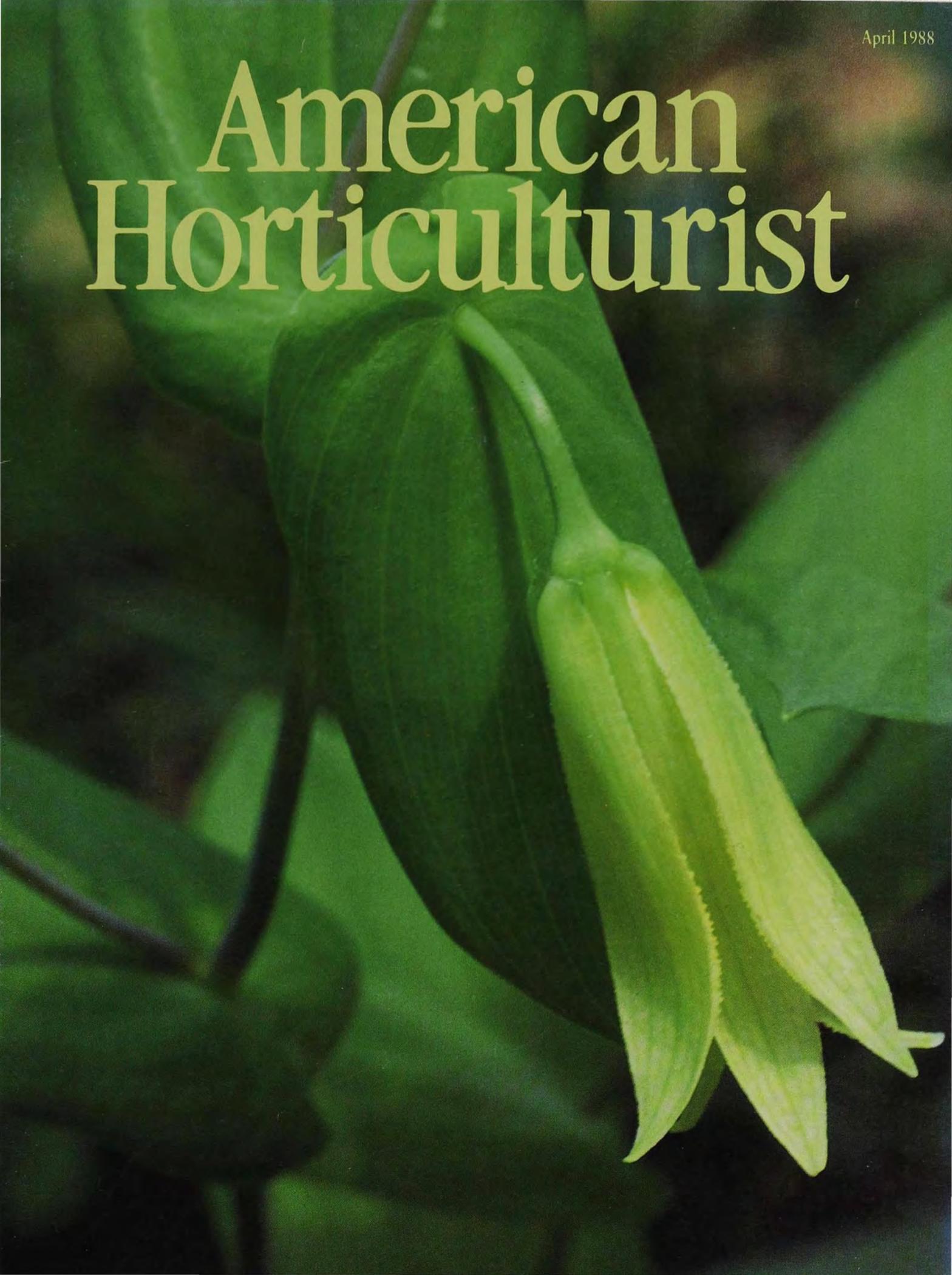
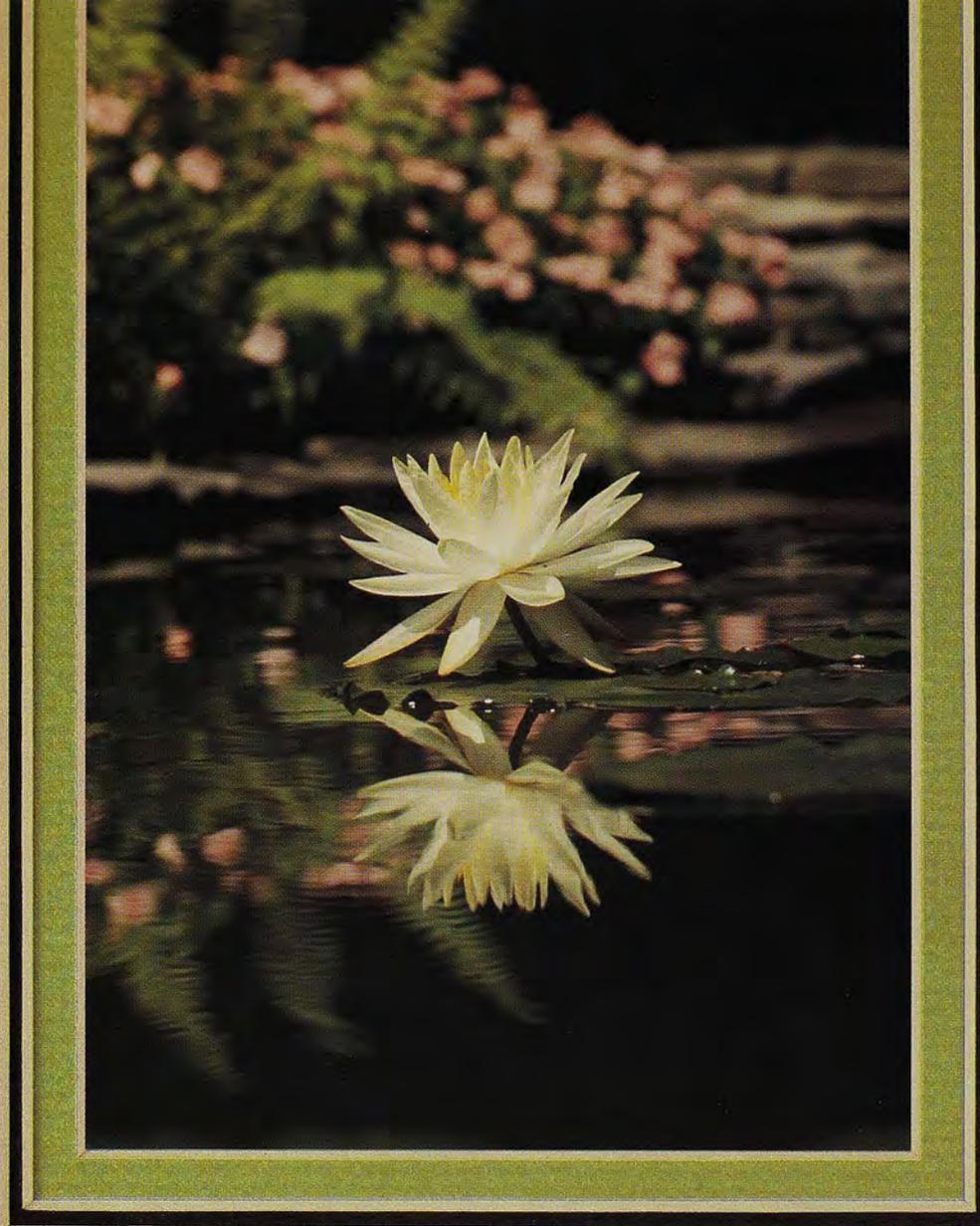


April 1988

# American Horticulturist





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**On the Cover:** In late spring, the yellow lily-like flowers of this eastern native droop modestly at the tip of a leafy stem. Blooming in open woods in New England, Ohio, and as far south as northern Florida and Louisiana, *Uvularia perfoliata* may also be called merrybells, wood merrybells, perfoliate bellwort, wood daffodil, haybells, or cowbells. For help in making sense of botanical and common names, see page 34. Photograph by Jesse Harris.

**Left:** Your vegetable border will do double duty as an ornamental border when you include plants such as this lacy-flowered sea kale. For more ornamental vegetable choices, turn to page 26. Photograph by Pamela Harper.

**Errata:** The bougainvillea photo captions on pages 23 and 24 of the December magazine were reversed. In the November News Edition, the drawings on pages 1 and 2 should have been credited to Artemas P. Richardson.

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AMERICAN HORTICULTURIST, ISSN 0096-4417, is the official publication of the American Horticultural Society, 7931 East Boulevard Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22308, (703) 768-5700, and is issued monthly. The American Horticultural Society is a nonprofit organization dedicated to excellence in horticulture. Membership in the Society includes a subscription to AMERICAN HORTICULTURIST. National membership dues are \$30; two years are \$55. Foreign dues are \$40. \$12 of dues are designated for AMERICAN HORTICULTURIST. Copyright © 1988 by the American Horticultural Society. Second-class postage paid at Alexandria, Virginia, and at additional mailing offices.

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# Renewing a Tradition

For more than 200 years—before, during, and after George Washington's ownership—the Society's land on the banks of the Potomac River, called River Farm, has been the site of horticultural endeavors. One crop replaced another as patterns of profitability or desires of the stewards changed. By the time the American Horticultural Society moved its headquarters to this historic site in the early 1970s, the original structure had grown into a gracious mansion complemented by appropriate garden areas, all respecting earlier traditions.

It is in keeping with the past that the Board of Directors has initiated a program to revitalize the traditions of River Farm, not only for our members but also for surrounding communities and for the nation at large. The grounds offer a unique opportunity for us to collect, display, evaluate, and identify plants that truly merit recognition in gardens all across the country. For too long we have delayed planting our land with the new advancements in horticulture, but this beautiful setting above the river has niches for all sorts of collections that will increase our knowledge and enthusiasm for gardening, making our surroundings a "mini-showcase" of gardening achievements.

The Enid A. Haupt Charitable Trust made it possible for River Farm to become a center for American horticulture, commemorated in grand festivities highlighted by Mrs. Richard Nixon planting a tree. Now the grounds need to be made as beautiful as such a center for horticulture deserves. This calls for the involvement of all members, and I encourage you to join the directors in making River Farm a rich experience for all American gardeners.

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# A Beginner's City Garden

Several years ago Patricia Fountain and her husband, Andrew, bought a small house and shop in the heart of an English city. At the back was a very small, untidy yard, thirty feet long and fifteen feet wide. Four enormous sycamore maples (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) grew in a row against a boundary wall, blocking all light from the house. The day after they moved in Andrew cut these down; what remained was a rectangle of rubbish-strewn, unkempt grass with a concrete path leading to a wooden shed with a rusted iron roof. A ramshackle gate opened onto a back alley.

There were two positive features. The yard faced due south and got sun from ten in the morning to four in the evening, in spite of high neighboring walls. And a high garden wall of old red brick, in a fair state of repair, gave privacy on one side. On the other side was a chain link fence through which had grown tangled boxwood hedging mixed with honeysuckle, about three feet wide and obviously untouched for years.

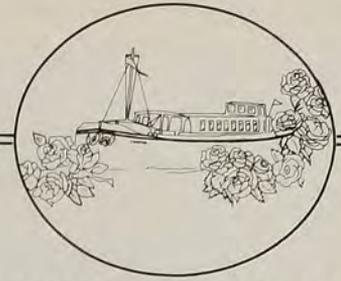
After replacing this fence with a wall of decorative concrete block, they extended the new wall across the yard for better proportion and to screen the shed and alley, now reached through a gate between stone pillars.

How should they proceed? Two things Patricia knew: she wanted space to stretch out in the sun on those few days when the English climate invites this, and she wanted to grow a lot of different plants in this small space. She first thought of a rock garden with alpine plants; however, she had reservations about this idea. Rock is costly, and a "poor man's rockery" of broken concrete would not be aesthetically acceptable. Besides, wouldn't a miniature mountain look ill at ease within the confines of a city lot? Patricia's decision to forego a rock garden proved to be a good one. As she recently remarked, "Thinking small developed my interest in alpines, but certainly not to the exclusion of all else."

Finally they reached a decision. They would build raised beds along the sides and bottom of the lot and pave the ground



RIGHT: Pleasingly curved raised beds highlight plantings in the Fountains' renovated garden. FAR RIGHT: Plants in this garden corner include *Rosa* 'Marlena'; *Ceanothus* 'Marie Simon'; *Alchemilla mollis*; *Dianthus*; campanulas; creeping phlox; variegated ivies; small hostas; *Tolmiea menziesii* 'Variegata'; and *Cornus alba* 'Elegantissima' with clematis growing through it.



