2021 Annual Benefit Plant Sale
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Welcome to the 2021 UDBG Annual Benefit Plant Sale catalogue. Whether you’re a veteran plant enthusiast, or a rookie because you found yourself stuck at home in 2020, this catalogue is often viewed as a springboard to another year of indulgence in a favorite past-time — gardening. Learning is core to UDBG’s mission, and this catalogue is an educational reference highlighting old favorites and less familiar plants. The specially selected featured plants provide an opportunity to explore the diversity of a group of plants, including the popular species and cultivars along with the rare and unusual. Melinda Zoehrer and Andrew Adams, horticulture manager, work hard to bring you a mix of plants that will satisfy all your gardening needs and expand your plant palette. This year is no exception to the rule.

This year’s featured woody plant is Deutzia. Deutzia is a large genus featuring spring flowers that light-up the garden. Our featured herbaceous plant is hardy ferns. Ferns are widely used to add texture, ranging from fine to bold, in the garden. The sale will offer a wide variety of hardy ferns, many of which are native to North America. Be sure to attend Gregg Tepper’s Great Hardy Ferns lecture on March 24, via Zoom, to get a preview of the many ferns we’ll be offering. Oaks will also be represented at the sale, dovetailing nicely with UD Professor Doug Tallamy’s April 6 lecture on the subject of his newest book The Nature of Oaks: The Rich Ecology of Our Most Essential Native Trees. Lastly, be sure to save room in your pots or garden for a great selection of tender perennials for a variety of seasonal uses, heirloom tomatoes, and both sweet and hot peppers.

The plant sale is UDBG’s largest fundraiser and educational event. Your purchases support the gardens’ educational programs, maintenance, and student projects. A special thanks to our many Patrons of our plant sale. Your donations provide funding for student internships, their educational experience, garden and nursery projects, and field trips. As we all know, 2020 was a year like no other. The pandemic forced us to pivot and hold the sale via our newly developed online store in lieu of our in-person shopping experience. You didn’t skip a beat, immediately embracing the process and the opportunity to purchase a fabulous selection of plants to enhance your home landscape. You didn’t skip a beat, immediately embracing the process and the opportunity to purchase a fabulous selection of plants to enhance your home landscape. You didn’t skip a beat, immediately embracing the process and the opportunity to purchase a fabulous selection of plants to enhance your home landscape.

Your response and support were overwhelming, THANK YOU! As a token of our appreciation, Patrons will enjoy a 10% discount off their entire purchase on Patron Night (April 21) and UDBG Members will do the same on Member Day (April 22). While we hope to return to some form of normalcy this year, we want to assure you, we’re ready for anything.

Thanks so much for your continued support. We look forward to seeing you at the sale. Stay safe and enjoy the catalogue.

Valann Budischak
UBDG Interim Director
**Plant Sale Event Dates**

**Wednesday, March 24, 7:00 pm • Lecture Great Hardy Ferns via Zoom by Gregg Tepper; UDBG members $10, nonmembers $15**

**Tuesday, April 6, 7:00 pm • Lecture The Nature of Oaks via Zoom by Doug Tallamy; UDBG members free, nonmembers $15**

**Wednesday, April 21, 4:00 – 6:00 pm • Patron Plant Sale & Reception, RSVP required, 10% discount this day. An evening to thank those who have contributed $200 and above (this is separate from membership) to support UDBG’s Student Programs, which provides students hands-on experience working in a botanic garden and is vital to our functioning. The evening includes assistance from knowledgeable plant people, refreshments, private plant sale this evening only, and first crack at all other plant offerings. Call 302-831-0153 or email mzoehrer@udel.edu if interested in attending.**

**Thursday, April 22, 3:00 – 6:00 pm • UDBG Member Appreciation Day Sale, members receive 10% off entire plant purchase. To become a member, visit: www.canr.udel.edu/udbg**

*PLEASE NOTE: If continuing COVID restrictions prevent UDBG from holding the Patron Plant Sale & Reception and UDBG Member Appreciation Day Sale in person, these events will move online. An announcement regarding Online Store shopping dates and pickup will be sent via email.*

Plant shopping for the general public will only be available through UDBG’s Online Store.

**Friday, April 30, 4:30 pm • Plant Sale Online Store opens**

**Thursday, May 6, 4:00 pm • Plant Sale Online Store closes**

**GENERAL INFORMATION**

**Plant Sale**
The plant sale is organized by staff and dedicated members and volunteers. Major credit cards, checks and cash are accepted. Checks must be made out to ‘UDBG’. In-person activities and events are located behind Townsend Hall on UD’s south campus, inside the fenced-in area across from Fischer Greenhouse. Please drive a large enough vehicle to fit your plant purchases.

**Catalog on the Web**
The plant sale catalog is available on the Web at: www.canr.udel.edu/udbg/

The catalog is not all inclusive. Additional plants are added to the sale as they become available and are listed on UDBG’s website. Check back frequently to see new selections.

**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 soil
- ☀️️ moist soil
- ☀️️️ wet soil

- 🦋 Lepidoptera use plant as Larval (caterpillar) food source
- 🦃 Birds utilize plant as food source & nest building material
- 🍂 People consume plant fruit or leaves

**Native**

“N” after the plant description indicates plants are native to the Eastern U.S. We consider cultivars of native plants to be native, regarding them as selections from variants in the population.
PATRONS

OUR SINCERE APPRECIATION to the individuals and endowed internship funds listed below for their generosity in support of UDBG’s Student Program. These gifts provide student interns an opportunity to gain practical experience and training and to learn new skills. These donors help UDBG train, educate, and inspire another generation of horticultural professionals.

