



Aylett Nurseries
The Complete Garden Centre

Herbaceous Perennials

Information Leaflet No. 15



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Herbaceous perennials are a varied and versatile group of plants. They can provide much more than flower colour such as interesting foliage, a winter bonus of seed heads and structured shapes, many are used for cut flowers or drying.

Some plants are evergreen, although most are winter hardy, with leaves and stems that will die back in winter to re-shoot the following spring.

From ground cover to majestic height they offer a wide choice to brighten borders and beds and bring colour to your garden. For maximum impact plant in groups of 3 or 5.

Clump forming perennials such as Alchemilla, Coreopsis and Rudbeckia should be divided in spring every 2 – 3 years.

ACANTHUS (Bears Breeches)

Statuesque plants, with handsome dark green foliage. The foliage is good for flower arranging and the faded flower spikes dried for winter decoration. Sun or part shade, best on average well drained soil. Cut back old flowering stems in autumn.

ACHILLEA (Yarrow)

Feathery pungent foliage, stout flower stems. Good for cutting and drying. Cut back after flowering. Easy to grow in sun and on most well drained soils.

ACONITUM (Monkshood or Wolf's bane)

Hooded flowers in late summer into Autumn. The stiff stalks are mainly self supporting. Prefers semi shaded position in rich moist soil. Cut back in autumn.

ACTAEA (Banberry)

Clump forming perennials grown for their attractive berries and Stiff slender flower spikes Prefers partially shaded site in rich moist soil. Ideal in woodlands or beside a pool or stream.

AGAPANTHUS (African lily)

Strap like leaves, flowers on stout stems, with rounded heads of blue or white Lily like flowers. Due to excellent hybridizing there are many hardy forms of this once tender perennial making it a must for all gardens. They may be grown in containers and make excellent patio plants. Keep moist in the growing season, but well drained in winter. Feed plants in summer with liquid fertilizer.

AGASTACHE (Giant Hyssop)

Perennial for sunny sheltered position. Well drained soil. Spikes of tubular flowers in a variety of colours, aromatic foliage.

ALCEA (Hollyhock)

Tall spikes of funnel shaped flowers sometimes double that are so well known in cottage gardens flowering from July - August. Best grown in a sunny sheltered site with light well drained soil.

ALCHEMILLA (Lady's Mantle)

Masses of tiny star shaped yellowy green make up many branched inflorescences held on long stems, perfect for the flower arranger. Makes a splendid edging to the front of the border Plant in sun or part shade on any soils. Cut back after flowering.

ALLIUM (Onion)

There are many highly ornamental allium species. They are grown for their large flowerheads Held high on erect stems. The plants grow from bulbs that can be left undisturbed in the border. Grow in well drained fertile soil in a sunny site.

ALSTROEMERIA (Peruvian Lily)

A genus that has been extensively hybridized giving a large range of colours and heights Lily-like flowers that are best grown in a sunny, sheltered position on well-drained soil. Good long lasting cut flower, remove dead flowers.

ANAPHALIS (Pearly Everlasting)

Small fluffy pearly white flowers all summer that are borne in loose flat clusters on silvery grey foliage. Flowers may be dried. Do well in the front of sunny borders on well drained soil.

ANCHUSA

Sprays of small vivid blue flowers on branching stems in early summer. A very eye-catching plant that requires a sunny position. Cut back after flowering.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

Whether in a herbaceous border or light woodland there is a suitable anemone. The spring flowering varieties are shorter, have deeply divided leaves and may be left undisturbed for years The autumn flowering varieties are taller and most suitable for the herbaceous border. Will grow in sun or shade.

ANGELICA

Hardy short lived herb that has magnificent foliage and domed flower heads. Plant in fertile soil in a sunny or part shaded site.

ANTHEMIS (Yellow Chamomile) - Evergreen clump forming. Fern like, crinkled green leaves with daisy like flowers. Good border or cutting plant. Sunny site, average soil. Cut down old flower stems in October.

ANTHRISCUS (Cow Parsley)

The species *sylvestris* is best grown in sun or part shade. Clusters of tiny creamy white flowers are produced above elegant purple fern-like foliage short lived perennial which self-seeds freely

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

After many years of breeding there are now varieties of this Genus that have been proved to be hardy. They should be planted in full sun or dappled shade, they attract bees and butterflies.

