



THE OLD DAIRY

nursery & gardens | 2024 catalog



welcome

Dear Gardener,

Thank you for taking the time to peruse our 2024 catalog. We are so excited for our second season! Many things will remain the same: we are still growing without the use of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, peat, or carbon fuels; we are still utilizing as many recycled materials as possible in our growing, shipping, and building practices; and we are still encouraging everyone to plant according to the conditions in their unique gardens.

Here's what we have added for the new year: over 200 additional varieties of perennials (all propagated on our farm and overwintered outdoors); better shipping rates for our online shoppers; an in-person workshop series on at-home propagation; and new gardens for our in person visitors to enjoy.

Best of all, we will be unveiling a new section of the nursery: You-Pick Beds. These beds are a throwback to nurseries of old. Before plastics, fertilizers, and automated watering systems became the norm, nurseries grew plants in the ground and dug them upon request. What could be more sustainable? You select the plant you want from our solarized mother bed, we dig it and wrap it in paper, then you take it home and plant it. If you would like, we can wash the roots clean of soil and you can take your plants home bareroot - further reducing the risk of spreading any pests.

The nursery will be open for in-person shopping from early May through June and again from early September through late October. We want to encourage everyone to plant in spring and fall - it really is better for your new plants and for the environment! Online orders will begin shipping in April and will continue through the end of October. Please know that there will likely be a hiatus through the hottest months of summer, as we only ship when the weather on both sides is safely under 85 degrees.

Finally, a little story:



Young Ali (right) instructing student volunteers.

As I was looking through photos to include in this catalog, I came across a long forgotten memory: the first commission I received as a designer. (For those who don't know: my training and professional career pre-nursery was in interior design in NYC.) Yet, the first commission I received as a graduate student was to redesign the outdoor smoking courtyard at Moore College of Art and Design in Philadelphia. I knew nothing about plants, gardening, or landscape design, yet that project (though forgotten) was one of my favorites! Looking back, I see so many elements of my now-nursery in that project: all the materials used to build the raised beds, benches, and trellises were made from cedar scraps sourced from a local fence company; soil was acquired from a

local horse farm; and plants were extensively researched and planted according to site conditions. Funny how life brought me right back to where I started all those years ago!

Now on to the fun part, go read about some cool plants!

All my best,

Ali

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perennials, biennials & grasses

Key: sun exposure | USDA zones | expected mature size | preferred soil conditions | average bloom time | bloom color

☀ full sun (6+ hours) | ● part shade (4-6 hour) | ☁ full shade (less than 4 hours)

Hint: click on the individual plant details to go directly to its page on our website where you can view photos and read the full description

Achillea (yarrow)

A must in any natural landscape. All yarrow are deer resistant, drought tolerant, and attractive to butterflies and other pollinators.

Achillea millefolium 'Cerise Queen'

☀ | ⌘ 3 to 9 | 18-24" H x 18-24" W | dry, average soil | June to October | cerise-crimson

Achillea ptarmica 'Double Diamond Pearl'

☀ ● | ⌘ 3 to 9 | 18-24" H x 24-30" W | dry to medium soil | June to September | white

Achillea tomentosa 'Aurea' ☀ | ⌘ 3 to 7 | 6-12" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained, average, poor, lean soil | June to August | yellow

Aconitum (monkshood)

Monkshood is one of the most poisonous plants there is; it is also one of the most beautiful. All varieties have attractive, glossy foliage and hooded flowers that can only be pollinated by bees.

Aconitum carmichaelii

'Arendsii' ☀ ● | ⌘ 3 to 7 | 24-48" H x 12-18" W | average, humus rich, fertile soil | September to October | dark blue

Aconitum lycoctonum ● ☁

| ⌘ 3 to 9 | 30-42" H x 12-24" W | average, humus rich, fertile, cool soil | July to August | yellow

Adenophora (ladybells)

Dainty woodland charmers with racemes of light blue or lilac bell-shaped blooms. Fragrant flowers held on tall stems are useful for floral arrangements.

Adenophora liliifolia ☀ ● | ⌘ 3 to 9 | 18-24" H x 24-30" W | moist, calcareous, humus rich, fertile soil | July to August | light blue or lilac

Aethionema (stonecress)

A beautiful alpine subshrub. Glaucous evergreen foliage is dusted in a fine white powder (farina). Fragrant pink to lilac flowers are followed by unusual seed pods.

Aethionema grandiflorum ☀ | ⌘ 5 to 8 | 3-4" H x 6-7" W | dry, sandy, well-drained, rock, or alpine garden soil | June to July | light pink

Agastache (hyssop)

Bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds love the long-blooming flowers and we love the fragrant, edible foliage. The below species are extremely hardy, unlike their often fleeting family members.

Agastache foeniculum* ☀ | ⌘ 4 to 9 | 12-36" H x 12-36" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to October | lilac

Agastache rugosa 'Golden Jubilee'

☀ ● | ⌘ 5 to 9 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to October | lilac

Ajuga (bugleweed)

One of the most popular groundcovers for semi-shade locations. The shiny, dark green leaves rapidly create a dense mat. Tiny blue-violet flowers appear in May.

Ajuga reptans ☀ ● ☁ | ⌘ 3 to 9 | 6-9" H x 6-12" W | moist, average soil | May to June | blue

Alcea (hollyhocks)

Classic English cottage garden plants, hollyhocks add architectural height to borders and bloom for months on end. Most are grown as biennials due to their susceptibility to rust or fungal diseases.

Alcea rosea-hybr. 'Sunshine' ☀ | ⌘ 3 to 9 | 60-72" H x 18-30" W | well-drained, average soil | May to October | bright yellow

Alcea rosea nigra ☀ | ⌘ 3 to 9 | 72-96" H x 18-30" W | well-drained, average soil | May to October | burgundy-black

Alchemilla (lady's mantle)

An outstanding, easy to grow border plant that has long been a favorite amongst landscape architects and floral designers. Scalloped, downy leaves look magical when they catch the morning dew.

Alchemilla erythropoda ☀ ● | ⌘ 3 to 8 | 4-6" H x 18-24" W | well-drained, average soil | June to August | yellow



Alchemilla mollis 'Select' ☼ ● | z 3 to 8 | 18-24" H x 24-30" W | average soil | June to July | chartreuse

Allium (ornamental onion)

Alliums are grown for food (onions), health (garlic), and ornament. They grow happily on most soils and in many conditions, but most prefer a sunny spot on dry, lime-y soil.

Allium cernuum ☼ ● | z 4 to 9 | 12-18" H x 4-6" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | July to August | pink, salmon

Allium fistulosum (welsh onion) ☼ ● | z 6 to 9 | 12-24" H x 6-12" W | moist but well-drained soil | May | yellowish-white

Allium schoenoprasum (chives) ☼ ● | z 3 to 9 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | well-drained, average soil | June to August | lilac

Allium schoenoprasum (chives) 'Polyvert' ☼ ● | z 3 to 9 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | well-drained, average soil | May to August | lilac

Allium schoenoprasum (chives) 'White One' ☼ ● | z 3 to 9 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | average, undemanding soil | May to August | white

Althea (marshmallow)

A tough, tall, yet airy beauty. Small rosy pink flowers hover above stiff stems all summer long. Though tall, this plant rarely needs staking. Easy to grow in moisture retentive soil in full sun.

Althaea cannabina ☼ | z 3 to 10 | 48-72" H x 18-24" W | average, moist soil | July to September | lavender-rose with a darker eye

Alyssum (basket-of-gold)

An excellent plant for the rock garden. It forms a low carpet of silvery evergreen foliage, which is smothered in a mass of pale gold flowers in spring.

Alyssum montanum 'Mountain Gold' ☼ | z 3 to 7 | 4-6" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained, poor, lean soil | March to June | golden

Amsonia (bluestar)

Bluestar is a low maintenance, long-lived, deer resistant US native with early season blooms and vibrant fall color. Attracts bees, hummingbirds, moths, and many other pollinators.

Amsonia hubrichtii ☼ ● | z 5 to 8 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | moist, well-drained, average soil | May to July | sky-blue

Amsonia tabernaemontana ☼ ● | z 4 to 9 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | light blue

Anaphalis (pearly everlasting)

We love this plant for its mass of felted, silver-green wooly leaves. Most silver plants prefer full sun and dry soils, but this Himalayan native actually prefers light shade and consistently moist soil.

Anaphalis triplinervis ☼ ● | z 4 to 8 | 18-24" H x 9-18" W | average, rich, moist | July to August | white

Anchusa (bugloss)

Bugloss is one of the few perennials with true-blue flowers. These low maintenance beauties are heat and drought tolerant. Often short-lived, but well self-sow in a sandy, well-drained location.

Anchusa azurea 'Feltham Pride Strain' ☼ | z 3 to 10 | 24-36" H x 18-24" W | well-drained, average soil | May to September | blue

Andropogon (bluegrass)

Andropogon is a large genus of grasses that can be found across the globe. The species we grow are all attractive North American natives (or natives) suitable for use in borders, erosion control, screening, and/or prairie plantings.

Andropogon gerardii ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 48-72" H x 24-36" W | dry, moist, well-drained, average soil | August to October | purplish-red

Andropogon scoparius 'Blaze' ☼ ● | z 3 to 9 | 24-36" H x 18-24" W | dry, well-drained soil | August to October | silver

Andropogon scoparius 'Camper' ☼ | z 3 to 9 | 24-36" H x 18-24" W | dry, average soil | August to October | silver spikes

Andropogon scoparius 'Prairie Blues' ☼ ● | z 3 to 9 | 36-42" H x 18-24" W | dry, well-drained soil | August to October | silvery

Anemone (windflower)

Anemones are fascinating members of the buttercup family. There is much variety within the genus: tender, hardy, spring bloomers, fall bloomers, and flowers in nearly every color of the rainbow, but all share the same adorable flower form.

Anemone multifida 'Major' ☼ ● | z 2 to 9 | 8-12" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to July | white

Anemone nemorosa ● ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 6-18" H x 6-18" W | moist, average, humus rich, fertile soil | March to May | white

Anemone ranunculoides ● ☼ | z 3 to 9 | 4-8" H x 4-8" W | moist, average, humus rich, fertile soil | April to May | yellow

Anemone sylvestris ☼ ● | z 3 to 9 | 12-18" H x 9-12" W | dry, lime-loving, calcareous, humus rich, fertile, poor, lean, warm soil | April to June | white

Anemonella (rue anemone)

This spring ephemeral is native to deciduous woodlands throughout much of North America. It appears for only a few weeks each year, but is so worth growing for its pinkish-white flowers.

Anemonella thalictroides ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 6-9" H x 6-9" W | rich but well-drained soil | April to May | white

Anthemis (golden marguerite)

This popular perennial is widely grown in the UK and Europe, but is uncommon in the US. Daisy-like flowers dance above feathery foliage. Pollinators - especially honey-bees - love it.

Anthemis tinctoria ☀️ | Z 3 to 7 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | dry, well-drained, poor, lean soil | June to October | golden

Anthemis tinctoria 'Alba' ☀️ | Z 3 to 7 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | dry, well-drained, poor, lean soil | June to October | white

Anthericum (St. Bernard's lilly)

An airy, elegant plant for the dry garden. Masses of dainty-white flowers rise high above clumps of narrow grass-like foliage. Best grown en masse in full sun on well-drained soil.

Anthericum ramosum ☀️ | Z 5 to 8 | 24-30" H x 18-24" W | dry, average, poor, lean soil | June to August | white

Anthyllis (kidney vetch)

Rock gardeners: grow this Mediterranean sub-shrub purely for the joy of it. We delight in the fine, silky leaves and brilliant flowers.

Anthyllis montana 'Rubra' ☀️ | Z 5 to 8 | 4-6" H x 6-12" W | dry, average soil | June to August | blood-red

Aquilegia (columbine)

Columbine is a traditional English cottage garden plant. Spring blooms are unlike any other plant in the garden and soft, glaucous foliage is attractive from early spring through late fall.

Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila 'Selection' ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 9-12" H x 9-12" W | well-drained, average soil | April to June | bright blue with white nectary spurs

Aquilegia flabellata var. pumila f. alba ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 9-12" H x 9-12" W | well-drained, average soil | April to June | wax-white

Aquilegia flavescens ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 18-30" H x 9-12" W | average soil | May to June | yellow, often soft pink tinged petals

Aquilegia vulgaris 'Heidi' ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | pink

Aquilegia vulgaris 'William Guinness' ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | dark purple, bordering on black with white corolla

AQUILEGIA IN THE GARDEN:

These promiscuous plants will send forth a profusion of mixed up seedlings if not grown in isolation.

Aquilegia vulgaris 'Woodside Strain' ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | mixture of mostly blue, violet, pink and white

Aquilegia vulgaris var. stellata plena 'Black Barlow' ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | purple-black

Aquilegia vulgaris var. stellata plena 'Green Apples' ☀️ | Z 3 to 9 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | white with green

Aquilegia vulgaris var. stellata plena 'Nora Barlow' ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | deep pink with lime-green edges

Aquilegia vulgaris var. stellata plena 'Ruby Port' ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | dark ruby

Aquilegia yabeana ☀️ | Z 4 to 10 | 30-36" H x 18-24" W | rich to average soil | May to July | deep purple

Arabis (mountain rock cress)

Arabis is one of the best plants for the rockery. Billows of flowers look particularly stunning tumbling over stone walls or when used as edging along paths.

Arabis caucasica 'Pixie Cream' ☀️ | Z 3 to 7 | 6-8" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | March to April | creamy yellow with bright sulphur yellow eye

Arabis caucasica compacta 'Schnechaube' ☀️ | Z 3 to 7 | 4-7" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | March to April | white

Arenaria (sandwort)

Arenaria forms an attractive mound of low evergreen foliage, which is covered in lovely dainty white flowers in early summer. Best in the rock garden or used as an edging along paths.

Arenaria montana ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 4-6" H x 8-12" W | dry, well-drained soil | May (heavily) to August (sporadically) | white

Ariasema (cobra lilly)

A graceful plant for the collector's garden. Palmately lobed leaves divided into long, narrow leaflets lend a tropical appearance to the garden. The brilliantly striped dark brown and light green spathe holds the true flowers inside. True flowers are followed by a spike of red berries. Grow in half shade on moist soil. Will



Ariasema ciliata ☀ | Z 5 to 9 | 24-30" H x 8-12" W | moist but well-drained soil | June to August | white, purple

Armeria (thrift)

A dwarf, evergreen perennial that makes a perfect addition to the rock garden. The dense mound of grass-like foliage is crowned by bobbing white pompom flowers from late spring to mid summer.

Armeria maritima 'Alba' ☀ | Z 3 to 7 | 3-6" H x 6-9" W | dry, well-drained soil | May to July | pure white

Artemisia (mugwort)

Artemisia are wonderful plants prized above all else for their silver-grey foliage. They are easy to grow in any dry, sunny spot and make an excellent foil to more brightly colored plants.

Artemisia dracunculus (tarragon) ☀ | Z 2 to 9 | 18-36" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained, average, poor, lean soil | June to August | greenish

Artemisia ludoviciana ☀ | Z 4 to 9 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | dry soil | July to August | yellowish

Artemisia stelleriana 'Mori's Strain' ☀ | Z 3 to 7 | 6-8" H x 18-24" W | dry, average soil | June to July | yellowish

Aruncus (goat's beard)

All Aruncus have lovely fern-like foliage topped by creamy plumes of flowers. They are tough, yet elegant plants that thrive in most garden conditions.