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By contrast to these exotic destinations we are also presenting the **AHS 'At Home' In Virginia** (April 23-May 1) with a tour during Historic Garden Week to visit many Restoration and private gardens. We will conclude our week with a visit to the Society's Headquarters, *River Farm*.

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*The yard had two positive features; it faced due south and got sun from ten in the morning to four in the evening, and a high garden wall of old red brick gave privacy on one side.*

between. They considered various designs, but flowing freeform curves needed more space than they had available; smaller, informal curves looked fussy; straight lines seemed inartistic. One spring morning, as they sat outside drinking coffee, Andrew traced an outline in the dirt, combining straight lines with geometric curves. Patricia liked it, so he then drew it to scale on graph paper.

The walls of the raised beds were built of reconstituted stone. This is stone crushed and re-formed into blocks, a product more readily available in England than actual stone, and less costly. Because they are uniform in size and shape, these blocks do not lend themselves to dry construction and crevice planting, so they were cemented together. For paving, the Fountains chose one-foot-square slabs to give the illusion of greater space. The slabs were set in sand so that water could drain away rapidly, a distinct advantage over solid paving in a cool and rainy climate.

For the raised beds, they used soil that had been excavated from the paved area; no soil was brought in. The garden had not been cultivated for several years, but the soil was sweet, rich loam. Although it

was alkaline, they grew ericaceous plants successfully by using plenty of peat and dosing the plants twice a year with liquid iron. A bed intended for tiny alpine plants was surfaced with quarter-inch turkey grit; the other beds were mulched with peat (unsuitable where summers are dry or very hot), ground bark, or mushroom compost.

Bearing in mind its role as a place for

sunbathing, the Fountains resisted the temptation to grow plants in the paving, with the exception of a few pockets around the edges. An oregano (*Origanum laevigatum*) was put in one of these, with the gray wall behind providing an excellent foil for the haze of purple-bracted flowers on foot-high reddish stems. The reddish brown (purple in gardening parlance),

glossy-leaved rosettes of *Ajuga reptans* 'Multicolor' spread out to hug the gray paving from another pocket, demonstrating how well these two colors accentuate each other. Purple-leaved, blue-flowered *Viola labradorica* filled another pocket.

This was Patricia's first garden, and while planning and construction were going on, a collection of plants accumulated. "I knew nothing about plants," she said; she learned by reading and by trial and error. The book she found most helpful was a picture encyclopedia with all the plants shown in color. She made a list of those she liked, then tracked them down by visiting dozens of nurseries and garden centers. Some plants that she couldn't find were grown from seed, including the dwarf, cut-leaved *Paeonia tenuifolia*.

From the beginning, Patricia realized that because the whole garden was in view all the time, the plants had to "earn their keep;" in other words, they had to have a long flowering period, attractive foliage when not in flower, or at least the grace to die down neatly without leaving a mess behind. The larger shrubs had to be amenable to severe pruning to keep them within bounds and also to underplanting with perennials, small bulbs, or non-invasive ground covers. She was very taken with variegated plants at first, especially ivies. "By the end there wasn't much uncovered wall." Plants soon discarded included delphiniums (except the charmingly bushy dwarf, *Delphinium grandiflorum*) because they invariably got wind-damaged, and roses, because they were too much trouble with black spot and mildew—"although I did keep one or two very small ones."

It didn't take long to decide that most flowering shrubs, with their showy but brief burst of bloom, did not earn a place in a small garden. Homes were found for them in the larger gardens of friends. One of those retained was the dwarf Russian almond, *Prunus tenella* 'Firehill'. In spring, before the leaves appear, this is massed with single flowers of a glowing reddish-pink. Left to grow as it chooses, it becomes a lax, three-foot bush. Instead, this specimen was pruned to a vase-shaped, multi-trunked framework with a rounded head of flowering branches, freeing the ground below right up to the trunk for such plants as hardy cyclamen. *Cyclamen repandum* flowers at the same time as *Prunus tenella* and has blossoms of a matching rosy pink, but it is not very hardy and was lost in an

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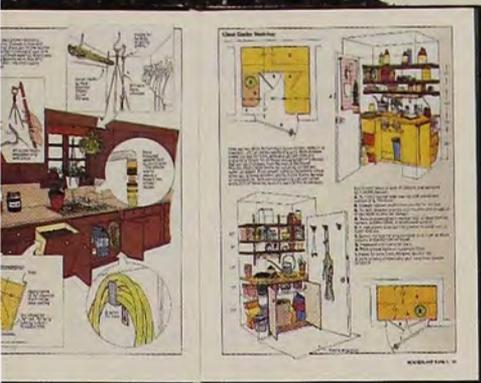
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## THE DESIGN PAGE

exceptionally cold winter. The hardiest and easiest species is *C. hederifolium*, with autumnal flowers of pink or white followed by leaves exquisitely patterned in gray and green that last all winter long.

Numerous foliage shrubs earned their place, with gray, yellow, purple, or variegated leaves from spring through fall. Purple-leaved kinds included a cut-leaved Japanese maple, barberries (*Berberis thunbergii* cultivars), smokebush (*Cotinus coggryia* 'Royal Purple'), and *Weigela florida* 'Foliis Purpureis', a very compact kind with dusky pink flowers and purple-flushed leaves, sold in the United States as 'Java Red'. Among those with yellow leaves were cut-leaved elder (*Sambucus racemosa* 'Plumosa Aurea'), the full-moon maple (*Acer japonicum* 'Aureum')—a very slow-growing tree, and *Spiraea X bumalda* 'Gold Flame', which has yellow leaves tinted with pink and bronze. This shrub grows to about three feet. An even smaller spirea is 'Gold Mound', or 'Golden Princess'. Gray-leaved shrubs included lavenders and the lovely but tender *Convolvulus cneorum*, a small bush with silver leaves and white saucer-shaped flowers.

*Cornus alba* 'Elegantissima' (syn. 'Argenteo-marginata') was placed against the bottom wall. This has white-edged leaves and bright red winter stems. Red-flowered *Clematis* 'Mme. Edouard Andre' was encouraged to ramble through it, one of several clematis in the garden. Among the best for small gardens are hybrids of the American *C. texensis*, such as crimson-flowered 'Gravetye Beauty' and pink-flowered 'Duchess of Albany'. Among small variegated shrubs, few are prettier than *Salvia officinalis* 'Tricolor', a form of culinary sage with leaves dappled pink and white. It is less robust than ordinary sage and seldom long-lived, but it is fairly hardy, readily available, and certainly worth trying wherever ordinary sage succeeds. Raised beds give it the fast drainage it needs.

Raised beds are a good way of stretching space in small gardens. They accommodate more plants than a similar area of level ground because those at the front can hang over the edge, occupying partly vertical space and softening the contours of the wall. Evergreen moss-pinks or creeping phloxes do this job particularly well. They are U.S. natives and do even better here than in England. They include *Phlox subulata*, *Phlox nivalis*, *Phlox bifida*, and hybrids between them. One with particularly large pink flowers called 'Winifred' was

raised in England; the others in Patricia's garden came from this country, including white-flowered 'Sneewitchen', one of the smallest; lusty, large-flowered 'Red Wings'; the aptly named 'Coral Eye'; seashell pink 'Millstream Laura'; and—the best blue—the rather loose and ragged 'Millstream Jupiter'.

Other front-line plants included *Geranium sanguineum*, one of the world's most robust and adaptable plants, the very pale-pink *G. sanguineum* 'Lancastriense' (syn. 'Striatum'), and *Geranium dalmaticum*, with glossy leaves and flowers resembling pink butterflies. Two charming front-row plants—powdery blue *Campanula isophylla* and brighter blue *Convolvulus mauritanicus*—are not very hardy. To Patricia's surprise the campanula—usually grown as a houseplant—survived a hard frost. The convolvulus did not. Patricia attributes this unexpected hardness to the raised beds—"because cold air sinks." I'm inclined to think it has more to do with sharp drainage; winter wet often kills plants that survive much lower temperatures where the soil is well drained. In cold regions *Campanula isophylla* could be replaced by the hardier *C. portenschlagiana* or the very vigorous *C. poscharskyana* with its trailing stems of starry blue blossoms.

Small perennials of upright habit were set further back, some grown for their flowers: *Veronica* 'Heidekind', with chubby spikes of bright pink flowers, is an example. But the main emphasis was on foliage plants, including yellow-leaved *Hosta* 'Kabitan'; *Sedum spurium* 'Variegatum' with leaves of cream, pink, and green; glaucous-leaved pinks (*Dianthus*); Japanese painted fern (*Athyrium goeringianum* 'Pictum'); and heathers (*Calluna*) with foliage of gray, yellow, orange, and bronze. *Alchemilla conjuncta* (often sold as *A. alpina*, a less attractive species) has leaves lined and edged with a silvery sheen. A little bugle-weed with contorted purple leaves attracted a lot of attention. No one seems sure of its correct name, but here in the United States it usually circulates as *Ajuga* 'Rubra Contorta'. The most colorful of all the foliage plants was *Houttuynia cordata* 'Chameleon' (syn. 'Variegata') with leaves of green, yellow, and bright pink. This U.S. introduction, originally from Japan, is a very invasive plant, but invasive plants are easily controlled in small gardens; it is in large ones that they get overlooked and out of hand. In any case, Patricia's plant had little chance to



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spread because it was her most useful "trading" plant, exchangeable at nurseries and other gardens for almost any other plant that took her fancy.

Within three years an ugly yard became a beautiful garden. Although it is an English garden, the design is equally suitable for city backyards in this country, and most of the plants are available and growable here. Many, in fact, came from here.

Patricia has now moved to a new house with a slightly larger garden. Since she is no longer a beginner, I asked her to list her favorite plants. Her reply: "By the time I left, everything was a favorite by the very process of discarding anything that didn't do well or wasn't quite right. When I left there were about five hundred plants on my card index." I have chosen a few names from her long list that are also favorites of mine:

- Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Snow'
- Weigela florida* 'Foliis Purpureis'
- Syringa* 'Palibin' (the smallest lilac, trouble-free in my Virginia garden)
- Geranium sanguineum* and its various forms, especially 'Lancastriense'
- Geranium dalmaticum* (needs fairly rich soil and a bit of shade in hot regions)
- Hosta* 'Halcyon', 'Louisa', and 'Kabitan'
- Astilbe* 'Sprite' (not usually successful in the Southeast but excellent in the North if the soil is moist)
- Sanguinaria canadensis* 'Multiplex' syn. 'Flore Pleno' (a double form of blood-root)
- Anemone nemorosa* 'Plena Alba' (double flowered wood anemone)
- Houttuynia cordata* 'Chameleon' (with the warning that it is very invasive)
- Paeonia mlokosewitschii*, *P. tenuifolia* (both hard to find in the United States)
- Oenothera missouriensis*
- Athyrium goeringianum* 'Pictum'
- Prunus tenella* 'Firehill'

*Acer palmatum* 'Dissectum Purpureum' (there is a wider range of purple cut-leaved maples to choose from in the United States)

*Salix caprea* 'Pendula' (Patricia's favorite small tree)

With her hard-earned experience behind her, what will Patricia do differently in her new garden? "More features," she says, "like attractive brickwork around an ornamental tree, and I'll incorporate water of some sort." Getting a quart into a pint pot, I'm sure. —*Pamela Harper*

Pamela Harper is Patricia Fountain's sister.

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I garden about 20 hours a week. That means a lot of kneeling and bending over. One day, hot, uncomfortable and with sore knees, I started wishing for the perfect gardening pants. They would have built-in knee pads, thick and always in place. Plus a waist that expanded when you bent over instead of cutting you in two. And they'd be as sturdy, but cooler than the overalls I was wearing. Since no such pants existed, I had a pair made up by a friend, just like I wanted them. Everybody I met wanted a pair, so I named them "Greenknees" and now you can buy them from me. They have specially designed pockets

Elastic waistband for comfort. And sewn-in shears holster.



Belt: \$5

on the knees. Inside each is a knee pad similar to the one football players wear.

High density foam. Two layers each 1/8-inch thick. In between, a cushion of air. You can kneel on rocks and feel like you're on clouds. When you wash the pants, just slip the pads out. There's a water repellent nylon lining in the knee pocket to keep away ground moisture.