To prolong the flowering period remove dead flower heads.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

Good border and cutting plant that is available in many colours. The foliage is attractive throughout the growing season. They often seed themselves freely. Plant in sun or part shade in well drained moist soil.

ARMERIA (Thrift)

Evergreen hardy perennial with globular flower heads , plant in well drained soil in a sunny site. Makes a good edging plant.

ARTEMISIA (Wormwood)

Often aromatic attractive silvery foliage plants. Good for border or cutting. Sunny site and well-drained soil. Thrive in hot dry sites.

ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy) - Daisy like plants for the border, flowering August - October.

A large selection of varieties stocked including novi-belgii types. Best in open sunny position on most soils. Taller varieties are suitable for cutting. Best if divided every 2 - 3 years .Butterflies just love them

ASTILBE (False Spiraea)

Graceful fern like foliage, feathery plume like flowers July - August. Best in reliably moist soil in sun or part shade. Cut down in late summer and mulch with compost. Lift and divide every three years.

ASTRANTIA (Masterwort)

Old cottage garden type plant, deeply lobed green leaves on slender stalks. They make excellent cut flowers and they can be dried. Sun or part shade and best on moist but well drained soil. Water well in dry weather and divide every 3-4 years

BAPTISIA (False indigo)

Clumps of blue-green foliage and spikes of lupin like flowers in early summer. Grow in deep well drained soil in full sun

BERGENIA (Elephant's Ears)

Glossy evergreen foliage with some varieties foliage that changes to shades of red in autumn. Pink, mauve, red or white flowers grow in loose clusters among or above the foliage Useful ground cover in sun or shade on most soils.

BRUNNERA (Perennial forget-me-not)

Easy to grow useful as ground cover. Will grow well under shrubs or trees in dappled shade. Large green foliage, attractive dainty blue or white flowers. Thrives best in part shade and moist soils.

BUPHTHALMUM (oxeye)

Deep yellow daisy like flowers on long upright stems all summer. Plant in average soil in full sun or part shade.

CALTHA (*Marsh Marigold*)

Buttercup like flowers in spring or early summer that thrive in very wet soil making them ideal for margins of ponds or streams.

CAMASSIA (Quamash)

Hardy bulbs that support slender spikes of star like flowers in late spring. Best left undisturbed for several years. Plant in sunny position in moist rich soil. The flower colour ranges from blue to white.

CAMPANULA (Bellflower)

Easily grown large genus which includes large herbaceous perennials invaluable for the border as well as small alpines with some suitable for trailing over the walls. Best in moist soil, sun or part shade. Larger varieties suitable for cutting

CATANANCHE (Cupids Dart)

Dark eyed blue or white flower heads on wiry stems in summer that can be dried for winter decoration. Plant in a sunny position in good well-drained soil.

CENTAUREA (Knapweed)

Bright summer flowers that attract bees and butterflies. They do well on poor soil with good drainage in full sun. Ideal for borders and cutting.

CENTRANTHUS (Valerian)

Striking plant for a sunny dry spot. Thrives in a chalky soil but will grow in richer soil where it becomes more lax. Its nectar is particularly attractive to butterflies and the hawkmoths. Will grow in crevices in walls. Flowers summer through to autumn and can be found in both red and white.

CEPHALARIA (Giant scabious)

Small yellow flowers resembling pin cushions suitable for large gardens. Average soil in full sun.

CHELONE (Turtle Head)

Will survive in waterlogged soils but moist well-drained soil are also suitable. Plant in sun or part shade. A handsome plant that flowers late summer to mid autumn.

CIMICIFUGA (Bugbane)

Tall hardy perennial that forms compact clump .Perfect for the back of the border.plant in moist soil in semi shade.

CIRSIUM

Thistle like perennial for full sun, plant in any average soil.

CONVALLARIA (Lily of the Valley)

Dainty sweet smelling flowers on this well loved perennial appear in mid to late spring. Plant in groups in shady borders on moist soil.