Lobelia ‘Ruby Slippers’
Photo: Rick Darke

Up to $99
Jane Adams
Roland Bannister
Patricia Barnthouse
Anastasia Chirnside
Joseph Paesani and Jacquelyn Cusumano
Mara Grant
Lorraine Grimes
Marc Citrin and Kirk Himelick
Katherine Kristol
John and Sally Milbury-Steen
Diann Moore
Kevin Mulrooney
Robert Mulrooney
John Sparco and Mary O’Connell
Carla Pastore
Frank and Phyllis Rawling
Lucille Short
Robert and Christine Straight
Karen Webster
John and Sarah Worner

$100–$199
Stephen and Barbara Borleske
Richard Brown
Dominic and Marilyn DiToro
Gary and Kathryn Gerlach
Sylvia Green
Donald and Joanne Hadley
Sandra Phillips
Mary Pritchard
Alphonso and Evelyn Randolph
Betsy Rosenberger
Carol Schmidt
Jean Simpson
Mac and Sande Taylor
Ron and Geraldine Zuka

$200–$249
Shipley and Mary Allinson
Pat and Alistair Arnott
Vikram Krishnamurthy and Kate Bailey
T.W. Brockenbrough
Jules Bruck
Michele Capron
Mark Crawford
Russell L. Crook
Joanne Bahr Cushman
Jo Anne Cushner Debes
Mr. and Mrs. John Fletcher
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Marilyn Hayward
John and Judith Herdeg
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Gordon and Susan Lipsky
Marta Little-Hayden
Loch Laurel Nursery
Carol Long
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Jo Ann Payne
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Charles and Rosemary Philips
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Kristine Qualls
James Resch
Keith and Elizabeth Robertshaw
Ron and Patti Roman
Walter and Beverley Rowland
Thomas and Elizabeth Schmoyer
Joan K. Short, M.D.
Bill and Judith Spruance
Terry Struve
Natalie R. Weymouth

$250–$499
Patricia Boyd
Barbara Carrig
Fred and Aydee Crawford
Judith Duffy
Mary Gotsch
David and Lauri Herman
Ann Holloway
Ronald Sullivan and Fran Levinson
Nancy Lomax
Margaret Moore
Jack and Laura Nystrom
Nathaniel and Yvonne Puffer
Dr. Mark C. Starrett
Mr. and Mrs. Richard L. Sutton
Anita Wellner
Constance H. Wissing

$500–$999
Doug and Sue Barton
Catherine Buckminster
Page Nelson and Anne Canby
Barbara Carrig
Theodora B. Corroon
Caroline Golt
Roseann H. Harkins
Patrick and Frances Hart
Mary Lou Hawkins
Jim Damewood and Robin Morgan
Michael and Diana Pontti
Paul Meyer and Debra Rodgers
Paul Dennison and Sue Schaefer
Marion T. Silliman
Mary Ellen Stachnik
Jim and Susan Swasey
Angela Treadwell-Palmer
William E. Tresco, Jr.

$1,000–$2,499
Ross and Evelyn Burnam
Steve and Peg Castorani
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Joseph and Shirley Duffy
David Mull, RLA and Denise Dunlap
Richard Jolly and Charles Ingersoll
Robert and Betsy McCoy
S. Ismat Shah and Cynthia Morgan
Alice Reilly
Robert and Betty Shellenbarger
Dr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Townsend
P. Coleman and Susan Townsend

$2,500–$4,999
Michael and Valann Budischak
Fred and Pat Mann

$5,000–$7,499
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Lafferty Family Garden Internship
Endowment
Robert Lyons
Parvis Family Summer Internship
Endowment
Roy and Jacqueline Perry
Elizabeth Sharp
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$50,000+
Steven and Janet Leath

**Gifts at this level and above are able to attend the Patron Plant Sale and Reception on Wednesday, April 21, 4:00–6:00 pm.
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DEUTZIA

*John Frett and Andrew Adams*

*Deutzia* is a large genus with more than 60 species and even more cultivars. It is a group of plants that is grown widely in the US, Europe and Asia primarily for its flowers. It has been popular in the US since its use in Victorian gardens, but the deutzia of today is nothing like that of days gone by. Old-fashioned *Deutzia* were more commonly large, 6–12 feet tall, upright shrubs frequently with vase shape or arching habit. These plants were stunning with typically white flowers in the spring garden, then fading into the background during the summer and fall. Fruits are a dry capsule of little ornamental or wildlife value and foliage becoming a dirty yellow before dropping in the autumn. They were useful plants in larger gardens and shrub borders where they could be combined with other shrubs to provide year-round interest.

The traditional *Deutzia* are still very useful in today’s shrub borders where their spring flowers illuminate the garden, but breeding, hybridization and selection have opened many more opportunities to use these easily grown, pest-free plants in today’s garden.