The rear half of the waist band is gathered with a sturdy, 2-inch band of elastic. The waist gives when you bend. The pants are most comfortable when worn with suspenders. So I offer a pair made of top-grade 1 1/2-inch wide elastic webbing. For those who prefer a belt, I offer an excellent one of the same elastic. There's a holster for your hand pruning shears sewn on to the right leg. Indispensable. And where you usually find a watch or coin pocket, there's a shallow little pocket just big enough to get your thumb and forefinger into. It's for seeds.

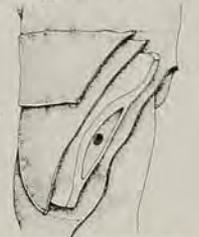
Greenknees are made in the USA of the best 10 oz. domestic cotton twill. It breathes better than denim and is more comfortable, and is very durable. Everything is double-stitched and bar-tacked for long life with rugged use. Greenknees come in one color—a deep green. (If you garden, that's what color the knees end up, no matter how they start.) There's just one style for both men and women. The cut is full, for maximum comfort. There are six sizes: XS (25-28); S (28-31); M (31-34); L (34-37) and

XL (37-40); XXL (40-44). If you want to garden in comfort, get yourself a pair of Greenknees. If someone you like gardens, give them a pair. They'll thank you every time they bend over or kneel. —**Bob Denman**



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Cutaway view of knee pocket and pad

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# Wild Ginger



**T**hose of us who garden in wooded settings are always eager to make the acquaintance of pleasantly formed plants that flourish in muted light and mix congenially with other residents of the shady border. One appealing but often overlooked accompaniment to the medley of plants that thrive in shade is our own native *Asarum*, commonly known as wild ginger. These woodland perennials renew their low-growing foliage in early- to mid-spring with a fresh ascent of “roundish, glittering leaves,” as Gertrude Jekyll describes them in her *Colour Schemes for the Flower Garden*. Unusual pod-like blooms appear at the base of the leaves during the last weeks of winter, when a gardener’s senses are keen for fresh signs of spring’s approach.

Wild ginger flowers hide beneath the previous year’s foliage in ground-hugging clusters that invite entry and pollination by tiny insects. Such reclusiveness creates little display, but poking through leaves

and mulch to uncover the pod-like flowers is an enjoyable rite of spring. When they first form, as early as mid-February here in the Southeast, the curious flowers are pale pink and fleshy looking.

A friend of mine calls *Asarum* “piggy-plant” because these earliest flowers remind her of baby pigs. Finding the first wild ginger blooms each year was a favorite springtime ritual of her childhood; she recalls first seeing them in a woods near her grandmother’s house in the foothills of Randolph County, North Carolina. Perhaps “piggy-plant” is a local or even a family creation; I’ve yet to find it in any gardening reference. Some sources do refer to the blooms as “monkey-jugs,” which seems apt. As they mature, the flowers harden somewhat and turn a dull greenish-beige with a stippling of fine purple dots. When fully developed in mid-spring, they resemble miniature urns.

Each petal-less bloom consists of a rounded calyx that contracts somewhere along its length, then flares into three pointed lobes that either spread outward or turn inward in various figurations. Slight differences in flower shape are important keys to positively establishing the identity of different species of *Asarum*. Since the

blooms form capsules which deteriorate after releasing seed, certain identification is best made during the peak weeks of spring, when the flowers are fresh and plump.



***With shy blooms and sprightly leaves, this native plant enlivens shady plantings.***

LEFT: The marbled foliage of *Asarum virginicum* brightens shady spots. ABOVE: *Asarum canadense* elegantly covers the ground beneath azalea ‘Red Wing’. RIGHT: *Asarum virginicum*.



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### AMERICAN NATIVES

#### Asarum in the Wild

Some sixty species of wild ginger are found across Canada, the United States, Europe, and China, frequenting the dappled shade of deciduous forests in low-growing clusters of leaves. In the spring, new stems of tightly-folded leaves climb upward from narrow, lengthening rhizomes which lie just beneath the surface of the soil. As the leaves open fully, they form symmetrical heart, kidney or arrow shapes, prompting descriptive common names like arrow-leaf and heart-leaf. Some species are vaguely suggestive of cyclamens in shape and coloration. Leaf sizes and textures vary widely.

The smallest wild gingers sport leaves only two inches wide, while the leaves of larger types can span six inches. Foliage comes stippled with fine hairs, or is smooth and glossy, on stems from five to twelve inches long. The leaves of many mottle with a pleasing silvery coloration as they mature. Some are deciduous, dropping their leaves in winter; others are evergreen in habit, although the overwintering foliage may darken to a dull purple-brown in cold temperatures. Most species are hardy in zones where temperatures do not drop below minus twenty degrees.

In North America, the most widely distributed species of wild ginger is Canada wild ginger, also known as Canada snake-root (*A. canadense*). It meanders over a wide territory from Canada to Minnesota, southeast through the mountains of North Carolina to Alabama, and west to Arkansas and Kansas. The finely-haired leaves form rough heart-shapes, between four and six inches wide, on stems from eight to twelve inches in length. Canada wild ginger has bell-shaped purplish-brown blooms about one inch long.

Two principal *Asarum* species grow on the west coast of North America. British Columbia wild ginger (*A. caudatum*) is native to British Columbia and to the Pacific Coast, where it resides in shady California forests. Its downy, rounded leaves are two to six inches in diameter, and the blooms are quite large with unusual lobes that lengthen into two-inch tails. *A. hartwegii* is described as another particularly handsome west coast resident. Its variegated dark-green leaves (about three inches wide on eight-inch-long stems) have finely-haired undersides and are marbled with silvery coloring. Both of these species are evergreen in habit, but their leaves do die back in severe winters where temperatures fall to minus twenty degrees.

Here in the southeastern United States, at least fifteen different species of wild ginger have been identified. About half of these are separately classed as *Hexastylis* by some taxonomists because of the structure of their fleshy, wide-lobed flower. A few of our native species are available from mail order nurseries, as is the glossy-leaved European import, *A. europaeum*, which is more commonly seen in American gardens than our own natives.

Herbalists in Europe, Asia, and America have used the dried rootstock and leaves of *Asarum* for a multitude of different medicinal purposes. Although a pleasing, spicy aroma emanates from the roots, leaves, and blooms of *Asarum* if they are wounded or bruised, this group of plants bears no relation to the true Ginger family (Zingiberaceae). Wild ginger belongs instead to the Birthwort family (Aristolochiaceae), keeping company with another odd-blooming North American native, Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia durior*).

North American Indians dried the roots of *Asarum* for use as a seasoning in stews, and the colonists soon learned to use them for flavoring. Dubbing the native plants Indian ginger, colonial writers tell of boiling and preserving the root in a sugar syrup to create a sweet nibble reminiscent of candied ginger. In more recent times, George Washington Carver flavored teas with the dried leaves and rootstock of *Asarum* and recommended its fresh spring leaves as a salad garnish.

Even though *Asarum* is not on the list of endangered and threatened species, wild populations should not be disturbed. The nurseries listed on page 45 offer stock propagated from seed or cuttings, not collected from the wild or purchased from collectors.

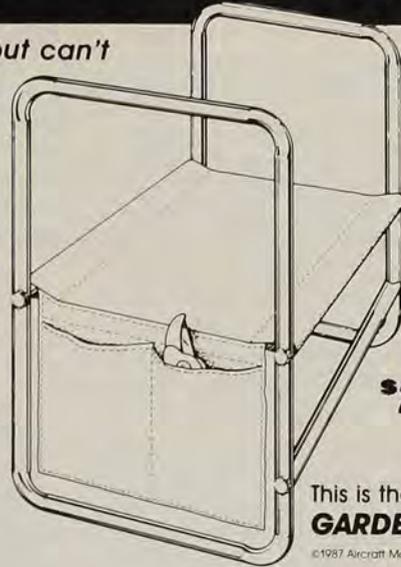
#### Asarum in the Garden

I was fortunate to have a stock of native wild ginger already in residence on the wooded hillside where we built our house seven years ago. Two different species of *Asarum* inhabit our sloping city lot: Virginia wild ginger (*Asarum virginicum*, also known as *Hexastylis virginica*) and arrowleaf wild ginger (*A. arifolium* or *H. arifolia*). Their pretty shapes and coloration prompted me to tend to them. They've since thickened into lustrous specimens without showing any notion of becoming invasive. The clumps seem content to stay in place, renewing their shy blooms and shapely leaves each spring with little fuss.

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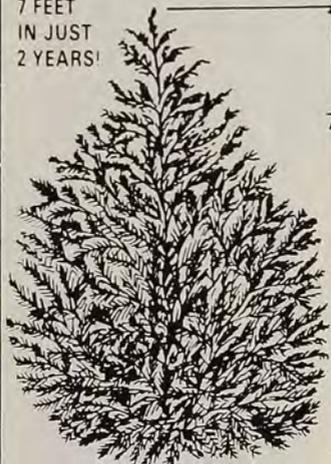
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## AMERICAN NATIVES

Their presence unifies a rather haphazard naturalized border planting in a roughly triangular bed defined by our paved driveway and a narrow path of rounded stepping stones.

A native deciduous azalea, or pinxter-flower shrub (*Rhododendron nudiflorum*), anchors this mixed arrangement of both native and cultivated shade-loving plants. Some volunteer bloodroot (*Sanguinaria canadensis*) and native ferns are interspersed with cultivated hostas, with both solid and variegated leaves. Alpine strawberries define one rounded perimeter of the planting. The clumps of wild ginger grow in their original positions, several flanking the wild azalea, their glossy foliage, which begins to show itself in mid-April, coinciding with the arrival of the native shrub's delicate pink blooms. By the time shade-loving annuals are added for summer color, the newest wild ginger leaves have developed their characteristic marbling. This subtle green-and-silver coloration accents the bright flowers of wax-leaved begonias and impatiens.

### Some Hints for Growing

In the wild, *Asarum* grows in shady forests where the soil is littered with the falling leaves of hardwoods; so they relish a slightly acidic soil, rich in organic matter. In my yard, the thick mulch of shredded leaves and pine straw surrounding the clumps of wild ginger is renewed each fall to a depth of four to five inches. Otherwise, they require little attention. When the first new leaves begin to ascend in early spring, a small amount of dried cow manure or cottonseed meal is loosely worked in. With this bit of stimulation, the decomposing mulch seems to provide ample nourishment and also the preferred soil acidity.

If growing conditions are favorable, tiny seedlings sometimes volunteer around the base of established plants after the fruiting capsules dehydrate and deposit their seeds in early summer. With careful handling, the seedlings can be pricked out and transplanted into containers filled with a well-textured potting mix. These slow-growing plants are quite shallow-rooted so they wither easily; frequent visits to check and

water the pots are required. They take a full year or more to reach any size for planting out in the border and require careful attention. During the winter, the pots should be given protection in a cold frame or cool greenhouse and watered regularly.

Existing plantings can be increased more rapidly by division in spring or fall. Just below the surface of the soil the narrow stems of wild ginger thicken and elongate. These shallow, ridged rhizomes should be carefully dug, separated, and replanted at the same depth as the parent clump with a generous watering in. A fall transplanting works best, when nights are cool and rains are on the increase.

It is unfortunate that *Asarum* is an underrated and little-sought-after perennial. Such a pleasing, dependable border inhabitant surely deserves "a place in the shade" in your garden.

—Barbara Scott

Barbara Scott is a writer and gardener living in Raleigh, North Carolina.

