest: Just before flowering.

Considerations: Avoid during pregnancy. Use only under the supervision of a health care professional. May cause skin irritation or sneezing.

Artemisia dracuncululus sativa French Tarragon
Perennial, zone 4.

Essential culinary herb with a distinctive anise/licorice flavor. Used in the classic béarnaise sauce, all types of hollandaise sauce, mayonnaise, butters and vinegars. Tarragon is a perennial culinary herb that grows 36" high and 24" wide, prefers full sun to partial shade and well-drained soil.

Part Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Snip as needed. Harvest in spring and summer to dry for storage before it dies back.

Artemisia frigida Fringed Wormwood
Perennial, zone 5.

A lovely US Native to the prairies, this wormwood forms lacy 12" mounds of fine, silvery foliage and delicate yellow flowers. Dried leaves can be used as an insect repellent, while a tea of this plant can be used to treat indigestion, colds and coughs, and to help ease menstrual symptoms. Fringed wormwood has antispasmodic qualities and is considered a stimulant. Medicinal perennial prefers sandy, well drained soil in full sun.

Part Used: Leaves.

Harvest: Leaves just before flowering.

Considerations: There have been no reports of toxicity in this species, but many Artemisias can cause dermatitis in sensitive individuals.

Artemisia genipi Black Wormwood
Perennial, zone 3.

This Artemisia has lovely, low growing, silvery foliage and small yellow flowers with a mat-forming habit perfect for the rock garden. Traditionally used to make the liqueur genipi and one of the ingredients of Chartreuse. The dried foliage in a tea is traditionally used as a panacea and particularly to treat coughs. Often taken as a liqueur (usually combined with other bitters) before or after dinner to aid digestion. The plant only grows 4-5" tall and prefers rocky, sandy soil in full sun.

Parts Used: Leaves and flower buds.

Harvest: Leaf and buds right before flowering.

Artemisia ludoviciana Western Mugwort, White Sagebrush, Prairie Sage
Perennial, zone 5.

This Artemisia makes an attractive addition to any garden. A perennial herb and great foliage plant with aromatic, soft silvery leaves. Native Americans traditionally have used white sagebrush as a ceremonial plant and also externally as a poultice. Grows to 15-18" tall and bears inconspicuous yellow flowers in late summer. Spreads rapidly. This perennial herb prefers well-drained soil and full sun.

Parts Used: Leaf and stem.

Harvest: As plant begins to flower in summer, cut to within 4" of soil level, then dry.

Artemisia princeps Yomogi
Perennial, zone 4.

Also known as Japanese mugwort, this is the Artemisia most commonly used in Chinese moxibustion and is native to Japan. Makes an excellent smudging plant, as well as a flavorful addition (used sparingly) to flavor mochi, rice dishes, and soups. This species of Artemisia is particularly visually stunning. Consider planting a moon garden with other Artemisia family plants, or silver-leaved, white-blossoming plants and enjoy a magical evening under the full moon. Grows 2-3' tall, likes full sun to part shade, and well-drained soil. It also does well in pots.

Parts Used: Top 1/3 of plant.

Harvest: Just prior to flowers opening or in the 'tight bud' stage.

Artemisia scoparia Redstem Wormwood, Yin-chen
Biennial.

Lovely Artemisia with feathery, fragrant foliage reminiscent of dill. Used in Traditional Chinese Medicine for draining dampness and treating jaundice, and is hepatoprotective. Redstem wormwood has been shown to have powerful antibacterial properties, notably against staphylococcus (staph infection) and streptococcus. Grows up to 1-2' and prefers sandy, well drained soil in full sun.

Part Used: Leaves.

Harvest: Leaves when young and tender.

Considerations: Pollen from this species is a known allergen. May cause dermatitis in some people.

Artemisia tridentata Common Sagebrush
Perennial, zone 5.

This woody perennial bush is native to the western US, boasting soft silvery leaves that are extremely aromatic and resinous. Traditionally used for smudging, the branches are cut, partially dried and then wrapped to make smudge sticks. Used as an air purifier and to energetically clear a space. As a tea it is used to treat colds, fevers, toothaches and as an antiseptic gargle. Grows up to 2'.

Prefers dry, sandy, well drained soil in full sun.

Parts Used: Leaves and branches.

Harvest: Young leaves for tea and whole branches before flowering.

Artemisia vulgaris Common Mugwort
Mugwort is the most common and widely used of the Artemisias. It's used in smudging to uplift the spirit and cleanse the air of negativity. Mugwort is reputed to increase the vividness of dreams when tucked under your pillow. A bitter herb that aids digestion, it is most widely known for its effects on the female reproductive system. It can be seen growing along roadsides and in disturbed areas. Mugwort grows and reseeds freely, is slightly aromatic and has soft leaves with silver undersides on 3-4' tall and 2' wide bushy plants. Zone 3.

Parts Used: Top 1/3 of plant

Harvest: Just prior to buds opening.

Considerations: Not recommended during pregnancy.

Asclepias tuberosa Pleurisy Root, Milkweed, Butterfly Weed
United Plant Savers "to watch" status
Perennial, zone 3. ☼

Most commonly referred to as butterfly weed because of its symbiotic relationship with Monarch butterflies. This plant thrives in dry sandy soil in full sun, and is popular in country gardens, as it boasts stunning bunches of vibrant yellow to orange flowers in midsummer. The root has been used for hundreds of years by Native People for a variety of health issues. It is used in Western herbalism most commonly for upper respiratory conditions and for pleurisy – the pulmonary condition for which the herb is named. Pleurisy root grows 24-36" tall and prefers full sun in average well-drained soil and is drought tolerant.

Part Used: Root.

Harvest: Root of 3rd year plant.

Considerations: Not to be taken during pregnancy or in excessive quantities at one time.

Astragalus propinquus Astragalus, Chinese Milkvetch
Perennial, zone 4.

Astragalus is a member of the pea family and bears yellow pea-like blossoms in the fall. It is one of the best known Chinese medicinals with an extensive list of attributes but is most widely recognized for its ability to enhance energy and support the immune system. The sweet taproot can be dug in the fall after four years' growth. Try adding the dried or fresh root to soup stock during the winter months, and strain after decoction. Reaches 2-4' tall, and 1' wide. Prefers sandy, well-drained, slightly alkaline soil.

Part used: Root.

Harvest: 4-to 6-year-old roots in the fall.

Considerations: A safe and effective tonic to use daily throughout the year.

Borago officinalis Borage
Annual.

Borage flourishes in moist well-drained soil and will reseed itself freely in the garden. Its bright blue, star-shaped flowers are a favorite of honeybees. The leaves and flowers have a cooling, refreshing cucumber-like taste. The flowers can be candied and are a colorful addition to salads. The juices from the leaves can be made into a syrup to soothe upper respiratory complaints. Grows up to 2' tall and 18" wide. Prefers moist, well-drained soil in full to part sun. Will re-seed freely.

Parts used: Leaf and flower.

Harvest: Upper 2/3 of plant.

Calendula officinalis Calendula Many varieties available
Annual.

Uplifting, sunny daisy-like flowers with long-lasting blooms, thriving well into the fall. The whole plant has a sweet, resinous aroma. The cheery blossom can be used in teas, salves, oils and as a colorful addition to salads. Externally, calendula can soothe irritated skin and helps with cell regeneration. We grow many calendula varieties each season. Reaches 18-24" tall and 9-10" wide. Prefers well-drained, semi-rich soil in full sun. Calendula will readily self-sow in the garden.

Part Used: Flower.

Harvest: Pop off flower heads just before their most open stage, at which point they start to go by. Preventing the flowers from going to seed will ensure vigorous blooms throughout the season.

Caulophyllum thalictroides Blue Cohosh
United Plant Savers "at risk" status
Perennial, zone 3. ☼

Blue cohosh is a Vermont native woodland plant with soft green foliage, found growing in moist hardwood forests. Its delicate purplish flowers in early spring are followed by bright blue berries which last into winter. It has a long history of medicinal use, well known by Native Americans and in modern herbalism for its use to alleviate cramping, regulate menstruation and ease labor pains. A wonderful addition to the shade and forest garden with rich, moist soil. Reaches 2 to 3' high and approximately 2' wide.

Part Used: Root.

Harvest: root of 3rd year plant.

Consideration: Use only under a qualified practitioner during pregnancy. Berries are toxic.

Chrysanthemum parthenium (*Tanacetum parthenium*)

Feverfew

Perennial, zone 4.

Feverfew is a compact plant bearing cheerful white flowers. A helpful nervous system tonic and anti-inflammatory used to alleviate migraine headaches. Best results are seen when taken in small doses over a period of time. Used in teas either fresh or dried and in tincture form.

Feverfew is a hardy perennial, tolerant of most soil conditions growing 30" tall and 12-18" wide. It self-sows, and prefers full sun or part shade.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower, fresh or dried.

Harvest: Fresh anytime, dried-- top 1/3 of plant at peak flowering stage.

Considerations: Not for use in pregnancy, may cause mouth irritation.

Chrysanthemum parthenium Feverfew 'Santana White'

Perennial, zone 4.

More compact growth with fluffy double white and yellow blooms all summer and into the fall. Self sows easily. As with common feverfew, this plant is used to treat migraine headaches. Grows 12-20" in full sun and average soil.

Harvest and Parts Used: See *Chrysanthemum parthenium* above.

Codonopsis pilosula Codonopsis, Dang-Shen

Perennial, zone 5.

A native of China, *C. pilosula* is an attractive and delicate vining plant with white and lavender bell-shaped flowers. The root enhances energy and is strengthening without over-stimulating. Widely used in Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) as a tonic herb to treat fatigue, weakness and to gain strength following an illness. Codonopsis is an herbaceous perennial and prefers full sun to partial shade in moist well-drained, rich soil. Grows 8-12" wide and climbs up to 8' on a trellis.

Part Used: Root.

Harvest: Root of 3rd year plant in the fall when plants are dormant.

Convallaria majalis Lily of the Valley 'Bordeaux'

Perennial, zone 2. ☼

Woodland groundcover up to 12" tall with white downward-facing bells in May-June. It is incredibly beautiful when it blooms in the spring, and its flowers are highly prized for their fragrance. Flowers in 'Bordeaux' are larger and more profuse than other varieties. The plant has been used medicinally as a cardioactive. Plant in a moist, shady area where it can happily spread.

Parts Used: Leaves and flowers.

Harvest: Flowers or whole plant at the beginning of bloom.

Considerations: Low-dose botanical. Contains cardiac glycosides which can accumulate in the body and have adverse effects; Convallaria should not be used internally without proper training. Avoid in pregnancy.

Coriandrum sativum Cilantro, Coriander *available as seed only*

Annual.

Many cuisines include this herb for flavor and color.

High in trace minerals, cilantro is the leafy green part and coriander is the seedpod. All parts of this plant have anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial properties and aid digestion. Grows 2-3' high and 12 - 16" wide. Prefers full sun or partial shade and moderately rich well-drained soil. Coriandrum is quick to germinate and dislikes being transplanted, so direct sow in desired location.

Parts Used: Leaves, seeds and roots.

Harvest: Leaves -throughout summer; keep cutting to prevent bolting. Seeds - let dry on plant.

Echinacea angustifolia, E. purpurea, E. tenesseeensis

Echinacea, Coneflower United Plant Savers "at risk" status

Perennial, zone 3 - 4. ☼

A wonderful immune-enhancing herb used to treat sore throat, infections, toothache, and snake bites. Although some herbalists have favorites, all species can be used interchangeably. Echinacea was historically used to fight infection and boost immunity. Modern studies have supported many of the traditional uses. For an effective tincture include the entire plant in medicine making. Try tincturing the flowers and leaves in August, then use the same alcohol to tincture the seeds and third-year roots in fall. *E. angustifolia* is the shortest species and grows 6-20" tall. *E. purpurea*, the more well known purple coneflower is taller and grows up to 3-4'. All species prefer full sun and well-drained soil.

Parts Used: Root, leaf, flower and seed.

Harvest: Roots during dormancy on 3-4 year old plants, leaf and flower at peak without stem, and seed at maturity.

Elsholtzia ciliata Vietnamese Mint, King Gioi

Annual.

Unusual mint from Vietnam with bright green, serrated leaves and purplish flower spikes in September. Its delicate lemon scent and flavor is used in various dishes in its home country and also makes a favorite herbal tea. As a medicinal, this mint is reputed to have anti-inflammatory properties and a useful astringent. Grows from 12-20" in full sun in moist rich soil.

Part Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Leaves as needed.

Eucalyptus cinerea, E. gunnii, E. pulverulenta Eucalyptus 'Silver Dollar', 'Baby Blue', 'Silver Drop'

Tender perennial, zone 8.

Graceful ornamental and aromatic tree with small grey-blue leaves. Beautiful in bouquets, either fresh or dried. Leaves may be used in facial steams to open pores, uplift and refresh your skin or help relieve sinus congestion. Eucalyptus is a tender medicinal and ornamental tree, growing to 10-25' and 4' wide. Prefers full sun and dry soil. Prune and bring indoors to overwinter.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower.

Harvest: Top 2/3 of plant as the flowers open, or leaves anytime.

Considerations: External use only.

Eupatorium perfoliatum Boneset

Perennial, zone 3. ☼

One of our premier bitter herbs used to aid healthy digestion, as a cold and flu remedy, fever reducer and for alleviating arthritis pain. A well-known Vermont native plant that is found growing in open wetlands and along stream banks, with fluffy white flowers from July through September. Boneset prefers moist or wet soil in full sun to part shade and grows 2-4' high and 2-3' wide.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower.

Harvest: Leaf and flowering tops without the stem during early flowering stage.

Filipendula ulmaria Meadowsweet, Queen of the Meadow

Perennial, zone 3. ☼

With sweet fragrant flowers this plant is a stunning addition to any garden. Well known for its pain relieving and anti-inflammatory properties, it makes a wonderful addition to your herbal medicine cabinet. High in vitamins and minerals, *F. ulmaria* makes a delicious tea. Used to treat headaches, muscle pain, colds, flus and upset stomach. Attracts bees and butterflies, and is a beautiful cut flower. Grows 3-6' tall and up to 3' wide. Prefers full sun with moist, alkaline soil.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower without the stem.

Harvest: Top 1/3 of plant in early flowering stage.

Considerations: If you are allergic to aspirin you may have a similar reaction to meadowsweet.

Foeniculum vulgare Fennel *available as seed only*

Tender perennial, Zone 7.

A feathery-leaved beauty with a slight licorice flavor, fennel makes a great addition to salads and fish dishes. A useful digestive aid, it improves assimilation of food and relieves gas and cramping. Fennel seed is also helpful to increase lactation in nursing mothers. Attracts beneficial insects to the garden. Fennel grows 16-24" high and 16" wide. It prefers full sun, and rich, slightly alkaline soil.

Grown as an annual in Vermont.

Part Used: Fresh or dried seeds.

Harvest: Immature green or dried.

Ginkgo biloba Ginkgo

Perennial, zone 3.

One of the first deciduous trees to evolve, ginkgo figures in many myths from its native China. Highly adaptable to a wide variety of climates, it filters carbon-based pollutants from the air making it a perfect choice for roadside plantings. The seeds are a nutritious edible while the leaves are used as a memory enhancer, dried in teas or powdered for internal consumption. A cold hardy tree, ginkgo prefers full sun to part shade and will adapt to a wide variety of soil types. Grows up to 40' high.

Parts Used: Leaf and seed.

Harvest: Leaves when young and fresh, seeds when mature.

Glycyrrhiza uralensis Chinese Licorice

Perennial, zone 3.

This important Chinese medicinal boasts light blue, pea-like flowers in spikes on bushy plants. Naturally sweet licorice root is used on its own or in combination with other herbs in many traditional Chinese formulas. Licorice imparts a sweet and demulcent quality, used to treat adrenal exhaustion, gastric ulcers and upper respiratory issues. Chinese licorice is a perennial medicinal herb, reaches 3' tall and 1' wide. Grows well in both slightly alkaline or slightly acidic well-drained soil in full sun.

Part used: Root.

Harvest: 3-to 4-year-old roots in the spring or fall while the plant is dormant. Considerations: Taken in excess, licorice root may increase blood pressure.

Hydrocotyl dulcis Gotu Kola

Tender perennial, zone 9.

A creeping plant with round green foliage sometimes with a reddish tinge, and white to reddish flower umbels, which mature into small fruits three months after flowering. The foliage is used in Asian cuisine in sauces, teas and everything in between. Medicinally, gotu kola has been used to treat varicose veins, circulatory issues, as a general nervine (particularly for anxiety), a reputed memory enhancer, and also shows promise as a topical wound healer. A low growing medicinal and culinary herb, gotu kola reaches only 8" high, and spreads around 2-3' wide. It prefers rocky niches in moist rich soil in part shade. Grow as an annual in Vermont, or bring indoors in winter.

Part Used: Fresh leaf.

Harvest: Leaf as needed once plant reaches 8" tall.

Considerations: Some individuals report sensitivity to topical use.

Hypericum perforatum Saint John's Wort
Perennial, zone 3.

St. John's wort is a well-known medicinal herb with radiant yellow flowers, often seen growing among the wildflowers in meadows across Vermont. The leaf and flowers are renowned as a mood lifter. One of the most common preparations of St. John's wort is an infused oil made with the flower buds, used externally for nerve pain, sore muscles and inflammation. Makes a wonderful massage oil. St. John's wort is a hardy perennial and medicinal herb, growing 3' high and 1' wide and prefers full sun or partial shade in well-drained, fairly dry soil.

Parts Used: Bud, leaf and flower.

Harvest: Top 1/3 of plant, leaf and flower for tea/tincture, or before buds open for oil.

Considerations: There may be some interaction with other medications - check with your physician. Internal use may cause photosensitivity.

Hyssopus officinalis Hyssop
Perennial, zone 3.

Hyssop is a beautiful plant with prolific purple flower spikes loved by pollinators of all kinds. A hardy perennial used to season meats, soups or salads. Used medicinally in tea to calm spastic coughs or to stimulate digestion. Hyssop is a perennial herb growing 24" wide and 18" tall. Prefers full sun or partial shade and well-drained soil.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower without the stem.

Harvest: Top 6-10" as flowers open.

Considerations: Not recommended during pregnancy.

Inula helenium Elecampane
Perennial, zone 3.

Elecampane is a 4-6' tall striking plant with 3 - 4" bright yellow flowers. The roots are used for coughs and to stimulate digestion, and may be candied for a sweet treat. The flowers are used to make a yellow-orange dye. This perennial herb prefers full sun or part shade and moist, semi-rich soil.

Part Used: Roots for syrups, tinctures and candying.

Harvest: Roots in the fall of 2nd or 3rd year; harvest flowers in full bloom for dye.

Isatis indigotica Chinese Woad
Annual.

An annual herb native to China, traditionally used to make an indigo blue dye. It bears umbels of bright yellow flowers in late summer and has basal rosettes of long glossy green leaves. Used medicinally as well, it is considered antibacterial, antiviral and anti-inflammatory. Grown as an annual here, it prefers full sun and well-drained soil.

Parts Used: Leaf and root.

Harvest: Mature root in early spring or late fall, leaf when young.

Laurus nobilis Bay Laurel
Tender perennial, zone 8.

The bay tree bears the tasty camphorous leaf common in Mediterranean and French cooking. The leaves are used in soups, stews, stocks and the classic bouquet garni, either fresh or dried. Bay is a tender perennial tree grown as an annual (or houseplant in Vermont) for culinary use. This tree makes an excellent container plant potted in well-drained soil and kept in a cool, dry and brightly lit place indoors in winter. In summer move outdoors to a lightly shaded area. Bay will grow up to 10' tall, 7' wide.

Part Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Snip leaves as needed.

Lavenders

We carry several types of lavender at the nursery. All possess a sweet and delicate scent prized for its relaxing properties and use in various cosmetics and teas. All woody perennials, some varieties are rated as cold hardy in our tough Vermont winters, while others are better as potted plants brought inside in the winter. We carry two species of Lavender, *L. angustifolia* and *L. stoechas*. To increase the chances of your lavender surviving the winter in the garden, mulch heavily in late fall to protect from drying winter winds. All lavenders prefer well-drained alkaline soil in full sun. The flowers are used for cosmetic and medicinal purposes and are harvested at first bloom. If cut back early in bloom season, many lavenders will send out another flush of flowers later on.

Lavandula angustifolia 'Blue Scent'

Deep blue and purple blooms distinguish this lovely cultivar, as well as its strong fragrance. Grows 14-24" high. Zone 5.

Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'

This dwarf variety of English lavender has an intense purplish blue flower color and a pleasing aroma. Protect in winter for best results. Grows 2-3' high and wide. Zone 5.

Lavandula angustifolia 'Munstead'

A lovely cold hardy variety of English lavender that bears thick racemes of blue flowers. Wonderful for landscaping due to its compact form and intense aroma. Blooms mid-summer, reaching 18-24" high and wide. Zone 5.

Lavandula angustifolia krajova 'Czech'

Lovely blue flowers on this cultivar from Northern Europe. A long lived cultivar with a high essential oil content and a more subtle, lingering aroma than the standard lavender. Trim back in the fall or pot up and bring inside. Grows 3-4' high and 2-3' wide. Zone 5.

Lavandula x gingsii 'Goodwin Creek'

A lovely French lavender hybrid cultivar with thick, scal-

loped silvery leaves and large, silver-furry flower spikes from which bluish-purple blooms emerge. This variety will flower throughout the season, but needs to be potted up and brought inside during the winter. Grows 2-3' high. Zone 8.

Lavandula stoechas Spanish Lavender

A lovely lavender with tall flower spikes that look more like a purple-black rattlesnake tail with pairs of bright purple plume- or rabbit-ear-like bracts waving from the top. Bloom begins midsummer here and continues into late summer. The fragrance is more piney than English lavender. *L. stoechas* is not cold hardy in Vermont, but does very well as a potted plant in a sunny window. Grows 2-3' high. Zone 8.

Lavandula stoechas 'Bandera Purple'

New Spanish lavender with a cute, compact form perfect for container planting. Leave outdoors in the summer for maximum growth, then bring inside to a sunny window to enjoy all winter long. Lovely prolific pinkish-purple blooms midsummer. Beautiful grown in a container at eye level--dwarf Spanish lavenders are often used in wall-top containers in British gardens. Grows only 12" high. Zone 8.

Lavandula stoechas 'Purple Ribbon'

A lovely Spanish lavender, but with pinkish purple bracts atop the flower heads instead of the deep blue/purple of other varieties. Zone 8.

Levisticum officinale Lovage 'Magnus'
Perennial zone 5.

A member of the same family as dill, parsley and angelica. Lovage water is used to refresh and tone the skin. As a culinary herb it has a strong celery flavor perfect for salads, soups and stews. Grows 4-6' tall. Prefers full sun or partial shade in well-drained, fertile, moist soil. Remove flowers to encourage bushy growth.

Parts Used: Leaf, stem and roots.

Harvest: Roots after 2 years; leaves when young.

Considerations: Not recommended in high doses during pregnancy.

Leontopodium alpinum Edelweiss
Perennial, zone 4. ❄️

This traditional symbol of the Alps is a distinctive choice for the adventurous rock gardener. It has downy silver leaves and white to pale yellow, wooly, star shaped flower heads in summer. Traditionally used as a medicinal in its native region, where it is dried and used as a tea to treat a variety of respiratory illnesses. It also possesses anti-inflammatory properties. Grows 6" tall and requires well-drained soil in full sun. This is a short-lived perennial difficult to cultivate. See the listing in the perennial catalog

for more detailed growing information.

Parts Used: Aerial parts.

Harvest: Leaves before flowering.

Lippia dulcis Mayan Mint, Aztec Sweet Herb
Perennial, zone 3.

A wonderful natural herbal sweetener for teas, Mayan Mint can be used like Stevia but lacks the aftertaste. It has a low creeping growth habit with showy purple leaves and upright, cone-shaped, purplish flowers. This mint takes easily to pots, so it makes a good choice for the deck or windowsill. Enjoys well-drained, rich soil and a creeping 5" high growth that lends itself to rock gardens. Spreads aggressively so plant with caution.

Parts Used: Leaves.

Harvest: Leaves as needed

Marrubium vulgare Horehound
Perennial, zone 4.

Interesting, highly textured woolly leaves with scalloped edges provide a nice contrast in the garden. Used as a traditional cough remedy, horehound has been used to soothe the upper respiratory tract, suppress cough and promote expectoration. It is excellent in honey-sweetened lozenges because of its naturally bitter taste. Grows 18" high and 2' wide. Prefers full sun, tolerant of poor, dry soil. Clip to maintain shape.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower.

Harvest: Top 2/3 of plant as flowers open.

Considerations: Not recommended during pregnancy.

Matricaria recutita German Chamomile *available as seed only*
Annual.

Easily grown from seed, chamomile is a sunny and cheerful plant. It makes a gentle and relaxing aromatic tea commonly used in western herbalism to aid digestion and soothe infants' teething gums. The bitter flavors are more pronounced with a longer brewed tea. Also used as a rinse to lighten hair and in soothing facial cream and steams. German chamomile is an annual growing up to 2' tall and 18" wide. Prefers full sun or partial shade and well-drained soil. Will re-seed if some flowers are left unharvested at the end of the season.

Part Used: Flowers.

Harvest: Continuously harvest flowers in full bloom.

Chamomile flowers have a high water content, so make sure to dry thoroughly before storing.

Melaleuca alternifolia Tea Tree
Tender perennial, zone 9.

Tea tree's feathery leaves provide the well-known essential oil. It takes hundreds of pounds of leaves to make the essential oil, but don't be discouraged - a warming steam

of the fresh or dried leaves offers similar healing and antiseptic properties. Tea tree can grow 10' high or more and up to 5' wide, but can easily be limited to a more reasonable houseplant size by pruning. It prefers full sun and well-drained soil and makes a wonderful houseplant. Pinch off tender tips to keep bushy appearance.

Part Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Snip leaves as needed.

Considerations: Some people may have allergic reactions to this plant.

Melissa officinalis Lemon Balm
Perennial, zone 3.

Cultivated for at least 2,000 years, lemon balm is well known for its lemony scent and use as a soothing and uplifting tea. Use in salads, sauces, fish dishes and vinegar. Lemon balm is a perennial herb, grows 24" tall and 12-18" wide. Prefers full sun or partial shade and moist, fertile, well-drained soil; if planted in fertile soil, 2-3 harvests may be made per season.

Part Used: Leaves.

Harvest: Top 2/3 before flowering.

Melissa officinalis Lemon Balm 'Gold Leaf'
Same growth habit, flavor, and uses as standard lemon balm, but with unusual bright gold and green leaf coloring. Harvest and Parts Used: See Lemon Balm above.

Melissa officinalis Lime Balm
Looks and grows just like lemon balm but has a strong lime flavor and scent. Crush some and add it to water for a refreshing summer drink, or add to salads for a citrusy flavor.

Harvest and Parts Used: See Lemon Balm above.

Mentha pulegium Pennyroyal
Perennial, zone 6.
This hardy member of the mint family grows well as a ground cover and along paths. Well known for its insect repelling properties it also makes a tasty minty-flavored tea, helpful in alleviating headaches, bringing on menses and reducing fevers. Grows 4-8" tall and spreads vigorously in full sun to partial shade. It prefers well-drained, moist soil.

Parts Used: Leaf and stem.

Harvest: Snip as needed.

Considerations: Not for use during pregnancy!

Mints

We carry many varieties of mint, each with their own flavor and characteristics. Most mints have a very aggressive growth habit and should be planted in their own area where they can be free to spread, and prefer moist, rich, well drained soil (although they can adapt to a wide vari-

ety of soils) in full sun to partial shade. Mints of all kinds make a refreshing tea that's relaxing and calming to the digestive system, and gently stimulating to the nervous system. Most varieties listed below grow around 2' high. **Part Used:** Leaf. **Harvest:** Leaf as needed.

Mentha piperita 'Chocolate Mint'
A wonderful and unique cultivar of peppermint with a strong chocolate aroma which carries into its flavor. The stems are a dark brownish green and the leaves are deep green, sometimes with a chocolate-brown tinge. Zone 3.

Mentha piperita x citrata 'Lime Mint'
A sweet mint with dark stems and bright green leaves with a lime fragrance and a citrusy flavor that adds a tang to any dish or tea. A more tender mint, it is best potted up in the fall and brought inside for winter enjoyment. Zone 6/7.

Mentha piperita Peppermint
The classic peppermint used in teas, medicine, and flavorings. Lovely dark green leaves topped by pale lavender flowers in midsummer, attracting pollinators in large numbers. Zone 4.

Mentha piperita 'Robert Mitchum' Peppermint
An old and hard to find variety of peppermint with a stronger flavor and a higher essential oil content than true peppermint. Its growth habit and appearance are the same as peppermint, and it is one of our favorites for sun tea. Zone 4.

Mentha spicata Spearmint
Spearmint has slightly hairy bright green leaves and stems and white to pink flower spikes in midsummer. It's the most frequently used culinary mint; the flavor and aroma are different than peppermint but many of their medicinal uses are the same. Zone 4.

Mentha suaveolens Pineapple Mint
A fruity flavored mint with variegated and slightly hairy foliage and small spikes of white flowers midsummer. The smell and flavor is strongly reminiscent of pineapple. Zone 5.

Mentha x villosa Mojito Mint
The original mint from Cuba traditionally used to make mojitos. Flavor similar to but slightly more delicate and nuanced than spearmint. The vigorous plants have reddish stems and large, bright green, glossy leaves. There is some question about its hardiness in our climate, so if in doubt pot it up and bring inside for the winter. Zone 5/6.

Monarda citriodora Lemon Mint, Bergamot
Annual.
A member of the bee balm genus and native to Appalachia, these lovely plants feature pinkish-purple, tiered flower spikes and lemon-scented leaves. It is long lasting in flower bouquets and is beautiful in dried arrangements. A favorite of butterflies and hummingbirds, lemon mint is an annual herb growing 2-3' tall and 18" wide. It prefers full sun or partial shade, and well-drained, fertile and moist soil.
Parts Used: Leaf and flower, fresh (preferred) and dried.
Harvest: Top 1/3 of plant, leaf and flower at peak flowering.

Monarda didyma Bee balm, Bergamot, Oswego Tea
Perennial zone 3-4. Varieties listed in Perennial section. ☘
M. didyma is a favorite of bees and hummingbirds. The colorful bright red flowers are edible and can be added to salads or used to make a citrus flavored tea for coughs, sore throats or simply as a tasty, healthy brew. Grows best in full sun but will tolerate partial shade in rich, moist soil. This culinary and medicinal herb is a popular hardy landscape plant. Divide every few years.
Parts Used: Leaf and Flower.
Harvest: When in full bloom.

Nepeta cataria Catnip
Perennial, zone 3.
A lovely mint family plant with delicate purplish blooms and opportunistic growth habit. Taken as a tea, catnip has a pungent, mint-like taste, used to help with relaxation, aid digestion, alleviate cold and flu symptoms, and as a mild fever-reducer. And of course, cats go bonkers over this herb. Catnip is a short-lived perennial growing 3-4' tall and 2' wide. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Cats literally love this plant to death, so consider planting in a protected location.
Parts Used: Leaf and flower.
Harvest: Top 1/3 of plant when flowering begins.

Nepeta cataria ssp. citriodora Lemon Catmint 'Lemony'
Perennial, zone 3.
Same uses as traditional catnip but with a nice lemony, mint-like flavor. Not just for tea - use it in salads, meat rubs or stews. Growth Habit: same as Catnip listed above.
Harvest and Parts Used: See Catnip above.

Ocimum basilicum Basil
Grown as annual. Tender perennial, zone 10.
Native to India, Africa, and Asia, Basil comes in countless variations of flavor and growth habit. The leaves are very fragrant and popular in summer sauces. Its flavor intensifies during cooking. Grows to 24" tall and 10" wide with

a bushy habit. Prefers rich, moist, well-drained soil in full sun.
For individual descriptions of our many varieties of Basil, come visit us in person or check our website in the spring.
Parts Used: Primarily leaf; can use all aerial parts.
Harvest: For best flavor, cut leaves before plant flowers. May be continually harvested until the first frost.

Ocimum tenuiflorum (O. sanctum) Holy Basil, Sacred Basil, Tulsi 'Kapoor,' 'Rama,' 'Krishna'
Tender perennial, zone 10.
This Basil has been used medicinally for over 7,000 years in its native India. Tulsi is an attractive, low growing, aromatic herb with pink or lavender flowers. It's a wonderful, healthful pollen and nectar plant for bees. The tea is nourishing, sweet and pungent, and is calming to the nervous system while also contributing to overall energy and vitality. A must-have for any herb garden, Holy Basil grows as an annual in our climate. 'Kapoor' is the fastest-growing variety and is exceptionally easy to grow. Other slower-growing varieties may be overwintered indoors. Grows to 18" tall and 10" wide, and prefers rich, well-drained, evenly moist soil in full sun. Keep the flowers pinched back to ensure branching.
Parts Used: Leaf, flower and seeds.
Harvest: Leaf and flowers up until the first frost.

Origanum syriaca Marjoram, Wild Zaatar
Tender perennial, zone 9.
Not to be confused with Za'atar, an herbal blend of several ingredients, this Wild Zaatar is a Mediterranean herb that combines the flavors of sweet marjoram and oregano. It is grown as an annual culinary herb in colder climates. It prefers full sun with well-drained, dry soil.
Parts Used: Leaf.
Harvest: When plant reaches at least 4-6".

Origanum vulgare ssp. hirtum Greek Oregano
Perennial, zone 4.
The primary oregano for culinary use. A valuable kitchen herb, it is high in volatile oils and antibacterial properties. Used in Italian and Greek cooking and an excellent addition to pizzas and sauces. Oregano is a perennial culinary herb that grows into a bushy clump 18 -24" high and about 18" wide. It prefers full sun and well-drained, fairly dry soil.
Parts Used: Leaf.
Harvest: Snip as needed and to prevent flowering.

Passiflora edulis Purple Passionflower
Tender perennial, zone 7.
A beautiful herbaceous vine with truly captivating flowers. This variety's spectacular, multi-tiered blooms have white outer petals and purple inner petals below a complex as-

sembly of fringelike stamens and a prominent, four-armed pistil. After flowering, two- to three-year-old Passion-flower vines produce small, edible fruit. The leaves and stem of this variety, used interchangeably with *Passiflora incarnata*, are used medicinally as a sedative, typically in tincture form. While not cold hardy in Vermont, passion-flower makes an excellent potted plant if given enough sunlight and regularly fed. Can grow up to 20' in ideal conditions. Be sure to trellis this fast growing vine.

Parts Used: Leaf and stem, fruit.

Harvest: Leaves and stems on new growth as needed, fruit once ripe.

Perilla frutescens Shiso

Annual.

Shiso has a distinct cinnamon-clove flavor and aroma most often used in Japanese cuisine. Used to flavor fish, tofu, tempura and pickled vegetables. Try adding a leaf to grains before cooking for a delicate and aromatic dish. Green shiso is more flavorful than red-leaved varieties and is reminiscent of cumin. Red Shiso imparts color to preserved ginger. Grows 18-30" tall and 12" wide, and prefers full sun and medium-rich, fairly well-drained soil.

Parts Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Before flowering.

Petroselinum crispum Parsley 'Moss Curled,' 'Italian Flat Leaf,' 'Titan'

Biennial.

Parsley adds invaluable flavor to all kinds of soups and dishes, aids digestion, is high in iron content and rich in vitamins A, B and C. Used medicinally to treat rheumatism and diseases of the bladder and kidney, and was revered in ancient Rome and Greece for these healing attributes. It's also very effective when used to stimulate delayed menstruation and stop the production of breastmilk.

Parsley is a biennial, but self-seeds if grown in sufficiently moist and rich soil. Grows 16-18" high and 12-18" wide, prefers full sun or partial shade and well-drained, rich, moist soil.

Parts Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Cut back as needed.

Considerations: Not to be used medicinally while nursing, until weaning is desired.

Platycodon grandiflorus Balloon Flower 'Komachi'

Perennial, zone 3. ☼

This is an easy to grow perennial plant with bright blue attractive flowers that swell like balloons before opening in late summer. A unique ornamental and one of the most commonly used Chinese herbs for treating lung disorders of all kinds, including chest discomfort, sore throat, and coughs. The roots are sometimes grown for food and can be pickled or used fresh in soups, while the young leaves

can be steamed and added to salads. Balloon flower prefers full sun to part shade in average well-drained soil, growing up to 3' tall and 18" wide.

Parts used: Root, young leaves.

Harvest: Roots: in spring or fall after at least 2 or 3 years of growth; remove outer bark before pickling or drying. Young leaves in spring.

Pogostemon cablin Patchouli

Tender perennial, zone 9.

Patchouli's green fragrant leaves have a distinct and easily identified smell. The essential oil, besides being used as a perfume, has been used for a variety of skin conditions including athlete's foot, eczema, and can be used as an insect repellent and to eliminate wrinkles. Patchouli is a tender annual with white-purple blooms arising from purple stems. It likes a warm, damp climate and dislikes drying out. Pot up and bring inside during the winter months and mist to ensure adequate moisture. Patchouli grows 2'-3' high, preferring fertile well-drained soil in full to partial shade.

Part Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Anytime.

Polygonatum commutatum Great Solomon's Seal

Perennial, zone 3. ☼

This New England native woodland plant boasts tall arching stems with delicate whitish-green bell-shaped flowers in pairs below each leaf in mid-spring. This plant has a long history of medicinal use in Native cultures and in modern herbalism. It is used in dry conditions to treat joint and connective tissue damage, respiratory health, heart conditions, and women's health issues. Solomon's Seal grows in spreading colonies and can reach 3-7' high. Prefers part shade in moist soil.

Part Used: Root rhizome.

Harvest: Mature root in early spring or late fall.

Polygonum multiflorum Fo ti, He shou wu

Perennial, zone 5.

Fo-ti is a vigorous climber that spreads via underground tubers and boasts delicate light pink flowers in the fall. A great choice for an arbor or along a fence. Seen as an invasive plant in warmer climates but less aggressive in Vermont. Fo-ti is the famous longevity herb in Traditional Chinese Medicine. The root is restorative and rejuvenating, and assists in maintaining strength and preventing premature aging. Traditionally the dried root is processed with black bean juice to maximize its restorative properties. Unprocessed it acts as a gentle laxative. Prefers moist, fertile soil in full sun and a fence or trellis to climb on, growing 6-12".

Parts Used: Root and stem.

Harvest: Root after 3rd year or stem of 1st year plant.

Primula veris English Cowslip 'Sunset Shades'

Perennial, zone 4. ☼

This is the usually yellow English cowslip of the British countryside, only in shades of orange and red. Textured foliage, blooms in spring. While most commonly known as an ornamental perennial, this plant is also used in Europe as a powerful expectorant and can loosen phlegmatic congestion, and has anti-spasmodic properties. Thrives in many different types of gardens and conditions and grows 8" tall.

Parts Used: Flowers, leaves and root.

Harvest: In spring when first blooming.

Prunella vulgaris Self Heal, Heal-all

Perennial, zone 3.

