50th Annual Spring Plant Sale
Now at the Red Barn Farm

Saturday, May 12 and Sunday, May 13, 2018

Plant Sale Hours
Saturday, May 12, 9 am to 4 pm
Sunday, May 13, 9 am to 4 pm

- The sale will be held at the Arboretum’s Red Barn Farm adjacent to the Tashjian Bee and Pollinator Discovery Center. Enter from 3-mile Drive or directly from 82nd Street West.
- No entrance fee if you enter from 82nd Street.
- Come early for best selection. We do not hold back items or restock.
- Our wagons are always in short supply. Please bring carrying containers for your purchases: boxes, wagons, carts.
- There will be a pickup area where you can drive up and load your plants.
- We also have a few golf carts with volunteers to drive you and your plants to your car.

Payment
- Please assist us in maximizing our support of the MLA by using cash or checks. However, if you wish to use a credit card, we gladly accept Visa, MasterCard, Amex and Discover.
- Volunteers will make a list of your purchases which you will hand to a cashier for payment.
- Please keep your receipt as you may need to show it to a volunteer as you exit.

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The Minnesota Landscape Arboretum
3675 Arboretum Drive, Chaska, MN 55318-9613
Telephone: 952-443-1400
Red Barn Farm/Tashjian Bee and Pollinator Discovery Center.
3210 West 82nd Street, Chanhassen, MN 55317
Tomato, ‘Super Sweet 100’ — 65 Days. A delicious treat that is also one of the most nutritious tomatoes available anywhere! Higher vitamin C content than any other tomato. Fruits are 1” globes with bright red skin and flesh. Indeterminate.


Tomato, ‘Yellow Pearl’ — 70 Days. Petite, distinctive salad tomato. Indeterminate.

Watermelon, ‘Wisconsin 55’ — Heirloom. 80 Days. Released by the University of Wisconsin in 1946. Bright red, globe shaped fruits. Excellent all-purpose tomato, great for canning. Indeterminate.


Where Do Our Plants Come From?
The plants we sell at the Annual Spring Plant Sale come to your garden from many sources. Many trees, shrubs, fruit and vines come from the University of Minnesota’s, Horticultural Research Center. The Auxillary grows some plants and the Arboretum staff divides plants from the grounds to share with you. Many of our plants come from some of the best specialty growers in the state.

Countryside Gardens brings to the sale a huge selection of these "Queens of the Garden". Stop by and talk to Lavern as he is an encyclopedia of information about peonies. Find their nursery at 10602 Fenner Avenue SE in Delano. (952-955-2283) And don’t miss their annual free Peony Festival usually held the first two weekends of June.

Holasek & Son Greenhouse
Fred Holasek and Son Greenhouse was started over 35 years ago by Fred W. Holasek. They currently have over 70,000 square feet of greenhouses. They are providing us with high-end herbs, vegetables and annuals. You can visit their Flower Power Garden Center at 18364 County Road 9, Lester Prairie, MN. Their website is http://www.holasekflowerpower.com

Savory’s Gardens
has been a specialist Hosta grower since 1946. Their beautiful form our impressive Hosta collection, waiting for a chance to be in your garden. Old standbys, new varieties, and their own stunning introductions will be found at Savory’s. Explore their hidden gem of a nursery at 5300 Whiting Avenue in Edina, MN (952-941-8755). Their website is www.savorygardens.com

Twin Orchards Nursery
is a family owned and operated nursery, for over 30 years. Dealing in wholesale perennials and shrubs in the past, they are now open to the public. They pride themselves in producing quality plants at a reasonable cost. They have over 450 varieties of perennials, 40 varieties of flowering shrubs, and a selection of unique herb and veggie starters. Visit them at 27225 Smithtown Road in Shorewood, MN (952-474-5555) and check their website for weekly specials at www.twinorchardnursery.com

Shade Perennials

Interest in Shade Gardening continues to grow as more homeowners are finding their landscapes becoming increasingly shady because of the growth of trees and shrubs. Shade plants are those that require little or no direct sun, such as those in northern exposures or under trees or in areas where the sun is blocked for much of the day. Available from us are many newly introduced plants and old favorites which can add striking foliage and appealing flowers to brighten up your shade garden.

Actaea pachypoda (white baneberry) — 2’ H. Also called Doll’s Eyes for the distinctive dark “pupil” mark on the ends of their white berries. Persisting for four to six weeks in late summer to early fall, the berries extend from the stem on thick, reddish stalks MN Native.

Actaea racemosa (aka Cimicifuga racemosa) (bugbane) — 4-6’ H. A striking woodland species that creates a strong vertical statement in a shade or border garden. The white, candle-like flower spikes provide late summer blooms.

Actaea racemosa 'Chocoholic' (aka Cimicifuga racemosa 'Chocoholic') — 3-4’ H. Has dark bronze-purple foliage and dark pink flower buds. Its arching spikes of sweetly-scented, bottlebrush flowers are mauve-pink and lightest to white as they age.

Aconitum x Amytopurpurea (aka Cimicifuga simplex ‘Amytopurpurea’) (snakeroot) — 5-6’ H. Fragrant, pale pink flowers. Deep green to bronzy-purple foliage. Early fall.


Aquilegia 'Blue Ice' (blue star) — 12-15” H. Dark lavender-blue flowers in dense terminal clusters bloom for long period in late spring to early summer. Narrow dark green leaves turn brilliant yellow in fall. Very easy to grow with few pests.

Aquilegia 'Storm Cloud' (blue star) — 24-30” H. Dark stems emerge from the ground with olive green leaves that have silver veins. Star-shaped, periwinkle blue flowers.

Asarum canadense (Canadian wild ginger) — 4-10” H. Pale clear-pink double flowers in spring with finely divided fern-like foliage. May go dormant in early summer. Rare.

Aralia cordata (Japanese spikenard) — 3-6’ H. Dark stems emerge from the ground with olive green leaves that have silver veins. Star-shaped, periwinkle blue flowers.

Aronia 'Chocoholic' — 3-4’ H. Has dark bronze-purple foliage and dark pink flower buds. Its arching spikes of sweetly-scented, bottlebrush flowers are mauve-pink and lightest to white as they age.

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**Arisaema triphyllum** (Jack-in-the-pulpit) — 1-2’ H. The heart-shaped leaves conceal a spike which is covered in numerous tiny green to coppery flowers. Big velvety foliage. Divide often. June-July. **Tomato, ‘Better Boy’** — 70 Days. Expect these bright red, round fruits to start quickly and continue strong all season long. They are a great way to light up your garden and turn deep red when mature. Inside, the flesh reveals the same rouge tone with a superbly balanced, multifaceted tomatoey flavor. Indeterminate. **Tomato, ‘Indigo Rose’** — 75-80 Days. This 2-inch round fruit has nearly black skin that occurs on the portion of the fruit that is most exposed to light. The bright red flesh is out green and turns deep red when mature. Inside, the flesh reveals the same rouge tone with a superbly balanced, multifaceted tomatoey flavor. Indeterminate. **Tomato, ‘Indigo’** — 60 Days. Somewhere between a grape and a Roma. Plump, deep red, ultra-sweet yet mealy little fruits just 2 inches long and about 1½ inches in diameter, they hold their color well and resist cracking. **Tomato, ‘Ketchup Beefsteak’** — Heirloom, 90-100 Days. An old heirloom that hails from the hills of its namesake, eastern Kentucky. The deep yellow-orange-fruits are enormous, often weighing as much as 2 lbs. Indeterminate. **Tomato, ‘Large Red Cherry’** — 72 Days. Excellent salad tomato, with clusters of 5 spanning, hardy vines. Full season, high yields of deep scarlet, round, 1 to 1½ inch diameter, flavorful fruits. Indeterminate. **Tomato, ‘Mortgage Lifter’** — Heirloom, 80-85 Days. Large, smooth, 1½ lb. pink fruit have a delicious, rich, sweet taste. Bred in the 1930’s by a West Virginia gardener who planted the four biggest varieties he knew and crossed one with pollen from the other three for six years. **Tomato, ‘Red Grape’** — 70 Days. Produces big yields of grape-size fruit on multiple clusters. Shiny red fruit is consistent for size and shape and has the firm texture and good sweetness that grape tomatoes are known for. Indeterminate. **Tomato, ‘Red Zebra’** — Heirloom, 75-90 Days. ‘Red Zebra’ is thought to be a naturally occurring cross between ‘Green Zebra’ and an unknown, though certainly rare tomato. The beautiful and tartly flavored offspring are gorgeous 2½-3” round cherry-red fruits with rich orange streaks. Indeterminate. **Tomato, ‘Roma’** — 73-80 Days. Prized for its use in tomato paste and sauces. Produces a large harvest of thick-walled, meaty, bright red, egg-shaped tomatoes about 3 inches long and with few seeds. Determinate. **Tomato, ‘Soldacki’** — Heirloom, 75 Days Poland sends us this small, shining cherry tomato, memorable for its low acid and intensely sweet flavor. Indeterminate. **Tomato, ‘Spectacle Roman’** — Heirloom, 85 Days. Cross of ‘Antique Roman’ and ‘Banana Legs’. Orange-red, 5” long fruits are a speckled paste-type, marked by irregular yellow stripes. Meaty fruits have hearty, ‘real tomato’ flavor and almost no seeds. Indeterminate. **Tomato, ‘Stronger Cavok’ (aka ‘Schimmel Stoe’)** — Heirloom, 80-90 Days. Red fruit have vibrant yellow stripes. They are stunning! This variety has lobed fruit, like a bell pepper, with almost no seeds. Indeterminate. **Tomato, ‘Sun Gold’** — Heirloom, 55-65 Days. Ripens in long clusters of 10-15, 1 oz. fruits. The sweet flavor is ready about 2 weeks before most cherry-type tomatoes. **Tomato, ‘Sunsweet’** — 62 Days. This golden yellow tomato has great sugar-sweetness and flavor, superb texture, and a tasty finish. These fruits are lovely golden yellow, weigh 1½ oz., and possess thin skins. Indeterminate.
Pumpkin, 'Pik-A-Pie' — 85 Days. Semi-bush plant produces good yields of 6 lb. bright orange pumpkin with a large dark green, very lightly lobed rind. Great for making up to 12 puddings.