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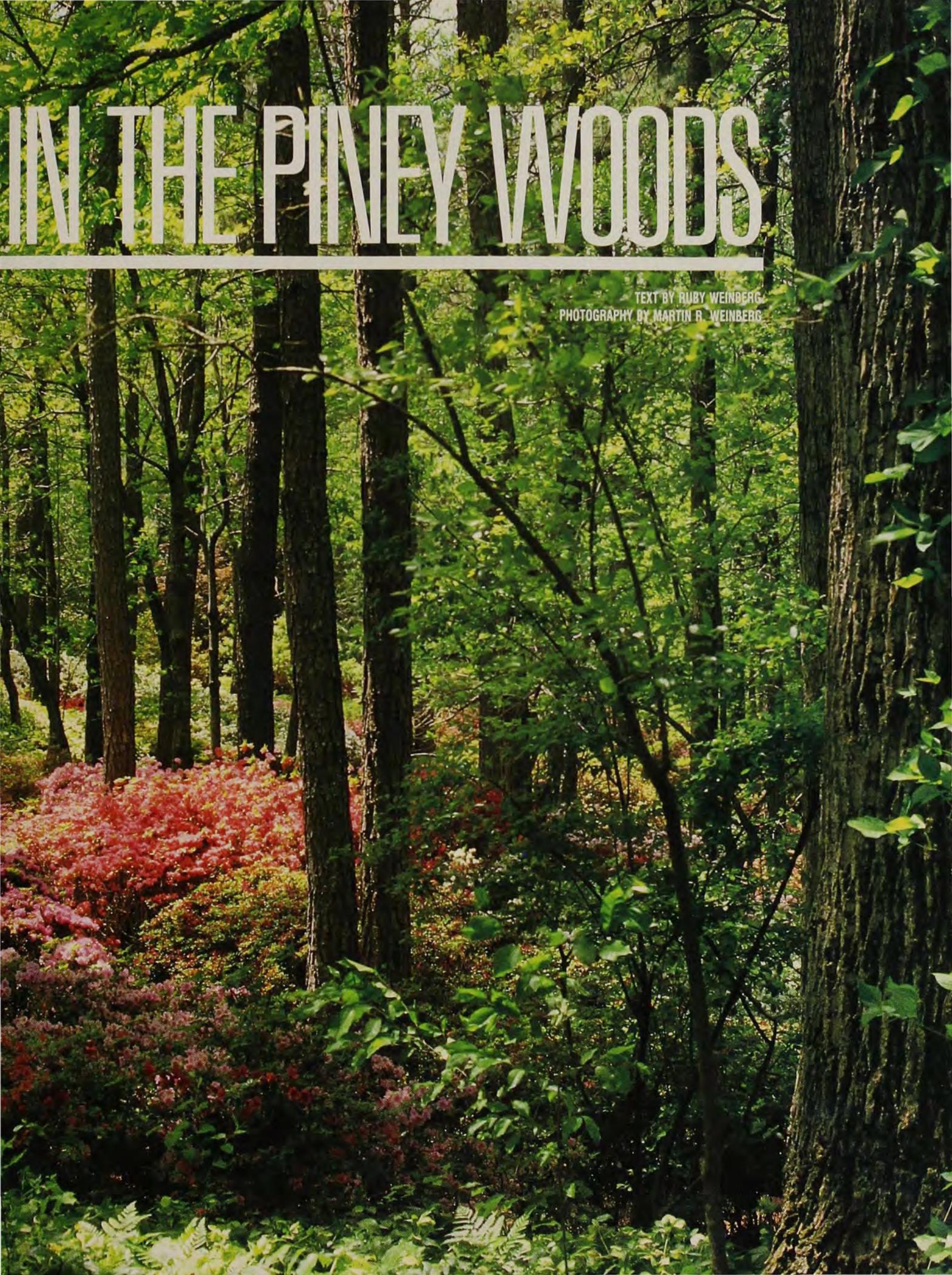
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# IN THE PINEY WOODS

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TEXT BY RUBY WEINBERG  
PHOTOGRAPHY BY MARTIN R. WEINBERG





**R**ed soil and red clover, the color of a robin's breast, cover the roadsides of the interstate highway as the car moves into the foothills of Georgia's southern Appalachian mountains. About seventy miles southwest of Atlanta, rolling farmland suddenly gives way to a different scene near Pine Mountain Ridge. On both sides of the road are woodlands, colored here and there with flowering trees and shrubs. The traveler is entering the 2,500-acre preserve called Callaway Gardens. At the gate is a sign: "Remove nothing from the gardens except nourishment for the soul, consolation for the heart, and inspiration for the mind."

Here, in the midst of woodland pines, is a breathtaking setting for enjoyment of the outdoors. It was planned that way by Cason Callaway who, in 1940, dedicated his energies and fortune to developing this park-like retreat where people could come to vacation, or for study and contemplation.

When Cason Callaway first began to develop this mountain and valley, he engineered and then excavated a 175-acre body of water that he named Mountain Creek Lake. Callaway realized that good and plentiful water is one of the most precious assets of any area, and he determined to make the most of it. All in all, he created thirteen major lakes, most of them twenty feet in depth. Natural streams feed the lakes and connect one body of water to another. These streams were lined with fieldstone to trap silt and keep the lakes clean. A few of the lakes are used for swimming and fishing, others for irrigation of the plantings along their banks. Most attract birds and other wildlife. All are mirrors reflecting Callaway Gardens' beautiful plantings.

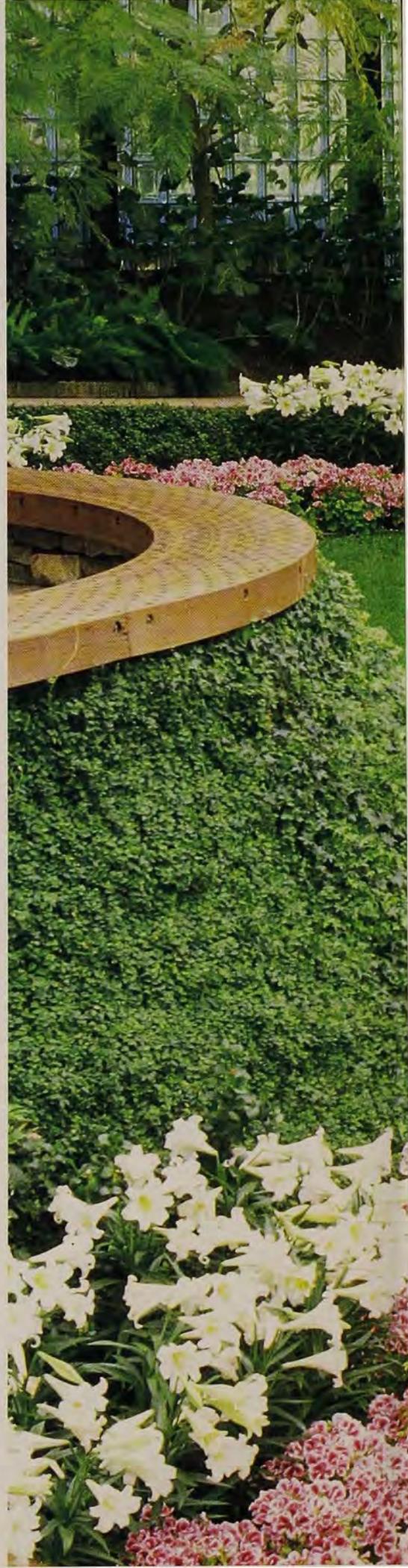
In early spring, over 700 species and

hybrids of azaleas, both deciduous and evergreen, all members of the genus *Rhododendron*, come into glorious bloom. As many as three-quarters of a million people visit the gardens annually, with the greatest number arriving during the Azalea Festival, which runs from the last week of March through mid-April. The azaleas seem to be visible everywhere a car can drive, a jogger can run, a hiker can walk, and a bicycle can be pedaled.

The largest concentration is in the bowl-shaped lakeside area called Azalea Trail. It is home to American natives and to the Indica, Kurume, Glenn Dale, Back Acres, and Satsuki hybrid groups. Here, beneath a canopy of sweet gums, tulip poplars, hickories, and loblolly pines, are azaleas that would impress any fancier. The northern visitor may recognize 'Blaauw's Pink', 'Glacier', and 'Hershey Red', evergreens that are hardy in slightly colder winter climates, though most here are best suited to United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Zones 7 and 8.

The native deciduous species are of special interest. Blooming in April is the Piedmont azalea, *Rhododendron canescens*, in both its pink and white forms; the oconee azalea, *R. flammeum*; and the pinkshell, *R. vaseyi*. Also widely planted at Callaway is the Alabama azalea, *R. alabamense*, a native that has delicate, deliciously scented white blossoms. Another with fragrance is the stoloniferous coastal species, *R. atlanticum*, with white blooms that are sometimes flushed with red. The flowers of these early shrubs are of almost every color im-

ABOVE: The fragrant white *Rhododendron alabamense*, the Alabama azalea, is widely represented at Callaway Gardens. RIGHT: Easter lilies, white *Dianthus*, and red and white gloxinias enliven a spring display at the Sibley Horticultural Center.





## Callaway was inspired to devote the rest of his life to restoring and preserving native plants.



ABOVE: Topiary animals graze peacefully behind a deck railing.  
ABOVE RIGHT: *Chrysogonum virginianum*, the goldenstar, makes its home along the wildflower trail at Callaway.

aginable, though some of the most brilliant, such as *R. calendulaceum*, *R. bakeri*, and *R. prunifolium*, the plumleaf azalea, wait until summer to bloom.

The plumleaf azalea was largely responsible for the existence of Callaway Gardens. In 1930 industrialist Cason Callaway brought his family to vacation in nearby Blue Springs, Georgia, and it was here that he first began to study nature. One summer day he discovered the beautiful orange-red flowers of an unknown plant, which he gave to his wife, Virginia, to identify. She found that it was *R. prunifolium*, a shrub that grew only in this very restricted area of the Appalachian Mountains. This discovery, according to family lore, inspired Callaway to devote the rest of his life to restoring and preserving native plants so that they might never disappear.

In 1938 Callaway retired from active participation in his cotton mills and purchased 30,000 acres in Harris County. Much of it was eroded farmland that had lost its fertility to the very cotton crops upon which his fortune had been based. Using scientific principles, he began vegetable farming. In 1949 the industrialist decided to pursue further projects. On the western edge of his holdings he excavated lakes, reforested pastures, planted wildflowers and other ornamentals, and built a nine-hole golf course. He was creating a retreat for his friends, mostly golf enthusiasts, so that they could enjoy their game in a more beautiful setting. Eventually, the project became too enormous to remain private. In 1952 he gave the gardens to the Ida Cason Callaway Foundation, named in honor of his mother, and the gates were opened to the public.

In 1953 Fred Galle was appointed director of horticulture. Callaway had already planted over 5,000 magnolias and was reforesting with trees and shrubs on a grand scale. For many years this garden director supervised the annual planting of from 10,000 to 20,000 ornamentals. However, Galle's prime interest is azaleas (in 1985 he published the encyclopedic tome, *Azaleas*). Among other projects, he propagated and made available to nurseries the rare and then little-known *Rhododendron prunifolium* which had so inspired Cason Callaway.

During this time, crabapples, flowering quinces, viburnums, magnolias, and other shrubs and trees were being added to the gardens, along with less familiar plants such as silverbell, *Halesia carolina*; beautyberry, *Callicarpa americana*; oakleaf hydrangea, *Hydrangea quercifolia*; and red buckeye, *Aesculus pavia*.

When Cason Callaway died in 1961, his

plans for the garden were continued and embellished. A hotel and villas, guest cabins and restaurants, swimming, golf, and tennis facilities all now enhance this recreational retreat, but for the visiting gardener, the focus is the large collection of plantings. Each trail leads to another delightful group; there are over 450 cultivars of holly on one trail alone. On the west side of Mountain Creek Lake, a trail less than a mile long boasts an outstanding collection of southeastern native wildflowers.

**D**uring the span of one April day, the following woodland plants were found blooming on the wildflower trail: *Salvia lyrata*, the lyre leaf sage, with lavender flowers; *Hypoxis hirsuta*, the yellow star grass; *Asarum shuttleworthii* 'Callaway', a highly prized variegated form of the wild Canada ginger discovered by Galle in a group of plants obtained from an estate; its close relative *Asarum arifolium* (syn. *Hexastylis arifolium*); *Silene virginica*, the fire pink, with five narrow petals; *Stellaria pubera*, a showy chickweed; and *Chrysogonum virginianum*, the goldenstar.

Guided tours, symposia, and nature walks are constantly in progress at the gardens. At the Overlook Pavillion staff members keep bird feeders well-filled, provide binoculars for visitors, and help identify unknown species of birds. Season Platt, Callaway's bird guide, believes that over 225 birds are residents or migratory guests.

Mid-summer visitors to Callaway enjoy "Mr. Cason's Vegetable Garden;" its home demonstration section is used as the stage for the television program, "The Victory Garden." The wild muscadine grape, Callaway's specialty, is cultivated here.

Dr. William Barrick, an assistant professor of ornamental horticulture at the University of Florida, became the garden's second director of horticulture in 1980 and is now director of gardens. Dr. Barrick was the guiding force behind the design, construction, and plantings of Callaway's recent—and most dramatic—project, the Sibley Horticultural Center.