COREOPSIS (Tickseed)

Compact plants that produce masses of usually yellow flowers in summer. The taller varieties are useful as cut flowers. Easy to grow. Suitable for most soils. Sun or part shade.

CORYDALIS

Delicate blue/green fern like foliage and spikes of tubular spurred flowers between spring and autumn. Useful for a shaded site plant in well drained humus rich soil. Creates good ground cover

COSMOS *atrosanguineus* (chocolate cosmos)

Half hardy perennial for sunny sheltered site. A single dahlia look alike, chocolate scented flowers late summer. Plant in well drained soil in a sunny position.

CRAMBE

Crowds of tiny white flowers and thick leaves make this plant a talking point. Grow on average well drained soil in a sunny position.

CROCOSMIA (Montbretia)

Sword like foliage with, arching sprays of yellow, orange or red flowers in mid to late summer. Moist well-drained soil in sun or part-shade. Flowers are delightful for cutting.

CYNARA

Attractive thistle like seed heads. Useful for dried flowers. Attractive to bees.

Sunny site, well drained soil. Silvery grey foliage.

cardunculus (Cardoon) - Large thistle like purple mauve flowers on stout stems July. Blanched leaf stalks and midribs are edible. Height 1.8m, spread 1.2m.

scolymus (Globe Artichoke) - Violet blue flower heads are edible when in bud. Eaten as a vegetable. Height 1.5m, spread 1.2m.

DELPHINIUM

We stock a good range of named varieties in mixed colours and varied heights .Plant in good well manured soil in a sunny position. Protect new growth in spring from slugs. Stake taller varieties which are wonderful cut flowers.

DIANTHUS (Pinks)

A large genus which includes carnations, pinks and sweet Williams All prefer a sunny open site in neutral soil or slightly alkaline. A good selection of varieties are available, suitable for edging or cutting, many well scented.

DICENTRA (Bleeding Heart)

Arching sprays of heart-shaped flowers in early spring borne on compact clumps. Grows best in sheltered sunny or dappled shade. Plant in humus-rich moist soil.

DIERAMA (Angels Fishing Rod)

Perennial with arching flower stems of pendant bell shaped flowers in summer. Plant in a sunny site in moist well drained soil. Ideal for poolside planting.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Biennial/perennial bearing many funnel shaped flowers. Happy to grow under trees in sun/shade, but needs rich organic moisture holding soil. All form rosettes of leaves from which the flower spikes appear. Good for borders or cutting. Remove central spike after flowering.

DODECATHEON (Shooting Star)

Elegant flowers spring/summer that prefer moist soil making them perfect for planting alongside ponds or in a mixed border in dappled shade. After the flower is fertilized it points upwards to the sky hence the common name.

DORONICUM (Leopard's Bane)

One of the earliest border plants to flower giving a bright splash of yellow Daisies. Sun or part shade on moist soils.

ECHINACEA (Cone Flower)

Large daisy like flowers in a range of colours for late summer, ideal in the border. Plant in a sunny position in any fertile soil. Cut off faded flower stems for to prolong flowering. The cone shaped centre of the flower can be dried for use in arrangements.

ECHINOPS (Globe Thistle)

Fine erect growing plants for the back of the border. The impressive round flower heads are suitable for cutting and drying. The flower heads should be cut before they are fully open. Plant in a sunny position in any well-drained soil.

EPIMEDIUM (Bishop's Hat)

Useful ground covering plant forming a mat of dense leathery heart shaped leaves. Best grown in part shade and a moist and leafy well drained soil. To get the most of the flowering display, cut down old foliage in spring before the flower stems emerge.

EREMURUS (Foxtail lily)

Towering spires of small blossoms make a majestic display in late spring and early summer Plant in sunny site with well drained soil. Remove old flower spikes when faded.

ERIGERON (Fleabane)

Attractive daisy like flowers from early to late summer. The smaller varieties are suitable for the rock garden. Plant in moist, but free draining soil, sunny site. Remove dead flowers to encourage new. Cut down stems in autumn.

ERYNGIUM (Sea Holly)

The flowers make excellent dried subjects for winter arrangements. Average well drained soil, sunny site. Cut down stems after flowering The thistle like flower heads are very attractive to bees and butterflies.