'Rutabaga'— 90 Days. Thick, firm, red, yellow, or orange flesh that is very flavorful. A favorite heirloom from Ohio.

'Squash, 'Butternut' (Burgess Strain) — 95 Days. The standard butternut squash. The medium-small, 3-5 lb., fruits have deep-orange, fibresless flesh with a rich, sweet flavor. Avg. 5 lbs. in rug. - Sun. - San.

'Squash, 'Butternut' (Early) — 85 Days. The fine-textured tan fruits with a sweet, nutty flavor arise on compact vines. Squash, 'Summer' — 50 Days. Summer squashes have smooth, tender skin. It's extremely productive and best picked when 4-6" long. The bush type plants take little space.

'Squash, 'Spaghetti' (Winter) — 88 Days. The classic pasta alternative. Skin is ivory changing to pale yellow at maturity. Bake like squash or boil and fork out the flesh, topping the "spaghetti" with your favorite sauce. 3-5 lb. oblong fruit.

'Squash, 'Multipik' (Summer) — 50 Days. Golden yellow fruit on early, very prolific plants. 7.5-8" long. Straightneck type. Kept picked for best production.

'Squash, 'Table Ace' (Winter, Acorn) — 78 Days. Semi-bush plant produces good yields of rich green-acorn type squash. The squash has delicious bright orange flesh. Squash, Dark Green Zucchini (Summer) (Cucurbita pepo) — 45-65 Days. Early, vigorous plants bear lots of straight and smooth, 6-8" long, dark green fruits with farm, green-white flesh flat.

'Strawberry 'Itaca'™ (Fragaria x ananassa) — Late June-early July. Hardy through Zone 3B. Productive plant with rich, red, bright colored berries.

'Strawberry 'Mesaahi'™ (Fragaria x ananassa) — Mid-late June. Large, bright red glossy fruit with melting texture. Fine flavor. Impressive disease resistance. Ideal for gardens with reduced pesticide use. 1999 U of MN Introduction.

'Strawberry, 'Seaescape' (Fragaria x ananassa) — Day-Night. 2 years useful and fall production. Seasecape will flower and fruit all season. The berries are large, prolific, and have good flavor when picked ripe from the plant.

'Strawberry, 'Winona'™ (Fragaria x ananassa) — Late June-early July. Large fruit with excellent texture and hints of peach flavor. Hardy and disease resistant. 1997 U of MN Introduction.

'Sweet Potato, ‘Beauregard’ — 90 Days. Developed at Louisiana State University in 1987, this variety may be the world’s most popular sweet potato. Some growers select their high varieties of uniform, reddish-purple potatoes with tasty, deep-orange flesh that keeps well in storage.

'Swiss Chard, ‘Bright Lights’ — 28-55 Days. Lightly sliced, green or bronze leaves with stems of gold, pink, orange, purple, red, and white with bright and pastel variations. Consistent growth rate and strong root resistance. 'Champion' — 25 Days. Thick, nearly round leaves with rich, red centers emerge in spring and turn deep orange-purple in winter. White flowers on reddish stems in spring.


'Epimedium x rubrum (bachelor’s hat) — 12" H. Early in the season, the thin, heart-shaped leaves of this plant have a red tinge, which turns to bronze in the fall. Good ground cover. Epimedium x versicolor ‘Sulphureum’ (bachelor’s hat) — 12” H. Light yellow flowers. This selection is one of the best for use as a ground cover. May-June. Part Shade - Sun.

'Galium odoratum' (leopard plant) — 36" H. Flowering plant native to Asia and Europe. Grey-green, deeply toothed foliage creates a compact mound 18-24" tall. Mid- to late summer.


'Vendela’ — 6-8” H. Maroon and near black. Early to bloom. Attracts butterflies. Deer & rabbit resistant.

Phlox divaricata (wild blue phlox) — 12-15” H. The flowers, atop sticky stems, are slightly fragrant and range in color from powder blue to lavender. Good ground cover. **May need some shade.**

Podophyllum peltatum (mayapple) — 18” H. Large leaves form an umbrella over small white waxy flowers. Yellow, fruit resemble very small apples. Easily grown under trees in rich moist soil. Will tolerate some sun.

Polonatum repts ‘Stairway to Heaven’ (creeping Jacob’s ladder) — 12-15” H. Blue bells. An attractive plant for the wild garden, may be divided after blooming.

Polonatum repts ‘Touch of Class’ (creeping Jacob’s ladder) — 12-15” H. Pale blue bells. An attractive plant for the wild garden, may be divided after blooming.

Polonium yezoense ‘Purple Rain Strain’ (purple-leaf Jacob’s ladder) — 24” H. An unusual form of Jacob’s ladder, this plant forms a lush mound of ferny foliage in a stunning black-purple shade, later becoming green. Upright stems of soft blue phlox-like flowers appear in late spring. Deadhead for rebloom.

Polygonatum biflorum (small Solomon’s seal) — 2-3’ H. Woodland wildflower with arching stem. White flowers followed by black berries. MN Native.

Polygonatum humile (dwarf Solomon’s seal) — 6-9” H. This easy-to-grow, dwarf selection has green leaves on arching stems and clusters of dangling, dainty, white, bell flowers in late spring. Solanum roeperianum’ (dwarf Solomon’s seal) — 6-9” H. Burgundy stems support soft green leaves with creamy-white margins. Fragrant, tiny white bell flowers in late spring. Easy to grow. Prefers lightly shaded, evenly moist location.

Polygonatum odoratum ‘Variegatum’ (variegated Japanese Solomon’s seal) — 2-3’ H. Burgundy stems support soft green leaves with creamy-white margins. Fragrant, tiny white bell flowers in late spring. Easy to grow. Prefers lightly shaded, evenly moist location.


Polemonium violaceum ‘Flore Pleno’ (snow trillium, double form) — 12-18” H. The most desirable trillium of all for most gardeners, with double white flowers set above all-green foliage. Rare. MN Native.

Polemonium tubers (yellow trillium) — 8-10” H. Mottled leaves vary from lanceolate to rounded. Stalkless golden or bronze-green leaves. Unobtrusive. Early spring. Cucumber, ‘Bush Champion’ — 50 Days. The best of the bush cucumbers. Produces massive crops of small, 1-2” long cucumbers. Fruit remain very firm at maturity. Disease and drought resistant.**Cucumber, ‘Bush Champion’** — 80-90 Days. Extra sweet and mild. Flat, oval, green with white stripes. DESCRIPTION: Sweet and succulent. Leek, ‘American Flag’ — 105 Days. This onion relative has compact stems that thicken but do not form bulbous like onions. Typically a white onion, the leaves of yellow Leeks are cold tolerant and can be left in the garden into fall for an extended harvest.

Lettuce, Assorted Heirlooms Pack — *Heirloom.* Great choice but may include ‘Red Velvet’ ‘Reine Des Glaces’ ‘Rossito.’

Lettuce, Simply Salad Mix! City Garden Mix — 30-40 Days. This is a mixed leaf lettuce combination of both butterhead and leaf lettuce varieties. The butterhead leaves is pretty enough to adorn a patio or balcony and can be harvested every 3 weeks by snipping the plants back to 2 inches.

Onion, ‘Candy’ — 80-90 Days. Extra sweet and mild. Flat, broad, green, non-curled but heavily blistered (savoyed). Rich, tender flavor with no trace of woodiness. Use extreme care when handling.

Onion, ‘Walla Walla’ — 90 Days. The pride of Washington state, this globe-shaped onion is exceptionally mild and makes jumbo-sized bulbs with bright light yellow skin and pretty white flesh. Sweetest of all the long-day onions.


Pea, ‘Easy Peasy’ — 60-65 Days. Loaded with delicious, attractive and altogether pleasing peas. Plants produce 10-11 peas per pod and two pods per node. Strengthening blue-green plants, with super curly tendrils, are self-supporting.

Pepper, ‘Anaheim’ — 80 Days. Pungent, long, tapered, medium-thick peppers. Green fruits turn red when ripe. Use these pungent peppers fresh or dried.

Pepper, ‘Burain’ — Heirloom, 90 Days. A Polish heirloom that can’t be beat for sweetness. The 2-foot plants will continue to produce the greatest amount of fruit. Sweet pepper. ‘Cal Wonder’ — 75 Days. These peppers are thick-walled and blocky, about 4 inches tall and wide, with a crisp, meaty texture and terrific sweetness. They mature from green to red on the plant.

Pepper, ‘Carolina Reaper’ — 90 Days. The Carolina Reaper is often referred to as the world’s hottest pepper. Peppers have been ranked by Guinness World Records. There is nothing normal about this pepper. It was bred for heat with an average SHU of over 1.5 million and peaks at 2 million SHU! Just look at you, long. It’s a one mean pepper. The Carolina Reaper has a unique stinger tail that is unlike any other pepper. It gets this insane heat from being a cross between a Pakistani Naga and a Red Habanero. One taste of this pepper doesn’t have heat, but excellent flavor as well. Use extreme care when handling.

