Our gates are open wide!

Enjoy the region’s finest wildflower garden all spring, summer and fall.

Every Friday and Saturday from April 19th to November 10th, Mt. Cuba Center will be open from 10AM to 4PM. Get involved in discovery stations and behind-the-scenes excursions that focus on what’s in bloom around you. No reservations required. $6 Adults, $4 Ages 5-16, Free for children under 5.

Guided tours of the garden are available on Thursdays and Sundays. Our friendly and knowledgeable docents will lead you on an intimate 2-hour visit that focuses on the history, design and plant diversity that makes Mt. Cuba Center a unique local treasure. Reservations required. $10.

“I want this to be a place where people will learn to appreciate our native plants and to see how these plants can enrich their lives so that they, in turn, will become conservators of our natural habitats.”

- Mrs. Lammot du Pont Copeland

Trumpet-creeper (Campsis radicans)
WELCOME

I welcome you to the twenty first annual UDBG benefit plant sale. The arrival of this catalog is a good sign that spring is near. Receiving spring catalogs is like receiving the old Sears catalog before Christmas. Time to peruse the pages, sift through the plant descriptions, make your list (and check it twice), and envision the additions in your garden. You can almost feel the warm spring breeze and smell the colors of spring.

This year’s featured plant is flowering quince, an old time favorite that is regaining popularity, due in part to the amazing new cultivars. Consider the variety of heights, forms, flower colors, and sizes to make your selections. Whether it is for bonsai culture, a container on the patio, incorporation into a shrub or perennial border, or as a screening hedge, quince provides outstanding spring color. The fruit is often overlooked but can be eaten and serves as a pleasant potpourri in the autumn for use around the house. Check out our selection in the featured plant section.

Magnolias are another prominently featured group. I am like a child in a candy store when I try to choose magnolias for the sale—I want them all but inevitably have to pare down my selection to a few exquisite gems. How can one resist all those magnificent flowers, early spring, late spring, and summer? Then there is the fragrance, evergreen foliage, and colored fruits in the fall to round out the package. And the hybrids! This year we offer a hardy version of Magnolia campbellii, the pinnacle of west coast magnolias that has lacked hardiness in the east until the likes of M. ‘Cotton Candy’ was introduced. Another showstopper is M. ‘Exotic Star’, a grandiflora type with evergreen foliage and large white flowers and red stamens! Check out the magnolias in the shrub section for more exciting possibilities.

But it is not all about woodies; we also have an extensive list of clematis to offer. If you are looking for a vining plant consider Clematis montana var. rubens, a vigorous vine with vanilla scented pink summer flowers, or C. viticella ‘Polish Spirit’, with its rich velvety purple summer flowers. If you prefer more ‘shrubby’ clematis, consider C. integrifolia ‘Fascination’, with nodding blue summer flowers or C. recta ‘Purpurea Select’, with its sprawling purple foliage and late summer white flowers. For our patrons only, we offer a unique selection including the difficult to find C. texensis ‘Princess Diana’ with its upright pink flowers from summer into fall. Regardless of the species, all are excellent additions to the summer/fall garden.

I would also like to thank all of our customers, advertisers, patrons, Friends members and volunteers. The UDBG operates only with your support. We could not maintain the garden, organize the tours, develop the educational programs, and support student education without your assistance. So come and enjoy the sale and its festivities as part of Ag Day. And come back throughout the year. Come and walk the gardens to appreciate the color in the Trial Garden, check out the butterflies, moths and skippers in the Lepidoptera Trail, enjoy the birds in the Wetlands, and, enjoy the diversity of the plants in the collections as they change throughout the seasons. Thanks for your support and look forward to seeing you at the sale.

John Frett, Ph.D.
UDBG Director and Professor
**PATRONS**

OUR SINCERE APPRECIATION to the individuals listed below for their generosity to the 2013 Spring Plant Sale. Your gifts directly support UDBG’s Student Internship Program, a vital component of the UDBG which provides students a paid opportunity to gain practical experience and training.

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- Marjorie E. Adams
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- Robert E. Lyons

**Gifts at this level and above may attend the Patron Plant Sale and Reception on Wednesday, April 24, 4:30–6 pm.**
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[Image of Magnolia 'Porcelain Dove']

Photo: Danielle Quigley

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EVENT DATES

Wednesday, March 13, 7–9 pm  Plant Sale Highlights Lecture

Wednesday & Thursday, April 3 & 4, 4–5:30 pm  Guided Walk of Plant Sale Highlights

Wednesday, April 24, 4:30–6:00 pm  Patron Plant Sale and Reception  RSVP required. For more information on attending this event, please see Educational Event listing below; email mzoehrer@udel.edu, or phone 302-831-0153.

Thursday, April 25, 3–7 pm  UDBG Friends members only

Friday, April 26, 3–7 pm  General Public

Saturday, April 27, 9:30 am–4 pm  General Public

Wednesday, May 8, 7–9 pm,  Lecture: Climbing Your Way Through the Garden by Dennis McGlade

GENERAL INFORMATION

The plant sale is organized by the UDBG staff in conjunction with the UDBG Friends and many dedicated volunteers. Major credit cards, checks, and cash are accepted. The sale is located inside the fenced-in area across from Fischer Greenhouse on the University of Delaware south campus (north of the UD football stadium, adjacent to the Blue Ice Arena).

Benefits of membership

The UDBG Friends-only day to shop is Thursday, April 25, 3–7 pm. On this day ONLY, we will offer a select group of perennial plants at $2.00 off the catalog price. These plants are distinguished in the catalog with “*” before the name. You can join online at http://ag.udel.edu/udbg/friends/udbgfriends.html, or by using the membership form on page 23.

Catalog on the Web

The plant sale catalog is available on the Web at: http://ag.udel.edu/udbg/. Many additional plants will be available for purchase on the days of the sale. Although they are not included in the catalog with descriptions, you may find a list of these plants on page 22.

EVENT INFORMATION

Registration required for all educational events. Please e-mail botanicgardens@udel.edu to register or phone 302-831–2531.

Plant Sale Highlights Lecture

Wednesday, March 13, 7–9 pm  UDBG Friends members: $5; Nonmembers: $10

Location: The Commons, Townsend Hall

Please come enjoy a lively repartee between dynamic plant gurus Dr. John Frett and Dr. Bob Lyons as they describe and illustrate many of the perennial and woody plants offered in the catalog and at the sale.

Guided Walk of 2013 Plant Sale Highlights

Thursday, April 3 & 4, 4–5:30 pm  UDBG Friends members: $5; Nonmembers: $10

Location: Meet at Fischer Greenhouse entrance on Roger Martin Lane

Dr. John Frett will lead a guided walk through UDBG of plants offered in the plant sale, and if there’s time, preview the containerized plants. Min: 10 people; Max: 25 people. For this event, a visitor parking permit is required. To obtain a visitor parking permit on-line, visit https://udel.t2hosted.com/cmn/auth_ext.aspx; in person, go to Parking Services at 147 Perkins Student Center, 325 Academy Street; or park in metered spaces near the UD Creamery.

Patron Reception and Plant Sale

Wednesday, April 24, 4:30–6:00 pm

This intimate evening is a thank you to those who have contributed $130 or more to support UDBG’s Student Intern Program. Enjoy conversations with knowledgeable plant folks, a private plant sale, refreshments, and the first crack at all other plant offerings. If interested in attending or for more information, please call 302-831–0153 or email mzoehrer@udel.edu. RSVP required

Friends Lecture: Looking Up: Elevating Your Garden’s Interest with Climbers and Espaliers

Wednesday, May 8, 7–9 pm  UDBG Friends members: FREE; Nonmembers: $10

Location: The Commons, Townsend Hall

Gardeners are usually very down to earth people, but their gardens do not necessarily have to be. Vertical gardening provides an opportunity to extend and expand one’s gardening domain—not only physically (the area in which one gardens) but also horticulturally, climatically, and aesthetically. Whether one uses walls, free standing structures, or even other plants, the “sky is the limit”. Join us in this illustrated lecture on vertical gardening by Landscape Architect Dennis McGlade.

Dennis McGlade, a partner at OLIN and Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, earned degrees in landscape architecture from the University of Illinois and the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied under renowned landscape architect Ian McHarg. Highly regarded in the field of design as well as horticulture, his projects include a broad range of sizes and types. Noted works include: J. Paul Getty Center and Fran and Ray Stark Sculpture Garden in Los Angeles, redesign of the Metropolitan Museum of Art’s 5th Avenue Plaza in New York City, and a spiritual retreat in Connecticut. An author and frequent lecturer, Mr. McGlade sits on the Board of The Cultural Landscape Foundation and serves in various teaching positions at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple University.
EARLY SPRING COLOR TO WARM YOUR SOUL

John Frett

Flowering quince has been cultivated for thousands of years in China, Korea and Japan as a bonsai specimen and for use in flower arrangements. A member of the rose family, it was first introduced into English gardens in the late 1700’s and found its way into gardens in the United States in the early to mid 1800’s. It was a favorite in rural gardens and on farms for its attractive flowers, edible fruit and cover for wildlife. Its popularity is evidenced by the more than 500 cultivars described.

There are three species commonly grown in gardens: Chaenomeles speciosa, common flowering quince; C. japonica, Japanese flowering quince; and the hybrid species C. × superba, a cross between the previous two plants. A fourth species, C. cathayensis has the largest fruit of the genus but is seldom grown, while Cydonia oblongata is raised for quince fruit. Flowering quince is closely related to pears (Pyrus) and the fruiting quince (Cydonia). This close relationship is illustrated by the fact that the plant was previously placed in both of these genera. There is another close relative Pseudocydonia sinensis, Chinese quince, which has also been placed in the genus Cydonia and Chaenomeles. So, from a landscape perspective, what is the difference?