In 1984 the original display greenhouses at the preserve were entirely replaced with a new five-acre conservatory named after John A. Sibley, a noted Georgia lawyer, statesman, and garden benefactor. Ten years in planning, the conservatory was conceived during the energy crisis and incorporates such conservation features as solar radiation stored in pools and rock walls. The roof of the structure, made of silicone-coated fiberglass pads, seems to float over-



head like billowing clouds; the walls are of glass blocks. On chilly days twenty-six glass doors are shut to retain the heat, but they are left open much of the time to catch prevailing breezes. Fans and mist are also used to cool the interior in hot weather.

Moving from one room to the next, the visitor passes through the tropics, a rock garden, and a fern grotto, all connected to the outdoor gardens. Each greenhouse is separately temperature-controlled. Trellises of rust-resistant steel support such lovely climbing vines as jasmine and honeysuckle. A bit of humor is added by animal topiaries—wire sculptures covered with tiny-leaved green plants.

Dr. Barrick searched through seven states to locate many of the basic ornamentals used as backing for the floral displays, which are changed six times a year. The April 1987 exhibit featured white Easter lilies, red and white *Dianthus*, pink *Primula obconica*, and purple *Streptocarpus*. Fuchsias and pink and white Martha Washington geraniums added color excitement. Outdoors, beds of pansies, green lawns, curving benches, and an arch of American hornbeam trees enlivened the spring picture.

The impression given by the conservatory plantings is of complete control and superb horticulture. The visitor cannot be less than amazed at the contrast between this carefully monitored contemporary garden and the casual woodland plantings of the preserve itself.

Fall 1988 will see the completion of the Day Butterfly Center. Exhibits of this kind are known in England, the Orient, and Australia, but this will be the first in the United States. Staff lepidopterist Frank Elia is designing a garden of tropical plants especially appealing to butterflies; appropriate species of these beautiful insects will

be introduced and encouraged to mate and oviposit. Outside the Butterfly House a display of hardy flowers and annuals is planned, with an emphasis on favorite butterfly larval and nectar foods. Visitors will be able to see how they can lure these beautiful creatures into their own gardens. Butterflies usually remain in the caterpillar stage for only a few weeks, so the damage from their leaf-eating cycle is only minimal. It is hoped that the project will demonstrate the importance of leaving part of every garden in a semi-wild state so that the continuity of life will remain unbroken.

The "garden in the piney woods" continues to expand. New bicycle trails for the enjoyment of visitors were opened in the fall of 1987. Future projects include a central information center and the construction of a nature study building in which Georgia wildlife will be interpreted in detail.

Cason Callaway probably would not have been surprised to see the continued expansion of his original plans. Before his death he had already seen the greatest part of his dream come true. Above all else, Callaway was a visionary who knew that few wordly investments can match one enduring legacy—the restoration and preservation of the beauty of our world.

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Ruby Weinberg is a gardener and writer living in Califon, New Jersey.

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Callaway Gardens are open every day, the spring season hours extending from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. The Gardens are located on U.S. Highway 27, easily reached from I-85, a major north/south artery. American Horticultural Society members attending the 43rd Annual Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, may visit the gardens through an optional, all-day group tour or may arrange for a special three-day "Callaway Getaway." For information, write Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Georgia 31822 or call 1-800-282-8181.



# A Salute to the FLAG

BY PATRICIA TAYLOR

One of the delights of gardening is discovering a splendid but long-neglected plant. The yellow flag, *Iris pseudacorus*, is just such a treasure, one that deserves to find its way into more American gardens.

While you will not often find yellow flags in today's flower beds, you can see them in Monet's painting of his garden at Giverny and in reconstructions of medieval medicinal gardens, such as the Bonnefont Cloister garden at the Cloisters Museum in New York City. In a more informal setting, you may spy yellow flags meandering along the banks of streams throughout their native England, or in moist areas in our own country.

This prolific plant is of ancient lineage; in fact, it is widely held that the "lilies of the field" mentioned in the Bible were probably *I. pseudacorus* since lilies are not native to biblical lands, whereas yellow flag appears in profusion. The rhizome of *I. pseudacorus* has been used in medicinal applications, and the flowers are the source of a beautiful yellow dye.

*Iris pseudacorus* is a member of the beardless or apogon group of the rhizome division of the genus *Iris*. As such, it is a cousin of the Siberian iris, *I. sibirica*, and the lovely Japanese iris, *I. kaempferi*. Generally, one finds *Iris pseudacorus* classified under the "miscellaneous" or "other" descriptions for the apogon group. The apogon irises lack the conspicuous hairs found

on the falls of the familiar bearded irises and normally have smaller, more fibrous rhizomes.

The yellow flag bears a strikingly attractive flower which appears in late spring; legend has it that its graceful yellow petals are the inspiration for the fleur-de-lis depicted in heraldry. Though each flower blooms for only a short time, the plant produces many sequentially-flowering blooms. The falls of the iris flower are often veined in brown, or they may have a brownish blotch called a signal, though there is considerable variation in this characteristic.

The true distinguishing feature of this iris is its swordlike foliage, which is much coarser and more luxuriant than that of its Siberian and Japanese relatives. Many grow yellow flag for this reason alone. The three- to four-foot-tall, curving wands make an elegant addition to any garden. Indeed, the English author Lys de Bray claims that the yellow flag foliage can reach six feet in ideal conditions.

*Iris pseudacorus* was named by Linnaeus and translates as "false acorus." This is to distinguish it from the beautiful bog plant, *Acorus calamus*. Perhaps it is the combination of its botanical name and the undeniable fact that it thrives in water gardens that has led many gardeners to relegate the yellow flag to a wet spot and to ignore it in the perennial bed. The plant is strikingly effective when grown in pools in sunken containers, where it adds a contrasting vertical to the smooth surface of the water; however, the plant will actually grow just about anywhere—except in the driest conditions—from southern Canada, through most of the United States, and across the ocean to Europe, North Africa, and Asia Minor.

LEFT: The water-loving *Iris pseudacorus* has naturalized in many parts of the United States; this yellow flag adds a lively touch of color to a scene along a Washington, D.C. canal.

# *Iris pseudacorus*: Variations on a theme

Considerable variation exists within the species *Iris pseudacorus*. Some of the subtler differences, more elegantly shaped flowers or a paler yellow color, interest gardeners with a discriminating eye; others are more obvious. Foliage striped with golden yellow or ruffled double flowers attract those with a flair for the dramatic. The height of the flowers, the amount of brown veination on the outer petals, and the presence or color of the signal (blotch on the outer petals) may also vary. Most nurseries that offer the yellow flag probably sell a form that they consider to be particularly good and worth distributing.

Jean Cooper, owner and operator of Cooper's Garden, a small nursery specializing in species iris (see Sources), notes that not many selections of *I. pseudacorus* are validly named as cultivars—that is, vegetatively propa-

gated from one original source. Often the cultivar names that exist are used loosely and attached to any variant that fits the general description. Although these unusual forms are more difficult to obtain than the species, many can be found at specialty nurseries. A few of the cultivars you may want to try once you are hooked on this attractive perennial are listed below:

- **'Variegata'**. Grown for its exceptionally beautiful foliage, this form elicits enthusiasm from knowing gardeners. The green- and yellow-striped leaves provide a striking spring foliage effect. The coloration, however, gradually fades and by mid-summer has disappeared. Its yellow flowers are distinctively blotched with brown. Imagine it pond-side with butter-yellow primroses and uncurling fern croziers.

- **'Alba'**. As with many plants, 'Alba' is used to distinguish forms which have white flowers. This form, usually less vigorous than the species, has white

flowers without a signal. It may be difficult to obtain.

- **'Bastardii'**. This cultivar name is probably used to describe a variety of forms which have pale flowers. Frequently mentioned in British gardening books, this unfortunately-named form has elegantly shaped flowers, also without a blotch or signal. Gardeners who wish to avoid the strong contrast that bright yellow provides will find these paler forms combine more modestly with bellflowers and hardy geraniums.

- **'Flore Plena'**. This form has been described as spectacular by some, and as cumbersome and terribly ugly by others. The fact remains that double flowers provoke controversy. For those gardeners with a taste for the frilly, 'Flore Plena' has fully double flowers on stout three-foot plants.

Selected forms of *I. pseudacorus* must be propagated by division to maintain special characteristics. Removing seed capsules, a small job compared to weeding out unwanted seedlings, is important, as these forms will not come true from seed. However, those interested in growing plants from seed will find a wide variation of colors in the progeny of a paler yellow plant. Plants from seed may flower the second year, but will probably take three years. Unless seed is being saved for a particular purpose, though, it is still best to diligently deadhead.

The future may bring even more cultivars of yellow flag to American gardeners. In England a hybrid called 'Holden Plough' is available, and a seedling from the hybrid has been selected which is said to have longer-lasting flowers. Already German growers are offering named cultivars and tetraploid forms, though iris growers in this country who have tried them say they are not exceptional. Forms will probably appear with different colorations and sizes, and perhaps one will prove as useful to gardeners as 'Variegata'. However, the beauty of the species, with its fine yellow blooms atop an ever-expanding clump of swordlike deep green foliage, will never be eclipsed. —Laura Coit  
Assistant Editor, *Horticulture*





Lanning Roper, an American writer who wrote a garden column for the London *Sunday Times*, described the yellow flag in a 1967 book as follows: “*Iris pseudacorus* grew happily in the margins of our pool in London in not more than six to eight inches of soil on top of the cement bottom. It always flowered both in full sun or half-shade and was virtually trouble-free. This iris seeded freely and came up in shady borders where the soil was left undisturbed. Surprisingly enough, it even seeded in a very dry unpromising position under a Lombardy poplar.”

Boston-area landscape architect and author Joseph Hudak echoes Roper’s comments about the adaptability and sturdiness of this plant. In *Gardening With Perennials*, Hudak writes that “there seem to be no pests or diseases.”

Such, sadly, has not been the case in my garden, where I do not use pesticides nor spend the time in manually assuring a more healthy environment. Under truly adverse

conditions, my yellow flags have occasionally suffered from borers, rot, slugs, and black vine weevils.

Amazingly, these plants have survived and even increased—albeit slowly and not in the vigorous manner described in some books. Their graceful foliage arches over clumps of *Hosta undulata* and is flanked by the contrasting but equally sturdy fronds of sensitive fern, *Onoclea sensibilis*.

The fact that *Iris pseudacorus* is a stalwart in my garden is a strong recommendation for those who like easy-care plants. The growing instructions also make the yellow flag attractive to lazy gardeners; all that is necessary is to dig a hole large enough to lightly cover the rhizome and its roots with soil. During dry spells, watering will allow the plant to maintain its height and lushness, and that’s it. As Lanning Roper noted, this iris will even seed itself in the most unlikely places without any outside help. To circumvent this opportunistic trait, which may lead to many an afternoon spent weeding out seedlings, remove the seed pods when blossoms are spent.

Most experts recommend a spring or fall planting for yellow flag rhizomes, which may be added to a sunny or partially shaded spot in the garden. The rhizome is a slender

## The elegant *Iris pseudacorus* may be the answer to an indolent gardener’s prayer

one and does not like to be left exposed for too long a time. Unlike some beardless irises, the yellow flag will tolerate a limey soil.

This vigorous and adaptable perennial competes effectively with bigger, bolder iris; in fact, its elegant refinement and simplicity make it quite an attention-getter in the garden. And for the gardener who wants to step back a little from chores such as dividing and staking, this easygoing plant makes an ideal garden companion.

LEFT: *Iris pseudacorus*, *Iris siberica*, and *Peltiphyllum peltatum* combine effectively in this garden. ABOVE: The arching, swordlike foliage of *Iris pseudacorus* provides a fitting frame for its sprightly flowers.

Patricia Taylor lives in Princeton, New Jersey, and is the author of *The Weekender’s Gardening Manual*.

# Of Cabbages, Kings, and Kohlrabi

**T**here she stood with tears in her eyes on a sunny August afternoon, when all seemed right with the world. I tried to console her. "But just think, Mary Ann. We can dry them in the sun, give them some shellac, and make baseball bats out of them." The tears became sobs.

"I checked the zucchini just three days ago, and they seemed so small," she said. A dozen long green clubs were strewn around the vegetable garden. I knew very well that the compost heap would be their ultimate destination.

"Couldn't you rise from that hammock once in a while and walk out to the garden to check the vegetables? Besides, *real* men are supposed to take an interest in vegetable gardens." The key word here, veteran observers of such internecine horticultural scenes will note, is "out." Here was my out.

"Dear, the real problem isn't you, it isn't even me, and it may not be the zucchini at all."

"What do you mean?" she asked suspiciously.