Pepper, ‘Garden Salsa’ — 73 Days. Developed just for salsa, the heat is totally balanced. This pepper turns out to be heavy bearing and delicious. 3,000 Scoville’s.
**VEGETABLES**


Bean, ‘Blue Lake Pole’ — 62 Days. Blue Lake Pole Beans can be traced back to 1923. This pole variety is the predecessor of the popular bush variety that shares the same name. Possibly the best green bean in the world!

Bean, ‘Fin De Bagnol’ — Heirloom, 50-60 Days. Tender and stringless, the thin, bright green pods should be picked every few days, right before they are prepared in the kitchen. This variety performs well in cooler soils where others may not.

Bean, ‘Kenducky Wonder’ — Heirloom, 65 days. Very reliable, early maturing, and productive pole bean. An old favorite enjoyed fresh, canned, frozen or dried. Its buoyy-brown seeds can also be used dry as an excellent baking bean.

Bean, ‘Painted Pony’ — Heirloom, 60-80 Days. This Mexican heirloom is a choice dual-purpose bean. Harvest at about 60 days for plentiful long, thin, stringless snap beans or let the pods dry on the bush type plants, and harvest after 80 days for a bountiful crop of dry beans filled with rich nutty flavor.

Beet, ‘Bulls Blood’ — 50-52 Days. The earliest thinning spurs up spring and fall salads with a leaf color as richly dark red as radicchio. As the roots enlarge, the baby beets are also delicious cooked and mixed with salad. The small sweet red roots are best when harvested young.

Broccoli, ‘Gypsy’ — 58 days. Vigorous plants have a large, uniform yield and are a sure bet for either spring or fall plantings. Downy mildew resistant and heat tolerant.

Brussel Sprouts, ‘Franklin’ — 80 days. Earliest maturing with high quality, uniform, firm sprouts.

Brussel Sprouts ‘Long Island Improved’ — 90 Days. The semi-dwarf plants are stocky with leaves closely spaced, so there are lots of tasty sprouts on the short, self-supporting stems. Introduced at the end of the 19th century, this was once one of the most important commercial varieties.

Cabbage, ‘Golden Acre’ — Heirloom, 64 Days. Early summer variety ball head cabbage. With small to medium-sized green, round solid heads on compact plants with few outer leaves.

Cabbage ‘Ruby Perfection’ — 65 Days. Mid-late red cabbage. The heads are medium-sized and dense with a uniform high-round shape and good wrapper leaves.

Cauliflower, ‘Snowball’ — 52-70 Days. An early maturing, snow white, high quality hybrid from France, suitable for both spring or fall plantings.

Cantaloupe, ‘Minnesota Midget’ — Heirloom, 60-70 Days. A backyard gardener’s dream. These super-sweet, softball-size melons are a sure bet for either spring or fall plantings.

**FERNS**

Ferns are essential in shade gardens. They provide spectacular foliage and many different shades of green. They combine beautifully with Hosta and other shade plants and fill spaces left by early spring bulbs such as Narcissus and tulips. They are tough, long-lasting and easily grown. They are low-maintenance plants that have excellent disease and insect resistance. For optimum results, grow them in a cool location with well-drained and moisture-retentive soil.

Adiantum pedatum (maidenhair fern) — 18-26” H. Feathery fronds, black stems. Needs moist, woody, acid soil. MN Native.

Athyrium ‘Ghost’ (Nipponicum var. pictum x A. filix-femina) (lady fern) — 2-3’ H. Large, vigorous, showy fern with silver lacy-curtain lanced-leaves. For fairly moist semi-shade.

Athyrium filix-femina ‘Lady in Red’ (lady fern) — 30’ H. Large, vigorous showy fern with lacy-curtain lanced leaves. For fairly moist semi-shade.

Athyrium filix-femina var. ‘Lady in Red’ (lady fern) — 30’ H. Large, vigorous, showy fern with lacy-curtain lanced-leaves. Red stems hold their color all season. For fairly moist semi-shade. Not evergreen.

Athyrium niponicum var. pictum (Japanese painted fern) — 2’ H. Exciting purple, gray, green variegated foliage. Perfectly hardy.

Matteuccia struthiosperma (ostrich fern) — 3’ H. Erect gracefully arching plants. Edible fiddleheads. MN Native.

Osmunda regalis (royal fern) — 4’ H. Majestic fern growing in moist soils usually at edge of permanent water. Fresh green fronds. Adaptable to a variety of soil types and conditions. MN Native.

**Reservations will be available beginning May 1st. Online information and registration available at www.arboretum.umn.edu/auxiliarygardentours.aspx. Call 612-625-9865 with questions.**

**Our 34th Year of Garden Tours!**
SUN PERENNIALS

Full sun perennials are those plants we most often see in the glossy gardening magazines that make our pulses run faster. They are the backbone of traditional perennial borders and cottage gardens with their riot of color, fragrance and eye-catching textures and shapes. Full sun perennials are easy to grow as long as they’re not planted in heavy clay soils which stay wet in winter and dry out in summer. Many sun plants will tolerate some shade in the morning or late afternoon, but sun between 9 am and 3 pm is critical to their success.

Calamagrostis x acutiflora ‘Eldorado’ (feather reed grass) — 4-5’ H. A sport of ‘Karl Foerster’ its green leaves are stripped down the middle! A feathery-mauve plumes appear in early to midsummer, maturing into stiff wheat-colored spikes, which last into winter.

Calamagrostis x acutiflora ‘Karl Foerster’ (feather reed grass) — 5-6’ H. Best of non-native grasses. Tall clumps. Foilage shows pink tones in fall. Best grown in light shade.

Calamagrostis x acutiflora ‘Overdam’ (feather reed grass) — 1-3’ H. Choice variegated feather reed from Denmark. Leaves emerge with creamy color, intensifying with season into fall pink tones. Full sun — part shade.

Carex carphophylla ‘Balticana’ (mop top sedge) — 12” W x 6’ H. A slow spreading sedge with soft, finely textured, 1/4” wide, very short green, long edged foliage. Arching 12” long leaves have a mop head appearance. May winter kill in Zone 4.

Carex Juncus ‘Blue Zinger’ (blue sedge) — 8-12” H x 12-24” W. Spreads to form a mat of bluish-green foliage. The plant can be used as a ground cover or in rock gardens. Best growth occurs in the sun, but the plant will grow in shade.


Carex pensylvanica (Pennsylvania sedge) — 8-10” H. Delicate, arching, semi-evergreen foliage. Prefers dry, well-drained soils in full to partial sun. Excellent ground cover under oak trees, MN Native.

Chasmanthium latifolium (northern sea oats) — 3’ H. Valued for its flat fruit heads. Becoming heavy at maturity and drooping gracefully. One of the best ornamental grasses.

Festuca glauca ‘Beyond Blue’ (blue fescue) — 18-24” H. Forms a dense tuft of blue leaves that remain blue all season. Spikes of tan flowers in early summer. Forms a dense tuft of blue-green foliage which turns wine-red in early summer. Wine-red flower panicles appear in late summer. Well-behaved.

Festuca glauca ‘Heavy Metal’ (blue fescue) — 4-5’ H. Metallic-blue foliage that holds its color until the plant takes on its bronzy red fall color. One of the most distinctive grasses on the market.

Festuca glauca ‘Hot Rod’ (switch grass) — 3-4’ H. ‘Pink Flame’ fescue blends with this non-native grass with excellent vertical form. Blue-green foliage during the growing season turns a deep burgundy in summer.


Hakonechloa macra ‘Aureola’ (Japanese forest grass) — 3-4’ H. Very dense, golden variegation. Good ground cover for part shade. Summer.

Helictotrichon sempervirens ‘SaphyrSprudel’?/’Sparkling Sapphire’ (blue oat grass) — 2’ H. Midsized blue-folaged grass of fine to medium texture, well-drained soil and full sun. Best color. Strong grower.

Juncus effusus ‘Big Twist’ (big twist rush) — 18-24” H. Full Sun — Part Shade. Upright, compound stems twist and curl themselves into an interesting mass. Big twist common rush grows well in moist soil and tolerates being completely submerged in water. Its unique shape and “wet feet” tolerance grows well in moist soil and tolerates being completely submerged in water. Its unique shape and “wet feet” tolerance.

Juncus effusus ‘Little Zebra’ (dwarf Japanese silver grass) — 2-3’ H. Greenish-gray stripes on a compact, mounding habit. In the early fall this grass has a reddish, fan-shaped bloom; good for a small landscape. Zone 5.


Miscanthus sinensis ‘Slow Grower’ (giant miscanthus) — 8-10’ H. Large, showy white flower plume with purple center. Blooms May until midsummer, often with a secondary bloom in September. Will spread easily in good soil.

Miscanthus sinensis ‘Zebra’ (mountain bluet) — 2’ H. Large, showy blue flower plume. Blooms May until midsummer, often with a secondary bloom in September. Will spread easily in good soil.


Muscantus sinensis ‘Gracillimus’/’Maiden Grass’ (Japanese silver grass) — 5-6’ H. Bronze-red inflorescence turns to silver; decorative in winter.

Pennisetum alopecuroides ‘Little Zebra’ (dwarf Japanese silver grass) — 2-3’ H. Greenish-gray stripes on a compact, mounding habit. In the early fall this grass has a reddish, fan-shaped bloom; good for a small landscape. Zone 5.

Pennisetum alopecuroides ‘Rubrum’ (purple fountain grass) — 30-36’ H. Bronze-purple foliage topped with graceful arches of burgundy toned seed heads. Treat as an annual.