Most of today’s popular *Deutzia* are smaller and more compact. Several of the selections offered in the sale grow 1–2 feet tall and wide, functioning more as a groundcover than an individual shrub. These plants are best planted in groups and are especially suitable for slopes. They are even small enough to be integrated into the perennial border but do not cut them back in the fall as these shrubs flower in the spring. This means they flower on last year’s stems. If you want to tidy up these compact plants, cut them to the ground after flowering and they will regrow and produce flowers the following spring.

*Deutzia* flowers occur terminally and laterally on the stems in the spring to early summer. Most are formed in upright pyramidal clusters from 1–6 inches long but some species form broader, flat-topped clusters. The pure white flower buds open to pristine white, bell-shaped flowers, sometimes with a mild fragrance. More recent introductions broaden the color
palette to include pink flowers on short compact plants, like Deutzia 'NCDX2' Yuki Cherry Blossom®. Some selections like Deutzia 'Magicien' have deep colored fuchsia-purple flowers that are quite dramatic. Foliage of Deutzia is clean and pest free and the plants are truly low maintenance. Some cultivars offer colorful summer display via their foliage. Deutzia 'Duncan' Chardonnay Pearls® has attractive chartreuse foliage while Deutzia scabra 'Variegata' has green foliage with white splashes. Other cultivars have green summer foliage that turns purple burgundy in the fall. Culturally Deutzia is very adaptable. Plants prefer full sun for best flower production, although will grow in part shade, particularly plants with colored summer foliage. Moist soils are preferred but again plants are not particular. Avoid wet soil. Once established, plants are self-reliant, with no significant disease or insect problems. Larger plants may require selective removal of older stems to keep them looking neat, while dwarf selections may benefit from occasional cutbacks. Always prune soon after flowering since plants flower on the winter stems.

Deutzia is a very easily grown group of plants that merits the title of low maintenance. Their spring flower display compares to any shrub and the compact cultivars can be slipped into any garden, large or small. It’s not a question of whether to buy a Deutzia but a question of how many.

<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia ‘Magicien’</td>
<td>Upright Deutzia</td>
<td>6-8</td>
<td>O@</td>
<td>L61497</td>
<td>3 g, 1-2</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia ‘Mont Rose’</td>
<td>Hybrid Deutzia</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>0@</td>
<td>L61497</td>
<td>1 g, 1-2</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia ‘Monza’</td>
<td>Hybrid Deutzia</td>
<td>5-7</td>
<td>0@</td>
<td>L61497</td>
<td>1 g, 1-2</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia xalpiniflora</td>
<td>Kalmia Flowered Deutzia</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>0@</td>
<td>L61497</td>
<td>1 g, 1</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia xlemoniae ‘Compacta’</td>
<td>Lemonine’s Deutzia</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>0@</td>
<td>L61497</td>
<td>1 g, 1</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutzia gracilis ‘Duncan’</td>
<td>Chardonnay Pearls® Deutzia</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td>0@</td>
<td>L61497</td>
<td>3 g, 1-2</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2021 SPRING PLANT SALE CATALOG: www.canr.udel.edu/udbg

Foliage of Deutzia is clean and pest free and the plants are truly low maintenance.
Ferns may be one of the few groups of plants that enjoy a reputation full of contradictions. For shade only ... not really. Delicate and fragile ... not all. Never evergreen ... wrong. They will only thrive in rich, organic soils ... not true either! One thing is certain however, true ferns do not produce flowers but that doesn’t make them any less garden worthy. Ferns are widely used to contribute texture in the garden, whether from the fine textured fronds of the maidenhair fern or from the bolder appearance of the Christmas fern. That ferns are deer resistant makes them desirable.

Individually and collectively, fern fronds account for most of the plants’ overall aesthetics. Depending upon the species or cultivar, their foliage color can range anywhere from shades of green, chartreuse, pale yellow, silvery and reddish tones, to the irregular patterns seen on others. Fern growth habits differ little from conventional perennials; meaning there are those that spread (some aggressively) and others that maintain neat clumps over time. As for propagation, asexual methods are fairly easy. In fact, division may be the most popular method. First, wait until fall when the plant is going dormant and outside temperatures are cooler. Then, as for many perennials, dig and cut the clump into halves or more; for spreaders, simply dig and cut out appropriately sized root masses. In both cases, cut back the foliage, even if it would otherwise remain evergreen, and thoroughly water.

The Plant Sale has pulled together a wide variety of hardy ferns, many of which are native to North America. Here are a few highlights. The Maidenhair Fern is a beloved native with inky black stems and scalloped, paper-thin foliage. While it may look delicate, it is a tough, clumping survivor. The Japanese Painted Fern, also a clumper, has bolder fronds with reddish stems and brush marks of silver. It thrives in shade to semi-shady locations and should never be allowed to wilt. To round out this trio, the clumping native evergreen Christmas Fern comes highly recommended and may be one of the most ubiquitous ferns in our northeastern woods. It is vase-shaped in habit and grows to about 1-2 feet tall. While it will usually occur in shady woods, it is tough enough to thrive in mostly sunny areas too. Below are more enchanting ferns to enliven your garden.