Aruncus aethusifolius ☀ ● | Z 3 to 9 | 8-12" H x 12-18" W | moist, well-drained soil | May to July | creamy white

Aruncus dioicus ☀ ● | Z 3 to 9 | 48-72" H x 24-48" W | average soil | May to June | creamy white

Asclepias (milkweed)



Milkweed is a staple in the pollinator garden. Bees and butterflies adore the long-lasting clusters of flowers. Leaves are an essential food source for the caterpillars of Monarch butterflies.

Asclepias incarnata ☀ | Z 3 to 6 | 36-48" H x 24-36" W | medium to wet soil | July to August | pink

Asclepias incarnata 'Ice Ballet' ☀ ● | Z 3 to 9 | 36-42" H x 18-24" W | moist, boggy, along streamsides, loamy soil | July to August | white

Asclepias tuberosa ☀ | Z 4 to 9 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | average, well-drained soil | May to September | orange

Asclepias viridis ☀ | Z 3 to 9 | 18-30" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to September | green

Asphodeline (asphodel)

An elegant Mediterranean native that is much loved by butterflies and other pollinators. Tall spikes of fragrant yellow flowers are held above glaucous grassy foliage. Flowers are followed by large, round green seed pods. Long-lived and easy to grow in a well-drained but fertile spot in full sun.

Asphodeline lutea ☀ | Z 5 to 8 | 36-48" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to June | yellow

Asphodelus (onionweed)

A tall, early bloomer with spears of white flowers and attractive glaucous grassy foliage. An architectural plant that is equally attractive in the border or naturalized in the landscape.

Asphodelus albus ☀ | Z 5 to 9 | 24-48" H x 18-30" W | dry, lime-loving, calcareous soil | May to June | white with brown middle rib

Aster (Michaelmas daisy)

Asters are the quintessential fall blooming daisies. All are easy to grow in poor to average soil in full sun to part shade. *Scientifically reclassified.

Aster macrophyllus* ☀ ● | Z 3 to 7 | 12-24" H x 24-30" W | average soil | August to September | light violet to white

Aster turbinellus* ☀ ● | Z 3 to 7 | 36-48" H x 24-30" W | dry soil | September to November | violet-blue

Astilbe (false spirea)

Dwarf Chinese astilbe quickly spreads to form an attractive mat of greenish-red, fern-like foliage. Quite unlike its spring-blooming, water-loving relatives, this astilbe blooms in fall and tolerates full sun and temporary drought.

Astilbe chinensis var. pumila ● ☀ | Z 3 to 8 | 9-12" H x 9-12" W | average soil | August to September | lilac-pink

Astilboides

An imposing foliage plant that is unfortunately rare in gardens. Enormous leaves provide an excellent backdrop to smaller perennials. Easy to grow in cool, moist, humus-rich soil in semi-shade.

Astilboides tabularis ☀ ● ☀ | Z 4 to 8 | 36-48" H x 24-36" W | moist, along streamsides, cool soil | May to July | white

Astrantia (masterwort)

A member of the carrot family with pretty, paper-like flowers that appear in spring and persist through early autumn. It will self-seed and can form large drifts in the woodland or shade garden.

Astrantia maxima ☀ ● | Z 5 to 7 | 12-36" H x 12-24" W | moist, average soil | June to July | pink

Aurinia (*basket-of-gold*)

Basket-of Gold has been popular since the 16th century when it was thought to be an herbal cure for madness. We grow it for its attractive grey-evergreen foliage and golden-yellow flowers.

Aurinia saxatilis 'Sulphureum' ☼ | Z 4 to 7 | 6-12" H x 12-18" W | dry soil | April to May | cream-yellow

Baptisia (*false indigo*)

Baptisia is a tough long-lived, low-maintenance shrubby perennial with beautiful rounded glaucous foliage. Purple-blue pea-like blossoms transform into rattling seed pods, which lend ornament to the winter garden.

Baptisia australis ☼ | Z 3 to 9 | 36-48" H x 36-48" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to August | lilac-blue

Barbarea (*wintercress*)

Large (relatively) edible, evergreen leaves are heavily marbled with creamy-gold. Yellow flowers should be removed to encourage perennialization and to avoid reseeding. Eat raw or lightly sautéed.

Barbarea vulgaris 'Variegata' ☼ ● | Z 5 to 8 | 12-18" H x 6-9" W | average soil | May to July | yellow

Berhkeya (*coast thistle*)

A rare daisy from South Africa with thistle-like foliage and smokey-lilac-purple flowers. Deer proof, drought resistant, and long-blooming.

Berkheya purpurea ☼ | Z 6 to 10 | 24-30" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | July to September | lavender to pale purple

Bigelovia (*rayless goldenrod*)

Here is a little-known, charming rock garden plant with dense umbels of yellow flowers and grassy foliage.

Bigelovia nuttallii ☼ | Z 4 to 10 | 10-12" H x 8-10" W | dry, average soil | August to October | yellow

Boltonia (*false aster*)

A garden odd-ball. This false aster is incredibly tall and the lime-yellow daisy flowers have no petals. The little buttons are adorable as they sway above the sturdy stems.

Boltonia asteroides 'Nally's Lime

Dot' ☼ ● | Z 3 to 8 | 48-72" H x 24-36" W | average soil | September to October | yellow

Briza (*quaking grass*)

Quaking grasses are grown for their flowers and seedheads, which rattle and shake in the slightest breeze. 'Limouzi' boasts beautiful glaucous foliage.

Briza media 'Limouzi' ☼ ● | Z 4 to 8 | 24-36" H x 18-24" W | average to poor soil | May to June

Bupthalmum (*oxeye daisy*)

A double petaled daisy with low-branching mauve stems and willow-like foliage. Blooms over a long period and grows easily in any reasonable soil.

Bupthalmum salicifolium

'Alpengold' ☼ ● | Z 3 to 9 | 18-20" H x 18-20" W | dry, lime-loving, calcareous, average, poor, lean soil | June to August | golden

Bupleurum (*hare's ear*)

This biennial has a long history of use in traditional Chinese medicine. We grow it for its dainty yellow-green flowers, which appear just after the Euphorbia finish.

Bupleurum falcatum ● | Z 3 to 7 | 18-24" H x 6-9" W | average soil | June to September | yellow

Calamagrostis (*reed grass*)

Highly ornamental grasses that can be found growing naturally in moist woodlands and meadows.

Calamagrostis brachytricha ☼ ● | Z 4 to 9 | 36-48" H x 24-36" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | September to December | silvery-white tinged pink

Calamagrostis canadensis ☼ ● | Z 2 to 8 | 36-60" H x 24-36" W | average moist, boggy, stream-sides | June to July | silver

Calamintha (*calamint*)

There are dozens of species of calamint, but C. nepeta is the only one that won't dominate the entire garden. Grow it in full sun in well-drained soil and enjoy the peppermint aroma.

Calamintha nepeta 'Marvette Blue'

☼ | Z 5 to 9 | 8-12" H x 8-12" W | average, dry, well-drained soil | May to October | purple blue

Calamintha nepeta ssp. nepeta 'Blue

Cloud Strain' ☼ | Z 5 to 9 | 10-12" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to October | bright light-blue

Campanula (*bellflower*)

Though sometimes considered old-fashioned, Campanula are a favorite genus of ours. We love the seemingly endless variety of shapes, sizes, and colors. All are easy to grow in full sun, most are lime-lovers, none are too fussy about soil.

Campanula alliarifolia ☼ ● | Z 3 to 7 | 18-24" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to June | white to light violet

Campanula carpatica ☼ | Z 3 to 7 | 6-8" H x 8-12" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | July to September | light blue

Campanula garganica ☼ | Z 3 to 8 | 4-6" H x 6-24" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to August | blue

Campanula lactiflora ☼ ● | Z 3 to 7 | 36-60" H x 24-36" W | moist, humus rich, fertile soil | June to July | milk-blue

Campanula latifolia var. macrantha ☼ ● * | z 3 to 6 | 36-60" H x 18-24" W | calcareous, moist, humus rich soil | June to July | lilac-blue

Campanula latifolia var. macrantha 'Alba' ☼ ● * | z 3 to 6 | 36-60" H x 18-24" W | calcareous, moist, humus rich soil | June to July | white

Campanula poscharskyana ☼ ● | z 3 to 7 | 4-6" H x 12-24" W | calcareous, moist, humus rich soil | June to September | lilac-blue

Campanula sarmatica ☼ ● | z 4 to 7 | 12-18" H x 8-12" W | dry, average, for the rock garden soil | June to July | light blue

Campanula takesimana ☼ ● | z 5 to 8 | 12-24" H x 36-48" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | pink and white

Carex (sedge)

There are nearly 2,000 species of grass-like sedges. The species we grow are either highly ornamental or valuable to native landscapes.

Carex comans 'Amazon Mist' ☼ ● | z (6) 7 to 9 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | moist but well-drained soil | June

Carex flagellifera ☼ ● | z 6 to 9 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | moist but well-drained soil | May to July

Carex muskingumensis ☼ ● | z 4 to 9 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | moist, average soil | June | tan

Carex pendula ● | z 5 to 8 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | moist, boggy, along streamsides | June | brown

Carlina (strawflower)

Strawflowers open in dry weather and close in moist weather. Flowers retain this property for a long time even after they are cut. 'Weather Thistle' flowers were often nailed over cottage doors to indicate when rain was coming.

Carlina acaulis ssp. caulescens 'Bronze' ☼ | z 3 to 9 | 4-6" H x 10-12" W | dry, well-drained soil | July to September | white

Carlina vulgaris 'Silver Star' ☼ | z 4 to 9 | 18-20" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained, poor, lean soil | July to September | silvery white

Catanache (Cupid's dart)

The Ancient Greeks and Romans used these flowers as a main ingredient in love potions. Modern Greeks still use the papery flowers in bouquets as a symbol of love.

Catananche caerulea 'Alba' ☼ | z 4 to 9 | 12-36" H x 10-12" W | dry, well-drained soil | July to September | white with blue center

Centaurea (knapweed)

A tall plant with large, bright yellow flowers that call in the pollinators. This is one of the best plants for bees and butterflies, but can be tricky to use in the garden as it is very tall with ramrod straight stems and large, coarse leaves.

Centaurea macrocephala ☼ | z 3 to 7 | 36-48" H x 18-24" W | well-drained, average soil | July to September | golden

Cephalaria (giant scabious)

A traditional cottage garden plant, this dramatic perennial is rarely seen these days. Tall, airy stems hold pale blooms above aromatic foliage. Self seeds readily. Attracts honeybees and other pollinators.

Cephalaria gigantea ☼ | z 4 to 7 | 48-60" H x 24-48" W | average soil | June to August | light yellow

Cerastium (chickweed)

A super hardy little evergreen perennial that is ideal for the rock garden. The mat of grey-green foliage is covered in a blizzard of white blooms for weeks on end in late spring.

Cerastium tomentosum var. columnae 'Silberteppich' ☼ | z 3 to 7 | 6-12" H x 6-18" W | dry, well-drained, warm soil | May to June | white

Chamomila (chamomile)

This is the traditional annual Chamomile used to make tea. The flowers of this triploid variety are said to produce higher levels of beneficial oils.

Chamomilla recutita 'Zloty Lan' ☼ ● | z 5 to 10 | 12-18" H x 9-12" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to September | white with yellow center

Chelone (turtlehead)

Turtlehead species can be found growing throughout much of the US. They all have the same funky flowers and make a nice groundcover in part shade.

Chelone glabra ● | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 18-30" W | moist soil | May to June | white to light pink

Chelone obliqua ☼ ● | z 5 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | moist, along streamsides | August to October | dark pink

Codonopsis (bonnet bellflower)

This rare, sprawling alpine has an untidy habit and sometimes pungent foliage, but is so worth growing for the pale blue nodding flowers with maroon-orange interiors. Supports itself by sprawling through and around other plants.

Codonopsis clematidea ☼ ● | z 3 to 7 | 18-24" H x 18-24" W | moist, well-drained soil | June to July | soft blue

Coreopsis (tickseed)

Masses of pollinator-favorite golden-yellow semi-double blossoms are held on long stems over finely divided foliage from late spring through late summer. Pest and disease free; self-sows readily.

Coreopsis grandiflora 'Early Sunrise' ☀ | z 5 to 9 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | average soil | June to November | golden

Corydalis (fumitory)

False Bleeding Heart could easily be mistaken for a fern were it not for the blossoms that top the plant from spring to summer. This is one of the few shade plants that tolerates poor, rocky soil.

Corydalis cheilanthifolia ☉ ☀ | z 3 to 8 | 9-12" H x 4-6" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to June | yellow

Corydalis ophiocarpa ☉ ☀ | z 5 to 9 | 12-30" H x 12-30" W | average, medium, well-drained soil | April to June | cream yellow with reddish tips

Crithmum (rock samphire)

An edible, evergreen perennial with a long history in literature and lore. We love it for its lime-yellow umbel flowers, tasty foliage, and ability to grow in even the toughest conditions.

Crithmum maritimum ☀ | z 5 to 9 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, salt tolerant | August to October | yellow

Cunila (American dittany)

A US native that makes an interesting addition to the herb garden. Aromatic leaves can be used to make a tea, which has long been used in folk medicine to treat fever and headaches.

Cunila organoides ☀ ☉ | z 5 to 8 | 9-18" H x 9-18" W | dry to medium soil | July to September | lavender

Cyclamen (sowbread)

Adorable little evergreen plants with rounded, marbled leaves and exotic looking flowers that appear in late winter. Easy to grow in well-drained, humus-rich soil with a touch of lime.

Cyclamen hederifolium ☉ ☀ | z 5 to 8 | 4-6" H x 6-12" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | August to October | pink and white

Dalea (purple clover)

A North American prairie native with beautiful knobby rose-purple flowers. Host plant for the Dogface Butterfly.

Dalea purpurea ☀ | z 4 to 8 | 12-36" H x 12-18" W | dry soil | July to August | rose-purple

Deschampsia (tufted hair grass)

An outstanding ornamental grass best known for its cloud-like mass of inflorescences. It is promiscuous, intermingling to produce hundreds of new strains. We grow the straight species, which can grow anywhere from moist meadows to the cracks in pavement.

Deschampsia cespitosa ☀ ☉ | z 4 to 7 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | moist, average, dry soil | June to September | silver-gold-purple

Dianthus (pinks)

Ancient Romans considered Pinks divine and cultivated them for their clove-scent and essential oils. Easy to grow, but excellent drainage is essential to see them through winter.

Dianthus deltooides ☀ | z 3 to 8 | 6-12" H x 6-24" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to September | magenta

Dianthus deltooides 'Albus' ☀ | z 3 to 8 | 6-9" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to September | white

Dianthus japonicus ☀ | z 6 to 10 | 18-24" H x 18-24" W | average, dry, well-drained soil | July to September | pink

Dianthus knappii ☀ | z 3 to 7 | 12-15" H x 12-15" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to August |

yellow

Dianthus pinifolius ☀ | z 4 to 9 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | well-drained soil | June to July | lilac-red

Dianthus superbus ☀ | z 3 to 9 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | well-drained soil | June to July | pink

Dianthus superbus 'Crimsonia' ☀ | z 3 to 9 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | well-drained soil | June to July | red

Dicentra (bleeding heart)

One of the most popular garden plants since its introduction in 1810. Chains of heart-shaped flowers held on arching stems are a sight to behold in spring. Ferny foliage remains attractive throughout summer if kept moist.