This creeping ground cover has attractive 2-4" spikes of purple flowers that bloom from summer to fall. Originally from Europe, it is used to heal skin problems and wounds and treat inflammations of the mouth, heal canker sores and alleviate sore throats. It makes a nice fresh tea in the summer and is considered a "general strengthener" according to the herbalist Mrs. Maude Grieve. A low growing, hardy perennial with lavender to violet flowers, 8-16" tall, spreading freely as a groundcover. Prefers moist shady soil in sun to part shade.

Parts Used: Leaf and flowers.

Harvest: Early flowering stage as needed throughout summer. Best fresh.

Pulsatilla vulgaris Pasque Flower, Anemone, Wind-flower

Perennial, zone 5. ☼

This lovely early spring perennial flower comes in several striking colors with interesting seedpods replacing the flowers after bloom. Medicinally Pulsatilla is a powerful herb used to treat anxiety attacks. Prefers full sun in well-drained soil and grows 8" tall.

Parts Used: Whole plant.

Harvest: Right after flowering.

Pycnanthemum pilosum Mountain Mint

Perennial, zone 5.

This special mint-family plant is native to North America and thrives in moist sunny locations. It makes an excellent tea and has similar properties to the *Mentha* species native to Europe. Pollinators of all kinds flock to the aromatic, greenish-white flowerheads. Plant in an area it can take over and spread.

Parts Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Leaf as needed.

Rhodiola rosea Rhodiola, Rose Root

Perennial, zone 1. ☼

Native to cold mountain regions around the Northern

Hemisphere, including our own Green Mountains, *Rhodiola* has a long history of use in Tibet, Siberia and Scandinavia. Chinese emperors searching for the secret to immortality would send expeditions to Siberia for this powerful plant. Used today as an adaptogen to reduce fatigue and improve overall energy and mental alertness. A wonderful plant during times of stress. *Rhodiola* is a fleshy succulent with small yellow flowers. Although it is native to the highest altitudes of Vermont, *Rhodiola* is very rare in the wild here. It prefers full sun or part shade, and well-drained, neutral soil. Plant grows approximately 12-30" tall.

Parts Used: Root.

Harvest: Root after 3rd year.

Rosa canina Dog Rose

Perennial, zone 3.

Dog rose flowers are white to pale pink and the fruit or hips are a valuable source of vitamin C and can be made into jams or jelly. The petals are used fresh or dried in tea as a general tonic, especially for the heart. The petals are also used to soothe skin conditions, in a facial wash or added to lotion for their sweet fragrance. This perennial wild rose grows 3-6' tall.

Parts Used: Petals and hips.

Harvest: Petals when still in bud; mature hips when dark orange to red, best after a frost.

Rosmarinus officinalis Rosemary 'Common,' 'Barbeque,' 'Gorizia,' 'Huntington Carpet,' 'Majorca,' 'Santa Barbara'

Tender perennial, zone 9.

A gorgeous and fragrant herb that makes a wonderful addition to herbal tea blends. The aromatic flowers and leaves are known to be uplifting, increase memory capacity and improve circulation. Rosemary is too tender for Vermont winters but with adequate light may be brought indoors. Place in a cool sunny window and mist and water frequently. Some rosemary plants grow upright and others trail like a trained bonsai, and the lovely flowers, usually produced in early fall and late winter, range from very pale lavender to deep violet. Rosemary is a tender perennial, culinary and medicinal herb and grows up to 8' high and 5' wide, preferring full sun and well-drained but constantly moist soil. In the wild, rosemary roots grow far down into moist, water-carrying subsoils or cracks between rocks, where the plants can always suck up large quantities of water-- despite being a Mediterranean plant, rosemary needs frequent thorough watering.

Parts Used: Leaf and stalks for cooking and grilling, leaf and flower for teas or oils.

Harvest: Snip as needed (no more than 20% of the plant's mass at once).

Considerations: Not for medicinal use during pregnancy.

Ruta graveolens Rue

Perennial, zone 4.

Rue is a small delicate herb bearing tiny mustard-yellow flowers in summer. It's exceedingly bitter and used only sparingly for certain vascular diseases and menstrual irregularities. Rue is a perennial medicinal and ornamental herb, prefers full sun and well-drained soil, grows to 24" high and 18" wide.

Parts Used: Leaves.

Harvest: Top 2/3 of plant before flowering, if using medicinally.

Considerations: Not for use in pregnancy. This is a strong herb. Large doses may be toxic. Excessive skin contact may cause dermatitis.

Salvia apiana White Sage

Tender perennial, zone 6.

White sage is used widely as a sacred plant in Native American ceremonies and rituals. The aromatic smoke is used to purify the air, cleanse negativity and bring peace to any space. Taken as a tea during cold and flu season this herb is very drying to the system and has the most antibacterial properties of all the sages. White Sage is an annual if planted outdoors in our climate, but is easily grown in containers and becomes a shrubby, long-lived houseplant if brought indoors for winter. Reaches 18"-24" high and 10" wide. It prefers full sun and well-drained, medium-rich soil.

Parts Used: Leaf and stalk.

Harvest: In summer or autumn when the white-leaved rosettes are at their prime before the plant goes to flower. Dry until the leaves are leathery then bend and bind for smudging.

Considerations: Not for use during pregnancy or nursing, due to drying qualities.

Salvia elegans Pineapple Sage

Tender perennial, zone 9.

Large, velvety-soft green leaves have a strong, sweet aroma and pineapple flavor. Makes fabulous iced tea and flavoring for fish, chicken, cakes and other pastry. Beautiful red flowers in summer. Pineapple sage is grown as an annual herb in Vermont, but brought indoors for winter will live for many years, reaching 3-4' high and 3' wide. It prefers full sun and well-drained, constantly moist, sandy, medium-rich soil. Pineapple sage is a thirsty plant that needs frequent watering when grown in a pot. Pinch back to keep bushy.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower.

Harvest: Snip leaves as needed.

Salvia officinalis Sage Variety: 'Extrakta'

Perennial, zone 4.

High essential oil content provides exceptional flavor for

cooking and enhanced medicinal properties. Used as a gargle for sore throats and mouth irritations. Sage has strong antioxidant and antibacterial properties, and is nourishing and relaxing to the nervous system. Grows as a small woody shrub, reaching 2' high and 2' wide. It prefers full sun, and well-drained, sandy/medium-rich soil.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower.

Harvest: Snip as needed.

Considerations: Not for medicinal use while nursing - food flavoring is fine.

Salvia officinalis Golden Sage Variety: 'Aurea'

Tender perennial, zone 7.

Striking gold and green variegated leaves and compact growing habit make this sage an excellent border plant. Aromatic foliage is used just like regular sage. Although less hardy, it has similar growth habit and requirements as 'Extrakta'.

Harvest and Parts Used: See 'Extrakta' above.

Considerations: Not for medicinal use while nursing - food flavoring is fine.

Salvia officinalis Purple Sage Variety: 'Purpurea'

Tender perennial, zone 5.

Lovely purple leaves and compact growing habit make this sage an excellent, calming border plant. Aromatic foliage is used as regular sage. Although less hardy, it has similar growth habit and requirements as 'Extrakta'.

Harvest and Parts Used: See 'Extrakta' above.

Considerations: Not for medicinal use while nursing - food flavoring is fine.

Salvia sclarea Clary Sage

Biennial, zone 4.

In its second year, *S. sclarea* has stunning lavender, pale blue, white, or pink flowers in descending whorls loved by hummingbirds. The flowers are edible and can be added to salads. Seeds soaked in water form a mucilaginous liquid used as an eyewash to remove particles from the eye. It grows 4' high and 2' wide, prefers full sun and well-drained sandy soil.

Parts Used: Leaf, flower, and seeds.

Harvest: Flowers after opening, leaves while young and fresh seeds from mature plant.

Considerations: Not for use during pregnancy.

Sambucus nigra ssp. canadensis Elder

'Barry Hill,' 'Coomer'

Perennial, zone 3. ☼

The Elder is a beautiful bush, bearing umbels of tiny white flowers followed by dark purple berries. Elder is native to Vermont and much of North America and has a long history of use in Native culture. The flowers and berries are used to treat colds, flus and upper respiratory symptoms

while the leaves are made into cooling salves or creams and used externally for traumatic injuries, burns and ulcerations. The dark purple berries are made into wine, jam and syrup. Elder is a perennial shrub and reaches 12-20' high and up to 6' wide. It prefers full sun or partial shade and moist, rich soil.

Parts Used: Leaf, flower and berries.

Harvest: Flowers: pick umbels in early flowering stage.

Berries: harvest umbels when the berries are a deep dark purple indicating ripeness. For easy removal of the berries from the stems, freeze the whole umbels; once the berries are frozen they'll easily fall off the stems. Both flowers and berries can be used either fresh or dried for tincture, tea or liqueur.

Considerations: The root and stem are not recommended for internal use. Leaves are for external use only. Berries should have seeds removed before consuming.

Satureja hortensis Summer Savory Variety: 'Aromata'

Annual.

This delicate summer variety of Savory is wonderful mixed with garden beans, peas and lentils, and is also great in pasta salads. Grows 10" tall and 18" wide. It prefers full sun and medium-drained, rich soil.

Part Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Snip as needed.

Satureja montana Winter Savory

Perennial, zone 4.

The perennial cousin to *S. hortensis* with thicker, shinier leaves and a more pungent and pronounced flavor. Great for seasoning legumes and meats. Also a wonderful low bush for garden borders and edges. Grows 6-12" high, prefers full sun and well-drained soil.

Parts Used: Leaf.

Harvest: Snip as needed - up to 50% of the plant.

Scutellaria baicalensis Baikal Skullcap, Huang-qin

Perennial, zone 3.

A beautiful perennial with very showy blue flowers. This vigorous plant is able to tolerate extremely dry conditions and is a great addition to rock gardens. An important Chinese medicinal herb, the root is most often prescribed for fevers, hypertension, insomnia, headaches, hepatitis, shingles and other ailments. Grows 15" high and 12-18" wide. It prefers full sun, and well-drained, dry soil.

Parts Used: Roots.

Harvest: 3- to 4-year-old roots.

Scutellaria barbata Barbat Skullcap, Ban-zhi-lian

Tender perennial, zone 7.

A Skullcap with gently serrated leaves and purple-blue flowers midsummer. Used in Traditional Chinese Medicine

and shown through clinical tests to help in the treatment of various cancers. It is also used as an herbal treatment for inflammation and traumatic injuries. This medicinal herb grows 12" tall and prefers well-drained soil in part shade

Parts Used: Roots and aerial parts.

Harvest: Leaves any time, roots of mature plant.

Scutellaria lateriflora Skullcap

Perennial, zone 3.

Skullcap prefers cool shady conditions but can also thrive in full sun with enough moisture. It is considered one of the best nervines, used to calm nervous tension and alleviate stress, and may be used over extended periods of time. Grows 12-18" high and 12" wide. It prefers partial shade and well-drained moist soil.

Parts Used: Leaf, flower and stem.

Harvest: Entire aboveground portion during flowering.

Fresh tincture is recommended.

Considerations: Not for use during pregnancy. Best results are seen if taken over extended period of time.



Scutellaria (Skullcap) in bloom

Silybum marianum Milk Thistle

Annual.

Gorgeous true thistle with striking white-veined leaves that prick bare skin. Widely recognized as an herb dedicated to liver function and health. The seeds are used to strengthen and regenerate liver tissue and can be taken as a health food. Milk thistle is an annual self-seeding medicinal, growing 4' high and 2-3' wide. It prefers full sun, well-drained-to-dry soil and is drought tolerant. Zone 5.

Parts Used: Seeds.**Harvest:** Collect seeds as they mature.**Considerations:** Wear thick gloves whenever handling the plant, especially when harvesting the seed heads.**Sophora flavescens** Ku-shen, Sophora Root

Perennial, zone 4.

Ku-shen is the Chinese name for the root of *Sophora flavescens*, also known as sophora. A nitrogen fixing legume that benefits other plants nearby. The root is used in Chinese medicine to treat asthma and other respiratory disorders. Ku-shen is a dwarf shrub with delicately drooping creamy yellow flowers. It prefers full sun and well drained soil, grows up to 5' tall and 2' wide.

Parts Used: Root.**Harvest:** Root of 3rd year plant.**Considerations:** Low dose medicinal, used most commonly in formula with other Chinese herbs.**Spilanthes oleracea** Spilanthes, Toothache Plant

Varieties: 'Peekaboo', 'Lemon Drop'

Tender perennial, zone 10.

This pretty, low-growing and sprawling herb has unique globular yellow and brown flowers. Chewing on flowers or leaves produces a tingling/numbing sensation in the mouth. Used in tincture form as a mouthwash and gum rinse, and for toothaches. Grows 8" high and 18-24" wide. Prefers full sun, and well-drained, fairly rich soil.

Parts Used: Leaf and flower.**Harvest:** Flowers and leaves as needed.**Stachys officinalis** Wood Betony

Perennial, zone 4. ☼

S. officinalis is an unusual member of the mint family with heart shaped leaves and whorls of purplish-red flowers atop long stems. These vibrant blooms attract bees and butterflies from mid summer onward. A bitter and astringent herb now most commonly used for migraine headaches and as a nervine tonic helping to alleviate pain, nervous tension and stress. The tea tastes like black tea and is used as a substitute in some places. The fresh leaves can be used for dyeing wool a soft yellow. It prefers partial shade and loves moist soil, grows 1'-2' high and spreads in clumps.

Parts used: Leaf, stem and flower.**Harvest:** When in full bloom.**Considerations:** Not recommended during pregnancy.**Stevia rebaudiana** Stevia

Tender perennial, zone 11.

Recently popularized as an alternative herbal sweetener, Stevia is ounce for ounce many times sweeter than sugar but without the detrimental health effects. Use fresh or dried to sweeten teas. May be very finely ground for other culinary uses. Grows 2-3' high and 12" wide. It prefers full sun, and moist, sandy soil.

Part Used: Leaf.**Harvest:** Snip leaves as needed. Dry entire plant in late summer.**Symphotrichum novae-angliae** New England Aster

Varieties: 'Purple Dome,' 'September Ruby'

Perennial, zone 4. ☼

A Vermont native, with numerous tall stems and rosy lilac-to-purple flowers in the fall. A traditional medicinal used for many years by Native Americans, New England aster is often used to treat respiratory issues resulting from colds and flu. Likes rich, moist soil in full sun.

Part Used: Flowers.**Harvest:** Flowers just as they open. Use fresh or tincture fresh for best results as the flowers turn to seed overnight once picked.**Symphytum officinale** Comfrey *Dug only. Call to

arrange*

Perennial, zone 3.

Comfrey is one of the most ancient healing plants, its curative use recorded as early as 400 B.C.E. It is used on external injuries as a cell regenerator and when added to creams and lotions this herb is beneficial to the skin. It is often planted under fruit trees because its mineral-rich leaves and deep roots decompose and feed the tree. Comfrey is a perennial herb growing 3-5' high and 2-4' wide. It prefers full sun or partial shade with moist, rich soil. Difficult or nearly impossible to eliminate from a garden once established due to its indestructible taproots, so plant with care.

Parts Used: All parts.**Harvest:** Leaves when green, flowers in full bloom, and roots in spring or fall.**Considerations:** Keep internal use to a minimum due to concern over pyrrolizidine alkaloid content.**Thymus serpyllum, T. x. citriodorus 'Aureus,' T. vulgaris,****T. x. citriodorus, T. fragrantissimus, T. vulgaris** Thyme

Creeping, German Winter, Golden Lemon, Lavender, Lime, Orange, Orange Spice, Summer, 'Magic Carpet'

Perennial, hardiness varies between varieties. Less fragrant varieties ('Magic Carpet,' creeping thyme,

golden lemon) make a gorgeous ground cover between stone pavers or in a perennial garden as living mulch. The more fragrant thyme (German Winter, Orange Spice, Summer) is used in cooking. German Winter has the highest volatile oil content. It has an affinity for the upper respiratory system and is used for sore throats, coughs and laryngitis. Thyme grows 2" – 1' high and 6-8" wide, and the flowers of all thymes are adored by bees. It prefers full sun and light, well-drained soil. Zones 4-9. Pot-up warm climate thymes and bring indoors for winter use.

Parts Used: Leaf.**Harvest:** Snip tender flowering tops as needed, dry in late autumn.**Urtica dioica** Stinging Nettle *Dug only. Call to

arrange*

Perennial, zone 3.

Nettles have many traditional uses: they are high in vitamins and minerals (including iron), help treat anemia, allergies, arthritis (when applied externally), and work as an expectorant. Also can be consumed as a general springtime tonic, fresh or dried. The young tops can be picked in early spring, sautéed, steamed or included in egg dishes for a tasty and nutritious spinach-like food. Heating the leaves neutralizes the sting, as does drying and pulverizing. Grows 3' high and will spread vigorously and reseed if it likes where it's planted. Likes full sun to partial shade, and moist rich soil. Nettle is often found growing along woodland edges.

Parts Used: Leaf and stem.**Harvest:** While young and tender.**Considerations:** Small, hollow hairs containing irritating acids cover the stems and undersides of the leaves-- handle with care or wear gloves. Later in the season the plant can be somewhat irritating to the kidneys.**Valeriana officinalis** Valerian 'Anthos'

Perennial, zone 4.

Valerian is a tall leafy perennial with clusters of pale pink, fragrant flowers. The 'Anthos' variety is an improved strain with a higher essential oil content. The roots are used medicinally as a mild sedative, to relieve nervous tension, anxiety, insomnia and headaches. Grows 5' high and 2' wide. It prefers full sun or partial shade and normal-to-moist soil. Freely self-sows when allowed to go to seed.

Parts Used: Roots.**Harvest:** Roots - the second year in late fall and tincture fresh or dry for tea.**Considerations:** Valerian root can be unpleasantly stimulating to certain individuals; discontinue use if this is the case.**Verbena hastata** Blue Vervain

Perennial, zone 3.

V. hastata's tiny purple flowers bloom from July through September on beautiful long lasting spikes. This nervous system herb, native to Vermont, is useful to alleviate headaches, nervous tension and anxiety. Be forewarned that this plant is extremely bitter so combine with fennel, orange peel or chamomile to reduce bitterness. Prefers full sun to part shade, regular garden conditions and is drought tolerant, though its natural habitat. Grows 3'-5' high and readily self-sows.

Parts Used: Aerial parts.**Harvest:** Just before or at flowering stage.**Considerations:** Not for use during pregnancy, taken in excess may cause nausea.**Veronicastrum virginicum** Culver's Root, Black Root

Perennial, zone 4. ☼

Native to Eastern and Central U.S with showy, long-blooming spikes of white flowers. Makes an excellent border plant or hedge. The dried root is a gentle laxative and tonifying to the liver. Grows 4'-6' tall and 2' wide and enjoys rich moist soil and full sun.

Part Used: Dried Root**Harvest:** Root of third year plant. Dry before use.*Veronicastrum virginicum*

Ferns

Adiantum pedatum

(Maidenhair fern)

One of our most popular and lovely ferns, with lacy, spiraling leaves and glossy black stems. United Plant Savers 'at risk' status. Likes moist, well-drained, alkaline soil with bright, filtered light and good air circulation. Does poorly in deep shade. Zone 3. **VT native.**



Adiantum pedatum

Athyrium filix-femina x niponicum 'Branford Beauty'

(Lady fern)

24" fast growing fern with lovely, fine-textured feathery gray-flecked foliage and red stems. Most luxuriant in slightly acidic soil in a cool, moist, shady location, but will tolerate alkaline soils and some sun as long as the soil is moist. Zone 4.

Athyrium niponicum var. pictum

(Japanese painted fern)

12-18" tall, very popular fern with gorgeous variegated fronds in grayish-green suffused with silver and maroon midribs. Likes evenly moist, well-drained soil, dappled shade. Zone 3.

Athyrium niponicum 'Metallicum'

(Japanese painted fern)

Our favorite variety of this beautiful fern, growing to 1-2' high x 1.5-2' wide, with a dramatic silvery sheen overlaying the dark reddish-green leaf color. Wonderful in a shade border. Grow in part to full shade, rich, moist soil. Zone 3.



Athyrium niponicum 'Metallicum'

Athyrium niponicum 'Regal Red'

(Japanese painted fern)

12-18" tall variety with more reddish tones on the leaves and deeper red stems than the species. Would be lovely paired with the red-stemmed *Hosta 'Red October.'* Zone 4.

Dryopteris goldiana

(Goldie's fern)

Large 4' tall fern with very lush, broad, pointed fronds, growing in an upright, orderly circle. The lovely golden-green color and impressive height make this a great specimen for the shade garden. Rich moist soil, part shade—grows naturally in rich hardwood forest soils in the northeast, often below limy wooded cliffs. Zone 3. **VT native.**

Matteuccia struthiopteris

(Ostrich fern, fiddlehead fern)

A 4-6' tall colony-forming native fern that inhabits the banks of creeks and rivers and is the only source of edible fiddleheads (the still-curved newly sprouted fronds harvested in spring) in our region. Grows in a symmetric, vase-like form, and sends out stolons laterally to form more crowns—the plants create lush jungles out of the

forest floor. Would be an excellent perennial vegetable crop in the right site. Plant in a consistently moist area where they can spread. Keep in mind that the leaves may lose their beauty later in the summer, so plant with other things that will fill in. Moist soil, part to full shade. Zone 2. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**



Matteuccia struthiopteris

Osmunda cinnamomea

(Cinnamon fern)

A 2-5' tall fern with substantial, slightly shiny fronds that tend to grow in circles or symmetrical clumps and turn lovely shades of yellow and cinnamon-brown in fall. Separate fruiting fronds, fuzzy spikes of cinnamon-colored spore-bearing structures, appear in midsummer and last into fall. Fast-growing but slow-spreading, this fern naturally occurs in swamps, stream banks and moist forests. Fiddleheads are white and woolly, and are fodder for ruffed grouse. Hummingbirds sometimes use fuzz from the young fronds to line their nests. Requires constantly damp, acid soil and partial shade, although it will tolerate more sun as long as its moisture needs are met. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Osmunda claytoniana

(Interrupted fern)

A very lush-looking native fern, growing in circular clumps, with bright green, thin-textured, matte fronds to 5' or 6' tall. Unlike the related cinnamon fern, which carries its spores on special separate fronds, mature interrupted fern plants have a few brown and curly leaflets on each frond that carry all the plant's spores. These spore-bearing leaflets occur all together in a cluster halfway up the stem, "interrupting" the green leaflets. A great plant for a moist woodsy spot or shade garden; requires moist soil and part to full shade. Zone 2. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Polystichum polyblepharum

(Korean tassel fern)

A handsome evergreen fern with very shiny deep green fronds, densely covered with tan hairs on the stems and leaflet edges. When the fronds unfurl, they curve back towards the ground, hanging like furry tassels, but once fully uncurled they spread wide and flat in a neat circle. Divide these spreading plants in early spring. Needs evenly moist soil, well-drained in winter, and dappled shade. Zone 5.



Polystichum polyblepharum

Ornamental Grasses

Andropogon gerardii

(Big bluestem grass)

3-10' bunchgrass native to the tallgrass prairie in the mid-western US, and sandy roadsides and riverside outcrops in New England. Grows in dense stands and has deep roots. The long leaves and stems are blue-green in the summer. Brush-like, bronze to purple seedheads appear in June and last into September. Considered an excellent forage species for livestock, as well as being ornamental. Loamy soil, full sun. Zone 4. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**



Andropogon gerardii

Anthoxanthum nitens (*Hierochloa odorata*)

(Sweetgrass, vanilla sweetgrass)

12" tall, aromatic, spreading native grass with shining green leaves and panicles of sweetly-scented green spikelets. The vanilla-scented smoke from burning sweet grass has been used ceremonially to cleanse spaces and the leaves have been used in basketmaking for centuries. The scent compound coumarin is responsible for the sweet fragrance and has been used for flavoring vodka, tea, tobacco, and candy, among many other things. Prefers moist soil in sun or part shade. Zone 4. **VT native.**

Bouteloua gracilis

(Blue grama grass)

1-2' tall clump-forming grass with fine textured, gray green leaves that turn tan in fall, then purple at frost. Flower and seed heads are pale, delicate, and hairy, curling into a surprising spiral and turning purple in fall. Full sun, average to dry soil. Zone 3. **North American native.**



Briza media

Briza media

(Quaking grass)

This 12-18" tall small clumping grass has heart-shaped, inflated flower heads that look like rattlesnake tails and quiver in the breeze. Nice in dried flower arrangements. Looks great planted in groups or as a specimen. Loves rich, moist soil in full sun. Zone 4.



Chasmanthium latifolium

Chasmanthium latifolium

(Northern sea oats)

One of our favorite grasses, with wide, flat, shining bright green blades that form a nice full 3' tall clump, flushing violet in midsummer. Seed heads are flat and papery



Miscanthus sinensis 'Silberfeder'

with several braid-like segments, and are borne in sparse branched spikes that add movement and a beautiful airy touch to flower arrangements. Try in a partial shade garden with *Anemone*, *Actaea*, *Kirengeshoma* or many other grasses. Full sun or part shade, medium or wet soil. Zone 3. **Northeast native.**

Festuca glauca 'Elijah Blue'

(Blue fescue)

This ice-blue grass forms 8-12" tall upright clumps and maintains its color throughout the year. Its tuft-like form is nice along edges or en masse as a groundcover. Grows 8-12". Cut it back to 2" at the end of the year for beautiful new growth the following season. Dry or well-drained soil in full sun. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant.**

Miscanthus sinensis 'Silberfeder'

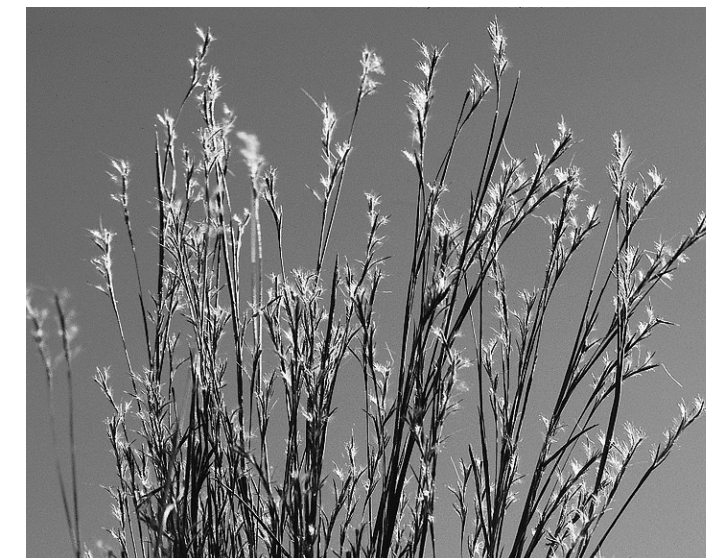
(Silver feather grass)

A really fabulous grass in the autumn and winter, with 6-8' tall stems that carry ethereal, feathery, silver seed heads for months. They dance in the wind and seem to collect and play with sunlight just when it is diminishing in the sky for the season. A well-behaved, clumping grass that's spectacular when planted en masse, as a hedgerow or seasonal windbreak. Would look best underplanted with a groundcover. Well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 4.

Panicum virgatum

(Switchgrass)

3-5' tall neatly clumping, sturdy, arching native grass. Great pollinator habitat and rain garden/restoration plant. Airy green-to-gold flower heads appear in late summer; the whole plant turns vivid golds, peaches, and reds in fall. Part to full sun, average soil. Zone 2. **Northeast native. Rain garden plant.**



Schizachyrium scoparium

Schizachyrium scoparium 'Prairie Blues' (*Andropogon scoparius*)

(Little bluestem grass)

An 18-40" tall, clump-forming grass with fine foliage and upright spiky-hairy inflorescences that turn red and purple after frost. The whitish hairs of the curling seed heads look amazing in the slanting fall light. Excellent winter interest plant, good for cutting and dried bouquets. Looks great planted en masse or used in a meadow garden. Native to the prairies, open woods and dry fields of North America and Quebec. Full sun, well-drained soil. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Sorghastrum nutans 'Indian Steel'

(Indian grass)

A popular 3-5' tall blue-tinged grass that turns gold in the fall. The beautiful, feathery flower plumes appear in August and last into winter, turning rusty red and contrasting nicely with the snow. Often used as a vertical accent in border plantings or en masse for a screen. An excellent low-maintenance erosion control plant. Tolerates poor soil and is suitable for roadsides. Full sun. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Perennials

Achillea coarctata 'Moonshine'

(Yarrow)

Classic, clumping yellow-flowered yarrow, 18-24" tall and as wide, with silvery-hairy leaves. A more uniform and well-behaved plant than many yarrows, this is a favorite for borders or tidy meadow-style gardens. Blooms for a long time starting in early summer, and will re-bloom into fall if cut back after the first flowering. Deer-resistant. Likes poor to average, dry soil and full sun. Zone 3.

Achillea millefolium 'Colorado'

(Yarrow)

These 24" tall, easy care plants are covered with 2-4" flower umbels in warm pastel colors—apricot, light pink, lemon-yellow, and peach. Excellent for a sunny, dry location in the middle of the border. Can spread 2-3' in a season; divide every 2-3 years. Excellent cut or dried flower. Deer-resistant. Zone 3.

Achillea millefolium 'Paprika'

(Yarrow)

Flat-topped clusters of warm red flowers fading to pale pink and creamy yellow all summer into fall. A spreading plant that forms a soil-protecting mat with its ferny foliage. Deer-resistant. Full sun, average well-drained to dry soil. Zone 3.

Achillea millefolium 'Strawberry Seduction'

(Yarrow)

Bold and eye catching! 18-24" tall umbels of rich, strawberry-red flowers with vivid, golden-yellow centers sit atop sturdy stems bearing dark green foliage. Long blooming in June through July, a more formal and clumping yarrow than the other varieties of *A. millefolium*. Attracts butterflies, deer-resistant. Deadhead to encourage re-bloom. Prefers full sun in well-drained, dry or average soil. Zone 4. **Not for propagation: PP18401.**

Achillea millefolium 'Summer Berries'

(Yarrow)

1-2' tall with umbels in a mix of colors: palest pink to deep rose, blooming in midsummer. Spreads rapidly, drought-tolerant. Likes average to poor soil in full sun. Can be used as a lawn substitute to conserve water. Deer-resistant. Zone 3.

Achillea millefolium 'White'

(Yarrow)

2' common yarrow with white umbels in mid summer. White-flowered varieties like this one, closest to the wild type, are used medicinally for many health concerns, as their medicinal action is more powerful than more colorful varieties. Spreads 2-3'. Likes dry, average-to-poor soil. Great plant for a dry, sunny spot. Deer-resistant, good cut and dried flower. Zone 3.

Acorus calamus

(Sweetflag)

The sword-shaped 24-30" tall leaves of this rush-like European plant provide a sweet, spicily fragrant accent in the water garden or rain garden. Dense green cones of tiny flowers appear from the sides of leaf-like stems in summer. The slowly creeping rhizomes of sweet flag form colonies if left unharvested, and are used medicinally and in perfume production. Known as a good erosion-control plant. Likes full sun to part shade and medium to wet soils, tolerates heavy shade. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant.**



Actaea (Bugbane, cohosh, baneberry)

A genus that includes some of the most striking and fragrant shade plants both from North America and Asia, *Actaea* is high on our list of favorites. Hardy, long-lived, and very tough once established in a suitable place, these plants produce beautiful spikes of fluffy white to pink flowers in summer and fall, and very attractive fruit—bugbanes and cohosh (which were formerly in the genus *Cimicifuga*) bear spikes of star-shaped pods that look beautiful in the snow all winter, while baneberries have clusters of bright white or red poisonous berries. Black cohosh (*A. racemosa*), native to New England and the Appalachian Mountains, is used medicinally, and its musky summer flowers are favored by many species of pollinators. White baneberry (*A. pachypoda*) occurs naturally in Vermont's forests, while the other *Actaea* species we carry are exceptionally gorgeous cultivars of Asian species that fragrantly bloom in fall, weighted with hungry bumblebees by the dozens. The taller types make extraordinary cut flowers.

Actaea japonica 'Cheju-Do'

(Japanese bugbane)

A very unusual bugbane from Japan with a compact 12-14" mound of unique, shining, waxy leaves in a toothed heart shape like *Heuchera* leaves-- not divided like those of other *Actaea*. Flowers prolifically with up to 15 highly branched 4-5' tall stems bearing numerous racemes of

white flowers in late summer. One of our most popular plants last year! Grow in part to full shade and moist, rich soil. Zone 4.

Actaea pachypoda 'Misty Blue'

(White Baneberry, Doll's Eyes)

A cultivar of our VT native, selected for its silvery-blue leaves. Fluffy short spikes of cream flowers appear on an 18-36" plant in mid-late spring. Showy white berries on shiny, bulging red stalks follow in midsummer. All parts of the plant are poisonous. Part shade, moist rich soil. Zone 3. **VT native species.**

Actaea racemosa

(Black cohosh)

Formerly *Cimicifuga racemosa*, this fabulous woodland plant is a towering 6-8' tall with 2' long racemes of creamy white flowers in late July. Flower spikes can be straight or curly and twisty, are a favorite of bees, and last for 4 weeks. Needs humus-rich, consistently moist soil, and full sun to part shade (in our climate). Leaves will scorch at the edges if soil is allowed to dry out. Plants look great with tall garden phlox. Stunning when naturalized in large groups and often used medicinally for women's health concerns. Zone 3. **New England native.**

Actaea simplex 'Brunette'

(Bugbane)

Formerly *Cimicifuga simplex*. 6-8' tall and 4' wide, this plant is regal in the woodland garden. Leaves are dark purple-bronze and deeply cut, forming a tiered 2-3' mound, and look amazing in spring especially if interplanted with contrasting white Narcissus, as can be seen to wonderful effect at the Coastal Maine Botanical Garden in May. Tall, dense pinkish ivory flower spires emerge on purple-black stems in the late summer and early fall and persist for 4 weeks, even after several frosts. The super-fragrant blossoms attract amazing numbers of bees, butterflies, and other pollinators. An elegant cut flower. Remains attractive into late fall and winter with interesting, inflated seedpods. Zone 3.



Adlumia fungosa 'Pink Heart'

(Climbing bleeding heart)

A vining bleeding heart! 24" to 10' in height with leaves reminiscent of maidenhair fern, translucent pinkish stems and tendrils, and pale pink flowers from summer into fall. A highly unusual and interesting plant, native to and very rare in Vermont. Our stock is from commercially available seed. Prefers rich, moist soil, part shade. Zone 3. **VT Native species-- very rare.**

Agastache aurantiaca 'Raspberry Daiquiri'

(Hummingbird mint)

Bright raspberry flowers and fragrant foliage on compact, well-branched, 10-12" plants. Excellent at the front of borders or in containers and a favorite of hummingbirds and other pollinators. Tolerates more water than most of the Southwestern *Agastache*, but still likes well-drained to dry soil in full sun. Zone 5. **North American native species.**

Agastache aurantiaca 'Tango'

(Hummingbird mint)

Loose sprays of bright orange flowers adorn these silvery-leaved, 12-16" plants. The whole plant is fragrant and its flowers attract hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Needs well-drained to dry soil and full sun. Zone 5. **North American native species.**

Agastache foeniculum 'Golden Jubilee'

(Anise hyssop)

A very attractive cultivar of anise hyssop, 2-3' tall, which forms a robust clump of golden-green leaves topped with oval flowerheads in a lovely shade of blue-lavender in late summer to early fall. Flowers are extremely popular with pollinators and the whole plant is pleasantly scented-- can be used to make a flavorful tea. Looks wonderful in combination with deep blue or dark pink flowered plants. Average, well-drained, moist soil in full sun to part shade. Zone 5.

Ageratina altissima 'Chocolate' (*Eupatorium rugosum*)

(White snakeroot)

A very different and pretty plant, finely branched and bushy, with deep purple-brown leaves and stems 3-5' tall. Dense clusters of long-lasting white flowers appear in late summer, attracting butterflies and other pollinators. Thrives in full sun or part shade with fertile well-drained soil. The species is native to our rich hardwood forest glades and is related to boneset and joe-pye weed. Toxic if ingested. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

Ajuga reptans 'Bronze Beauty'

(Common bugleweed)

4-8" tall groundcover with metallic bronze leaves and deep blue flowers in late spring. These beauties are waiting to help you completely cover that partially shady spot under a tree or on a bank in the woodland garden. Will creep and become a mowing-free lawn in the shade. Likes well-drained soil, part shade. Zone 3.

***Alchemilla erythropoda* 'Alma'**

(Red-stemmed lady's mantle)

8" tall, with small, scalloped leaves, red stems, and yellow-green flowers in the spring. Nice accent to other plants, and would be great used as a well-behaved, non-smothering groundcover. Readily self-sows; divide in the early spring before flowering. Requires partial shade and consistent moisture to thrive. Zone 4.

Alchemilla vulgaris

(Common lady's mantle)

A 12" mound of large, abundant, lobed green foliage and clouds of chartreuse, starry flowers on 18-24" stems in spring. Makes a splendid ground cover in almost any moist, shady area. The hairy leaves are gorgeous after a rain or dew when they hold water droplets in their cups. Flowers are long-lasting when cut and the plant has been used medicinally for centuries. Also lovely when used as a border plant or alongside a pathway. Zone 3.



Amorpha canescens

Amorpha canescens

(Leadplant)

A hardy, deciduous shrub growing 2-3 feet tall with interesting eggplant-purple flower spikes in midsummer. Beautiful examples of these plants can be seen in the wild at the Charlotte Town Beach on Lake Champlain. The blooms contrast nicely with orange butterfly weed. Attracts hordes of pollinators and fixes nitrogen. Prefers well-drained or dry soil in full sun. Zone 2. **VT Native.**

***Amsonia* 'Blue Ice'**

(Willow bluestar)

15" tall, 2' wide compact mound of long-blooming dark lavender-blue, star-shaped flowers over dark green leaves which turn gorgeous shades of yellow and orange in the fall. This shorter form of willow bluestar can help define borders or may be used in meadow gardens close to your home or lawn. Prefers full sun or part shade in moist soil. Zone 4.

Amsonia hubrichtii

(Threadleaf Bluestar)

The Perennial Plant Association's 2011 "Plant of the Year." Each 2-3' stem bears hundreds of fine, narrow leaves, making the plants look something like a cluster of graceful ostrich feathers—stunning in fall when the leaves turn bright golden yellow. Pale blue star-shaped flowers emerge in spring and fade to white as the temperature warms up. Best when planted en masse in a border, cottage garden or open woodland area. Average to dry soil. Zone 5. **North American native.**



***Anemone* (Windflower)**

Anemones are some of our very favorite plants! Their delicate, cup-shaped flowers with fluffy, fringy centers make them a star of the shade garden, and their dark green, lush leaves provide season-long freshness and texture. We carry both spring-blooming types (including our native *A. canadensis*) and the gorgeous fall-blooming Japanese anemones, in various flower colors and heights. All species tend to spread more or less vigorously, so give them plenty of space—you'll always have a few bits of them to give away to admiring friends.