###拉丁名称 | 普通名称 | 成熟尺寸 | 光照 | 土壤 | 根部尺寸 | 价格
---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Adiantum pedatum | Maidenhair Fern | 1-1.5 | ⬤ | ⬤ | 1 g | $12
Athyrium filix-femina | ‘Minutissimum’ | Lady in Red | 1-2 | ⬤ | 1 g | $12
Athyrium niponicum | ‘Pewter Lace’ | 1-2 | ⬤ | ⬤ | 1 g | $12
Asplenium scolopendrium | Hart’s Tongue Fern | 1-2 | ⬤ | ⬤ | 1 g | $12
Dryopteris erythrosora | ‘Brilliance’ | Semi-evergreen, spectacular groundcover gem over time; Japanese temple plant.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Name</th>
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<th>Light</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Pot Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athyrium filix-femina</td>
<td>Lady Fern</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>⬤ ⬤ ⬤ ⬤</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athyrium filix-femina var. angustum</td>
<td>‘Lady in Red’</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>⬤ ⬤ ⬤ ⬤</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athyrium niponicum var. pictum</td>
<td>‘Pewter Lace’</td>
<td>1–1.5</td>
<td>⬤ ⬤ ⬤ ⬤</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diplazium pycnocarpon**

- Narrow-leaved Glade Fern
- (Syn. *Athyrium pycnocarpon*) Large colony over time; deciduous; moist woods.
- Natural occurring, rare hybrid between *D. celsus* & *D. ludoviciana*; upright; semi-evergreen; tolerant of dry sites.
- *Dryopteris championii*
- Champion’s Wood Fern
- Evergreen; upright arching; dark green fronds; stipe & rachis with reddish-brown scales.
- *Dryopteris erythrosora* 'Brilliance'
- Autumn Fern
- Coppery-orange new fronds fade to dark green; new growth through season; evergreen.
- *Dixie Wood Fern* 4–5
- Naturally occurring, rare hybrid between *D. celsus* & *D. ludoviciana*; upright; semi-evergreen; good for tough, moist sites.
- *Dryopteris marginalis* Marginal Wood Fern
- Clump forming; tolerant of dry sites; sort on outmost margin of underside; evergreen.
- *Dryopteris tokyoensis* Tokyo Wood Fern
- Deciduous woodland fern provides narrow vertical accent; vase shape.
- *Matteucia struthiopteris* Ostrich Fern
- Vase-shape; large, beautifully textured; excellent to stabilize streambank; forms dense colonies; deciduous.
- *Osmunda cinnamomea* Cinnamonon Fern
- (Syn. *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*) Adapts well to boggy soils; separate spore-bearing, stiff, fertile fronds in early spring, turn brown; deciduous.
- *Osmunda claytoniana* Interrupted Fern
- Fronds ‘interrupted’ in the middle by spore-bearing leaflets; deciduous; vase form.
- *Osmunda regalis* var. *spectabilis* Royal Fern
- Deciduous, winter interest; essential ingredient in all gardens; easy maintenance.
- *Polystichum tripterum* Trifid Beech Fern
- Deciduous groundcover fern; arching, lance-shaped fronds; carpets ground to suppress weeds.
- *Polystichum acrostichoides* Christmas Fern
- Evergreen, winter interest; essential ingredient in all gardens; easy maintenance.
- *Polystichum polyblepharum* Tassel Fern
- (Syn. *P. setiferum*) Evergreen. Shiny, dark green fronds; crosiers flip backward to form tassel.
- *Polystichum tripterum* TriFrid Holly Fern
- (Limited quantity) Division of clone collected in 1967 on Mt. Odae by Dr. Richard Goldie.

**Fern images courtesy of Rick Barbe (Adiantum pedatum, Asplenium subspicatum, Dryopteris acrostichoides, Dryopteris australis, Dryopteris marginalis, Matteucia struthiopteris, Osmunda cinnamomea, Polystichum tripterum, Thelypteris noveboracensis).**
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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Nordmannia</em></td>
<td><em>Nordmann Fir</em></td>
<td>1–5</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>1 g, 1</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Acer griseum</em></td>
<td><em>Dawn Redwood</em></td>
<td>50–70</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Abies nordmanniana</em></td>
<td><em>Nordmann Fir</em></td>
<td>1–5</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Taxus</em></td>
<td><em>Japanese Yew</em></td>
<td>3–5</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>3 g, 1–2</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chamaecyparis obtusa</em></td>
<td><em>Nana Gracilis</em></td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>1–2 $45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cryptomeria japonica</em></td>
<td><em>Gyokuryu</em></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>1 g, 1</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</em></td>
<td><em>Dawn Redwood</em></td>
<td>50–70</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Picea orientalis</em></td>
<td><em>Siberian Cypress</em></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>3 g, 1–2</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Picea media</em></td>
<td><em>Sky Tower™ Cypress</em></td>
<td>3–5</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>3 g, 2</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Picea spp.</em></td>
<td><em>American Beech</em></td>
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<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cephalotaxus harringtonia</em></td>
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<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Chidrysoxylon</em></td>
<td><em>American Yew</em></td>
<td>30–50</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ginkgo biloba</em></td>
<td><em>Sky Tower™ Ginkgo</em></td>
<td>15–20</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Nyssa sylvatica</em></td>
<td><em>Waymanred</em></td>
<td>30–50</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Quercus bicolor</em></td>
<td><em>Swamp White Oak</em></td>
<td>70–100</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Quercus alba</em></td>
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<td>50–80</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Quercus bicolor</em></td>
<td><em>Swamp White Oak</em></td>
<td>70–100</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Oxydendrum arboreum</em></td>
<td><em>Oregon Pink Lady</em></td>
<td>25–30</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Ostrya virginiana</em></td>
<td><em>Hornbeam</em></td>
<td>25–30</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Picea glauca</em></td>
<td><em>White Spruce</em></td>
<td>30–50</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Tsuga canadensis</em></td>
<td><em>Eastern Hemlock</em></td>
<td>30–50</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tsuga canadensis</em></td>
<td><em>Western Hemlock</em></td>
<td>30–50</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pinus strobus</em></td>
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<td>40–60</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pinus resinosa</em></td>
<td><em>Western White Pine</em></td>
<td>40–60</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pinus ponderosa</em></td>
<td><em>Western Loblolly Pine</em></td>
<td>60–80</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pseudotsuga menziesii</em></td>
<td><em>Douglas Fir</em></td>
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<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pinus radiata</em></td>
<td><em>Redwood</em></td>
<td>60–80</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Pinus radiata</em></td>
<td><em>Redwood</em></td>
<td>60–80</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Picea rubens</em></td>
<td><em>Eastern White Spruce</em></td>
<td>40–60</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Picea glauca</em></td>
<td><em>Alaska White Spruce</em></td>
<td>40–60</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Picea glauca</em></td>
<td><em>Alaska White Spruce</em></td>
<td>40–60</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Picea mariana</em></td>
<td><em>Norway Spruce</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Picea glauca</em></td>
<td><em>Alaska White Spruce</em></td>
<td>40–60</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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</table>