ERYSIMUM (Wallflower)

The common wallflower is often used as a bedding plant. There are now varieties that can be useful in the border such as Bowles Mauve which can be treated as a perennial although with time they do become very woody and its best to replace.

EUCOMIS (Pineapple Flower)

Small starry flowers packed densely around a thick stem and topped with a tuft of leafy bracts that take the shape of a pineapple hence the common name. Must be planted in a sunny position in rich well drained soil. They will usually require winter protection.

EUPATORIUM

Fluffy clusters of tiny flowers on upright stems. Plant in a sunny position in moist but well drained soil

EUPHORBIA (Spurge)

This one genus contains many species suitable for every garden situation whether as border plants or ground cover. The taller growing varieties have distinctive foliage, most with coloured flower bracts. Sunny site, well drained soil.

FRAGARIA (Ornamental Strawberry) - Sun or part shade. Good soil. Excellent ground cover. Semi-evergreen bright green foliage. Spreading habit.

FRANCOA (Bridal wreath)

Low growing evergreen that have long pretty flower stems. Plant in a sunny or lightly shaded position with well drained soil.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

Good border/cutting plants with daisy like flowers. Sunny site with well-drained soil. Remove dead flowers.

GAURA

Slender spikes of flowers that make a useful addition to the late flowering border. Best in a sunny site but will tolerate some shade. Prefers a light well drained soil

GERANIUM (Cranesbill)

True geraniums should not be confused with the bedding plant whose true botanical name is *pelargonium*. These outstanding garden plants fit a whole range of diverse conditions and situations: some being useful under trees others are low growing making ideal ground cover. They grow on most soils and must be one of the most popular perennial.

GERBERA (Barbeton daisy)

Tender daisy like flowers that require a sunny sheltered site.

GEUM (Avens)

Brilliant coloured flowers on long stems. Leaves make these an excellent ground cover plant. Easy to grow. Sun or part shade, most soils. Plant in groups for best effect.

GUNNERA

Giant foliage plant which is spectacular at the waterside. In winter protect the crown by folding the leaves over and covering with suitable mulch. They will grow in Sun or light shade and do best in humus rich soils

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

Dainty flowers that are an excellent foil for bolder flowers in the border. They are also useful for cutting to be added to flower arrangements. Open sunny position, deep well drained soil.

HELENIUM (Sneeze Weed)

Good for borders in late summer. Best in sunny site on well-drained soil. Daisy like flowers July - September. Cut down dead stems in November. Divide clumps every 3 years.

HELIOPSIS (Orange Sunflower)

Showy bright colour for the border from midsummer to early autumn. Average well drained soil, sunny site.

HELLEBORUS (Christmas & Lenten Rose)

These hardy evergreen and deciduous perennials bring colour and interest to the garden from mid winter to late spring. They grow best in part shade on moist but well drained soil. They dislike being disturbed. The fading foliage of deciduous varieties should be removed as the flowers appear.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)

A continuous display of lily like flowers appear daily from spreading clumps of strap shaped foliage. Best grown in full sun in fertile moisture retentive soil. lift and divide every 2-3 years to maintain vigour.

HESPERIS (Sweet Rocket)

Lilac or white flowers in early summer that are attractive to butterflies. They are best on poor soil in a shaded site.

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells)

A clump forming Hardy perennials that make useful ground cover at the front of a border. Evergreen leaves often marbled in a wide variety of colour. Dainty sprigs of tiny bell shaped flowers June - August. Thrives anywhere in well-drained soil.

X HEUCHERELLA

This Genus is a hybrid between heuchera and tirella. Spays of tiny bell shaped flowers throughout summer. Handsome evergreen foliage.

HOSTA (Plantain Lily)

Excellent foliage plants. They thrive in sun or partial shade requiring good moist soil. Add peat when planting and mulch in spring. Dead head faded flower spikes. Protect from slugs in spring.