Pennisetum setaceum ‘Rubrum’ (purple fountain grass) — 30-36’ H. Bronze-purple foliage topped with graceful arches of burgundy toned seed heads. Treat as an annual.
Eupatorium maculatum ‘Gateway’ (Joe-Pye weed) — 4-6' H. Pinkish-purple flowers, 9 to 15 per head. Purple speckled and motled stems.


Euphorbia polychroma ‘First Blush’ (cushion spurge) — 30” H. Yellow flowers with chartreuse bracts at the ends of the stems from mid to late spring. Narrow leaves emerge rose in spring, turning green in color with showy white variegation and tinges of pink that turn brick red in the fall.

Euphorbia polychroma (cushion spurge) — 12” H. A perennial growing into a dense clump. Spreads slowly. Yellow bracts in early spring. Soft green foliage turns bright red in fall.


Filipendula ‘Hesperata’ (meadowweet) — 18-24” H. Shorter than most Meadowweeds with a stockier fuller habit. White flowers.

Filipendula ‘Kahome’ (dwarf meadowweet) — 8-12” H x 12-18” W. Deep pink flowers over a low mound of ferny leaves. Useful in moist areas. Clumps may be divided easily in spring.


Gaillardia aristata ‘Arizona Sun’ (blanket flower) — 8-10” H. Large 3” diameter mahogany red flowers with bright yellow petal edges. Blooms continuously all summer.

Geranium pratense ‘Max Frei’ (hardy hibiscus, rose mallow) — 12-18” H. Deep magenta flowers with red sepals. Aromatic plant makes a good ground cover. Spring–summer.

Geranium pratense ‘Dark Redti’ (meadow cranesbills) — 6-12” H. A fairly new variety, has a short, mound habit and dark leaves. Bright lilac-blue blossoms appear in spring and pinching back after flowering encourages more blooms in fall and helps maintain its columnar habit into July to September.

Geranium sanguineum (whorled milkweeds) — 1-2’ H. This is the shortest of the Liatris species at 1’. It prefers dry soils and blooms the shortest into early summer. A deep-rooted perennial that forms colonies from underground rhizomes. The leaves are narrow and linear. At season’s end, foliage develops yellow fall color. This late bloomer is among the last milkweeds to go dormant. It makes it a very valuable late season food source for Monarch butterflies and their caterpillars.

Helenium autumnale ‘Avalanche’ (orange daisy) — 15’ H. Spreading and clump forming. Attractive orange daisy flowers atop up to reclining, hairy stems with narrow, lance- shaped leaves.

Helenium autumnale ‘Sahra’ (sneezeweed) — 18-20” H. Compact variety with bright yellow petals surrounding a golden/yellow center cones. Flowers bloom throughout summer.

Hibiscus moscheutos ‘Dido Belle Pink’ (hardy hibiscus, rose mallow) — 24-30” H. Flowers feature petals which are pink on the edges fading to white with a deep pinkish-red eye surrounding a prominent creamy white to pale yellow central staminal column. July to September bloom.


Liatris sibirica (cylindrical blazing star) — 2-5’ H. Shorter than the Liatris species at 1’. It prefers dry soils and blooms the shortest into early summer. A perennial growing into a dense clump. Spreads slowly. Yellow bracts in early spring. Soft green foliage turns bright red in fall. Whether you are an Arboretum visitor who wants to know more about an interesting tree you’ve seen, a scholar who wants to research the origin of plant species or an avid gardener who wishes to know more about the plants that they grow in their garden, you’ll want to visit the Andersen Horticultural Library in the Snyder Building at the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum. Friendly and knowledgeable staff are on hand to help you.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Grasses are the foundation of North American Prairies. Their distinctive foliage and line add punctuation to the garden. Often thriving in minimal conditions, grasses are generally undemanding and easy care. The only routine maintenance is cutting back the plants in late winter/early spring to ready them for spring growth and foliage.


Andropogon gerardii ‘Red October’ (big bluestem) — 6’ H. Narrow leaves with an upright habit. Begins deep green turning to red then burgundy as fall approaches.

Bouteloua gracilis (blue grama grass) — 1-2’ H. Most important range grass of the Great Plains. Curly, narrow leaves. Long, one-sided, seed spikes with eyelash-like inflorescence. MN Native. 

Calamagrostis x acutiflora ‘Avalanche’ (feather reed grass) — 4-5’ H. Green leaves with white centers. More prominent in the garden than C. ‘Overdam’. Bronzy-purple inflorescence in fall.

Liatris pycnostachya (prairie blazing star) — 2.5’ H. The stems are 2-5 feet tall, and nearly half of this is the flower spike. August-September. Spike is round, purplish (rarely white), cylindrical, stalkless flower heads densely crowded on a course, hairy, very leafy stem.
2018 Calendar of Auxiliary Events

Summer Garden Tours:
Sunday, July 15
Tuesday, July 17 & Wednesday, July 18

Fall Harvest Sale:
Saturday, September 22 & Sunday, September 23

Quilt Raffle Drawing:
Saturday, September 22

Holiday Sale:
Friday, November 30,
Saturday, December 1 & Sunday, December 2

For more information about the Auxiliary events or becoming an Auxiliary member:
www.arboretum.umn.edu/auxiliary.asp
612-301-8311 or email arbaux@umn.edu

Quercus rubra (red oak) — 60-80' H x 30' W. Pyramidal habit when young, maturing to a rounded habit. Dark glossy green leaves turn to red in fall. Transplant onto leaves into winter. One of the fastest growing oaks. MN Native.


Rubus idaeus ‘Heritage’ (red raspberry) — Medium size red fruit with good color, flavor, and quality. High yield and freezes well. First crop—mid—July second—Sept.

Rubus idaeus ‘Latham’ (red raspberry) — Red fruit, ripening over a long period. Reliably cropper.

Sambucus canadensis ‘Adams’ (elderberry) — 8-10' H x 8-10' W. This variety was selected for its large clusters of dark blue to black fruit in late summer to fall. The fruit is an outstanding source of food for birds and other wildlife.

Sambucus racemosa ‘Sutherland Gold’ (elderberry) — 6-10' H x 6-10' W. Bright gold toothy foliage that turns green as the season progresses. Dome-shaped clusters of creamy white flowers in late spring are followed by showy clusters of red berries in fall.

Spiraea x ‘Baillie’ Corokia alerts® Lilac (lilac) — 5-6' H. A compact lilac that exhibits a growth habit and bloom time like Syringa. Matures to blue-green by summer and finally turns reddish in October. New foliage emerges with reddish purple tinting in spring, appear in a showy bloom from late spring to mid-summer.

Weigela florida ‘Variegata’ (weigela) — 2'-4' H x 8-9' W. Compact, deciduous shrub. Purple-red trumpet shaped blooms in spring. Attractive green foliage.

Weigela florida ‘Variegata’ (weigela) — 4-6' H x 4-6' W. Medium green leaves are bordered in yellow to creamy white. Foliage all season. Good for rock gardens. April-Oct.

Vaccinium corymbosum ‘MNPKINI’ (Pink Popcorn® blueberry) — 5 H x 5' W. High bush blueberry that bears attractive pink berries that stand out in the landscape. Very creamy pink with a dark pink blush. Yellow fall foliage. Red winter branches.

2014 U of MN Introduction.

Weigela florida ‘Centennial’ (weigela) — 9' H x 10' W. Rounded habit. Dark green foliage and bright red trumpet shaped flowers in spring. Full sun for best color.

Weigela florida ‘Vine Wine’ (weigela) — 2'-4' H x 4' W. Tight, upright habit resists trunk splitting. Dark burgundy foliage and rosy-pink trumpet shaped flowers in spring. Will rebloom throughout summer if lightly sheared. Full sun for best results.

Weigela florida ‘Java Red’ (weigela) — 3'-4' H x 4-5' W. Compact, mounding shrub displays attractive red buds that open to deep pink blooms. Foliage has interesting purplish cast.

Weigela florida ‘Minnet’ (weigela) — 24-30' H x 24-36' W. Enjoy a spectacular display of rosy-pink blooms against a backdrop of purple-tinged foliage. Use to add color to shrub borders or as a garden accent.

Weigela florida ‘Red Prince’ (weigela) — 5-6' H x 5-6' W. Upright arching branches. Red flowers hold their color as they age. Green foliage.

Weigela florida ‘Vanicek’ (weigela) — 6'-8' H x 8-9' W. Compact, deciduous shrub. Purple-red trumpet shaped blooms in spring. Attractive green foliage.

Kalimeris yomena ‘Yarigata’ (kalimeris) — 2'-2.5' H. Creamy-white blooms in May. A compact, mound forming shrub. Rocks, groundcover, wetland.

Lycoris squamigera (resurrection flower) — 18-24' H. Full sun to part shade. Mulch in winter. Naturalizes by bulb off root. Needs a light, well-drained site with lot of water during summer after the leaves die back and before the flowering stems emerge. Rose-pink flowers tinged with lilac.

Monarda ‘Bluestriped’/‘Blue Stocking’ (bee balm) — 3'-4' H. Deep violet-purple flowers. MN Native.

Monarda ‘Coral Reef’ (bee balm) — 30-36' H. Neon coral-pink flowers.

Monarda ‘Jacob Cline’ (bee balm) — 4'-5' H. Large red flowers. Vigorous. Mildew resistant.

Monarda ‘Marshall’s Delight’ (bee balm) — 2'-3' H. Medium flowers. Mildew resistant.