"It's distance, of course. The vegetable garden is so far from the house that no one can be expected to check the zucchini daily. Out of sight, out of mind. The answer is to get them down near the kitchen, where we can keep an eye on them.

"We'll do a border on the lawn by the end of the driveway. There's good drainage and plenty of sun, just what most veggies need. And when we are preparing the bed, a truck can back up with a load of cow manure and drop it without putting tracks on the lawn. Six-by-forty feet ought to be a respectable size for the border."

"Well, zucchini does have attractive foliage in a way," she mused, "and summer squash isn't too bad."

## Why not a border of ornamental vegetables?

BY FREDERICK MCGOURTY





**T**he seed was sown, so I quickly said, “And we can add some delphiniums and ligularias and cephalarias. These will complement the zucchini—you know, the vertical with the horizontal, appropriate line material for the eye to feast upon. Good gardening is good matchmaking, I always say.”

A dark cloud came over her face. “You’re a tricky one, McGourty. You’re trying to get another perennial border into this garden. No way! I’d just end up having to take care of it.”

“Oh, all right, love, I’ll meet you more than halfway. I’ll dig the bed and let you choose all the plants. Just include some vegetables that have attractive foliage, and finish off the border with some handsome herbs, unusual ones if they fit in. Arrange everything as if you were doing a perennial border that size. Do groupings too. We don’t want visitors to think we run a roadside stand on the side.”

Mary Ann did a rough plan using zucchini and squash in the spine of the border, which had to be widened to seven feet, since a full-grown cucurbit usually has a girth several times the size of the average fullback. We planned to use the front and rear verges of this island border for other plants with a hefty leaf texture that could stand up well to their husky companions.

### Coles to Newcastle

Neither of us is unduly fond of cabbage, there being a limit to the amount of cole slaw that a small family can eat. However, one object of our visual affection happens to be red cabbage. ‘Ruby Perfection’ was the cultivar we planted, but any good slow-to-mature red one would do. Five or six plants faced down the zucchini quite well, though Gertrude Jekyll probably would have turned over in her grave and whispered to Luytens, “These Americans!”

To keep Miss Jekyll resting in peace (by planting closely coordinated colors together and grading them appropriately), Mary Ann might have opted for putting another kind of cole plant, purple kohlrabi (‘Early Purple Vienna’), next to the red cabbage as another frontal. It has soft purple-gray notched foliage and brightly colored “bulbs” (tubers actually) which re-

semble little basketballs caught in hoops. This would be a brave decision because not long ago a major national polling organization, having nothing better to do with its time, learned that kohlrabi was America’s least popular vegetable. Of course, the pollsters were wrong about Dewey too, and it’s possible that not enough Americans have given a fair taste test to kohlrabi, having eaten only the oversized stringy tubers that get to the supermarket.

Purple kohlrabi has more eye appeal in the ornamental vegetable border than its white counterpart. Plants grow ten to twelve inches tall, a good height for front-of-the-border groupings, and should be spaced about six inches apart. Kohlrabi’s one limitation in the border is that two crops are needed for a continuing display, because plants bear their tubers in forty-five days and then become world-weary. We started a new batch of seedlings in a cold frame in late June and then moved them on stage several weeks later to keep the circle unbroken. Sowing time must be adjusted to your own climate, though, as we live in an area with moderately cool summers.

At the risk of bringing more coles to Newcastle, kale—ornamental (“flowering”) kale—and ornamental cabbage should be mentioned. Kale, if well grown, is an attractive plant, and Mary Ann sometimes incorporates a few of them in the front of the border, usually near cabbages because of the contrast in foliage texture. Kale has crinkled leaves (most notably along the edges), whereas cabbage has smooth foliage, though the Savoy-type cabbage with puckered leaves (a good alternate for a frontal site) might be confused with kale by new gardeners.

Mary Ann is generous in her planting of kale, usually setting out about fifteen seedlings of a dwarf (to fifteen inches) blue ‘Vates’ selection, whose young leaves are selectively picked in summer for salad mixings with some of the more bland lettuces. As the season progresses and plants get stockier, the leaves are cooked as a spinach substitute or in soup making. The harvest continues until November or so, when the remainder makes its way to the freezer. In milder climates, and even in our own, a longer harvest is possible with a covering of salt hay or evergreen boughs, but deer



Frederick McGourty



Frederick McGourty

CLOCKWISE FROM UPPER LEFT: The aptly-named ornamental kale ‘White Peacock’ is quite a show-off in the vegetable border. *Crambe maritima*, or sea kale, adds a flowery touch. Culinary kale ‘Vates Improved’ is as tasty as it is handsome. Swiss chard ‘Rhubarb Chard’ contributes bright autumn color to the mix.



Pamela Harper

Frederick McCourty

## OF CABBAGES, KINGS, AND KOHLRABI



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force the issue with us and their foraging ends the season.

Ornamental kale, or "flowering kale" as the catalogs call it (all kales flower but not all are ornamental), is the autumn scene-stealer in the vegetable border. Although we set out young plants in late spring, they are inconspicuous until cool weather after Labor Day turns their centers vivid purplish-pink or white. In the highly conspicuous 'Peacock' strain, plants can be eighteen to twenty-four inches across, the deeply cut foliage presenting a mass of color that might be deemed vulgar in midsummer by some gardeners. I don't mind ornamental kale a bit in late fall because it has the scene much to itself, with no competing colors nearby. This is autumn going out with a bang, weeks after tree leaves have fallen. In areas where the fourth season is relatively mild, the display may last far into winter. It's edible too—in spite of a singularly unattractive gray color when cooked.

One insect in particular needs mention when the cole vegetables are discussed. This is the cabbage looper, which looks just like another little moth hovering over the garden. It is, in fact, sighting targets in the ruffles and folds of kale and its kin for egg-laying. Soon little green worms, voracious as a group of hyperactive twelve-year-olds at a fast-food restaurant, devour the foliage. They can be controlled to an extent by hand picking, but over the summer several applications of BT (*Bacillus thuringensis*), a biological insecticide that works, may be necessary for good control. On the



ABOVE: *Cynara cardunculus*, or cardoon, a popular vegetable in some European kitchens, lends the drama of feathery foliage to the garden. BELOW: Add warmth to your border with the ornamental pepper 'Little Dickens'.

other hand, I grew ornamental kale over a period of ten years before the cabbage worms discovered it, but we live in a rural area without gardens nearby, and maybe the word was slow to get around to all the little loopers.

As a footnote, Mary Ann also chose to include sea kale (*Crambe maritima*) in the border, mainly because we had a few young plants grown from seed that we obtained in Europe, where it is native along the coast. It looks much like a non-heading cabbage, with large coarse gray-green waxy leaves with waxed and occasionally indented edges. Growing to at least a couple of feet in height and width in well-nourished soil, sea kale, which is a perennial, is sometimes

used as a frontal plant in large English borders. In our more modest-sized American ones, mid-border placement is safest. Graham Stuart Thomas, one of England's leading horticulturists, refers to sea kale as having "perhaps the most beautiful of all large glaucous leaves" (*Perennial Garden Plants*).

### Other Ornamental Vegetables

Lettuce is not the ideal plant for ornamental borders because succession plantings are needed through the season if there is to be a continuing display. Usually three or four plantings are required in our area because of our cooler summers, and we always seem to have seedlings coming along in window boxes for eventual transplanting to the border. Looseleaf sorts, not heading types such as 'Iceberg' (which has about as much taste as an iceberg), work best for us; we can pick a few leaves at a time without marring the display. 'Ruby' is the standard red for ornamental purposes, but it has all the flavor of boiled cardboard, so try 'Red Sails' or 'Red Rapids'. 'Green Ice' and 'Black Seeded Simpson' are green-leaved selections we come back to from year to year. Lettuce is a good vegetable to experiment with because only a brief period is lost if the particular variety is a disappointment.

Spinach is an attractive vegetable for the short term, but it bolts with summer heat, so we give preference in the ornamental border to the Swiss chard known as rhubarb chard. With red midribs and leaves that turn from green to maroon as cooler nights come along in late summer, this is one of the most striking plants of its kind. We start this annual from seed in late April or May either on the site or indoors, and by midsummer it is two feet tall. A dozen or so plants enable us to selectively pick leaves through summer and autumn (sometimes to December) for salads and, later, for cooked greens. A number of quarts end up in the freezer too. Occasionally there are leaf miner problems, and if they are severe, we skip growing chard for a year or two to try to break the cycle.

Rhubarb (*Rheum rhabarbarum*) is a subject of disagreement for Mary Ann and me. I think of it as a bold foliage perennial with striking white flowers that would put a goatsbeard (*Aruncus*) to shame, but to me it is totally worthless in the kitchen. Mary Ann thinks of rhubarb as a superb dessert and a fine toner-upper at breakfast to get the tastebuds in order for a spring

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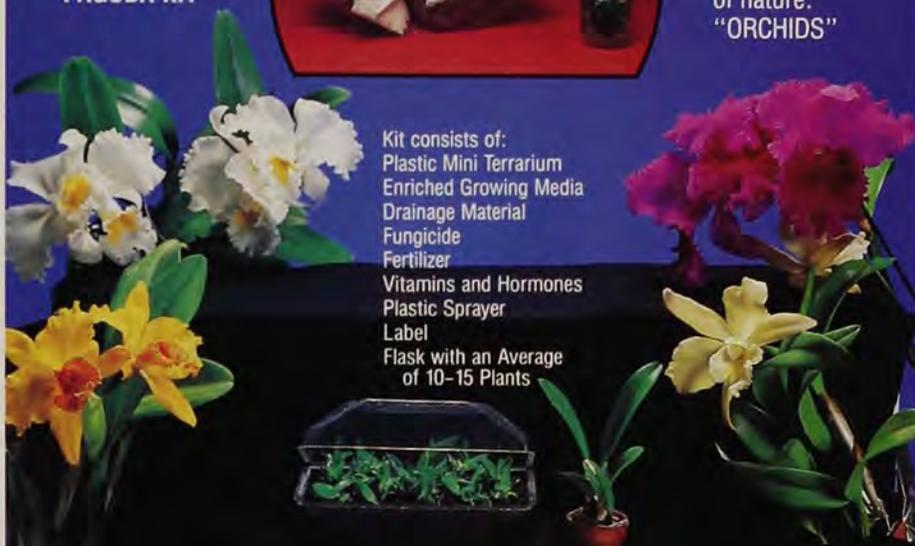
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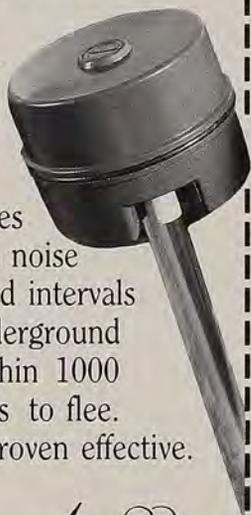
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## OF CABBAGES, KINGS, AND KOHLRABI

day, but she regards it as a coarse plant in the landscape whose only redeeming use is to face down a compost heap. So we compromised by choosing an ornamental rhubarb, *Rheum palmatum* var. *tanguticum*, which grows a good four feet in every direction and has sumptuous cut leaves.

Cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus*), a close relative of the globe artichoke, is another striking plant, with deeply incised silvery prickly leaves three to four feet long that combine well with plants having large uncut leaves. I like it in the border with rhubarb chard, and it is nice with red cabbage too. We grow cardoon as an annual, but it is perennial where winters are mild, the bloom stalks rising the second year to a height of seven or eight feet and bearing violet thistles.

I don't suggest growing cardoon as an edible in the ornamental garden, because this involves hilling soil around the stems in the same fashion as asparagus is blanched in Europe. The stalk has a mild, slightly nutty flavor but frequently has the texture of guitar strings. In Switzerland, where the culture of cardoon is a finer art than in our own garden, it is commercially tinned and sold in supermarkets. But cardoon gets high marks as an ornamental, and no less a horticultural don than Graham Stuart Thomas refers to it as one of the most magnificent of all herbaceous plants. For a striking change from mundane plant fare, set out three young cardoons in a half whiskey barrel container on a sunny terrace, and watch them take off. Growth will be quite full even if you forget an occasional watering, but for special lushness work a little slow-release fertilizer (Osmocote 14-14-14) into the soil mix at planting time.