HOUTTUYNIA CORDATA

A quick spreading ground cover plant with brightly coloured foliage. It flourishes in moist soil where it may become invasive. Sun or part shaded position,

IRIS

A large genus with many species varying from tiny rockery plants to giant water irises. There are varieties suitable for many different areas of the garden. The cultivation requirements vary according to their classification. The bearded irises which grow from rhizomes need a sunny open position with good drainage these make beautiful cutting and border plants. We stock a wide range of named varieties in a rainbow mixture of colours.

KNAUTIA

Pincushion like crimson or lilac flowers on thin wiry stems from midsummer to early autumn Sunny site with well drained soil they flourish on chalk.

KNIPHOFIA (Red Hot Poker)

Tall spikes in glowing shades of red, orange or yellow pendular flowers that do indeed resemble red-hot pokers hence the common name. Useful colour for the summer herbaceous border. Plant in a sunny position in well drained soil.

LATHYRUS (perennial Sweet Pea)

Can be trained as a climber or left to scramble as ground cover, Plant in good garden soil in sun or dappled shade. Cut stems down to ground level in the autumn

LEUCANTHEMUM (Shasta Daisy)

Easy to grow summer daisies which will grow in almost all garden conditions. The cheerful blooms make long lasting cut flowers. Dead head spent blooms and cut down to ground level in autumn.

LIATRIS (Kansas Gay Feather)

Sunny position, moist but well drained soil. Eye catching bottlebrush spikes, opening downwards. Useful cut flowers last well in water. Dead head to prolong flowering.

LIBERTIA

Sprays of small white or blue flowers early to mid summer form on clumps of grass like fans of foliage. Plant in light well drained soil in sun or part shade.

LIGULARIA (Leopard plant)

Tall spikes of yellow flowers in mid-summer. Some have coloured foliage. Best planted in moist soil with dappled shade. Shelter from strong winds.

LILIUM (Lily)

Lilies command a position of honour in a mixed border. The flowers often highly fragrant are available in a large range of colours, many excellent for cutting .Many lilies are well suited to growing in containers. Plant in humus rich soil in partial shade. Remove faded flowers but leave as much foliage as possible in order to build up the bulb for the following year. Each year apply a slow release fertilizer and mulch.

LIRIOPE

Grass like foliage forming dense clumps, clusters of short flowering spikes Grows best in a well drained fertile soil, in a sunny position. A drought tolerant plant useful for ground cover

LOBELIA.

Available in a large range of heights and colours. The perennial varieties make fine border plants many having dark foliage. Plant in moisture retaining soil in full sun or partial shade. Cut down stems after flowering and mulch to protect from frosts.

LUPINUS (Lupin)

Extensive breeding has produced many hybrids to choose from in a wide range of colours. They flower in early summer and are a must for the border. Plant in sun or partial shade in light soil that is not too rich. Dead head plants to prolong the flowering season.

LYCHNIS (Catchfly)

Bright vivid red or pink summer flowers that are attractive to butterflies. Plant in a sunny or partly shaded position in average well drained soil.

LYSIMACHIA (Loosestrife)

A genus than contains tall plants and also creeping ground cover species. Prefers moist soil and a Sunny or partly shady position. Ideal for semi-wild gardens.

LYTHRUM (Loosestrife)

Slender purplish pink upright spikes of flowers appear in summer. Moist soil in any position Remove flower heads after flowering.

MECONOPSIS

A member of the poppy family that is best planted in well drained humus rich soil which is slightly acid or neutral. Prefers a cool sheltered shaded or part shaded position.

MALVA (Mallow)

Leafy spires of pink, white or purple flowers throughout summer. Will flourish in poor soil in full sun. Attractive to bees and butterflies.

MONARDA (Bergamot or Bee Balm)

Showy flowers on aromatic foliage which make lovely border plants. Attractive to bees and butterflies. Plant in sun or partial shade in moist soil. Remove dead flower heads.

NEPETA (Cat Mint)

Spikes of flowers in summer borne on aromatic foliage. The shorter varieties make useful edging plants for the border, these should be clipped after flowering Well drained average soil, sunny site. Divide and replant every 2-3 years.

NERINE

Trumpet shaped flowers that add a bright splash of colour in the autumn. They need a free draining soil preferably near a warm wall. They do best when left undisturbed.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)

Bold yellow blooms that open at twilight and fade by sunrise to be replaced by new blooms, Plant in well drained soil in a sunny position.