Dicentra spectabilis 'Alba' ☀ ☉ | z 4 to 8 | 24-30" H x 18-24" W | average soil | May to June | white

Dictamnus (gas plant)

An extraordinary beauty that has been cultivated in gardens since Roman times. We love these citrus relatives for their shiny green foliage and fabulous fruity fragrance.

Dictamnus albus var.

albiflorus ☀ ☉ | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | well-drained, average soil | May to June | pure white

Dictamnus albus var. purpureus

☀ ☉ | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | well-drained, average soil | May to June | soft pink with dark purple-red veins



Digitalis (foxglove)

The quintessential English cottage garden plant. Most are biennials or short-lived perennials that self-sow like crazy and grow happily in any reasonably fertile soil in sun or shade.

Digitalis grandiflora ☀ ☉ ☀ | z 3

Digitalis lanata ☼ ● | z 4 to 9 | 18-36" H x 18-36" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to August | white-brown

Digitalis lutea ☼ ● ☼ | z 3 to 9 | 24-42" H x 12-18" W | well-drained, average soil | June to August | yellow

Digitalis obscura ☼ ● ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average, dry soil | July to September | rusty orange/chartreuse

Digitalis purpurea 'Apricot' ☼ ● | z 4 to 8 | 36-60" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to July | apricot

Digitalis purpurea 'Pam's Choice' ☼ ● | z 4 to 8 | 36-48" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to July | white with purple

Digitalis purpurea alba ☼ ● | z 4 to 8 | 36-60" H x 18-24" W | average soil | June to July | white

Digitalis purpurea ssp. heywoodii ☼ ● ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 24-30" H x 9-12" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to July | ivory, flushed pink

Digitalis stewartii ☼ ● | z 4 to 5 | 48-72" H x 12-18" W | moist but well-drained soil | May to July | pale bronze-orange

Digitalis thapsi 'Spanish Peaks' ☼ ● ☼ | z 3 to 9 | 18-24" H x 12-18" W | well-drained, average soil | June to August | rose-pink

Dodecatheon (*shooting star*)

A spring ephemeral US native wildflower with a primula-like habit, smooth green leaves, and cyclamen-like blooms. Best used in the shaded native plant garden, alpine garden, woodland garden, or for naturalizing. Summer dormant.

Dodecatheon meadia 'Red Colors'

● ☼ | z 3 to 7 | 12-18" H x 8-12" W | avoid lime, moist, average, humus rich, fertile soil | May to June | red shades

Dodecatheon pulchellum ● ☼ | z 3 to 7 | 9-12" H x 3-4" W | avoid lime, moist, average, humus rich, fertile soil | May to June | lilac-rose

Doronicum (*leopard's bane*)

Great Leopardbane is a perfect addition to the spring garden. It perfectly covers the fading foliage of spent daffodils with its large yellow daisy flowers and branching stems.

Doronicum pardalianches ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 36-48" H x 36-48" W | well-drained, average soil | June to July | light yellow

Dracocephalum (*dragonhead*)

A showy, long-lived perennial for the rock garden, container, or front of a hot, dry border. Needle-like foliage forms an attractive dark green mound. Large, blue flowers put on a summer show.

Dracocephalum arguense 'Fuji Blue' ☼ ● | z 4 to 8 | 9-12" H x 9-12" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to August | brilliant blue with a light blue lip

Echinacea (*coneflower*)

Coneflowers are happiest in full sun on rich, well-drained soil. Deer and drought resistant. Pollinators adore them. Let stand through winter as seeds are a goldfinch favorite. Short-lived, but will self-sow when happy.

Echinacea pallida ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-18" W | well-drained, average soil | July to September | pale rose

Echinacea pallida 'Hula Dancer' ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | July to

September | white with pink tinge

Echinacea purpurea ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 24-60" H x 18-24" W | well-drained, average soil | July to September | purple-rose

Echinacea purpurea 'Alba' ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 24-60" H x 18-24" W | well-drained, average soil | July to September | white

Echinacea purpurea 'Magnus Superior' ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 24-60" H x 18-24" W | well-drained, average soil | July to September | carmine-red

Echinacea purpurea 'Rubinstern' ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 24-60" H x 18-24" W | well-drained, average soil | July to September | carmine-red

Echinacea simulata ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to August | pale pink

Echinops (*globe thistle*)

A must for the pollinator garden. We grew a patch that was so consistently covered in bees that the flowers appeared brown rather than blue. These are statuesque plants with prickly foliage.

Echinops ritro ssp. ruthenicus 'Platinum Blue' ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 18-24" W | dry, average soil | July to September | sky-blue

Echium (*viper's bugloss*)

A rare super hardy echium! This variety boasts dark red flowering panicles that resemble thick pipe cleaners. Will perennialize and reseed reliably if provided well-drained soil in full sun.

Echium russicum ☼ | z 5 to 8 | 18-24" H x 24-36" W | dry, sandy, well-drained soil | June to August | red

Edraianthus (*grassy bells*)

Campanula-like bell flowers rise up from a grassy tuft of foliage. Good



Edraianthus grammifolius ☼ ☀ | Z 4 to 9 | 4-6" H x 10-12" W | well-drained, average, dry soil | June to August | blue-violet

Elsholtzia (mint shrub)

This rare subshrub makes an excellent addition to the late fall garden when its red-purple flower spikes burst into bloom. Leaves smell minty when rubbed, but this plant is not related to mint and does not exhibit invasive tendencies.

Elsholtzia stauntonii ☼ | Z 4 to 9 | 48-60" H x 36-60" W | dry, well-drained soil | September to October | rose-purple

Eragrostis (lovegrass)

An extremely drought tolerant grass with stunning rose-red colored inflorescences. Plant en masse in an open meadow or natural garden.

Eragrostis spectabilis ☼ | Z 5 to 10 | 12-24" H x 12-18" W | dry, sandy, well-drained, poor, lean soil | August to October | rose-red

Erigeron (fleabane)

This sweet little daisy forms a low, wide carpet of leathery, blue-green leaves. Foliage is adorned for months by semi-double, lavender-pink flowers with yellow centers. Native to CA and OR coastlines.

Erigeron glaucus ☼ | Z 3 to 8 | 3-12" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | June to September | violet-blue

Eriogonum (buckwheat)

There are over 400 species of buckwheat native to North America. They are hugely beneficial to pollinators of all kinds and are easy to grow on well-drained soil in full sun.

Eriogonum allenii ☼ | Z 5 to 9 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, dry soil | June to September | yellow

Eriogonum umbellatum v. aureum 'Kannah Creek' ☼ | Z 3 to 11 | 6-9" H x 18-24" W | well-drained, dry, average soil | June to September | yellow

Eriophyllum (common wooly sunflower)

A US native with silver foliage, wooly stems, and brilliant golden daisy-like flowers. Butterflies and bees can't get enough of this long blooming, low growing perennial. Perfect for harsh sites. Plant in the rock garden or any well-drained spot in full sun.

Eriophyllum lanatum ☼ | Z 4 to 9 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to August | yellow

Eryngium (sea holly)

Architectural plants that are of great value to pollinators. Most are drought tolerant and grow happily in any sunny location with well-drained soil. A touch of lime is generally appreciated.

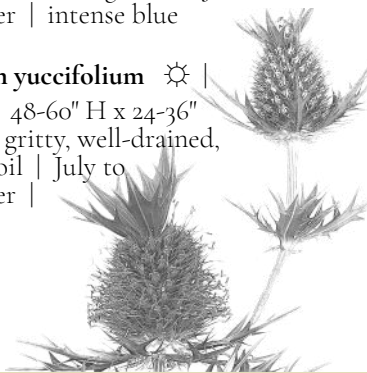
Eryngium aquaticum ☼ ● | Z 6 to 8 | 36-48" H x 12-36" W | moist to wet soil | September to October | white to pale blue

Eryngium leavenworthii (ANNUAL) ☼ | Z 4 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | July to September | blue-purple

Eryngium planum ☼ | Z 4 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to September | blue

Eryngium planum 'Blaukappe' ☼ | Z 4 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to September | intense blue

Eryngium yuccifolium ☼ | Z 3 to 9 | 48-60" H x 24-36" W | dry, gritty, well-drained, average soil | July to September | white



Eupatorium (joe-pye weed)

An imposing US native with rich pink, vanilla-scented flowers and attractive whorled foliage. This plant should really be saved for the large border or natural landscape as it quickly dominates.

Eupatorium purpureum ☼ | Z 3 to 8 | 60-84" H x 24-48" W | moist, along streamsides | July to September | purple

Euphorbia (spurge)

One of the largest plant genera on earth with the largest range of form and habit of any plant family. There are Euphorbias for hot, dry places and for cool, moist, shady spots.

Euphorbia amygdaloides 'Purpurea' ☼ ● ☀ | Z 5 to 8 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | dry, lime-loving, calcareous, well-drained, average soil | April to June | yellow

Euphorbia corallioides ☼ ● | Z 4 to 8 | 18-24" H x 24-30" W | dry, well-drained, rocky, loamy, warm soil | May to September | light yellow

Euphorbia cyparissias ☼ | Z 3 to 8 | 9-12" H x 12-18" W | dry, sandy, gritty, well-drained, loamy, warm soil | June to July | yellow to reddish

Euphorbia epithymoides

(polychroma) ☼ ● | Z 4 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained soil | May to June | light yellow

Euphorbia griffithii ● | Z 5 to 8 | 18-24" H x 18-24" W | average to moist soil | May to June | orange-red-yellow

Euphorbia myrsinites ☼ | Z 5 to 9 | 4-6" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained soil | April to June | yellow

Festuca (fescue)

Here is a perfectly round, perfectly blue selection of drought-tolerant fescue grass. Plant in small groups for best effect.

Festuca glauca 'Blue Select' ☼ | z 4 to 7 | 10-12" H x 10-12" W | dry, average soil | May to June | very light, grey-blue

Fibigia (roman shields)

An excellent plant for the rockery or front of the border with charming yellow flowers and silvery-green foliage. Grow it for the fabulous seed pods.

Fibigia clypeata ☼ | z 5 to 9 | 14-36" H x 14-36" W | dry to average soil | May to June | yellow

Foeniculum (fennel)

Fennel makes a beautifully fragrant garden plant. Fine and frothy bronze-tinted foliage is topped by umbels of yellow flowers. Flowers are followed by delicious seeds. Self-seeds profusely.

Foeniculum vulgare 'Purpureum' ☼ | z 6 to 9 | 36-60" H x 24-36" W | dry, average soil | June to July | yellow

Fragaria (strawberry)

Alpine strawberries are adorable and delicious. We grow them as groundcovers in the tiny woodland next to our driveway and enjoy the tasty fruits each time we collect the mail in summer.

Fragaria vesca var. semperflorens 'Alpine Yellow' ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 8-10" H x 8-10" W | average, humus rich, fertile soil | May to June | white flowers, yellow berries

Fragaria vesca var. semperflorens 'Golden Alexandria' ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 8-10" H x 10-15" W | average, humus rich, fertile soil | May to September | white flowers, red berries, chartreuse foliage

Gaillardia (basketflower)

A long-lived* western US native suitable for low maintenance planting. We love the pink, red, and yellow blooms that smother the lightly fuzzed grey-green foliage from late spring through fall. Fuzzy, puffball seed heads are adorable.

Gaillardia aristata ☼ | z 3 to 9 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | poor, average, well-drained soil | June to October | yellow, red, pink

Galium (bedstraw)

There are many species of bedstraw; most are not garden worthy but we enjoy the below for their aromatic foliage, frothy flowers, and ability to colonize ground in the wilder parts of our gardens.

Galium odoratum ☼ ● ☼ | z 4 to 7 | 6-12" H x 9-18" W | average soil | May to June | white

Galium verum ☼ ● | z 4 to 8 | 18-30" H x 24-36" W | medium soil | July to September | yellow

Gaura (whirling butterflies)

The common name says it all: this SE US native is covered in airy flowers that look like floating butterflies. Best in well-drained soil. Deer and rabbit resistant.

Gaura lindheimeri 'Summer Breeze' ☼ | z 5 to 9 | 36-48" H x 24-36" W | dry, well-drained soil | July to October | white with pink freckles

Gentiana (gentian)

Gentian are often thought of as dwarf alpine plants, yet there are over 200 species occurring throughout the temperate world. We grow the taller species and prize them for their graceful beauty and longevity.

Gentiana asclepiadea ☼ ● ☼ | z 3 to 7 | 24-36" H x 18-24" W | moist, average, humus rich, fertile soil | July to September | blue

Gentiana lutea ☼ | z 3 to 7 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | lime-loving, calcareous, well-drained, average soil | June to August | pure yellow



Gentiana purpurea ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | avoid lime, moist, average soil | July to September | red-purple

Geranium (cranesbill)

True geraniums - not the big showy annuals (Pelargoniums) - are fantastic plants that provide near-year-round interest in the garden. The foliage of the geraniums in our gardens remain green through November before turning the most beautiful shade of crimson in December. They are extremely easy to grow in average soil in sun to part shade.

Geranium endressii ☼ ● ☼ | z 4 to 7 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | average soil | May to September | pink

Geranium macrorrhizum 'White Ness' ☼ ● ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 8-10" H x 15-18" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | pure white

Geranium psilostemon ☼ ● | z 5 to 8 | 36-48" H x 36-48" W | well-drained, average soil | June to July | bright magenta with black centre

Geranium sanguineum ☼ ● | z 3 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | average, well-drained soil | May to September | purple-red

Geranium sanguineum var. striatum ☼ ● | z 3 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | average, well-drained soil | May to September | pale pink and red veined

Geranium wallichianum 'Buxton's Variety' ☼ ● * | z 5 to 9 | 8-10" H x 24-36" W | average soil | June to October | china blue with white center

Globularia (globe daisy)

A great little plant for the rock garden with fluffy, smoky blue pompon flowers and dark green spoon-shaped leaves.

Globularia nudicaulis ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 3-6" H x 9-12" W | dry, lime-loving, calcareous, well-drained, average soil | May to June | blue

Gymnaster (naked aster)

This fall bloomer is not often encountered but is worth growing for its large, fragrant, pale blue, daisy flowers and ability to grow almost anywhere.

Gymnaster savatieri ☼ ● | z 5 to 7 | 12-18" H x 24-30" W | average soil | September to October | pale blue or white

Helenium (sneezeweed)

A bit old-fashioned, but excellent nonetheless. These eastern US natives light up the late summer garden with large blooms in bright colors. Easy to grow in almost any soil, short of a bog.

Helenium autumnale 'Helena Red Shades' ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 30-36" H x 30-36" W | average soil | July to October | brown, red, yellow

Helianthus (sunflower)

This is a TALL plant that makes a bold statement in the landscape. Hairy stems with greyish-green leaves can grow up to ten feet tall before they are topped by brilliant yellow flowers in late summer.