Anemone canadensis

Anemone canadensis

(Canada anemone)

Lovely 1-2 ft. Vermont native plant with delicate white blossoms held above the foliage in late spring. A great groundcover since it spreads vigorously, looks good under shrubs or peonies. Leaves remain fresh and dark green until early October. Zone 3. **VT Native.**

***Anemone Fantasy* 'Pocahontas'**

(Japanese anemone)

An excellent new dwarf variety of Japanese anemone, introduced to the trade in 2016, growing only 12-18" tall. *Our #1 best seller last season!* Prolific, wonderfully delicate double rose flowers appear above a compact mound of dark green leaves in mid to late summer. Prefers full to part sun and moist, well-drained soil. Zone 5. **Not for Propagation: PP25352.**

***Anemone hupehensis* 'Pink Saucer'**

(Japanese anemone)

2' tall Japanese anemone prolifically produces rosy pink saucer-shaped flowers with fluffy yellow centers in mid-summer until frost. Prefers moist soil, part shade. Will spread; divide in early spring. Zone 3.

Anemone sylvestris

(Snowdrop anemone, windflower)

These hardy anemones are one of the first flowers to push up through the snow in early spring and continue blooming into mid-spring. 1-2" fragrant, slightly nodding white blossoms flutter like butterflies in the wind, and eventually give way to woolly white fruit. Prefers moist, humusy soil, but will tolerate clay. Pairs well with daffodils and other spring bulbs or early-blooming coral-red *Heuchera sanguinea* varieties 'Sioux Falls' and 'Firefly'. Likes full sun to part shade. Zone 4.

***Anemone tomentosa* 'Robustissima'**

(Grapeleaf Anemone)

This is one of the hardiest and most vigorous anemones, bearing hundreds of mauve flowers with yellow centers each season on 36" branching stems. Dark green, grape-like leaves remain fresh from spring till frost. Blossoms appear in late summer, persist through fall, and are elegant in flower arrangements. Plant will spread to eventually create a 4-5' wide colony. One of the absolute best solutions for adding color and poise to the shade garden. Prefers part shade and moist, humusy soil, but will do fine in more sun if given adequate moisture. Zone 3.

***Anemone x hybrida* 'Honorine Jobert'**

(Japanese Anemone)

3-4' tall plants bear pure white, slightly ruffled flowers with a yellow, fluffy center. The Perennial Plant Association's "Perennial of the Year" for 2016. A fantastic plant for the partially shaded garden, it lends height, brightness, and elegance to the overall design. Semi-double flowers are excellent for cutting. Thrives in rich, loamy, consistent-moist soil in part shade. Zone 5.



***Aquilegia* (Columbine)**

Columbine is a timeless, lovely spring-blooming plant. The name *Aquilegia* comes from the Latin word for "eagle," *Aquila*, because the spurred flower petals resemble a bird's claws. Columbine comes from the Latin *Columba*, which means "dove," because the inverted flower can be imagined to look like a cluster of five doves. Columbines' delicate, ornamental foliage is a lovely blue-green color, and flowers come in various forms, mostly spurred bells but sometimes highly double pom-poms. The genus offers some of the first available nectar to hummingbirds in the spring and early summer. All *Aquilegia* enjoy a rich soil in partial shade, though they are also known to thrive and seed in sunny well-drained gardens. Natural hybridization will occur between species.

***Aquilegia caerulea* 'Red Hobbit'**

(Rocky Mountain columbine)

Compact, 12-15" plants with long-spurred, red and white flowers. Well-drained soil, full sun or part shade. Zone 3. **North American native species.**

***Aquilegia caerulea* 'Rocky Mountain Blue'**

This state flower of Colorado has exceptional 2-3," two-toned blossoms of blue and white. Gorgeous when planted in groups. Flowers are upward facing and long-spurred. Well-drained soil, full sun or part shade. Zone 4. **North American native species.**

***Aquilegia caerulea* 'Songbird Dove'**

24" tall with large, pure white flowers in the spring. Well-drained soil, full sun or part shade. Zone 4. **North American native species.**

Aquilegia canadensis

(Canadian columbine)

One of our favorite plants, this Vermont native columbine produces clouds of coral red and yellow blooms early in the spring. It reseeds freely, and is adapted to rocky woodland or well-drained sunny sites. Grows to 16" tall. A must-have. One of the earliest and best flowers for hummingbirds. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

***Aquilegia canadensis* 'Little Lanterns'**

8" dwarf form of our native columbine with red and yellow long-spurred flowers in spring. Likes well-drained, moderately moist soil in a semi-shaded area, though we have seen it thrive in full sun and moist gravel. Zone 3. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**



Aquilegia caerulea 'Rocky Mountain Blue'

***Aquilegia flabellata* 'Blackcurrant Ice'**

10" tall dwarf plants with curvaceous blackcurrant purple and buttery yellow single, nodding, long-spurred flowers. Interesting and exotic-looking. Excellent plant for edging or pots in a partially shaded area with moist, well drained soil. Zone 4.

***Aquilegia vulgaris* 'Barlow Bordeaux Wine'**

(European columbine)
36" tall with double, spurless blooms of warm, wine red in spring. Full sun to shade, moist, well-drained soil. Zone 4.

***Aquilegia vulgaris* 'Barlow Blue'**

1-2' with violet-blue, double spurless flowers that resemble small nodding dahlias. Full sun to shade, moist, well-drained soil. Zone 3.

***Aquilegia vulgaris* 'Clementine Salmon'**

15" tall with upward-facing, fully double salmon blooms in spring. Full sun to shade, moist, well-drained soil. Zone 3.

***Aquilegia vulgaris* 'Lime Sorbet'**

36" tall, with lime green, clematis-like nodding flowers and curved spurs. Beautiful, bright accent for the shade garden. Full sun to shade, moist, well-drained soil. Zone 3.

***Aquilegia vulgaris* 'Tower Dark Blue'**

18" tall plants with short-spurred double flowers of deep blue. Full sun to shade, moist, well-drained soil. Zone 3.

***Aquilegia vulgaris* 'Winky Double Red-White'**

12" tall plants with large, double, upward-facing flowers in contrasting red and white. Full sun to shade, moist, well-drained soil. Zone 4.

***Aquilegia vulgaris* 'Winky Double White'**

Double upward-facing, snow-white flowers. Full sun to shade, moist, well-drained soil. Zone 3.



***Arabis alpina* 'Red Sensation'**

(Mountain Rock Cress)

8" tall alpine rock-garden plant with scented rose-colored flowers in spring, and silvery-green rosettes of foliage. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Good for planting around the bases of hedges or shrubs. Zone 4.

***Arenaria montana* 'Avalanche'**

(Sandwort)

4-8" tall, spreading rock garden plant that forms a thick carpet of glossy green leaves and plentiful, saucer-shaped white flowers in May and June. Prefers an alpine environment with neutral to slightly alkaline sandy soil in full sun to part shade. Zone 4.

***Artemisia ludoviciana* 'Valerie Finnis'**

(White Sagebrush)

The aromatic, silvery leaves of this plant are soft as velvet. Great foliage plant grows to 15-18" tall and bears inconspicuous yellow flowers in late summer. Spreads rapidly. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun. Zone 4. **VT native species.**

Artemisia stelleriana

(Beach wormwood)

This groundcover, often seen growing on New England's sandy beaches, is also known as "old lad" and "perennial dusty miller." Plants are 15-24" tall with white, silky leaves and yellow flowers in summer. Stems become woody with age. Excellent contrast plant that tolerates salt and drought. Full sun, dry extremely well-drained soil. Zone 4. **New England native.**

***Artemisia stelleriana* 'Silver Brocade'**

(Beach wormwood)

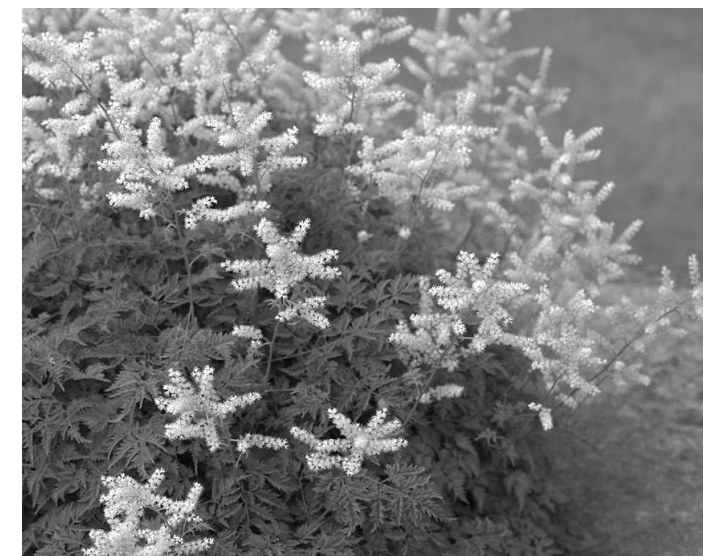
More compact at 6-12" tall and up to 30" wide and with

more white-silvery leaves than the species, 'Silver Brocade' is a lovely groundcover and foliage plant for a dry, sunny site. Native to sandy and gravelly beaches, this is a tough plant as long as it's not overwatered. Cut back in midsummer to maintain a thick, low groundcover appearance. Full sun, dry poor to average soil. Zone 3. **New England native species.**

***Aruncus aethusifolius* 'Noble Spirits'**

(Dwarf goatsbeard)

This native of Korea is a true miniature Goatsbeard, growing only to 8-12". Leaves are dark green and deeply cut, with panicles of creamy white flowers in late spring. Prefers full sun or partial shade and consistent moisture, or leaf edges will become brown and crispy. Excellent for the moist rock garden or front of the border. Zone 3.



Aruncus aethusifolius 'Noble Spirits'

Aruncus dioicus* var. *kamtschaticus

(Goatsbeard)

24" tall with large white flower panicles in late spring. This variety has larger flowers than most on a shorter plant. Requires consistently moist soil in full sun or dappled shade. Excellent plant for the woodland garden. Interestingly, this particular variety has been found in at least one study to contain compounds potentially toxic to certain cancer cells. Good cut flower. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant.**

***Aruncus sinensis* x *dioicus* 'Zweiweltenkind'**

(Goatsbeard)

36" tall plant is airier than other varieties, with pendulous white flowers in late summer. Leaves are large and deeply cut. Requires dappled sunlight and consistently moist soil. Zone 4.



***Asclepias* (Milkweed)**

Commonly known as Milkweed, *Asclepias* is an all-star plant for the ecological gardener and butterfly lover. We carry 7 varieties native to North America, and our selection now includes a limited number of *Asclepias incarnata* plants raised from locally collected wild seed. *Asclepias* are hardy, 3-6' tall sun-lovers which make a lovely addition to the back of the garden, a meadow, or a fence planting. Tolerant of a wide variety of soil conditions, and happy enough in dense, moist soil, they are popularly used in rain gardens and stormwater management areas.

The flowers are ingeniously adapted to pollination by all kinds of insects. At the top of every flower is a crown of five pouches, each filled with nectar. When an insect alights to drink, its legs are guided into grooves where pollen will catch a ride to the next flower. All *Asclepias* serve as superb butterfly nectar plants and are the sole food source for monarch butterfly caterpillars.

These plants have many interesting uses; the genus earned the common name "Milkweed" because of the plants' milky sap, which was once studied as a possible source of rubber. Milkweed fluff repels water but absorbs oil, and has recently been the subject of oil spill remediation research in Canada-- absorbent tubes filled with milkweed fiber have proved quite effective at cleaning up oil spills in bodies of water.

Asclepias incarnata

(Swamp milkweed)

A native plant that's a favorite of gardeners and butterflies. It grows 3-5' tall with clusters of mauve, pink or white flowers appearing in July and August, producing copious amounts of nectar in midsummer. Important habitat for Monarch butterflies and many others. This year we are pleased to offer a limited number of plants raised from wild-collected seed from Craftsbury, VT. Loves moist soil, full sun. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

***Asclepias incarnata* 'Ice Ballet'**

(Swamp milkweed)

3-4' tall pollinator plant with clusters of pure white flowers atop elegant stems in July-August. An important food source for butterflies, bees, and other pollinators. Prefers moist soil and sun. Vermont native species. Rain garden plant. Zone 3.

***Asclepias incarnata* 'Milkmaid'**

(Swamp milkweed)

40" plant with creamy white flowers in July and August. Important food source for Monarch, Swallowtail, Painted Ladies and other butterflies. Makes an excellent cut flower and seed pods can be used in flower arrangements. Needs moist soil, full sun. Zone 3. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Asclepias incarnata* 'Soulmate'**

(Swamp milkweed)

Gorgeous Butterfly weed with rich clusters of rosy pink blossoms in July and August. Very important food source for Monarch butterflies as well as Swallowtails, Painted Ladies, and others. Also attracts Hummingbirds! Needs moist soil, full sun. Great cut flower and pods are good for arrangements. Native to the swamps and wet meadows of the Northeast. Zone 3. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

Asclepias sullivantii

(Prairie milkweed)

Purple to white flowers, 3 feet tall. Also known as 'Smooth Milkweed' for its paired stalkless blunt leaves and smooth stems. Native to the northern Midwest prairies and Canada. Best in moist soil, full sun. Zone 3. **North American native. Rain garden plant.**

Asclepias syriaca

(Common milkweed)

One of the largest milkweeds, growing over 5 feet tall, with rose flower umbels over thick oblong leaves and long, inflated pods. This common wildflower is the principal habitat plant for Monarch butterflies. Will naturalize readily and bring butterfly habitat to any neglected sunny corner of your property. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Asclepias tuberosa

(Butterfly weed, pleurisy root)

Butterfly weed is the Perennial Plant Association's 2017 Perennial of the Year! 24-36" tall with bright orange blossoms in June to August. Important food source for bees, Monarch butterflies, and other species, and used medicinally for centuries. Emerges late in spring; mark them in fall to avoid disturbing the plants during spring cleanup. Native to eastern and southern U.S. Likes average soil in full sun. Drought tolerant. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

***Asclepias tuberosa* 'Hello Yellow'**

(Butterfly weed) **New in 2017**

A bright-yellow flowered butterfly weed, 1-3' tall and 1-2' wide, that has been found by recent University of Vermont research to be even more attractive to pollinators than the regular orange type. These plants emerge late in spring; mark their location in fall to avoid disturbing them during spring cleanup. Plant in full sun and well-drained, average soil. Zone 3. *As a new variety this year, these will be smaller plants and may not be available until late June.*



***Aster alpinus* 'Beauty Dark Blue'**

12" tall with deep blue blossoms. Zone 3. **North American native species.**

***Aster alpinus* 'Beauty Rose'**

(Alpine aster)

12" tall alpine rock garden plant, with a compact basal rosette of gray-green foliage and prolific rose-colored blossoms in early summer. Locate in the front of the border or rock garden, in average soil and full sun. Native to Alaska and parts of Canada. Zone 3. **North American native species.**



Aster alpinus 'Beauty Dark Blue'

***Aster alpinus* 'Beauty Sky Blue'**

12" alpine rock garden plant with sky blue blossoms in early summer. Zone 3. **North American native species.**

***Aster lateriflorus* 'Lady in Black'**

(Calico aster)

A 3-4' tall, finely textured, airy plant with deep purple leaves and stems all season long, covered in masses of tiny white flowers with deep pink and purple centers in late summer and fall. The hundreds of flowers and dramatic color combination create a very elegant effect. Nice in bouquets. Prefers average soil in sun or part shade. Zone 3. **VT native species.**

Aster oblongifolius 'Aroma' is now *Symphotrichum oblongifolium* 'Aroma.'

Aster novae-angliae (New England aster) is now

Symphotrichum novae-angliae.



***Astilbe* (False Spirea)**

Astilbes are very beautiful and popular landscape plants for shady, moist conditions. They prefer fertile, acidic, moist but well-drained soil. Consistent moisture is crucial for most of these shallow-rooted plants-- if allowed to dry out leaf edges become crispy and brown. The exception is *Astilbe chinensis* 'Pumila,' which is drought-tolerant once established. Astilbes are excellent when planted in groups, especially around the margins of ponds or small streams. Fluffy plume-like flowers are long-lasting when they emerge in June and July, and copper-tinted green foliage is attractive throughout the season. Our varieties vary in height and style, some being suitable for a dense wash of color at the front of the shade garden and others best as airy accents further back, and range in color from dark red to soft pink, apricot and white. Plants are long-lived and spread readily. They may need to be divided frequently, in the spring or fall.

***Astilbe chinensis* 'Pumila'**

(Astilbe)

12" tall, compact plant with rich, bronzed green foliage and glowing reddish purple flowers in summer. One of our favorites for its vibrant flowers and compact habit. Likes part shade and consistent moisture especially when just planted; this variety has been found by Cornell University research to be the most drought-tolerant *Astilbe* once the plants are established in the garden. Zone 3.

***Astilbe chinensis* 'Vision in Red'**

(False Spirea)

20" tall with abundant dark, purplish-red plumes and glossy, robust foliage. Elegant in any landscape. Blooms into late summer. Prefers moist soil in shade. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant. Not for propagation: PP11965.**

***Astilbe chinensis* 'Vision in White'**

(False Spirea)

24" tall with abundant creamy-white triangular plumes and glossy, robust foliage. Elegant in any landscape. Blooms into late summer. Prefers moist soil in shade. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant. Not for propagation: PP18965.**

***Astilbe hybrid* 'Delft Lace'**

(False Spirea)

24-36" tall red stems carry deep salmon-red buds which open into soft pale peach/blush flowers in early to mid summer, blooming longer than most *Astilbe*. The pastel color tones and elegant plumes over the shining foliage are stunning. Our most popular *Astilbe* last season. Prefers moist soil in shade. Zone 5. **Rain garden plant. Not for propagation: PP19839.**

***Astilbe thunbergii* 'Straussenfeder'**

(False spirea)

48" graceful, arching plumes of soft pink. Lovely as a large-area woodland ground cover. Zone 4.

***Astilbe x arendsii* 'Bridal Veil'**

(False spirea)

28" tall, graceful, well-branched spikes of white over a mound of fine-textured foliage make an elegant addition to any moist shady spot. Airy plumes dance in the breeze. Astilbes require consistently moist soil and part or full shade. A good choice for clay soil. Zone 4.

***Astilbe x arendsii* 'Fanal'**

(Astilbe)

15" with dark crimson flowers in July, and bronze foliage that changes to a red-tinted dark green later in the season. Grows in average soil but prefers moist, rich soil and shade. Zone 3.



***Astrantia major* 'Rose Symphony'**

(Masterwort) **New in 2017**

The papery, petal-like bracts of this *Astrantia* cultivar are a shimmering, almost metallic bright rose, while the many small flowers at the center of each umbel are pale pink. A favorite cottage garden plant, forming a 24-30 in. tall upright mound of long flower stems and shiny palmate leaves. A good cut flower for fresh or dried arrangements, blooming from early to midsummer. Prefers part shade in moist to wet soil but will tolerate many conditions with consistent moisture. Zone 4.

***Aubrieta grandiflora* 'Audrey Blue Shades'**

(Rock cress)

Stunning 6" rockery plant with silvery gray foliage and carpets of incredibly fragrant blue-violet flowers for over a month in the spring. Closely related to *Arabis*. Looks great planted next to the white flowers of *Arenaria* 'Avalanche'. Cut stems back to 6" after blooming to encourage new growth. Short lived (a few years). Zone 4.

***Aubrieta grandiflora* 'Purple Gem'**

(Rock cress)

This was the original variety in our collection, with mounds of sweetly scented electric purple flowers atop rosettes of silvery little leaves in early spring. Zone 4.



***Baptisia* (Wild Indigo)**

Baptisia plants are some of the longest-lived and sturdiest perennials we grow. They form highly branched bushes with fine-textured blue-green foliage. As an herbaceous perennial they die back in winter, making them an ideal hedge or screen plant under a roof line or along a driveway where snow would damage woody plants. Their flower spikes are beautiful, airy, and lupine-like, blooming in late spring to early summer, and range in color from blue-purple through smoky lilac and white to yellow. Like peonies, *Baptisias* are extremely long-lived, tough, and slow growing, taking 2-3 years after planting to attain their mature size, which can be a very impressive 4x6 feet if planted in rich, moist soil! *Baptisia* stay put in one spot for many, many years, but site them thoughtfully because the deep, ropelike roots are astoundingly tough and transplanting a mature specimen is quite an undertaking. The flowers, and the spikes of large, puffy-looking black seed pods that follow, are often grown for use in cut flower arrangements. Bees and other pollinators love the blossoms, and the plants are a valuable addition to a rain garden or hot, harsh city streetside garden.

Baptisia alba

(White wild indigo)

One of the best and most beautiful plants for the low-maintenance garden. 3' tall shrub-like perennial with gray-green pea-like leaves and spikes of white flowers that last up to 3 weeks, on subtle red-purple stems. Stays attractive all year round, with black seed pods lasting into winter. Flowers are blotched purple and less densely packed along the stem than in blue varieties of *Baptisia*. Mixes well with other perennials and fixes nitrogen. Likes rich to average soil, full sun to part shade. Zone 3. **Northeast native. Rain garden plant.**

Baptisia australis

(Wild indigo)

One of our all-time favorite plants, this 3-4' tall bushy perennial has clear violet-blue flowers in spring. Ornamental black seed pods add winter interest. Foliage is gray-green, pea-like, and stays attractive all season. Use as a specimen or in a seasonal hedge. Was grown commercially in Georgia and South Carolina in the 1700's as a substitute

for true indigo. Prefers deep, rich soil and full sun or part shade. *Baptisias* resent being transplanted or moved, and when happy grow up to 6' wide, so place it well. 2010 Perennial Plant of the Year. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

***Baptisia australis* 'Caspian Blue'**

(Wild indigo)

A cultivar of *B. australis* with paler blue flowers. Zone 3. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Baptisia sphaerocarpa x alba* 'Carolina Moonlight'**

(Wild indigo)

3' tall, elegant spikes of creamy yellow blooms emerge over tidy green foliage in early summer, giving way to fascinating black bean-like seedpods. Long blooming and dazzling, 'Carolina Moonlight' is a hybrid of two native *Baptisias*-- *B. sphaerocarpa* and *B. alba*. Prefers average, medium to dry, well drained soil in full sun to part shade. Zone 4.

***Baptisia* 'Purple Smoke'**

(Wild indigo)

3-4.5' tall spires of smoky violet lupine-like flowers on charcoal-grey stems, over a mound of neat green foliage. An especially beautiful and elegant *Baptisia* selection and a staff favorite. Established 3-4 year old plants can produce over 50 blooming stalks and grow to 6' wide or more, so give it plenty of room. A hybrid of two native *Baptisias*—*B. australis* and *B. alba*. Prefers average, medium to dry, well drained soil in full sun to part shade. Best in full sun and average to poor soil. Zone 4.

Baptisia tinctoria

(Yellow wild indigo)

2-4' tall native *Baptisia* with many tiny leaves, and many yellow flower clusters. Shrub-like habit with a finer texture than other *Baptisia* plants. Attracts butterflies and used in natural dyeing as an alternative to indigo. Prefers sun and dry soil. Zone 3. **VT native.**



Bergenia purpurascens

(*Bergenia*, pigsqueak)

This 15" plant has large, round, glossy evergreen leaves with spikes of pink bell-shaped, fragrant flowers in early spring. Grows best when planted in groups in moist shade and morning sun. The thick and waxy leaves last through winter, turning a very attractive dark red in fall—a great choice for winter interest in areas without much snow. Intolerant of heavy soils and standing water. If you rub a leaf between your thumb and forefinger just right, it sounds like a pig squeaking. A favorite of kids! Zone 4.

***Boltonia asteroides* var. *latisquama* 'Nana'**

(False Aster)

A 2-3' tall, bushy plant with profusions of pale pink aster-like flowers in late summer to fall. Closely related to the more common *Boltonia asteroides*, but these slightly smaller plants are quite different in appearance, with wide, toothed, rough-textured leaves instead of narrow, smooth-edged ones. Grows best in average soil and sun--like most asters flops if given rich soil. Zone 4.

***Buddleia davidii* 'Black Knight'**

(Butterfly bush)

12" spikes of rich, intense dark purple blooms with the classic honey fragrance. A favorite in Arcana's farmer's market bouquets. Zone 5.

***Buddleia davidii* 'Nanho Blue'**

(Butterfly bush)

Fragrant, 4-10" blue-lavender flower spikes. Zone 5.

***Buddleia davidii* 'Purple Butterfly'**

(Butterfly bush)

This vigorous, fast-growing shrub is a joy with its deliciously fragrant, 4-10" nodding lilac-like purple flowers. Attracts hordes of butterflies to your garden! Flowers on new wood, so prune to 6-8" each spring. Mulch in winter. Zones 5-10.

***Buddleia davidii* 'Royal Red'**

(Butterfly bush)

Our most popular color, a velvety, rich red-purple. Zone 5.

***Buddleia davidii* 'White Butterfly'**

(Butterfly bush)

4-10" nodding spikes of white flowers with a heavy, honey-like scent on a 4-6' tall bush. Highly popular with pollinators. Zone 5.

Caltha palustris

(Marsh marigold, cowslip)

This lovely early-spring blooming native plant is at home on the water's edge or in wet soils. The bright yellow blossoms resemble large buttercups (to which they're related) and rise 12 to 18" tall above a mound of large, glossy leaves. Especially beautiful planted around a pond or used in drifts in a wetland garden to provide early spring color in spots too marshy for bulbs; extremely popular with bees and other pollinating insects. Prefers full sun or part shade in wet soil. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Campanula alliariifolia

(Spurred bellflower)

A white-flowered species that forms a clump of fuzzy heart-shaped leaves. Arching, 1-2' flower stems carry several large, creamy, pure white bells; very nice cut flowers. Needs well-drained soil and full sun. Don't over-fertilize. Plants can be short-lived (2-3 years) but we have found that ours live longer than that, even in pots. Freely re-seeds in a spot it likes. Zone 4.



Campanula alliariifolia

***Campanula carpatica* 'Blue Clips'**

(Carpathian harebell)

12" mounds of lightly spreading foliage with 2" wide mid-blue flowers all summer. Plants prefer full sun to part shade, and like to have cool roots, so provide mulch during especially hot summers. Zones 3-7.

***Campanula carpatica* 'Uniform Blue'**

(Carpathian harebell)

This is one of the most popular bellflowers. Produces 6-8" mounds of gently spreading foliage with 1-2" light blue flowers all summer. Plants prefer full sun or part shade, and like to have cool roots, so mulch during especially hot summers. Divide plants every other year to maintain vigor. Zone 3.

***Campanula cochleariifolia* 'Alpine Breeze Blue'**

(Fairies' thimbles)

A tiny, miniature mat-forming bellflower with ¼ to ½" leaves and charming, long-blooming sky blue flowers on 3-6" wiry stems. Perfect for the well-drained rock garden or along a winding path with mid-afternoon shade, or as a companion plant for bonsai. A staff favorite. Zone 5.

***Campanula glomerata* 'Superba'**

(Clustered bellflower)

2' tall, showy Bellflower with clusters of violet flowers atop vigorous stems. Flowers persist for 2-3 weeks, and also last about 2 weeks as cut flowers. Likes rich, consistently moist soil and full sun to part shade. Looks best when planted in groups of 3 or more. Attracts bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. Zone 3.

***Campanula persicifolia* 'Telham Beauty'**

(Peach-leaf bellflower)

12-36" tall popular European flower with 1" broad, bell-shaped blue flowers in midsummer. Basal leaves are evergreen. Readily self-sows. Well drained soil, full sun. Zone 3.

***Campanula punctata* 'Rubriflora'**

(Spotted bellflower)

12" tall, very unusual variety with large crimson-speckled smoky pink bells in June. The variety will take you by surprise in bloom, as it looks so exotic in the garden. Blooming stems may need staking from the weight of all the flowers. Prefers partial shade and well-drained soil. Spreads to form a clump. Native to Japan. Zone 5.

***Campanula rotundifolia* 'White Gem'**

(Harebell, bluebells of Scotland)

Known as the bluebells of Scotland, this very cold-hardy plant is covered with 1" bell-shaped, delicately nodding white flowers in midsummer. Needs well-drained soil and full sun; very pretty planted among rocks or in walls (it is often found growing on cliffs in the wild). 6-12" tall. Zone 4. **VT native species.**

Campsis radicans

(Trumpet creeper)

This is an extraordinarily showy, beautiful, and tropical-looking native vine. Vigorous woody climber grows to 40-60' and produces masses of orange-red large tubular flowers in the summer. One of the most powerful hummingbird attractors. Likes full sun to part shade in rich, moist soil, but is adaptable to many conditions. Leaves and flowers are a mild skin irritant. The vine sends out

aerial roots that adhere permanently to surfaces: do not plant near structures with surfaces you wish to preserve but great grown up large trees, telephone poles, or any large support you wish to hide. Zone 4. **New England native. Rain garden plant.**

Caulophyllum thalictroides

(Blue cohosh)

Blue cohosh is a Vermont native woodland plant with soft, lush green foliage, growing in moist hardwood forests. The plants have delicate, dark purple-blue and pale yellow flowers in early spring followed by bright blue berries lasting into winter. It has a long history of medicinal use, well known by Native Americans and in modern herbalism for its use to alleviate cramping, regulate menstruation and ease labor pains. A lovely addition to the shade and forest garden with rich, moist soil. Reaches 2 to 3' high and approximately 2' wide. Zone 3. **VT Native.**

Centaurea montana

(Mountain bluet, bachelor's button)

18-30" tall with silver, furry foliage and fascinating electric blue flowers with reddish-pink centers. Blooms profusely in late May-early July. Cut back after first bloom to encourage an attractive mound of new leaves and a second flush of flowers. Long-lived plant will reseed, mingling well with other early-summer blooming plants like oriental poppies and bearded iris. Goldfinches feast on its seeds. Performs best in moist, well-drained soils and full sun, tolerates dry alkaline soil. Zone 3.

Centranthus ruber

(Red valerian, jupiter's beard)

2-3' tall with showy clouds of tiny red to rose-pink flowers over waxy blue-green leaves. An old-fashioned cottage garden plant at home in the nooks and crannies of cliff faces. Our current perennial nursery manager, Eva, was amazed by the profuse display of this plant in bloom on the limy cliffs and walls of England and Wales in June, where it grows wild in almost no soil. In your garden, it will thrive as a great border plant for poor, well-drained neutral to alkaline soil in full sun. Zone 5.

Cerastium tomentosum

(Snow-in-summer)

6" tall vigorous groundcover with silver-white leaves and bright white flowers in late spring. Spreads by underground runners: will fill in an area quickly or cover a wall. Dislikes hot, humid weather. Plant where you appreciate its spreading habit, in a rock garden or around dwarf conifers. Needs well-drained soil in full sun. Zone 2.

Chelone glabra

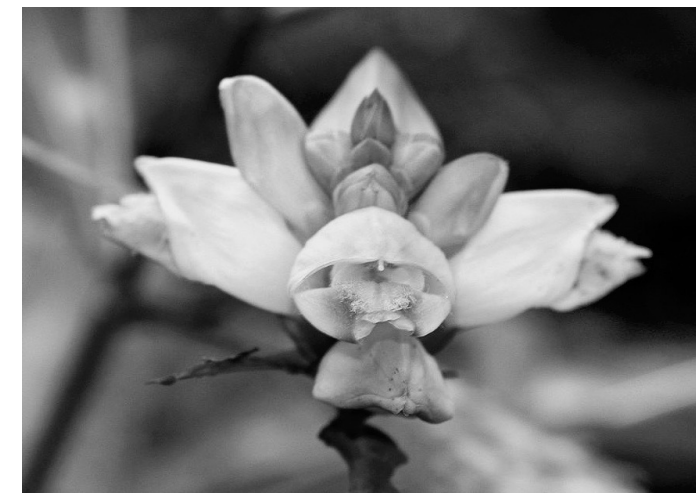
(White turtlehead)

2-3' tall shapely native with dark green leaves and small, white flowers with a rose tinge in late summer and fall; the flowers contrast nicely with the foliage. This is our second season offering mostly plants raised from wild seed responsibly collected in Hardwick and Craftsbury, VT. A wonderful, long-lasting cut flower, beautiful in wedding arrangements. Fascinating seedpods provide interest through the winter. Crucial habitat for the caterpillars of Baltimore Checkerspot butterflies—if you find your turtlehead plants covered with many orange-and-black caterpillars with numerous black hairy "pigtales" all over their bodies, leave them on the plants as they are the young Baltimore Checkerspots, which are rare in some parts of their range. The plant will grow back after providing food to the caterpillars, and will gradually spread in a moist location in either part shade or full sun. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

***Chelone lyonii* 'Hot Lips'**

(Pink turtlehead)

3' tall plant with deep green foliage and brilliant rose pink flowers that resemble the heads of turtles. Forms a lovely, graceful clump and provides nice late-season color and contrast in form with other fall-blooming plants like asters. Like our native white turtlehead, this species provides essential habitat for the caterpillars of Baltimore Checkerspot butterflies—if you find your turtlehead plants being munched by many orange-and-black caterpillars with numerous black hairy "pigtales" all over their bodies, leave them on the plants as they are the young Baltimore Checkerspots, which are rare in some parts of their range. The plants will quickly regrow. Prefers rich, moist soil in part shade. Zone 4. **North American native species. Rain garden plant.**



Chelone glabra



Clematis

This will be another year of gorgeous April-blooming beauties in our greenhouse! Our Clematis spend the winter in our glass greenhouse and are trained on trellises. They bloom just in time for that spring plant fever. We carry Clematis of all colors and sizes, ranging from large, bicolor summer-bloomers, re-bloomers, fall-blooming, small-flowered species *C. paniculata* and VT native *C. virginiana*, with clouds of white flowers in late summer.

Clematis need moist, well-drained soil, at least half a day of direct sunlight, and mulch to help the roots retain moisture. Plant in a hole at least a foot deep with 50% peat moss or well-rotted manure mixed with the soil, the top of the root ball just below ground level, and the first set of eyes buried. Keep mulched and moist, especially during the first growing season.

***Clematis* 'Asao'**

8-9' vine with 5" deep pink blossoms with cream centers in May and June. Pruning group 2. Zone 4.

***Clematis* 'Belle of Woking'**

6-10' with 4-6" double light blue flowers in June and July. Pruning group 2. Zone 4.

***Clematis* 'Blue Bird'**

8-12' vine with mauve-blue, lantern-like flowers in April-May. Pruning group 1. Zone 3.

***Clematis chiisanensis* 'Korean Beauty'**

9' tall with small, prolific pastel-yellow blooms on purple stems that persist all throughout the summer, and exceptionally lovely, fluffy seedheads. Pruning group 2. Zone 5.

***Clematis* 'Corona'**

4-6' with 4-6" medium pink flowers with a dark pink bar and red-tipped stamens in May and June. Pruning group 2. Zone 4.

***Clematis* 'Duchess of Edinburgh'**

10-12' with 4-6" double white flowers with cream stamens in June. Pruning group 2. Zone 4.

***Clematis* 'Ernest Markham'**

12-15' with 4-6" magenta flowers with brown stamens in June, July, and again in late summer. Pruning group 3. Zone 3.

***Clematis* descriptions continued on page 39**

Our Clematis: Pruning Group, Color, & Height Categories

PRUNING GROUP	<i>C. virginiana</i>	Purple	6-10'
Group #1	Ville de Lyon	Jackmanii superba	Belle of Woking
Blue Bird		Midnight Showers	Helios
Proteus		Polish Spirit	Multi Blue
	BY COLOR	Purpurea Plena Elegans	Sho-un
	Bicolor	Sho-un (Lavender)	
Group #2	Asao		8-12'
Asao	Corona		Asao
Belle of Woking	Star of India	Yellow	Blue Bird
Corona		Helios	Jackmanii rubra
Duchess of Edinburgh		Korean Beauty	Midnight Showers
Gillian Blades	Blue		
Guernsey Cream	Belle of Woking (light blue)	White	
Henryi	Blue Bird	Duchess of Edinburgh	10-15'
Jack Rubra	Elsa Spaeth	Guernsey Cream	Duchess of Edinburgh
John Paul II	Mrs. P.B. Truax	Henryi	Ernest Markham
Multi Blue	Multi Blue	Paniculata	Henryi
Sho-un		Silver Moon	Jackmanii superba
Silver Moon	Pink		John Paul II
	Asao	Small-Flowering	Polish Spirit
	Bee's Jubilee	<i>C. paniculata</i>	Proteus
Group #3	Corona	<i>C. virginiana</i>	Ville de Lyon
Ernest Markham	Ernest Markham		Purpurea Plena Elegans
<i>C. tangutica</i> 'Helios'	John Paul II	BY HEIGHT	Red Cardinal
Jackmanii Superba	Proteus	2-3'	
Midnight Showers	Violet Elizabeth	<i>C. integrifolia</i>	
Paniculata	Ville de Lyon		15-20'
Polish Spirit			<i>C. paniculata</i>
Purpurea Plena Elegans	Red		<i>C. virginiana</i>
Red Cardinal	Jack Rubra	4-6'	
<i>C. integrifolia</i>	Red Cardinal	Corona	
		Silver Moon	

CLEMATIS PRUNING

Pruning Group #1: Spring bloomers that flower on previous year's growth. Prune these right after they finish blooming in spring.

Pruning Group #2: Bloom in late spring or early summer on the previous year's growth, then again throughout the season on new shoots and old stems. These are more complicated to prune. Some people don't prune these at all, but you can watch your plant, do some research and decide what suits you. One approach is to lightly thin out old stems in the early spring, and again after the earliest flowers fade, shortening the stems that bore those flowers.

Pruning Group #3: Flowers in late summer or fall, on new growth produced earlier in the season. Prune these just before they grow in the spring, cutting back to the strong buds within a foot or so of the ground.



Clematis 'Duchess of Edinburgh'

Clematis 'Guernsey Cream'

8' with 4-5" creamy yellow blossoms with a greenish stripe in May to July, again in late September. Pruning group 2. Zone 4.

Clematis 'Henryi'

10-15' with 6-8" large white flowers in June and September. One of the most popular white-flowered varieties from 1858. Great cut flower. Pruning group 2. Zone 4.

Clematis integrifolia

(Solitary clematis, leatherflower) **New in 2017**
2-3' non-climbing plants with delicate, nodding 4-petaled violet blossoms from June to September, very showy seed-heads, and thick, shiny leaves. Used as a "winder" and/or ground cover among other, more upright plants. Pruning group 3. Zone 2.

Clematis 'Jack Rubra'

Large, crimson blooms 5-8" across with yellow stamens in the center are semi-double or single. Flowers cover a 10' vine in early summer, and then bloom again at the end of the summer. Moist, well-drained soil, sun or part shade. Pruning group 2. Zone 4.

Clematis 'Jackmanii Superba'

12-15' with 5-7" dark purple flowers in June and September. Very popular, profuse bloomer. Pruning group 3. Zone 4.

Clematis 'John Paul II'

5-6" diameter, single, pale pink-white flowers with pink bars in the center of each petal. Darkens with age and has deep red anthers. 10-12' tall. Blooms midsummer. Pruning group 2. Zone 4.

Clematis 'Midnight Showers'

8-10' with 6-8" dark, velvety burgundy flowers in May and September. Pruning group 3. Zone 4.

Clematis 'Multi Blue'

7-8' with 4-5" deep royal blue, fully-double flowers in May and June, and again from August to October. Very popular variety, perfect for containers. Pruning group 2. Zone 4.