TREES
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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Acer griseum</em></td>
<td><em>Paperbark Maple</em></td>
<td>15–30</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>3 g, 3</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Asimina triloba</em></td>
<td><em>Pawpaw</em></td>
<td>15–25</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>3 g, 2–3</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Diospyros virginiana</em></td>
<td><em>Persimmon</em></td>
<td>35–60</td>
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<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td>3 g, 6–7</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Nyssa sylvatica</em></td>
<td><em>Waymanred</em></td>
<td>30–50</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carya laciniosa</em></td>
<td><em>Shellbark Hickory</em></td>
<td>60–80</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Carya ovata</em></td>
<td><em>Shagbark Hickory</em></td>
<td>60–80</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carya tomentosa</em></td>
<td><em>Virginia Chestnut</em></td>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carya tomentosa</em></td>
<td><em>Virginia Chestnut</em></td>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carya illinoensis</em></td>
<td><em>Illinois Walnut</em></td>
<td>30–50</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carya illinoensis</em></td>
<td><em>Illinois Walnut</em></td>
<td>30–50</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carya tomentosa</em></td>
<td><em>Virginia Chestnut</em></td>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
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<td><em>Carya tomentosa</em></td>
<td><em>Virginia Chestnut</em></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Carya tomentosa</em></td>
<td><em>Virginia Chestnut</em></td>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>30–40</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Carya tomentosa</em></td>
<td><em>Virginia Chestnut</em></td>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Carya tomentosa</em></td>
<td><em>Virginia Chestnut</em></td>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** All trees listed are hardy to Zone 5 unless otherwise noted.

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*Images: Anna Bower, Rick Darke*
**SHRUBS**