Neptunia x fastuosa ‘Kit Cat’ (dwarf cattail) — 8-12” H. Green-grey leaves that are highly aromatic when crushed or bruised. Two-lipped blue flowers. Good for rock gardens.

Neptunia x fastuosa ‘Little Titch’ (dwarf cattail) — 8-10” H. Compact, very long blooming Catmint with deep blue blooms. Aromatic, textured foliage is silvery-blue-green with deep veins. Good for rock gardens.


Perovskia atriplicifolia ‘Filigran’ (Russian sage) — 24” H. Highly dissected foliage and longer flowering period than the species. Lavender-blue flowers. July-Sept.

Phlox paniculata ‘Grand Mum™’ (garden phlox) — 10” H. Compact variety with candy-like flowers. Excellent addition to the late season flower garden.

Phlox paniculata ‘Bambini™/’Candy Crunch’ (garden phlox) — 10” H. Compact variety with candy-like flowers. The flowers are scented and white and you can enjoy them from early summer until autumn.

Phlox paniculata ‘Coral Flame’® (garden phlox) — 14-20” H. Large clusters of extra-large-pink-purple flowers all summer. Very fragrant.

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**Phlox paniculata** 'David' (garden phlox) — 36–40” H. This tall selection has clear white heads, over a clump of dark green foliage. Swell to huge, .

**Phlox paniculata** 'Laura' (garden phlox) — 36” H. Dense, fragrant flowers of are deep lavender purple with a white eye. 

**Phlox paniculata** 'Nicky' (garden phlox) — 30–36” H. Fragrant, magenta-purple flowers, which are the darkest of all tall garden phlox.

**Phlox paniculata Flame**™ 'Pink' (garden phlox) — 12–18” H. Compact plant with a large head of dark pink flowers and an even darker eye.

**Phlox paniculata Flame**™ 'Purple' (garden phlox) — 15–18” H. Beautiful fragrant purple flowers with white florets near the center, that bloom prolifically all summer, on a compact plant.

**Phlox paniculata Red Super** (garden phlox) — 24–28” H. Bright red, fragrant blooms that will attract hummingbirds.

**Phlox paniculata Flame**™ White’ (garden phlox) — 12–18” H. Large clusters of fragrant flowers having white heat petals, starting in midsummer.


**Platycodon grandiflorus** ‘Astra Double Pink’ (dwarf balloon flower) — 6–12” H. Star-shaped blooms that measure 2–3 inches in diameter. Petals are long lasting and plants flower continuously.

**Platycodon grandiflorus** ‘Fairymaid’ (dwarf balloon flower) — 8–12” H. Features 1.5 inch diameter flowers with white petals and blue veins inside which contrast beautifully in small clusters. Blooms throughout the summer.

**Platycodon grandiflorus** ‘Sentimental Blue’ (balloon flower) — 18–24” H. Rich mauve heads, agin to coppery in fall. 18” mound of light green foliage that looks great throughout the season. Good for rock or mixed border plantings.

**Salvia nemorosa** ‘Mainacht’™/May Night’ (salvia) — 18” H. PPA ‘97 Outstanding, deep purple, long flowered cultivar. Compact, narrow habit. Swell to huge, .

**Salvia nemorosa** ‘Schneehügel’™/Snowhill’ (salvia) — 18” H. White-flowered counterpart to ‘Blauhügel.’ Numerous spikes of white flowers throughout the season if spent blooms are regularly removed.

**Salvia nemorosa** ‘Sensation’™ Medium Deep Rose’ (salvia) — 12” H. Deep lavender-rose spikes in late spring. Will bloom if deadheaded regularly. Aromatic foliage resists deer.

**Sanguisorba officinalis** var. microcephala ‘Little Angel’ (burnet) — Green and white variegated foliage topped with maroon button flowers on strong, slender stems in late summer.

**Sedum spectabile** ‘Autumn Joy’ (stonecrop) — 18–24” H. Rich maroon heads, agin to coppery in fall. 18” mound of light green foliage that looks great throughout the season. Good for rock or mixed border plantings.


**Sedum Mr. Goodbud** (stonecrop) — 16” H. Blue-green serratated foliage with dark red stems which add winter interest. Very large dense heads of purple buds open to dark purple flowers. Good for rock gardens. Aug.-Sept.

**Sedum Rock n Grow® ‘Lemonjade’** (stonecrop) — 16–18” H. Bright citrus yellow blossoms rather than the typical pink. Yellow seed heads take on rosy peach tones in cold weather. Compact, mound habit. Good for rock gardens.

**Sedum Rock n Grow® ‘Pure Joy’** (stonecrop) — 10–12” H. Forms low, rosettes in mound in spring, growing to just under 1” tall by rock garden. Light green leaves become covered in a dome of blooming pink flowers followed by pretty seed heads. Good for rock gardens. Sept.-Oct.

**Sedum Rock n Grow® ‘Pink Stonecrop’** (stonecrop) — 12” H. Rounded, blue-green leaves, flushed with purple. Glistening pink stone flowers appear in late summer, clustered at the ends of each stem. Blue-green flower heads are compact and neat. Good for rock gardens.


**Senecio** ‘Autumn Joy’ (stonecrop) — 18–24” H. Rich maroon heads, agin to coppery in fall. 18” mound of light green foliage that looks great throughout the season. Good for rock or mixed border plantings.

**Tsuga canadensis** ‘Pyramidalis’ (Douglas-fir) — 4’ W x 10’ H. Dense, compact, dense shape. Light green to white to parchment pink flowers. Dark green leaf leathery foliage has increased heat and drought tolerance. Long narrow cones which are 1” x 0.25” W. Deciduous conifer with pyramidal habit and weeping branchlets. Blue-green needles turn yellow-gold in fall before dropping. Small egg-shaped cones. Moist soil is best, but it is also tolerant of wet soils. MN Native.

 Vyvyan Pennell—8–10’ H. RRS Award of Garden Merit. Large, 6–8” clusters with magenta-red edges of rosy-lilac to lavender; double in early summer, single in mid-summer. Large leaves on vines for full to part shade with wind protection.

Clematis viticella ‘Paul Farges’ — 12–18” H. Also known as ‘Summer Snow’ because of the beautiful 2’ white flowers that cover this easy to grow vine from midsummer to fall. This vine is a great choice for covering a large fence or small tree.

Clematis viticella ‘Betty Corning’ — 5–6’ H. RRS Award of Garden Merit. Nodding, lilac-blue, bell-shaped, 2 1/4”, scented flowers. Bloom June–September. This clematis adds a touch of color to your yard or garden area. Be careful not to damage the roots when taking them from their pots. There will be a good selection of woody plant material including from the University of MN Horticultural Research Center growing programs.


Clematis ‘Frontenac’ (wine grape) — Red and rosy wine and port grape. Wine has cherry and plum flavors. Vigorous and disease-resistant. 1996 U of MN Introduction.


Clematis ‘Frontenac Gris’ (wine grape) — White wine grape. Vigorous and very disease resistant. Vine has a characteristic peach flavor. Can be high in acidity. 2003 U of MN Introduction.

Clematis ‘Itasca’ (wine grape) — Dry white wine and port grape. Itasca has lower acidity and high sugar levels. Itasca produces a wine that is light yellow to show in color and has aromas of pear, quince, violet, melon, minerals, and subtle honey notes. 2016 U of MN Introduction.

Clematis ‘Marguerite’ (speedwell) — Red wine grape. Resists downy powdery mildew, and black rot, with open, orderly growth habit. Wine has complex notes of cherry, berry, black pepper, and spice on both nose and palate. 2006 U of MN Introduction.

Clematis ‘Somerset’ (speedwell grape) — The earliest, sweetest, hardest and highest quality red speedwell grape available. Eldred By E. Swenson. First of a pioneer of grape breeding from Ocelosea, Wisconsin.

Wisteria macrostycha ‘Aunt Dee’ (wisteria) Light purple, fragrant flowers on 7-12’ branches. Plant in well well-drained soil and flowering vines need support. Does well in protected areas. May.


**WOODIES TREES AND SHRUBS**

The Woody plants have been potted only for convenience in handling and should be treated as bareroot plants when placing in your garden or yard area. Be careful not to damage the roots when taking them from their pots. There will be a good selection of woody plant material including from the University of MN Horticultural Research Center growing programs.

Ascleps glabra (Ohio buckeye) — 30’ H. Greenish-yellow flower clusters 6” long in mid-May. Excellent orange fall color MN Native.

Aronia melanocarpa (Black Chokeberry) — 3’ H. White flowers in May, black-purple berries in August-September, red fall foliage. Attracts birds! MN Native, 2018

Betula alleghaneensis (Yellow Birch) — 60-75’ H. Rounded crown when mature. Dark green foliage turns a showy yellow in fall. Amber to silvery exfoliating bark. Prefers cool moist soils. MN Native, 2018.

Brenda lenta (sweet birch) — 60-75’ H. Rounded crown when mature. Shiny green leaves with paler undersides turn golden-yellow in fall. Young bark reddish-brown to black; mature bark black, plate-like. Prefers cool moist soils. Native to eastern North America.

Carya cordiformis (Butternut Hickory) — 60-100’ H. Low wet to dry woods, stream banks and borders of swamps. Slow growing, yellow flowers in spring.


Chaenomeles superba ‘Fusion’ (flowering quince) — 1-2’ H. This recent hybrid from Germany came as a seedling of C. ‘Cromwell & Gold’. The flowers are brilliant red on an arching shrub.

Chaenomeles superba ‘Kingship’ (flowering quince) — 4-5’ H x 3-4’ W. Flowering quince with showy orange flowers in early spring. Plant in full sun and well-drained soil.