Clematis paniculata

(Sweet autumn clematis)
15-20' small-flowered variety, with prolific, scented white flowers in September. Flowers on new wood each year: prune in April or May to 12-18" above soil level. Very popular; excellent for covering a wall, trellis or fence. Pruning group 3. Zone 4.

Clematis 'Polish Spirit'

10-12' with 2-4" rich purple blossoms with creamy sta-

mens in June to August. Late summer rebloom is more prolific than many clematis, especially if the plant is fed in midsummer. Pruning group 3. Zone 4.

Clematis 'Proteus'

10-12' with 6-8" soft mauve-pink flowers in May-June and Aug-Sept. Pruning group 1. Zone 4.

Clematis 'Red Cardinal'

10-12' with 4-6" velvety crimson flowers in June and September. Pruning group 3.

Clematis 'Sho-Un'

6-8' tall with large, succulent lavender-blue flowers with contrasting white stamens in early summer. From Sakurai, Japan. Translates to 'Blue Cloud.' Compact habit: good for containers and short trellises. Pruning group 2. Zone 4.

Clematis 'Silver Moon'

8-10' tall vine covered with 6-8" pale silver lilac flowers with pale yellow stamens and ruffled edges in early summer. Bloom continues June - September. This is a shade tolerant cultivar. Pruning Group 2. Zone 4.

Clematis tangutica 'Helios'

6-8' tall vines with delicate, graceful foliage and vigorous habit. Spare, curvaceous coconut-scented, lemon-yellow flowers start out bell-shaped and slowly open flat. Blooms June to September. Lovely and different; the flowering or fruiting vine tips are beautiful and durable added to flower arrangements. Pruning group 3. Zone 4.

Clematis 'Ville de Lyon'

10-12' tall with large, carmine red flowers with yellow stamens. Taller height makes this perfect for growing up a trellis on your house, or up a tree. Rich soil, full sun to part shade. Pruning group 3. Zone 3.

Clematis virginiana

(Wild clematis, virgin's bower, old man's beard)
Our own native Clematis; a vigorous, beautiful vine with clouds of small white flowers in mid-late summer & showy, feathery seedheads all fall. 12-20' tall. Great for creating a living screen. Full sun-part shade, rich moist to wet soil. Some of our stock, available starting in summer 2017, is grown from responsibly wild-collected seed from Huntington, VT and right here in Jericho. Zone 3.

Clematis viticella 'Purpurea Plena Elegans' (also known as 'Flore Pleno')

10-12' with 2" wide, smoky, rosy purple double blooms from July to September. An exceptionally elegant Clematis. Vigorous and free-flowering. This variety's history reaches back to the 1700's—Linnaeus described a similar or identical double-flowered *C. viticella*. Pruning group 3. Zone 4.



***Convallaria majalis* 'Bordeaux'**

(Lily of the Valley)

12" tall groundcover with marvelously fragrant, white, downward-facing bells in spring. It is incredibly beautiful when blooming. Flowers are larger and more profuse than other varieties. Plant in a moist, shady area where the plants can happily spread. Blooms May-June. Zone 2. **Rain garden plant.**

***Coreopsis rosea* 'American Dream'**

(Pink coreopsis) **New in 2017**

18" tall, very unusual *Coreopsis*, with pink flowers and yellow centers floating over fine foliage. Needs a moist location with well-drained soil and full sun—its native habitats are pond shores and boggy depressions. Great for edging or naturalizing in a native or cottage garden; try planting with *Echinacea* and *Rudbeckia* to echo the pink and yellow colors. Spreads to form a groundcover. Zone 3. **New England native species—rare.**

***Coreopsis verticillata* 'Moonbeam'**

(Threadleaf coreopsis)

This long-lived, popular, drought-tolerant cultivar bears abundant, persistent, eye-catching flowers from June through October. 2" wide blossoms in soft muted shades of creamy yellow dance 18-24" tall among the delicate effect of threadlike leaves. Forms sizeable colonies and looks lovely along the front of a border or path. Deadheading in midsummer encourages more late season blooms. Prefers well-drained soil in a sunny spot. Zone 3. **New England native species.**

***Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora* 'George Davidson'**

(Montbretia)

28-36" tall, spiky plant with Gladiolus-like leaves and delicate sprays of orange-yellow flowers on slender stems from midsummer to fall. A hard-to-find variety, lovely in large groups, and an interesting change from brilliant red C. 'Lucifer'. Attracts hummingbirds and provides a nice vertical accent. Multiplies quickly and does best if divided occasionally. Well-drained soil, full sun to part shade. Zone 5.

***Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora* 'Lucifer'**

(Montbretia)

This is an excellent showy contrast plant for the garden! Grows 2-4' tall with many arching sprays of tubular, nodding, fiery red flowers in June through August. The Gladiolus-like foliage is gray-green and sword-like, providing a

vertical accent in a planting. Most effective when planted in large groups and does best if divided every few years. Outstanding cut flower. Attracts hummingbirds. Mulch heavily. Average soil, full sun to part shade. Zone 5.



Delphinium

Delphiniums are a special plant for blue flower enthusiasts (like Anne, the owner of Arcana). Where else can you find cobalt, azure, cerulean, sapphire, indigo, peacock, royal and powder blue in a flower? Though we also carry white, lavender and violet varieties, the blues are what most people come for. From the 12" high dwarfs to giant 5' spikes of purple, Delphiniums are the favorite of many a gardener; *Delphinium x elatum* and *D. x cultorum* are the types that generally come to mind when we think "Delphinium," as these are tall, lush plants that produce dense spikes of large flowers. *Delphinium grandiflorum* plants have a bushy habit and are only 1-2' tall, with lots of long-spurred flowers on airy, highly branched stems. The name "Delphinium" comes from the Latin word for dolphin, which refers to the shape of the nectary – the part of the flower that produces nectar. Though many varieties are short-lived, lasting about 3 years, their long bloom time and lovely mound of deeply cut green foliage make them worthwhile to grow. They prefer rich, slightly alkaline soil in full sun. Remember to give them plenty of compost, and if you have a more acidic soil be sure to add lime or wood ash for success. They like it cool, so mulch them deeply or provide some partial shade if you put them in a warm location.

***Delphinium x cultorum* 'Rosy Future'**

A true rose-pink delphinium with lush, dense flower spikes up to 5' tall. A selection from the New Century series of delphiniums, known for their large flower spikes and strong stems. Attracts hummingbirds! Like all delphiniums, requires very rich, moist soil in full to part sun, and frequent feedings with compost for best performance. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Aurora Blue'**

32" tall with spires of stunning true blue with a contrasting white throat. Likes rich, alkaline soil, full sun. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Aurora Deep Purple'**

32" tall with spires of deep purple. Prefers rich, alkaline soil, full sun. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Centurion Gentian Blue'**

4-6' tall, very dense strong spikes of clear medium blue double flowers with a white bee. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Dasante Blue'**

28" tall, more compact delphinium with multiple stems of gorgeous clear blue flowers with white bees in late spring. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Guardian Blue'**

36-48" tall with deep blue flower spikes in midsummer to fall. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Guardian Lavender'**

32" tall with lavender flower spikes in midsummer to fall. Excellent for use in the small garden. Requires rich, well-drained, slightly alkaline soil. Short-lived. All parts poisonous. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Million Dollar Blue'**

3' tall spikes of true blue semi-double flowers with a darker blue bee. Heat tolerant variety. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Pacific Giant Black Knight'**

Another Pacific Giant series delphinium with massive spikes of dark blue blossoms and dark bees. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Pacific Giant Blue Bird'**

These Pacific Giants are very impressive at 4-5' tall, with massive spikes of clear blue blossoms with white bees (centers). Cut back after flowering, and they will re-bloom in the fall. Excellent cut flowers. Requires staking. Loves rich soil, full sun. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Pacific Giant Blue Jay'**

Very impressive at 4-5' tall, with massive spikes of medium blue blossoms with dark bees. Cut back after flowering, and they will re-bloom in the fall. Excellent cut flowers. Requires staking. Rich soil, full sun. Zone 3.

***Delphinium x elatum* 'Pacific Giant King Arthur'**

Another Pacific Giant series delphinium with massive spikes of violet-blue blossoms with white bees (centers). Zone 3.



Dianthus (Pinks, Sweet William)

There are over 300 species in the genus *Dianthus*, and negotiating your way among them can be confusing, but is well worth the effort. Here is a brief overview of the garden classics we grow:

-Cheddar Pinks (*D. gratianopolitanus*) are hardy perennials with fringed petals and thick, groundcovering mats of silver-blue foliage.

-Maiden Pinks (*D. deltoides*) form loose mats of rapidly spreading, 6-12" groundcover, and are hardy perennials with small, brightly colored flowers.

-Sand Pinks (*D. arenarius*) have deeply fringed, fragrant white or pink blossoms and grass-like, finely textured cushions of foliage. They are hardy perennials.

-Sweet Williams (*D. barbatus*) are taller, with clusters of abundant single or bicolored, fragrant blossoms in early summer—most are self-seeding biennials but some are reliable perennials.

In general, *Dianthus* prefer full sun and very well-drained soil that has a neutral or slightly alkaline pH. The biggest problem is crown rot, so avoid burying the crown when planting and take care not to overwater the plants. If you mulch your flowerbeds, keep the mulch several inches back from the crowns to improve air circulation. Cut back mounding varieties after flowering to encourage a second bloom.

Dianthus arenarius

(Sand pinks)

This lovely plant forms a 6" tall, thick mat of dark green, grass-like foliage with deeply fringed fragrant white flowers. Excellent for the rockery or front of the border. Keep mulch away from the crown, and shear back after flowering to encourage a second bloom. Needs well-drained soil and full sun. Zones 3.

***Dianthus barbatus* 'Black Cherry'**

(Sweet William)

A truly perennial Sweet William. 22" tall strong stems carry clusters of highly fragrant, deep velvety red flowers with black undertones. Excellent for bouquets. Blooms in early summer and fall, and the leaves turn burgundy and gold at the end of the season. Prefers sun and well-drained, rich soil. Zone 3. See the rest of our Sweet William offerings in the Biennials section.

***Dianthus* 'Confetti Carmine Rose'**

(Hybrid pinks)

A compact, fast-growing perennial groundcover pink with a 6-9" high x 12-15" wide mound of nice blue-green foli-

age. Bright medium-pink flowers with fine maroon striping and "eye rings" in early summer. Deadhead for continuing late summer blooms. Prefers sun and well-drained soil. Zone 3.

***Dianthus deltoides* 'Arctic Fire'**

(Maiden pinks)

A charming groundcover for a sunny, well-drained spot in the rockery or front of the border. Plants form 6" tall finely textured mats and produce small white flowers with wine-purple centers. Keep mulch away from the crown to prevent crown rot, and shear back after flowering to encourage a second bloom. Zone 3.

***Dianthus deltoides* 'Zing Rose'**

(Maiden pinks)

8" tall mound of fine, dark green foliage with wonderful, unbelievably vivid raspberry red 1" flowers all season long. One of our best-selling perennials in 2015. Good choice for the rock garden. Requires an alkaline soil: add lime yearly, and plant in well-drained soil in full sun. Zone 2.

***Dianthus deltoides* 'Zing Salmon'**

(Maiden pinks)

Just like the bright and vigorous 'Zing Rose,' except this variety bears profusions of salmon/coral flowers. Requires alkaline, well-drained soil in full sun. Zone 2.

Dianthus gratianopolitanus

(Cheddar pinks)

This is a must-have for the cottage gardener; the dense, cascading gray-green foliage and loads of delicately patterned and lightly fringed pink blossoms are a classic. Complements the gray of a stone wall or walkway. Blooms in midsummer, and will flower all summer if not allowed to go to seed. Native to the Cheddar Gorge in southwest England. Thrives in well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 4.

***Dianthus hybridus* 'Rainbow Loveliness'**

(Maiden Pink)

Sprays of 1 1/2" blooms have deeply fringed petals in carmine, pink, lilac, white and various bicolors. Flowers have a lovely, delicious fragrance. The leaf shape is somewhere between the grasslike foliage of many rock garden *Dianthus* and the wider, thinner-textured leaves of sweet Williams, and turn dark red in fall. Plant near an entrance or walkway where they can be frequently enjoyed. Zone 3.

***Dianthus plumarius* 'Ipswich Pinks'**

(Feathered pinks)

10-12" tight mounds of blue-green foliage and long-

lasting, deeply fringed light to medium pink flowers in late spring. Fragrant, excellent cut flower. Great for the sunny rock garden. Zone 4.



***Dicentra spectabilis* 'Alba'** (Bleeding heart) see *Lamprocapnos*

***Dicentra spectabilis* 'Pink'** (Bleeding heart) see *Lamprocapnos*

***Digitalis x mertonensis* 'AGM Tetra'**

(Perennial foxglove)

A truly perennial variety of the cottage garden favorite. 36" tall multi-flowered spikes of vivid raspberry bells on large strong stems. Very hardy, and suitable for bouquets. See the rest of our foxglove offerings in the Biennials section. Zone 4.

***Dracocephalum ruyschiana* 'Blue Moon'**

(Northern dragonhead)

A neat, clump-forming mint relative with narrow, pointed leaves and 18-24" tall leafy spikes of densely packed, hooded, electric-blue flowers in summer. The foliage is deep green, shining, and somewhat fragrant and the flowers provide a bright true blue that's hard to find in the plant world. Requires fertile, well-drained soil in full sun. Zone 3.



Dracocephalum ruyschiana



***Echinacea* (Coneflower)**

Echinacea is well known as a medicinal herb and as an excellent summer-flowering perennial. All species are fantastic pollinator plants and *E. purpurea* and *E. x hybrida* are often used in rain gardens. We have a lovely collection of these important North American native plants, including species types (which usually provide the best food for pollinating insects and are the most medicinally active) and a number of varieties that come in all different colors and shapes. Many new varieties of *Echinacea* appear in the horticultural trade each year, and we do our best to bring you only the finest and most interesting examples. The long-stemmed, prolifically produced flowers are excellent in bouquets, as are the dried seed heads if picked before they're ripe enough to shatter and sprinkle their seeds everywhere. These plants will reseed in a spot they like and will form a beautiful, prairie-like colony if given freedom and adequate space.

Echinacea angustifolia

(Narrow-leaf purple coneflower)

1-3' tall, this is the smallest and most medicinally active of the *Echinaceas*, with narrow, hairy leaves and short, pale pink petals. Native to the prairies, this is the species most used by indigenous people there. Grow in well-drained to dry soil in full sun. See the herb section of this catalog for more information on growing and using this plant medicinally. Zone 3. **North American native.**

Echinacea purpurea

(Purple Coneflower)

Native species coneflower, 2-3' tall and 18-24" wide, with lovely mauve flowers with orange centers in mid-late summer. Adored by all pollinators and the most popular *Echinacea* for medicinal use. Our plants are grown from seed here or by North Creek Nursery in PA. Full sun, average soil. Zones 4-9. **North American native. Rain garden plant.**

***Echinacea purpurea* 'Green Jewel'**

(Coneflower)

2' tall, sturdy, compact stems with gorgeous flowers-- lime green rays around a deep green center. The contrasting green shades make these flowers a striking feature in the garden. Excellent in bouquets. A distinct sweet fragrance sets this coneflower apart from the rest. Long blooming and prolific. Attracts butterflies and birds. Prefers full sun to part shade and dry to medium well-drained soils. Zone 3. **North American native species. Rain garden plant. Not for propagation: PP18678.**

***Echinacea purpurea* 'Magnus'**

(Purple coneflower)

2-3' tall with rosy purple, long-lasting flowers that are less droopy and larger than those of most other *Echinacea*. Very robust and showy. Excellent for use in bouquets. Zone 3. **North American native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Echinacea purpurea* 'Primadonna White'**

(Purple coneflower)

28" tall stunning Coneflower with very large 4-5" pure white flowers with orange cones from July to September. Excellent cut flower and a lovely contrast to the usual bright *Echinacea* colors. Zone 3. **North American native species. Rain garden plant.**



Echinacea purpurea 'Primadonna White'

Echinacea tennesseensis

(Tennessee coneflower)

1.5-2' tall rare coneflower native to southeast and central US. Flowers with deep pink, upward-curling rays appear early-midsummer. Sometimes used medicinally. Needs a spot without close competition from other plants. Full sun - part shade, well-drained average to rocky dry soil, drought tolerant. North American native. Zone 5.

***Echinacea tennesseensis* 'Rocky Top Hybrids'**

(Tennessee coneflower)

18-24" tall selection of the endangered *E. tennesseensis*, blooming slightly more heavily than the species, with pink to rose flowers from midsummer till fall. The rays of the flowers curl upward around the dark greenish cones. Won't tolerate clay: requires well-drained to dry soil close to neutral, full sun. Try planting with other prairie natives such as Bluestem grass, or with lavender, with which it looks lovely. Zone 3. **North American native species.**



Bergenia purpurascens



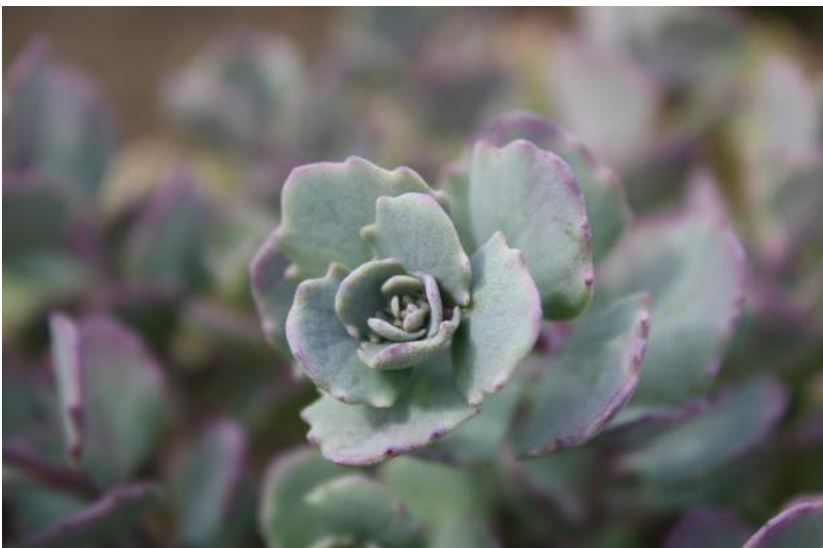
Lupinus polyphyllus Russell 'Chandelier Yellow'



Clematis 'Multi Blue'



Digitalis x hybrida 'Polka Dot Pippa'



Sedum 'Bertram Anderson'



Arnica with a hummingbird moth



Anemone 'Fantasy Pocahontas'



Iris germanica 'Starcrest'



Digitalis lanata 'Cafe Creme'



Lupinus polyphyllus



Anchusa capensis 'Blue Angel'



Achillea 'Moonshine'



Assorted berries from our farm



Aquilegia caerulea 'Red Hobbit'



Monarda citriodora



Iris siberica 'Kamayana'



Polemonium carneum 'Apricot Delight'



Primula bulleyana



Scabiosa caucasica 'Fama Deep Blue'



Paeonia 'Coral Charm'



Iris siberica 'Blue Moon'



Echinacea x hybrida 'Warm Summer'



Caltha palustris



Clematis chiisanensis 'Korean Beauty'



Echinacea purpurea 'Magnus'



Heuchera 'Silver Scrolls'

***Echinacea x hybrida* 'Cheyenne Spirit'**

(Coneflower)

A range of bright and beautiful colors on a 2' tall, well-branched Coneflower. Flowers are rich shades of red, orange, purple and pink mixed with lighter yellows, creams and whites. Lovely cut flower and beautiful in the perennial garden. A magnet for bees and butterflies. Full sun. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant.**

***Echinacea x hybrida* 'Sundown'**

(Coneflower)

32-40" tall coral and russet orange blooms with wide petals and dark centers. Attracts butterflies and birds. Prefers full sun to part shade and dry to medium well drained soils in full sun. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant. Not for propagation: PP17659.**

***Echinacea x hybrida* 'Supreme Cantaloupe'**

(Coneflower)

A very different coneflower with peachy cantaloupe-colored 3-4" wide flowers with an outer ring of large petal-like rays and several layers of shorter, fluffy rays in the center of the flower head, maturing to form a large oval pompom. The 24-30" tall and 15" wide plants are strong, with attractive dark green leaves, and have won various horticultural awards. Grow in full sun and moist to average, well-drained soil. Zone 4. Not for Propagation-- PP24897.

***Echinacea x hybrida* 'Warm Summer'**

(Coneflower)

Lush warm colors from June through August: shades of orange, yellow, scarlet red, rose, purple and cream. 2-3' tall Coneflower on strong stems for bouquets, borders and perennial beds. Attracts bees and butterflies. Full sun. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant.**

***Echinops bannaticus* 'Blue Glow'**

(Globe thistle)

Big, structural plants with a mound of lush thistle-like leaves produce sturdy, prickly branching 3-4' tall flower stems bearing 1-2" deep silver-blue globes in late summer that bees love. A strong structural plant; likes average to dry, well-drained soil and sun; can be grown in rain gardens. Zone 3.

***Echinops sphaerocephalus* 'Arctic Glow'**

(Globe thistle)

6' regal plant with silvery green foliage, red stems and large white globe flowers that appear in summer. Needs

well drained soil and full sun. Excellent cut flower. Attracts bumblebees and nocturnal moths. Zone 3.

Edraianthus tenuifolius

(Grassy Bells)

Very interesting, rare alpine plant. 2-8 in. high x 4-12 in. wide mound of narrow, grassy foliage produces clusters of disproportionately large purple bell-shaped flowers directly atop the leaves in summer. Needs very good drainage, can't tolerate wet, especially in winter. Zone 3.

***Eryngium giganteum* 'Silver Ghost'**

(Sea Holly)

3-4 feet tall, electric silver blue foliage with pale green flowers and bracts. Very cool spiky flower heads. Great for contrast in the garden and as a long-lasting and sought-after cut flower. Reseeds freely. Requires dry soil, full sun. Zone 5.

***Eryngium planum* 'Blue Glitter'**

(Flat Sea Holly)

32" with flat, glossy basal leaves and blue, globe-shaped flowers from midsummer to fall. Excellent color and textural accent for the middle of the border: great, long-lasting cut flower. Prefers well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 5.

***Eryngium planum* 'Blue Hobbit'**

(Flat Sea Holly)

A dwarf variety with small rosettes of flat, oval leaves and bushy, branched flower stems 6-12" tall. The spiky silvery-blue blooms appear from June to September. Taprooted plants need dry, very well-drained average to poor soil in full sun. Zone 4.

Eryngium yuccifolium

(Rattlesnake-master, beargrass)

Produces 4-5 ft. well-branched stems w/ 1" ball-like silvery white flowerheads in early to late summer. Prefers dry sandy soils in sun; extremely drought tolerant, self-seeds in locations it likes, grows 2-3 ft. wide. N. American native. Zone 3.

Eupatorium perfoliatum

(Boneset)

This 3-6' tall, clump-forming native plant grows naturally in moist soil along woods edges, by streams, or in meadows. Clusters of fluffy white flowers appear in late summer. Traditionally used to treat flus, colds and fevers, among other common maladies. Attracts pollinators. Likes moist or wet soil in full sun to part shade. Zone 3. **VT native.**

Eupatorium fistulosum* and *E. maculatum*—See *Eutrochium***Eupatorium rugosum* 'Chocolate'-- See *Ageratina altissima* 'Chocolate'*****Euphorbia myrsinites***

(Myrtle spurge)

An evergreen trailing plant with gray-green, whorled leaves on 8-10" stems that provide a striking foil to its bright yellow flowers in early spring. The highly geometric foliage pattern provides interest all season long, and the showy flower bracts last for two months or so. Likes average soil, full sun and a light spring feeding. Trim back to 6" in late winter or after flowering to control sprawl, or let it trail over the edge of a rock terrace. Try planting with daffodils, purple crocuses, or as a border around a perennial bed. Zone 5.

Euphorbia polychroma

(Cushion spurge)

12-18" tall mounding plant with pale green leaves and shiny yellow bracts in spring. Plants resemble large, colorful cushions, and remain attractive throughout the season, turning red in the fall. Excellent effect when planted to creep over the edge of a stone terrace. Tolerates full sun, but benefits from some protection from afternoon sunlight. Dependable and long-lived. Zone 4.

Eutrochium fistulosum (Formerly *Eupatorium*)

(Joe Pye weed)

A pollinator magnet, this 5-8' tall robust upright purple-stemmed perennial produces large clusters of mauve flowers in late summer. The height of this plant makes it a great choice for the back of a border bed, or a majestic stand-alone specimen. Great pollinator plant. Some of the *E. fistulosum* plants we have in stock are grown from wild-collected seed from Craftsbury, VT. Prefers moist soil in full sun or part shade. Zone 4. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

***Eutrochium purpureum* ssp. *maculatum* 'Gateway'** (Formerly *Eupatorium*)

(Joe Pye weed)

A slightly more compact cultivar of our native giant Joe Pye weed, 'Gateway' is typically 4-5' tall, has a bushier habit and features tighter inflorescences. The clusters of mauve flowers atop deep wine colored stems are fragrant butterfly magnets, and quite popular in British gardens. Blooms July through September and leaves attractive seed heads. Likes full sun to part shade in moist soil. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Filipendula rubra* 'Venusta'**

(Queen of the prairie, meadowsweet)

At 4-8' tall, this is truly the queen of the prairie, with its sprays of pink to peach flowers in early to midsummer. Very sturdy plant with attractive dark green leaves doesn't require staking even in windy areas. Classic accent plant for a large garden with consistently moist soil and full sun. Good cut flower. Attracts bees, butterflies, birds. Zone 3. **North American native species. Rain garden plant.**

Filipendula ulmaria

(Meadowsweet)

3-6' gorgeous plant with sprays of soft, creamy white flowers in midsummer. Very impressive in the larger, moist garden in sun or part shade. Used medicinally-- see the herb section of this catalog for more information. Native to Europe and Asia. Average, moist soil, tends to like a pH closer to neutral. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**

***Gaura lindheimeri* 'Rosy Jane'**

(Gaura, whirling butterflies)

A compact, highly branched, delicate and airy 24" tall plant that blooms prolifically from early summer till frost. The fluttery flowers are large for a Gaura and have very showy pink-edged, pink-veined white petals. The leaves are ornamental too-- the central vein is deep red, surrounded by varying degrees of red mottling on an olive-green background. Full sun, well-drained average to poor soil. Zone 5. **Not for Propagation: PP22290.**

***Gaura lindheimeri* 'Siskiyou Pink'**

(Gaura, whirling butterflies)

The original pink Gaura, still favored by gardeners for its sturdiness and beauty. Airy, branching panicles of delicate, warm pink butterfly-like flowers on dark red stems appear from early summer till frost. Olive-green leaves have dark red speckles. Grow in full sun, well-drained average to poor soil. Zone 5.

***Gaura lindheimeri* 'Sparkle White'**

(White gaura)

A slightly more compact variety of white gaura, with long lasting butterfly-like blooms in white and pink, and spotted leaves turning red in fall. This plant matures at 14-18" tall and 12-18" wide and blooms three week earlier than 'The Bride'. Zone 5. **North American native species.**

***Gaura lindheimeri* 'The Bride'**

(White gaura)

3-4' tall, elegant plant with arching, airy, reddish stems covered with delicate white blooms. Flowers resemble a

cloud of butterflies, and bloom prolifically throughout the summer and into the fall. Leaves have deep red-purple spots, and turn brilliant red in fall. Beautiful in containers and informal perennial gardens—a very durable plant. Prefers rich, well-drained soil in full sun or partial shade. Zone 5. **North American native species.**

***Gentiana* ‘True Blue’**

(Bottle gentian)

This 1-2 ft. tall gentian produces large, ultramarine blue flowers from July until frost above deep green leaves that sometimes have a reddish-purple tint. Sun to part shade, seems to prefer a cooler spot if in sun, likes well-drained average soil. Zone 4.

Not for propagation: PP201433.

***Gentiana dahurica* ‘Nikita’**

(Gentian)

Somewhat prostrate plants, with 12” stems, and long, glossy dark green leaves. 1” flowers emerge in mid to late summer and are dark blue to periwinkle with overtones of violet (depending on weather, light and age). One of the easiest Gentians to grow. They prefer full sun to part shade, ample moisture, excellent drainage, and cool nights. Native to China. Reseeds. Zone 4.

Gentiana tibetica

(Tibetan gentian)

An unusual gentian that provides striking texture to the garden with its 12-24” high clumps of tropical-looking large, pointed leaves on sprawling stems. Cream to white flowers, with dark spots in the throat and sometimes a purple flush around the petal edges, appear at stem tips in late summer to early fall. Roots used medicinally as a digestive bitter. Does best in moist, neutral to alkaline soil and part shade, but tolerates many soils and will grow in sun in a cool climate. Zone 3.

***Geranium sanguineum x procreans* ‘Dilys’**

(Cranesbill, hardy geranium)

A 16” tall spreading groundcover for tough spots. Great as a weaver/winder plant beneath taller perennials. Lots of vibrant pink, purple-veined flowers are produced from July until frost. Prefers moist soil in sun or part shade. Tolerates poor drainage. Deer resistant. Zone 4.

***Geum coccineum* ‘Borisii’**

(Avens)

This Avens grows to 20” with fluffy, large leaves all season and bright red-orange blossoms in spring held above the foliage on long stems. Likes moist soil and full sun. Zone 4.

***Geum flore plena* ‘Double Bloody Mary’**

(Avens)

18” compact plant with dark green, lobed foliage and large, prolific, double burgundy-red flowers in early summer. Flowers in late spring, intermittently in the fall. Prefers partial shade, ample moisture, and good drainage. Zone 4.

***Helenium autumnale* ‘Red Shades’**

(Sneezeweed)

Lovely, native, fall blooming plant, which thrives in rich, moist conditions and grows up to 5’ tall. Profuse flowers in red and gold shades. Looks great with *Rudbeckia* or purple asters. Perfect for a wet meadow or for adding late color to any garden, and a good cut flower. Attracts butterflies and pollinators of all kinds when in bloom, and is also important habitat for butterfly caterpillars. Likes rich, moist soil in full sun. Tolerates drought. Zone 3. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

Helianthus maximiliani

(Maximilian sunflower)

60-70” tall vigorous prairie sunflower offers excellent fall color. Abundant, sunny, yellow blooms are at least 2” in diameter and appear from August through September, and make lovely, lasting cut flowers. Perfect in a naturalistic planting, as a summer privacy screen or at the back of a border. Thrives in full sun and dry to medium soils, but tolerates most soils and can certainly handle clay. Deer and drought tolerant. Attracts birds (goldfinches love the seeds), bees and butterflies. Good erosion control plant. Zone 3. **North American native.**

***Heliopsis helianthoides* var. *scabra* ‘Summer Nights’**

(Sunflower heliopsis, rough heliopsis)

2-3’ tall with distinctive dark purplish leaves and black stems. 3” wide daisy-like flowers with pale yellow rays and dark discs bloom for 10 -12 weeks from late summer into fall. Happy in full sun with poor soil. Zone 3. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Heliopsis helianthoides* var. *scabra* ‘Sunburst’**

(Sunflower heliopsis, rough heliopsis)

4’ tall, bushy plant with variegated foliage and prolific 2-3” golden yellow flowers in midsummer. Attracts butterflies. Likes well-drained soil in full sun or part shade. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Helleborus x hybridus* Winter Thriller ‘Midnight Ruffles’**

(Hellebore, Lenten rose) **New in 2017**

A new hellebore with large double blossoms in deepest rose to purple-burgundy. The deep, dark petals are set off by a fluffy, creamy-yellow center, and bloom from late winter to late spring; the petals remain fresh and deeply colored even when the plants are setting fruit, so the blooms appear to last 3 months or more. Hellebores are becoming popular as a beautiful and classy cut flower—the key to getting them to last is to pick them only after the fruit has begun to develop. Very vigorous 18-24” tall plants with deeply cut, shiny-waxy evergreen leaves spread slowly to 24” wide or more over time. Grow in part to full shade in average, moist, well-drained soil. Zone 4.

***Hemerocallis* ‘Purple D’Oro’**

(Daylily)

18” tall with ruffled purple flowers and contrasting yellow throats. Blooms from June to September. Fragrant! Likes average to poor soil, full sun to part shade. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**

***Hemerocallis* ‘Ruby Stella’**

(Daylily)

18” tall with ruffle-edged, deep wine red flowers with contrasting yellow throats. Blooms from June to September. Fragrant! Plant in average to poor soil, full sun to part shade. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**

***Hemerocallis* ‘Stella D’Oro’**

(Daylily)

One of America’s favorite smaller daylilies, for its extremely long bloom season and profusion of fragrant flowers. 12” tall, with golden yellow ruffled blossoms and sword-shaped leaves. All daylilies are great for erosion control. Blooms from early June to September. Attracts butterflies. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**

***Hemerocallis* ‘Stella Supreme’**

(Daylily)

14” tall with luminous, clear yellow, citrus-scented blossoms. Early-blooming like its Stella d’Oro sister, from June to September. Best in average to poor soil, full sun to part shade. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**



Heuchera

These popular shade and foliage plants are all descended from species native to North America—mostly plants that grow in the forests of the Appalachian Mountains. *Heuchera* has beautiful, sturdy, evergreen or semi-evergreen foliage and lots of flowers that are very attractive to pollinators. *Heuchera* plants often have relatively large leaves, grow in clumps, and bear tall spikes of usually bell-shaped flowers that come in many colors including deep red, coral, and greenish buff. Each year, many new cultivars of *Heuchera* are produced by breeders, some of which are strong, beautiful, useful plants and some of which are garishly colored or grow weakly. It’s important to pick the good ones, and we strive to do that for you with our carefully considered selection.

***Heuchera* ‘Citronelle’**

(Coral bells)

This is a new *Heuchera* selection which we’ve found to be a strong grower. Produces 12-18” mounds of bright golden-green leaves that hold their color well, and creamy white flowers on stems up to 20” tall in spring. Likes part to full shade, but will tolerate sun with consistent moisture. Grow in rich, organic, well-drained soil for best results, but tolerates everything but wet soil. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant. Not for Propagation: PP17934.**

***Heuchera* ‘Georgia Plum’**

(Coral bells)

A pretty, dramatic *Heuchera* recently introduced to the trade. 7” tall x 14” wide mounds of sturdy bright rosy-purple leaves all season, with 14” tall spikes of pink flowers in spring-summer. We’re trying it as a more brightly colored alternative to *H.* ‘Plum Pudding.’ Will grow in full sun in a cool spot, otherwise part to full shade. Well-drained average to rich soil. Zone 4. **Not for propagation- PP24507.**

***Heuchera* ‘Silver Scrolls’**

(Coral bells)

Another exciting new *Heuchera*, with 12-18” mounds of dramatic silver leaves with darkest burgundy to greenish-black veins, intensifying in contrast as the season goes on and acquiring a rosy flush in fall. We have found this variety to be vigorous and beautiful in all seasons. The tidy clumping plants bloom profusely in spring, bearing clouds of small white flowers that pollinators adore, and will flower longer if deadheaded. Grow in rich, moist soil in part to full shade; mulch in fall to protect shallow roots. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant. Not for Propagation: PP12066.**



Heuchera 'Silver Scrolls'

Heuchera americana 'Marvelous Marbles'

(Coral bells)

A stand-out in the crowded world of horticultural *Heuchera*. Large, very distinctive marbled leaves start out purple in the spring, and change to green and silver in the summer and fall, forming lush mounds. Airy greenish-buff flowers on 12-18" stems in early summer, sometimes re-blooming in fall, are extremely popular with bees. Likes part shade, consistent moisture. Excellent foliage plant for the front of the shade garden. Zone 3. **New England native species. Rain garden plant.**

Heuchera pulchella

(Mountain coral bells)

12" tall, rare alpine plant with a compact mound of miniature round leaves and sprays of lovely pink bell-shaped flowers from July to September. Abundant on the limestone face of the Sandia Crest in New Mexico. Attracts bees, butterflies and birds. Deer resistant. Zone 4. **North American native.**

Heuchera pulchella 'Fairy Dust'

(Mountain coral bells)

A miniature *Heuchera*—8-12" tall spikes of blush and white bells over a 1-2" high mound of tiny pale green leaves. A dainty, compact plant for a rock garden, or in small pots to complement bonsai. Attracts bees, butterflies and birds. Deer-resistant. Zone 4. **North American native species.**

Heuchera sanguinea 'Firefly'

(Coral bells)

An old-fashioned variety with clouds of dark true-red bells in mid-spring into summer, rising 24" tall over a mound of marbled, fresh green foliage. A great cut flower that also attracts hummingbirds. Enjoys rich, moist soil in part shade. Exceptionally lovely paired with *Anemone sylvestris*, which flowers at the same time. Zone 3. **North American native species. Rain garden plant.**

Heuchera sanguinea 'Sioux Falls'

(Coral bells)

24" tall coral red bells over a mound of bright green foliage in mid-spring to summer. Good cut flower. Absolutely gorgeous in combination with the white blossoms of *Anemone sylvestris*. Attracts hummingbirds—whenever hummingbirds return to Arcana in spring, they always find these plants in the greenhouse right away. Loves rich, moist soil in part shade. Zone 3. **North American native species. Rain garden plant.**



Hibiscus moscheutos 'Hyper Belle Mix'

(Rose mallow)

Hardy *Hibiscus* growing to only 24" tall. Enormous, silky blossoms in white and shades of pink to red. A surprising touch in our northern gardens, blooming in August to September. Zone 4. **North American native species.**

Hibiscus moscheutos 'Lord Baltimore'

(Rose mallow)

4-6' tall with glamorous, large, deep red ruffled hibiscus flowers from July till frost. Blossoms are 10" wide, and can be used to make a delicious tea. The deeply-cut tropical foliage will take on a bushier habit if pruned in the spring. Most striking when planted in groups of 3 or repeated through a border. Prefers full sun or part shade in consistently moist, rich soil. Zone 5. **North American native species.**



Hosta (Plantain Lily)

Hostas are one of the most versatile plants for the shade garden. They vary greatly in size, shape, texture and color, from tiny leaves to dinner-plate sized, in silvery-gray-blue to glowing chartreuse, and everything in-between. They partner well with other shade-lovers like Astilbes, ferns, sedges and mosses. Hostas prefer moist, well-drained soil and part shade, but as long as considerable moisture is present, some varieties are more sun-tolerant, such as 'So Sweet', (which is also fragrant). These are all considered good candidates for a rain garden.