Helianthus maximiliani ☼ | z 4 to 9 | 36-120" H x 24-48" W | dry to medium soil | August to September | yellow

Helonias (swamp pink)

Swamp pinks were native to NYC before the land was drained and built upon. They are now listed on the federally threatened list - talk about rare! Grow these showy evergreen swamp natives on moist soil in full sun or part shade.

Helonias bullata ☼ ● | z 6 to 8 | 10-16" H x 12-18" W | moist, boggy soil | May | pink

Heracleum (hogweed)

Hogweed sounds scary and Giant Hogweed (*H. mantegazzianum*) truly can be!

The species we grow has none of the burning, toxic or invasive qualities but all of the beauty.

Heracleum sphondylium 'Pink Cloud'

☼ ● | z 3 to 9 | 36-48" H x 12-18" W | average to moist soil | June to September | pink

Hesperis (sweet rocket)

Dame's Rocket is a beautiful and fragrant short-lived perennial that was brought to the US by early European settlers who used it for medicinal and culinary purposes. Pollinators adore them and so do we, but will not ship to midwestern states where they are invasive.

Hesperis matronalis ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 12-36" H x 12-24" W | average soil | May to July | lilac

Hesperis matronalis var. albiflora ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 12-36" H x 12-24" W | average soil | May to July | white

Heuchera (coral bells)

This miniature corabell species is native to the limestone cliffs of the Sandia Mountains in northern New Mexico. Northeastern gardeners can enjoy this lovely little evergreen tussock, but it must be planted in a well-drained spot.

Heuchera pulchella ☼ ● | z 4 to 7 | 8-10" H x 4-8" W | moderate to dry soil | May to June | pink

Hyloptelephium (stonecrop)

These large sedums are the best! They are beautiful, require no care after planting, and provide four seasons of interest. Pollinators love them too - our honey bees begin sitting on the green buds in August, just waiting for them to open.

Hyloptelephium 'Autumn Joy' ☼ | z 3 to 9 | 24-30" H x 24-30" W | dry to average soil | September to October | pink to burgundy

Hyloptelephium 'Madrona' ☼ | z 3 to 9 | 24-30" H x 24-30" W | dry to average soil | August to October | pink to burgundy

Iberis (candytuft)

A dwarf version of an already dwarf plant. 'Snow Cushion' grows to only four inches high, yet it puts out nearly twice as many flowers as the straight species.

Iberis sempervirens 'Snow Cushion' ☼ ● | z 3 to 9 | 4-6" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | April to May | snow-white

Incarvillea (hardy gloxinia)

The flowers of this tough plant look very much like tropical gloxinia, but it is perfectly hardy all the way down to zone 5. Fern-like foliage nicely complements the trumpet flowers.

Incarvillea delavayi ☼ ● ☼ | z 5 to 8 | 18-24" H x 18-24" W | well-drained, average, humus rich, fertile soil | June to August | soft pink with yellow throat

Incarvillea delavayi 'Alba' ☼ ● ☼ | z 5 to 8 | 18-24" H x 18-24" W | alkaline, average, humus rich, fertile soil | June to August | pure white with yellow throat

Ipomopsis (standing cypress)

Standing cypress is a phlox relative native to the southeastern US. This short-lived perennial adds vertical accent and brilliant color to the summer garden. Panicles of scarlet-red tubular flowers attract butterflies and hummingbirds. Best grown en masse in full sun. Can grow to over 6 feet tall on moist, fertile soil.

Ipomopsis rubra ☼ | z 6 to 9 | 24-60" H x 18-24" W | dry to medium soil | June to August | red



Iris

Iris are named for the Greek goddess of the rainbow. She was a messenger and wherever she stepped on earth, flowers sprang up. The genus is large and exceptionally variable. Flowers truly do come in every color of the rainbow.

Iris domestica ☼ | Z 5 to 10 | 24-36" H x 9-24" W | average, moist but well-drained soil | July to August | orange

Iris versicolor 'Purple Flame' ☼ ● | Z 3 to 9 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | average to wet soil | June to July | purple

Isatis (dyer's woad)

This biennial has been cultivated since ancient times to create indigo blue shades for paints and dyes. In the garden, pollen rich yellow flowers attract pollinators and other beneficial insects.

Isatis tinctoria ☼ | Z 4 to 8 | 24-48" H x 24-36" W | dry soil | May to July | yellow

Jasione (blue bonnet)

A pretty little plant for the rock garden. The cushion of narrow foliage is topped by bobbing blue pompon flowers.

Jasione laevis 'Blaulicht' ☼ | Z 4 to 7 | 6-12" H x 4-6" W | dry, sandy, well-drained, average, poor, lean, warm soil | June to August | blue

Juncus (bog rush)

This North American native rush can be found growing in bogs and wet meadows. It has iris-shaped foliage and intriguing little brown inflorescence. Easy to grow in moist to wet soil, but should not be planted in standing water.

Juncus ensifolius ☼ ● | Z 3 to 10 | 8-24" H x 8-24" W | avoid lime, moist, boggy, along streamsides | June to August | dark brown

Jurinea

This hardy plant from Eastern Europe looks like a cross between cornflower and artichoke. Magenta, artichoke-like blooms rise up from a thick rosette of leaves with downy white undersides. Grow in well-drained soil in full sun.

Jurinea ledebourii ☼ | Z 5 to 8 | 12-18" H x 4-6" W | dry soil | May to July | red-purple

Lavandula (lavender)

This is true English Lavender with exceptionally fragrant foliage and flowers. Despite the common name, this is a Mediterranean native. As such, it needs excellent drainage and full sun. Do not attempt to grow on overly fertile or moist soil. Light, sandy soil preferred. We grow *L. angustifolia* as it is the easiest to overwinter in the Hudson Valley.

Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote Superior' ☼ | Z 5 to 9 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | July to September | deep violet blue

Lavandula angustifolia 'Munstead-Strain' ☼ | Z 5 to 9 | 12-24" H x 24-36" W | dry, well-drained soil | July to September | blue

Lavandula angustifolia 'Rosea' ☼ | Z 5 to 9 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to September | light pink

Leonurus (motherwort)

Motherwort is an ancient plant that has long been grown for its culinary and medicinal qualities. It is not often seen today, but we love 'Grobbebol' for its extremely ornamental, exotic looking foliage. The large, crinkled and contorted leaves are mottled, velvety, and exceptionally aromatic. Small pink flowers grow to 6' high by summers end.

Leonurus cardiaca 'Grobbebol' ☼ ● | Z 3 to 9 | 24-30" H x 12-18" W | moist, average, humus rich, fertile soil | June to September | lilac-pink

Leucanthemum (oxeye daisy)

This European native has naturalized in North America and can be found growing along roadsides, fields, and waste areas. It is the traditional white and yellow, 'he loves me, he loves me not' daisy.

Leucanthemum vulgare 'Maikönigin' ☼ | Z 2 to 8 | 24-30" H x 12-18" W | average soil | June to September | pure white

Liatris (blazing star)

Blazing star are striking North American natives that can be found growing in meadows and moist areas. Tall wands of fluffy flowers call in the pollinators as they rise above the grassy foliage.

Liatris spicata 'Floristan Violet' ☼ | Z 3 to 8 | 36-48" H x 12-24" W | moist, average soil | July to September | violet

Liatris spicata 'Kobold Strain' ☼ | Z 3 to 8 | 9-18" H x 6-12" W | moist, well-drained, average soil | July to September | lilac-rose

Limonium (sea lavender)

An excellent, long-lived perennial for the border or for the rock garden. Broad, leathery leaves offer a fascinating contrast to the airy effect created by the hundreds of tiny pale-blue flowers.

Limonium latifolium ☼ | Z 4 to 8 | 24-30" H x 24-30" W | dry, well-drained soil | May to July | blue

Lunaria (honesty)

A biennial beauty for the part shade garden. Dainty spring flowers are nice, but we grow it for the gorgeous silver seed pods that persist through winter.

Lunaria annua 'Rosemary Verey' ● ☼ | Z 6 to 10 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | average soil | April to June | violet



Lunaria annua var. albiflora ☀️ | z 6 to 10 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | average soil | April to June | white

Luzula (wood rush)

Luzula look like slightly-hairy grasses until they burst into bloom with fluffy flowers. Excellent evergreen ground covers for any shady spot.

Luzula nivea 🌑 | z 4 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | June to August | white

Luzula sylvatica 'Solar Flair' 🌑 | z 5 to 8 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | average, humus rich, fertile soil | April to June | chartreuse foliage, tan flowers

Lychnis (campion)

Dianthus relatives that exhibit much variation in form and flower; all are equally beautiful and all are undemanding.

Lychnis chalconica ☀️ | z 4 to 8 | 24-48" H x 10-12" W | moist, average, well-drained soil | June to August | fire-red

Lychnis coronaria 'Alba' ☀️ | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-18" W | regular, dry, well-drained soil | May to July | bright white

Lychnis flos-jovis nana 'Peggy' ☀️ | z 4 to 8 | 10-12" H x 10-12" W | dry, gritty, well-drained, undemanding soil | May to July | bright rosy-red

See also *Silene*.

Lysimachia (loosestrife)

Long-lived running perennials for the damp garden. They spread quickly (sometimes scarily so) and provide excellent visual impact in the natural landscape. Great for erosion control.

Lysimachia punctata ☀️ | z 4 to 9 | 24-36" H x 12-18" W | moist, average soil | June to August | yellow

Lysimachia terrestris ☀️ | z 3 to 9 | 12-36" H x 12-36" W | boggy, moist soil | June to August | yellow

Macleaya (plume poppy)

This is an awesome plant that should not be confused with its better known, less attractive, quickly colonizing cousin *M. microcarpa*. *M. cordata* has the same attractive foliage and extreme height, but it does not run and the white flowers are extremely attractive. Though tall, this plant rarely needs staking. It is perfect for screening an unsightly wall or object. Plant in any soil in full sun.

Macleaya cordata ☀️ | z 4 to 9 | 60-96" H x 24-48" W | well-drained, average soil | July to August | white

Malva (mallow)

The shorter, tougher, bushier cousin of the Hollyhock. *Malva* bloom profusely and their wonderful scent attracts hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Plant in fertile soil in a sunny location.

Malva moschata ☀️ | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | moist, average soil | June to September | pink

Malva moschata 'Apple Blossom' ☀️ | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | moist, average soil | June to September | soft pink

Malva moschata f. alba ☀️ | z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | moist, average soil | June to September | pure white

Matthiola (stock)

Stock are generally known as annual plants, but this perennial will actually stick around for 2-3 years! The clove scent is heavenly and even just a few cut stems can fill a room. 'Pillow Talk' has silver-green foliage and white flowers that darken to a pale pink with age. Easy to grow in full sun and well-drained soil. A perfect candidate for patio containers or any place you can sit and enjoy the scent.



Matthiola incana 'Pillow Talk' ☀️ | z 5 to 8 | 12-18" H x 9-12" W | dry, gritty, well-drained, average soil | June to September | white

Meconopsis (poppy)

The genus *Meconopsis* is very closely related to *Papaver*, but plants are far more beautiful - think of the famous Himalayan blue poppy. They can also be far more difficult to grow. Most of these plants come from the Himalayas and have very specific cultural requirements: protect from wind; keep cool and moist in summer; grow in humus-rich, moist-but-well-drained, lime-free soil in part shade; keep dry in winter.

Welsh Poppy (*M. cambrica*) is far easier to grow and will spring up anywhere and everywhere. This is ok by us as we love the ferny foliage and vivid orange or yellow flowers.

Meconopsis cambrica ☀️ | z 5 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | average soil | June to September | yellow

Melica (melic grass)

Melic is a species of around 60 grasses, but only a small number are actually garden worthy.

Melica altissima var. atropurpurea ☀️ | z 4 to 8 | 24-36" H x 18-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to July | purplish-brown

Melica ciliata ☀️ | z 5 to 8 | 24-36" H x 18-24" W | dry, lime-loving, calcareous, well-drained, poor, lean soil | May to July | silver-grey

Melissa (lemon balm)

Lemon balm is a thuggish mint relative. Most are not terribly ornamental but have value in the herb garden. 'Gold Leaf' is the exception - its chartreuse foliage is spectacular!

Melissa officinalis 'Gold Leaf' ☀️ | z 3 to 9 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | well-drained, average soil | May to July | whitish to pale-lilac

Miscanthus (*Chinese silver grass*)

A dramatic, versatile ornamental grass that should only be planted and managed with the greatest of care.

Miscanthus sinensis 'Early Hybrids'

☀ | Z 4 to 9 | 36-84" H x 36-48" W | average soil | August to September | silver-gold-purple

Miscanthus sinensis 'New Hybrids'

☀ | Z 4 to 9 | 36-84" H x 36-48" W | average soil | September to October | silver-gold-purple

Muhlenbergia (*pink muhly grass*)

This long-lived, low-maintenance grass is native to limestone soils in TX and OK, but will grow nearly anywhere. Tolerant of heat, cold & humidity. Pink clouds of flowers dance above the foliage in late summer and remain attractive in winter.

Muhlenbergia reverchonii

'Undaunted'® ☀ | Z 5 to 10 | 18-24" H x 18-24" W | dry, warm soil | August to October | pinkish red

Myosotis (*forget-me-not*)

The Water forget-me-not is a true perennial that will slowly spread by rhizome in any wet soil or pond. Blooms from spring through fall.

Myosotis scorpioides ☀ ● | Z 3 to 8 | 6-12" H x 8-12" W | boggy soil | May to October | light blue

Nepeta (*catmint*)

The soft, dreamy look of these classic, cottage-garden plants belies their tough nature.

Nepeta nuda ☀ ● | Z 5 to 9 | 24-36" H x 9-12" W | well-drained soil | June to August | violet-blue

Nepeta subsessilis 'Pink Dreams'

● | Z 3 to 9 | 18-24" H x 12-18" W | average soil | June to August | brilliant soft and intensive pink

Oenothera (*evening primrose*)

Tough, sun-loving US natives that can be divided into two main groups: Evening Primroses (night bloomers) and Sundrops or Suncups (day bloomers).

Oenothera macrocarpa ☀ | Z 4 to 8 | 9-12" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to September | golden yellow

Oenothera odorata 'Sulphurea' ☀ | Z 5 to 10 | 24-30" H x 12-18" W | well-drained, average soil | July to October | light yellow changing to orange and fading to pink

Oenothera speciosa ☀ ● | Z 5 to 8 | 9-24" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to September | soft pink

Onoclea (*sensitive fern*)

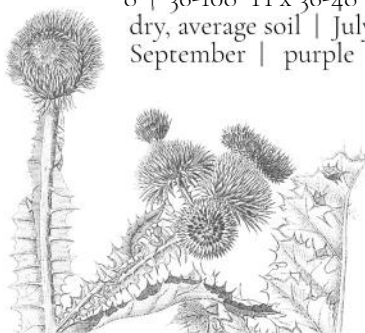
This is one fabulous fern! Glaucous fronds emerge in April and remain attractive through summer. Fertile fronds that look a bit like brown beaded wands emerge in August and lend interest to the winter garden.