Common flowering quince (C. speciosa) is, by far, the most frequently grown quince in the landscape. Plants mature at 6 to 10 feet tall with an equal or greater spread and form a densely branched shrub. In the UDBG, we prune plants to the ground every 3 years to maintain a more compact size. Stems are variably spined making an impenetrable hedge. New foliage emerges with a distinctive bronzy red cast but quickly turns glossy dark green with very large stipules (typical of all Chaenomeles). The fruit is 2–2.5 inches, more or less rounded, green ripening to yellow with a red blush, and fragrant when brought indoors in the fall. Japanese flowering quince (C. japonica) is less frequently cultivated. It is a smaller plant, maturing at 3 feet tall and 3 feet or more wide. Due to the more compact habit, plants do not need rejuvenative pruning to maintain height. Stems are dense and uniformly spined. Flowers open before common flowering quince by a few days. Research has shown that Japanese quince is the most cold hardy of the quinces we offer, maturing at 5–7 inches long, more egg shaped than round.

Chinese quince (Pseudocydonia sinensis) is the largest of the plants that we offer. It is a large shrub or small tree growing 10–25 feet tall. The upright growth habit can be easily trained into a tree form to display the colorful, exfoliating bark, which occurs in shades of grey, green and orange brown. Stems often exhibit fluted or sinuous growth. Branches lack spines. Lustrous, dark green leaves in the summer turn yellow, orange and red in the fall; it is the only one of the quince to produce fall color. Chinese quince has the largest fruits of the quinces we offer, maturing at 5–7 inches long, more egg shaped than round.

The fruit of all of the quinces we offer are edible. Quince fruit is very tart, especially if picked too early, and is used to make jellies and preserves. High levels of pectin make the quince good for jellies; high organic acids give a tart flavor; very high vitamin C offers nutritional value. The easiest way to appreciate the fruit is to bring them into the house to enjoy their fragrance.

All of the quinces are tough, adaptable plants. They grow well in full sun to part shade and thrive in all but wet soils. The density of the plant branches makes them impenetrable and therefore a favorite nesting spot for birds. All make excellent hedges in the toughest of sites. Japanese flowering quince and smaller selections of the common and hybrid flowering quince can serve as foundation plants, while Chinese quince makes an excellent small flowering tree to be appreciated, particularly in the winter. Where space is not limited, a group of three or five flowering quince makes an extraordinary spring display.

I have saved the best for last—the flowers. The primary reason flowering quince are grown is for their early spring (March–early April) eruption of color in the landscape. Even more, the flowers are not yellow, so typical of early flowering shrubs. Flowers range from white to pink, salmon, orange and red. Some cultivars
have flowers of multiple colors on the same branch, such as C. speciosa 'Toyo Nishiki'. While the species are typically five petaled, many cultivars are semi-double to fully double with 30, 40 or more petals appearing as 1.5 inch roses clustered along the stems. The floral display is striking and lasts for up to 4 weeks, depending on weather. Many plants have a tendency to produce a few flowers in the fall, a characteristic that I have always enjoyed. While not nearly as stunning as the spring display, it adds color at a time when few shrubs have flowers.

**Latin name** | **Common name** | **Mature Size** | **Light** | **Soil** | **Pot Size, Plant Size** | **Price**
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Chaenomeles 'O Yashima' | Flowering Quince | 4–6 | ○@○ | ○@○ | 3 g, 1–2 | $35
Several references rate this as the most spectacular double white flowering quince. Pure white flowers are produced in April on spreading plants.
Chaenomeles japonica 'Chojuran' | Common Flowering Quince | 4–5 | ○@○ | ○@○ | 3 g, 1–2 | $35
The compact plants boast large numbers of striking, large double orange flowers. Effective from late March to mid-April.
Chaenomeles speciosa 'Double Take' | Storm Series | Chaenomeles speciosa | 4–6 | ○@○ | ○@○ | 3 g, 1–2 | $35
Chaenomeles x superba | 'Crimson and Gold' | Hybrid Flowering Quince | 4–5 | ○@○ | ○@○ | 3 g, 2–3 | $35
The double peachy pink flowers are produced in mid to late April, often still flowering as the foliage emerges.

**Quick Reference for Cultural Symbols**

*All plant heights listed in catalog are in feet. No inches are used.*

In order to help you select the right plant for your gardening needs, we have included the symbols below to indicate plant needs. These are broad guidelines, as plants can often withstand a wider range of conditions. Plants that prefer part shade may grow well in full sun if there is adequate soil moisture during hot, dry spells. Similarly, plants that prefer moist soils may grow well in drier sites if some shade is provided, especially midday.

**Light Recommendations**

○ full sun
○ partial sun
○ full shade

**Soil Moisture Recommendations**

○ dry soils
○ moist soil
○ wet soils

**Attract Birds, Butterflies and Caterpillars**

birds
butterflies and caterpillars

**Native**

After the plant description indicates plants are native to the Eastern U.S. Cultivars of native plants are considered native, as these are a selection from variants in the population.

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**Chaenomeles speciosa 'Pink Storm'** Photo: Sensory Solutions

**Chaenomeles speciosa 'Cameo'** Photo: Sensory Solutions

**Chaenomeles speciosa 'Texas Scarlet'** Photo: Rick Darke

**Pseudocydonia sinensis** Chinese Quince

**Hybrid Flowering Quince**

**Pseudocydonia sinensis** Photo: John Frett

---

**Chaenomeles superba 'Cameo'**

Hybrid Flowering Quince

4–5
○@○
3 g, 2–3
$35

The double peachy pink flowers are produced in mid to late April, often still flowering as the foliage emerges.

**Chaenomeles superba 'Crimson and Gold'**

Hybrid Flowering Quince

2–3
○@○
1 g, 1–2
$25

The compact plants boast velvet crimson-red petals with bright yellow stamens that truly live up to the cultivar name!

**Chaenomeles superba 'Jet Trail'**

Hybrid Flowering Quince

3
○@○
1 g, 1–2
$35

A white flowered sport of C. 'Texas Scarlet' this compact plant with a spreading habit is shorter than C. 'O Yashima'.

**Pseudocydonia sinensis** Chinese Quince

10–25
○@○
1 g, 1
$25

Typically grown as a multistemmed shrub or small flowering tree. Bark exfoliates into beautiful mosaic of grey green brown displayed on tree form. The nearly 2-inch soft to deep pink flowers appear April to May. The egg shaped fruit is 5–7 inch long, maturing citron yellow and is highly aromatic. Fall foliage is yellow to orange and red.

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○ partial sun
○ full shade

**Soil Moisture Recommendations**

○ dry soils
○ moist soil
○ wet soils

**Attract Birds, Butterflies and Caterpillars**

birds
butterflies and caterpillars

**Native**

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**PLANT DESCRIPTIONS**

### CONIFERS

All heights of plants are in feet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Pot Size, Plant Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Duke Gardens'</td>
<td>Japanese Plum Yew</td>
<td>3–5</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g, 5–1</td>
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<td>Cephalotaxus harringtonia 'Fastigiata'</td>
<td>Japanese Plum Yew</td>
<td>5–10</td>
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<td>Japanese Plum Yew</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 2</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniperus horizontalis 'Wiltoni'</td>
<td>Blue Rug Juniper</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>2 g, 1</td>
<td>$25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juniperus virginiana</td>
<td>Eastern Redcedar</td>
<td>20–50</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g, 1–2</td>
<td>$20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pseudolarix kaempferi</td>
<td>Golden Larch</td>
<td>30–50</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g, 1</td>
<td>$15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxodium ascendens</td>
<td>Pond Bald Cypress</td>
<td>50–60</td>
<td>☀️</td>
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<td>7 g, 5–6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxodium distichum</td>
<td>Bald Cypress</td>
<td>50–60</td>
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<td>☀️</td>
<td>5 g, 4–5</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thuja 'Green Giant'</td>
<td>Giant Arborvitae</td>
<td>50–70</td>
<td>☀️</td>
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<td>5 g, 3–4</td>
<td>$35</td>
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**TREES**

All heights of plants are in feet.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Pot Size, Plant Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Acer japonicum</td>
<td>'Green Cascade'</td>
<td>4–5</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>2 g, 3–4</td>
<td>$65</td>
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<td>Acer palmatum</td>
<td>'Tanukiyama'</td>
<td>4–6</td>
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<td>☀️</td>
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<td>$75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asimina triloba</td>
<td>Pawpaw</td>
<td>15–30</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g, 1–2</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Betula papyrifera</td>
<td>Paper Birch</td>
<td>30–50</td>
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<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 5–6</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cladrastis kentukea 'Perkin's Pink'</td>
<td>American Sweetgum</td>
<td>35–60</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 4–6</td>
<td>$25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diospyros virginiana</td>
<td>Common Persimmon</td>
<td>35–60</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 4–6</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: All nursery stock is grown from seed or cuttings, not grafted.*
Nyssa sylvatica ‘Zephylo Twist’
Contorted Black Gum
20–40 ○○○. 3 g, 1–6 $95
Back by popular request. The distinctly twisted branches offer great winter appeal, holding snow to highlight its sculptural aspect. Vibrant scarlet–red foliage, typical of black gums, also known as tupelo. N  

Populus grandidentata Bigtooth Aspen
40–60 ○○○. 3 g, 4–6 $25
Valuable for revegetation and improvement of disturbed sites, this aspen also provides good habitat for wildlife. Vibrant yellow fall color ‘shimmers’ in the wind. N  

Quercus alba White Oak
50–80 ○○○. 2 g, 2–3 $35
A majestic oak frequently found in local woodlands. A magnificent large shade tree with the potential for red–purple fall color. Good for wildlife of many kinds. N  

Quercus cocinea Scarlet Oak
50–60 ○○○. 3 g, 3–4 $25
Long considered one of the best native oaks for its spectacular red to scarlet fall color. Scarlet oak can be mistaken for pin oak but doesn’t have drooping lower branches. N  

**SHRUBS**
All heights of plants are in feet.

*Abelia x grandiflora* ‘Confetti’ Glossy Abelia
2–3 ○○○. 1 g, 1 $15
Creamy–white leaf margins turn pinkish in winter. Fragrant white flowers late summer–fall. Drought tolerant once established.  