OPHIPOGON (Lilly turf)

Tufted evergreen clumps of grass like leaves that make interesting ground cover. Sun or part shade, average to well-drained soil.

OSTEOSPERMUM

Plant in a sunny position in well drained soil They make an eye-catching display in a sunny border or on the patio in containers

PAEONIA (Peony)

A favourite in any garden, flowering May – June in many shades. The blooms make excellent cut flowers and are often fragrant. The leaves often colour in the autumn.. Needs a rich soil with plenty of organic material and a mulch every autumn. Sun or part shade. Once planted, best left undisturbed.

PAPAVER (Poppy)

Will grow on most well drained soils in a sunny position. Best if supported. Cut down after flowering, lift and divide every 3 years. Flowers May - June.

PENSTEMON (Beard Tongue)

Plant in well drained soil in a sunny position. Most are evergreen but often lose their leaves in cold winters. They flower from early summer to early autumn. Dead head regularly and cut back if plants become straggly

PERSICARIA (Knotweed)

Flowers in shades of pink and white appear late summer. The low growing species make useful ground cover An easy plant to grow in any moist soil in sun or part shade.

PHLOX

A large Genus of plants that vary in size and habit. The taller species make wonderful border plants in a variety of colours that are often intensely fragrant. Best planted in sun or part shade on any good moist well drained soil. Cut down old flower stems in October.

PHYSALIS (Chinese lantern)

Bright orange papery lanterns in late summer are the main attraction of these plants. The lanterns retain their colour throughout the winter making them an ideal subject for drying. Best in a sunny position, with well-drained soils.

PHYSOSTEGIA (Obedient Plant)

Spikes of dainty flowers in mid summer and autumn make this plant useful for borders. Plant in Sun or part shade with good moist soil. Lift and divide every 3 years.

POLEMONIUM (Jacob's Ladder)

Clusters of bell shaped flowers appear above distinctive foliage that resembles the rungs of a ladder. Plant in sun or part shade on any well-drained soil. Remove dead heads to prolong flowering.

POLYGONATUM (Solomon's Seal)

Pendent bell-like flowers on glossy graceful foliage appear in spring. Grow best in shaded area With moist well drained soil. They look highly ornamental when grown among shrubs in a mixed border.

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil)

Colourful free flowering plants whose flowers resemble small wild roses. Plant in sun or part shade with average well drained soil . Good border plants. Low growing varieties are ideal for rock gardens.

PRIMULA

Large family of garden plants which require ample moisture sun or partial shade. Mulch in spring. Water in summer, and dead head faded blooms.

PULMONARIA (Lungwort)

Low growing long lasting flowers in spring make these plants popular subjects for the front of borders. Their low spreading habit with interesting foliage makes good ground cover. The plants grow best in humus rich moist soil in partial or full shade.

PULSATILLA (Pasqueflower)

Clump forming perennial that is best grown in well drained soil in a rock garden or raised bed. Remove dead leaves in autumn and avoid disturbance once established.

RHEUM (Ornamental Rhubarb)

Clumps of large handsome foliage with unusual flower spikes. Plant in damp organic rich soil in almost any position except heavy shade.

RODGERSIA

Large divided leaves make this plant of architectural value in the garden. Excellent by the waterside. Best in part shade with moist humus rich soil.

ROMNEYA (Californian tree poppy)

Hugh white poppy flowers with golden stamens with grey foliage midsummer. Plant in a well drained sunny border sheltered from cold winds.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower)

Daisy like flowers from late summer to early autumn that are excellent for cutting. Best in sunny position in any good soil. Cut back in autumn.

SALVIA (Sage)

A large genus with some of the brightest colours for the border. Best planted in groups. Sunny position, well drained soil.

SCABIOSA (Scabious or Pincushion Flower)

A long flowering border plant, excellent for cut flower and attractive to Bees and Butterflies. Dead head regularly to encourage new flowers Plant in average soil in a sunny position.

SCHIZOSTYLIS (Kaffir Lily)

Lily like flowers late in the season make this a useful border plant. Needs well drained soil, but moisture retentive, add plenty of organic manure. Sun or part shade. Useful late cut flowers.