Onoclea sensibilis ● * | Z 4 to 8 | 18-48" H x 36-48" W | average, moist soil

Onopordum (*Scotch thistle*)

An excellent feature plant if you have the space. Forms a rosette of enormous felty, spike covered leaves in its first year. In its second year, it grows to a towering seven foot high, blooms prolifically, and seeds freely.

Onopordum acanthium ☀ | Z 4 to 8 | 36-108" H x 36-48" W | dry, average soil | July to September | purple



Panicum (*panic grass*)

A ridiculously hardy, ridiculously tough US native grass that can be found growing anywhere from the most elegant garden to the side of the road. Arching blue-green leaves are attractive, but the real show comes when the airy pink flower panicles appear in late summer.

Panicum amarum ☀ ● | Z 2 to 9 | 36-48" H x 24-36" W | dry, average soil | August to October | tan

Panicum virgatum 'Blue Giants' ☀ | Z 5 to 9 | 60-72" H x 24-30" W | dry, average soil | August to October | grey-tan

Papaver (*poppy*)

Poppies really need no introduction. We grow the perennial species. All possess the same ethereal flowers and gorgeous seed pods. Grow 'Pacino' for the rock garden; 'Prinzessin Victoria Louise' for the vase; and P. pilosum for the furry leaves and felted buds.

Papaver miyabeanum 'Pacino' ☀ | Z 2 to 8 | 6-9" H x 6-9" W | dry, average soil | May to June | sulphur yellow

Papaver Orientale-Hybrid

Prinzessin Victoria Louise' ☀ | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to June | salmon pink and purple

Papaver pilosum ssp. spicatum ● | Z 7 to 10 | 18-24" H x 6-9" W | average soil | June to August | soft orange

Parthenium (*wild quinine*)

Xerces Society describes this plant as a "weird and wonderful plant for pollinators". We think that is the perfect description. The tiny white flowers of this eastern US native support a multitude of tiny pollinators.

Parthenium integrifolium ☀ | Z 4 to 8 | 24-48" H x 12-24" W | dry to medium soil | May to August | white

Patrinia (golden lace)

The common name perfectly describes the brilliant lacy gold flowers. The vibrant flower color extends into the stems adding another layer of drama to this tall, architectural plant. Foliage takes on deep orange, red tones in fall.

Patrinia monandra ☀️ ● | z 5 to 8 | 48-52" H x 18-24" W | average soil | June to September | lime-yellow

Patrinia scabiosifolia ☀️ ● | z 5 to 8 | 48-52" H x 18-24" W | average soil | June to September | yellow

Peltoboykinia

This saxifrage relative is rarely encountered in commerce or in gardens. We grow it primarily for the rare factor, but we also enjoy the lovely large leaves and sweet creamy-yellow flowers.

Peltoboykinia watanabei ● * | z 3 to 9 | 12-30" H x 12-30" W | average soil | June to July | cream-yellow

Penstemon (foxglove beardtongue)

The largest genus of flowering plants endemic to North America.

Penstemon grandiflorus ☀️ | z 3 to 8 | 24-48" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to August | lavender blue

Penstemon grandiflorus 'Prairie Jewel'® ☀️ | z 3 to 9 | 18-36" H x 8-12" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to August | mixture including white, blue, purple, pink

Penstemon superbus ☀️ ● | z 4 to 9 | 24-36" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | May to July | coral

Petasites (butterburr)

We are obsessed with large-leaved hardy perennials. This enormous beauty makes a great ground cover in moist areas - maybe too great as it can quickly overtake a small area.

Petasites albus ☀️ | z 4 to 8 | 36-48" H x colonizes quickly | moist, boggy soil | February to April | white

Physalis (Chinese lantern)

These are admittedly the ugliest plants we grow, but they are so worth it for their stunning fall fruits! Easy to hide behind other plants and ignore until fall.

Physalis alkekengi var. franchetii 'Gigantea' ☀️ | z 3 to 9 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | average soil | fruits August to October | orange fruit

Physochliana

Here is a rare gem for the alpine garden. Lilac flowers emerge early in spring and are followed by inflated seed pods. Foliage goes summer dormant, but reappears in fall. Easy to grow.

Physochlaina orientalis ☀️ ● | z (5)6 to 8 | 8-12" H x 8-18" W | March to May | violet

Phyteuma (rampion)

Horned rampion is a very un-bellflower-like Bellflower relative. Seldom seen in gardens, but we love this little rock garden dweller for its narrow tuft of blue-green leaves and funky, spiky blue ball flowers. Easy to grow, but prefers rich, moist, well-drained soil.

Phyteuma scheuchzeri ☀️ | z 5 to 8 | 8-12" H x 8-12" W | well-drained, average soil | June to July | light blue

Pimpinella (greater burnet)

Think of this as a refined, well-behaved, pink-flowering perennial Cow Parsley. It is beautiful, tall, and airy. It is also extremely easy to grow in ordinary garden soil in full sun or part shade.

Pimpinella major 'Rosea' ☀️ ● | z 5 to 8 | 24-48" H x 12-24" W | average soil | June to September | rosy-red

Plantago (plantain)

This is the common plantain weed that has long been used in traditional medicine, but this one is so, so pretty with large, crinkled, fringed, purple leaves. Purple stalks hold interesting seed pods above the foliage after flowering.

Plantago major 'Purple Perversion' ☀️ | z 3 to 9 | 6-12" H x 6-12" W | dry, moist, average soil | May to August | white

Polemonium (Jacob's ladder)

An interesting group of phlox relatives. Short species are suitable for the rock or trough garden; tall species are fantastic in the border where they will grow in nearly any reasonable soil.

Polemonium boreale ☀️ ● | z 2 to 7 | 6-12" H x 6-12" W | well-drained soil | May to June | blue

Polemonium boreale 'Heavenly'

Habit' ☀️ ● | z 3 to 8 | 9-12" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | June to August | violet-blue

Polemonium caeruleum ☀️ ● | z 2 to 8 | 18-24" H x 18-24" W | moist, average soil | June to July | lavender-blue

Polemonium yezeense 'Purple Rain'

☀️ ● | z 4 to 9 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | moist, well-drained, average soil | June to July | blue flower, dark purple foliage

Polygonatum (Solomon's seal)

Solomon's Seal are trouble free relatives that need little more than a shady spot to thrive.

Polygonatum falcatum

● ☀️ | z 4 to 8 | 18-36" H x 24-30" W | dry, average soil | May to



Polygonatum multiflorum ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 10-12" W | moist, average soil | May to June | white

Polygonatum verticillatum ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 36-48" H x 12-18" W | moist, fertile soil | April to May | white

Potentilla (*cinquefoil*)

Cinquefoils are so closely related to strawberries that it can be hard to differentiate some by foliage alone. Blooms and forms are terrifically varied.

Potentilla atrosanguinea var.

argyrophylla ☀️ | Z 5 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | well-drained, average soil | June to August | yellow-orange with red eye

Potentilla megalantha ☀️ | Z 2 to 9 | 12" H x 12" W | average to dry soil | June to July | golden

Potentilla nepalensis 'Melton Fire'

☀️ | Z 5 to 8 | 18-24" H x 16-18" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to July | red

Potentilla nepalensis 'Miss Willmott'

☀️ | Z 5 to 8 | 12-18" H x 18-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | May to July | pink

Potentilla porphyrantha ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 2-4" H x 6-9" W | scree, rock garden | May to July | pink

Potentilla recta ☀️ | Z 3 to 8 | 12-18" H x 12-24" W | average soil | June to August | light yellow

Potentilla rupestris ☀️ | Z 5 to 8 | 9-18" H x 9-18" W | average soil | June to July | white

Primula (*primrose*)

There are over 500 species of Primula, many of which can be difficult to grow. As a rule, they prefer a slightly shaded location with moist, humus-rich soil. The selections we offer are good garden plants that require relatively little care.

Primula japonica 'Appleblossom'

☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | moist, boggy, along streamsides | May to July | soft pink with red

Primula japonica 'Deluxe Mixture'

☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 12-18" H x 9-12" W | moist, boggy, along streamsides | May to July | pink shades

Primula pulverulenta ☀️ | Z 5 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | moist, along streamsides, loamy soil | May to June | purple-carmine

Primula sieboldii ☀️ | Z 4 to 7 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | moist, humus rich, fertile, cool soil | May to June | white, pink or purple

Primula veris ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 6-9" H x 3-6" W | lime-loving, calcareous, average, humus rich, fertile soil | March to May | yellow

Primula vulgaris | Z 5 to 8 | 4-6" H x 4-9" W | average soil | March to May | yellow, white

Prunella (*self-heal*)

Self-heal has been used for centuries for culinary and medicinal purposes. We grow it as a pollinator-attracting groundcover. Easy to grow in just about any soil condition or exposure.

Prunella grandiflora 'Alba' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 6-12" H x 12-24" W | moist, average soil | June to August | white

Prunella grandiflora 'Rubra' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 6-12" H x 12-24" W | moist, average soil | June to August | carmine-red

Ramonda (*pyrenean violet*)

One of the finest rock garden plants you can grow. This African violet relative is known as a resurrection plant as it can survive in a dehydrated state for up to 250 years. Evergreen foliage is topped by violet blooms in mid-spring.

Ramonda myconi ☀️ | Z 6 to 8 | 3-4" H x 3-4" W | lime-loving, moist, average soil | May to June |

violet

Ranunculus (*buttercup*)

Buttercups feature prominently in myths and tales of yore. We all know their distinctive flowers, but did you know there are over 400 species within this wide and varied genus?

Ranunculus aconitifolius ☀️ | Z 5 to 9 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | moist soil | May to June | white

Ranunculus acris f. citrinus ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | average soil | June to September | creamy white

Ranunculus lingua 'Grandiflorus'

☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | boggy, wet, moist soil | May to September | yellow

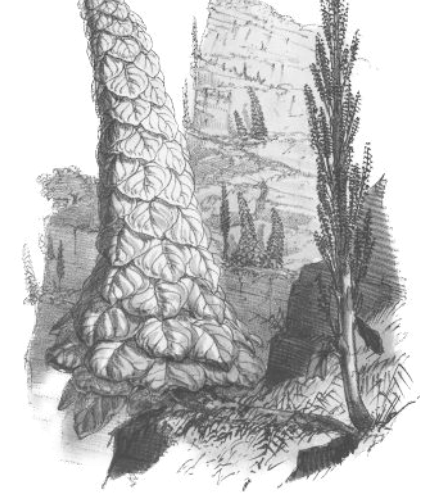
Rheum (*ornamental rhubarb*)

These are large, architectural plants; foliage, colors, and flower spires are all dramatic. Grow them in sun or part shade in moist soil; roots should be mulched to keep cool in summer.

Rheum nobile ☀️ | Z 4 to 7 | 48-60" H x 36-42" W | moist soil | June to August | yellow-ochre

Rheum palmatum var. tanguticum

☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 72-78" H x 48-60" W | moist, well-drained, average soil | June to July | white, pink or red



Rhodiola (golden root)

A beautiful arctic sedum look-a-like that has been used medicinally for centuries by both Inuit people and Viking warriors. The rose-scented roots are used today to improve learning and memory, combat depression, and aid weight loss.

Rhodiola rosea ☼ | Z 1 to 8 | 2-16" H x 6-12" W | average soil | May to June | yellowish

Roscoea

We generally try to grow plants that are, well, easy to grow. This super cool, hardy ginger relative is one of the few exceptions. It is native to pine forest clearings in central China and requires very specific conditions: cool summers, mild winters, light shade, and humus rich, sandy, moist but well drained soil.

Roscoea cautleyoides ☼ | Z 5 to 8 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | average soil | May to June | light yellow

Rudbeckia (black-eyed susan)

These are coarse plants with oversized, usually yellow and brown, daisy flowers. Most are native to prairies in the US. They are an essential food source for birds and pollinators.

Rudbeckia fulgida var. deamii ☼ | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | average soil | July to September | yellow

Rudbeckia fulgida var. sullivantii 'Goldsturm' ☼ ● | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | average soil | July to October | golden with brown centers

Rudbeckia occidentalis 'Green Wizard' ☼ | Z 5 to 9 | 36-60" H x 18-24" W | average soil | July to September | green

Rudbeckia triloba 'Prairie Glow' ☼ | Z 4 to 8 | 36-48" H x 12-24" W | moist but well-drained soil | July to October | red-yellow-brown-orange

Salvia (sage)

A large and varied group of mostly semi-woody, semi-hardy perennials. All have the same hooded flowers that occur in every color imaginable. All have fragrant (sometimes pungent) leaves and stems.

Salvia darcyi ☼ | Z 7 to 10 | 36-48" H x 36-48" W | average, well-drained soil | June to September | coral-red

Salvia greggii 'Royal Bumble' ☼ ● | Z 7 to 10 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | average, well-drained soil | June to September | red

Salvia juriscii ☼ | Z 6 to 9 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | average, well-drained soil | May to September | violet-lavender

Salvia lavandulifolia ☼ | Z 4 to 10 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to August | blue-violet

Salvia nutans ☼ | Z 5(6) to 8 | 18-60" H x 12-24" W | well drained soil | June to September | violet-blue

Salvia officinalis f. albiflora ☼ | Z 4 to 10 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to August | pure white

Salvia pachyphylla ☼ | Z 5 to 9 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | dry, well-drained soil | July to September | blue-violet/mauve-purple

Salvia pratensis ☼ | Z 3 to 8 | 12-36" H x 12-36" W | dry soil | June to August | blue

Salvia pratensis 'Sky Dance' ☼ | Z 3 to 8 | 12-36" H x 12-36" W | dry soil | June to August | blue

Salvia recognita ☼ | Z 5 to 8 | 30-42" H x 12-36" W | dry, well-drained soil | July to August | pink

Salvia sclarea var. turkestanica 'Vatican White' ☼ | Z 4 to 8 | 24-30" H x 18-24" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to July | white

Sanguisorba (burnet)

Vigorous perennials that steal the show when they burst into bloom in late summer. Give them moist soil in full sun for best results. They tend to flop so plant them next to sturdier plants.

Sanguisorba menziesii ☼ ● | Z 4 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | moist, average soil | June to July | crimson

Sanguisorba officinalis ☼ ● | Z 3 to 8 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | moist, average soil | June to August | red

Sanguisorba parviflora ☼ ● | Z 3 to 8 | 48-60" H x 18-24" W | moist, average soil | July to Oct | white

Sanguisorba tenuifolia var. tenuifolia f. alba ☼ ● | Z 3 to 8 | 60-72" H x 24-36" W | moist, average soil | July to September | white

Saponaria (bouncing bet)

Soapwort is another common name for this plant. Leaves produce a delicate lather which was used to clean old tapestries. Bouncing bet is an old English term that means washwoman.

Saponaria ocymoides 'Snow Tip' ☼ ● | Z 3 to 8 | 4-6" H x 18-24" W | dry, well-drained, alkaline soil | June to July | pure white

Saponaria officinalis ☼ | Z 3 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-18" W | dry to medium soil | July to September | pink

Sedum (stonecrop)

Hardy succulent plants that provide 3-4 seasons of interest in the garden, are easy to grow, and are adored by pollinators. *scientifically reclassified check website for new name

Sedum glaucophyllum ☼ ● | Z 5 to 8 | 2-4" H x 6-8" W | dry, average soil | April to June | white

Sedum kamschaticum* ☼ ● | Z 4 to 9 | 6-8" H x 10-12" W | dry, average soil | August to September | orange-yellow

Sedum middendorffianum ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 4-6" H x 12-18" W | dry, average, rock soil | June to July | yellow

Sedum oreganum ☼ | z 5 to 8 | 3-6" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to August | yellow

Sedum populifolium* ☼ | z 2 to 8 | 6-24" H x 12-24" W | dry, average soil | July to August | white with pink tinge

Sempervivum (*hens and chicks*)

The Latin name translates to 'live forever'. Of course, this cute little hardy succulent does not live forever but it seems to as the mother (hen) constantly creates offsets (chicks).