*Abelia x grandiflora* ‘Little Richard’
Glossy Abelia
2–3 ○○○. 3 g, 2 $25
A compact plant, with glossy leaves and prolific white flowers that perfume the summer–early fall garden. Very drought tolerant once established.  

*Aesculus pavia* Red Buckeye
15–30 ○○○. 3 g, 1–2 $35
Native to southeastern U.S., this large shrub or small tree produces spikes of red flowers up to 8– inches long in late spring. Nuts produced in the fall provide food for wildlife. N  

*Amelanchier x grandiflora* ‘Autumn Brilliance’
Serviceberry
20–25 ○○○. 15 g, 5–7 $95
An easy–to–grow small tree with abundant white flowers in April, followed by edible purple fruit in June and July, and spectacular scarlet–orange foliage in the fall. N  

*Ardisia japonica* ‘Chirimun’ Japanese Ardisia 1
2 g, 1 $15
Evergreen, ground–hugging shrub, with white–pink flowers July–August followed by notable red fruit fall through winter. Best cold hardiness and most compact of *Ardisia*.  

*Aronia arbutifolia* ‘Brilliantissima’
Chokecherry
6–8 ○○○. 3 g, 2–3 $25
Hard–to–beat shrub based on white flowers in spring, scarlet–red leaves in fall, abundant red fruit in winter, and cultural adaptability in the landscape. N  

*Aucuba japonica* ‘Gold Dust’
Japanese Aucuba
4–6 ○○○. 1 g, 1 $15
An evergreen shrub ideally suited to understory and shade gardens. The bold textured, gold splattered foliage brightens up shady garden niches. Red fruit on females added bonus.  

*Aucuba japonica* ‘Wisley Nana’
Japanese Aucuba
3–4 ○○○. 3 g, 2–3 $25
Works well in combination with other shade lovers, with evergreen foliage and abundant bright red fruit to provide winter interest. Selection is self fertile, unlike most aucubas.  

*Butterflybush* ‘Blue Chip’
Lo & Behold™
2 ○○○. 3 g, 1–2 $35
The best of all worlds—a sterile plant with bountiful blue flowers in 4–6 inch clusters all summer long on a truly dwarf plant. Butterfly magnet and nectar source.  

*Buddleja alternifolia* Butterflybush
5–6 ○○○. 1 g, 1 $15
What it lacks in flower longevity, it makes up for in display. The lavender flowers shroud the naked stems in April and May and give way to silver grey foliage in the summer.  

*Buxus microphylla var. koreana* ‘Tide Hill’
Boxwood
1–2 ○○○. 1 g, 1 $25
John Fret’s favorite dwarf boxwood. A10–year old plant in his garden is only 14 inches tall by 24 inches wide. Narrow evergreen foliage works well as a hedge.  

*Buxus sempervirens* ‘Unraveled’
Weeping Boxwood
3–4 ○○○. 3 g, 1 $35
Unlike any other boxwood, with a distinctly weeping habit more like a groundcover than a shrub. Arching branches are useful for covering a wall or planting on a slope.  

*Callicarpa americana* American Beautyberry
8–10 ○○○. 3 g, 75 $15
Native to the southeastern U.S., American beautyberry boasts a vibrant display of purple fruit against clear yellow leaves in late summer and fall, a perfect addition for the mixed border. Prune back in early spring for more compact habit. N  

*Callicarpa dichotoma* ‘Early amethyst’
Beautyberry
4–6 ○○○. 1 g, 2–3 $15
The amethyst–purple fruit shroud the stems from late summer through midwinter and provide striking late season color. Plants may be lightly pruned in spring or cut back to 6 inches late winter.  

*Callicarpa dichotoma* ‘Splashy’
Beautyberry
8–10 ○○○. 3 g, 2–3 $35
White–splashd variety covers more than half the leaf surface all summer long. The pale lavender flowers followed by prolific number of purple berries.  

*Calycanthus floribundus* ‘Apricodie’
Sweetshrub
5–6 ○○○. 3 g, 2–3 $35
The newest release from Dr. Tom Ranney; a cross between Florida and Chinese sweetshubs, is the first hybrid to produce the sweet fragrance of our native, with 2–2.5 inch red flowers.  

*Calycanthus chinensis* Chinese Sweetshrub
6–9 ○○○. 3 g, 2–3 $30
Formerly *Sinocalycanthus chinensis*, this rare Asian counterpart to our American sweetshrub offers 2–3 inch wide, camellia–like white flowers May into June.  

*Calycanthus floridus* Carolina Allspice
6–8 ○○○. 3 g, 2–3 $30
Dense shrub with a suckering habit. Maroon flowers appear as the foliage emerges in spring. Fragrance varies but always renders strawberry hints. N  

*Calycanthus floridus* ‘Athens’
Carolina Allspice
4–6 ○○○. 3 g, 1–2 $35
Delightfully scented, lemon–yellow flowers appear in May; intensifying as flowers age (dried flowers great in potpourris). More compact habit than the straight species. N  

*Calycanthus floridus* ‘Purpurea’
Carolina Allspice
4–6 ○○○. 3 g, 1–2 $45
Rarely available in the trade, this shrub has distinctive purple underside to the leaf, visible in slight breezes. Maroon red flowers are fragrant. N  

*CAMELLIA* ‘Northern Exposure’ Camellia
4–8 ○○○. 3 g, 2–3 $35
This camellia hybrid has excellent winter hardiness. Single white, 2–3 inch flowers begin in October, continue into December.  

*CAMELLIA* ‘Winter’s Interlude’ Camellia
4–6 ○○○. 3 g, 2–3 $35
Bright pink anemone flowers, with a lighter center, start the show late October. *C. oleifera* hybrid with exceptional plant hardiness. (Zone 6A)  

*CAMELLIA* chokiangolense Camellia
1 g, 1 $25
This Chinese species is closely related to *C. japonica* with large glossy leaves and even larger single red flowers with an unusual orange hue. This species has done well in this region and may prove hardier than believed.
Camellia japonica

Latin name  Common name  Mature Size  Light  Soil  Pot Size, Plant Size  Price

Camellia japonica 'Red Fellow' Camellia  6–8  ○⊙  3 g, 2–3  $35
An Ackerman hybrid with outstanding winter hardiness. The medium sized plants produce 2–2.5 inch, semi–double red flowers October–December. Excellent glossy evergreen foliage.

Camellia japonica 'Sea Foam' Camellia  12–15  ○⊙  3 g, 2–3  $35
The formal, double white, 4–6 inch flowers are perfection itself! Prepare yourself for this April spectacle on vigorous, upright plants (Zone 7).

Camellia japonica 'Victory White' Camellia  8–10  ○⊙  3 g, 3–4  $35
The reason for growing this cultivar is the sheer quality of the large, pure white semi–double, peony–like blooms, scarce in hardier cultivars. Upright vigorous plant habit.

Cercis canadensis

Latin name  Common name  Mature Size  Light  Soil  Pot Size, Plant Size  Price

Cercis canadensis 'Flame' Eastern Redbud  15–25  ○⊙  10 g, 6–8  $145
Similar to the species in most characteristics except the flower. Magenta pink double flowers resemble tiny carnation–like flower clusters. N

Cercis canadensis 'JN' The Rising Sun™ Redbud  15–25  ○⊙  7 g, 4–6  $95
Emerging foliage bronze–red, fading to orange yellow; then lime green. Repeated flushes of new growth throughout summer. Rose–orchid flowers in spring. PHS Gold Medal Plant Award winner. N

Cercis canadensis 'Merlot' Eastern Redbud  15–25  ○⊙  15 g, 5–7  $145
Red—almost, the deepest colored flower buds to date. Buds emerge deep purple–red, open to brilliant pink flowers. Size and habit similar to the species. N

Chionanthus retusus 'China Snow'

Latin name  Common name  Mature Size  Light  Soil  Pot Size, Plant Size  Price

Chinese Fringetree  15–25  ○⊙  3 g, 1–2  $45
A large shrub form with rounded, lustrous, dark green foliage that remains into late fall, giving appearance of evergreen plant. Fluffy white panicles in spring more numerous than species. 

Chionanthus virginicus Fringetree  15–25  ○⊙  3 g, 4  $35
Native to the mid–Atlantic, this large shrub or small tree produces clouds of fragrant, clear white flowers in mid–spring. Female plants have clusters of blue fruit that attract birds in the fall. N

Clethra alnifolia 'Crystallina'

Latin name  Common name  Mature Size  Light  Soil  Pot Size, Plant Size  Price

Sugarart™ Summersweet  2–3  ○⊙  1 g, 2–3  $25
Newest of the dwarf clethras with a very compact habit. White fragrant flowers produced mid to late summer, attracting many pollinators. Great planted in drifts, as foundation plants, and in the herbaceous border. N

Clethra alnifolia 'Sixteen Candles'

Latin name  Common name  Mature Size  Light  Soil  Pot Size, Plant Size  Price

Summersweet  2–3  ○⊙  1 g, 1–2  $20
Sweet fern fixes nitrogen to allow it to thrive in sandy soils. When brushed against or crushed, the fine–textured, fern–like foliage emits a delightful fragrance. N

Comptonia peregrina

Latin name  Common name  Mature Size  Light  Soil  Pot Size, Plant Size  Price

New Jersey Tea  3–4  ○⊙  1 g, 1–2  $20
Upright white flowers borne along the branches in late spring, followed by red fruit and foliage in fall. Can be staked for extra height, or can be allowed to cascade over walls or down a slope. The only weeping dogwood with variegated foliage—great specimen for a small garden.