Chaenomeles speciosa ‘Kan Toyo’ (flowering quince) — 3-4’ H x 4’ W. A dwarf form of C. ‘Toyoi Nishiki’ with the same pink, white and dark pink flowers. This fun flower plant makes a surprise each spring with its blooms changing color. Makes an excellent bonsai.

Chaenomeles speciosa ‘Toyoi Nishiki’ (flowering quince) — 6-10’ H x 6-10’ W. ‘Toyoi-Nishiki’ is noted for bearing flowers of different colors (pinks, reds and whites) on the same branches. Interesting color combinations also may occur on the same branch. Red flowers on old growth. Full sun.

Sempervivum ‘Black’ (hens-and-chicks) — 4-8’ H x 6-12’ W. Tolerates heat, drought and neglect! Medium rosettes of rich burgundy brown (wine) spikes of pastel flowers in summer. Good for rock gardens.

Sempervivum ‘Green Winter’ (hens-and-chicks) — 6-8’ H. Medium pouty rosettes of bright green forming a dense carpet. Good for rock gardens.

Sempervivum ‘Red Rubin’ (hens-and-chicks) — 4-6’ H. Mounding evergreen perennials boasts large rosettes of burgundy-red, fleshy leaves. Good for rock gardens.

Sempervivum ‘Twilight Blues’ (hens-and-chicks) — Large olive-green leaves shaded lavender, with purple tips. Good for rock gardens.


Stachys byzantina ‘Helene von Stein’ (lamb’s ear, betony) — 8-10’ H. Huge green-gray, fuzzy leaves. Clumps forming. Good ground cover or front of the border subject. Tolerates hot weather.

Stachys ophisticallis ‘Hummelo’ (aka Stachys montari) (lamb’s ear, betony) — 18-24” H. Dark green, glossy foliage in a basal mound. Rose-lavender flower spikes on short stalks all summer.


Trachelospermum ‘Sweet Kate’ (spiderwort) — 18” H. Deep blue flowers. Vibrant yellow-green grass-like foliage. Ideal for borders and woodland settings even most. Good ground cover. Grow in full sun.


Veronica Magic Show™ ‘Blue Skywalker’ (speedwell) — 28-30” H. Tall, but not too broad. Abundant blue flower spikes that add height and color to late summer plantings.


Veronica ‘Royal Candles’ (speedwell) — 15-18” H. Violet-blue flowers, on branched spikes.

Veronica ‘Tidal Pool’ (speedwell) — 3-6” H. Oak-like leaves that are medium green with a silver-blue cast create a dense and clusters. This flowering mat. Medium to deep blue flowers late April into mid-May.

Veronica prostrata ‘Aztec Gold’ (creeping speedwell) — 4-6” H. Mounding of chip medium yellow-green leaves, coating the ground. Tends to form bright-blue flowers in late spring. Good for rock gardens.


Veronica sputa ‘Albo-Rosea’ (Culver’s root) — 3-5’ H. Strongly upright, slender in form. Leaves are long and narrow, the upper ones whorled in groups of 3 to 9. The small, pink-white flowers that appear in elongated clusters to 9” long in summer are beautiful and fragrant.
ANNUALS

In addition to the annuials listed below we will have themed My Garden Combo Kits from Wagner’s Greenhouses: My Energizing Sun Garden, My Radiant Sun Garden, My Inspiring Sun Garden, My Vivid Sun Garden, My Blushing Shade Garden and My Tropical Shade Garden. Each kit contains seven annuals.

*Aeonium ‘Kiwi’* (Aeonium percarneum ‘Kiwi’) — Succulent — Part sun. Rosettes of fleshy, spoon-shaped leaves that are brilliantly colored. The leaves in the center are pale yellow and progressively the leaves get greener to the outside of the rosette. The edges of the leaves are red. Yellow flowers in bloom in fall.

*Alternanthera ‘Red Threads’* (Alternanthera ficoidea ‘Red Threads’) (Joseph’s coat) — Sun/Part Shade. 6-12” H x 9-12” W. Slender-leaved perennial selection that does not wander, forming a textured carpet in shades of deep burgundy.

*Begonia ‘Dragon Wing® Pink’* (Begonia aconitifolia x B. cocinea ‘Dragon Wing® Pink’) — Part Shade/Shade. 14” H. Rosy pink flowers. Leaves become bronze tinged in sunlight. Begonias are one of the few plants that bloom under almost any light conditions, but they do best in light shade.

*Capsicum ‘Dragon® Pink’* (Capsicum annuum ‘Dragon® Pink’) — Part Shade/Shade. 14” H. Scarlet red flowers. Leaves become bronze tinged in sunlight. Begonias are one of the few plants that bloom under almost any light conditions, but they do best in light shade.

*Capsicum ‘Purple Flash’* (Capsicum annuum ‘Purple Flash’) (ornamental pepper) — 12-18” H. Smoky purple-black leaves on a plant that branches freely. Flowers open purple and fade to shiny round fruits that turn from red to yellow. Edible. 5,000 – 30,000 Scoville units. Sun. 10” H.

*Centauraea ‘Boy Mix’* (bachelor’s button) 24-30” H. Blue flowers on tall stems. Blue to purple. Full sun – Part shade. Is a host plant for Painted Lady butterfly larva.

*Centauraea ‘Polka Dot Mix’* (bachelor’s button) 24-30” H. Shades of pink, white, blue, and lavender flowers on tall stems. Bloom in early to mid-summer. Full sun – Part shade. Is a host plant for Painted Lady butterfly larva.

*Cuphea cyanus* (cigar plant) — Sun/Bright Shade. Bright pink tube; bright yellow corolla with two, maroon petals (Bat’s Ear) and red stamens. Bloom in bloom in bright morning sun to achieve the best yellow color.

*Dicentra ‘Pink Splash’* (Dicentra x hybrid ‘Pink Splash’) — Full sun; Part shade. 6-12” H. Miniature, indigo-blue, morning glory flowers cover spreading plants. For containers, baskets, and bedding.

*Gaura ‘Siskyou Pink’* (Gaura lindheimeri ‘Siskyou Pink’) — Sun 30-36” H. Butterfly-like rose-pink flowers open from deep maroon buds on rigid wiry stems. May-Aug.

*Heliotrope ‘Marino Blue’* (Heliotropium arborescens ‘Marino Blue’) — Part Sun. 15” H. Features beautiful clusters of fragrant royal blue flowers with white overtones at the ends of the stems from late spring to early fall.

*Hosta ‘Hybrid’* (Hosta hybrid ‘Hybrid’) — Sun. 14” H. Lavender flowers. Avoid full sun site.

*Hosta ‘Key West’* — Heart-shaped, intense gold leaf. Lavender flower.

*Hosta ‘Krossa Regal’* — Blue-grey leaf. Lavender flower.


*Hosta ‘Northern Exposure’* — Green hosta with wide cream margins is very large, but a slow grower. Lavender flowers.


*Hosta ‘T Rex’* (aka ‘Tom Rex’) — Gigantic green leaf, a little floppy. Large, near white flower.

*Hosta ‘Toki’ — 2015 HoY. Thick, shiny green center with a margin that changes from greenish yellow to creamy white by early summer. Near white flowers on tall scapes in mid-summer.

*Hosta ‘World Cup’* — 2018 HoY. Deeply cupped gold leaves reach up to the sky. Corrugated leaves have nice white backaches that stand out due to the upright habit. Pale purple flowers in summer.

*Hosta ‘Dancing Queen’* — Emerges a bright yellow in spring. Deep veins and a heavily ruffled margin. Lavender flower.


*Hosta ‘Earth Angel’* — 2009 HoY. Large, heart-shaped blue-green leaves with creamy-white margin. Pale lavender flower.

*Hosta ‘Empress Wu’* — Over four feet at maturity with gigantic, deeply veined, two-foot leaves. Pale lavender bloom.

*Hosta ‘Gold Regal’* — Yellow/chartreuse leaf. Purple flower.

*Hosta ‘Jurassic Park’* — Leaves that are heavily puckered and corrugated making them almost indestructible. Pale lavender flower.

*Hosta ‘Koala®’* — Part Sun. Rosettes of fleshy, spoon-shaped leaves that are brilliantly colored. The leaves in the center are pale yellow and progressively the leaves get greener to the outside of the rosette. The edges of the leaves are red. Yellow flowers in bloom in fall.

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Auxiliary Quilt Raffle

Our 26th Annual Quilt is now on display in the Great Hall of the Oswald Visitor Center. This year’s masterpiece was created by the Auxiliary’s Traditional Quilters Group. It is machine pieced, hand appliqued and machine quilted. It is sure to be a treasured heirloom for some lucky winner.

Tickets for the raffle may be purchased next to the Gift Shop in the Oswald Visitor Center for only $2.00 each.

The drawing will be held during the Auxiliary’s Harvest Sale, September 22nd at 2:00 pm. Wonderful wine vineyard display and wine tasting.

WODDIES

Go vertical! Crawling up a trellis, enveloping an arch or just covering up that ugly wall, vines are essential to every garden. They take a couple of years to get going and need support to help them climb, but you will be amply rewarded with their sculptural form and abundant flowers. Grow two Clematis together; plant them at the base of a shrub to scramble up the branches. Akebia and clematis will be located with the sun perennials.


*Clematis ‘Huldine’* — 15-20’ H. Graceful 4’ white flowers with yellow anthers on vigorous vines. C. Huldine is considered the best repeat blooming white clematis. Blooms July through October.