Sempervivum arachnoideum ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 1-3" H x 8-12" W | dry, well-drained soil | July to August | red

Sempervivum hybridum 'Hippie Chicks' ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 1-3" H x 8-12" W | dry, well-drained soil | June to August | mixture

Sidalcea (*prairie mallow*)

A shorter alternative to the Hollyhock, this heavy blooming, easy-care North American native is much loved by hummingbirds and butterflies. Best grown in consistently moist, well-drained soil in full sun.

Sidalcea Malviflora-Hybr. 'Partygirl' ☼ | z 5 to 8 | 30-36" H x 24-36" W | well-drained, moist soil | July to September | carmine-rose

Silene (*campion*)

Plants with equally pretty foliage and flowers that are easy to grow in average soil and full sun. Most are drought tolerant.

Silene cornaria (*Lynhis coronaria*) ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June

to August | bright pink

Silene schafta 'Shell Pink' ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 4-6" H x 8-12" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | July to September | brilliant soft pink

Silene uniflora 'Weißkehlchen' ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 5-6" H x 7-8" W | well-drained, average soil | June to August | white

Silene yunnanensis ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 6-12" H x 6-9" W | moist but well-drained soil | May to June | pink

Silphium (*Mohr's rosinweed*)

A southern US native that is rarely seen anymore outside of botanic gardens, though the push towards native plants is bringing them back. Pale yellow sunflower-like flowers are held on tall, hairy stems from July through October.

Silphium mohrii ☼ | z 4 to 8 | 24-60" H x 24-36" W | dry, average soil | July to November | pale yellow

Sisyrinchium (*blue-eyed grass*)

Iris relatives with strappy foliage and masses of blooms. Short-lived but easy to grow and easy to work into almost any garden condition or design.

Sisyrinchium angustifolium ☼ | z 3 to 7 | 18-24" H x 6-12" W | average soil | May to June | pale-deep blue

Sisyrinchium angustifolium f. album ☼ | z 3 to 7 | 18-24" H x 6-12" W | average soil | May to June | white with yellow eye

Sisyrinchium striatum ☼ | z 6 to 10 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | average soil | June to July | pale yellow

Smyrniium (*Alexanders*)

An old cottage garden plant that is rarely seen today. Chartreuse, Euphorbia-like flowers contrast perfectly with spring bulbs. This is a biennial that needs to set seed in order to maintain a constant supply in the garden. Don't

worry, it never becomes invasive.

Smyrniium perfoliatum ☼ | z 5 to 8 | 24-30" H x 10-12" W | average, humus rich, fertile soil | April to May | green-yellow

Solidago (*goldenrod*)

Solidago are weedy looking native plants that try a gardeners patience in spring and early summer, yet it is so worth growing them and hanging in for the late summer bloom show.

Solidago altissima ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 48-72" H x 12-30" W | dry to moist soil | August to October | yellow-green

Solidago canadensis 'Golden Baby' ☼ | z 2 to 8 | 18-24" H x 9-12" W | dry, average soil | July to September | golden

Solidago gigantea ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 36-84" H x 24-72" W | medium to wet soil | August to October | yellow

Solidago odora ☼ | z 4 to 9 | 24-38" H x 12-24" W | dry to medium soil | August to September | yellow

Sorghastrum (*Indian grass*)

A beautiful clump-forming ornamental grass with steel blue foliage and large plumes of tan-yellow flowers.

Sorghastrum nutans 'Indian Steel' ☼ | z 4 to 9 | 36-60" H x 24-36" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | June to August | copper

Sporobolus (*prairie dropseed*)

A petite prairie grass for the native garden, ornamental border, or rock garden. Beautiful through all seasons and so, so tolerant! Resists deer, drought, rabbits, black walnut, and pollution.

Sporobolus heterolepis ☼ | z 4 to 9 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | dry, average, poor, lean soil | July to



Stachys (betony)

A large and varied genus of mint relatives that are easy to grow and easy to love. Some are tall and showy, some are groundcovers, all are reliable.

Stachys byzantina ☀ | Z 4 to 8 | 9-18" H x 12-18" W | dry, average soil | May to July | lilac

Stachys officinalis ☀ ● | Z 4 to 7 | 18-24" H x 12-18" W | dry, average soil | July to August | pink

Stokesia (Stoke's aster)

A US native that can be found in southern pinewoods. Pollinators go crazy for the beautiful bluish-lilac flowers, which resemble large cornflowers. Plant in any moist spot in sun or shade.

Stokesia laevis ☀ ● ☀ | Z 5 to 9 | 12-24" H x 12-18" W | average, moist, wet soil | August to October | lilac

Syneilesis (shredded umbrella plant)

The common name says it all: large leaves look like shredded umbrellas. A group of these creates an amazing textural effect in the moist, shade garden.

Syneilesis aconitifolia ● ☀ | Z 4 to 8 | 18-36" H x 18-24" W | rich, moist but well-drained soil | June to July | pink-white

Syneilesis palmata ☀ ● | Z 5 to 8 | 24-30" H x 18-24" W | rich, moist but well-drained soil | July to September | white

Tanacetum (tansy)

Tansy is rarely seen today, but was quite common in the Victorian era when it was often used as a bedding plant. Grow on fertile, well-drained soil in part shade.

Tanacetum niveum 'Jackpot' ☀ ● | Z 5 to 8 | 12-18" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained soil | July to September | white

Tanacetum parthenium 'Golden Moss'

☀ | Z 5 to 8 | 6-12" H x 6-12" W | average soil | June to September | white

Taraxacum (dandelion)

Yes, this is a dandelion! It looks exactly the same as the common yellow one, but flowers are white. Harvest the greens to eat and save the remaining foliage to make tea at the end of the season.

Taraxacum

albidum ☀ | Z 3 to 9 | 9-16" H x 9-12" W | dry to average soil | May to October | white



Tellima (fringe cup)

A lovely groundcover perennial for part shade, humus-rich soils. Rounded, maple like leaves are evergreen in warmer zones. Delicate wands of cup shaped flowers with fringed petals grace the plant from mid-spring to summer.

Tellima grandiflora ● ☀ | Z 5 to 8 | 12-24" H x 12-24" W | moist, well-drained soil | May to June | greenish white, occasional pink

Teucrium (germander)

Sun-loving Mediterranean plants for any fertile, well-drained soil. These low grow evergreen mounds can form very effective tiny hedges. T. chamaedrys was often used in formal knot gardens.

Teucrium chamaedrys ☀ | Z 4 to 8 | 9-12" H x 12-24" W | well-drained soil | June to August | pink

Teucrium hircanicum ☀ ● | Z 5 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | August to September | red-purple

Teucrium montanum ☀ | Z 5 to 8 | 4-8" H x 8-12" W | dry, lime-loving, calcareous, rocky, poor, lean soil | June to September | light

yellow

Thalictrum (meadow rue)

Dainty yet stately plants that make a highly decorative, architectural statement in the garden. Easy to grow in sun or shade in fertile soil that does not dry out.

Thalictrum aquilegifolium 'Album'

☀ ● | Z 5 to 8 | 24-36" H x 12-24" W | moist, average soil | May to July | pure white

Thalictrum flavum ssp. glaucum

☀ | Z 5 to 8 | 24-48" H x 24-48" W | moist, average soil | June to July | yellow

Thalictrum rochebruneanum var.

grandisepalum ☀ ● | Z 5 to 8 | 48-72" H x 24-36" W | moist, average, cool soil | July to September | lavender-blue

Thermopsis (false lupine)

Spires of pale-yellow lupine-like flowers are held above silky, green trifoliate leaves all summer. Looks very much like a miniature Baptisia.

Thermopsis lanceolata hort. ☀ | Z 3 to 8 | 12-18" H x 9-12" W | dry soil | June to August | light yellow

Tradescantia (spiderwort)

We have mixed feelings about these plants. The grass-like foliage is sloppy, but the small, blue blooms are outstanding and continue for an exceptionally long time. Incredibly easy to grow in nearly any condition.

Tradescantia x andersoniana 'Blue'

☀ | Z 4 to 9 | 18-24" H x 18-24" W | average soil | May to October | blue

Trollius (globe flower)

Globe flower live up to their common name; large globe-shaped flowers resemble giant double buttercups. They are native to boggy area, but are easy to grow in any garden soil as long as they

Trollius chinensis 'Golden Queen'

☼ ● | z 4 to 7 | 24-36" H x 12-18" W | moist, average, cool soil | July to August | golden

Trollius europaeus ☼ ● | z 4 to 7 | 18-24" H x 12-18" W | moist, cool soil | May to June | egg yolk yellow

Trollius pumilus ☼ ● | z 4 to 7 | 8-12" H x 10-12" W | moist, average soil | June to July | golden

Trollius x cultorum 'New Moon'

☼ ● | z 3 to 7 | 18-24" H x 18-24" W | moist, average soil | April to June | brilliant creamy-yellow

Valeriana (valerian)

Robust, attractive plants that are happy in just about any condition. Common valerian has been used for centuries in herbal medicines as a sedative. We use it in our garden as a vertical accent.

Valeriana montana ● | z 4 to 7 | 9-12" H x 9-12" W | moist soil | April to June | pink-white

Valeriana officinalis ☼ ● | z 3 to 9 | 36-60" H x 24-48" W | moist, average soil | May to September | white to pale pink

Valeriana pyrenaica ☼ ● | z 5 to 8 | 36-48" H x 24-30" W | average to moist soil | May to July | white, pink

Veratrum (false hellebore)

These are striking, yet rarely encountered plants that we are thrilled to offer! They are quite difficult to propagate and represent years of work. Despite difficulty with propagation, they are easy to grow, though flowering can take several years.

Veratrum album ☼ ● | z 4 to 7 | 36-48" H x 30-42" W | average soil | July to August | greenish-white

Veratrum californicum ☼ | z 4 to 9 | 36-72" H x 24-48" W | average soil | July to August | ivory to greenish white

Veratrum maackii ☼ | z 5 to 8 | 48-60" H x 12-18" W | average soil | July to August | dark purple

Verbascum (mullein)

A favorite group of plants! These beauties vary widely in appearance, though all produce a rosette of foliage and send up spikes of dainty flowers. All are easy to grow in full sun and are prolific self-seeders.

Verbascum blattaria f. albiflorum

☼ | z 5 to 9 | 36-48" H x 12-24" W | dry, average soil | June to August | white, purple

Verbascum bombyciferum 'Polar Summer'

☼ | z 4 to 8 | 48-72" H x 24-36" W | dry to rich, well-drained soil | July to August | yellow

Verbascum roripifolium ☼ | z 5 to 8 | 36-48" H x 18-24" W | dry, average soil | June to August | yellow

Verbena (vervain)

Verbena is a large and variable genus ranging from tiny groundcovers to towering beauties. All have clustered flowers that attract hordes of pollinators.

Verbena bonariensis ☼ | z 7 to 11 | 36-72" H x 18-36" W | dry, well-drained soil | July to October | bright violet-blue

Verbena hastata 'Blue Spires' ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 24-72" H x 12-30" W | moist, average soil | June to September | dark blue

Verbena hastata 'White Spires' ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 36-48" H x 12-30" W | moist, average soil | June to September | pure white

Verbena officinalis var. grandiflora 'Bampton' ☼ | z (6) 7 to 9 | 24-36" H x 12-18" W | dry, well-drained, average soil | July to September | lavender to light purple

Verbesina (wingstem)

A tough US native with rough, hairy stems and leaves that can reach up to 8' high. Not for the faint of heart! Plant in naturalized areas or wildflower meadows, not in your garden border.

Verbesina alternifolia ☼ ● | z 4 to 8 | 48-96" H x 12-72" W | moist, average, humus rich, fertile soil | August to October | yellow

Vernonia (ironweed)

Tall US native plants that look quite similar to each other. All bloom late in the season; purple flowers are much loved by pollinators, especially butterflies.

Vernonia arkansana ☼ | z 3 to 8 | 36 in 60" H x 36-48" W | moist, average soil | September to November | purple-violet

Vernonia gigantea ☼ ● | z 5 to 8 | 60-96" H x 36-72" W | medium to wet soil | August to September | purple-violet

Vernonia lettermannii ☼ | z 4 to 9 | 24-36" H x 24-36" W | dry, average soil | August to September | bright purple-violet

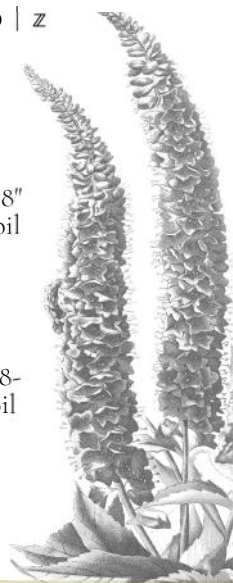
Veronica (speedwell)

Long-flowering, sun-loving perennials that grow easily in almost any soil. Much loved by pollinators.

Veronica gentianoides ☼ ● | z 3 to 7 | 12-18" H x 12-18" W | well-drained, average soil | May to June | blue

Veronica incana 'Silbersee' ☼ | z 3 to 9 | 8-12" H x 12-18" W | well-drained, average soil | June to July | deep violet-blue

Veronica longifolia 'Pink Shades' ☼ ● | z 4 to 9 | 18-24" H x 12-18" W | average soil | June to August | pink



Veronicastrum (Culver's root)

Stately, architectural perennials that are disease-resistant, long-lasting, and easy to grow. Upright leaf stalks rise to 5' tall before they are topped by candelabra-like spires of pale flowers in late summer. Think of this plant as a very tall version of the more commonly known Veronica.

Veronicastrum sibiricum ☼ ● | z 3 to 8 | 36-60" H x 12-36" W | moist soil | August to September | lilac

Veronicastrum virginicum f.

albiflorum ☼ ● | z 3 to 8 | 48-72" H x 24-36" W | moist, average soil | July to September | white

Viola (violet)

Violets and violas are really too small to have much of an impact in the garden, but we love them for their dainty charms. Will self-seed prolifically when happy.

Viola corsica ☼ ● * | z 4 to 9 | 6-8" H x 8-12" W | well-drained soil | April to October | purple

Viola labradorica ☼ ● | z 4 to 8 | 3-6" H x 3-6" W | well-drained soil | May | violet to lavender

Viola sororia 'Freckles' ☼ ● | z 3 to 8 | 6-8" H x 6-12" W | average soil | April to May | white, blue

Wulfenia (cow's footprint)

A rarely seen rock garden plant from the Albanian Alps. Glossy evergreen scalloped leaves form a basal rosette, which is topped by blue, tubular flowers all summer long. Challenging to grow.