Cornus kousa 'Karen's Appalachian Blush'

Latin name  Common name  Mature Size  Light  Soil  Pot Size, Plant Size  Price

Chinese Dogwood  6–8  ○⊙  7 g, 3–4  $95
Introduced by the University of Tennessee, this cultivar has improved disease resistance and larger than normal white bracts blushed pink at the edges. Red fall color and fruit. N

Cornus kousa 'Kristen Lipka's Variegated Weeper'

Latin name  Common name  Mature Size  Light  Soil  Pot Size, Plant Size  Price

Chinese Dogwood  6–8  ○⊙  7 g, 3–4  $95
The only weeping dogwood with variegated foliage—great specimen for a small garden. Green foliage edged in creamy–white turns two–toned red in fall. White flowers held upright on weeping stems maximize late spring display.

Cornus kousa 'Lustgarten Weeping'

Latin name  Common name  Mature Size  Light  Soil  Pot Size, Plant Size  Price

Chinese Dogwood  3–5  ○⊙  7 g, 4–5  $75
Can be staked for extra height, or can be allowed to cascade over walls or down a slope. Upright white flowers borne along the branches in late spring, followed by red fruit and foliage in fall.

Cornus sanguinea 'Winter Flame'

Latin name  Common name  Mature Size  Light  Soil  Pot Size, Plant Size  Price

Bloodtwig Dogwood  8–10  ○⊙  1 g, 1–2  $25
Winter stems appear as if ablaze, with fiery–orange bases that transition to yellow, pink, and red; great for cutting to display indoors or in outside container. Cut back late winter/early spring to encourage brilliant stem color. Clusters of 2–inch white flowers in spring, black–blue fruit savored by birds, and golden yellow fall color.
Corylus americana American Filbert

A component of our native woodlands that typically grows as an understory plant but in full sun becomes denser in habit, fruits more heavily, and exhibits intense coppery–red fall color. Wildlife love the nuts. N  

Corylus avellana ‘Contorta’

Harry Lauder’s Walkingstick

Grown for its contorted form that is best appreciated in the winter landscape. The twisted and curled branches create a magnificently natural sculpture as an accent or focal point. Cut stems popular in flower arrangements.  

Cotoneaster dammeri ‘Streib’s Findling’

Willowleaf Cotoneaster

One of the lowest growing cotoneasters, often less than 6 inches tall. The small dark green foliage turns a reddish purple in fall, continuing through the winter. Abundant white flowers produced in spring followed by red fruit in autumn.  

Cotoneaster dammeri

‘Margarita’

A relative of witch hazel, with a low broad habit and narrow, blue–green evergreen foliage. Distylium myricoidies

very drought tolerant once established. White flowers shroud the plant in spring.  

Daphniphyllum macropodum

Daphniphyllum

The bold, elongated foliage of this broadleaved evergreen shrub resemble those of a rhododendron. Attractive dark maroon flower buds appear in early spring and abundant purple–blue fruits appear on female plants in fall and winter.  

Deutzia gracilis ‘Nikko’

Deutzia

Compact, dwarf–arching habit useful when planted in masses or as a foundation planting; very drought tolerant once established. White flowers shroud the plant in spring.  

Discalium racemosum ‘Vintage Jade’

Isu Tree

A relative of witch hazel, with a low broad habit and narrow, blue–green evergreen foliage splayed neatly on either side of the stem. Small crimson rose flowers clustered in leaf axils, which are seen all winter long, emerge in spring.  

Edgeworthia chrysantha Paperbush

The dark blue green leaves and distinctive branching add a tropical feel to the garden. Subtle, pendulous clusters of golden yellow flowers appear in early spring. Provide protection in the winter as plants are damaged in the low single digits.  

Euonymus americanus

Hearts–a–Burstin

The signature green stems are easy to pick out in the woods though it’s the unusual, bright red fruit that open to reveal neon–orange seeds—the ‘hearts–a–burstin’—that take center stage. N  

Euphorbia japonica

Japanese Euphorbia

The herringbone branching pattern maintains its display throughout the year. White flowers open in February–March, slightly obscured by the distinctively fragrant, glossy, dark green foliage. A consistent performer in the UDBG. Site in protected location.  

Fatshedera lizei ‘Annie’s Wine’

Fatshedera

A hybrid between English ivy and the bold foliaged Fatsia. An evergreen, semi–vine shrub, with 4–6 inch long, yellow–green variegated leaves. May suffer some foliar damage in very cold weather but has performed well for a decade in one of UDBG’s courtyards.  

Fothergilla × intermedia ‘Blue Shadow’

Fothergilla

A new hybrid with powdery–blue leaves, most prevalent on new foliage. Bottlebrush white flowers in spring, brilliant orange red color in fall, and attractive seed capsules in winter round out its fine qualities. N  

Fothergilla × intermedia ‘Red Licorice’

Fothergilla

Selected at Bernheim Arboretum by plantsman Paul Cappiello, this cultivar boasts consistently bright red fall foliage even in shady locations. N  

Fothergilla × intermedia ‘Mt. Airy’

Fothergilla

Multi–seasonal interest plant with honey–scented, creamy–white, bottlebrush–like flowers in spring, superb yellow–orange–red color in fall, and hoary frosts on the dried fruits for winter interest. N  

Gelsemium sempervirens ‘Margarita’

Carolina Jessamine

An evergreen vine with fragrant, bright golden yellow flowers in late winter into early spring. Well–behaved, this vine cultivar is hardier and with larger flowers than the straight species. N  

Halesia diptera var. magniflora

Two–winged Silverbells

A stunning native plant with branches draped with white, 1–inch, bell–shaped flowers in spring, larger than other silverbell species. Fruits provide ornamental interest in winter. N  

Halesia terrapensa ‘Rosea’

Carolina Silverbell

Carolina silverbell has the potential to grow larger than most silverbells with slightly larger flowers. This selection boasts pink flowers, intensely deeper in cooler springs. N  

Hamamelis × intermedia ‘Barnstede Gold’

Witch Hazel

The brilliant display of gold–colored flowers February–March makes this striking in the landscape. Upright habit, becoming more rounded with age.  

Hamamelis × intermedia ‘Jelena’

Witch Hazel

One of John Frett’s favorites, with large, coppery–orange, 4–petaled flowers showing as early as late January, continuing for a month or more, depending on weather.  

Hamamelis vernalis ‘Sandra’

Vernal Witchhazel

The new foliage emerges with a purple flush, turning green. In fall, leaves turn from yellow to orange and eventually scarlet. Golden yellow, spicy fragrant flowers appear February–March. N  

Gelsemium sempervirens ‘Margarita’

Photo: Rebecca Pino
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Light Soil</th>
<th>Pot Size, Plant Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypericum kongschense 'Sungold'</td>
<td>St. Johnswort</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>3 g, 1–2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilex 'Harvest Red' Winterberry Holly</td>
<td>6–8</td>
<td>3 g, 2–3</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<td>Ilex × attenuata 'Bienville Gold'</td>
<td>Foster’s Holly</td>
<td>15–20</td>
<td>3 g, 4–6</td>
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<td>Ilex crenata 'Canisssa' Chinese Holly</td>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>1 g, 1</td>
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<td>Ilex cornuta 'Rotunda' Chinese Holly</td>
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<td>1 g, 1</td>
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<td>Ilex crenata 'Sky Pencil' Japanese Holly</td>
<td>4–6</td>
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<td>Ilex glabra ‘Nova Scotia’ Inkberry</td>
<td>4–6</td>
<td>3 g, 2–3</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<td>Ilex opaca ‘Ardon’ American Holly</td>
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<td>2 g, 3</td>
<td>$20</td>
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<td>Ilex opaca ‘Canary’ American Holly</td>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>5 g, 3–4</td>
<td>$20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilex opaca ‘William Hawkins’ American Holly</td>
<td>6–15</td>
<td>2 g, 2–3</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilex verticillata Winterberry</td>
<td>6–8</td>
<td>2 g, 2–3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilex vomitoria ‘Shillings’ Yaupon Holly</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>3 g, 1–2</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Latin name: Common name

- **Hamamelis × intermedia 'Jelena'**: Photo: Melinda Zoehrer
- **Halesia diptera var. magniflora**: Photo: Rick Darke
- **Hydrangea serrata 'Blue Bird'**: Photo: Melinda Zoehrer
- **Hypericum kongschense 'Sungold'**: Photo: Ryan Gainey

**Hypericum kongschense 'Sungold'**: St. Johnswort

- **Mature Size**: 2–3
- **Light Soil**: 3 g, 1–2
- **Price**: $30

Gracefully arching branches on an elegantly mounded shrub, ideal for massing. Large, 2 inch, brilliant golden yellow flowers appear throughout the summer.

**Ilex 'Harvest Red' Winterberry Holly**: 6–8

- **Mature Size**: 3 g, 2–3
- **Price**: $35

Deciduous holly with abundant, small, brilliant red berries and wine–colored leaves in the fall. Site in front of an evergreen as backdrop for red fruit.

**Ilex × attenuata 'Bienville Gold' Foster’s Holly**: 15–20

- **Mature Size**: 3 g, 4–6
- **Price**: $35

The small narrow foliage of Foster’s holly is unlike typical holly leaves. Abundant golden yellow fruit attracts birds.

**Ilex crenata 'Canisssa' Chinese Holly**: 3–4

- **Light Soil**: 1 g, 1
- **Price**: $20

Slow growing compact evergreen holly excellent for foundation and mass planting. Leaves have single terminal spine. Sparse fruit production.

**Ilex cornuta 'Rotunda' Chinese Holly**: 3–4

- **Light Soil**: 1 g, 1
- **Price**: $20

Very compact plant with evergreen foliage and occasional fruit. A great plant to direct traffic, as leaves are aggressively spined. Very tough plant.

**Ilex crenata 'Sky Pencil' Japanese Holly**: 4–6

- **Mature Size**: 3 g, 2–3
- **Price**: $35

Extremely narrow, columnar habit (<1 foot wide) belies the great versatility of this plant, useful in screens, perennial backdrops, focal points, and in containers.