*Clematis ‘John Paul II’* — 8-12’ H. This variety has 5-6” creamy white flowers with a pale pink stripe. Blooms arise in mid to late summer. The pink bar is strongest in late summer and the colors generally last longer if grown in partial shade. Blooms May-June-July-September.

*Clematis ‘Kosmos®’* — 4’ H. Rich purple-petals with a vivid scarlet central bar, and dark red anthers and pale pink filaments. Blooms May - June, September.


*Clematis ‘Pilu®’ (Clematis x ‘Little Duckling’) — Sun – Part Shade. 4-5’ H. With a petite habit and the ability to bloom in both double and single flowers. ‘Pilu’ is a clematis with wonderful value for garden appeal. Double ruffled lavender blooms are produced on old stems in early summer, and single flowers follow on the current season’s growth. Very hardy.


Need not be present to win.
Hosta ‘Valley’s Lemon Squash’ — The bright yellow leaves have a wavy margin and white backs on top petioles. Lavender flowers.
Hosta ‘Whirlwind’ — Cream to white striped leaf with dark green margin. Lavender flower.

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GIANT, +30” Tall

Hosta ‘Grape Tower’ — Blue-gray leaves streaked with creamy-white in the center turning solid blue-green by summer. Near-white flowers.
Hosta ‘Hudson Bay’ — Blue margins with apple green jetting and contrasting creamy-white center. Near white flowers.
Hosta ‘Ivy Court’ — Large light green leaf/wide, ruffled cream in the center. lavender flower.
Hosta ‘Misty Waters’ — Foliation that is deeply lobed at the base, moderately rippled and having a distinct tip. Although blue in early season, this corrugated foliage turns green by midsummer. Funnel shaped flowers that are near white bloom in midsummer.

Hosta ‘Royal Standard’ — Medium glossy green leaf. Fragrant white flower.
Hosta ‘Sparuncat’ — Variegated sport of ‘Sea Gulf Stream’. Leaves have a nice green color centered surrounded by a ruffled and serrated yellow margin. Pale lavender flowers.
Hosta ‘Stained Glass’ — 2006 HoY. Gold center with green edge. Large, fragrant, near white flower.
Hosta ‘Sun Power’ — The foliage is slightly corrugated, distantly wavy and curvy at the top. Flowers pale lavender in July. Often used effectively as a specimen or focal point.

Hosta ‘Warwick Essence’ — Forms a large mound of upright blue-green foliage and has white flowers that appear late in the season.
Hosta ‘Winter Snow’ — 2018 HoY. Deeply cupped gold leaves up to the sky. Corrugated leaves have nice white backides that stand out due to the upright habit. Pale purple flowers.

Hosta ‘Yellow Emperor’ — Ruffled bright yellow leaf with lime midribs. Light lavender flowers.

Impatiens ‘SunPatiens® Spreading Tropical Orange’ (Impatiens hawkeri) (Black-eyed Susan vine) – Sun. Small orange, yellow, and white blooms either with or without jet-black centers are produced in great profusion all summer on this dainty vine. Vines can be grown up to 8 to 10 feet on a small erect support or in a container. Verbena bonariensis ‘Fnerses’ — Sun-Part Shade. 36” H. An abundance of magenta-purple blooms covers tall plants of this well-known perennial Verbena. A great filler for the perennial border and cut flower arrangements.

Zinnia ‘Magellan Mix’ (Zinnia elegans ‘Magellan Mix’) — Sun-12-14” H. Large, fully double to 4-5 inches in bloom. Colors include red, yellow, purple, pink, white and bi-colors.
Zinnia ‘State Fair’ (Zinnia elegans ‘State Fair’) — Sun-30-36” H. Jumbo 5” semi-double dahlia-type flowers, a wide range of colors, tall, robust plants. Colors include red, yellow, orange, purple, pink, scarlet, salmon and yellow.
Zinnia ‘Profusion 5-Color Mix’ (Zinnia elegans ‘Profusion 5-Color Mix’) — Sun. 24” H. Highbloomers produce masses of 2” semi-double apricot, cherry, fire, orange and white flowers.
Zinnia ‘Double Cherry’ (Zinnia elegans ‘Zahara® Double Cherry’) — Sun. 20-24” H. Fully double, cherry red flowers cover plants from spring to fall providing a great show of bright color all season long.

†SPECIAL AUXILIARY CREATIONS

Auxiliary members have created some very special garden embellishments including fairy dish gardens, toad houses, garden critters, mushrooms and fire bowls. They will all be available at this year’s Auxiliary Plant Sale.
Martagon Lilies are a group of shade loving lilies that thrive in moist, well-drained soil. They can take a season to settle in but will reward your patience with years of exquisite flowers. Truly an under-used plant that grows very well in our area. They make great companions for Hosta.

**MARTAGON LILY**

*Hemerocallis* 'Arabian Knight' — 3’ H. Up to twenty nodding recurved blooms are rust-red with large creamy-gold spots. Hybridized by George Slate, named by Hugh and Ruth Cocker, Rochester, MN. June.

*Hemerocallis* ‘Claude Shride’ — 3’ H. Fifteen to twenty purple-redis recurved blooms with a few yellow-orange spots and slightly ruffled petals. Named for the hybridizer Claude Shride by Hugh and Ruth Cocker of Rochester, MN. June.

*Hemerocallis* ‘Fairy Morning’ — 3’ H. Light pink base color with lemon yellow flares and small red spots. Orange pollen, looks like a shooting star. June.

*Hemerocallis* ‘Gaybird’ — 3’ H. Hybridized by Ed Robinson, noted Canadian martagon pioneer. Pink background with red spots inside light yellow circles, up to 20 downfacing blooms. May/June.


*Hemerocallis* ‘Manitoba Morning’ — 4’ H. Lovely deep rose-red recurved flowers with gold/brown beauty marks on inner 2/3rd’s of petals. Named and grown in Holland. hybridized by the late Dr. Eugene Fox, noted martagon grower from Alberta, not Manitoba! Bad geography, very good lily! June.

*Hemerocallis* ‘Mrs. R.O. Backhouse’ — 4’ H. Lilium Hansonii— 3-4’ H. Unique gold Martagon with a significant open form. Long blooming. E to L. June.


*Hemerocallis* ‘Peppard Gold’ — 3’ H. Noted martagon hybridizer, bred this lily from among his seedlings, named by Rochester Minnesota’s Hugh and Ruth Cocker. Pure white center, green necrature flaring to rose-pink tips, large white spots with gold centers near tips. June.

*Martagon Lilies* — 4’ H. Beautiful pastels, soft yellow flowes blending to baby pink tips with delicate spotted pattern. Fifteen to twenty blooms in a perfect calandrabum. May-June.

Hosta* Silver Creek Sunshine* — Emerging gold, turning green later. Ruffled lance-shaped leaves. Pale lavender flowers late season.

Hosta* Wrinkle in Time* — Sport of ‘Pilgrim’ that adds a prominent wave to the leaf. Dark green leaves in spring have yellow margins. In summer the margin fades to creamy-white. Leaves remind you of a curled tongue. Lavender flowers.

Hosta* Yellow Polka Dot Bikini* — Sport of ‘Stripescape’ that emerges with bright yellow margins and dark green centers. Like ‘Stripescape’ there are white streaks between the margins and leaf center. The leaves change during the season and the margins will.

Turn apple-green. Leaves are cupped when they emerge but flatten out in summer. Lavender flowers.

Hosta* tardiana* ‘Blue Moon’ — Forms a small flat mound of thick, dark, heart-shaped leaves. Some dimpling when mature. White flowers.

**MEDIUM, 15” – 22” Tall**

Hosta* Alligator Alley* — Heart-shaped leaves are heavily corrugated with yellow centers and blue-green margins. Near-white flowers.

Hosta* Anna Mae* — Blue with a green, slightly rippled margin. Margins turn white in late summer. Lavender flowers.

Hosta* Autumn Moon* — Gold leaf. White flower.

Hosta* Autumn Frost* — Frosty blue leaf with wide bright yellow margins that lighten to creamy white.

Hosta* Ben Vernick* — Thick intense blue leaves with a very wide yellow edge. Sport of ‘First Frost.’ Lavender flowers.

Hosta* Birchwood Parky’s Gold* — Flat, heart-shaped, golden chartreuse leaves and racemes of bell-shaped, lavender flowers. Will tolerate full sun, however, soil should be kept moist.

Hosta* Blueberry Muffin* — Puckered blue leaf deepens to blue green. Light mauve petioles and flower scapes. Lavender flowers.

Hosta* Color Festival* — Wide green margins surround a white flame with yellow highlights. Lavender flowers.


Hosta* Fire Island* — Bright yellow leaf with contrasting red petiole which extends into base of leaf. Lavender flower.

Hosta* Fir Line* — Thick blue leaves with a very wide yellow border that turns to white, Lavender flowers.

Hosta* First Frost* — 2010 HoY. Blue center with gold margin turns to dark green with cream margin. Lavender flowers.

Hosta* Forbidden Fruit* — Blue-green leaves with orange yellow centers turning to yellow-white. Lavender flowers.


Hosta* Francee* — Dark green leaf/whtie margin. Lavender flowers.