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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Quercus coccinea</em></td>
<td>Scarlet Oak</td>
<td>50–80</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>7 g. 4–6</td>
<td>$65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Quercus palustris</em></td>
<td>Pin Oak</td>
<td>70–100</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 3–4</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Quercus rubra</em></td>
<td>Red Oak</td>
<td>60–75</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 3–4</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tilia americana</em></td>
<td>American Basswood</td>
<td>50–80</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 2–3</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aesculus parviflora</em></td>
<td>Red Buckeye</td>
<td>6–12</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 2–3</td>
<td>$45</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Aesculus pavia</em></td>
<td>Red Buckeye</td>
<td>15–30</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 1–2</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aronia arbutifolia</em></td>
<td>‘Brilliantissima’ Chokeberry</td>
<td>6–8</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>1 g. 1–2</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aronia melanocarpa</em></td>
<td>‘Viking’ Chokeberry</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>1 g. 1–2</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Aucuba japonica</em></td>
<td>‘Hosoda Hoshifu’</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 2–3</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Buddleia</em></td>
<td>‘Pink Micro Chip’ Butterfly Bush</td>
<td>6 x 8</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>1 g. 1.5–2</td>
<td>$25</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Buxus</em></td>
<td>‘Green Gem’ Korean Boxwood</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>3 g. 2–3</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Callicarpa americana</em></td>
<td>American Beautyberry</td>
<td>5–8</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 1–2</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Callicarpa dichotoma</em></td>
<td>‘Duet’ Variegated Beautyberry</td>
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<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 1</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Callicarpa americana</em></td>
<td>‘Jerry Hill’ Camellia</td>
<td>6–8</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 2–3</td>
<td>$45</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Callicarpa americana</em></td>
<td>‘Venus’ Hybrid Allspice</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 1–2</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Camellia japonica</em></td>
<td>‘Edith Wilder’</td>
<td>4–6</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 2–3</td>
<td>$45</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Camellia japonica</em></td>
<td>‘Sea Foam’ Camellia</td>
<td>6–8</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 2–3</td>
<td>$45</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Camellia japonica</em></td>
<td>‘Venus’</td>
<td>5–8</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 1–2</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Camellia japonica</em></td>
<td>‘Pink’ Pavilion™ Butterfly Bush</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>1 g. 1</td>
<td>$20</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cephalanthus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>‘SMOCS’</td>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>○</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td>3 g. 3</td>
<td>$45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Latin Name** | **Common Name** | **Mature Size** | **Light** | **Soil** | **Pot Size, Plant Size** | **Price**
---|---|---|---|---|---|---
*Quercus coccinea* | Scarlet Oak | 50–80 | ○ | ☀ | 7 g. 4–6 | $65
*Quercus palustris* | Pin Oak | 70–100 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 3–4 | $45
*Quercus rubra* | Red Oak | 60–75 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 3–4 | $45
*Tilia americana* | American Basswood | 50–80 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 2–3 | $35
*Aesculus parviflora* | Red Buckeye | 6–12 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 2–3 | $45
*Aesculus pavia* | Red Buckeye | 15–30 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 1–2 | $25
*Aronia arbutifolia* | ‘Brilliantissima’ Chokeberry | 6–8 | ○ | ☀ | 1 g. 1–2 | $25
*Aronia melanocarpa* | ‘Viking’ Chokeberry | 6 | ○ | ☀ | 1 g. 1–2 | $25
*Aucuba japonica* | ‘Hosoda Hoshifu’ | 4 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 2–3 | $35
*Buddleia* | ‘Pink Micro Chip’ Butterfly Bush | 6 x 8 | ○ | ☀ | 1 g. 1.5–2 | $25
*Buxus* | ‘Green Gem’ Korean Boxwood | 3 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 2–3 | $35
*Callicarpa americana* | American Beautyberry | 5–8 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 1–2 | $35
*Callicarpa dichotoma* | ‘Duet’ Variegated Beautyberry | 5–6 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 1 | $35
*Camellia japonica* | ‘Jerry Hill’ Camellia | 6–8 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 2–3 | $45
*Camellia japonica* | ‘Venus’ Hybrid Allspice | 5 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 1–2 | $35
*Camellia japonica* | ‘Edith Wilder’ | 4–6 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 2–3 | $45
*Camellia japonica* | ‘Sea Foam’ Camellia | 6–8 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 2–3 | $45
*Camellia japonica* | ‘Venus’ | 5–8 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 1–2 | $45
*Camellia japonica* | ‘Pink’ Pavilion™ Butterfly Bush | 1.5 | ○ | ☀ | 1 g. 1 | $20
*Cephalanthus occidentalis* | ‘SMOCS’ | 3–4 | ○ | ☀ | 3 g. 3 | $45
Latin Name    Common Name    Mature Size    Light    Soil    Pot Size, Plant Size    Price

Cercis canadensis ‘Pink Pom Poms’  Eastern Redbud  15–25  ○ ● ●  3 g, 3  $35
Dark pink, pompom-like double flowers adorn stems prior to leaves. Plants sterile. Yellow fall color. N

Cercis chinensis ‘Don Egolf’ Redbud  6–10  ○ ● ●  1 g, 1–2  $25
Multi-trunked large shrub or small tree named after the late U.S. National Arboretum plant breeder Don Egolf. Entire plant is smothered from branch tips to trunk in rose-mauve flowers early spring.

Cercis canadensis  Eastern Redbud  15–25  ○ ● ●  3 g, 3  $35
Rare! Plum-purple, pea-like flowers in early spring. UDBG’s 11-year old specimen is only 6’ x 6’; ideal for small gardens. Heart-shaped leaves, yellow fall color.

PATRION EVENING ONLY

Choixanthus virginicus Fringetree  8–12  ○ ● ●  3 g, 4–5  $35
Female plants produce grape-sorted purple fruit in fall. All plants produce frothy clouds of fragrant white flowers in spring and yellow fall color. Great for small gardens. N

Clerodendrum trichotomum ‘Betty Stiles’  Harlequin Glorybower  5–10  ○ ● ●  3 g, 1  $35
Fragrant white flowers bloom throughout summer followed by metallic-looking blue fruit and lipstick-red colored sepals. This cultivar is cold hardier than the straight species. UDBG has this planted in one of our courtyards, where it’s survived for a decade. Hardiness Zone 7.

Clethra alnifolia ‘Caleb’ Vanilla Spice® Summersweet  3–6  ○ ● ● ●  3 g, 2  $35
Compact deciduous shrub exceptional because of large, fragrant, cream-colored flowers midsummer, covered with oodles of pollinators. N

Clethra alnifolia ‘Novacelein’  3–4  ○ ● ● ●  3 g, 2–3  $35
Noted for its white, exceptionally long (up to 1’), fragrant, summer inflorescences that wind every-which-way atop the plant. More compact than straight species. N

Clethra alnifolia ‘Ruby Spice’  Summersweet  2–3  ○ ● ● ●  3 g, 3  $35
Fragrant rich pink flowers begin in late June and continue through July. Golden yellow fall color. N

Clethra alnifolia × C. pringlei  Hybrid Summersweet  8–12  ○ ● ● ●  1 g, 1–2  $35
Hybrid between Mexican evergreen C. pringlei and C. alnifolia. Result is semi-evergreen foliage with blush pink fragrant flowers in latter half of summer. Hardy Zone 7. PATRION EVENING ONLY