Hosta 'Ani Machi' ('Geisha')

A very attractive hosta with gold-and-green striped leaves that twist and spiral around themselves. Grows 12-18" high by 3' wide when mature. Delicate and lovely. Needs rich, moist soil in part to full shade. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**

Hosta 'Big Daddy'

24-26" tall, spectacular *Hosta* for a shady, moist garden or border. Huge leaves are frosty blue and heavily quilted. Slug-resistant. Great as a container plant, in mass plantings, or as a specimen. Moist soil, part to full shade. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**

Hosta 'Blue Mouse Ears'

An exceptional miniature variety which forms tidy 6-8" tall mounds of thick blue 1-2" long leaves curling at the edges and tip. 8-12" tall spikes of lavender flowers in midsummer. A popular, award-winning variety, and one of our best sellers at farmer's markets. Needs moist soil, in part to full shade. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant. Note: these may be available only a little later in the season—June on—due to propagation needs.**

Hosta 'Fragrant Blue'

6-8" tall with flat, heart-shaped, powder blue-green leaves and fragrant white flowers in late summer. Likes rich, moist, well-drained soil in the shade. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**

Hosta 'June'

A medium-sized *Hosta*, 12-18" tall x 2-3' wide. Leaves are gold with blue-green edges; the gold area of the leaf retains color best if grown in morning sun (and will turn green if plant is in full shade). Needs rich, moist soil. Lavender flowers in summer. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**

Hosta 'Krossa Regal'

30" tall with very large, classic, grey-blue leaves and lavender flowers in late summer. Plants are vase-shaped when young, more spreading with age. Rich, moist, well drained soil. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant.**

Hosta 'Paul's Glory'

22" tall and 36" wide, with large leaves with yellow-to creamy white centers and broad blue-green margins. Does not burn or melt out. Very eye-catching. Likes light shade to some sun. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant.**

Hosta 'Red October'

10" tall, with narrow gray-green, upright leaves with showy dark red stems. Lavender flowers in late summer to fall. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**

Hosta 'So Sweet'

(Hosta)

14" tall, 22" wide, has medium-sized glossy green leaves with wide creamy white margins. Fragrant white flowers in mid to late summer. Tolerates more sun than most *Hosta*. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant.**

Hosta 'Stained Glass'

15" tall leaves display bold contrast with golden centers, dark green margins and deep venation, giving a stained glass window effect. Fragrant pale lavender flowers reach 30" tall in summer. Prefers shade and moist soil. Will grow in full sun with adequate moisture. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**

Hosta undulata 'Albo marginata'

(Hosta)

1-2' tall, one of the most popular *Hostas* of all time. Dark green and cream variegated leaves with purple flowers in midsummer. Part to deep shade. Zone 3. **Rain garden plant.**





Hops

Hops are an essential ingredient in beer and a gentle but highly effective sedative medicinal herb. Very vigorous, ornamental vines with lush foliage can be used as a screen on any structure one wishes to hide in full sun to part shade. They are a perennial, non-woody vine—the roots and plant crown overwinter but the 15-25' tall vining tops die back in fall. Hops plants need a tall structure to climb, well away from electrical or telephone poles and wires, and are most productive in full sun and very fertile, moist, well-drained soil. For best production of hops strobiles (flowers), provide the plants with plenty of compost or manure and water, much like rhubarb. The flowers attract butterflies.

Humulus lupulus 'Cascade'

(Hops)

The most popular hop in craft beer brewing. An aroma hop with low amounts of alpha acids and a floral, spicy character.

Humulus lupulus 'Nugget'

(Hops)

A bittering hop with a heavy herbal aroma.

Humulus lupulus 'Willamette'

(Hops)

An aroma-type hop with a woody, spicy, herbal fragrance. One of the most popular varieties.



Iberis sempervirens 'Snowflake'

(Evergreen Candytuft)

8" tall compact evergreen mound, covered with plentiful sturdy white flowers. Blooms for ten weeks starting in April. Woody stems should be cut back every other year to prevent plant from getting leggy. Very useful in masses in the well-drained rock garden, or as a transition between the front and back border garden. Likes full sun. Zone 3.

Iris cristata 'Tennessee White'

(Dwarf Crested Iris)

6-10" tall sword-shaped leaves and prolific, bright white blooms with delicate yellow crests in spring. Blooms more prolifically and for longer than other crested iris, spreads vigorously. Deer-resistant groundcover spreading 1-2 ft., for full or part shade in moist or dry soil. Zone 3. **North-east native species.**



Iris ensata (Japanese Iris)

Japanese iris bloom in late June to July, and have tall, thin leaves with a distinct rib that runs the length of them. They prefer rich, acidic soil, abundant in organic matter, preferably with running water, such as nearby a pond or stream, although they will grow in normal soils. Ample moisture is a must until plants are established! They are heavy feeders and benefit from fertilizer in the spring before bloom. Unless planted in an area with water actively flowing through the soil or nearby, they excrete a substance into the soil that weakens the plant over time, therefore it's best to divide every 3-4 years and plant divisions in a fresh area where irises have not grown before. These flowers have been developed by the Japanese to have large falls and almost no standards, so they are best viewed from above. Try planting next to stairs or alongside a deck. Plants require at least a half-day of full sun. Zone 3.

Iris ensata 'August Emperor'

32" violet-purple blossoms with yellow and white flames flashing outwards from the center.

Iris ensata 'Gracieuse'

32", white flowers with delicate lilac edges in midsummer.

Iris ensata 'Ogi no mato'

32", glowing medium blue blossoms with creamy white centers and white veins. Mid-season repeat bloomer.



Iris ensata 'Gracieuse'



Iris germanica (Bearded Iris)

Bearded iris are extremely long lived and will fill your garden with colorful, fragrant blooms for several weeks in June. They are some of our favorite plants, and we are proud of our diverse collection of show-quality varieties. We have many to choose from and are always on the lookout for new cultivars. The bloom season for these plants ranges from late May (in warm years) or early June into early July.

Plant in a dry, sunny location in average to rich, well-drained soil. The rhizome should be planted 1/3 above ground (an old saying describes the proper planting method as leaving the top of the rhizome aboveground "like a duck's back out of water"), and mulched lightly with a breathable medium. Divide every 2-3 years in July, into individual fans with a rhizome attached, or a clump of several fans. Cut the foliage back to make up for root loss, and point the leafy end in the direction you want it to grow. Irises are drought-tolerant when dormant (about 6 weeks after bloom).

Organic control of Iris Borers: Unfortunately, these beautiful plants have become less popular of late because of trouble with iris borers, but this insect pest is relatively easily controlled by applying iris-borer specific nematodes (tiny beneficial organisms) to your garden, and by carefully removing all dead iris leaves from the garden in fall. Appropriate nematodes approved for use in organic agriculture are not hard to find online--look for our recommendations on our website.

Iris germanica 'B.B. Royal'

30-36" tall with 7" wide blooms with royal blue standards and falls. Early to midseason bloom.

Iris germanica 'Blackbeard'

27" tall, with highly unusual-looking large ruffled blooms in palest twilight blue, with deep blue beards surrounded by lavender veins. Ideal for the front of the garden. Early to midseason bloom.

Iris germanica 'Boogie Man'

36" tall with ruffled dark purple blooms with a black flush in the center of the falls. Midseason bloom.

Iris germanica 'Dream of You'

39" stems bear ruffled pale yellow and lavender blossoms with yellow beards. The standards are cream to pale yellow, with a flush of cool lavender toward the flower's center, while the falls are varying shades of pale lavender.

Iris germanica 'Grandma's White'

40" tall with many old-fashioned blooms per stem, with white petals and canary yellow beards. Early to midseason bloom.

Iris germanica 'Immortality'

29" tall with delicate papery-white blooms, ruffled at the edges, and very pale yellow beards. Vigorous. Re-blooms in late summer.

Iris germanica 'Jesse's Song'

35" tall stems bearing stunning two-toned flowers; all the petals have white centers with a heavy veining and speckling of vivid purple, becoming almost solid purple around the edges. Early summer bloom.

Iris germanica 'Lingering Love'

34" heavily ruffled flowers, white in the petal centers and speckled and veined heavily with rose-pink around the edges, accented with apricot and lavender beards. Flowers early to midseason.

Iris germanica 'Pledge Allegiance'

37" tall with highly ruffled and fluted, solid periwinkle blue blooms. Even the beards are the same periwinkle shade, giving the flowers an ethereal quality. 3-4 branches with 9-10 buds each. Midseason bloom.

Iris germanica 'Role Model'

36" stems bearing amazing flowers with ruffled peach-apricot standards, bright orange beards, and large peach falls with pale cream bases overlaid with deep rose veins, plus a rosy blush in the middle. One of our best sellers. Midseason bloom.

Iris germanica 'Silverado'

38" tall with highly ruffled, silvery white blossoms with pale yellow beards and a lavender-blue flush in the flower center. 8-9 buds per stem. Midseason bloom.

Iris germanica 'Sky Hooks'

36" plants that produce fringed, creamy yellow and white blooms with extraordinarily long, flamboyant, whisker-like yellow and lavender beards. 6 buds per stem. Early to midseason bloom.

Iris germanica 'Spiced Custard'

36" stems prolifically bearing flowers with cream to yellow standards, apricot-orange falls, and red-orange beards. Mid to late season bloom.

***Iris germanica* 'Starcrest'**

36" tall plants with flowers in elegant softest lavender, near white in the petal centers, and bright tangerine beards. Midseason bloom.

***Iris pallida* 'Aurea Variegata'**

Lovely lavender-blue flowers with soft gray-green foliage which is retained throughout the year. Prefers well drained soil in full sun although part shade is tolerated. Zone 4.



***Iris sibirica* (Siberian Iris)**

Siberian iris bloom in late May or June, and aren't as picky about conditions as Japanese irises. They have smooth, grass-like leaves, lacking the midrib of Japanese irises. Plants must remain in moist soil while becoming established, and prefer acid soil (5.0-6.5). Never apply lime to these irises. They only need division when the clump grows into a donut shape instead of a solid colony. Plants require at least a half-day of full sun, and prefer rich, moist soil but will do fine in average soil. All are hardy to zone 3.

***Iris sibirica* 'Blue Moon'**

22" tall with violet-blue falls and clear blue styles.

***Iris sibirica* 'Butter and Sugar'**

2' tall, with large butter yellow and white blossoms in spring.

***Iris sibirica* 'Caesar's Brother'**

3' tall with velvety violet flowers. Very impressive planted en masse.

***Iris sibirica* 'Chilled Wine'**

24-36" dark wine-colored iris with a dash of blue on the falls. Lovely for the moist, dappled-light garden. Midsummer bloom.

***Iris sibirica* 'Coronation Anthem'**

32" tall with large, ruffled, medium blue falls with pale yellow standards fading to white.

***Iris sibirica* 'Kamayama'**

36" tall, purple with white and yellow accents.

***Iris sibirica* 'Memphis Memory'**

22" with clear lavender blossoms in late June.

***Iris sibirica* 'Steve'**

A funny name for a lovely iris. 24-36" tall with sky blue standards and deep blue falls in late spring and early summer.



***Kniphofia uvaria* 'Border Ballet'**

(Red hot poker, torch lily)

18-36" tall with gray-green, sword-like evergreen foliage. Flowers are two-toned spikes of red, yellow and white and appear in early summer. Plants don't tolerate wet feet, and can be divided in the fall. Even though this plant is native to warmer climes, it has been thriving in Jericho for over 7 years now. It loves exposed, sandy sites such as the coast of Lake Champlain, where it blooms intermittently all season. Plant in a well-drained, sunny location. Zone 5.

***Kniphofia uvaria* 'Flamenco'**

(Torch lily, poker plant)

18-36" tall with spiky foliage and plentiful orange and cream-colored flower spires in midsummer to fall. Showy! Likes well-drained soil and full sun. Zone 5.



Kniphofia uvaria 'Flamenco'

***Lamium maculatum* 'Pink Pewter'**

(Spotted nettle)

Showy, spreading ground cover to brighten a cold or shady spot under trees. Soft pink flowers bloom early in the summer and continue into the fall. 10 inches tall at most, and can handle a little foot traffic. Silvery foliage with green margins is attractive all season. Prune back after blooming to make it look fresh! Spreading. Deer resistant. Any soil. Zone 2.

***Lamprocapnos spectabilis* 'Alba'**

(Bleeding Heart, Dicentra)

The white form of the old favorite. Lush 2.5-3 ft. plants produce arching flower stems carrying exquisite heart-shaped white blossoms in mid to late spring. Can spread to 3+ ft. wide in a spot it likes—these plants are a little slower-growing than the pink bleeding heart. Site them among ferns and hostas for an effect which is both delicate and sophisticated. Needs part shade, rich moist woody soil to be at its best. Zone 3.

***Lamprocapnos spectabilis* 'Pink'**

(Bleeding Heart, Dicentra)

This 18-36" tall spring blooming classic has delicate pink heart-shaped flowers, which dangle from graceful, arching flower stems. Can grow to 3-4' wide over the years—magnificent specimens are often seen near old farmhouses. The foliage will remain attractive if soil remains moist throughout the season, but if it experiences drought, the plant will yellow and remain dormant until the following spring. Prefers moist soil in part shade. Zone 2.

***Lavandula angustifolia* 'Munstead,' 'Blue Scent,' and many more**

(Lavender)

Yes, we grow lavender, and lots of it! Our many varieties range from 12-36" tall, with strongly fragrant leaves and flowers in purple and mid-blue shades. See the herb section of this catalog for full descriptions of each.

Leontopodium alpinum

(Edelweiss)

This traditional symbol of the Alps is a distinctive choice for the adventurous rock gardener. 6" tall in flower, it has downy silver leaves and a white, wooly, star shaped flower that is pale yellow in summer. Requires alkaline, light, well-drained soil in full sun. (5 parts coarse grit, 1 part crushed limestone, 1 part compost). Plants will not tolerate overwatering, waterlogged foliage, extended high humidity, or overwintering without a layer of snow. Short-lived (a few years). Mature plants can be divided in spring, or new ones can be raised from seed sown in gritty compost. They also have many medicinal uses. National flower of Switzerland. Found in the Pyrenees of Europe, and the Caucasus of Asia. Zone 4.

***Leucanthemum maximum* 'Crazy Daisy'**

(Shasta Daisy)

A twist on the Shasta Daisy, this 2-3' cultivar features plentiful fully double blooms with feathery white petals and golden eyes. An excellent, surprising accent to the back of the border or bed. Likes well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 3.



Leucanthemum maximum 'Crazy Daisy'

***Leucanthemum x superbum* 'Polaris'**

(Shasta Daisy)

A truly hardy, high-yield daisy, with 3-5" shining white blooms with yellow centers. As many as 25 stems per plant by the second year! Long stems make this excellent for cutting. Well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 3.

Liatris pycnostachya

(Kansas gayfeather)

3-5' tall, plentiful mauve flower spikes in late summer. This is the tallest of the *Liatris*, and will need support in the garden, especially the second year when each plant can have up to 12 flower spikes. Requires a well-drained but moisture-retentive soil in full sun. Zone 3. **New England native species. Rain garden plant.**

Liatris scariosa

(Devil's bite)

Has a different look than most *Liatris*, with much larger flowers; the spidery, pom-pom-like purplish-pink inflorescences are ~1" across and grow sparsely along the stem. Late summer bloom. 3-5' tall x 1-3' wide. Grow in sun to part shade and average to dry soil. Zone 3. **Northeast native.**

***Liatris spicata* 'Floristan White'**

(Blazing star, gayfeather)

3' with abundant white flower spikes in midsummer. Perfect as a tall accent in the sunny garden. One of the most popular cut flowers. Prefers moist, well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 4. **New England native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Liatris spicata* 'Kobold'**

(Blazing star, gayfeather)

24-30" tall. This variety is one of the best for the garden

and for cut flowers. They bloom in early summer with lilac-mauve flower spikes. Zone 3. **New England native species. Rain garden plant.**



Liatris spicata 'Floristan White'

***Ligularia stenocephala* 'The Rocket'**

(Leopard plant, ragwort)

Spectacular 5-6' plant with large, showy serrated-edged leaves and big, bright golden-yellow flower spikes in mid-summer to fall. Needs a wet location with lots of shade. Excellent for the waterside or boggy spot. Zone 4.

***Ligularia dentata* 'Last Dance'**

(Leopard plant, ragwort)

Excellent shade plant—one of the only bright and bold fall flowers for moist, shady spots. Large, yellow daisies on 18" tall branched spikes in fall. Large, very dark green leaves with purple undersides. Needs moisture to thrive and wilts with more than half a day of sun. Zone 4.

Linum perenne

(Perennial Flax)

12-18" tall, delicate-looking plant with gorgeous sky blue flowers that bloom for up to 12 weeks. Beautiful when planted in groups of 6 or more, for a sea of blue. Requires a light, well-drained soil in full sun or slight shade. Zone 4.

Lobelia cardinalis

(Cardinal Flower)

A bright and showy 2-3' tall native with scarlet, spidery

flowers that attract hummingbirds and other pollinators. Grows along the edges of Lewis Creek in Ferrisburg and many other waterways of Vermont. Must have adequate moisture in the summer, and excellent drainage in the winter, or it won't survive. Self-sowing and has popped up in many spots around Arcana, never obtrusively. Zone 2. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Lobelia cardinalis* f. *alba

(White cardinal flower)

The white form of cardinal flower, similar in all respects except for its lovely bright white blossoms. Zone 2. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Lobelia cardinalis* 'Black Truffle'**

(Cardinal flower)

A new, very special selection of cardinal flower with amazing dark red leaves. The plants emerge in spring as a low rosette of nearly black leaves with an oily, iridescent sheen and grow to be 3-4' tall with maroon foliage and bright red flowers in midsummer to early fall. Hummingbirds and other pollinators love this plant. Prefers full sun and moist to wet soil. Zone 5. **VT native species. Rain garden plant. Not for Propagation: PP25687.**

***Lobelia* 'Gerardii vedrariensis'**

(Cardinal Flower)

36" spikes of large, luscious royal purple tubular flowers, late summer to fall. Lush dark green leaves. Probably our largest and most vigorous *Lobelia* in an especially lovely color. Likes rich, moist soil in full sun to part shade. Zone 4.

Lobelia siphilitica

(Great Blue Lobelia)

Bees and butterflies frequent this lovely native Lobelia. Bright blue, late summer blooms on 2-4' tall spikes look great with garden phlox or *Rudbeckia*. Will grow equally well in sun or partial shade. Likes moist soil, but is drought tolerant. A great naturalizer. Zone 4. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

***Lobelia x speciosa* 'Fan Series Burgundy'**

(Hybrid Lobelia)

20-30" tall with crowds of dark, vivid burgundy flowers and striking reddish leaves. A favorite of customers in 2015. Prefers consistently moist soil in part shade or full sun. Zone 5.

***Lobelia x speciosa* 'Fan Series Salmon'**

(Perennial Lobelia)

22" tall with base-branching flower spikes and bright

salmon flowers in July. Reddish foliage. Zone 5.

Meehania cordata

(Meehan's Mint)

An exciting Appalachian native non-invasive groundcover. 6-10" tall dense spikes of large tubular blue, violet, or pink flowers appear in late spring to early summer on low, trailing plants with small, lush, bright green leaves. The deer-resistant plants spread at least 15" wide and prefer part to full shade in moist or average soil. A great plant to use as a groundcover in ecological, low-maintenance gardening. Zone 5. North American native.

***Mimulus cardinalis* 'Red Dragon'**

(Scarlet monkeyflower)

18" tall with fresh green foliage and exotic looking, orange-red flowers which resemble monkey faces. Blooms repeatedly from spring until early fall. Prefers moist soil in full sun or part shade. Zone 4. **Rain garden plant.**

Mimulus ringens

(Allegheny Monkey Flower)

Lilac purple, snapdragon-like flowers on strong graceful stems. 1-3 feet tall. Loves a moist spot in the sun or part shade. Will naturalize. Butterfly habitat. Zone 4. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Mitella diphylla

(Miterwort, Bishop's Cap) **New in 2017**

One of Vermont's prettiest spring wildflowers, closely related to foamflower (*Tiarella*). 8-14" tall plants have a clump of maple-like semi-evergreen leaves at the base, and several slender flower stems. Each stem carries a matched pair of leaves and a number of stalkless, beautiful little cream-colored flowers with extravagantly fringed petals that make the flowers look like snowflakes. Our plants are nursery-propagated from responsibly wild-collected seed originating in Huntington, VT. Miterwort naturally grows in hardwood forests in moist, rich loam. Part shade. Zone 3. **VT native species.**

***Monarda didyma* 'Panorama Red Shades'**

(Bee Balm)

30" tall, this is the favorite red-flowering bee balm we all know and love. Plant in a part of the garden where it can happily spread in the sun (because it will!). Excellent plant for sharing with friends after a couple years of growth, and has a few medicinal uses, too. Attracts bees and other beneficial insects. Lovely in the cottage garden; grow in sun or part shade and moist to wet, average soil. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Nepeta grandiflora* 'Border Ballet'**

(Caucasus catmint)

18-24" tall, lush violet purple flowers in spikes above dark green leaves. Clump-forming perennial creates open drifts of violet flowers for weeks in the summer. Veteran gardeners regard *Nepeta* with enthusiasm for its aromatic foliage and ability to soften edges. Also well loved by bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. Often paired with peonies. Low maintenance, compact shape. Plant with care if you have outdoor cats. Likes moist, well-drained soil. Full sun. Zone 4.

Nepeta parnassica

(Catmint)

A very tall, upright Catmint with lilac blue flowers from July to September. Excellent plant for the middle of the border. Attracts butterflies. Needs moist soil, full sun. Plant with care if you have outdoor cats. Zone 5.

***Nepeta subsessilis* 'Pink Dreams'**

(Japanese catmint)

24" tall catmint from the wet slopes of Japan, with profuse, large pale pink blooms starting in July when not many perennials flower and continuing into late summer and even fall. Forms lush, upright clumps in full sun and moist to wet, rich soil. Cut back in midsummer and it will come back with vigor. Zone 4.

***Nepeta x faassenii* 'Early Bird'**

(Catmint)

'Early Bird' is another great *Nepeta* for softening borders, or as a groundcover. This one starts blooming in May and continues through the summer into fall! Flower spikes in lovely shades of lavender-blue reach a nice compact 10-12" tall, over aromatic foliage. Attracts butterflies and is deer resistant, but cats love to chew on the plants. Prefers full sun in well drained soil. Zone 3.

***Nepeta x faassenii* 'Walker's Low'**

(Catmint)

20-30" tall catmint with gray-green foliage and abundant purple flowers from April through October. Foliage color good for blending other plants together. Needs well-drained soil, full sun. Plant with care if you have outdoor cats. Zone 4.



Paeonia (Peony)

Queen of the garden, peonies are one of the most beautiful and reliable flowers we grow. The plants are lovely whether they stand alone, planted along a wall or in a mixed bed. The blossoms are magnificent in bouquets and are a major cut flower crop. Peony plants have been known to survive for 70 years, and probably far longer.

A mature peony plant develops a full, shrub-like form with deep green, ornamental leaves that turn varying shades of gold to peach to deep red in the fall; varieties with darker flowers also tend to have deeper fall foliage color. Peonies often require staking, preferably before they bloom so they don't flop to the ground from the weight of the flowers. Plant in a sunny or very lightly shaded spot in deep, rich, well-drained soil enriched with organic matter, with the buds ("eyes") no more than 2" below ground—if placed deeper, the plants will not bloom. Plants take 2-3 years to become established and bloom well, and do best when fertilized both before and after flowering. Always prune and remove dead foliage at the end of the season to prevent pests and diseases. Particularly lovely matched with purple *Iris siberica*, *Nepeta*, *Salvia* or *Veronica*, or underplanted with *Anemone sylvestris* or other spring-blooming *Anemone*.

This year, we have finally managed to order the in-demand coral/peach flowered herbaceous peonies, 'Coral Charm' and 'Coral Sunset,' and a few varieties of intersectional or ITOH peonies—hybrids between normal herbaceous peonies and tree peonies. One of these is the famous lemon-yellow 'Bartzella' which we have been trying to buy without success for several years. Because these varieties are on order but we don't yet have them as the catalog goes to print, they will be listed in the "Sustainably Managed Plants" insert included with this catalog and on our website after early May.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Bowl of Beauty'**

(Japanese peony)

26-30" Japanese Peony. Gorgeous blossoms with a bright pink bowl of petals with fluffy, creamy yellow petals in the center. Leaves turn lovely peachy colors in fall. Zone 3.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Buckeye Belle'**

(Peony)

29" tall with striking, satiny deepest true burgundy petals; highly double and very fluffy, with great dimension of color. Leaves turn an especially nice dark red in fall. Slightly fragrant. Zone 3.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Coral Fay'**

(Peony)

30" tall plants with deep pink, semi-double flowers in spring. Finely cut foliage, a little different than that of most peonies. Fragrant. Needs rich, well-drained soil in full sun. Zone 3.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Duchesse de Nemours'**

(Peony)

34" tall with very fragrant, double, pure white blossoms. Large outer petals surround a mound of fluffy white petals that are creamy yellow and pale green at the base. Standard, popular cut flower for over 100 years. Zone 4.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Festiva Maxima'**

(Peony)

36" tall, with profuse, fully double white blossoms with crimson flecks at the center in late spring and early summer. Introduced in 1851, this is one of the most fragrant peonies. Full sun. Zone 3.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Karl Rosenfield'**

(Peony)

2-3' tall with fully double and very fragrant deep rose 4-5" blossoms in early summer. Zone 3.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Monsieur Jules Elie'**

(Peony)

3' tall with large, rounded, double rose flowers with a silvery-pink sheen and lovely color gradation from dark to light pink within the flower. Dark green foliage. Zone 3.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Paul M. Wild'**

(Peony)

One of the best double, ruby red Peonies, with velvety, fragrant blossoms in June. Side blossoms open quickly, so each stem makes a nice bouquet on its own. Introduced by Gilbert H. Wild and son in 1964. Zone 3.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Raspberry Sundae'**

(Peony)

27" tall shrub with gorgeous ornamental foliage and fluffy cream and raspberry flowers in midsummer. Fragrant! Needs rich, well-drained soil in full sun. Zone 3.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Sarah Bernhardt'**

(Peony)

24-36" tall, robust plant with sturdy stems and large, double, fragrant, rose pink flowers in midsummer. Zone 3.

***Paeonia lactiflora* 'Top Brass'**

(Peony)

Delicious double, creamy-white blossoms with a circle of yellow accent in the center. Like fragrant whipped cream! Blooms are 5-7" across on sturdy plants. Rich, well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 3.

***Paeonia officinalis* 'Rubra Plena'**

(Peony)

24-36" European Peony with double crimson flowers with satiny, ruffled petals. Rich, well drained soil, full sun to part shade. Can bloom for 100 years! Zone 3.



Papaver (Poppy)

Poppies are one of the indispensable favorites of the flower garden. We carry two different types: *Papaver orientale*, the old-fashioned favorite that is so gorgeous paired with bearded iris in the early summer garden; and *Papaver nudicaule*, the Iceland poppy, often seen in elegant flower arrangements. Both species like morning sun and afternoon shade in a well-drained, average to fertile spot. Oriental poppies are very long-lived and hardy plants that grow vigorously in spring and bloom in early summer, then go completely dormant until September, when they start to grow fresh leaves that then overwinter. They're best planted with a later-emerging plant that fills the gap during the summer—ferns, catmints, *Perovskia*, daylilies, or hostas are a few options. If you need to transplant or divide them, do so only after they are done flowering or while they are dormant during the summer. Most are hardy to zone 3.

Iceland poppies are much shorter-lived, but will return and reseed in a spot they like. Plant them en masse for spectacular drifts of vivid colors or to ensure plenty of beautiful cut flowers. Iceland poppies are hardy to zone 2.

To use poppies in flower arranging, pick them when still in bud—the bud should be showing a small amount of color within the green sepals. Trim the stem end and immediately dip it in near-boiling water or sear with the flame of a lighter for a few seconds to keep the milky sap from clogging the veins.

***Papaver nudicaule* 'Matador'**

(Iceland poppy)

12-18" tall with 3-6" silky blooms of brilliant scarlet in early-mid summer—'Matador' is one of the latest-blooming Iceland poppy varieties. If you like poppies, you will want to try these out!

***Papaver nudicaule* 'Moondance'**

(Iceland or Japanese poppy)

This would be a great addition to a miniature plant collection or alpine rock garden and is sought after by alpine plant enthusiasts. 4-6" tall, with small, luminous lemon-yellow blossoms with interesting inflated seedpods even when they've just opened—these are distinctly different from most Iceland poppies and until recently were classified as *Papaver miyabeaenum*. Blooms in early May. The leaves are tiny (1" long), bluish, deeply cut, and hairy. The plants form a small mound of foliage.

***Papaver nudicaule* 'Pulcinella Red'**

(Iceland poppy)

12" tall, long-blooming large fire-engine red flowers on sturdy stems.

***Papaver nudicaule* 'Pulcinella Rose'**

(Iceland poppy)

12" tall with long-blooming, large flowers in shades of warm rose on sturdy stems.

***Papaver nudicaule* 'Pulcinella White'**

(Iceland poppy)

12" tall with long-blooming, large pure white flowers on sturdy stems.



Papaver nudicaule 'Pulcinella White'

***Papaver nudicaule* 'Pulcinella Yellow'**

(Iceland poppy)

12" tall with long-blooming, large bright yellow flowers on sturdy stems.

***Papaver nudicaule* 'Red Sails'**

(Iceland poppy)

Classic poppy red flowers on 18-24" stems. Long blooming.

***Papaver nudicaule* ‘Solar Flare Orange’**

(Iceland poppy)
12-18”, multi-stemmed plant with 3-6” silky blooms of electric orange in spring.

***Papaver nudicaule* ‘Spring Fever Red’**

(Iceland poppy)
Bright red papery blossoms in April and May on 10-12” stems.

***Papaver nudicaule* ‘Summer Breeze Orange’**

(Iceland poppy)
15” tall hybrid, with mounds of bright orange blossoms from spring into summer—long-blooming.

***Papaver nudicaule* ‘Summer Breeze Yellow’**

(Iceland poppy)
15” tall, producing mounds of bright yellow blossoms from spring into summer. Long-blooming.

***Papaver nudicaule* ‘Wonderland Orange’**

(Iceland poppy)
12-18” multi-stemmed plant with 3-6” apricot orange blooms from spring-summer.

***Papaver nudicaule* ‘Wonderland Pink’**

(Iceland Poppy)
Silky coral-pink blooms on a 12-18” multi-stemmed plant in spring and again through the summer. Iceland poppies of this particular color are often seen in professional flower arrangements.

***Papaver orientale* ‘Beauty of Livermere’**

(Oriental Poppy)
40” tall with large ruffled flowers in a deeper red shade than most.

***Papaver orientale* ‘Brilliant Red’**

(Oriental Poppy)
36” tall with large, bright scarlet red flowers with striking black blotches at the base of each petal. Blooms profusely from May until June. Prefers well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 4.

***Papaver orientale* ‘Coral Reef’**

32” tall stems bear large blooms of pastel coral pink with dark centers above a mound of plentiful foliage. Blooms in late spring.

***Papaver orientale* ‘Double Red Shades’**

Has double, frilly flowers in classic poppy red in late spring - early summer. Plants grow 30” tall and 1-2’ wide. Very hardy and vigorous plants. Zone 2.

***Papaver orientale* ‘Prince of Orange’**

(Oriental Poppy)
30” tall with large, bright orange blossoms in early summer. A real showstopper, this Oriental poppy is unmatched in its eye-catching color. Emerges in early spring, and will survive late frosts.

***Papaver orientale* ‘Princess Victoria Louise’**

(Oriental Poppy)
A staff favorite, this antique variety has silky, pale pink petals and a velvety dark center. Zone 2.

***Papaver orientale* ‘Royal Wedding’**

(Oriental Poppy)
This 24” poppy is very elegant, with deliciously white blooms offset by coal-black dots and centers. A lovely alternative to the traditional blazing color of oriental poppies.

***Penstemon calycosus***

(Long-sepal beardtongue)
This native wildflower is 24” tall and prolifically bears light pink, tubular flowers at that time in midsummer when few other plants bloom. A great *Penstemon* for the mixed border, or the wildflower and native garden! Likes rich soil in full to part sun. Great plant for bees. Zone 4. **VT native.**

***Penstemon digitalis* ‘Husker’s Red’**

(Foxglove beardtongue)
2-3’ tall elegant plant with shining deep burgundy evergreen foliage and delicate pale pink flowers in mid-summer. The leaf color and pointed shape make this an excellent contrast plant in the garden. Shiny, whiskered burgundy seed pods are great for flower arrangements late into the fall. Drought tolerant. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Penstemon grandiflorus* ‘Prairie Jewel’**

(Shell-leaf pink beardtongue)
2-3’ native prairie plant with large bell-shaped, lavender, pink, and dark rose flowers in early to midsummer. The foliage is waxy gray-green with a distinctive thick texture, almost succulent-looking. Likes dry soil and full sun. Zone 3. **North American native species.**

***Perovskia atriplicifolia* ‘Filigran’**

(Russian sage)
2-4’ tall woody perennial known for its soft, silvery, finely cut aromatic foliage and airy, branched stems bearing small periwinkle-blue flowers. Compliments just about everything. This lavender-like plant blooms in June and prefers full sun in dry to medium soil. Zone 5.

***Phlox divaricata* ‘Blue Moon’**

(Woodland phlox)
A gorgeous spring-blooming phlox with clouds of lavender-blue, incredibly fragrant flowers on 12-18” stems. A classic plant for the shade garden, especially in combination with *Tiarella* and *Aquilegia canadensis*. After bloom, the flower stems die back and are replaced by low, dark green, ground-covering summer foliage, but flowering can be prolonged by cutting the plants back after the first flush of bloom. They may self-sow, but never aggressively. A great plant for butterflies, hummingbirds, and other pollinators. Prefers part shade and rich, consistently moist soil. Zone 3. VT native.

***Phlox paniculata* ‘Blue Paradise’**

(Garden phlox)
Classic, profuse, mid- to late-summer blooms. This 3’ tall garden phlox topped with clusters of vivid, blue-purple flowers thrives in a wide range of soil conditions. Flowers emerge cornflower blue in the cool of morning, change to violet as temperatures warm, and redden as they age, and are always wonderfully fragrant. Attracts butterflies and is mildew resistant. Likes rich moist soil in full sun. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Phlox paniculata* ‘David’**

(Garden phlox)
3-4’ tall mildew-resistant, white-blooming garden phlox. Very fragrant. For best results, plant in full sun with good ventilation and thin clump to 4 or 5 strong shoots in the spring. Always water the base of the plant, not the foliage. If this is not possible, water in the morning so the plant has a chance to dry out during the day. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Phlox paniculata* ‘Starfire’**

(Garden phlox)
2-3’ tall with showy, fragrant, brilliant crimson flowers in late summer. Attracts butterflies, hummingbirds and birds. Tolerates clay soil and deer. Prefers rich, moist soil in full sun or light shade, but seems to do fine in our dense clay soil at Arcana. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Phlox stolonifera* ‘Home Fires’**

(Creeping phlox)
An evergreen, mat-forming plant with rounded bright green leaves and 6” flower stems, which bear clusters of bright pink fragrant blossoms in spring and sporadically into fall. Floriferous and highly fragrant; attracts pollinating insects and hummingbirds. A garden classic native to North America and popular in European gardens that would look great with *Tiarella* or *Rhododendron*. Named Plant of the Year for 1990 by the Perennial Plant Association. Prefers moist acidic soil in part or full shade. Zone 5. **VT native species.**

***Phlox subulata* (Moss or Creeping Phlox)**

Moss phlox is one of the first dramatic splashes of color we see in spring gardens, cascading down stone walls or covering rocky embankments. This is a tough, Northeast native evergreen groundcover for a hot, dry area, even tolerating dry partial shade. They spread to create a thick 3-6” tall and 24” wide mat of blooms in April and May and would be lovely planted with purple and blue *Aubretia*. Plant 24” apart in full sun to part shade, in well-drained soil. Do not prune in the fall, and divide every 3 years to maintain vigor. Zone 3. **VT native species.**

***Phlox subulata* ‘Apple Blossom’**

Pale pink flowers.

***Phlox subulata* ‘Blue’**

Lavender blue flowers.

***Phlox subulata* ‘Candy Stripe’**

Glowing pink flowers with white bands.

***Phyteuma scheuchzeri***

(Horned rampion)
A small and fascinating plant with surprising light blue flowers that look like spiky pompoms. Flower stems grow to 18” tall but the heart-shaped, bright green and shiny foliage forms a low mound. Nice for the intimate alpine or rock garden. Needs full sun, well-drained soil. Zone 5.



Platycodon (Balloon flower)

Balloon flower is named for the plants' fascinatingly inflated flower buds. They're one of the last plants to emerge, so care must be taken not to dig them up while cleaning or weeding in early spring. To avoid disturbing them one can mark their location, or leave behind 6 inches of stalk in the fall when cutting back. Once established, balloon flowers are truly carefree and don't need division for 20 years or more. They thrive if given full sun and neutral to slightly alkaline, well-drained soil. Roots are sometimes used medicinally. Excellent choice for a children's garden. Zone 3.

Platycodon 'Astra Double Blue'

(Balloon flower)

6" dwarf plant with fully double, medium blue bell-shaped blossoms in midsummer. A charming addition to the front of the garden.

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Fairy Snow'

(Balloon flower)

12" tall dwarf, with lovely white flowers tinged with frosty purple stripes in July to September.

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Komachi'

(Balloon flower)

An unusual, intriguing cultivar, with clusters of 2 inch, clear blue flowers that never fully open, retaining the balloon shape of the buds.

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Miss Tilly Blue'

(Balloon flower)

8" dwarf balloon flower with dark green foliage and elegant deep blue blossoms. Very popular.

Platycodon grandiflorus 'Shell Pink'

(Balloon flower)

24" plant with palest shell-pink blossoms with darker pink veins in July to September.



Podophyllum peltatum

(Mayapple) **New in 2017**

A gorgeous, unusual native woodland plant, 1-3' tall, with pairs of large, deeply cut, umbrella-like leaves and 1-8 big, white, buttercup-like flowers borne in the fork of the leaf stems in late spring. The flowers are followed in summer by large yellow or red fruits, which are traditionally made

into jam. All parts of the plant except the cooked fruit are poisonous. Mayapple slowly spreads by rhizome, creating large colonies over the course of decades in a spot where it's happy. Its flowers are a favorite of many native pollinators. Part shade, moist rich well-drained soil; will grow nicely in full sun if soil is rich and consistently very moist. United Plant Savers "To Watch" plant. Zone 4. **VT native.**

Polemonium carneum 'Apricot Delight'

(Pink Jacob's ladder)

A highly unusual Jacob's ladder with a continuously emerging cluster of delicate flowers ranging from baby pink to the faintest blush, with lemon-yellow centers, is carried atop a 20" stem in early summer. Ferny green foliage is attractive even when plant is not in flower. Plant in partial shade in well drained soil. Zones 2-7.

Polemonium reptans 'Stairway to Heaven'

(Variegated Jacob's ladder)

15-18" tall eye-catching groundcover for shade. The variegated leaves have wide cream-white margins, flushing pink in cool weather, and are enhanced by periwinkle-blue flowers on tall stems in early to midsummer. A selection of native *Polemonium* by William Cullina of the New England Wildflower Society. Royalties benefit plant and habitat conservation. Prefers moist, rich soil in part or full shade. Zone 4. **VT native species. Not for propagation: PP15187.**

Polemonium yezoense 'Purple Rain'

(Hokkaido Jacob's ladder)

A low mound of very unusual reddish bronze fern-like foliage gives rise to 20" stems bearing silky vivid purple flowers in summer. A very attractive plant. Rich, well drained soil, part shade. Zone 4.