Hosta 'Baby Booties' — Oval leaf with a green center and a creamy-white margin. Pale purple flower.
Hosta 'Baby Buttons' — Small, blue leaf. Pale lavender flower.
Hosta 'Irish Mist' — Creamy-white leaf with dark green margin; heavy substance. Pale lavender flower.
Hosta 'Lemon Lime' — Heart-shaped green leaf with a creamy-white margin. Lavender flower.
Hosta 'Mighty Mouse' — Blue-green leaf edged in yellow. Lavender flower.
Hosta 'Mini Skirt' — Wavy, thick, blue-green leaf with creamy yellow margins. Pale lavender flowers.
Hosta 'Munchkin Fire' — Narrow gold leaves. Color stays all summer. Lavender flowers.
Hosta 'Nurse Ratched' — Brilliant yellow leaves that holds its yellow color well into summer. Lavender flowers.
Hosta 'White Dove' — Arching green leaves and a bright white margin. The white color of the margin continues down the petiole. Pure white flowers.

Hosta 'First Blush' — Green leaves with red petioles that extend into the leaf blade but also a thin red margin around the leaf. In spring the leaf buttresses speckled with to "blush" red from the tip of the leaf down toward the base. The leaves remain red until temperatures surpass 92 degrees in summer. Pale purple flowers in late summer.

Hosta 'Ginko Craig' — Dark green/white margin. Purple flower.

Hosta 'Gold Edger' — Heart-shaped golden leaves. Forms a perfect dense mound of nico golden foliage. Leaves emerge chartreuse and brighten as the season progresses. If planted in some bright sun the clump will become a brilliant yellow color. Purple flowers in summer.

Hosta 'Golden Scepter' — Yellow-green leaf. Medium blue flowers.

Hosta 'Golden Tiara' — Green leaf/chartreuse and white margin. Lavender flower.

Hosta 'Hands Up' — True tetraploid of 'Praying Hands'. Thick leaves that stay smaller with a creamy-white margin. Lavender flower.

Hosta 'Hands' — Blue-green with corrugated, puckered & rounded leaves with a wide feathery white center. Pale lavender flower.

Hosta 'High Society' — Blue leaf with yellow center that brightens to white. Pale lavender flower.

Hosta 'Lakeside Banana Bay' — Round, shiny, very broad leaves with bright yellow centers and apple green margins. Light lavender flowers.

Hosta 'Lakeside Cupcake' — Creamy white centers of the cupped leaves are encircled with a wide band of blue-green. A leaf from this plant was voted best variegated plant in 1999.

Hosta 'Lakeside Paisley Print' — Heart-shaped leaf with narrow creamy-white markings in center, shooting out in feather pattern. Wide, wavy, green margins. Heavy substance. Light lavender flower.

Hosta 'Matu Buttercups' — Cupped and corrugated yellow leaf; good substance. Violet flower.

Hosta 'Milkmaid' — Green leaves with pale green, creamy white margins and yellow petiole streaks and speckling. Small dark lavender flowers.


Hosta 'Pepornii' — Long, narrow green leaf with strap-like petiole. Lavender flower in early fall.

Hosta 'Rainbow's End' — Thick, rubber-like dark green leaf with yellow center that matures to white. Dark lavender flower on showy red scapes! Lavender flower.

Hosta 'Rainforest Sunrise' — 2013 HoY. Bright golden leaf with neat dark green border. Lavender flower.


Hosta 'Ruby' — Narrow green, rippled leaf with red petioles and red flower scapes. Closed purple flowers.

Hosta First Blush — Green leaves with red petioles that extend into the leaf blade but also a thin red margin around the leaf. In spring the leaf buttresses speckled with to "blush" red from the tip of the leaf down toward the base. The leaves remain red until temperatures surpass 92 degrees in summer. Pale purple flowers in late summer.

Hosta Ginko Craig — Dark green/white margin. Purple flower.

Hosta Gold Edger — Heart-shaped golden leaves. Forms a perfect dense mound of nico golden foliage. Leaves emerge chartreuse and brighten as the season progresses. If planted in some bright sun the clump will become a brilliant yellow color. Purple flowers in summer.


Hosta Golden Tiara — Green leaf/chartreuse and white margin. Lavender flower.

Hosta Hands Up — True tetraploid of 'Praying Hands'. Thick leaves that stay smaller with a creamy-white margin. Lavender flower.

Hosta Hands— Blue-green with corrugated, puckered & rounded leaves with a wide feathery white center. Pale lavender flower.

Hosta High Society — Blue leaf with yellow center that brightens to white. Pale lavender flower.

Hosta Lakeside Banana Bay — Round, shiny, very broad leaves with bright yellow centers and apple green margins. Light lavender flowers.

Hosta Lakeside Cupcake — Creamy white centers of the cupped leaves are encircled with a wide band of blue-green. A leaf from this plant was voted best variegated plant in 1999.

Hosta Lakeside Paisley Print — Heart-shaped leaf with narrow creamy-white markings in center, shooting out in feather pattern. Wide, wavy, green margins. Heavy substance. Light lavender flower.

Hosta Matu Buttercups — Cupped and corrugated yellow leaf; good substance. Violet flower.

Hosta Milkmaid — Green leaves with pale green, creamy white margins and yellow petiole streaks and speckling. Small dark lavender flowers.


Hosta Pepornii — Long, narrow green leaf with strap-like petiole. Lavender flower in early fall.

Hosta Rainbow’s End — Thick, rubber-like dark green leaf with yellow center that matures to white. Dark lavender flower on showy red scapes! Lavender flower.

Hosta Rainforest Sunrise — 2013 HoY. Bright golden leaf with neat dark green border. Lavender flower.


Hosta Ruby — Narrow green, rippled leaf with red petioles and red flower scapes. Closed purple flowers.
**Paeonia ‘Green Lotus’** (peony) — 24” H. Single. White flowers with streaks of lime-green and soft pink highlights. E.

**Paeonia ‘Henry Sass’** (peony) — Double. Large pure white flowers. L.

**Paeonia ‘Laura Dessert’** (peony) — 30-36” H. Double. Spicate. Soft yellow-red. M.

**Paeonia ‘Loretta Frank’** (peony) — Single. Dark pink flower. Medium size plant with stiff stems. It is a good bloomer and keeps well when cut. E.

**Paeonia ‘Lottie Dawson Rea’** (peony) — 30-36” H. Double. Light pink flower with exquisite tints. Lightly fragrant. M.

**Paeonia ‘Missie’s Blush’** (peony) — 30” H. Double. Blush flowers may fade to white. Very fragrant. E.


**Paeonia ‘Mrs. A.M. Brand’** (peony) — 30” H. Very large, fragrant, clear white flowers. Heavy rich green foliage. L.


**Paeonia ‘Mrs. Euclid Snow’** (peony) — 30” H. Double. Fragrant, delicate flesh-pink flowers fade to creamy-pink. Rays of deeper pink spread throughout the blossom. M.

**Paeonia ‘Myra MacRae’** (peony) — Medium pink. Double. A very lovely medium soft lavender-pink double. The blooms are held high on strong stems. A large flower of 8-9” diameter. One of the last peonies to come into bloom. Matures into one of the largest peony bushes on the market. 1998 American Peony Society’s Award of Garden Merit. L.

**Paeonia ‘Myrtle Tischler’** (peony) — 36-38” H. Double. A large flower of excellent deep rose-pink color. Blooms 9-10” dia. Tall stiff stems that can carry this large, flat bloom. Blooms are fully double, and the foliage is bright green. M.

**Paeonia ‘Nick Shaylor’** (peony) — 30-36” H. Double. Large, flesh-pink flowers with markings of a deep pink. Dark green foliage. L.

**Paeonia ‘Nipon Beauty’** (peony) — 30” H. Japanese type. Deep red with gold-tipped centers. Petals, petaloids and tips of the carpels are the same color. M.

**Paeonia ‘Nippon Gold’** (peony) — 24-30” H. Japanese type. Medium pink guard petals surround finely divided staminodes. Blooms hold their color and form longer than most. M.

**Paeonia ‘Norma Volz’** (peony) — 30” H. Very large white flowers with a pink blush. Strong stems, dark green foliage. Fragrant E.

**Paeonia ‘Paul M. Wild’** (peony) — Double. Large, full double red flower which retains its color in the heat. Medium height, strong stems. M to L.


**Paeonia ‘Red Charm’** (peony) — 30-36” H. One of the top hybrid peonies in the country. A true red with perfectly formed, bomb-shaped flowers. Stiff stems hold blooms erect. E.

### ROSA (ROSE)

Our custom is to offer you shrub roses that have been grown on their own roots. In cold climates, own-root roses tend to be harder and remain true to the original variety they should die back to the ground in the winter.

Most modern shrub roses have been developed for disease resistance which lessen the need for chemical spraying. They are winter hardy for Zone 4 and do not require ‘tipping’. The roses are potted for your convenience. The newly developed roses are fragile and may be damaged during transplanting which could cause growth set-back. Please use caution when spreading the root systems.

**Rosa ‘Above and Beyond’ First Editions** — 2015 U.S.A. (10-14” H) Large flowered climber, clusters of five or more orange buds per stem open into apricot semi-double to double flowers, recurrent bloom, extreme cane hardiness, resistant to fungus. Developed by Kathy Zuzek, University of MN. E. Easy Elegance® — Shrub. 2012 U.S.A., (4-4.5ft H) Covered with double-cupped frilly pink flowers, everblooming, masses of flowers. Above average disease resistance. Compact habit. Developed by Kathy Zuzek, University of MN.


**Rosa ‘Cantiflora’ First Editions** — Shrub. 2014 Canadian Artist Series, (3ft H) Blooms are pink bi-color, everblooming, semi-double blooms, with dark green glossy foliage. Excellent disease resistance. ™


**Rosa ‘Coral Cove’ Easy Elegance’** — Shrub. Portland Rose Society Best Shrub Rose 2014. Double blooms whose outer petals change from orange to changing to bright yellow at the center.