**Ilex glabra ‘Nova Scotia’ Inkberry**: 4–6

- **Mature Size**: 3 g, 2–3
- **Price**: $35

One of the best inkberries as it maintains a compact dense habit without pruning; useful in foundation, hedge, or mass plantings. Evergreen and female, with small black fruit.

**Ilex opaca ‘Arden’ American Holly**: 30–40

- **Mature Size**: 5 g, 3–4
- **Price**: $20

A locally selected holly discovered in the community of Arden, Delaware. Dark, glossy green foliage, red berries, and compact growth make this a great specimen compared to other cultivars.

**Ilex opaca ‘Canary’ American Holly**: 30–40

- **Mature Size**: 5 g, 3–4
- **Price**: $20

Striking yellow fruit against very glossy, dark green foliage brightens the garden.

**Ilex opaca ‘William Hawkins’ American Holly**: 6–15

- **Mature Size**: 2 g, 2–3
- **Price**: $35

If you did not know this is an American holly, you would never guess by looking at it. Features unusually narrow, spiny evergreen leaves and slower than normal growth, though stunning plants at maturity. UDBG plant is 7 feet tall after 15 years.

**Ilex verticillata Winterberry**: 6–8

- **Mature Size**: 2 g, 2–3
- **Price**: $25

Plants grown from wild collected seeds and are unsexed. Females have abundant red fruit on bare stems in the fall and winter. Fruit is a good food source for birds.

**Ilex vomitoria ‘Shillings’ Yaupon Holly**: 2–3

- **Mature Size**: 3 g, 1–2
- **Price**: $35

A slow growing, very compact, broad oval form that will never require pruning. Good for groups or small hedges. Excellent heat tolerance.
Leucothoe axillaris

that turn bright orange red in fall.

A large shrub often pruned into a tree form, great around patios. A shrub for many sea-
sons: Strong red flowers summer–fall, brownish–red exfoliating bark all year, and leaves

Coast Leucothoe 2–4

years.

new foliage. UDBG’s plant, grown in one of its protected courtyards, is 6 feet tall after

An evergreen shrub, with vibrant fuchsia pink flowers in February or March, and reddish

leaves are clear yellow.

Lespedeza thunbergii ‘Gibraltar’

Bush Clover 4–6

Flowers explode beginning in September, lasting into late October.

Lindera benzoin

Spicebush 6–12

Anyone who has walked our local woodlands has seen this shrub. The small chartreuse

fruits emerge. Paired plants create a wonderful archway entrance to a garden, looking

like yellow wisteria.

Lagerstroemia ‘Arapaho’

Crapemyrtle 15–20

Noted for its spectacular bright yellow, pendant chains of flowers in the spring as the fo-
lage emerges. Paired plants create a wonderful archway entrance to a garden, looking

like yellow wisteria.

Lagerstrea ‘Arago’

Crapemyrtle 15–20

A large shrub often pruned into a tree form, great around patios. A shrub for many sea-
sons: Strong red flowers summer–fall, brownish–red exfoliating bark all year, and leaves

that turn bright orange red in fall.

Leucothoe axillaris ‘Margie Jenkins’

Coast Leucothoe 2–4

Low evergreen arching shrub, similar to drooping leucothoe but more compact habit and
wider leaves. Fragrant white flowers in the spring provide a handsome display.

Leptodermis oblonga

A terrible common name but fabulous plant. The small lilac flowers are produced in
abundance from early summer into autumn. What they may lack in size, they make up for
in number, longevity, and fragrance.

Lespedeza thunbergii ‘Gibraltar’

Bush Clover 4–6

Showers of deep rose–purple flowers on arching branches in late summer. Stunning for
the back of the herbaceous border or in a mixed shrub planting, and tough, adaptable,
and drought tolerant once established.

Lindera benzoin

Spicebush 6–12

Anyone who has walked our local woodlands has seen this shrub. The small chartreuse

flowers appear in March before foliage. Bright red fruit on female plants in fall. Autumn
leaves are clear yellow.

Lonicera periclymenum

Woodbine Vine 1 g, 1–2

Twinning vine with tubular, fragrant flowers a rose–red outside with creamy yellow throats,
beginning late spring through early summer.

Loropetalum chinense var. rubrum

Fringe Flower 4–6

An evergreen shrub, with vibrant fuchsia pink flowers in February or March, and reddish
new foliage. UDBG’s plant, grown in one of its protected courtyards, is 6 feet tall after
12 years.

Magnolias

One of John Frett’s absolute favorite groups of plants—he likes them all, as this group
shows. Offered below is a great selection of magnolia hybrids, from small to large, white
to red to yellow to pink, early to late flowering, and some extremely rare.

Magnolia ‘Cotton Candy’ 15–25

Huge flowers are medium pink on both the exterior and the interior; a very rare and
very hardy “campbellii type” magnolia for colder climates.

Magnolia ‘Esotic Star’ 8–12

M. sieboldii × M. grandiflora hybrid; large white flowers with red orange sta-
mens early summer; semi evergreen leaves.

Magnolia ‘Frank’s Masterpiece’ 15–20

Immense 10–inch flowers, deep purple on outside, pink on the inside.

Magnolia ‘Genie’ 15–25

Deep black–red buds open to cup shaped, rose–purple flowers early spring.

Magnolia ‘Golden Gift’ 15–20

Erect, canary yellow flowers open late April–May.

Magnolia ‘Porcelain Doo’ 15–25

M. virginiana × M. globosa cross; fragrant, white cup–shaped flowers with red
stamens early summer.
Magnolia ‘Exotic Star’
Photo: Dennis Ledvina

Magnolia ‘Cotton Candy’
Photo: Dennis Ledvina

Neviusia alabamensis
Photo: Rick Darke

Rhapidophyllum hystrix
Photo: Melinda Zoehrer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Pot Size</th>
<th>Plant Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia ‘Exotic Star’</td>
<td>Myrica pensylvanica Northern Bayberry</td>
<td>6–10</td>
<td>☀@○.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>g.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia ‘Cotton Candy’</td>
<td>Myrica pensylvanica Silver Sprite™ Bayberry</td>
<td>6–10</td>
<td>☀@○.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>g.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora ‘Bracken’s Brown Beauty’</td>
<td>Myrica pensylvanica ‘Fire Power’ Heavenly Bamboo</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>☀@○.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>g.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora ‘Victoria’</td>
<td>Nepeta alabamensis Snow–wreath</td>
<td>8–15</td>
<td>☀@○.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>g.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia stellata ‘Waterlily’</td>
<td>Osmanthus heterophyllus ‘Goshiki’</td>
<td>3–5</td>
<td>☀@○.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>g.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia virginiana</td>
<td>Paeonia suffruticosa Tree Peony</td>
<td>2–4</td>
<td>☀@○.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>g.</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia virginiana ‘Henry Hicks’</td>
<td>Physocarpus opulifolius ‘Donna May’ Little Devil™ Ninebark</td>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>☀@○.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>g.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia virginiana var. australis ‘Perry Paige’</td>
<td>Prunus laurocerasus ‘Batumi Rubies’ Cherrylaurel</td>
<td>8–12</td>
<td>☀@○.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>g.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2–3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia × weisneri ‘Ashliah Kalleberg’</td>
<td>Rhododendron arborescens Swamp Azalea</td>
<td>8–15</td>
<td>☀@○.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>g.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1–2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Planted mostly deciduous. Plants can be pruned to the ground to maintain height and promote heavier flowering. 

Grown from seed collected in southern end of Delmarva Peninsula, these plants have demonstrated cold hardiness during the last 20 years at UDBG. Typically evergreen, with fragrant foliage and blue gray fruit on females. 

Myrica pensylvanica ‘Morton’
Silver Sprite™ Bayberry
6–10 | ☀@○. | . | g. | 3 | 1–2 | $45 |

A female selection producing numerous blue fruit in the fall, lasting till spring. Aromatic foliage mostly deciduous. Plants can be pruned to the ground to maintain height and promote heavier fruiting. 

These are seedling plants that will be both male and female and can be used as a source of males to pollinate ‘Silver Sprite’. 

Bold color is the signature for this plant—white flowers in summer, red fruit clusters mid–spring. Plants can be pruned to the ground to rejuvenate old plants; easy to divide as well. 

Hardly ever seen in the trade! 

Large, double white ruffled flowers with yellow stamens provide an exquisite display in the early summer garden. Tree peony is a woody plant that should not be pruned to the ground like its herbaceous cousin. 

Foliage is very attractive, with white spattered across the blade of the leaf; variegation particularly effective in winter. Fragrant white flowers perfume fall garden so plant where you can enjoy. 

A truly hardy ornamental palm for northern landscapes. Evergreen with a mounding habit, this fan–leaf palm will impress your gardening friends with your exoticism. 

A compact, naturally–securing hybrid between R. calandrulae and R. periclymenoides resulting in soft pink flowers with yellow burst. Fall foliage is orange to red. 

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Myrica pensylvanica

Northern Bayberry

Silver Sprite™ Bayberry

Aromatic foliage and blue gray fruit on females.

Fragrant, ivory flowers June–July.

Lemon–scented, chalice–shaped ivory flowers, early summer; red fruit in fall.

Selected in Victoria, British Columbia for cold hardiness; large fragrant white flowers.

Neviusia alabamensis

Snow–wreath

The upright arching branches are covered with starry white, 1–inch flower clusters mid–spring. Plants can be pruned to the ground to rejuvenate old plants; easy to divide as well. 

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2013 SPRING PLANT SALE CATALOG WEBSITE: http://ag.udel.edu/udbg/
**Rhododendron catawbiense** 'Nova Zembla'
*Catawba Rhododendron* 6–10 ○● ● 3 g, 2–4 $45
Our most common native large leafed rhododendron, with dark red flowers in late May. Proven cultivar, excellent performer.