SEDUM (Stonecrop)

A very varied genus, the taller varieties being suitable for the mixed border. Very attractive to bees and butterflies and suitable as cut flowers. Plant in a Sunny position with any good well drained soil but not cold and wet..

SIDALCEA (Greek Mallow)

Small and dainty Hollyhock like flowers July - September. Hardy and easy to grow. Sunny position, good soil. Trim after flowering to produce a second flush of flowers.

SILENE (Campion)

Salver shaped flowers with a swollen calyx for the front of the border. Plant in a sunny site with well drained soil.

SISYRINCHIUM

Small starry or cup shaped flowers summer with narrow sword like foliage that thrive in full sun. Will not tolerate a wet position.

SOLIDAGO (Golden Rod)

Easy to grow border plants, bright yellow flowers July - August. Sunny site, good soil. Divide every 2-3 years.

STACHYS (Lamb's Tongue or Sow's Ear)

Silvery-grey felt like foliage. Good carpeting plant. Sunny site, good soil..

STOKESIA (Stokes Aster)

Fringed flowers that make a good summer display in the sunny border. Average well drained soil.

SYMPHYTUM (Comfrey)

Vigorous coarse leaved perennial suited to a wild garden, They are tolerant of most soils and situations.

TANACETUM *coccineum* (Syn. Pyrethrum)

Bold yellow centred daisy like flowers that make good border and cutting plants. Plant in a sunny open position.

TELLIMA (Fringe Cups)

Upright stems dotted with small bell shaped flowers in spring. Easily grown forming compact clumps that are good for ground cover, Plant in sun or part shade, good well-drained soil.

THALICTRUM (Meadow Rue)

Lacy grey-green foliage and loose fluffy flower heads on both tall and shorter varieties. Grows best on well drained soil in a sunny or lightly shaded position.

TIARELLA (Foam flower)

Evergreen perennial with elegant frothy spires of flowers. Foliage turns bronze or red in winter. Good ground cover for shade or front of border. Cool shaded site with humus rich moist soil.

TRADESCANTIA (Spiderwort)

Broad rush like leaves, three petal flowers from June -August. Cut back old flower heads to encourage second flush. Sun or part shade. Moist fertile soil. Protect new spring growth from frost.

TRICYRTIS (Toad Lily)

Spectacular flowers during summer into autumn Plant in rich moist soil in a sheltered position. Remove faded flower heads.

TROLLIUS (Globe Flower)

Early summer flower like giant buttercups on erect stem. Needs good moist soil that is not allowed to dry out in hot weather: a mulch is a good way of achieving this. Good for boggy ground beside ponds. Plant in Sun or part shade and remove faded flowers to encourage new.

VERBASCUM (Mullein)

Handsome plants that produce a flowering spire from thick woolly basal leaves in early summer though to autumn. The taller varieties are good for the back of the border. Best planted in a sunny position in any fertile soil.

VERBENA

There are two main types of plants, the hardy summer flowering perennials and the half hardy bedding type that are mainly treated as annuals All require a sunny warm site and fertile soil.

VERONICA (Speedwells)

A number of species make fine border plants while others are suitable for the rock garden. All flower in the late spring through to summer. Most grow best in a sunny position with well drained soil.

VERONICASTRUM (Culvers root)

Tall border plant that produces long spires of small flowers in the summer. Plant in moist well drained soil in a sunny or part shaded site.

VIOLA

This genus includes pansies, The perennial evergreen varieties are best grown at the front of the border. Plant in well drained soil as they will not tolerate very wet conditions. Remove dead heads to prolong flowering period.

WALDSTEINIA

Evergreen perennial, any good soil, sun or light shade. Fast spreading habit, rooting as it goes. Good ground cover.

ZANTEDESCHIA (Arum Lily & Calla lily)

The Arum lily is often seen as a cut flower much sort after at Easter. The plants have glossy arrow shaped leaves and need a moist and sheltered position some species may be grown at the edge of ponds. The summer flowering calla lilies come in a variety of colours and are best given winter protection

**This leaflet is available in
alternative formats.**

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