Clethra tomentosa ‘Summer Sweet’  3–6  ○ ● ● ●  1 g, 1–2  $35
Plants are grown from seed collected in Berkeley County, South Carolina. Rarely available in the trade, this summer sweet was originally listed as C. alnifolia var. tomentosa, but recently has been elevated to separate species status. Differences from C. alnifolia include longer and more drooping flower panicles, shorter petals, wooly new shoots, shorter and hairier styles, and overall growth habit more spreading. N

Comptonia peregrina ‘Sweetfern’  3–4  ○ ● ● ●  3 g, 1–2  $35
Sweetfern fixes nitrogen to allow it to thrive in sandy soils (great plant for seashore). When brushed against or crushed, the fine-textured, fern-like foliage emits a delightful fragrance. Forms dense colonies. N

Cornus ‘KNSO 8’ Venus Hybrid Dogwood  14–18  ○ ● ●  3 g, 3–4  $45
Vigorous habit, large white bracted flowers, profuse bloom and resistance to anthracnose and powdery mildew are standout characteristics. Small deciduous tree blooming April–May, with strawberry-like fruit in fall.

Croton alabamensis  ‘Ruby Spice’ with Sphinx Moth Photo: Anita Gerst

2021 SPRING PLANT SALE CATALOG: www.canr.udel.edu/udbg
**Fatsia japonica** ‘Spider’s Web’ 
Large, palmate green leaves appear as if they’ve been airbrushed with cream webbing to light up the shade garden. Plant needs protected garden site.

**Ficus carica** ‘MAJOAM’ Little Miss Figgy Fig 
Miniature fig with a compact, dwarf habit and deeply lobed, dark blue-green leaves. Delicious, dark purple fruits with smooth, amber flesh appear in late summer. Needs some protection; if growing in container, overwinter in garage.

**Hydrangea arborescens** 'Kiyosumi' 
Our native smooth hydrangea with exceptionally large flower clusters, a white halo up to 14” across. Stems remain erect despite late canoe flower size. N

**Hydrangea aspera** ‘Burgundy Bliss’ 
Rough-Leaved Hydrangea

**Heptacodium miconioides** 'Caerulea Lace' 
Mountain Hydrangea

**Hydrangea inovulc-ratinga** Bracted Hydrangea 
Flowers mid-September in Landenberg garden. Beautiful in bud, opening to lacycap inflorescence with white sterile flowers surrounding fertile purple-blue ones. Fuzzy, large, felled-looking leaves.

**Hydrangea macrophylla** ‘Horabstra’ 
A plant for all seasons: Fragrant cream-colored flowers late summer–fall followed by orange red in fall. Color not affected by pH. Flowers produced on new wood. Leaves turn burgundy in fall.

**Hydrangea paniculata** ‘Bulk’ 
Quick Fire® Panicle Hydrangea

**Hydrangea paniculata** ‘Interhydia’ 
Pink Diamond™ Panicle Hydrangea

**Hydrangea quercifolia** ‘Pee Wee’ 
Compact plant with lacycap blue flowers, up to 8” across, blooms exceptionally long time. Large showy sterile sepals radiate around central cluster of fertile rich blue florets.

**Heptacodium miconioides** 'Greywood' 
Mountain Hydrangea

**Heptacodium miconioides** ‘Kiyosumi’ 
Mountain Hydrangea

**Hydrangea serrata** ‘Caerulea Lace’ 
Mountain Hydrangea

**Hydrangea serrata** ‘Kiyosumi’ 
Mountain Hydrangea

**Hydrangea serrata** ‘Horabstra’ 
Large form of *H. serrata* with large inflorescences (6-8”) and leaves. As they age, the 6-8 florets/head turn green, face down revealing magenta pink reverse. Acid soil blue flowers; alkaline, pink.

**Hydrangea serrata** ‘Graywood’ 
Mountain Hydrangea

**Hydrangea serrata** ‘Kiyosumi’ 
Mountain Hydrangea

**Hydrangea serrata** ‘Grace’ 
Mountain Hydrangea

**Hydrangea serrata** ‘Graywood’ 
Mountain Hydrangea

**Hydrangea serrata** ‘Kiyosumi’ 
Mountain Hydrangea
**Hydrangea serrata 'Preziosa'**

Mountain Hydrangea  
Globose flower clusters display progression of colors from white to pink-rose to purplish red by late summer. Dark maroon stems, purple red leaves in fall. One of the finest hydrangeas!

**Hypericum 'Hidcote' St. Johnswort**

Showy, saucer-like, bright yellow flowers June–September. Can be drastically pruned back March or April; blooms on new growth. Effective massed as groundcover.

**Hypericum frondosum 'Sunburst'**

St. Johnswort  
Large (2” diameter) sunny yellow flowers on a compact plant with blue-green foliage. Very tolerant of high heat and humidity and drought tolerant.

**Ilex glabra 'Densa' I broadband**

A female form and top performer in inkberries due to compact habit, ease of cultivation, site adaptability, and dark green foliage. Leaves are wider and rounder than 'Shamrock'. N

**Ilex verticillata 'Spravy'**

Compact male selection primarily used as a pollinator for early flowering cultivars.

**Ilex verticillata 'AfterGlow', Aurantiaca, Berry Nice, Cacapon, Oosterwijk and Red Sprite.**

AfterGlow, Aurantiaca, Berry Nice, Cacapon, Oosterwijk and Red Sprite. Male selection, attractive fall color, good for use in a pollinator garden.