Polygonatum biflorum var. commutatum

(Great Solomon's seal)

An extremely elegant plant with distinctive foliage and structure. 3-7' tall arching stems bear neatly arranged oval leaves with a series of greenish-tinted bells hanging beneath. A fantastic choice for the moist woodland edge. Give the plant room to create a slowly spreading colony—looks best en masse. The rhizome is used medicinally. Prefers part shade in moist soil. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Polygonatum falcatum 'Variegatum'

(Japanese variegated Solomon's seal)

A gem of a plant for a shady garden, this Solomon's seal grows to 24" tall, brightening the shade with its soft green leaves edged with a broad strip of creamy white. Ivory,

bell-shaped flowers appear in May and dangle beneath the leaves. On quiet spring evenings, the flowers exude a subtle lily-like fragrance. Named 2013 Perennial Plant of the Year by the Perennial Plant Association and was one of our best sellers last spring. Plants tolerate heavy shade and grow well in moist areas. Zone 3.



Primula (Primrose)

There are 400-500 species of primrose, one of the first flowers to bloom in the spring. These are some of our most prolific bloomers, as they flower from November through March if wintered over in our greenhouse, and then flower again sparsely in the fall! We are always trying new varieties. Our collection includes auriculas, with lovely, smooth, waxy leaves; candelabras, with whorls of nodding flowers on tall stems; drumsticks, with tight globes of blossoms in tiers; the lovely Tibetan primrose; and others too numerous to mention! Some of them are bog and streamside dwellers, and others are cliff plants. In general they all prefer part to full shade conditions and constant moisture. Plants need to be watered generously in dry weather, or given a soil that is rich in humus and organic matter that retains moisture—mix in leaf mold, peat moss, cow manure, or sphagnum moss, or a combination. All varieties are lovely in the moist, shady rock garden, stream or pond edge, moist grassy meadow, or container.



Primula vialii

Primula auricula 'Douglas Prize Mix'

(Auricula primrose)

This native of the European Alps is 2-8" tall with bicolor flowers in carmine, maroon, coral pink, deep orange, maroon-black and more, all with yellow centers. Excellent rockery plant. Prefers part shade and moderate moisture. Zone 3.

Primula bulleyana

(Candelabra primrose)

Rounded tufts of apricot to orange flowers are borne in tiers up the 12" stems in late spring. Locate in consistently moist soil or a boggy area that doesn't dry out in the summer. Roots like to be cool, tops like shade, and despite the plants' need for moisture they will not do well in a stagnant area. Combine with other moisture-lovers—ferns, *Mimulus*, *Hosta*. Zone 3.

Primula capitata 'Noverna Deep Blue'

This 12" tall plant is native to the Himalayas in coniferous forests and on high altitude boggy river banks. Dark blue flowers rise above the compact rosette of leaves on white stems. Plants need a loose, moist, humusy soil in part shade. Place plants rather close together (leaving room for the leaves to spread), so they will root deeper and suffer less damage from frost heaving. Zone 5.

Primula capitata 'Salvana'

One of our favorite primroses, similar to *P. 'Noverna Deep Blue'* but hardier, with a cluster of lovely trumpet-shaped violet-blue flowers carried atop tall white-dusted stems. Blooms in early spring. Loose, moist, humusy soil, part shade. Zone 3.

Primula japonica 'Oriental Sunrise'

(Candelabra primrose)

A tall primrose with delicate whorls of flowers along 20-36" tall stems. The slightly fringed blossoms of this variety come in the most lovely array of peaches, apricots, corals, warm reds, pale yellow, and rose, with a few lavender ones thrown in. Like other *Primula*, they prefer very moist soil in part to full shade, and are spectacular planted in drifts near ferns or *Hosta*. Zone 5.

Primula pubescens 'Exhibition Blue'

(Auricula Primrose)

8" tall with delicate blooms of violet with yellow eyes. Smooth, waxy leaves. Blooms early in the spring. Prefers loamy, moist soil and part shade. Zone 4.

Primula veris 'Sunset Shades'

(English Cowslip)

8" tall, this is the cowslip of the English countryside, only in shades of orange and red. Textured foliage, blooms in spring. Thrives in many different types of gardens and conditions but still likes moisture. *Primula veris* has been used medicinally. Zone 4.

Primula vialii

(Vial's primrose)

This is a truly unusual, exotic primrose. 12-15" stems rise above lush, dramatically upright light green foliage, carrying a fat triangular spike of small flowers that are bright red in bud, violet-purple when fully open, and pink when fading away (Doctor Seuss and *Kniphofia*/torch lilies come to mind). One of our best sellers in spring. Late to emerge in spring. Native to China. Requires neutral soil and high moisture in partial shade. Zone 5.

Primula vulgaris 'Crescendo Golden Yellow'

(English Primrose)

9-12" tall with fragrant golden orange-yellow blossoms in spring. Very popular. Moist soil, part shade. Zone 4.

Primula vulgaris 'Crescendo Pink'

9-12" tall with plentiful rosy-pink blossoms in April and May. Consistent moisture, part shade. Likes cool temperatures. Zone 4.

Primula x polyantha 'Pacific Giant Pink'

8-12", with large, bright pink blossoms with yellow centers in spring. Part shade, moist soil. Combine with other moisture-lovers: ferns, Mimulus, Hosta. Zone 3.

Primula x polyantha 'Supernova Fire'

Compact, 6" tall early bloomer with extra large 2" wide flowers in bright red with large golden eyes. A hardy, disease-resistant, vigorous plant that likes part shade and moist soil, but isn't as picky about soil as other primroses. Side dress with compost annually. Zone 3.



Pulsatilla vulgaris 'Purple'

(Pasque flower, anemone)

We've grown these for a number of years and they continue to be some of our favorite plants. Velvety purple 2" flowers unfurl from pod-like buds covered with glistening silver hairs above similarly hairy, finely cut leaves in the spring. When they first bloom, they're only about 4" tall, but as the flowers mature into Clematis-like fluffy seed-heads, the stems lengthen to 12", the better to spread the seeds to the wind. The plants will reseed at a genteel

pace in a spot they like, surprising you in the spring with new clumps of the wonderful flowers. Pasque flower has medicinal uses. Requires full sun, excellent drainage, and moderate temperatures. Zone 5.

Pulsatilla vulgaris 'Red'

(Pasque flower, anemone)

8" with wine red flowers and silvery, silky leaves in spring. Requires well-drained soil in full sun: ideal for the rock garden where you can watch them emerge. Short-lived but reseeds in a civilized manner. Zone 5.

Pulsatilla vulgaris 'White'

(Pasque flower, anemone)

8" tall with silvery white flowers above silky-hairy leaves in spring. Exceptionally pretty, especially when combined with the purple variety. Requires well-drained soil in full sun. Short-lived, but like the other varieties, reseeds without being invasive. Zone 5.

Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm'

(Rudbeckia)

18-30" tall and 24" wide, prolifically producing large flowerheads with golden yellow petals and nearly black centers. This plant was named Perennial Plant of the Year for 1999 and has been acclaimed internationally as one of the most popular perennials for the past 50 years. Its popularity is due to the plant's compact habit, cheerful flowers from July to October, low maintenance needs, tolerance of harsh conditions, and pest- and disease-resistance. It also attracts butterflies and other pollinators and is a long-lived perennial. Zone 3. **New England native species. Rain garden plant.**

Rudbeckia hirta

(Black eyed Susan, gloriosa daisy)

We carry many varieties of *Rudbeckia hirta* and list them with our biennials, as they may act as an annual, biennial, or short-lived perennial, depending on your site. In a protected or warmer pocket, these lovely summer and fall flowers may come back for a few seasons, but in harsher microclimates they may only survive a single season. However, *Rudbeckia hirta* will reliably self-seed and may give the impression that they are true perennials. **VT native species.**

Sagina subulata 'Aurea'

(Pearlwort)

3-6" glowing golden-green mosslike plant with a carpet of tiny white flowers in the spring and later in the season. Cascades in containers or over a rock wall, and seems to

emit its own light! Will stagnate in too much shade. Dislikes too much humidity or water. Site in well-drained soil, part sun. Zone 5.

Sagina subulata

(Irish Moss)

3-6" well-branched cushion plant that forms a dark green, mossy mat covered with small white flowers from June to August. Good plant for stepping-stones, rock gardens or containers, and often used as a scale-appropriate ground-cover/wildflower grown with bonsai trees. Likes sandy but not too dry soil, part shade. Zone 5.

Salvia nemorosa 'Caradonna'

(Salvia)

24" tall dramatic spires of regal purple flowers rise above 12" mound of aromatic, textural green leaves. Deadhead to prolong blooms from spring until late summer. Prefers full sun in dry to medium soils. Zone 4.

Sanguinaria canadensis

(Bloodroot)

One of our prettiest spring wildflowers. Bloodroot is a slowly spreading, 6-12" tall woodland plant with large, lush leaves that emerge folded around one flower bud per leaf in early spring. On sunny or warm days, the star-like white flowers open wide, and in the evenings or on gray days, they close up to be protected by the leaf again. The thick, dark orange rhizomes produce a milky sap used medicinally (with caution) for centuries. Bloodroot will spread indefinitely in a spot it likes, over many years, but in gardens usually reaches about 3' wide in 5-10 years. Part to full shade, rich moist soil high in organic matter; needs consistent moisture throughout the growing season and can tolerate quite wet ground. United Plant Savers "At Risk" status. Most of our stock was rescued from being destroyed by road work locally and is now propagated here at the nursery. This year, we also have a few plants purchased from Strictly Medicinal Seeds in Oregon. Zone 3. **VT Native.**



Saxifraga x arendsii 'Purple Robe'

(Arend's saxifrage)

6-9" alpine plant that covers the rock garden with a carpet of charming rosettes of fringed leaves and small purple flowers on delicate stems in spring. Requires partial shade, excellent drainage and moist neutral or alkaline soil. Will grow beautifully on mossy concrete kept constantly moist, or between limy rocks in a damp spot. Doesn't tolerate humidity. Zone 5.

Scabiosa caucasica 'Fama Deep Blue'

(Pincushion Flower)

Stunning and popular cut flower, this is the darkest blue *Scabiosa* on the market. Blooms are 3-4" across and last a week after cutting. Plants are handsome at 2' tall, and are best planted in groups of 3 or more in the front of the border. Needs rich soil in full sun. Zone 3.

Scabiosa caucasica 'Fama White'

(Pincushion Flower)

Like 'Fama Deep Blue', only in lovely pure white. Very elegant. Needs rich, loamy soil, full sun. Zone 2.



Scabiosa caucasica 'Fama Deep Blue'

Scutellaria ovata

(Heartleaf Skullcap)

Up to 18" tall spikes of purple flowers over a mound of heart-shaped leaves, which take on a very attractive purple-metallic appearance in spring and early summer. The cloud of violet-blue flowers appears in June and continues through September and the leaves turn eggplant-purple in fall. An excellent plant for the dry shade. Tolerates most soils and sun. Deer-resistant. Attracts butterflies. Zone 4. **North American native.**



Sedum (Stonecrop)

Sedums come in a remarkable variety of shapes, sizes and colors, and Arcana prides itself on carrying a diverse collection: leaves in shades of chartreuse, maroon, green and blue-gray, as well as flowers of pink, white or yellow. The name *Sedum* is derived from the Latin word meaning “to sit”, because they happily “sit” on rock walls, gravel, or other parched sites that are inhospitable to most other plants. They are beautiful growing in shallow gravel planters, gently cascading over stone walls, or along the edge of a path or patio. Their fleshy, succulent leaves make them incredibly drought tolerant, and so they are the preferred plant for green roofs and other low-maintenance areas.

Sedum album

This charming sedum grows wild by the edge of Lake Champlain on rocky cliffs, and I use it as a groundcover in our sandy gardens. The dense mats of small, round succulent leaves occasionally turn bronze in the fall, and the white flowers emerge in the middle of the summer. This makes an excellent groundcover to keep out weeds, and would be lovely in a planter combined with other sedums of different colors and textures. Gravelly, well drained soil, full sun. Zone 5.

***Sedum album* ‘Coral Carpet’**

A mat-forming, evergreen groundcover with bright coral-orange new growth, maturing to bright green, reddish in fall & winter. Has clusters of tiny starry white flowers in early summer. 3-6” high x 12-18” wide. Full sun & good drainage. Zone 3.

***Sedum* ‘Bertram Anderson’**

A lovely sedum with 6-8” tall creeping stems with purplish black, coin-like leaves and numerous pink-to-red flat-topped clusters of flowers in mid to late summer. Well-drained to dry soil, full sun. Zone 2.

***Sedum* ‘Burro’s Tail’**

4-6” mat of gray-green, succulent foliage that is composed of many thin, overlapping leaves, giving the stems a long, bushy tail look. Bright yellow blooms in midsummer. Requires well-drained soil and full sun. Zone 3.

***Sedum cauticolium* ‘Lidakense’**

Delightful round blue foliage on low spreading plants with gracefully arching stems. A carpet of tiny, brilliant pink star flowers in late summer. Tough plant is easy to grow. Loves a sunny, dry location and thrives in containers and rock

walls. Zone 3.

***Sedum* ‘Dark Magic’**

Upright, clump-forming stonecrop, 12-15” tall and up to 20” wide, with extremely dark burgundy leaves and stems and large, dense, dome-like clusters of mauve to coral-red flowers in late summer to fall. Full sun, well-drained average soil. Zone 4. **Not for Propagation-- Plant Patent Pending.**

Sedum ewersii

(Pink Mongolian Stonecrop)

6-12” sedum with fascinating blue-green leaves, and deep rose, star-shaped flowers in late summer. Great plant for the rock garden, stony ledge, alpine trough or container. Prefers gritty, well-drained soil, in full sun. Zone 3.

***Sedum floriferum* ‘Weihenstephaner Gold’**

4-6” tall charming sedum with semi-evergreen succulent leaves and star-shaped, canary yellow flowers in late spring. Excellent groundcover for a rock garden, stony ledge or front of a sunny border. Needs well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 3.

***Sedum kamschaticum* ‘Variegatum’**

An extremely hardy groundcover Sedum, 6-8 in. tall and spreading to 1-2 ft. wide, with white leaf edges and yellow flowers all summer. Prefers well-drained to dry soil and sun to part shade. Zone 2.

***Sedum reflexum* ‘Blue Spruce’**

6” tall trailing variety of stonecrop with spectacular blue foliage, which resembles the needles of spruce trees. Yellow flowers rise over the Christmas tree-like foliage in the summer. Let it dangle over the edge of a terrace or grow it along a path or front edge of a garden. Needs full sun, average or dry soil. Zone 3.

***Sedum* ‘Roof Garden Mix’**

A mixture of many different varieties of super-hardy (to -30° F) *Sedum* of many textures, colors, and sizes intended for use in the harsh and changeable conditions on a green roof. The mix may include the following species: *Sedum album*, *S. forsterianum*, *S. hybridum*, *S. floriferum*, *S. el-lacombianum*, *S. selskianum*, *S. pulchellum*, *S. reflexum*, *S. montanum*, *S. sexangulare*, *S. acre*, and *S. spurium*. We are installing a green roof as part of our new retail building this year, and will be using this *Sedum* mix. Full sun, well-drained to dry soil. Zone 3.

***Sedum rupestre* ‘Angelina’**

4-6” mat-forming groundcover with abundant thin, succu-

lent chartreuse-yellow foliage and starry yellow flowers in midsummer. A staff favorite for the way its foliage bronzes in spring and fall. Forms a cascading mat in containers or in stonewalls. Likes dry, well-drained soil, full sun. Tolerates moist soil better than most of our *Sedum*. Zone 4.

***Sedum selskianum* ‘Spirit’**

4” carpet of ½” glossy green leaves and bright yellow flowers in summer. Zone 3.

***Sedum spurium* ‘Dragon’s Blood’**

6” tall mats of succulent bronze foliage and scarlet flowers in midsummer. Excellent groundcover for a sunny, dry area or rock garden. Zone 3.

***Sedum spurium* ‘Fireglow, or Fuldaglut’**

A bronze-red Sedum that holds its color all season, with rose flowers in midsummer. 3-6” tall. Zone 3.

***Sedum spurium* ‘John Creech’**

A low-growing (1-6” high by 1-2’ wide), mat-forming groundcover plant, producing clusters of starry pink flowers on reddish stems in midsummer to fall. Prefers dry to medium soil in full sun, but tolerates part shade. Zone 3.

***Sedum spurium* ‘Tricolor’**

(Variegated stonecrop)

A 3-6” tall, sprawling, mat-forming stonecrop with dramatically variegated, rubbery leaves. The tricolor leaves have green centers and white margins with a pink tinge. Suitable for erosion control. Zone 3.

***Sedum spurium* ‘Voodoo’**

6” mat of plentiful round, dark red leaves and bright rose-colored flowers. Excellent contrast plant with other silvery rock garden plants such as a dwarf *Lychnis* or Lamb’s Ear. Zone 3.

***Sedum* Sunsparkler ‘Lime Twister’**

A compact bushy groundcover sedum, 6-8” tall and 12-18” wide, with lime-green, cream-edged leaves and small clusters of bright pink flowers in late summer. Full sun, well-drained average to dry soil. Zone 4. **Not for Propagation-- Plant Patent Pending.**

***Sedum telephium* ‘Autumn Joy’**

This 12-24” native of China has become an extremely popular garden plant. Leaves are fleshy and silvery-green, with flowers that begin white, turn shell pink, then a deep bronze in the fall. Site in well-drained soil, full sun to part shade. Zone 3.

***Sedum* ‘Touchdown Flame’**

This variety’s leaves are the star of the show-- flame red in spring, turning red-brown and olive green with green undersides in summer, on bright red stems. Upright clumping sedum, 7-10” tall and 16” wide, with flat-topped clusters of yellow flowers in late summer to fall. Attracts an amazing number of pollinators. Full sun, well-drained average to dry soil. Zone 4. **Not for Propagation-- PP26079.**

***Sedum ussuriense* ‘Turkish Delight’**

4-8” dwarf upright sedum with large, deepest purple to dark red succulent leaves and dark red flower umbels in midsummer. Excellent for the rock garden or for containers. Gorgeous and unique. Needs dry, well-drained soil in a sunny location. Zone 3.



***Sempervivum* (Hens and Chicks, Common Houseleek)**

This plant has been a garden favorite for ages because of its low maintenance and adaptability to many conditions, especially dry, sunny, rocky places. The ideal way to use these plants is in shallow planters full of grit and in the crevices of stone walls and rock gardens. They will happily multiply, fill in, and cascade along stones. *Sempervivum* are completely carefree and a delight to find in any rocky garden. Plants must be 2-3 years old to flower, and when they do, have the appearance of an exotic desert plant, with purple-red flowers borne on a long stem covered by scale-like leaves.

***Sempervivum arachnoideum* var *tomentosum* ‘Cobweb Buttons’**

(Cobweb Houseleek)

2-3” wide rosettes covered with a dense webbing of gray thread over light green leaves. Sends up a spike of star-shaped pink or purple flowers once a season. Native to the Pyrenees and Carpathian Mountains of Europe. Zone 4.

***Sempervivum* ‘Purple Beauty’**

4” tall and wide rosettes of plump, purple, wedge-shaped leaves complemented by tiny star-shaped rose flowers in summer. Zone 3.

***Sempervivum* ‘Red Rubin’**

Large, burgundy red leaves form 6” rosettes around emerging green centers. Zone 3.



***Spiranthes cernua* var. *odorata* 'Chadd's Ford'**

(Fragrant lady's tresses)

Hardy, native orchid adapted to gardens. Silvery-green ground-hugging rosettes form colonies in moist acid soils, bogs or swamps. Long lasting, fragrant white flowers spiral upward in late summer on braid-like spikes 12-24" high. Plant in full or part shade. Zone 5. **VT native species.**

Spiranthes lucida

(Shining lady's tresses)

This small (8-10") native plant appeared as a complete surprise among our potted Torch Lilies one year-- the lady's tresses seems to have planted itself! It is a late spring-blooming orchid with wonderful little white, frilled flowers spiraling up the stem. The small blooms have a lovely sweet scent and are specially adapted to pollination by native sweat bees. The small, elongated, shining leaves seem to renew themselves almost perpetually from the plump, brittle white roots, and each plant will mature to produce many leaves and several flower stalks each year. A good choice for the front of a continually moist flower bed or an open spot in the wetland garden; native to pond and stream shores in neutral to alkaline soils, only in spots where there isn't competition from other plants, so add a little lime and site carefully in sun to part shade. Zone 3. **VT Native (Rare).**

***Stachys byzantina* 'Fuzzy Wuzzy'**

(Betony, Lamb's Ears)

Luscious mats of soft, silvery leaves with tall purple flower spikes in early summer. Excellent contrast plant with bright pinks and blues. Good cut flower and rock garden plant. Well-drained soil is a must. Likes full sun to part shade. Zone 4.

Stachys officinalis

(Wood betony)

A beautifully structured plant with a compact mound of nicely textured, scalloped leaves, topped by many sturdy 18" stems bearing long-blooming, deep rose flowers in compact oval heads from mid to late summer. Looks great paired with *Coreopsis* 'Moonbeam.' Turns burgundy and gold in fall; the ornamental seedheads last all winter and provide great sculptural interest. A favorite of Dutch wild garden designers Piet Oudolf and Henk Gerritsen, for good reason. Spreads 1-1.5 ft. Medicinal. Zone 4.

Stokesia laevis

(Stokes' aster)

Northeast native growing to 1-2 ft, with 2-4 in. wide

lavender-blue flower heads all summer if deadheaded. Each bloom has many wide, fringed rays, giving the flowers a Scabiosa-like grace. Sun or part shade, moist to wet, preferably acidic soil. Charming, delicate cut flower. Zone 5. **North American native. Rain garden plant.**

Symphotrichum novae-angliae (Formerly *Aster novae-angliae*)

(New England aster)

60" tall, native to the northeast US, with ample clusters of rosy lilac to dark purple flowers in the fall. Excellent choice for mass plantings, scattering through a meadow, or the edge of a treeline. The favorite plant of late-season pollinators—usually mobbed by bees, bee-flies, and butterflies on warm fall days. New England asters even have medicinal uses. Likes rich, moist soil in full sun. Zone 4. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

***Symphotrichum novae-angliae* 'Purple Dome'** (Formerly *Aster novae-angliae*)

(New England aster)

The popular dwarf New England aster, creating a dense mound only 24" tall with completely covered with abundant 1" diameter purple flowers in late summer. Popular with pollinators, though not to the same extent as the species New England aster. Plant in any soil, full sun. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Symphotrichum novae-angliae* 'September Ruby'** (Formerly *Aster novae-angliae*)

(New England aster)

30-60" tall with masses of 1" diameter ruby red flowers in late summer. If deadheaded, will rebloom later in fall. Also popular with pollinators, but not as favored as *S. novae-angliae*, the species. Likes average soil, full sun. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**

***Symphotrichum oblongifolius* 'Aroma'** (Formerly *Aster oblongifolius*)

(Aromatic aster)

2-3' tall bushy aster with plentiful 1" wide violet-pink to blue flowers in late fall. Fine, lacy foliage is aromatic. Great plant for the middle of the border. This is *the* last plant to bloom, even later than New England asters, and so is a favorite of the last few bees out on warm late fall days. Would be very pretty combined with *Anemone x hybrida* 'Honorine Jobert.' Winner of the Plant of Merit designation from the Missouri Botanical Garden in 2003. Needs full sun, well-drained soil. Zone 3. **North-east native species.**



***Thalictrum* (Meadow Rue)**

The meadow rues are a group of delicate-looking but vigorous woodland dwellers, and are among the prettiest plants for the shade garden. Most types are tall, and bear clouds of fluffy lilac, white, or pink flowers in midsummer (they're one of the few plants that bloom at that time); one of our native species, however, is shorter and blooms in early spring with many yellow and burgundy-tasseled flowers on highly branched stems. All are adored by bees and other pollinators. We offer two native species: *T. dioicum*, the short, early-flowering one, and *T. pubescens*, a magnificent plant with fluffy white blooms in midsummer. Most of our stock of these two was grown at Arcana from responsibly wild-collected seed found locally.

***Thalictrum aquilegifolium* 'Fluffy'**

(Meadow rue)

36-40" tall graceful plant for an open woodland garden or semi-shaded site. Delicate foliage closely resembles that of columbine; pale lilac pompom-like flowers are borne in cloud-like puffs at the tops of the stems. Enjoys moderately acidic, moist soil in part shade. Zone 4.

Thalictrum dioicum

(Early meadow rue)

A very pretty woodland plant, often seen in moist, rich hardwood forest in Vermont. 8-28" fine branching stems bear flowers which are different depending on the sex of the individual plant. Male plants have showy, tassel-like yellow flowers, while females produce similarly showy, but pink to purple pompom-like blooms, in early to mid spring. Both are highly regarded by pollinators. The female plant will have spiky seedheads in early summer. An airy mound of finely textured leaves reminiscent of both maidenhair fern and columbine lasts until midsummer, then goes dormant. Likes part shade, moist, rich soil. Zone 4. **VT native.**

Thalictrum pubescens

(Tall meadow rue, king of the meadow) **New in 2017**

An especially beautiful native woodland/wetland species. We are offering only plants grown from responsibly wild-collected seed from Huntington. This 3-8' tall summer bloomer has blue-green leaves similar to those of columbine and a few tall, purplish stems each bearing luxuriant clouds of cream-colored, pompom-like flowers. Tall meadow rue's bloom time often overlaps with that of *Impatiens capensis* (touch-me-not) and *Symphotrichum puniceum* (purple-stemmed aster), which share the same shady, moist habitats—and the combination is gorgeous. A

good cut flower, too. Prefers moist to wet soil, part to full shade. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

***Thalictrum rochebrunianum* 'Lavender Mist'**

(Lavender mist meadow rue)

Striking plants, 4-8' tall with big, well-branched sprays of delicate lilac flowers in mid to late summer, dark purple stems, and large finely divided leaves in elegant tiers. The spiky dark purple seedheads are attractive too. Very sturdy—the stems are completely self-supporting even when very tall. Needs rich, well-drained, consistently moist soil in part shade. An excellent and distinctive addition to the woodland, wildflower or cottage garden. Will slowly naturalize. Zone 3.



Thalictrum rochebrunianum 'Lavender Mist'



Thelesperma filifolium

(Stiff greenthread)

A *Coreopsis*-like, bushy 10-30 in. tall perennial with threadlike leaves and bright, cheery yellow flowers with dark reddish centers. Blooms late spring until well after the first frost—incredibly prolific and popular with bees and other insects. A great pollinator plant that thrives in dry soil and sun. Zone 5. **North American native.**

Thermopsis caroliniana

(Carolina lupine)

Lovely bushy perennial, 3-4 ft. tall, with lemon yellow, lupine-like spikes of flowers in early summer above large, clover-style leaves. Best planted in masses, and will respond well to being cut back after flowering. A good cut flower. Likes full sun and average, well-drained to dry soils. Zone 5. **North American native. Rain garden plant.**

Tiarella cordifolia

(Foamflower) **New in 2017**

Beautiful native wildflower with evergreen maple-like leaves on creeping stems and fluffy ivory bottlebrush-like flower spikes in mid to late spring. All of our stock is grown from responsibly wild-collected seed from Huntington, VT. Needs moist, well-drained soil high in organic matter in part shade. Zone 3. **VT Native. Rain garden plant.**

Tiarella cordifolia 'Dark Star'

(Foamflower)

12" tall cultivar of our gorgeous native, with green leaves accented by a purple star at the center, and long-lasting bottlebrush-like white to pale peach blooms in the spring. Needs moist soil high in organic matter in partial to full shade. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**



Tiarella cordifolia in the wild



Tricyrtis (Toad Lily)

Toad Lilies are one of the best, most unusual plants for late-season blooms in the shade garden. The small, orchid-like, purple speckled flowers are borne on tall, arching stems in September, and last for 4-6 weeks. They prefer moist, fertile soil in part shade, such as a woodland border.

Tricyrtis formosana 'Samurai'

(Toad Lily)

'Samurai' grows up to 18" tall, has glossy, green leaves with golden edges and irresistible flowers in purple, with yellow throats and dark purple spots. Prefers full or part shade in average, medium to wet, well-drained soil. Plant in a protected or warm spot next to a house, or mulch carefully to ensure it winters over here. Zone 6.

Tricyrtis hirta

(Toad Lily)

This 2-3' native of Japan has long, arching stems and orchid-like cream flowers with purple spots that emerge in late September. Requires moist, fertile soil in a partially shady area. Great plant for fall bloom, for the intimate woodland garden. Zone 4.

Tricyrtis hirta 'Miyazaki'

(Japanese Toad Lily)

One of the best plants for late-season bloom. Pink orchid-like blossoms with crimson spots on a 30" tall plant. Prefers acidic, peaty soil in a partially shaded garden. Likes a light winter mulch. Zone 4.

Tricyrtis hirta 'White Towers'

(Toad Lily)

One of the best plants for late season bloom. Pure white orchid-like blossoms on a 30" tall plant. Prefers acidic, peaty soil in a partially shaded garden. Likes a light winter mulch. Zone 4.



Trollius chinensis 'Golden Queen'

(Globe flower)

12-24" tall moist meadow plant with shiny, buttercup-like foliage and bright orange-yellow globe-shaped flowers in July. After flowering cut back stems and fertilize plant to encourage re-bloom into fall. Excellent early-season cut flower. Likes full sun to part shade. Zone 5.

Trollius europaeus 'Superbus'

(Globe Flower)

Beautiful 2' tall, floriferous clump of cool yellow globes in spring. Really stunning spring bloomer, and excellent cut flower. Very effective en masse, and also as a specimen. Requires evenly moist soil in part shade (can tolerate full sun if soil is consistently moist). Deeply cut, dark green foliage will decline in midsummer. Zone 4.

Trollius x cultorum 'Lemon Queen'

(Globe flower)

24" tall with deep green foliage and double bright yellow buttercup-like flowers in early summer. Really stunning plant! Great for long-lasting cut flowers, containers, and a bright statement in the water garden, along ponds or streams, or along a moist woodland edge. Shear back after bloom to encourage new growth of lush foliage. Moist soil, full sun to part shade. Zone 4.

Vernonia noveboracensis

(New York Ironweed)

4-7' tall native giant with large 3-6" wide heads of velvety purple flowers. These plants look something like a very large, elegant *Ageratum*. Butterflies flock to blossoms from late summer into fall. Occurs naturally in moist thickets or along stream banks and will thrive with moist, average soil in full sun. Great for erosion control. Drought-tolerant. Zone 5. **VT native; a rare species. Rain garden plant.**

Veronicastrum virginicum 'Album'

(Culver's Root)

4-6' tall, graceful multi-stemmed clumping plants with lanceolate leaves arranged in whorls around the stems and numerous white flower spikes in late summer. Closely related to *Veronica*. Excellent middle or back-of-the border plant. Rich, moist soil, full sun. Great cut flower. Zone 4. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Viola walteri 'Silver Gem'

(Appalachian Blue Violet)

Delightful, 4" tall, mounding, trailing groundcover with exquisitely variegated leaves-- olive green and silver with red-purple undersides. Lots of delicate violet flowers bloom from spring until frost. Moist rich soil in part or full shade. Zone 5. Native.

Wisteria macrostachya 'Blue Moon'

(Wisteria)

We are very excited about this beautiful Wisteria, which is hardy enough to grow and bloom in Vermont! 6-12"

long, elegant, fragrant clusters of lavender, pea-like flowers hang from a vine growing up to 25'. The first flush of blooms is in June, with flowers opening simultaneously across the plant for a very dramatic effect. Flowers give way to 5" long, pendant, velvety, bean-like seedpods. The vine grows counter-clockwise. Best grown in slightly acidic, medium moisture, well-drained soils. Appreciates rich soil with some fertility. Full sun is needed for best flowering. Can be somewhat aggressive (rampant growth plus rooting surface runners). This vine needs space and a sturdy support structure on which to grow. Zone 3.

Yucca glauca

(Adam's needle, yucca)

48" tall unusual-looking plant with long, sharp-edged, stiff evergreen leaves radiating from a basal rosette and a tiered spike of large, delicate cream-colored blossoms. We have been growing these particular plants for many years now, and they are just waiting to be planted in your xeriscape garden. It is hard to imagine such desert plants growing in Vermont, but these are actually native to the Northeast and East Coast and do very well in dry spots here. Drought tolerant, floriferous, excellent for a dry area in sun or part shade. Zone 3.

Zizia aurea

(Golden alexanders)

18-36" tall native plant with delicate umbels of yellow flowers in early summer atop fresh, bright green foliage similar to that of flat-leaf parsley or celery. Flowers appear in May and June, and make good cut flowers for bouquets. Attracts beneficial insects and butterflies. Unlike many of its celery-family relatives, this is an extremely well-behaved plant and will stay in neat clumps without invading the landscape. Occurs naturally in moist thickets, meadows and glades—prefers moist, well-drained soils in full sun or part shade. Most of our stock was raised from responsibly wild-collected seed from East Hardwick, VT. Zone 3. **VT native. Rain garden plant.**

Biennials

Biennials complete their life cycle in two years: growing roots and basal leaves the first year, and flowering the second. They are useful for providing abundant color early in the season and for filling spaces in the garden. We seed our biennials fresh each season, and sell them in smaller containers. This makes it more convenient and cost effective to purchase them in quantity. We also make an effort to find varieties that tend more towards a perennial life-cycle, living for a few years instead of two, and these are noted throughout this section. We like to plant them in large groups or in repeated patterns along a border so that they have a big, eye-catching presence; they reseed prolifically and attract masses of pollinators. Many are also excellent cut flowers.



Alcea (Hollyhock)

Hollyhocks are a garden classic loved by gardeners, bees and butterflies alike. In addition to their attractiveness to bees, red hollyhocks are visited by hummingbirds and the larvae of painted lady butterflies feed on the leaves. Provide plants with well-drained soil, full sun and good air circulation and they will thrive. Hollyhocks are self-sowing biennials, so once you establish a colony, you will likely see them return for years to come.

Alcea nigra 'Watchman'

4-8' plant with single, silky purple-black blossoms in mid-summer. This dark beauty provides excellent contrast in a flower garden. Zone 3.

Alcea rosea 'Crème de Cassis'

4-8' tall, with single, double and semi-double blossoms in shades of cream with varying streaks and flushes of black-currant purple, deep burgundy, and rose. One of our favorites. Zone 3.

Alcea rosea 'Halo Blush'

36" tall old-fashioned single flowered hollyhock. Blooms are blush-pink, with a deep rose ring around a pale yellow center. The 'Halo' series has been bred to be more perennial than most hollyhocks. Zone 3.

Alcea rosea 'Halo Cerise'

36" tall old-fashioned single flowered hollyhock. Blooms are deep raspberry pink with a dark purple throat. The

'Halo' series has been bred to be more perennial than most hollyhocks. Zone 3.

Alcea rosea 'Halo Lavender'

Reputed to grow up to 7' tall in optimal conditions, this rust-resistant variety features 5" wide single blooms in varying shades of lilac to purplish rose, with cream-colored centers. The 'Halo' series has been bred to be more perennial than most hollyhocks. Zone 4.

Alcea rosea 'Halo Pink'

A 6' tall two-toned hollyhock. Pretty single white flowers with a pink ring around the center. The 'Halo' series has been bred to be more perennial than most hollyhocks. Zone 3.

Alcea rosea 'Henry Eight Pink'

6' tall giant with single flowered, 6" wide medium pink blooms and a pale green throat. A lovely, weather-resistant multi-stemmed variety. Zone 4.

Alcea rosea 'Mars Magic'

5-6' tall. A perennial hollyhock! And glorious as well with single, bright true red blossoms from midsummer to fall. Perfect addition to your old-fashioned cottage garden. Zone 3.

Alcea rosea 'Peaches 'n' Dreams'

4-8' tall with prolific, super-double frothy flowers of creamy peach-pink in midsummer. Zone 3.

Alcea rosea 'Spring Celebrities Apricot'

The Spring Celebrity series are shorter than most other hollyhocks, growing to only 30," and bloom the first year. This one has fringed, double and semi-double flowers in pastel peach-apricot with pale yellow highlights that bloom for a long time in midsummer. The effect is delicate and dreamy. Zone 5.

Alcea rosea 'Spring Celebrities Carmine Rose'

30" tall with double and semi-double raspberry-pink blossoms. Flowers the first year with long lasting blossoms through midsummer. Zone 3.

Alcea rosea 'Spring Celebrities Crimson'

30" tall with double and semi-double dark red blossoms with fringed central petals. Flowers the first year with long lasting blooms through midsummer. Zone 3.

Alcea rosea 'Spring Celebrities Pink'

30" tall with long-blooming, fringed, pale pink flowers with a few petals in the center of each blossom. Flowers the first year. Zone 5.

Alcea rosea 'Spring Celebrities Purple'

30" tall with long-blooming, fringed purple-rose flowers with a few petals in the center of each blossom. Flowers the first year. Zone 5.

Alcea rugosa

4-8' tall species hollyhock from Russia, with elegant, single butter-yellow blossoms in midsummer. Zone 3.



Anchusa capensis 'Blue Angel'

(Alkanet)

10" tall bedding plant with fuzzy, dark green foliage and brilliant ultramarine blue flowers in early summer. Grows upright and narrow making it ideal in mixed containers or en masse at the edge of a sunny border. Requires full sun and excellent drainage. Biennial or annual. Zone 5.

Coreopsis grandiflora 'Rising Sun'

(Tickseed)

17" tall plants with double yellow flowers with red specks. A short-lived perennial (3-5 years). Will bloom May to August if old flower stems are cut off at the base. Well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 4.

Coreopsis lanceolata 'Sunburst Double'

(Tickseed)

This variety is similar to *C. grandiflora*, but is less floriferous, and stems are leafy mainly at the base of the plant rather than throughout. May be longer-lived. Yellow flowers are 2.5" across and borne singly on long stems in late spring. Tolerates a wide range of soils. Sun lover. Native to Eastern US. Zone 3.



Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)

Sweet William is an excellent cut flower and comes in cheery shades of white, pink, red and crimson. Plant them in well drained, near neutral soil in full sun. They make an excellent cut flower for bouquets. They are hardy biennials and reseed very reliably, often giving the impression that they're perennial. Young Sweet William plants can be planted in a hoop house in fall for early to mid-spring cut flower production.

Dianthus barbatus 'Dash Crimson'

15-20" tall compact variety with fragrant clusters of dark crimson-red flowers. Excellent addition to containers and borders. Blooms in spring and into the summer. Lovely cut flower. Prefers full sun and rich, well drained soil. Zone 4.

Dianthus barbatus 'Electron Mix'

24" tall and 12" wide with large pink, red or lavender flowers with white centers and sometimes fringed white edges in late spring. A few plants in this mix will have pure white flowers. Long-lasting cut flower. Requires neutral soil; add lime yearly and plant in well drained soil in full sun. Zone 4.

Dianthus barbatus 'Hollandia Mix'

20" tall with strong stems and long lasting fringed flowers in a mix of colors, often with contrasting white centers or edges. Excellent, long lasting cut flower. Plant in well drained, neutral soil in full sun. Zone 4.