Wulfenia carinthiaca

☼ ● | z 5 to 8 | 6-8" H x 12-18" W | avoid lime, moist, well-drained, humus rich soil | May to August | deep violet-blue



MAIL ORDER INFORMATION:

We ship plants when the weather permits - generally this will be in spring and fall when the weather is below 85 degrees in your area and ours.

You may place your order anytime to reserve plants. If you place multiple orders, we will combine plants into one box (or as many as are needed) and any extra shipping charges will be refunded when we ship.

If we hold plants due to weather, we will check in with you before shipping. We always want to make sure that you receive your plants at a time that is convenient for you to unpack and plant them.

We ship on Mondays and Tuesdays. Delivery generally takes between 1-4 days, depending on your distance from the nursery.

Please be aware that foliage may be cut down to transport safely.

We do not ship plants internationally or to the following states: AK, AZ, CA, CO, FL, HI, ID, OR, MT, NV, UT, OR WA.

Shipping costs* can add up quickly. Rates are most reasonable when bundling same size plants.

4-INCH POTS:
1-6 / \$15.00
7-12 / \$18.00
13-24 / \$25.00
25-36 / \$40.00

TREES & SHRUBS:
\$27.00 each

1-GALLON POTS:
1-2 / \$18.00
3-4 / \$25.00
5-6 / \$40.00

COLLECTIONS:
\$56.00 each

*Prices are subject to change based on carrier rates. Please check website for updates.

trees, shrubs & vines

Key: sun exposure | USDA zones | expected mature size | preferred soil conditions | average bloom time | bloom color

☀ full sun (6+ hours) | ● part shade (4-6 hour) | ☁ full shade (less than 4 hours)

Hint: click on the individual plant details to go directly to its page on our website where you can view photos and read the full description

Acer (maple)

Acer is a large genus of deciduous trees and shrubs. There is much variation in size, shape, and color but all have winged seeds and lobed leaves. We grow both ornamental and native species that are easy to cultivate in the Hudson Valley.

Acer campestre ☀ ● | z 5 to 8 | 25-35' H x 25-35' W | average, medium, well-drained soil | April to May | chartreuse

Acer griseum ☀ ● | z 4 to 8 | 20-30' H x 15-25' W | average, medium, well-drained soil | April | green

Acer saccharum ☀ ● | z 3 to 8 | 40-80' H x 30-60' W | average, medium, well-drained soil | April | chartreuse

Acer triflorum ☀ ● | z 4 to 7 | 25-30' H x 25-30' W | average, medium, well-drained, acidic soil | April | chartreuse

Amelanchier (serviceberry)

A fabulous small single or multi-stem tree that provides year-round interest to people, insects, and animals alike. White flowers are amongst the first to emerge in spring. Flowers are followed by bright green leaves that turn a brilliant orange-red in fall. Showy multi-colored fruits are beloved by birds.

Amelanchier x grandiflora 'Autumn Brilliance' ☀ ● | z 4 to 9 | 15-25' W x 15-25' H | average, medium, well-drained soil | April | white

Betula (birch)

River Birch is the most adaptable and heat tolerant of all the birches. The varieties we offer will grow in waterlogged or dry soils, resist borers and leaf miner (a big problem with birches!), and are generally extremely hardy.

Betula nigra 'Cully' ☀ ● | z 4 to 9 | 40-70' H x 40-60' W | average, medium, wet soil | April to May | brown (♂) and green (♀)

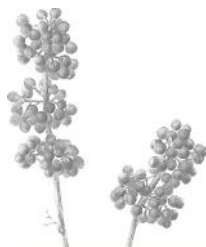
Betula nigra 'Dickinson' ☀ ● | z 5 to 9 | 30-35' H x 25-30' W | average, medium, wet soil | April to May | catkins brown (♂) and green (♀)

Callicarpa (beautyberry)

The arching branches of c. dichotma make it the most elegant of all the beautyberries. Inconspicuous summer blooms give way to metallic fall berries. Easy to grow in most soil conditions in full sun or shade.

Callicarpa dichotma var. albafructus 'Duer' ☀ ● | z 5 to 8 | 4-6' H x 5-7' W | average, well-drained soil | June to August | white blooms, white berries, variegated foliage

Callicarpa dichotoma, 'Early Amethyst' ☀ ● | z 5 to 8 | 3-4' H x 4-5' W | average soil | June to August | pink blooms, purple berries



Carpinus (hornbeam)

This tree has so many uses! It makes a stately medium size landscape tree with a lovely oval to rounded form; it can be pollarded; it can be grown as a hedge. It tolerates acidic soil, limey soil, full sun, full shade, dry soil, and moist soil. The steel grey bark remains attractive all winter. Additionally, dried leaves are held on branches through winter, adding yet another interesting textural element. Catkins on male plants are a delight to pollinators in early spring.

Carpinus betulus ☀ ● | z 4 to 8 | 40-60' H x 30-40' W | medium | March | yellow (♂), green (♀)

Carpinus betulus 'Columnaris Nana' ☀ ● | z 4 to 9 | 6-8' H x 3-4' W | medium | March | yellow (♂), green (♀)

Carpinus caroliniana 'Wisonsin Red' ☀ ● | z 4 to 9 | 15-20' H x 10-15' W | medium | March | yellow (♂), green (♀)

Caryopteris (bluemist)

An aromatic mint relative that is as easy to grow, but, thankfully, you never have to worry about it taking over the garden. Silver foliage is adorned by blue flowers in July and August. The silhouettes of dried flowers are attractive in the winter garden.

Caryopteris x clandonensis 'Longwood Blue' ☀ | z 5 to 9 | 24-48" H x 24-48" W | well-drained soil | July to September | blue

Comptonia (sweetfern)

Sweet Fern is not a fern, but a deciduous shrub in the bay family. It forms a moderately-sized mound of attractive, aromatic, fern-like foliage. Small yellow-green flowers appear in late spring or early summer. They are nothing special, but they do give way to brownish seed capsules which persist on the plant through winter. Foliage turns an orangey-brown in fall.

This East Coast native shrub grows in just about any condition, but it prefers acidic, sandy loam in full sun. It thrives in soils with low-fertility.

Comptonia peregrina ☼ ● | Z 2 to 6 | 2-5' H x 4-8' W | wet to dry soil | April to May | yellowish-green

Cornus (dogwood)

Cornelian Cherry is truly a four-season plant. It is one of the first of the dogwoods (for it is a dogwood, not a cherry) to burst into bloom. The individual yellow flowers are tiny, but they are borne in such profusion that they light up the early spring landscape. New leaves emerge once the blooms have faded. In mid-summer, large red fruits appear. These are edible, but we prefer to leave them to the birds. The dark green leaves deepen to purple as fall approaches. After the leaves drop, the wonderful exfoliating bark is revealed.

This is a tough tree that is easy to grow in almost any situation, but it does prefer moist, organically rich soils.

Cornus mas ☼ ● | Z 4 to 8 | 15-25' H x 15-20' W | average soil | March | yellow

Corylus (hazel)

Contorted Filbert, Corkscrew Hazel, or Harry Lauder's Walking Stick is famous for its sculptural, contorted branches. In late winter or early spring, the branches are covered in highly ornamental long, dangling yellow catkins. Catkins are adored by early pollinators. Crinkled foliage emerges after the catkins.

Unlike the straight species, 'Contorta' does not produce hazelnuts.

Corylus avellana 'Contorta' ☼ ● | Z 4 to 8 | 8-10' H x 8-10' W | moist, organically rich, well-drained soil | March | yellowish

Cotinus (smokebush)

Smokebush is a flashy, fast growing woody plant that thrives on poor conditions and neglect. Foliage emerges a brilliant red in spring, darkens to a deep green-purple as summer progresses, then turns back to a bright red as fall approaches. Plumes of smokey-pink flowers adorn the plant in summer (if not cut back).

Cotinus coggygria var. purpurea ☼ | Z 4 to 8 | 10-15' H x 15-20' W | average, well-drained soil | May to July | pink

Fagus (beech)

European Beech is a large, graceful shade tree that make a lovely statement in the landscape. It is also incredibly versatile and can make an excellent hedge. The smooth, grey bark is distinctive as are the silky elliptical leaves. Foliage turns a lovely shade of copper-yellow in fall.

Easy to grow in most garden conditions, but will not tolerate wet or poorly drained soil. This plant does not transplant well. Make sure you are happy with the permanent location before planting.

Fagus sylvatica ☼ ● | Z 4 to 7 | 50-60' H x 35-50' W | rich, moist, well-drained soil | April to May | yellowish-green

Heptacodium (seven-sons flower tree)

A fantastic four-season tree that has only recently begun to gain popularity in the U.S. This fountain-shaped tree is one of the few that blooms in late-summer and pollinators go crazy for it. Large clusters of white flowers are followed by masses of reddish-pink seeds. No appreciable fall

foliage color, but the colorful seeds and peeling, winter bark more than make up for it.

Drought tolerant and extraordinarily easy to grow in most conditions. Performs best in moist soils in full sun.

Heptacodium miconioides ☼ | Z 5 to 9 | 15-20' H x 8-10' W | average, medium moisture, well-drained soil | white

Lonicera (honeysuckle)

'Major Wheeler' is the best cultivar of our US native Coral Honeysuckle. It blooms heavily all summer and into fall; the bright red flowers are a favorite with hummingbirds and other pollinators. Easy to grow and easy to propagate by cutting or layering. Disease resistant, deer resistant, and not invasive (like many other honeysuckle varieties).

Lonicera sempervirens 'Major

Wheeler' ☼ ● | Z 4 to 8 | 8-12' H x 3-5' W | average, humus rich, well-drained soil | May to June heavily, sporadically through frost | red

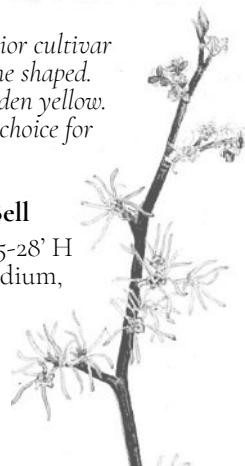
Parrotia (Persian ironwood)

Persian Ironwood is the largest member of the witchhazel family. Small red flowers appear in late winter or early spring. New leaves emerge deep reddish-purple before changing to green. Leaves are very attractive and are rarely bothered by pests or disease. Fall color varies between plants, and on the same plant from year to year; it can be intense red, orange, yellow or a mix of all three. Best fall color is achieved in full sun. Peeling winter bark on mature trees is extraordinary.

'Golden Bell Tower' is a superior cultivar that stays columnar and flame shaped. Fall foliage is consistently golden yellow and red-orange. An excellent choice for smaller yards.

Parrotia persica 'Golden Bell

Tower' ☼ | Z 4 to 8 | 25-28' H x 10-12' W | average to medium, well-drained, acidic soil | March to April | red



Platanus (sycamore)

Sycamore is a classic. These fast growing trees are some of the tallest native to the eastern United States. Distinctive white peeling bark lends year-round interest to the landscape. Tolerant of deer, pollution, and black walnuts.

Platanus occidentalis ☀️ | Z 4 to 9 | 75-100' H x 75-100' W | average to medium, well-drained, acidic soil | April | yellow (♂) and red (♀)

Quercus (oak)

Willow Oak is one of the prettiest red oak trees that is hardy to zone 5. Delicate, willow like leaves emerge bright green in spring, darken over the summer, then turn yellow or russet in fall. Rounded acorns are much loved by mammals and birds. Like most oaks, it prefers evenly moist, well-drained acidic soil in full sun. Transplants more easily than other oaks.

Quercus phellos ☀️ | Z 5 to 9 | 40-75' H x 25-50' W | average, moist to wet, well-drained soil | April to | yellow-green

Salix (willow)

There is a willow for seemingly every purpose: floral arranging, basket making, weaving, screening, hedging, living fences, shade, biofuel, colorful winter stems... we could keep going. All are easy to grow and easy to propagate. Most prefer moist soil and full sun.

Salix alba 'Silver Column' ☀️ | Z 2 to 8 | 50-80' W x 40-70' H | medium to wet soil | April | grey

Salix babylonica 'Crispa' ☀️ | Z 5b to 8 | 20-30' W x 20-30' H | average to wet soil | April | grey

Salix babylonica f. umbraculifera 'Navajo' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 25-35' W x 20-30' H | medium to wet soil | April | grey

Salix eleagnos f. angustifolia ☀️ | Z 4 to 7 | 10-12' W x 6-8' H | April | white- silver-grey

Salix fragilis f. vitellina 'Aurea' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | coppice | April | grey

Salix gracilistyla 'Melanostachys' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 5-8' W x 5-8' H | moist to well-drained soil | black

Salix gracilistyla 'Mount Aso' ☀️ | Z 4 to 9 | 5-6' H x 5-6' W | average soil to moist soil | March to April | pink

Salix integra 'Hakuro Nishiki' ☀️ | Z 5 to 7 | 4-6' H x 5-7' W | medium to wet soil | March to April | grey

Salix irrorata 'Violet Beauty' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | coppice | medium to wet soil | March to April | grey

Salix leucopithecica 'Winter Glory' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | coppice | medium to wet soil | white-silver-grey

Salix miyabeana 'Winter Green' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | coppice | medium to wet soil | white-silver-grey

Salix pendulina f. salamonii 'Chrysocoma' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | 50-80' W x 40-70' H | medium to wet soil

Salix purpurea 'Nancy Saunders' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | coppice | medium to wet soil | white-silver-grey

Salix repens 'Arenaria' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | coppice | medium to wet soil | white-silver-grey

Salix udensis 'Sekka' ☀️ | Z 4 to 7 | coppice | medium to wet soil | white-silver-grey

Salix x leucopithecica 'Rabbit's Foot' ☀️ | Z 4 to 8 | coppice | medium to wet soil | March | white-silver-grey

Stewartia

Here is one of the best landscape trees on the market. It is easy to grow in most conditions and beautiful through all four seasons. Light green foliage emerges in

spring and is followed by large, white camelia-like flowers in summer. Fall brings bold red and orange foliage. Finally, the leaves drop and expose the beautiful exfoliating bark on mature growth; new growth shines a beautiful deep red all winter long.

Stewartia pseudocamellia ☀️ | Z 5 to 8 | 20-40' H x 15-30' W | rich, moist, well-drained, moderately acidic soil | June to July | white

Styrax (snowbell)

Fragrant Snowbell is a showy small tree or large shrub famed, of course, for its fragrant flowers. Long racemes of bell-shaped white flowers appear in late spring or early summer after the foliage. The flowers appear in such profusion that the large leaves do not obscure the display. Green foliage turns a nice (though not particularly showy) shade of yellow in the fall. Older specimens exhibit beautiful peeling bark that lends interest to the winter landscape.

Styrax obassia ☀️ | Z 5 to 8 | 20-30' H x 15-25' W | rich, moist, well-drained, acidic soil | May to June | white

Wisteria

Looking for a wisteria that won't take over the garden? Kentucky Wisteria is a south-central US native that is extremely hardy, blooms prolifically, and exhibits none of the aggressive tendencies of the Asian wisterias.

Wisteria macrostachya 'Blue Moon' ☀️ | Z 3 to 9 | 15-25' W x 4-8' H | rich, moist, well-drained, acidic soil | June | blue

Xanthoceras (yellowhorn)

A rare deciduous shrub or small tree from China that puts out masses of fragrant, white flowers in spring. Leathery seedpods lend interest to the winter garden.