Ornamental peppers, less than a foot tall and tidy in growth, are good candidates for the front of the border because they are of interest during every stage of fruit maturation, which occurs over a long period in summer and early fall until frost strikes them down. Depending on the selection, the fruit may be round or rocket-shaped. 'Little Dickens', going from yellow to orange, is a good example of the latter, and it is quite edible. A pleasant change is 'Midnight Special', with purplish-black foliage and bright red fruits. It is an excellent plant for containers too, mixed with annual dusty miller for its gray foliage and with black mondo grass (*Ophiopogon planiscapus* 'Arabicus'), a perennial that we return to the ground or

cold frame at the time of autumn frost. Sweet alyssum (*Lobularia maritima*), in white- or purple-flowered selections, is another good companion for 'Midnight Special'.

Okra doesn't get a good press very often, particularly from Northerners, and even Mary Ann, who is from Virginia, prefers to be out of town when I am making a mess of it in the kitchen. Still, it has a place in the larger ornamental vegetable garden, especially the selection with red pods. These must be appreciated for their maroon color in the garden or as dried ornaments, for they turn green when cooked. Okra is a big plant in every respect, growing four feet tall. It is a member of the Mallow family, and the yellow hibiscus-like flowers are among the most attractive in vegetabledom. Incidentally, the more okra pods you pick, the more flowers you will get.

There are plenty of other ornamental vegetables, including Chinese cabbage selections and eggplant—of particular note is one variety with fruits that mimic chicken eggs. Jerusalem artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) is a possibility for the rear of a large border. Its yellow sunflowers, borne on eight-foot stalks in late summer, give a floral dimension to the border, which is largely dependent on foliage boldness and contrast for effectiveness. However, this plant tends to be invasive, and it is best to reset a few tubers in sunken containers each spring so that it doesn't take over the garden.

Our ornamental vegetable border varies from year to year, and we also include some herbs to round out the plantings. We usually have parsley and bronze fennel, basil, salad burnet, garlic chives, purple-leaf perilla, catmint, and red orach. Latitude of choice exists, but there are limits. One spring when Mary Ann was late in planting, I gathered together a dozen seedlings of feverfew (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*) from the compost heap and planted them in the border, knowing they would give a good floral account of themselves. Despite my protest that the ancient Romans had actually used feverfew foliage to add pungency to egg dishes, Mary Ann uprooted them with the remark, "None of your weedy perennials here!" Oh well, I got my rhubarb in.

Frederick McGourty, a landscape designer, lecturer, and author, is co-owner, with Mary Ann, of Hillside Gardens, Norfolk, Connecticut, a nursery specializing in uncommon perennials.

# Enzymes: a growth miracle?

by Pat Branin  
(Branin was the organic gardening columnist for the San Diego Union.)

## Did you hear what happened on Frank's farm?

Some readers will remember a story published in the *San Diego Union* April 6 reporting a new soil conditioner made from enzymes. The first inkling I had concerning this product for gardening and commercial agriculture came from *Acres, USA*, a farmer's newspaper published monthly in Raytown, MO.

The editor and publisher, Charles Walters, Jr., gave permission to quote the story about Frank Finger, a biodynamic farmer near Larned, Kan., and his experiments with enzymes on his soybean and alfalfa fields.

The difference between an inkling of information and an in-depth probe is about the same as Mark Twain's definition of the difference between a lightning bug and lightning. So when the opportunity offered, I made a trip to Frank Finger's farm.

There I set foot on the first enzyme-treated soil I have ever knowingly trod upon. All of central and eastern Kansas looks like a beautifully planned and meticulously maintained park, and Frank Finger's farm seemed to have an extra glow of well-being.

To understand what agricultural enzymes are and what they do, you must first know what they are not. Enzymes are not a fertilizer nor a plant nutrient.

Used over a period of time, enzymes can relieve problems of shallow soil by penetrating hardpan and even marl. Finger demonstrated this on a field where he had hardpan near the surface. He pushed a 3/8 inch steel rod its full length of 36 inches into the ground without effort. This could be a boon to hundreds of thousands of acres of land in Southern California.

Agricultural enzymes also will detoxify soils that have been chemicalized to death with inorganic fertilizers, herbicides and pesticides. They also will adjust the acid-alkaline balance to a favorable pH 6.5 to 7, which nearly all plants prefer. Even high alkali soils can be restored to production.

They will cause heavy soils to flocculate (to loosen and break down) so the structure is loose and plants can develop a more massive root system and irrigation water or rain can penetrate more quickly, evenly and deeply.

Perhaps the most important thing of all that enzymes do is improve the soil's "cation-exchange" capacity. Cation-exchange means the release of the natural minerals and plant nutrients by unlocking them and converting them to a form the plant can use to make its food by photosynthesis.

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these things and thereby adjust the cation-exchange capacity.

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Frank Finger's wife, Gay, takes care of the vegetable garden, shrubs and house plants:

"Last spring I sprinkled my row of carrot seeds with 1 1/2 gallons of water with 1/4 cup of Nitron added before covering the carrots. In five days the carrots were up so thick I had to thin them several times. We ate them through the season and mulched them when freezing weather came. We have been digging and eating them all winter."

Also, she has a cucumber story: "I accidentally over-treated one of my cucumber plants with a mixture of half water and half Nitron which I had intended to dilute; however, I watered the area deeply and that cucumber plant took over the whole patch. One day in July I picked 79 from it and picked 50 on each of three other days that week. I pulled up all my other cucumber plants to give this one room to spread."

There are many other stories about enzymes that border on fantasy. Perhaps I can tell about them later.

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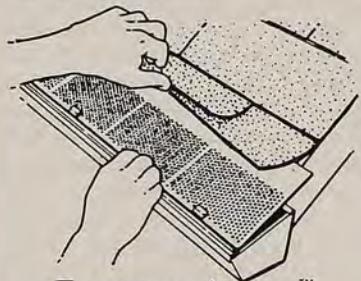
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# What's in a Name?

Anyone who has ever mumbled awkwardly when faced with a botanical name such as *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides* or *Eschscholzia caespitosa* has probably wondered a little wistfully why there can't be a simpler way to designate plants. It hardly makes sense, one might argue, for a name to be weightier than the plant itself. Wouldn't it be easier just to use common or folk names? Surely any imaginative gardener could do better than *Anigozanthus manglesii*!

When discussing plant nomenclature, however, it is important to remember that although many botanical names do not dance trippingly off the tongue, they were developed for a distinct scientific purpose, that of classifying plants according to a universally understood system. This enables gardeners in any country to communicate effectively. Common names, for all their poetry, cannot fulfill this purpose; in fact, people in different countries, or even in different regions of the same country, have given well-known plants different common names. For example, what to an Englishman is a marigold to us is a calendula. What we call a marigold, he calls an African marigold. What is known as wild lily-of-the-valley in one part of the United States is Canadian mayflower in another.

In her book, *Flowering Shrubs*, Isabel Zucker lists the common names, which are dismayingly numerous, for each shrub she describes. *Shepherdia argentea* is variously known as silver leaf, buffalo berry, rabbit berry, beef-suet tree, and wild oleaster. *Viburnum cassinoides* may be withe rod, swamp viburnum, swamp blackhaw, false Paraguay tea, wild raisin, Appalachian tea, or teaberry. The English hawthorn, *Crataegus monogyna*, can be called any of the following: single-seed hawthorn, haw bush, hag thorn, haggbush or tree, May bush, May bread, May bread-and-cheese tree or bush, aglet tree, fairy thorn, Glastonbury thorn, hipperty haw tree, holy innocents, heg peg bush, moon flower, peggall bush, pixie pear, quick thorn, scrab, scrab bush, and shiggy. It all depends on where one is from!



*If you say SY-klam-en and I say SIK-la-men for Cyclamen, it is mainly a matter of personal preference.*

Elizabeth Lawrence loved the "sweet country names" of flowers and shrubs, and Louise Beebe Wilder has a chapter on plant names in her book, *Colour in My Garden* (1918). She was concerned lest the charming old familiar names of plants be lost, and she writes of them with great knowledge and affection. However, after discussing the old custom of giving the same name to several different plants, and many different names to the same plant (fifty-six names have been recorded for the marsh marigold or *Caltha palustris*!), she admits that we must indeed learn the botanical names, cumbersome though they may be.

This seems to be the only possible solution for people who take plants seriously, who want to speak or write about them, to order them without chance of error, or to grow them. Experienced gardeners insist on knowing what is being offered in nursery catalogs. Any nurseryman who offers something simply as "winterberry" should specify whether it is *Ilex verticillata* or *Euonymus radicans* 'Erecta',

both of which are referred to by that name, though they are two quite different plants. Some less conscientious nurserymen seem even to be inventing common names for plants, further confusing the situation. Many garden plants don't possess common names in English since our gardens today include plants from all over the world, and even if we knew what people in their countries of origin called them we would not have gained anything.

It appears that we should familiarize ourselves with botanical names as the only way out of the confusion. Many gardeners accept this in theory, but feel that they are not capable of learning botanical nomenclature. Actually, there are probably very few people who are not able to learn plant names once they drop their resistance. If you are a serious gardener and are really interested in plants, as you work with them and read about them their names lodge themselves in your head without much conscious effort.

Some people don't try to learn plant names because they think they couldn't pronounce them even if they could spell them. But the main thing is to be able to recognize the names in print. Of course none of us likes to make mistakes—we're afraid of sounding silly or ignorant. But just as in learning a foreign language, we've got to charge ahead courageously and use the words we've learned, even if we say them wrong, or we'll never speak the language. And we can comfort ourselves with the knowledge that even the authorities disagree on many pronunciations.

Nowadays horticultural magazines, reference books, and even plant and seed catalogs usually indicate the "proper" pronunciation of botanical names. *American Horticulturist* includes a Pronunciation Guide in its magazine issue. These guides are designed to be helpful, but it's important to remember that in many cases pronunciation is a matter of personal preference. Do you want to say STOKES-ee-uh, because *Stokesia* was named for a chap called Stokes, or sto-KEESE-ee-uh? Do you prefer DAHL-ee-uh or DALE-ee-uh for *Dahlia*? If you say SY-klam-en and I say SIK-la-men for *Cyclamen*, if you say klem-AH-tis and I say KLEM-ah-tis, it is not a matter of great moment. When syllables are inserted gratuitously, however, it is a bit irritating, as when pronouncing *Gypsophila* jip-so-FILL-ee-a when it really must be jip-SOFF-ill-a.

My bible on this subject is A. W. Smith's

*A Gardener's Book of Plant Names*, which has been out of print for some time. It is a charming, easy-to-read reference book that not only explains the whole system of plant nomenclature but supplies, here and there, amusing anecdotal material along with the instruction. When you look up *Halesia*, the silverbell tree, you'll learn that it was named for the Reverend Stephen Hales (1677-1761), who not only contributed to our knowledge of plant pathology but who carried out what may have been the very first measurement of blood pressure, with the cooperation of a white mare, one Sunday morning. One wonders why he wasn't delivering a sermon instead!

Colonel Smith says that the first classification of plants, that of family groups, is of more interest to botanists than to ordinary gardeners, as the name of the plant family is not included in the name of the individual plant. The names that are important to us are those of a plant's genus and species. For example, *Campanula* (from the Latin *campana* or bell) is a genus which includes around 300 species of bell flowers. A *campanula* can be a four-inch back-of-the-border plant or a tiny rock garden creature no bigger than a pincushion, or it may refer to something in between, different in size, shape, habit, and preference. If you don't know that *Campanula medium* is a biennial, three to four inches tall, and *Campanula trachelium* is a three-to-four-inch rock-garden perennial, you're going to have trouble ordering, at least from seed exchange lists. You can't pick just any *campanula*.

Some of the genus and species names are in Latin and Greek and some are in a sort of fake Latin — Latinized names of people and places. Some species names contain information about the plant—its color, size, shape, or place of origin. If you learn some of the meanings of these words it helps you to recognize these plants. Thus, *albus* means white; *hirsutus*, hairy; *glauca*, having a white powdery coating or bloom. *Macro* is large or long; *phyllus* has to do with leaves. The species name *glauco-phyllus* therefore tells you that the plant has gray or bluish-green leaves, while *macro-phyllus* indicates that its leaves are long or large.

When the species names reveal the place of origin, such as *pratensis*, from the fields; *montanus*, of the mountains; *saxatilis*, found among rocks; or *palustris*, swamp-loving, you are immediately instructed as



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to the site preference of your plant. You'll put *Salvia pratensis* out in the open, *Myosotis palustris* in a wettish spot, *Alyssum montanum* and *Aurinia saxatilis* on a rock wall. You will know that *Anemone sylvestris* wants a bit of shade, as *sylvestris* means that it grows in the woods. Everything begins to make sense. Well, almost everything.