Dianthus barbatus 'Homeland'

20" with dark red flowers with white centers in midsummer. Excellent cut flower. Plant in well drained, alkaline soil in full sun. Zone 3.



Digitalis (Foxglove)

Foxglove are a garden classic, with tall spires of open tubular flowers starting in June. They are irresistible to hummingbirds and gardeners. Self-sowing once established, they thrive in some difficult garden areas and love rich, moist soil in full sun or part shade. All parts of foxgloves are poisonous to humans and pets, though pollinators including hummingbirds are unharmed. Zone 4.

Digitalis lanata 'Café Crème'

24" with upright spikes of pearly flowers with mocha-tinted, purple-flecked tubes in early summer. This species has been used as the primary source of foxglove-derived compounds used for medications. Prefers moist, rich soil in part shade. Zone 5.

Digitalis purpurea 'Apricot Beauty'

4-5' regal plant with very floriferous spikes of pale peach to apricot blossoms in late spring to early summer. A fashionable and popular specialty cut flower. Rich, moist soil in full sun or part shade. Zone 4.

Digitalis purpurea 'Pam's Choice'

Spectacular 3-4' tall spikes laden with maroon-throated white bells. An exotic and striking choice for any border or garden bed. Attracts butterflies and thrives in difficult areas and partial shade. Zone 4.

Digitalis purpurea 'Pam's Split'

4' tall with white, split-open ruffly flowers with dark purple-speckled throats. Lovely cut flower or accent in a garden bed, border or container. Zone 3.

***Digitalis purpurea* 'Pink Gin'**

4' tall densely flowered spikes with large soft pink blooms, dark-speckled inside, which mature to white, creating a white-to-blush ombre effect up the stem. A fantastic and fashionable cut flower. Full sun or part shade, average soil. Attracts beneficial insects. Zone 4.

***Digitalis purpurea* 'Primrose Carousel'**

30" tall primrose-yellow blooms with maroon speckled throats in early summer. Lovely cut flower, excellent when used in a border or container. Zone 4.

***Digitalis purpurea* 'Wild Form'**

3-6' tall, this is the wild form of Foxglove. Its rich purple-rose, dark-flecked flowers and sturdy form are striking and make it a gorgeous addition to any flower garden. It is native to Europe and a favorite of our New England bees. Reseeds prolifically and great for naturalizing. Zone 4.

***Digitalis purpurea* 'Yellow Spear'**

A 3' tall heirloom variety with spears of pale creamy yellow flowers with a tint of green when they first open. Excellent choice for the garden border and as a cut flower. Handles full sun or part shade and attracts beneficial insects. Zone 4.



***Digitalis purpurea* ssp. *heywoodii* 'Silver Fox'**

3' tall with pearly white, pink-speckled flowers and wonderfully fuzzy silver-green foliage. Excellent cut flower-- a unique touch with its silvery leaves. Zone 4.

Digitalis viridiflora

2-3' tall plants with dark-veined greenish-yellow tubular flowers in midsummer. Delicate and enchanting en masse. Originated in the woodlands of Macedonia. Zone 4.

***Digitalis x hybrida* 'Polka Dot Pippa'**

3' tall, coral bronze flowers with orange lips in early summer are irresistible and striking. All parts of plant are poisonous. For use as a cut flower, border plant, container and accent flower in the garden. Attracts hummingbirds! Zone 4.



Lupinus (Lupine)

Lupines' beautiful, dense spikes of pea-like flowers and palmately-compound leaves make them a must-have for adding texture and contrast to the garden. They're an outstanding companion plant in the garden, orchard or flower bed, as they fix atmospheric nitrogen and make it available to other plants. Lupines have an interesting ecological relationship with fire; controlled burns in Lupine colonies will stimulate massive germination. Short-lived, self-sowing. Butterfly habitat and a bee magnet. Best planted mid season, paired with Foxglove and Hollyhock, or planted in swaths on a slope. Prefers well-drained, acidic soil and cool weather. All parts of lupines including the pea-like seeds are poisonous.

Lupinus perennis

(Sundial Lupine)

12-30" East Coast and Vermont native with spikes of lavender blue in May and June. Crucial habitat for many butterfly caterpillars, including the Frosted Elfin butterfly and endangered Karner Blue butterfly. Now listed as endangered by the State of Vermont. Zone 4. VT Native.

***Lupinus polyphyllus* Russell Hybrids 'Chandelier Yellow'**

36" spires of lemon yellow in May and June. Lovely contrast to other lupines. Zone 3.

***Lupinus polyphyllus* Russell Hybrids 'Chatelaine Pink'**

36" spires of bicolor pink and white flowers in May and June. Excellent cut flower. Attracts hummingbirds. Zone 3.

***Lupinus polyphyllus* Russell Hybrids 'Governor Blue'**

36" bicolor purple-blue and white spikes in May and June. Great for naturalizing. Zone 4.

***Lupinus polyphyllus* Russell Hybrids 'Noble Maid White'**

36" pure white flower spikes in May and June. Lovely contrast to other, brighter lupines. A good cut flower that also attracts hummingbirds. Wonderful in a border as well. Zone 4.

***Lupinus polyphyllus* Russell Hybrids 'Page's Carmine'**

A gallant burst of red in the spring garden after a long Northern winter. This hybrid features 2' spires of luscious burgundy blooms. Excellent in the border and as a cut flower. Zone 4.

***Lupinus regalis* 'Morello Cherry'**

A stunningly beautiful and unusual lupine, with 42" tall spikes of rich cherry red flowers with deep cherry keels. Lovely cut flower. Zone 4.

***Lupinus x hybridus* 'Tutti Frutti'**

A high quality variety with a delicious array of bicolored flower spikes. They will change location and color from year to year! Lovely accent to the border garden as well as a lovely cut flower. Attracts hummingbirds. Zone 3.



Lupinus polyphyllus

***Myosotis sylvatica* 'Nano Blue'**

A 16" tall forget-me-not bred for cut flower production; bears large sky-blue flowers at the tips of longer and thicker stems than are usual for this species. Beautiful as a groundcover too, especially planted under a white-flowering crabapple. Combines well with spring bulbs and will reseed. Likes part shade or sun and moist soil. Zone 4/5.

***Myosotis sylvatica* 'Savoie Boreal'**

A 6-8" tall forget-me-not with both pink and blue blossoms on the same plant. Compact, densely branching habit makes it an attractive low groundcover or potted plant. Lovely with pansies, bulbs, or under spring-flowering trees and shrubs. Will reseed. Likes sun to part shade and moist average soil. Zone 4/5.



***Rudbeckia* (Black Eyed Susan, Gloriosa Daisy)**

We carry many varieties of *Rudbeckia hirta* and list them with our biennials, as they may survive as an annual, biennial, or short-lived perennial depending on your site and each variety's hardiness. In a protected or warmer pocket, these lovely fall bloomers may come back for a few seasons, but in harsher microclimates they may only last a single season. *Rudbeckia hirta* will reliably self-seed and may give the impression that it is a long-lived perennial. We also carry *Rudbeckia fulgida*, which is a true perennial and an award winning one at that! Both are excellent planted en masse, and are great cut flowers. Blooms from late spring to mid-fall. Deadhead after flowering to encourage more prolific blooms. Attracts butterflies. Likes poor to average, well-drained soil in full sun. VT native species. Rain garden plant.

***Rudbeckia gloriosa* 'Irish Eyes'**

24" tall. Yellow flowers with unusual, emerald-green centers. Zone 6.

***Rudbeckia hirta* 'Autumn Colors'**

22" tall with large, 5" golden flowers splashed with red and bronze. Very rich color combination. Zone 5.

***Rudbeckia hirta* 'Cappuccino'**

18-20" tall and 14" wide, with large, 4" blossoms with mahogany red center and golden yellow outer ring. Zone 3.

***Rudbeckia hirta* 'Cherokee Sunset'**

20" tall *Rudbeckia* with fluffy, double blooms in midsummer. Flowers are an unusual bronze- yellow to maroon color with a nice full form. Zone 5.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Cherry Brandy'

20" tall. Velvety burgundy blossoms with a brown center in midsummer. Multiple flowers per stem; excellent for cutting. Zone 6.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Chocolate Orange'

18" tall with large chocolate-colored orange-tipped blossoms in late summer. Zone 5.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Denver Daisy'

20" tall topped by huge 6" golden flowers with a mahogany striped ring around the dark center. Prolific bloomer and hardy enough to last at least a few seasons. Zone 5.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Gloriosa Double Gold'

30-36" tall with double golden yellow flowers from June to August. Short-lived perennial: usually blooms for two years, then reseeds. Good cut flower. Zone 4.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Goldilocks'

24" with abundant, double yellow flowers with black centers. Zone 5.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Green Eyes'

30" tall. These plants produce large flowerheads, 5" across, with bright yellow rays and lime to olive green centers. Zone 4.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Indian Summer'

36" tall with large, single and double, bright yellow flowers in midsummer. Zone 5.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Maya'

18" dwarf with double, bright yellow flowers in midsummer. Strong stems, easy to grow. Zone 5.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Prairie Sun'

This *Rudbeckia* is 28" tall with flowers that are green in the center, surrounded by tangerine petals and lighter yellow tips. Really unusual. Zone 5.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Rustic Colors'

16" tall with flowers in a mix of shades: yellow, orange, and mahogany with black centers. Annual. Zone 5.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Solar Eclipse'

20" with brightly contrasting blooms of dark mahogany centers and yellow outer rings. Excellent cut flowers, and impressive planted en masse. Zone 5.

Rudbeckia hirta 'Tiger Eye Gold'

15" tall semi-double yellow blossoms with a dark eye in midsummer. Zone 3.

Rudbeckia triloba 'Prairie Glow'

(Brown-eyed Susan)

3-4' tall, very bushy short-lived perennial with small, delicate flower heads on highly branched dark red-brown stems. The rays are copper-orange with gold tips, while the centers are deep blackish brown, and the plant's hairy leaves are deep green with a reddish tinge. A very ornamental native plant that is an excellent cut flower and attracts pollinators and birds, blooming from late summer until frost. Full sun, tolerant of many soils, including dry conditions. Zone 4. **VT native species. Rain garden plant.**



Salvia chamaedryoides

(Silver downy sage)

A striking, unique biennial. In its first year, the plant hugs the ground as a large rosette of 8" long, heart-shaped, densely fuzzy silver-gray leaves, adding a wonderful textural element to the garden. The second year, many 30" flower spikes emerge to create a bushy clump 12" wide or more,, bearing elegant blue-lavender flowers. It prefers full sun and well-drained, sandy, medium-rich soil. Zone 5.



Salvia chamaedryoides in bloom

Berries



Ribes nigrum (Blackcurrants)

The sweet-tart flavor of this newly popular berry is much used in Europe for fresh eating and juice, though it's most frequently used in jam and baking in America. With an extremely high antioxidant, potassium, essential fatty acid and vitamin C content, black currants are often consumed for their cancer prevention and anti-inflammatory effects. A deciduous, 4-6' tall shrub with black berries and nice orange to red fall foliage color. The rounded, upright habit with dense branches is great habitat for bird nests and also makes this plant a good candidate for a nice edible hedge. The flowers attract hummingbirds and the fruit draws robins and thrushes. Prefers cool, moist or even wet but well-drained, fertile soil in full sun and good air circulation.

Ribes nigrum 'Consort'

(Blackcurrant)

A highly productive, shorter (4-5' tall and wide) blackcurrant immune to white pine blister rust. Large, sharply flavorful berries ripen in early to midsummer. Plants will grow and fruit in full shade, but like most berries, will produce more fruit in full sun. Likes rich, moist or even wet soil close to neutral pH. Zone 4.

Ribes nigrum 'Titania'

(Blackcurrant)

A vigorous blackcurrant up to 6' tall with prolific production of large, firm, mild berries. Immune to white pine blister rust and highly resistant to powdery mildew. Early to midsummer fruiting. Likes rich, moist or even wet soil close to neutral pH. Zone 3.

Fragaria 'Mara des Bois'

(Strawberry)

Considered a premium strawberry in France, these vigorous 8-10" tall plants bear highly fragrant and incredibly flavorful, tender red berries about the size of an acorn. The berries are too delicate to ship but these day-neutral plants are highly productive from early summer until frost. Makes an excellent groundcover and once established is somewhat drought tolerant. Moist, well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 4.

Fragaria 'Seascape'

(Strawberry)

This variety produces large, firm strawberries with excellent flavor. A day-neutral strawberry, it will produce white flowers followed by berries from summer until fall. Happy in a raised bed or creeping over the edge of a stone wall or container. Use as an edible landscape groundcover. Well-drained soil, full sun. Zone 4.

Fragaria 'Sparkle'

(Strawberry)

Mid/late season bearing plants with delicious, intensely flavored berries. Zone 4.



'Mara des Bois' strawberry blossoms



Blackcurrants on the bush



***Sambucus nigra* ssp. *canadensis*
(American Elderberry)**

We love elderberries! These gorgeous shrubs rapidly grow to 13' in height, and have a lovely vase-shaped habit, white flowers in July, and drooping clusters of purple berries in August and September. Elderberries, native to Vermont, are deciduous and suckering. For best pollination and fruit set, plant two different varieties no more than 100' apart. The flowers are used medicinally (see the herb section of this catalog for more info) and delicious made into cordial, wine, and fritters, and offer a nectar and pollen feast to an incredible diversity of native pollinators. Birds and people love the berries, which can be made into a syrup and used throughout the year for antiviral and antioxidant properties, or used in wine, jelly, or dye. Leaves, roots, bark, and unripe fruit contain toxic alkaloids; bark and leaves can be used as an insecticide. The wood can be used for making toys and instruments. Tolerates seasonal flooding and is also useful for streambank stabilization and windbreaks. For best flower and berry production, add lots of compost to the planting hole and site in consistently moist soil and full sun. Zone 3. **VT Native. Rain garden plant.**

***Sambucus nigra* ssp. *canadensis* 'Barry Hill'**
(American Elderberry)

The variety 'Barry Hill' has a more spreading habit than most. Developed by Lewis Hill in Greensboro, VT for larger berries and good overwintering.

***Sambucus nigra* ssp. *canadensis* 'Coomer'**
(American Elderberry)

The variety 'Coomer' has a more upright habit than most. Developed by Lewis Hill in Greensboro, VT for larger berries and good overwintering.



Sambucus nigra ssp. *canadensis* in bloom



***Vaccinium* (Blueberry)**

Blueberries are an all-round star plant for the home landscape. A hardy native shrub with small bell-shaped ivory flowers in spring and striking, brilliant red leaves that light up the yard in autumn. They are beautiful all season and produce copious amounts of delicious, nutritious berries. Requires acidic soil, good drainage, and sun.

***Vaccinium corymbosum* 'Bluecrop'**

'Bluecrop' bears extra large berries in late July. 4-5' tall. Zone 3.

***Vaccinium corymbosum* 'Blueray'**

Grows 4-6' tall. 'Blueray' is known for its huge berries, which ripen in July. Zone 3.

***Vaccinium corymbosum* 'Duke'**

'Duke' ripens abundantly in early July. Branches may droop to the ground laden with firm berries. Zone 4.

***Vaccinium corymbosum* 'Elliott'**

'Elliott' bears excellent dessert quality, abundant, medium-size berries from September-October. 5-6' tall. Zone 4.

***Vaccinium corymbosum* 'Northland'**

4' tall. Delicious berries in late July. Zone 3.

***Vaccinium corymbosum* 'Patriot'**

'Patriot' bears heavily in July through early August. 4-6' tall. Zone 3.

***Vaccinium corymbosum* x *angustifolium* 'Northcountry'**

(Half-high blueberry)
A compact, low-growing blueberry 18-24" tall and up to 3' wide, the hybrid offspring of highbush and lowbush blueberry species. Bears lots of medium-sized delicious fruit in early to mid-season (midsummer). Dense mounded form, thick foliage, and scarlet fall color makes this a great landscaping shrub. Bees love the flowers. Full sun, moist acidic soil rich in organic matter. Zone 3.

***Vaccinium corymbosum* x *angustifolium* 'Northsky'**

(Half-high blueberry)
A very cold-hardy, low-growing hybrid of highbush and lowbush blueberry species. Compact 12-18" bushes spread to 2-3' wide. Highly ornamental-- covered with white flowers in spring and the dense, small leaves turn red and burgundy in fall. Small, very flavorful berries are produced prolifically in mid-season. Bees love the flowers. Full sun, moist acidic soil rich in organic matter. Zone 3.

Native Perennials

Beautiful and Beneficial. In an effort to support our customers in landscaping with habitat-enriching plants, we are constantly expanding our collection of native plants. A native plant is a species that naturally occurred in an area prior to European settlement. This year we've chosen to refine our method of listing native plants in the catalog, so you have a clear sense of where a plant is from. This can help guide choices for wild plantings or gardens meant to encourage native pollinator diversity. Throughout the catalog, you'll notice that some plants have "**VT native**" written at the end of the description—these species have been documented to be native to Vermont. "**New England native**" plants are not found in Vermont, but do occur elsewhere in New England and are readily recognized by local insects and other fauna. Similarly, "**Northeast native**" plants are not found on Vermont or New England but most grow in New York or other areas of the Northeastern US and will fit well into ecologically functioning plantings. "**North American native**" plants come from various other parts of the US and Canada, and are from habitats somewhat similar to those found in Vermont. Plants from North American habitat types that are vastly different from our own, like desert or subtropical rainforest, are not included in this category because, while they may be useful and beautiful ornamentals, they come from habitats quite foreign to our ecology here. Our native plant selection has been divided up into these four categories in the following list.

Vermont Native

- Actaea pachypoda* 'Misty Blue'
- Adiantum pedatum*
- Adlumia fungosa*
- Ageratina altissima* 'Chocolate'
- Andropogon gerardii*
- Anthoxanthum nitens* (*Hierochloa odorata*)
- Aquilegia canadensis*

- Asclepias incarnata*
- Asclepias tuberosa*
- Asclepias syriaca*
- Aster lateriflorus* 'Lady in Black'
- Baptisia australis*
- Baptisia tinctoria*
- Caltha palustris*
- Campanula rotundifolia* 'White Gem'
- Chelone glabra*
- Coreopsis grandiflora* 'Rising Sun'
- Coreopsis lanceolata* 'Sunburst Double'
- Dryopteris goldiana*
- Eupatorium perfoliatum*
- Eutrochium fistulosum*
- Eutrochium purpureum* ssp. *maculatum* 'Gateway'
- Helenium autumnale* 'Red Shades'
- Heliopsis helianthoides*
- Iris versicolor*
- Lobelia cardinalis*
- Lobelia siphilitica*
- Matteucia struthiopteris*
- Mimulus ringens*
- Mitella diphylla*
- Monarda didyma*
- Osmunda cinnamomea*
- Osmunda claytoniana*
- Panicum virgatum*
- Penstemon calycosus*
- Penstemon digitalis* 'Husker's Red'
- Phlox divaricata* 'Blue Moon'
- Phlox paniculata*
- Phlox stolonifera* 'Home Fires'
- Phlox subulata*—many varieties
- Polemonium reptans*
- Polygonatum commutatum*
- Rhodiola rosea*
- Rudbeckia hirta*—many varieties
- Rudbeckia triloba* 'Prairie Glow'
- Schizachyrium scoparium* 'Prairie Blues'
- Sisyrinchium angustifolium*
- Sorghastrum nutans* 'Indian Steel'
- Spiranthes cernua* var. *odorata* 'Chadd's Ford'
- Spiranthes lucida*
- Symphyotrichum novae-angliae*
- Thalictrum dioicum*
- Thalictrum pubescens*
- Tiarella cordifolia*
- Vernonia noveboracensis*
- Veronicastrum virginicum*
- Zizia aurea*

New England Native

- Actaea racemosa*
- Artemisia stelleriana*
- Coreopsis rosea* 'American Dream'
- Coreopsis tripteris*
- Coreopsis verticillata* 'Moonbeam'
- Heuchera americana* 'Marvelous Marbles'
- Liatris pycnostachya*
- Liatris spicata*
- Rudbeckia fulgida* 'Goldsturm'

Northeast Native

- Baptisa alba*
- Campsis radicans*
- Chasmanthium latifolium*
- Iris cristata* 'Tennessee White'
- Liatris scariosa*
- Symphyotrichum oblongifolius* 'Aroma'

North American Native

- Agastache aurantiaca*
- Amsonia hubrichtii*
- Asclepias sullivantii*
- Aster alpinus*—several varieties
- Bouteloua gracilis*
- Chelone lyonii* 'Hot Lips'
- Echinacea angustifolia*
- Echinacea purpurea*—several varieties
- Echinacea tenneeseensis*
- Filipendula rubra* 'Venusta'
- Gaura lindheimeri*—several varieties
- Helianthis maximilianii*
- Heliomeris multiflora* 'Sunsplash'
- Heuchera sanguinea*
- Heuchera pulchella*
- Hibiscus moscheutos*
- Penstemon grandiflorus* 'Prairie Jewel'
- Scutellaria ovata*
- Stokesia laevis*
- Thelesperma filifolium*
- Thermopsis caroliniana*
- Viola walteri* 'Silver Gem'

For more **comprehensive, detailed lists of our selection including:**
NATIVE PLANTS FOR POLLINATORS
PLANTS BY FLOWER COLOR
BLOOM BY SEASON
GROUNDCOVERS
Go to our website:
arcana.ws/perennials

Rain Garden Plants

Acorus calamus (Sweet flag)
Ageratina altissima 'Chocolate' (White Snakeroot)
Andropogon gerardii (Big Bluestem Grass)
Aruncus dioicus var. *kamschaticus* (Goatsbeard)
Asclepias incarnata All Varieties (Swamp Milkweed)
Asclepias sullivantii (Prairie Milkweed)
Asclepias syriaca (Milkweed)
Astilbe All Varieties (Astilbe)
Baptisia australis All Varieties (False Indigo)
Caltha palustris (Marsh Marigold)
Chelone glabra (White Turtlehead)
Chelone lyonii 'Hot Lips' (Pink Turtlehead)
Convallaria majalis 'Bordeaux' (Lily of the Valley)
Echinacea purpurea All Varieties (Purple Coneflower)
Echinacea x hybrida All Varieties (Coneflower)
Echinops bannaticus 'Blue Glow' Globe Thistle
Eutrochium/Eupatorium fistulosum (Joe Pye Weed)
Eutrochium/Eupatorium maculatum (Joe Pye Weed)
Helenium autumnale 'Red Shades' (Sneezeweed)
Heliopsis helianthoides 'Summer Nights' (Sunflower Heliopsis)
Heuchera 'Citronelle' (Coral Bells)
Heuchera 'Silver Scrolls' (Coral Bells)
Heuchera americana 'Marvelous Marbles' (Coral Bells)
Heuchera sanguinea 'Firefly' (Coral Bells)
Heuchera sanguinea 'Sioux Falls'

(Coral Bells)
Hosta All Varieties (Hosta)
Iris versicolor (Harlequin Blueflag)
Liatris spicata All Varieties (Spike Gayfeather)
Lobelia cardinalis 'Black Truffle' (Cardinal flower)
Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower)
Lobelia cardinalis f. alba (Cardinal Flower)
Lobelia siphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia)
Matteuccia struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern)
Mimulus cardinalis 'Red Dragon' (Scarlet Monkeyflower)
Mimulus ringens (Allegheny Monkey Flower)
Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern)
Osmunda claytoniana Interrupted Fern
Panicum virgatum (Switchgrass)
Penstemon digitalis 'Husker's Red' (Beardtongue)
Phlox paniculata All Varieties (Garden Phlox)
Rudbeckia triloba 'Prairie Glow' (browneyed Susan)
Schizachyrium scoparium 'Prairie Blues' (Little Bluestem)
Sorghastrum nutans 'Indian Steel' (Indian Grass)
Stokesia laevis Stokes' Aster
Symphotrichum (Aster) novae-angliae All Varieties (New England Aster)
Thalictrum pubescens (Tall meadow rue, king of the meadow)
Thermopsis caroliniana (Carolina lupine)
Tiarella cordifolia 'Dark Star' (Foamflower)
Tiarella cordifolia (Foamflower)
Vernonia noveboracensis (New York Iron Weed)
Zizia aurea (Golden Alexanders)

Plants to Attract Pollinators

Achillea millefolium (Yarrow)
Actaea racemosa (Black Cohosh)
Actaea simplex 'Brunette' (Bugbane)
Actaea simplex 'Pink Spike' (Bugbane)
Agastache aurantiaca (Hummingbird mint, hyssop)
Alcea rosea (Hollyhock)
Alcea rugosa (Hairy hollyhock)

Amorpha canescens (Leadplant)
Amsonia hubrichtii (Threadleaf blue-star)
Amsonia tabernaemontana (Bluestar)
Amsonia hybrida 'Blue Ice' (Bluestar)
Anemone sylvestris (Snowdrop anemone)
Aquilegia caerulea (Rocky Mountain columbine)
Aquilegia canadensis (Canadian Columbine)
Aquilegia vulgaris (Columbine)
Aruncus dioicus (Goat's beard)
Asclepias incarnata (Swamp milkweed)
Asclepias sullivantii (Prairie milkweed)
Asclepias syriaca (Milkweed)
Asclepias tuberosa (Butterfly weed)
Symphotrichum (Aster) novae-angliae (New England Aster)
Symphotrichum (Aster) oblongifolius 'Aroma' (Aromatic Aster)
Astilbe
Astrantia major (Masterwort)
Baptisia
Boltonia asteroides var. *latisquama* 'Nana' (False aster)
Buddleia davidii (Butterfly bush)
Caltha palustris (Marsh marigold)
Campanula glomerata (Clustered bellflower)
Cerastium tomentosum (Snow in summer)
Chelone glabra (White turtlehead)
Chelone lyonii (Pink turtlehead)
Convallaria majalis (Lily of the valley)
Coreopsis spp. (Tickseed)
Crambe maritima (Sea kale)
Crocsmia x crocosmiiiflora (Montbretia)
Delphinium
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet William)
Dictamnus fraxinella (Gas Plant)
Digitalis spp. (Foxglove)
Echinacea purpurea (Purple Coneflower)
Echinops spp. (Globe Thistle)
Eryngium giganteum (Sea Holly)
Eryngium planum (Flat Sea Holly)
Eupatorium fistulosum (Joe Pye Weed)
Geum triflorum (Avens)
Andropogon scoparius (Little Bluestem)
Helenium autumnale (Sneezeweed)
Heliopsis helianthodes var. *scabra*

(Heliopsis)
Hemerocallis spp. (Daylily)
Hibiscus moscheutos (Rose mallow)
Hosta spp. (Hosta)
Leucanthemum maximum (Shasta daisy)
Limonium tatarica (Statice)
Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal flower)
Lupinus perennis (Lupine)
Malva sylvestris (French hollyhock)
Mimulus ringens (Allegheny monkey flower)
Monarda didyma (Bee Balm)
Myosotis sylvatica (Forget-me-not)
Nepeta
Penstemon digitalis (Foxglove beard-tongue)
Perovskia atriplicifolia (Russian sage)
Phlox paniculata (Garden phlox)
Primula pubescens (Auricula primrose)
Rosmarinus officinalis (Rosemary)
Rudbeckia fulgida 'Goldsturm' (Black-Eyed Susan)
Rudbeckia triloba 'Prairie Glow' (Brown-eyed Susan)
Salvia chamaedryoides (Silver Downy Sage)
Scabiosa caucasica (Pincushion Flower)
Sedum spp. (Stonecrop)
Sorghastrum nutans (Indian Grass)
Stachys byzantina (Lamb's Ears)
Stokesia laevis (Stokes' Aster)
Thalictrum spp. (Meadow Rue)
Tiarella cordifolia (Foam Flower)
Trollius chinensis (Globeflower)
Vaccinium spp. (Blueberry)
Veronicastrum virginicum (Culver's Root)
Vernonia noveboracensis (New York Ironweed)
Zizia aurea (Golden Alexanders)

Plants by Height

4-8 inches

Ajuga reptans 'Bronze Beauty'
Alchemilla erythropoda 'Alma'
Aquilegia canadensis 'Little Lanterns'
Arabis alpina 'Red Sensation'
Arenaria montana 'Avalanche'
Artemisia genipi
Aubrieta grandiflora 'Audrey Blue Shades'

Aubrieta grandiflora 'Purple Gem'
Campanula carpatica 'Uniform Blue'
Campanula cochlearifolia
Cerastium tomentosum
Dianthus arenarius
Euphorbia myrsinites
Heuchera pulchella
Hosta 'Blue Mouse Ears'
Hosta 'Fragrant Blue'
Iris cristata 'Tennessee White'
Leontopodium alpinum
Meehania cordata
Myosotis sylvatica 'Savoie Boreal'
Papaver nudicaule 'Moondance'
Phlox subulata
Platycodon grandiflorus 'Astra Double Blue'
Platycodon grandiflorus 'Miss Tilly Blue'
Primula x polyantha 'Supernova Fire'
Saxifraga x arendsii 'Purple Robe'
Sedum 'Bertram Anderson'
Sedum 'Blue Spruce'
Sedum 'Burro's Tail'
Sedum 'Roof Garden Mix'
Sedum album
Sedum ewersii
Sedum floriferum 'Weihenstephaner Gold'
Sedum kamschaticum 'Variegatum'
Sedum rupestre 'Angelina'
Sedum spurium 'Dragon's Blood'
Sedum spurium 'Voodoo'
Sedum Sunsparkler 'Lime Twister'
Sedum ussuriense 'Turkish Delight'
Sempervivum 'Purple Beauty'
Sempervivum 'Red Rubin'

8-12 inches

Aquilegia canadensis 'Little Lanterns'
Aquilegia vulgaris 'Winky Double White'
Aquilegia vulgaris 'Winky Double Red-White'
Artemisia stelleriana 'Silver Brocade'
Aruncus aethusifolius 'Noble Spirits'
Aster alpinus
Astilbe chinensis 'Pumila'
Bouteloua gracilis
Campanula carpatica 'Blue Clips'
Campanula rotundifolia 'White Gem'
Convallaria majalis 'Bordeaux'
Dianthus 'Confetti Carmine Rose'
Dianthus deltoides
Dianthus gratianopolitanus
Echinacea angustifolia
Eryngium planum 'Blue Hobbit'

Festuca glauca 'Elijah Blue'
Fragaria 'Mara des Bois'
Iberis sempervirens 'Snowflake'
Lamium maculatum 'Shell Pink'
Mitella diphylla
Phlox stolonifera 'Home Fires'
Primula bulleyana
Primula capitata
Primula pubescens 'Exhibition Blue'
Primula veris 'Sunset Shades'
Primula vulgaris
Primula x polyantha 'Pacific Giant Pink'
Prunella vulgaris
Pulsatilla vulgaris 'Purple,' 'Red,' 'White'
Sanguinaria canadensis
Scutellaria ovata
Sedum 'Roof Garden Mix'
Sedum 'Touchdown Flame'
Spiranthes lucida
Tiarella cordifolia

12-18 inches

Adiantum pedatum
Agastache aurantiaca 'Tango'
Amsonia hybrid 'Blue Ice'
Anemone 'Fantasy Pocahontas'
Anthoxanthum nitens
Aquilegia canadensis
Aquilegia vulgaris
Briza media
Caltha palustris
Campanula punctata 'Rubriflora'
Coreopsis grandiflora 'Rising Sun'
Euphorbia polychroma
Fragaria 'Sparkle'
Gaura lindheimeri 'Sparkle White'
Gentiana dahurica 'Nikita'
Gentiana tibetica
Geum flore plena 'Double Bloody Mary'
Hemerocallis
Heuchera
Hosta 'So Sweet'
Ligularia x farfugium 'Last Dance'
Linum perenne
Myosotis sylvatica 'Nano Blue'
Papaver nudicaule
Phlox divaricata 'Blue Moon'
Phyteuma scheuchzeri
Platycodon grandiflorus 'Fairy Snow'
Primula vialii
Rudbeckia hirta 'Chocolate Orange'
Rudbeckia hirta 'Maya'
Rudbeckia hirta 'Rustic Colors'
Sedum 'Dark Magic'

Spiranthes cernua var. *odorata*
‘Chadd’s Ford’
Stachys officinalis
Symphotrichum (Aster) novae-angliae ‘Purple Dome’
Tricyrtis formosana ‘Samurai’
Trollius chinensis ‘Golden Queen’
Vaccinium corymbosum x *angustifolium* ‘Northsky’

18-24 inches

Achillea
Centaurea montana
Coreopsis rosea ‘American Dream’
Coreopsis verticillata ‘Moonbeam’
Dracocephalum ruyschiana ‘Blue Moon’
Echinacea tenesseensis
Helleborus x *hybridus* Winter Thriller ‘Midnight Ruffles’
Heuchera sanguinea
Mimulus cardinalis ‘Red Dragon’
Nepeta grandiflora ‘Border Ballet’
Papaver nudicaule ‘Red Sails’
Papaver orientale
Platycodon grandiflorus
Rudbeckia gloriosa ‘Irish Eyes’
Salvia nemorosa ‘Caradonna’
Scabiosa caucasica ‘Fama White’
Sedum telephium ‘Autumn Joy’
Trollius x *cultorum* ‘Lemon Queen’
Vaccinium corymbosum x *angustifolium* ‘Northcountry’

24-36 inches

Achillea millefolium
Acorus calamus
Alcea rosea ‘Spring Celebrities Apricot’
Alcea rosea ‘Spring Celebrities Carmine Rose’
Alcea rosea ‘Spring Celebrities Crimson’
Alcea rosea ‘Spring Celebrities Purple’
Alcea rosea ‘Spring Celebrities Pink’
Anemone tomentosa ‘Robustissima’
Aquilegia caerulea
Artemisia stelleriana
Aruncus dioicus var. *kamschaticus*
Asclepias tuberosa
Astrantia major ‘Rose Symphony’
Athyrium filix-femina ‘Branford Beauty’
Coreopsis lanceolata ‘Sunburst Double’
Dianthus barbatus ‘Electron Mix’
Digitalis purpurea ‘Primrose Carousel’

Echinacea x *hybrida* ‘Supreme Canteloupe’
Eryngium giganteum ‘Silver Ghost’
Gaura lindheimeri ‘Rosy Jane’
Gaura lindheimeri ‘Siskiyou Pink’
Hibiscus moscheutos ‘Hyper Belle Mix’
Hosta ‘Big Daddy’
Hosta ‘Stained Glass’
Iris germanica ‘B.B. Royal’
Iris pallida ‘Aurea Variegata’
Iris sibirica ‘Chilled Wine’
Iris sibirica ‘Steve’
Kniphofia uvaria ‘Border Ballet’
Lamprocapnos spectabilis ‘Pink’
Leucanthemum maximum ‘Crazy Daisy’
Mimulus ringens
Monarda didyma ‘Panorama Red Shades’
Nepeta subsessilis ‘Pink Dreams’
Paeonia hybrid ‘Bartzella’
Paeonia lactiflora
Paeonia officinalis ‘Rubra Plena’
Papaver orientale
Penstemon calycosus
Rudbeckia fulgida ‘Goldsturm’
Rudbeckia hirta ‘Cappuccino’
Rudbeckia hirta ‘Gloriosa Double Gold’
Rudbeckia hirta ‘Green Eyes’
Salvia chamaedryoides
Symphotrichum (Aster) novae-angliae
Tricyrtis hirta ‘Miyazaki’
Tricyrtis hirta ‘White Towers’

3-4 feet

Alcea rosea ‘Halo Blush’
Alcea rosea ‘Halo Cerise’
Alcea rosea ‘Halo Lavender’
Aruncus ‘Zweiweltenkind’
Asclepias incarnata
Asclepias sullivantii
Campanula alliariifolia
Campsis radicans
Digitalis hybrid ‘Polka Dot Pippa’
Digitalis purpurea ssp. *heywoodii*
Digitalis x *mertonensis* ‘AGM Tetra’
Iris germanica
Iris sibirica ‘Kamayama’
Liatris scariosa
Lobelia ‘Gerardii vedrariensis’
Lupinus hybridus ‘Tutti Frutti’
Lupinus polyphyllus
Lupinus regalis ‘Morello Cherry’
Papaver orientale ‘Beauty of Liver-

mere’
Polygonatum biflorum var. *commutatum*
Rudbeckia hirta ‘Indian Summer’
Schizachyrium scoparium ‘Prairie Blues’
Thalictrum aquilegifolium ‘Fluffy’

4-6 feet

Actaea japonica ‘Cheju-Do’
Alcea nigra ‘Watchman’
Alcea rosea ‘Crème de Cassis’
Alcea rosea ‘Peaches n Dreams’
Alcea rugosa
Astilbe thunbergii ‘Straussenfeder’
Buddleia davidii
Clematis ‘Corona’
Delphinium x *cultorum* ‘Rosy Future’
Delphinium x *elatum*
Adlumia fungosa ‘Pink Heart’
Digitalis lanata ‘Café Crème’
Digitalis purpurea ‘Pam’s Split’
Digitalis purpurea ‘Pink Gin’
Dryopteris goldiana
Eryngium yuccifolium
Eutrochium maculatum ‘Gateway’
Eupatorium perfoliatum
Filipendula rubra ‘Venusta’
Hibiscus moscheutos ‘Lord Baltimore’
Matteuccia struthiopteris
Nepeta parnassica
Polygonatum biflorum var. *commutatum*
Ribes nigrum
Rosa canina
Vaccinium corymbosum
Vernonia noveboracensis
Yucca glauca

6-8 feet

Actaea racemosa
Actaea simplex ‘Brunette’
Alcea rosea ‘Halo Pink’
Alcea rosea ‘Henry Eight Pink’
Clematis ‘Belle of Woking’
Clematis ‘Sho-Un’
Clematis ‘Multi Blue’
Helianthus maximiliani
Miscanthus sinensis ‘Silberfeder’
Sambucus nigra ssp. *canadensis*
Thalictrum rochebrunianum

8-10 feet

Clematis ‘Asao’
Clematis ‘Blue Bird’
Clematis ‘Guernsey Cream’
Clematis ‘Jack Rubra’

Clematis ‘Midnight Showers’
Clematis ‘Silver Moon’
Clematis tangutica ‘Helios’

10-15 feet

Clematis virginiana
Clematis ‘Ernest Markham’
Clematis ‘Jackmanii Superba’

Over 15 feet

Campsis radicans

Plants by Light Requirement

Full Sun

More than 6 hours of direct sun per day

Achillea coarctata ‘Moonshine’
Achillea millefolium All Varieties
Agastache aurantiaca All Varieties
Ageratina altissima ‘Chocolate’
Alcea nigra ‘Watchman’
Alcea rosea All Varieties
Alcea rugosa
Amorpha canescens
Andropogon gerardii
Anthoxanthum nitens
Arenaria montana ‘Avalanche’
Artemisia genipi
Artemisia ludoviciana ‘Valerie Finnis’
Artemisia stelleriana All Varieties
Aruncus dioicus var. *kamschaticus*
Asclepias incarnata All Varieties
Asclepias tuberosa
Aster alpinus All Varieties
Aster oblongifolius ‘Aroma’
Aubrieta grandiflora
Baptisia tinctoria
Boltonia asteroides var. *latisquama* ‘Nana’
Bouteloua gracilis
Buddleia davidii all varieties
Campanula alliariifolia
Campanula carpatica ‘Blue Clips’
Campanula glomerata ‘Superba’
Campanula persicifolia ‘Telham Beauty’
Campanula rotundifolia ‘White Gem’
Centaurea montana
Centranthus ruber
Cerastium tomentosum
Clematis All Varieties
Coreopsis grandiflora ‘Rising Sun’
Coreopsis lanceolata ‘Sunburst Double’