Xanthoceras sorbifolium ☀️ | Z 4 to 7 | 8-25' H x 10-25' W | average soil | May | white



curated collections

Gardening is a balm to the soul, but planning a new garden can sometimes be a challenge. We offer curated collections to help you skip right to the fun part: planting and enjoying your new garden. Each collection includes 11 carefully selected perennials, detailed plans, and planting instructions. One collection will cover a 15-20 square foot area. Plants are suitable for USDA zones 5-9.

Looking for a collection specifically designed for your garden?

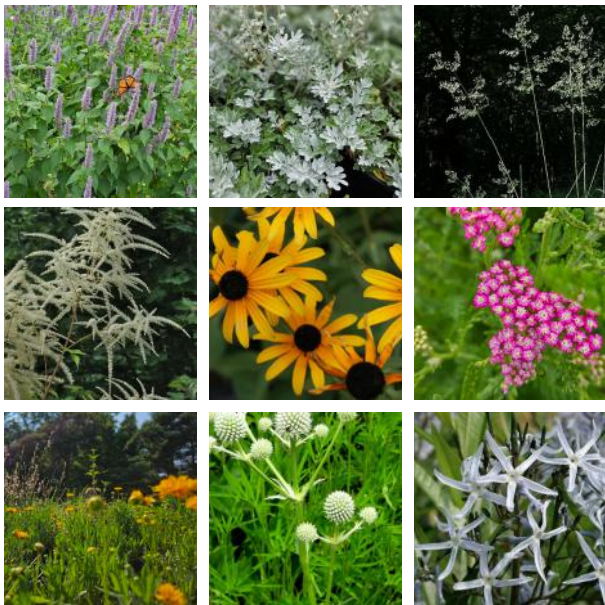
We are not garden designers, but we are always happy to make informal plant recommendations based on your specific conditions. Stop by the nursery with photos, measurements, and details about your site. We will be happy to assist!

Hint: Click on the individual collection to go directly to its page on our website where you can view photos and read more about individual plants.



THE HUDSON VALLEY NATIVE GARDEN

These plants are all native (or cultivars of natives) to New York's beautiful Hudson Valley. Plants were selected for long bloom time and multi-season interest.



THE POLLINATOR FAVORITE GARDEN

These are the best plants that we know for pollinators. They provide food and/or shelter to a wide variety of species through all the seasons of the year.



THE WATER LOVING GARDEN

These plants love moist soil. They are not bog plants, but they are plants that are perfect for an area that does not dry out. Plant them under a drain pipe, next to a pond, or in an area that simply does not drain well.



THE PART SHADE GARDEN

These plants are perfect for an area that gets only 4-6 hours of sun a day. This garden includes a range of texture, interesting foliage, and white blooms to illuminate the garden.



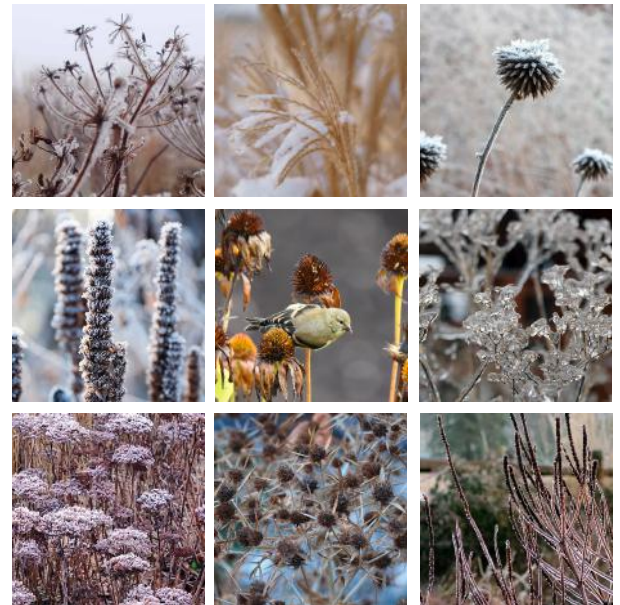
THE LOW WATER GARDEN

Water is a precious resource no matter where you live. We encourage everyone to plant water-wise plants. *NOTE: plants in this collection are suitable for water-wise Hudson Valley gardens, not for desert gardens.*



THE WINTER INTEREST GARDEN

Winters are long in the Hudson Valley, but there is no reason not to enjoy the garden even if just through a window. Plants in this collection have beautiful winter silhouettes and provide food for overwintering creatures.



our sustainable practices

Propagation

We propagate all of our perennials right here on our farm using only propagation methods that occur in nature: seeds, spores, separation, division, layering, cutting. You won't find laboratory-grown (or even greenhouse-grown) plants here!

We grow 90% of our plants from seed following the natural rhythms of the seasons. This is incredibly important as sexual reproduction is the ONLY method of propagation that increases genetic diversity. All other methods of propagation simply create clones.

We do propagate select plants by separation, division, layering, or cutting. We reserve these methods only for special plants that cannot be easily propagated by seed or that don't come true from seed.

Soil

Our plants are grown in the highest possible quality soil. Whether we are growing in the ground or in containers, we make sure that our plants get the nutrients they need through the soil.

Our containerized plants are grown in a compost-based potting mix with a plant-healthy fungal and bacterial profile. When the pots need to be refreshed, we top them with manure-based compost and/or give them a brief soak in one of our raised fish ponds. The plants love the nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and ammonia created by the fish and the fish love the cleaned water.

Our in-ground plants are also treated to the highest possible quality soil. We have several different types of soil on our farm, all of which we amend simply by feeding the worms. Whenever we create a new bed, we lay down cardboard to attract the worms, then we cover the cardboard with layers of organic matter: wood chips, fallen leaves, well-rotted manure, compost, etc. The worms mix the organic matter into the soil creating a beautiful loam.

Finally, we do not use peat in any of our growing practices. We know that plants and growers love it for good reason, but peatlands are critical ecosystems and we do not condone their destruction.

Water

Water is a precious resource no matter where you live. We are lucky enough to live in an area that receives an average of 42 inches annually, and we save every drop we can. Our 1860s home was built with copper gutters that divert the rain to a large underground cistern; we are still using the same system today for our drinking water and for the nursery. We also collect water from the roofs of our other buildings using a series of reclaimed barrels. In coming years, we will be turning the defunct silo pads (the nursery was once a dairy farm with several grain silos) into cisterns which will collect the water from the roofs of our largest barns.

In addition to collecting water, we also conserve water in our growing practices. We bottom water our seedlings and potted plants. This is more time consuming, but it reduces the risk of fungal diseases and ensures that plants receive water at the roots where they need it. We also group plants close together and keep the bulk of our pots below ground level. This keeps the pots cooler and cuts down on water consumption.

Finally, we do not irrigate our gardens. Here's what we do instead:

- We plant the bulk of our plants in fall. Rain is plentiful at this time of year, temperatures are cool, and stress on the plant is at its lowest.
- We water well at planting time and supplement only as needed to help plants get established.
- Most importantly, we site plants according to the conditions for which they are adapted. Plants do not need to be watered, fertilized, or sprayed if they are sited correctly.

Pesticides & Fertilizers

Go to your local home center and you will find bags of fertilizers, pesticides, and various other chemicals right next to the plants and potting soil. Please just say no! Healthy plants start with healthy soil (see previous sections).

We do not use ANY chemical, fertilizer, or pesticide ('organic' or otherwise) on our farm. We grow thousands of healthy plants every year without the use of these so-called necessities and promise that you can too. Make use of fallen leaves, compost your waste, mulch your beds, feed the worms. Nature has nurtured plants for millenia and will continue to do so - please just give it a chance!

Overwintering

Like us, plants need downtime to rest and recharge. Winter is their time to do so.

We do not grow in heated greenhouses. Instead, we allow our plants to go dormant and overwinter outdoors. We cover them with layers of fallen leaves, wood chips and evergreen boughs. This provides the small amount of protection that they need to get through winter in their pots. Natural overwintering is incredibly important to the long-term health of native and other hardy perennials, shrubs, and trees.

Spring Wake-up

We do not force our plants to leaf out. Instead, we allow them to follow the natural rhythms of the garden. Admittedly, early-leaf-out is customer pleasing, but it is bad practice for the long-term health of both the plant and the environment. So, please know, that plants shipped or available in early spring will very likely not be in full leaf. We grow in a cold climate (Zone 5!) and plants shipped to warmer zones will likely be behind schedule. Not to worry though, healthy plants catch up quickly.

Reduce

We try our best to reduce our need for fossil fuels. To that end, we do not heat our greenhouse at any time of the year; we do not use our greenhouse through the hottest months of summer so that we do not need to run electric fans; we grow only on our farm as we do not believe in trucking plants around the country; we move soil using wheelbarrows and shovels; we remove brush using goats; we use pigs to turn soil if needed.

Reuse

We reuse everything we can get our hands on from shipping materials (finally, a use for junk mail!) to building materials (no part of our historic farm goes to waste) to plastic pots.

Plastic pots are one of the necessary evils of the nursery business. We have tried growing in just about every other container type - without success. We loathe contributing to the production of new plastics so, please, return your used pots and we will put them to good use.

POT RETURN:

We offer a
10% discount
for every 10 pots
returned with
THE OLD
DAIRY
label.

Do you have pots from other nurseries that you want to get rid of in an environmentally friendly way?

We can help! Drop your pot off in the community box. We periodically give them away to other sustainably-minded growers or to community gardens.

Looking for pots?

Please feel free to take from the community pot box.

Natives

Native plants are all the rage and we love it! Many of the plants we grow are U.S. natives. That said, we never blanketly refer to plants as native, as it means relatively little given the enormous geographical expanse of our country. Instead, we encourage you to search for plants that are native to YOUR unique area. We added a U.S. Native Region filter to our website to make it easier to shop.

Not sure which region to select? [Check the map on our website.](#)

Want to learn more about natives? [Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center](#) and [Missouri Botanical Garden](#) are great resources.

In person shoppers, look for 'HV Native' tags on plant signs - these plants are native specifically to the Hudson Valley.

Invasives

We do not use any chemicals or pesticides on our farm, instead we manage invasives by hand.

Asian jumping worms

Asian jumping worms are in the Hudson Valley. We have yet to find them on our property, but we suspect it is only a matter of time. We are preemptively doing everything we can to combat the threat. Here's how:

We propagate 95% of our plants on site. The remaining 5% (select trees and shrubs) come to us bare root. This eliminates any chance of worms or eggs coming in through plant material.

We store our potting soil in large slings which are raised up off the ground on pallets and covered in solarizing tarps. Worms can't live in or lay eggs in the solarized soil.

We line our potted plant sales beds with thick tarp recycled from our soil slings. This does not completely eliminate the worms ability to get into pots, but it does make it more difficult for them.

Finally, we will be offering in-person shoppers the option to buy from our solarized You-Pick beds. Here's the idea: plants are grown in ground that has been solarized, and we dig them when you are ready to plant them. We can either wrap the roots and dirt ball intact, or we can wash away the soil entirely and send the plant home bare root. Washing the roots and sending bare-root can be very stressful to the plant, but it is the best way to ensure that you are not taking any potential pests or eggs home.

Japanese beetles

Japanese beetles have been in the Northeast since 1916. They create unsightly holes in the leaves of certain woodies but do not kill otherwise healthy plants. We believe that the best defense against these creatures is to promote a healthy eco-system. That said, we do not ship to states that do not already have these beetles present as we do not wish to spread them.

Spongy moths

Spongy moths (previously known as Gypsy moths) were a problem for us in the 2023 season. They defoliated our Amelanchiers, Tilias, and a few other favorite trees. Yet, we are not worried as we focus on growing healthy roots and know that our plants are strong enough to recover from the defoliation.

ordering information

Shipping & Pickup

We ship our plants when it is most appropriate to plant them: spring and fall. We are particular fans of fall planting. The old adage **what you plant in spring can grow, but what you plant in fall must grow** has largely fallen into disuse due to pressure from garden centers, but it is no less true. Here's why:

A plant planted in spring or summer needs to establish roots, send out new growth, flower and set seed. In fall it only needs to establish roots. The soil is warm and (hopefully) moist and within a week or so, new roots will make contact with your soil. The fall planting will develop a nice mature root ball before winter and will have a head start on spring plantings.

Benefits to you: you can clearly see the spaces that need to be filled in your garden; there are more plants available for sale in fall; you don't have to spend an entire summer watering plants.

Local pickup

Plants can be collected from the nursery Monday through Sunday from 9am-5pm. We prefer 24 hour notice to get your order together and will email you when ready for collection.

Local deliveries

Please send us an email including your address, plant selections, and requested delivery date. We will get back to you with a rate.

Shipping

We ship as permitted by the weather. You may place your order anytime to reserve plants. If you place multiple orders, we will combine plants into one box (or as many as are needed) and any extra shipping charges will be refunded when we ship.

We will check in with you before shipping your order as we always want to make sure that you receive your

plants at a time that is convenient for you to unpack and plant them.

Please be aware that foliage may be cut down to transport safely.

We do not ship plants internationally or to the following states: AK, AZ, CA, CO, FL, HI, ID, OR, MT, NV, UT, or WA.

Shipping costs* can add up quickly. Rates are most reasonable when bundling same size plants.

4-INCH POTS:

1-6 / \$15.00
7-12 / \$18.00
13-24 / \$25.00
25-36 / \$40.00

1 GALON POTS:

1-2 / \$18.00
3-4 / \$25.00
5-6 / \$40

COLLECTIONS:

\$56.00 each

TREES & SHRUBS:

\$27.00 each

**Prices are subject to change based on carrier rates. Please check website for updates.*

Guarantee & Return Policy

We guarantee that all plants sold by The Old Dairy are true to name and healthy when they leave the nursery. We grow our plants with integrity and know that they will thrive in your garden provided they are given the right conditions. That said, we cannot offer a guarantee on plants as we cannot control your specific site conditions or the weather (as much as we would like to). We are always happy to talk you through the planting and proper care of each plant.

Mail order customers

Please contact us within 48 hours if your order was damaged in shipping. Care instructions will be included with your order.

Special Requests

Interested in a plant that isn't listed? We are always happy to experiment with growing new plants! If we can source seed or cutting material we will be happy to grow it on for you.

From Our Customers

"Friendly helpful service and great plants!"

"Very personal touch and a sense of humanity from this business. The plants were shipped safely and there was consistent communication. I would highly recommend ordering from them!"

"Favorite place to go to buy our plants."

"Very high quality plants! They even included a personalized note and detailed information for each species. And payment online was very easy. Definitely coming back again."

"Great place for plants!"

"Rare selection of plants offered."

"Have needed this for a long time and am glad someone is finally looking at what our specific area needs."

"Beautiful plants in an equally beautiful setting. Ali is super helpful."

Contact

THE OLD DAIRY
781 Route 308
Rhinebeck, NY 12572

info@olddairynursery.com
845.859.0848

Shipping schedule

April 9 - October 30
(weather permitting)

Nursery visit schedule

SPRING: May 4 - June 30
Saturdays & Sundays
9am - 5pm

-closed in the hottest months of summer-

FALL: August 31 - October 27
Saturdays & Sundays
9am - 5pm



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