**Rhododendron calendulaceum** Flame Azalea 6–12 ○○●● 3 g, 1–3 $45
A native deciduous azalea with bold flowers in May. Color varies from yellow to salmon, pink, orange, and scarlet. One of the most striking of our native azaleas.

**Rhododendron viscosum** Swamp Azalea 3–5 ○●●● 3 g, 1–2 $45
What this deciduous azalea lacks in winter display it more than makes up for in orange fall color and sweet fragrance, typically white flowers that appear May–June. Distinctive bluish cast to summer foliage.

**Blauscopalina 'Tantham's Purple'**
*Flameleaf Sumac* 10–15 ○ ○○●● 3 g, 1–2 $45
Fall foliage bursts into scarlet flame September–October. This selection offers rich burgundy foliage in spring–early summer but fades to green. Great for difficult sites, such as steep slopes, or works well as a screen.

**Blauscopalina 'Morton'**
Prairie Flame™* Flameleaf Sumac 4–6 ○ ○○●● 3 g, 1–2 $45
Shorter than the species, this outstanding introduction from the Morton Arboretum produces consistently orange–red to red fall foliage. This male selection produces creamy plumes of flowers in late July–early August.

**Rosa 'Radho'**
Double Red Knockout® Rose 4–6 ○ ○○●● 3 g, 1–2 $35
John Frett never thought he’d promote a modern hybrid rose, but he’s eaten his words with the Knockout® series. The plants are compact, disease free, with fragrant, bright pink flowers summer through fall.

**Rosa rugosa** 'Frau Dagmar Hastrup'
*Rugosa Rose* 3–4 ○○●● 3 g, 1–2 $35
A great cultivar of rugosa rose with fragrant, single pink flowers. Flowers are followed by showy red rose hips in autumn, enjoyed by birds or can be made into tea or jelly. Mix of gold and russet leaves in fall. Great for setting banks.

**Salix integra** 'Hakuro Nishiki' Willow 6–10 ○○○●● 3 g, 3–4 $30
Best grown as a cut back shrub to limit height and bring out the salmon pink new growth and white variegated foliage.

**Salix matsudana** 'Tortuosa'
*Corkscrew Willow* 20–30 ○○○●● 1 g, 4–5 $15
The twisted yellow stems are very attractive in the late fall and winter. Cut branches are great for all types of floral arrangements and garden ornament. Often grown as a cut back plant to maximize stems for use in a variety of ways.

**Sambucus canadensis** Elderberry 5–12 ○○●● 2 g, 4 $25
The large, 6–10 inch, creamy–white flower clusters add color to the summer garden and give rise to copious blue–black fruit. Sweet fruit used to make elderberry wine.

**Sorbaria sorbifolia** 'Sem' Ural False Spirea 3 ○○●● 3 g, 1–2 $35
Less than half as tall as the species, this suckering shrub offers billow white sprays in mid–late summer, with fine texture leaves. Great as a taller groundcover.

**Rhododendron calendulaceum** 'Prairie Petite' Lilac 3–4 ○○●● 1 g, 1 $15
Native to warm temperate Nepal, this very rare, evergreen shrub produces 2–inch white flowers in late summer. A member of the tea family, closely related to *Franklinia*.

**Spiraea thunbergii** 'Ogon'
Mellow Yellow® Spirea 3–4 ○○●● 3 g, 2 $35
Desirable based solely on its willow–like, chartreuse–colored leaves throughout summer, then in fall, an equally brilliant blend of salmon–orange. Pinkish–white flowers in summer.

**Stachyurus praecox** 'Matsuzaki' Spiketail 4–6 ○○●● 3 g, 2 $35
Rarely seen or offered in the trade (except with us), this fountain–shaped shrub springs to life in early spring with pendulous clusters of stunning bronze–colored buds followed by chartreuse–colored flowers. Cut branches to bring inside to force.

**Sorbaria davidiana** 'Prostrata' Chinese Shrub Fuchsia 2–3 ○○●● 1 g, 1–2 $25
An interesting broad leaved evergreen that will function as a groundcover. The 1–inch clusters of white flowers in May produce groups of 5–10 gorgeous red fruit on long peduncles that dangle from maroon–red winter foliage.

**Syringa vulgaris** 'Prairie Petite' Lilac 3–4 ○○●● 1 g, 1 $15
A dwarf that does not require much space nor does it require periodic cut back. Abundant, fragrant light pink flowers fade to lavender in spring. Improved mildew resistance.

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**Photo: Rick Darke**
**Trockodendron aralioides**
*Wheeler–tree*
Evergreen shrub or small tree with spirally arranged, lustrous green leaves that give rise to the common name of wheel–tree. Native to the mountains of Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, this is the sole living species in the genus *Trockodendron*.

**Vaccinium angustifolium**
*Lowbush Blueberry*
1–2
The low growth habit makes this an ideal plant for use as a groundcover. Numerous white flowers in spring, loved by pollinators, are followed by small, edible blueberries midsummer. Fruit savored by all types of wildlife. Orange, red and burgundy leaves in fall provide a spectacular display.

**Vaccinium corymbosum**
*‘Berkeley’ Highbush Blueberry*
5–7
Is it a landscape shrub or a small fruit bush? Both. Abundant white flowers in May and June followed by powder–blue fruit, perfect for muffins and pancakes. Red to orange autumn color.

**Viburnum acerfolium**
*Mapleleaf Viburnum*
4–6
How can a plant, so common in our woodlands, be so difficult to find in the trade? This local gem is diminutive in stature with 2–3 inch flower clusters in late spring. Dark blue fruit contrasts well with pink–purple foliage in fall.

**Viburnum carlesii**
*‘Aurora’ Koranospey Viburnum*
4–6
Cushions of deep pink buds open to pink–white flowers in late April with a delicious fragrance. Foliage may turn a handsome burgundy in the fall with red berries.

**Viburnum luzonicum**
*Viburnum*
6–8
A virtually unknown plant with great merit for the garden. Densely branched, good for screening with small, lustrous green foliage that turns maroon purple in the fall. The 1–2 inch diameter flower clusters produced April–May. Demonstrates excellent heat and drought tolerance.

**Viburnum nudum**
*‘Compactum’*
3 g, 3–4
Selected at Winterthur Gardens for its superb foliage, stunning maroon–red fall foliage, and pink–turning–dark–blue berries in the fall. Fruit most abundant with a seedling pollinator or another cultivar. 

**Viburnum opulus**
*‘Compactum’ European Cranberrybush Viburnum*
3–5
Compact, dense habit easily fits those tight spots. Numerous white spring flowers followed by bright red fruit that persists into winter; fall foliage also red.

**Viburnum plicatum**
*var. tomentosum* *‘Stasha’*
Doublefile Viburnum
10–15
In spring, spectacular white flowers appear in pairs on the branches followed by red fruit in summer. Fall color is splendid burgundy–maroon. Winter habit distinctly horizontal.

**Viburnum prunifolium**
*Blackhaw Viburnum*
15–20
Common in open fields and woodlands, this large shrub or small tree offers much. White flowers adorn the ends of branches in May followed by clusters of fruit in late summer and fall. Fruit starts green, turns pink, finally blue. Fall foliage red to burgundy.

**Viburnum x rhytidophylloides**
*‘Dart’s Duke’*
*Viburnum*
8–10
Superior selection because of extra large, semi–evergreen, deep green foliage; massive, 6–10 inch creamy white flowers in May; and heavy set of red fruit in fall. PHS Gold Medal Plant Award winner.

**Vitis aurea–castus**
*‘Abbeville Blue’ Chastetree
6–10
Amusing that this plant is not more popular as it is extraordinarily easy to grow, requiring only periodic pruning to shape and size. Medium textured, clean foliage serves as backdrop for the deep blue flowers in midsummer; will re–flower if old flowers removed. Great for attracting insects.

**Weigela florida**
*Verweig 3* 
Minor Black™ Weigela
3
A very dwarf weigela with reddish maroon foliage all season long, perfect for small garden spaces. Rose–pink flowers in May. Great in ground or container.

**Weigela subsessilis**
*Canary* Weigela
5–7
A selection by Dr. Richard Lighty, this rarely–seen species has butter–yellow flowers that appear on upright arching branches in the early spring.

**Wisteria frutescens**
*‘Amethyst Falls’* Wisteria Vine
3 g, 1–2
A real gem! Our native wisteria, with 4–6 inch racemes bearing lavender purple flowers in May. Much more diminutive than its Asian counterpart.

## PERENNIALS
All heights of plants are in feet.

**Aquilegia canadensis**
*‘Tutti Frutti’ Giant Hyssop*
3–5
Showy, raspberry–red flower spikes appear midsummer to fall, luring hummingbirds to the garden. Spicy foliage fragrance an added bonus.

**Allium sp.**
*Ornamental Onion*
1
Light pink–purple flowers appear summer into fall on this tough, long–blooming allium. Plants offered are divisions from plants the late, talented gardener Joanna Reed gave to equally talented gardener Melissa (Grubb) Lafferty.

**Alstroemeria ‘Tangerine Tango’**
*Inca Lily*
2.5
Showy, raspberry–red flower spikes appear midsummer to fall, luring hummingbirds to the garden. Spicy foliage fragrance an added bonus.

**Amsonia**
*‘Blue Ice’ Blue Star*
1–2
In May, vivid, prirwinkle–blue flowers adorn this easy–to–grow, compact, drought tolerant and deer resistant plant. Best used in masses.