Coreopsis rosea ‘American Dream’
Coreopsis verticillata ‘Moonbeam’
Crococsmia x *crococsmiiflora*
Delphinium All Varieties
Dianthus
Echinacea angustifolia
Echinacea purpurea All Varieties
Echinacea tenesseensis
Echinacea x *hybrida* All Varieties
Echinops
Edraianthus tenuifolius
Eryngium
Eupatorium maculatum ‘Gateway’
Festuca glauca ‘Elijah Blue’
Filipendula rubra ‘Venusta’
Filipendula ulmaria
Fragaria ‘Sparkle’
Gaura lindheimeri All Varieties
Helenium autumnale ‘Red Shades’
Helianthus maximiliani
Heliopsis helianthoides ‘Summer Nights’
Hemerocallis ‘Stella d’Oro’
Hibiscus moscheutos
Humulus lupulus All Varieties
Iberis sempervirens ‘Snowflake’
Iris germanica All Varieties
Iris pallida ‘Aurea Variegata’
Kniphofia uvaria
Leontopodium alpinum
Leucanthemum
Liatris pycnostachya
Liatris spicata
Lobelia cardinalis
Lobelia x *speciosa*
Lupinus hybridus ‘Tutti Frutti’
Lupinus polyphyllus All Varieties
Lupinus regalis ‘Morello Cherry’
Miscanthus sinensis ‘Silberfeder’
Monarda didyma
Nepeta
Papaver nudicaule All Varieties
Papaver orientale All Varieties
Penstemon digitalis ‘Husker’s Red’
Penstemon grandiflorus
Perovskia atriplicifolia ‘Filigran’
Phlox paniculata All Varieties
Phlox subulata All Varieties
Phyteuma scheuchzeri
Platycodon grandiflorus All Varieties
Pulsatilla vulgaris All Varieties
Ribes nigrum ‘Titania’
Rosa canina
Rudbeckia
Salvia nemorosa ‘Caradonna’
Sambucus nigra ssp. *canadensis*
Scabiosa caucasica

Schizachyrium scoparium
Sedum All Varieties
Sempervivum All Varieties
Sorghastrum nutans ‘Indian Steel’
Stachys officinalis
Symphotrichum (Aster) novae-angliae All Varieties
Symphotrichum oblongifolius
Thelesperma filifolium
Thermopsis caroliniana
Vaccinium corymbosum All Varieties
Vernonia noveboracensis
Wisteria macrostachya ‘Blue Moon’
Yucca glauca

Sun to Part Shade

Full sun (more than 6 hours of direct sun per day) to some dappled shade

Agastache foeniculum ‘Golden Jubilee’
Anemone ‘Fantasy Pocahontas’
Anemone canadensis
Anemone sylvestris
Aquilegia caerulea
Aquilegia canadensis
Asclepias sullivantii
Asclepias syriaca
Aster lateriflorus ‘Lady in Black’
Baptisia alba
Baptisia australis
Briza media
Caltha palustris
Campanula carpatica ‘Uniform Blue’
Chelone lyonii ‘Hot Lips’
Clematis ‘Jack Rubra’
Clematis
Digitalis x *hybrida* ‘Polka Dot Pippa’
Dracocephalum ruyschiana
Eupatorium fistulosum
Eupatorium perfoliatum
Fragaria ‘Mara des Bois’
Gentiana ‘True Blue’
Gentiana tibetica
Geranium sanguineum x *procurrens* ‘Dilys’
Heliopsis helianthoides var. *scabra* ‘Sunburst’
Hemerocallis
Iris ensata All Varieties
Iris sibirica All Varieties
Iris versicolor
Liatris scariosa
Lobelia siphilitica
Mimulus
Myosotis sylvatica
Osmunda claytoniana
Paeonia

Panicum virgatum
Penstemon calycosus
Polemonium
Primula x polyantha ‘Supernova Fire’
Prunella vulgaris
Ribes nigrum ‘Consort’
Sedum kamschaticum ‘Variegatum’
Spiranthes cernua var. *odorata* ‘Chadd’s Ford’
Stachys byzantina ‘Fuzzy Wuzzy’
Stokesia laevis
Thalictrum pubescens
Trollius
Zizia aurea

Part Shade

Dappled or medium shade with no direct sunlight, or direct sunlight for less than 4 hours per day

Actaea pachypoda ‘Misty Blue’
Actaea simplex ‘Brunette’
Adiantum pedatum
Adlumia fungosa ‘Pink Heart’
Ajuga reptans ‘Bronze Beauty’
Alchemilla
Amsonia
Anchusa capensis ‘Blue Angel’
Anemone hupehensis ‘Pink Saucer’
Anemone tomentosa ‘Robustissima’
Anemone x hybrida ‘Honorable Jobert’
Aquilegia
Arabis alpina ‘Red Sensation’
Aruncus
Astilbe
Athyrium filix-femina ‘Branford Beauty’
Athyrium niponicum
Baptisia australis
Bergenia purpurascens
Campanula cochleariifolia
Campanula punctata ‘Rubriflora’
Campsis radicans
Caulophyllum thalictroides
Chasmanthium latifolium

Chelone glabra
Clematis ‘Silver Moon’
Convallaria majalis ‘Bordeaux’
Digitalis
Dryopteris goldiana
Euphorbia
Gentiana dahurica ‘Nikita’
Geum coccineum ‘Borisii’
Geum flore plena ‘Double Bloody Mary’
Heuchera
Hosta
Iris sibirica All Varieties
Lamium maculatum ‘Shell Pink’
Lamprocapnos spectabilis ‘Pink’
Linum perenne

Lobelia ‘Gerardii vedrariensis’

Lobelia x speciosa ‘Fan Series Salmon’
Lupinus perennis
Mitella diphylla
Osmunda cinnamomea
Papaver orientale ‘Brilliant Red’
Phlox divaricata ‘Blue Moon’
Polemonium
Polygonatum
Primula
Sagina subulata Pearlwort
Salvia chamaedryoides
Saxifraga x arendsii ‘Purple Robe’
Spiranthes lucida
Thalictrum aquilegifolium ‘Fluffy’
Thalictrum rochebrunianum ‘Lavender Mist’
Tiarella cordifolia
Tricyrtis
Trollius

Full to Part Shade
Less than 4 hours of direct sun per day or constant dappled to solid shade

Actaea simplex ‘Pink Spike’
Asarum canadense
Astilbe
Athyrium niponicum
Helleborus x hybridus
Heuchera
Hosta

Iris cristata ‘Tennessee White’
Lamprocapnos spectabilis ‘Alba’
Ligularia
Matteuccia struthiopteris
Meehania cordata
Primula
Sagina subulata ‘Aurea’
Sanguinaria canadensis
Scutellaria ovata
Thalictrum dioicum
Tricyrtis formosana ‘Samurai’
Viola walteri ‘Silver Gem’

Full Sun to Full Shade
Plants that can tolerate many light levels given proper soil moisture

Astrantia major ‘Rose Symphony’
Heuchera ‘Georgia Plum’
Podophyllum peltatum

Full Shade
Reflected or mostly obscured light, no direct sun

Astilbe
Bergenia
Caltha
Chelone
Convallaria
Heuchera
Iris versicolor
Kirengeshoma
Ligularia
Lamium
Mertensia
Polygonatum
Pulmonaria
Scutellaria
Spiranthes
Tiarella
Tricyrtis
Trillium
Viola

Full Sun, Dry Soil

Achillea
Agastache aurantiaca
Amorpha canescens
Artemisia spp.
Baptisia tinctoria
Centranthus ruber
Dianthus
Echinacea angustifolia

Echinacea tenneeseensis
Echinops
Eryngium
Euphorbia
Festuca glauca ‘Elijah Blue’
Helianthus maximiliani
Leontopodium alpinum
Penstemon grandiflorus ‘Prairie Jewel’
Salvia nemorosa ‘Caradonna’
Sedum
Sempervivum
Thelesperma filifolium
Yucca glauca

Full Sun, Moist to Wet Soil

Actaea racemosa
Actaea simplex
Ageratina altissima ‘Chocolate’
Andropogon gerardii
Anthoxanthum nitens
Aruncus dioicus var. *kamschaticus*
Asclepias incarnata
Campanula glomerata ‘Superba’
Clematis spp. and varieties
Echinacea angustifolia
Eutrochium (Eupatorium)
Filipendula
Fragaria
Hibiscus moscheutos
Humulus lupulus
Liatris pycnostachya
Liatris spicata
Lobelia spp.
Nepeta subsessilis
Phlox paniculata
Ribes nigrum
Rudbeckia fulgida ‘Goldsturm’
Sambucus
Sorghastrum nutans
Symphotrichum (Aster) novae-angliae
Vaccinium corymbosum
Vernonia noveboracensis
Wisteria macrostachya

Moist Shade
Reflected or partially obscured light, moist soil but well drained. Asterisked * plants can tolerate or require heavier soil and/or

boggier conditions

Actaea
*Ajuga**
Alchemilla
Anemone
*Aruncus**
Asarum
*Astilbe**
*Bergenia**
*Calla**
*Caltha**
Campsis
Cimicifuga
Dicentra
Digitalis
Eupatorium
Ferns
Gentiana
Iris ensata
Iris sibirica
Iris versicolor
Kirengeshoma
*Ligularia**
Lobelia
Mimulus
Myosotis
Phlox divaricata
Polygonatum
*Primula**
Sambucus
Thalictrum
Tiarella
Tricytis
Trillium
*Trollius**
Viola

Heavy Clay Soil

Ajuga
Alchemilla
Anemone
Aruncus
Asclepias
Aster
Astilbe
Bergenia
Coreopsis
Echinacea
Eutrochium/Eupatorium
Geranium
Grasses
Helenium
Helianthus
Hemerocallis
Hibiscus
Iris ensata
Iris sibirica

Lamium
Liatris
Ligularia
Monarda
Phlox paniculata
Polemonium
Rudbeckia
Symphotrichum novae-angliae
Veronicastrum

Alpine and Rock Garden

Arabis alpina
Arenaria montana
Artemisia genipi
Artemisia stelleriana
Aruncus aethusifolius
Aster alpinus
Aubretia grandiflora
Campanula carpatica
Campanula cochleariifolia
Cerastium tomentosum
Dianthus arenarius
Dianthus deltoides
Dianthus gratianopolitanus
Dianthus plumarius
Edraianthus tenuifolius
Euphorbia
Heuchera pulchella
Iberis sempervirens
Leontopodium alpinum
Papaver nudicaule
Phlox subulata
Phyteuma scheuchzeri

Fragrant/Aromatic

Achillea
Acorus calamus
Actaea simplex
Agastache aurantiaca
Agastache foeniculum
Anemone sylvestris
Anthoxanthum nitens
Aquilegia
Arabis alpina
Aruncus
Aster oblongifolius
Astilbe chinensis ‘Vision in White’
Bergenia purpurascens
Buddleia davidii
Clematis
Convallaria majalis
Dianthus
Dictamnus
Dracocephalum ruyschiana
Echinacea
Filipendula

Fragaria ‘Mara des Bois’
Geranium
Hemerocallis
Hosta ‘Fragrant Blue;’ ‘So Sweet;’ ‘Stained Glass’
Iris germanica
Lavandula
Monarda
Paeonia
Perovskia
Phlox divaricata
Phlox stolonifera
Polemonium
Primula
Salvia
Sambucus nigra ssp. *canadensis*
Spiranthes cernua var. *odorata* ‘Chadd’s Ford’
Tiarella
Wisteria macrostachya

Salt Tolerant

Achillea
Alcea
Aquilegia
Artemisia
Asclepias
Aster novae-angliae
Astilbe
Baptisia
Buddleia
Campanula carpatica
Campsis
Clematis
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Dianthus
Digitalis
Eryngium
Euphorbia polychroma
Geranium
Hemerocallis
Heuchera
Hosta
Iberis
Iris sibirica
Kniphofia
Lavandula
Limonium tataricum
Monarda
Nepeta x faassenii
Penstemon
Phlox
Rudbeckia
Scabiosa
Sedum

Sempervivum
Stachys
Stokesia
Thymus

Deer Resistant

Achillea
Actaea
Agastache
Ajuga
Alchemilla vulgaris
Amsonia
Anemone
Aquilegia
Artemisia
Asclepias
Aster
Astilbe
Baptisia
Bergenia
Campanula
Clematis
Convallaria
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Dianthus
Digitalis
Echinacea
Echinops
Eryngium
Euphorbia
Filipendula
Geranium
Geum
Helianthus
Heuchera
Kirengeshoma
Liatris
Lobelia
Lupinus
Myosotis
Paeonia
Papaver
Penstemon
Perovskia
Platycodon
Polemonium
Primula
Pulsatilla
Sempervivum
Stachys
Tiarella
Tricyrtis
Veronicastrum

Common to Latin Names

Common

Common	Latin
Adam's Needle	<i>Yucca glauca</i>
Alkanet	<i>Anchusa</i>
Anemone, Grapeleaf	<i>Anemone tomentosa</i>
Anemone, Japanese	<i>Anemone hupehensis</i>
Anemone, Japanese	<i>Anemone x hybrida</i>
Anemone, Snowdrop	<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>
Anise Hyssop	<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>
Aster, Alpine	<i>Aster alpinus</i>
Aster, Aromatic	<i>Symphyotrichum oblongifolius</i>
Aster, Calico	<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>
Aster, False	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>
Aster, New England	<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>
Aster, Stokes'	<i>Stokesia laevis</i>
Astilbe	<i>Astilbe</i>
Avens	<i>Geum</i>
Balloon Flower	<i>Platycodon</i>
Baneberry, White	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>
Beach Wormwood	<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i>
Bearded Iris	<i>Iris germanica</i>
Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon</i>
Beardtongue, Long-Sepal	<i>Penstemon calycosus</i>
Beardtongue, Shell-leaf	<i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i>
Bee Balm	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Bellflower, Carpathian	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>
Bellflower, Clustered	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>
Bellflower, Cornish	<i>Campanula alliariifolia</i>
Bellflower, Peachleaf	<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>
Bellflower, Spiral	<i>Campanula cochlearifolia</i>
Bellflower, Spotted	<i>Campanula punctata</i>
Bergenia	<i>Bergenia purpurascens</i>
Betony	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Betony, Wood	<i>Stachys officinalis</i>
Bishop's Cap	<i>Mitella diphylla</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia</i>
Blackcurrant	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>
Blazing Star	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Lamprocapnos spectabilis</i>
Bleeding Heart, Climbing	<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>
Bloodroot	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
Blue Cohosh	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>
Blueflag Iris	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
Bluestar, Threadleaf	<i>Amsonia hubrichtii</i>
Bluestar, Willowleaf	<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>
Bluet, Mountain	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
Boltonia	<i>Boltonia asteroides</i>
Boneset	<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>
Browneyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia triloba</i>
Bugbane	<i>Actaea simplex</i>
Bugbane, Japanese	<i>Actaea japonica</i>
Bugle Weed, Common	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleia davidii</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Candytuft, Evergreen	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>

Common

Common	Latin
Cardinal Flower	<i>Lobelia</i>
Catmint	<i>Nepeta</i>
Clematis	<i>Clematis</i>
Clematis, Sweet Autumn	<i>Clematis paniculata</i>
Clematis, Wild	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>
Cohosh, Black	<i>Actaea racemosa</i>
Cohosh, Blue	<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>
Columbine, Canadian	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>
Columbine, European	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>
Columbine, Rocky Mountain	<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>
Coneflower, Hybrid	<i>Echinacea x hybrida</i>
Coneflower, Narrow-Leaf	<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>
Coneflower, Tennessee	<i>Echinacea tennesseensis</i>
Coral Bells	<i>Heuchera</i>
Coreopsis, Pink	<i>Coreopsis rosea</i>
Coreopsis, Threadleaf	<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>
Cowslip	<i>Primula veris</i>
Cranesbill	<i>Geranium</i>
Daisy, Shasta	<i>Leucanthemum</i>
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i>
Delphinium	<i>Delphinium</i>
Devil's Bite	<i>Liatris scariosa</i>
Dicentra	<i>Lamprocapnos spectabilis</i>
Doll's Eyes	<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>
Dragonhead	<i>Dracocephalum</i>
Edelweiss	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>
Elderberry	<i>Sambucus</i>
Eupatorium	<i>Eutrochium</i>
False Indigo	<i>Baptisia</i>
False Spiraea	<i>Astilbe</i>
Fern, Cinnamon	<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>
Fern, Fiddlehead	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
Fern, Goldie's	<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>
Fern, Interrupted	<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>
Fern, Japanese Painted	<i>Athyrium niponicum</i>
Fern, Lady	<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>
Fern, Maidenhair	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>
Fern, Ostrich	<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>
Flax, Perennial	<i>Linum perenne</i>
Foamflower	<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>
Forget-me-not	<i>Myosotis</i>
Foxglove, Common	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Foxglove, Grecian	<i>Digitalis lanata</i>
Foxglove, Green	<i>Digitalis viridiflora</i>
Foxglove, Hybrid	<i>Digitalis x hybrida</i>
Gaura	<i>Gaura</i>
Gayfeather, Kansas	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>
Gayfeather, Spike	<i>Liatris spicata</i>
Gentian	<i>Gentiana</i>
Gentian, Dahurian	<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>
Gentian, Tibetan	<i>Gentiana tibetica</i>
Globe Flower	<i>Trollius</i>
Globe Thistle	<i>Echinops</i>
Gloriosa Daisy	<i>Rudbeckia</i>
Goatsbeard	<i>Aruncus</i>
Golden Alexanders	<i>Zizia aurea</i>
Granny's Bonnet	<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>
Grass, Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>

Common

Common	Latin
Grass, Blue Fescue	<i>Festuca glauca</i>
Grass, Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>
Grass, Indian	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>
Grass, Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>
Grass, Northern Sea Oats	<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>
Grass, Quaking	<i>Briza media</i>
Grass, Silver Feather	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>
Grassy Bells	<i>Edraianthus tenuifolius</i>
Greenthread	<i>Thelesperma filifolium</i>
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Heal All	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Heliopsis	<i>Heliopsis</i>
Hellebore	<i>Helleborus</i>
Hens & Chicks	<i>Sempervivum</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Alcea</i>
Hops	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Horned Rampion	<i>Phyteuma scheuchzeri</i>
Hosta	<i>Hosta</i>
Hummingbird mint	<i>Agastache aurantiaca</i>
Iceland Poppy	<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>
Indigo, False	<i>Baptisia</i>
Indigo, Yellow Wild	<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>
Iris, Bearded	<i>Iris germanica</i>
Iris, Crested	<i>Iris cristata</i>
Iris, Blueflag	<i>Iris versicolor</i>
Iris, German	<i>Iris germanica</i>
Iris, Japanese	<i>Iris ensata</i>
Iris, Siberian	<i>Iris sibirica</i>
Iris, Sweet Bearded	<i>Iris pallida</i>
Irish Moss	<i>Sagina subulata</i>
Ironweed, New York	<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>
Jacob's Ladder, Creeping	<i>Polemonium reptans</i>
Jacob's Ladder, Hokkaido	<i>Polemonium yezoense</i>
Jacob's Ladder, Pink	<i>Polemonium carneum</i>
Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eupatorium</i>
Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eutrochium</i>
Jupiter's Beard	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Lady's Mantle, Alpine	<i>Alchemilla erythropoda</i>
Lady's Mantle, Common	<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>
Lady's Tresses, Fragrant	<i>Spiranthes cernua</i>
Lady's Tresses, Shining	<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>
Lamb's Ears	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>
Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>
Leatherflower	<i>Clematis integrifolia</i>
Lenten Rose	<i>Helleborus</i>
Leopard Plant	<i>Ligularia</i>
Lily of the Valley	<i>Convallaria</i>
Lobelia	<i>Lobelia</i>
Lobelia, Great Blue	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>
Lupine	<i>Lupinus</i>
Lupine, Carolina	<i>Thermopsis caroliniana</i>
Marsh Marigold	<i>Caltha palustris</i>
Masterwort	<i>Astrantia</i>
Mayapple	<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>
Meadow Rue	<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>
Meadow Rue, Early	<i>Thalictrum dioicum</i>
Meadow Rue, Lavender Mist	<i>Thalictrum rochebrunianum</i>
Meadow Rue, Tall	<i>Thalictrum pubescens</i>
Meadowsweet	<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>

Common

Common	Latin
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias</i>
Milkweed, Prairie	<i>Asclepias sullivantii</i>
Milkweed, Swamp	<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>
Mint, Hummingbird	<i>Agastache aurantiaca</i>
Mint, Meehan's	<i>Meehania cordata</i>
Miterwort	<i>Mitella diphylla</i>
Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus ringens</i>
Monkeyflower, Scarlet	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocus</i>
Mountain Bluet	<i>Centaurea montana</i>
Nettle, Spotted	<i>Lamium</i>
Pasque Flower	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>
Pearlwort	<i>Sagina subulata</i>
Peony	<i>Paeonia lactiflora</i>
Peony	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>
Peony, Itoh	<i>Paeonia hybrid</i>
Phlox, Creeping	<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>
Phlox, Garden	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>
Phlox, Moss	<i>Phlox subulata</i>
Phlox, Woodland	<i>Phlox divaricata</i>
Pigsqueak	<i>Bergenia purpurascens</i>
Pincushion Flower	<i>Scabiosa caucasica</i>
Pinks, Cheddar	<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>
Pinks, Feathered	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>
Pinks, Maiden	<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>
Pinks, Sand	<i>Dianthus arenarius</i>
Plantain Lily	<i>Hosta</i>
Pleurisy Root	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>
Poppy, Iceland	<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>
Poppy, Oriental	<i>Papaver orientale</i>
Primrose, Asiatic	<i>Primula capitata</i>
Primrose, Auricula	<i>Primula auricula</i>
Primrose, Auricula	<i>Primula pubescens</i>
Primrose, Candelabra	<i>Primula bulleyana</i>
Primrose, Candelabra	<i>Primula japonica</i>
Primrose, Common	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>
Primrose, English	<i>Primula veris</i>
Primrose, Polyantha	<i>Primula x polyantha</i>
Primrose, Vial's	<i>Primula vialii</i>
Queen of the Prairie	<i>Filipendula rubra</i>
Ragwort	<i>Ligularia</i>
Rattlesnake-master	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>
Red Hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia</i>
Rock Cress	<i>Aubrieta</i>
Rock Cress, Mountain	<i>Arabis alpina</i>
Rose Mallow	<i>Hibiscus</i>
Rose, Dog	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Rudbeckia	<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>
Sage, Russian	<i>Perovskia</i>
Sage, Silver Downy	<i>Salvia chamaedryoides</i>
Sage, Woodland	<i>Salvia nemorosa</i>
Sandwort	<i>Arenaria</i>
Saxifrage, Arend's	<i>Saxifraga x arendsii</i>
Sea Holly	<i>Eryngium</i>
Sedum	<i>Sedum</i>
Self Heal	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Skullcap, Heart-leaved	<i>Scutellaria ovata</i>
Snakeroot, White	<i>Ageratina altissima</i>
Sneezeweed	<i>Helenium</i>

Common	Latin
Snow in Summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
Solomon's Seal, Great	<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>
Solomon's Seal, Japanese	<i>Polygonatum falcatum</i>
Spiraea, False	<i>Astilbe</i>
Spurge, Cushion	<i>Euphorbia polychroma</i>
Spurge, Myrtle	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>
Stoncrop	<i>Sedum</i>
Stoncrop, Caucasian	<i>Sedum spurium</i>
Stoncrop, Pink Mongolian	<i>Sedum ewersii</i>
Stoncrop, Russian	<i>Sedum kamschaticum</i>
Strawberry	<i>Fragaria</i>
Sunflower Heliopsis	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>
Sunflower, Maximilian	<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>
Sweet Flag	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Sweet William	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>
Sweetgrass	<i>Anthoxanthum nitens</i>
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>
Tall Bearded Iris	<i>Iris germanica</i>
Thistle, Globe	<i>Echinops</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis</i>
Toad Lily	<i>Tricyrtis</i>
Torchlily	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>
Trumpet Creeper Vine	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Turtlehead	<i>Chelone</i>
Valerian, Red	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Violet, Appalachian Blue	<i>Viola walteri</i>
Virgin's Bower	<i>Clematis virginiana</i>
Whirling Butterflies	<i>Gaura</i>
Wild Ginger	<i>Asarum canadense</i>
Wind Flower	<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>
Windflower, Canada	<i>Anemone canadensis</i>
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria</i>
Wormwood, Beach	<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i>
Wormwood, Black	<i>Artemisia genipi</i>
Wormwood, Silver	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>
Yarrow, Common	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yarrow, Yellow	<i>Achillea coarctata</i>

Latin to Common Names

Latin	Common
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow, Common
<i>Achillea coarctata</i>	Yarrow, Yellow
<i>Acorus calamus</i>	Sweet Flag
<i>Actaea japonica</i>	Bugbane, Japanese
<i>Actaea pachypoda</i>	White Baneberry; Doll's Eyes
<i>Actaea racemosa</i>	Cohosh, Black
<i>Actaea simplex</i>	Bugbane
<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Fern, Maidenhair
<i>Agastache aurantiaca</i>	Hummingbird mint
<i>Agastache foeniculum</i>	Anise Hyssop
<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	Snakeroot, White
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Bugle Weed, Common
<i>Alcea</i>	Hollyhock
<i>Alchemilla erythropoda</i>	Lady's mantle, Alpine
<i>Alchemilla vulgaris</i>	Lady's Mantle, Common
<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Leadplant
<i>Amsonia hubrichtii</i>	Bluestar, Threadleaf

Latin	Common
<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i>	Bluestar, Willowleaf
<i>Anchusa</i>	Alkanet
<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Grass, Big Bluestem
<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	Windflower, Canada
<i>Anemone hupehensis</i>	Anemone, Japanese
<i>Anemone sylvestris</i>	Anemone, Snowdrop
<i>Anemone tomentosa</i>	Anemone, Grapeleaf
<i>Anemone x hybrida</i>	Anemone, Japanese
<i>Anemone 'Fantasy Pocahontas'</i>	Anemone, Dwarf Japanese
<i>Anthoxanthum nitens</i>	Sweetgrass
<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>	Columbine, Rocky Mountain
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Columbine, Canadian
<i>Aquilegia vulgaris</i>	Columbine, European
<i>Arabis alpina</i>	Rock Cress, Mountain
<i>Arenaria</i>	Sandwort
<i>Artemisia genipi</i>	Wormwood, Black
<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Wormwood, Silver
<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i>	Beach Wormwood
<i>Aruncus</i>	Goatsbeard
<i>Asarum canadense</i>	Wild Ginger
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i>	Milkweed, Swamp
<i>Asclepias sullivantii</i>	Milkweed, Prairie
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Butterflyweed/Pleurisy Root
<i>Asclepias</i>	Milkweed
<i>Aster alpinus</i>	Aster, Alpine
<i>Aster lateriflorus</i>	Aster, Calico
<i>Astilbe</i>	Astilbe; False Spiraea
<i>Astrantia</i>	Masterwort
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Fern, Lady
<i>Athyrium niponicum</i>	Fern, Japanese Painted
<i>Aubrieta</i>	Rock Cress
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	Indigo, Yellow Wild
<i>Baptisia</i>	False Indigo
<i>Bergenia purpurascens</i>	Bergenia; Pigsqueak
<i>Boltonia asteroides</i> var. <i>latisquama</i>	'Nana' Aster, False; Boltonia
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Grass, Blue Grama
<i>Briza media</i>	Grass, Quaking
<i>Buddleia davidii</i>	Butterfly Bush
<i>Caltha palustris</i>	Marsh Marigold
<i>Campanula alliariifolia</i>	Bellflower, Cornish
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	Bellflower, Carpathian
<i>Campanula cochleariifolia</i>	Bellflower, Spiral
<i>Campanula glomerata</i>	Bellflower, Clustered
<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>	Bellflower, Peachleaf
<i>Campanula punctata</i>	Bellflower, Spotted
<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	Harebell
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet Creeper Vine
<i>Caulophyllum thalictroides</i>	Blue Cohosh
<i>Centaurea montana</i>	Mountain Bluet
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian; Jupiter's Beard
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow in Summer
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Grass, Northern Sea Oats
<i>Chelone</i>	Turtlehead
<i>Clematis integrifolia</i>	Leatherflower
<i>Clematis paniculata</i>	Clematis, Sweet Autumn
<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's Bower; Wild clematis
<i>Clematis</i>	Clematis
<i>Convallaria</i>	Lily of the Valley
<i>Coreopsis</i>	Tickseed

Latin	Common
<i>Coreopsis rosea</i>	Coreopsis, Pink
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>	Coreopsis, Threadleaf
<i>Crocsmia</i>	Montbretia
<i>Delphinium</i>	Delphinium
<i>Dianthus arenarius</i>	Pinks, Sand
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William
<i>Dianthus deltoides</i>	Pinks, Maiden
<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>	Pinks, Cheddar
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	Pinks, Feathered
<i>Dicentra scandens</i>	Bleeding Heart, Climbing
<i>Digitalis lanata</i>	Foxglove, Grecian
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove, Common
<i>Digitalis viridiflora</i>	Foxglove, Green
<i>Digitalis x hybrida</i>	Foxglove, Hybrid
<i>Dracocephalum</i>	Dragonhead
<i>Dryopteris goldiana</i>	Fern, Goldie's
<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	Coneflower, Narrow-Leaf Purple
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Coneflower, Purple
<i>Echinacea tennesseensis</i>	Coneflower, Tennessee
<i>Echinacea x hybrida</i>	Coneflower, Hybrid
<i>Echinops</i>	Globe Thistle
<i>Edraianthus tenuifolius</i>	Grassy Bells
<i>Eryngium</i>	Sea Holly
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Rattlesnake-master
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	Boneset
<i>Eupatorium</i>	Joe Pye Weed
<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	Spurge, Myrtle
<i>Euphorbia polychroma</i>	Spurge, Cushion
<i>Eutrochium</i>	Joe Pye Weed; Eupatorium
<i>Festuca glauca</i>	Grass, Blue Fescue
<i>Filipendula rubra</i>	Queen of the Prairie
<i>Filipendula ulmaria</i>	Meadowsweet
<i>Fragaria</i>	Strawberry
<i>Gaura</i>	Gaura; Whirling butterflies
<i>Gentiana dahurica</i>	Gentian, Dahurian
<i>Gentiana tibetica</i>	Gentian, Tibetan
<i>Gentiana</i>	Gentian
<i>Geranium</i>	Cranesbill
<i>Geum</i>	Avens
<i>Helenium</i>	Sneezeweed
<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	Sunflower, Maximilian
<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>	Sunflower Heliopsis
<i>Helleborus</i>	Hellebore; Lenten Rose
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	Daylily
<i>Heuchera</i>	Coral Bells
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Rose mallow
<i>Hosta</i>	Hosta
<i>Hosta</i>	Plantain Lily
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	Hops
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Candytuft, Evergreen
<i>Iris cristata</i>	Iris, Crested
<i>Iris ensata</i>	Iris, Japanese
<i>Iris germanica</i>	Iris, Bearded
<i>Iris pallida</i>	Iris, Sweet Bearded
<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Iris, Siberian
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	Blueflag
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Torchlily; Red Hot Poker
<i>Lamium</i>	Nettle, Spotted

Latin	Common
<i>Lamprocapnos spectabilis</i>	Bleeding Heart; Dicentra
<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	Edelweiss
<i>Leucanthemum</i>	Daisy, Shasta
<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>	Gayfeather, Kansas
<i>Liatris scariosa</i>	Devil's Bite
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Blazing Star; Gayfeather
<i>Ligularia</i>	Leopard Plant; Ragwort
<i>Linum perenne</i>	Flax, Perennial
<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	Lobelia, Great Blue
<i>Lobelia</i>	Cardinal Flower; Lobelia
<i>Lupinus</i>	Lupine
<i>Matteuccia struthiopteris</i>	Fiddlehead/Ostrich Fern
<i>Meehania cordata</i>	Mint, Meehan's
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	Monkeyflower, Scarlet
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	Monkey Flower
<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Grass, Silver Feather
<i>Mitella diphylla</i>	Miterwort; Bishop's Cap
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Bee Balm
<i>Myosotis</i>	Forget-me-not
<i>Nepeta grandiflora</i>	Catmint, Caucasus
<i>Nepeta parnassica</i>	Catmint
<i>Nepeta subsessilis</i>	Catmint, Japanese
<i>Nepeta x faassenii</i>	Catmint
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	Fern, Cinnamon
<i>Osmunda claytoniana</i>	Fern, Interrupted
<i>Paeonia hybrid</i>	Peony, Itoh
<i>Paeonia</i>	Peony
<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass
<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>	Iceland Poppy
<i>Papaver orientale</i>	Oriental Poppy
<i>Penstemon calycosus</i>	Beardtongue, Long-Sepal
<i>Penstemon grandiflorus</i>	Beardtongue, Shell-leaf
<i>Penstemon</i>	Beardtongue
<i>Perovskia</i>	Sage, Russian
<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	Phlox, Garden
<i>Phlox stolonifera</i>	Phlox, Creeping
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Phlox, Moss
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Phlox, Woodland
<i>Phyteuma scheuchzeri</i>	Horned Rampion
<i>Platycodon</i>	Balloon Flower
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Mayapple
<i>Polemonium carneum</i>	Jacob's Ladder, Pink
<i>Polemonium reptans</i>	Jacob's Ladder, Creeping
<i>Polemonium yezoense</i>	Jacob's Ladder, Hokkaido
<i>Polygonatum biflorum</i>	Solomon's Seal, Great
<i>Polygonatum falcatum</i>	Solomon's Seal, Japanese
<i>Primula auricula</i>	Primrose, Auricula
<i>Primula bulleyana</i>	Primrose, Candelabra
<i>Primula capitata</i>	Primrose, Asiatic
<i>Primula japonica</i>	Primrose, Candelabra
<i>Primula pubescens</i>	Primrose, Auricula
<i>Primula veris</i>	Cowslip; English Primrose
<i>Primula vialii</i>	Primrose, Vial's
<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	Primrose, Common
<i>Primula x polyantha</i>	Primrose, Polyantha
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Heal All; Self Heal
<i>Pulsatilla vulgaris</i>	Pasque Flower; Wind Flower
<i>Ribes nigrum</i>	Blackcurrant
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Rose, Dog

Latin

Rudbeckia fulgida
Rudbeckia triloba
Rudbeckia
Sagina subulata
Salvia chamaedryoides
Salvia nemorosa
Sambucus nigra ssp. *canadensis*
Sanguinaria canadensis
Saxifraga x arendsii
Scabiosa caucasica
Schizachyrium scoparium
Scutellaria ovata
Sedum ewersii
Sedum kamschaticum
Sedum spurium
Sedum
Sempervivum
Sorghastrum nutans
Spiranthes cernua var. *odorata*
Spiranthes lucida
Stachys byzantina
Stachys officinalis
Stokesia laevis
Symphotrichum novae-angliae
Symphotrichum oblongifolius
Thalictrum aquilegifolium
Thalictrum dioicum
Thalictrum pubescens
Thalictrum rochebrunianum
Thelesperma filifolium
Thermopsis caroliniana
Tiarella cordifolia
Tricyrtis
Trollius
Vaccinium corymbosum
Vernonia noveboracensis
Viola walteri
Wisteria
Yucca glauca
Zizia aurea

Common

Rudbeckia
Browneyed Susan
Black-eyed Susan; Gloriosa Daisy
Irish Moss; Pearlwort
Sage, Silver Downy
Sage, Woodland
Elderberry
Bloodroot
Saxifrage, Arend's
Pincushion Flower
Grass, Little Bluestem
Skullcap, Heart-leaved
Stonecrop, Pink Mongolian
Stonecrop, Russian
Stonecrop, Caucasian
Sedum; Stonecrop
Hens & Chicks
Grass, Indian
Lady's Tresses, Fragrant
Lady's Tresses, Shining
Betony; Lamb's Ears
Betony, Wood
Aster, Stokes'
Aster, New England
Aster, Aromatic
Meadow Rue
Meadow Rue, Early
Meadow Rue, Tall
Meadow Rue, Lavender Mist
Greenthread
Lupine, Carolina
Foamflower
Toad Lily
Globe Flower
Blueberry
Ironweed, New York
Violet, Appalachian Blue
Wisteria
Adam's Needle
Golden Alexanders

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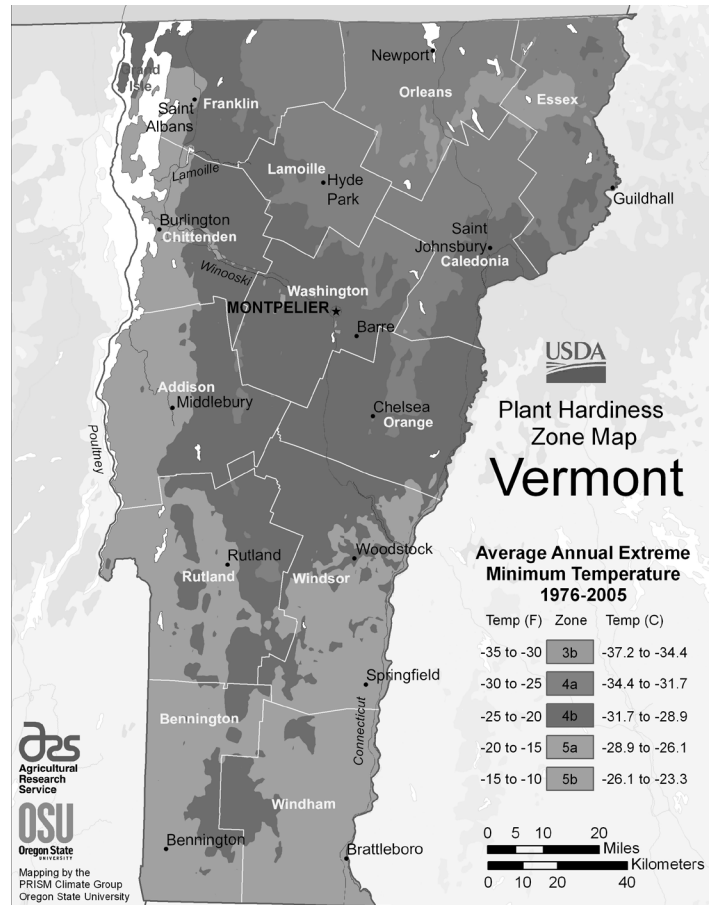
Lynne Gavin: editing and photography

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Family Herbal by Rosemary Gladstar

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Arcana Gardens & Greenhouses

175 Schillhammer Rd.
Jericho, VT 05465
802-899-5123
www.arcana.ws



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