Most plants have only two names, that of the genus and that of the species, but some have three when further identification is required, either because the plant is a distinct variety of the species or it is a special garden cultivar. We have, for instance, *Aster* (genus) *alpinus* (species). Then we have a plant called *Aster alpinus garibaldii*, the last name indicating that it is a variety or subspecies of *Aster alpinus*, with enough differences to make it special but not enough to call it a separate species. *Aster alpinus* 'Dark Beauty', on the other hand, means that this form either has been produced by hand pollination of various alpine asters or it is reproduced vegetatively from a special form of the aster that someone discovered or developed. Cultivars

closed in single quotation marks, except in catalogs or plant lists. These plants, as a rule, do not come true from seed but must be propagated vegetatively by means of cuttings, division, or layering. Cultivars can also be hybrids, which are sometimes, but not always, indicated by "X," as in *Achillea* X 'Moonshine'.

I will not go here into the system of agreement in gender of the species names with the generic names, which are masculine, feminine, or neuter. Colonel Smith makes it all plain; after you've read it you know why a white gasplant is called *Dic-tamnus albus*, but a white gentian is *Gentiana alba*.

There is one thing about this business of plant names that *doesn't* make sense, and that is the fact that taxonomists are so often changing them. One assumes that they're not amusing themselves, that it's all done in the interests of greater accuracy or in order to correct a faulty classification. But I know of at least one case where they've made things murkier instead of clearer—the case of French tarragon, which has been for many years *Artemisia dracunculus* or *A. drancunculus* var. *sativa*, while

the worthless Russian or Siberian tarragon was *Artemisia redowski*. Then, a few years ago, the word came down from on high that they were both to be called *A. dracunculus*. *Hortus Third* says "variety *sativa* is listed." After years of trying to keep my herb customers straightened out I felt pretty cross—still do, actually. Now I tell the novices that if their plant sets seed, it's the Siberian interloper and they should chuck it out and get the one that has to be divided and grown from cuttings, since it (the good one) is sterile.

Many other changes are almost as irritating. *Dianthus caesius* changed to *D. gratianopolitanus*, and *Clematis paniculata*, it appears from the catalog I got last year, has become *C. maximowicziana*, of all the outrages. If the taxonomists want a project, a really useful assignment, why don't they sit down and think of a new name for our poor native blue lobelia, which has been struggling along all these years burdened with the embarrassing name of *Lobelia siphilitica*?

—Elisabeth Sheldon

Elisabeth Sheldon manages a small perennial nursery in Lansing, New York.

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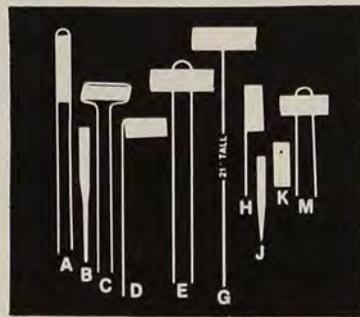
# Pronunciation Guide

This month *American Horticulturist* brings back a favorite service—the Pronunciation Guide. Members have requested its return, and the editors have complied, but not without some trepidation that all readers may not agree with their decisions. Thus the following guide is prefaced by Elisabeth Sheldon's enjoyable discussion of the foibles of "proper" pronunciation; you are invited to turn to page 34 before you look up a plant's name below.

*Acer japonicum* AY-ser ja-PON-ih-kum  
*A. pseudoplatanus* A. sue-doe-PLAT-ah-nus  
*Achillea* a-KILL-lee-ah or ak-ill-EE-ah  
*Acorus calamus* AK-oh-rus KAL-ah-mus  
*Aesculus pavia* ESS-kew-lus PAY-vee-ah  
*Ajuga reptans* aj-OO-ga REP-tans  
*Alchemilla alpina*  
 al-kem-ILL-a al-PINE-ah  
*A. conjuncta* A. con-JUNK-ta  
*Alyssum montanum*  
 ah-LISS-um mon-TAN-um  
*Anemone nemorosa* an-EM-on-ee ne-mo-ROS-ah  
*A. sylvestris* A. sill-VESS-triss  
*Anigozanthus manglesii*  
 a-nee-goh-ZAN-thuss man-GLESS-ee-eye  
*Aristolochia durior*  
 a-riss-to-LO-kia DUR-ee-or  
*Artemisia dracunculus var. sativa*  
 ar-tem-IS-ia drah-KUN-kew-lus sa-TY-va  
*A. redowski* A. reh-DOW-ski  
*Arunco* a-RUNK-us  
*Asarum arifolium*  
 as-AR-um are-i-FOE-lee-um  
*A. caudatum* A. caw-DAY-tum  
*A. europaeum* A. your-o-PEE-um  
*A. hartwegii* A. hart-WEG-ee-eye  
*A. shuttleworthii*  
 A. shut-el-WERE-thee-eye  
*A. virginicum* A. vir-GIN-i-kum  
*Aster alpinus garibaldii*  
 ASS-ter al-PINE-us gar-ib-ALD-ee-eye  
*Athyrium goeringianum*  
 a-THI-rium gair-rin-ee-AY-num  
*Berberis thunbergii*  
 BER-ber-is thun-BERG-ee-eye  
*Callicarpa americana*  
 kal-i-CARP-a a-mer-ih-KAY-nah  
*Calluna* kal-LOON-a  
*Caltha palustris* KAL-tha pah-LUSS-tris  
*Campanula isophylla*  
 kam-PAN-ew-la eye-sew-FILL-a  
*C. medium* C. ME-dee-um  
*C. portenschlagiana*  
 C. por-ten-schlag-ee-AY-nah  
*C. poscharskyana* C. po-shar-sky-A-na

*C. tommasiniana* C. tom-a-sin-ee-AH-nah  
*Ceratostigma plumbaginoides*  
 ser-at-oh-STIG-mah plum-bah-ji-NOID-eez  
*Chamaecyparis pisifera*  
 kam-ee-SIP-a-ris pih-SIFF-er-ah  
*Chrysanthemum parthenium*  
 kris-ANTH-em-um par-THEN-ee-um  
*Chrysogonum virginianum*  
 kris-OG-o-num vir-gin-ee-A-num  
*Clematis maximowicziana*  
 KLEM-at-is max-i-moh-wicks-ee-AY-nah  
 or klem-AT-is  
*C. paniculata* C. pan-ick-yew-LAH-ta  
*C. texensis*  
 C. tex-EN-sis  
*Convolvulus cneorum*  
 kon-VOL-vew-lus nee-O-rum  
*C. mauritanicus* C. maw-rih-TAN-ih-kus  
*Cornus alba* KOR-nus AL-ba  
*Cotinus coggygia*  
 ko-TY-nus ko-JY-gree-ah  
*Crambe maritima* KRAM-be ma-RIT-i-mah  
*Crataegus monogyna*  
 krah-TEE-gus moh-no-GUY-na  
*Cyclamen hederifolium*  
 SIK-la-men head-er-i-FOE-lee-um or SY-  
 kla-men  
*C. repandum* C. re-PAN-dum  
*Cynara cardunculus*  
 SIN-a-ra car-DUNK-ewe-luss  
*Delphinium grandiflorum*  
 del-FIN-i-um grand-i-FLOOR-um  
*Dianthus caesius* die-AN-thus SEE-see-us  
*D. gratianopolitanus*  
 D. grah-tee-ah-no-po-li-TAH-nus  
*Dictamnus albus* dick-TAM-nus AL-bus  
*Eschscholzia caespitosa*  
 esh-SHOLTZ-ee-ah seez-pi-TOE-sa  
*Euonymus radicans* yew-ON-ih-mus RAD-  
 ih-kanz  
*Gentiana alba* jen-she-AY-nah AL-bah  
*Geranium dalmaticum*  
 jer-AY-ni-um dal-MAY-ti-kum  
*G. sanguineum* G. san-GWIN-ee-um  
*Gossypium* goss-E-pium  
*Halesia carolina*  
 hal-EE-sia care-oh-LIE-nah  
*Helianthus tuberosus*  
 hee-li-AN-thus tube-er-OH-sus  
*Hexastylis virginica*  
 hex-a-STY-liss vir-GIN-i-ka  
*Hosta undulata* HOSS-ta un-dew-LAY-ta  
*Houttuynia cordata*  
 hoo-TIE-nee-a kor-DAH-ta  
*Hydrangea quercifolia*  
 hy-DRAN-gee-ah quer-sih-FOE-lee-ah

*Hypoxis hirsuta* hy-POX-is her-SUE-tah  
*Ilex verticillata* EYE-lex ver-tiss-ill-AY-ta  
*Iris kaempferi* EYE-riss KEMP-fare-eye  
*I. pseudacorus* I. sue-DACK-or-us  
*I. sibirica* I. sigh-BEER-i-ka  
*Lobelia siphilitica*  
 lo-BEE-lia si-fill-IT-i-ka  
*Lobularia maritima*  
 lob-yew-LARE-i-a ma-RIT-i-ma  
*Myosotis palustris*  
 my-oh-SO-tiss pah-LUSS-tris  
*Oenothera missouriensis*  
 ee-no-THEE-ra mi-sor-ree-EN-sis  
*Onoclea sensibilis*  
 on-o-KLEE-ah sens-i-BEEL-is  
*Ophiopogon planiscapus*  
 o-fio-PO-gon pla-nis-KAY-pus  
*Origanum laevigatum*  
 o-RIG-ah-num lay-vi-GAY-tum  
*Paeonia mlokosewitschii*  
 pee-O-nia mlo-ko-sa-WITZ-kec-eye  
*P. tenuifolia* P. ten-yew-i-FOL-ia  
*Phlox bifida* flox BIF-ih-dah  
*P. nivalis* P. nih-VAL-iss  
*P. subulata* P. sub-yew-LA-ta  
*Primula obconica* PRIM-yew-la ob-CON-i-ka  
*Rhus tenella* PROO-nus te-NEL-la  
*Rheum rhabarbarum* REE-um ra-BARB-ah-rum  
*R. palmatum* var. *tanguticum*  
 R. pal-MAY-tum tan-GOO-ti-kum  
*Rhododendron alabamense*  
 ro-do-DEN-dron al-ah-ba-MEN-see  
*R. atlanticum* R. at-LAN-ti-kum  
*R. bakeri* R. BAKE-er-eye  
*R. calendulaceum*  
 R. ka-len-dew-LAY-see-um  
*R. canescens* R. kah-NESS-enz  
*R. flammeum* R. FLAY-mee-um  
*R. nudiflorum* R. new-di-FLOOR-um  
*R. prunifolium* R. prune-i-FOL-ee-um  
*R. vaseyi* R. VAY-zee-eye  
*Salix caprea* SAY-lix KAP-ree-a  
*Salvia lyrata* SAL-via ly-RAT-ta  
*S. officinalis* S. oh-fiss-ih-NAL-is  
*S. pratensis* S. pray-TEN-sis  
*Sambucus racemosa* sam-BEW-kus ray-see-MOH-sa  
*Sanguinaria canadensis*  
 sang-gwin-AY-ria kan-ah-DEN-sis  
*Sedum spurium* SEE-dum SPEW-ree-um  
*Shepherdia argentea*  
 shep-HER-dia are-JEN-tee-ah  
*Silene virginicum*  
 sy-LEE-nee vir-GIN-i-kum  
*Spiraea × bumalda*  
 spy-REE-a bew-MALL-da  
*Stellaria pubera* stell-AY-ria PEW-bear-a  
*Streptocarpus* strep-to-KARP-us  
*Veronica* ver-ON-ik-a  
*Viburnum cassinoides*  
 vie-BUR-num ka-si-NOID-eez  
*Viola labradorica*  
 vy-OH-la lab-ra-DOE-ri-ka  
*Weigela florida* wy-GEE-la FLOR-i-da



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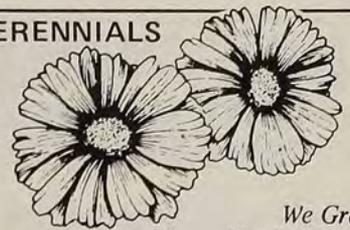
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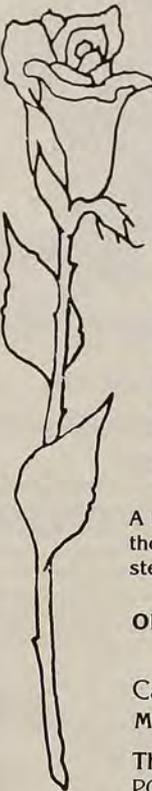


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