**Columbine**
*‘Aquilegia canadensis’ ‘Corbett’* Pale yellow, short–spurred flowers appear April–May. Use in a wildflower woodland garden or as an accent with other spring wildflowers. Dark green foliage declines by midsummer.
### Latin name  Common name Mature Size Light Soil Pot Size, Plant Size Price

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
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<th>Pot Size, Plant Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aster dumosus</td>
<td>'Wood's Pink'</td>
<td>1–1.5</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Syn. Symphyotrichum dumosum)</td>
<td>Bred for its compact habit, this aster flowers heavily late summer–fall, with showy pink, daisy–like flowers, with bright yellow centers. Birds will eat dried seedheads.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aster macrophyllus</td>
<td>Big Leaf Aster</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Syn. Eurybia macrophylla)</td>
<td>Striking, heart–shaped leaves large enough to be used as a groundcover in tough sites. Rarely seen in the White Clay Creek Preserve and even less in cultivated gardens, its large, pale lavender flowers make it a knockout.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aethrium niphonicum var. pictum</td>
<td>‘Regal Red’</td>
<td>1–1.5</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptisia</td>
<td>'Solar Flare'</td>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairieblues™ False Indigo</td>
<td>Selected for its lemon yellow flowers that fade to orange. Drought tolerant once established and long–lived; don’t move once planted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baptisia sphaerocarpa</td>
<td>‘Screaming Yellow’</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild Indigo</td>
<td>Stunning, yellow–gold flowers brighten up the garden May–June. Wild indigo prized for its shorter, compact stature, drought tolerance, deer resistance, and clover–like shaped deep green leaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Begenia grandis subsp. evansiana</td>
<td>Hardy Begonia</td>
<td>1.5–2</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pendant clusters of slightly fragrant, pale pink flowers appear in summer. Leaves are heart–shaped with red veins and undersides, which glow when backlit by sun.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bletilla x yokohama</td>
<td>Hardy Ground Orchid</td>
<td>1–1.5</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hybrid of B. striata and B. formosana featuring light pink flowers, each with a lip of deeper pink accented by prominent gold blotch, spotlighted by pleated leaves.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardamine diphylla</td>
<td>Crinkerdoot</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Syn. Dentaria diphylla)</td>
<td>A fantastic groundcover, though rarely seen or offered. Three–lobed, scalloped leaves with prominent white veins, appear very early in spring, followed by small white, bell–shaped flowers. A larval host for West Virginia White.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex</td>
<td>‘Silver Sceptre’</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Sedge</td>
<td>Introduced by legendary Japanese plantsman Masato Yokoi, this evergreen, groundcover sedge tolerates such a wide range of soil types and moisture and light conditions, it’s an indispensable addition to any garden. Fine textured, bright green and white variegation on leaves.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex ciliata var. marginata</td>
<td>‘Treasure Island’</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedge</td>
<td>A slow spreader, with broad flatish leaves, medium green edged in white. While dormant in winter, ‘Treasure Island’ brightens shady spots in the woodland garden and provides a fine contrast to bolder perennials and shrubs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carex flacca</td>
<td>‘Blue Zinger’</td>
<td>.75–1</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaucous Sedge</td>
<td>Narrow, wispy blue leaves on sturdy, evergreen groundcover that fills many gardening niches. Prefers alkaline soil, but withstands a wide range of soils and garden conditions.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerastium plumbeoargenteum</td>
<td>‘Snow-in-Summer’</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadwort</td>
<td>A proven groundcover plant that weaves itself in and around others, helping to unify perennial border. Long lasting, deep blue flowers in midsummer followed by scarlet red fall foliage, complemented by red calyces. Late to leaf out in spring, be patient.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleome glabra</td>
<td>Turtlehead</td>
<td>1.5–3</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A larval host for the Baltimore Checkerspot, white turtleheads can be seen flowering in the White Clay Creek Preserve late summer–early fall. Perfect for damp or wettest areas in your garden or near ponds.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>'Sheffield Pink'</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy Chrysanthemum</td>
<td>Though apricot–pink flowers don’t appear till early October, what an instant showstopper. Good groundcover, weed suppressant, and excellent cut flower, plus important nectar source late in the season.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CLEMATIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Light Soil</th>
<th>Pot Size, Plant Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clematis ‘Clemino51’</td>
<td>‘Sapphire Indigo™’</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbacous, non-twinning; grow as climber or groundcover; sapphire blue flowers all summer; ornamental seedheads; prune late winter/early spring.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clematis ‘Roguchi’</td>
<td>‘Sapphire Indigo™’</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herbacous, non-twinning; may desire staking; heavy bloomer; cobalt blue, bell–shaped, 2–inch flowers summer–fall; flowers on new growth; to prune, find buds swelling in spring, remove all dead growth just above them.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Photo: Rick Darke**

**Photo: Melinda Zoehrer**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Light Soil</th>
<th>Pot Size, Plant Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geranium</td>
<td>From June through late August, dark purple stems support stunning flowers with wide coral</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>the fall. Combines well with hostas, hardy begonias, heucheras, Ice Plant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delosperma</td>
<td>Fern. The evergreen, holly–shaped fronds provide late fall through winter presence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Similar to but rarer, hardier, and less glossy fronds than its close relative Japanese Holly Fern. The evergreen, holly–shaped fronds provide late fall through winter presence.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clematis 6–12</td>
<td>Twining, rich, vanilla scented, pastel pink flowers spring; flowers on new growth; prune after flowering to encourage flowering and new growth.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clematis recta 3–5</td>
<td>Herbaceous, non–twining; new leaves emerge purple; fragrant white flowers late summer–fall; flowers on new growth; prune back hard each spring to about 2 feet, or even less if desired; look for fat, sturdy buds and prune just above them.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Delosperma 'P0015'</td>
<td>Fire Spinner™ Ice Plant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clematis integrifolia</td>
<td>'Fascination'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clematis montana var. rubens</td>
<td>Willow–Leaved Sunflower1–1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clematis recta</td>
<td>'Purpurea Select'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Climatis viticella</td>
<td>'Polish Spirit'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cyrtonium fortunei</td>
<td>Fortune's Holly Fern 1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Geum coccineum</td>
<td>'Koi' Avens .75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dracoceradon punctulata</td>
<td>Hay–scented Fern 1–1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Echinacea purpurea</td>
<td>'Solar Flare' Big Sky™ Coneflower 1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erigeron pulchellus var. pulchellus</td>
<td>'Lynnhaven Carpet' Robin's Plantain 5–1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fragaria 'Mara des Bois'</td>
<td>Strawberry .75–1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helleborus 'Heronswood Purple'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ceramicis plumbaginoides</td>
<td>Ceramatic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Clematis rubens</td>
<td>CLEMATIS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heuchera</td>
<td>Glossy, nearly black leaves, rounded lobes; cream flowers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heuchera</td>
<td>'Blackout' Coral Bells .5–1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helleborus</td>
<td>'Lynnhaven Carpet' Robin's Plantain 5–1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Helleborus 'Heronswood Purple'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
moist shade conditions. Hummingbirds sometimes use the fuzz on young emerging fronds of Cinnamon Fern to concentrate on emerging fronds. Osmunda cinnamomea is a durable, though refined accent plant. Osmunda cinnamomea is a long-lived rebloomer with very light blue–violet petals and sepals and darker blue beards. Kniphofia 'Mango Popsicle' Red–Hot Poker is a Louisiana Iris of mixed parentage, 'Black Gamecock' will colonize if sited in consistently moist to boggy soil or shallow water. Deer and rabbit resistant. Black Gamecock' Louisiana Iris is a perfumy combination with columbines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Light Soil</th>
<th>Pot Size, Plant Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera 'Caramel' Coral Bells</td>
<td>.75–1</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera 'Dark Secret' Coral Bells</td>
<td>.75–1</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera 'Encore' Coral Bells</td>
<td>.75–1.5</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera 'Pinot Gris' Coral Bells</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera 'Pinot Noir' Coral Bells</td>
<td>.75–1.5</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heuchera villosa 'Beaujolais' Alum Root</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosta 'Blue Mouse Ears' Plantain Lily</td>
<td>.5–.75</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Black Gamecock' Louisiana Iris</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iris 'Pinot Noir' Coral Bells</td>
<td>.75–1.5</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriope muscari 'Okina' Lilyturf</td>
<td>1–1.5</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liriope muscari 'Pee Dee Gold Ingot' Golden Monkey Grass</td>
<td>1–1.5</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onoclea sensibilis Sensitive Fern</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ophiopogon planiscapus 'Nigrescens' Black Mondo Grass</td>
<td>.75–1</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox paniculata 'Jeana' Summer Phlox</td>
<td>2–4</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon × mexicali 'Sunburst Amethyst' Beardtongue</td>
<td>1.5–2</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pericaria amplexicaulis 'Fretail' Mountain Fleece</td>
<td>1–4</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packera aurea Golden groundsel</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phlox paniculata 'David' Summer Phlox</td>
<td>2–4</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystichum acrostichoides Christmas Fern</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratibida columnifera f. palcherrima 'Red Midget' Mexican Hat Plant</td>
<td>1–1.5</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvia microphylla 'Wild Watermelon' Littleleaf Sage</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Salvia verticillata ‘Purple Rain’**
Lilac Sage 1.5–2 /L61497
Abundant, smoky lilac–purple flowers appear all summer, and even when they stop, the purple calyces provide an ongoing colorful display. Tolerates cutback of foliage part way through summer. Requires well drained soil.

**Sedum spectabile ‘Neon’** Showy Stonecrop 1.5 /L61497
A stonecrop for the herbaceous border, with upright, fleshy stems, dark grey–green fleshy leaves, and vibrant pink, starry, deep rose pink flowers midsummer.

**Sedum ternatum ‘Larinem Park’**
Whorled Stonecrop 0.5 /L61497
Unlike other sedums, this one grows well in both sun and shade. Spreading quickly to form a dense groundcover, in late spring it is covered with starry white flowers.

**Spigelia marilandica** Indian Pink 1 /L61497
Bright, scarlet–red flowers with pale yellow throats entice hummingbirds. Flowers profusely in early summer and sporadically thereafter; self–sows if given optimum cultural conditions.

**Spiranthes cernua var. odorata ‘Chadds Ford’**
Ladies Tresses 1 /L61497
In late summer, 10–inch–tall stalks of fragrant white flowers arranged in spiral, make their debut. A terrestrial orchid, with basal, strap–like evergreen leaves, which thrives in full sun, moist to wet conditions, yet is also fine in well–drained garden soil.

**Thalictrum robebruneanum ‘Lavendar Mist’**
Meadow Rue 5 /L61497
Elegant doesn’t begin to describe this Japanese native: Tall, airy, and delicate looking see through plant with attractive, blue–green, columbine–like leaves.airy sprays of dainty bi–colored lavender and yellow flowers atop deep wine–purple stems in July.

**Thermopsis chinensis ‘Sophia’**
Pea Bush 1.5 /L61497

**Tricyrtis hirta ‘Toad Lily’**
Pea Bush 3 /L61497
One of the most exotic and beautiful fall blooming plants. Orchid–like flowers, white, heavily speckled with purple–red. A new species from Taiwan named after retired Missouri Botanic Garden Director Dr. Peter Raven.

**Viola walteri ‘Silver Gem’**
Prostrate Blue Violet 0.5–2 /L61497
Selected by Mt. Cuba Center for its striking silvery–colored, heart–shaped leaves with contrasting green veins. Adding to its appeal, the leaf undersides vary from pale purple–green to burgundy. Drought tolerant once established. Fritillary caterpillar food source.
Below are plants that will be available in limited quantities. These plants will be offered on all sale days, Wednesday through Saturday.

**SHRUBS**
- Corylopsis glabrescens
- Corylopsis sinensis var. sinensis ‘Spring Purple’
- Cotinus ‘Young Lady’
- Hydrangea paniculata ‘Phantom’
- Ilex dimorphophylla × cornuta
- Ilex latifolia
- Ilex 'Eucoccola'
- Ilex verticillata ‘Golden Verboom’ (male)
- Illicium sp.
- Indigofera sp.
- Michelia figo
- Myrica cerifera ‘Hiwassee’
- Myrica pensylvanica
- Prunus lamarcescens ‘Forest Green’
- Prunus persica ‘Bordere’
- Rhus aromatic ‘Gro-Lo’
- Salix sp.

**PERENNIALS**
- Adiantum pedatum
- Agave ‘Blue Glow’
- Agave ‘Spot’
- Allium l Bizantiicum ‘Summer Beauty’
- Alstroemeria ‘Maue Majesty’
- Amsonia ‘Blue Ice’
- Amsonia hubrichtii
- Asarum canadense
- Asclepias incarnata
- Asclepias incarnata ‘Ice Ballet’
- Asclepias physocarpa
- Asclepias tuberosa
- Athyrium ‘Ocean’s Fury’
- Athyrium niponicum var. pictum
- Baptisia ‘Midnight’
- Baptisia australis ‘Sky Blue’
- Baptisia sphaerocarpa ‘Gold Dust’
- Boehmeria biloba
- Boltonia asteroides var. latisquama ‘Masholimke’
- Bouteloua gracilis ‘Blonde Ambition’
- Caltha palustris
- Carex buchananii ‘Red Rooster’
- Carex laxiculmis ‘Hobb’
- Carex platyphylla
- Cheilanthes lamosa ‘Chelone’ iyoni’
- Chrysothamnus virginianus
- Clematis berlandei
- Coreopsis ‘Cosmic Eye’
- Dianthus ‘Devon Starling’
- Dianthus deltoides ‘Arctic Fire’
- Dianthus deltoides ‘Confetti Cherry Red’
- Dianthus gratianopolitanus ‘Bath’s Pink’
- Dianthus gratianopolitanus ‘Tiny Rubies’
- Dianthus ‘Sherbet’
- Disporopsis arisanensis
- Disporopsis poryyi
- Dryopteris erythrosora ‘Brillance’
- Echinacea pallida
- Echinacea purpurea
- Echinacea purpurea ‘Magnus’
- Echinacea purpurea ‘Ruby Star’
- Eragrostis spectabilis
- Eupatorium rugosum ‘Chocolate’
- Euphorbia amygdaloides var. robbiae
- Geranium × cantabrigiense ‘Biokovo’
- Geranium maculatum
- Geranium maculatum ‘Alba’
- Gladiolus ‘Boone’
- Hakonechloa macra ‘All Gold’
- Hakonechloa macra ‘Sunny Delight’
- Hedychium sp.
- Helleborus ‘Onyx Odyssey’
- Helleborus ‘Brandywine’
- Hemerocallis ‘Happy Returns’
- Hemerocallis thunbergii
- Heuchera ‘Vienna’
- Heuchera macrorhiza ‘Autumn Bride’
- Heuchera micrantha ‘Bressingham Hybrid’
- Heuchera villosa ‘Mocha’
- Hosta ‘Blue Umbrellas’
- Hosta ‘Cracker Cumbs’
- Hosta ‘Frosted Jade’
- Hosta ‘Pandoras Box’
- Hosta ‘Paradise Island’
- Hosta ‘Sage’
- Hosta ‘San Power’
- Hosta ‘Teen-Weeny Bikini’
- Hosta ‘Tick Tock’
- Iris cristata
- Iris sibirica ‘Caesar’s Brother’
- Juncus inflexus ‘Blue Mohawk’
- Kalimeris yomena ‘Shogun’
- Lamium atrorubens ‘Herman’s Pride’
- Leucanthemum × superbum ‘Becky’
- Ligularia ‘Orisiris Fantaisie’
- Ligularia stenocephala ‘The Rocket’
- Lobelia cardinalis
- Lobelia cardinalis ‘Fried Green Tomatoes’
- Lobelia cardinalis ‘Queen Victoria’
- Muhlenbergia capillaris ‘Boone’
- Gladiolus
- Geranium maculatum ‘Biokovo’
- Dianthus deltoides
- Dianthus deltoides ‘Margarita’
- Penstemon ‘Dark Towers’
- Penstemon ‘Firebird’
- Penstemon digitalis ‘Huesker Red’
- Plox divaricata ‘May Breeze’
- Plox paniculata ‘Bright Eyes’
- Plox stolonifera ‘Blue Ridge’
- Pycnanthemum flexuosum
- Rudbeckia fulgida ‘Goldsturm’
- Rudbeckia laciniata
- Rudbeckia subtomentosa ‘Henry Eilers’
- Ruellia sp.
- Salvia ‘Ultra Violet’
- Salvia guaranitica ‘Argentina Skies’
- Salvia guaranitica ‘Black & Blue’
- Salvia uliginosa
- Saruma henryi
- Scelegifera stolonifera
- Sedum ‘Beka’
- Sedum ‘Lajois’
- Sedum ‘Maestro’
- Sedum dasyphyllum
- Sedum erythrostictum ‘Frosty Morn’
- Sedum hispanicum
- Sedum rupestre ‘Angelina’
- Sedum sieboldii
- Sedum spurium ‘Red Carpet’
- Sedum telephium ‘Xerox’
- Semprevivum ‘Jade Rose’
- Semprevivum ‘Sunset’
- Solidago caesia
- Solidago flexicaulis
- Solidago rugosa ‘Fireworks’
- Solidago spectabilis ‘Golden Fleece’
- Thelypteris decorativa ‘pinnales’
- Tiarella cordifolia ‘Brandywine’
- Tiarella cordifolia ‘Oakleaf’
- Tricyrtis formosa ‘Samurai’
- Veronica lettermanii ‘Iron Butterfly’
- Veronica longifolia var. subblossilis ‘Blue Pyramid’
- Veronica spicata ‘Tickled Pink’
- Woodardia virginica
- Yucca ‘Color Guard’
- Yucca filamentosa ‘Bright Edge’
- Yucca filamentosa ‘Golden Sword’
- Zauschneria garrettii ‘Orange Carpet’
- Zizia aurea

**TENDERS**
- Acalypha hispida
- Colocasia esculenta
- Dychius × dancsonii ‘Brittle Star’
- Echeveria ‘Rain Drops’
- Euphorbia heterophylla
- Hibiscus ‘Mahogany Splender’
- Nepetalanthes
- Senecio cineraria
- Streptocarpus ‘Blueberries n Cream’
- Streptocarpus saxorum ‘Concord Blue’

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**ADDITIONAL PLANTS**

[Image 54x648 to 176x747]

[Image 183x648 to 306x747]

[Image 311x97 to 560x290]
The University of Delaware Botanic Gardens is an outside laboratory and classroom in which studies in horticulture, landscape design, wildlife ecology, water quality, plant pathology, and entomology are pursued through experiential learning. UDBG maintains a diverse and dynamic living plant collection that stimulates and engages, with more than 3,000 species and cultivars of plants. UDBG provides a welcoming environment for visitors to learn. The UDBG Friends, a membership organization, plays a vital part in funding, volunteering, and helping with the further development of the UDBG. The Friends help UDBG establish and expand programs in research, education, and environmental stewardship. Anyone with a lively interest in learning about gardening, design or nature, is encouraged to join. As a member of UDBG Friends, you can be a partner in the future of the gardens.

**MEMBERSHIP BRINGS YOU MANY REWARDS.**

http://ag.udel.edu/udbg

**HOW CAN I JOIN?**
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For more information, call UDBG at (302) 831-0153 or visit our website at: http://ag.udel.edu/udbg

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(check box below)

- Student ................................................. $10
- Individual .............................................. $40
- Family .................................................... $60
- Nonprofit/Garden Club ............................... $85
- Sustaining .............................................. $185
- Benefactor .............................................. $500
- Director’s Friend .................................. $1,000
- Membership, no benefits, 100% deductible $ _____

Your name (as you would like it to appear in correspondence)

______________________________________
Organization name (if Nonprofit/Garden Club)

______________________________________
Street & Apt. #

City ____________________________ State ______ Zip ______

Phone (home) ____________________ Phone (work) ____________________

Phone (cell) ____________________ Email address ____________________

Membership year begins on the date that we receive your application. Make checks payable to “University of Delaware.” Send to: UDBG Friends

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University of Delaware
Newark DE 19716

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Sunday, April 28th 11 am - 4 pm

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