**Itea virginica**

Large, tropical-looking leaves; enormous white flowers; small tree. A slow grower.

**Magnolia**

Offered below is a great selection of magnolia hybrids, from small to large, white, burgundy to pink, and early to late flowering.

**Magnolia 'Daybreak'**

Fragrant, 6-8” deep pink flowers in late April–early May.

**Magnolia 'Galaxy'**

Fragrant, rose-pink to red-purple flowers; 6-8” wide; late April–early June.

**Magnolia 'Vulcan'**

Ruby-red, 6-8”, saucer-shaped flowers in early to mid-April.

**Magnolia ×soulangiana 'Yellow Bird'**

Attractive mix of cream, pink, orange, yellow and white foliage creates eye-catching display. Fall fragrance will make you swoon.

**Nandina domestica 'Seika'**

Upright, dense, compact habit. No fruit. Leaves emerge brilliant red in spring, mature to deep green in summer, turn fiery red in fall.

**Neviusia alabamensis**

Alabama Snowwreath  
Grown from wild collected seed in South Carolina, where it is native to lowlands. In the Laurel family, this large evergreen shrub produces blue-black fruit in fall. Great evergreen presence from little known native.

**Physocarpus opulifolius**

Fragrant white star-shaped flowers; mid-spring before leaves.

**Physocarpus opulifolius 'TMGH' Alta™**

Upright arching branches smothered in starry white, 1” flower clusters midspring. Deciduous, colonizing shrub can be pruned to the ground to rejuvenate; easy to divide. Rarely offered. Some evergreens lose lower branches and open views, snowwreath nicely fills the gap.

**Nandina domestica 'Seika' Heavenly Bamboo**

Upright, dense, compact habit. No fruit. Leaves emerge brilliant red in spring, mature to deep green in summer, turn fiery red in fall.

**Neviusia alabamensis**

Alabama Snowwreath  
Grown from wild collected seed in South Carolina, where it is native to lowlands. In the Laurel family, this large evergreen shrub produces blue-black fruit in fall. Great evergreen presence from little known native.

**Physocarpus opulifolius 'Seward'**

Summer Wine® Ninebark  
Cultivar noted for its deeply cut, wine-red leaves, and compact habit. Foliage color complements pinkish-white flowers in midsummer.

**Physocarpus opulifolius 'SMOTW'**

Tiny Wine® Ninebark  
White flowers with pink overtones accentuated by dark bronze-maroon foliage. Compact habit makes it great as container plant.
<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>Prunus japonica 'Planar'</td>
<td>Mountain Snow™ Japanese Pieris</td>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 1–2</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus glandosula 'Sinensis'</td>
<td>Dwarf Flowering Almond</td>
<td>4–5</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>5 g, 2–3</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Double flowering almond with beautiful deep pink flowers mid to early April, just as leaves emerge. A small shrub, perfect for the small gardens and mixed borders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prunus ×jacquemontii</td>
<td>Afghan Cherry</td>
<td>3–5</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 2–3</td>
<td>$45</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A compact plant bearing deep rose-colored buds that open to rich pink late March–early April. Bright red, cherry-sized fruit adorn red stems in fall.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhododendron 'PJM'</td>
<td>Rhododendron</td>
<td>5–8</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 2–3</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rubus occidentalis 'Munger'</td>
<td>Raspberry</td>
<td>4–5</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A mid-season black raspberry cultivar noted for its excellent flavor (introduced in 1897, testimonial to its quality). Plump, shiny, non-seedy black raspberry; use in jams/jellies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salix chamaemeloides 'Lubbers Zwart'</td>
<td>Black Cat Willow</td>
<td>10–12</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g, 3</td>
<td>$25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Bright pink and silver buds open to very large black catkins, appear in late winter. Great for forking to bring interest indoors during winter.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sambucus nigra 'Eva'</td>
<td>Black Lace™ Elderberry</td>
<td>8–10</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g–1</td>
<td>$25</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lacy dark-purple foliage, lemon-scented creamy pink flowers and dark blackish-red elderberries enticing qualities on this large upright, deciduous shrub. Stunning back of the border shrub.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sambucus racemosa 'SMRSD4'</td>
<td>Lemony Lace® Elderberry</td>
<td>3–6</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 2</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Deeply dissected, bright yellow to chartreuse foliage. Cone-shaped panicles of white flowers emerge in spring before new growth, followed by red berries. Light up your garden with this bold shrub!</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schizophragma hydrangeoides 'Moonlight'</td>
<td>Japanese Hydrangea Vine</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>1 g, 2</td>
<td>$25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Silver mottled foliage a good backdrop for 8&quot; diameter clusters of creamy-white petaloid flowers; early summer bloomer. Vine will grow up and attach itself to a rough surface.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sorbaria sorbifolia 'Semi'</td>
<td>Ural False Spirea</td>
<td>3–4</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 1–2</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<td>Less than half as tall as the species, this suckering shrub offers hillyy white sprays in mid-late summer, with fine textured leaves. Great as a tall groundcover.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spirea alba Meadowsweet</td>
<td></td>
<td>2–6</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 2–3</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Cone-shaped spikes of tiny white fragrant flower borne at ends of branches. Fall foliage color. Host for the larvae of the spruce azure butterfly. N.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spirea ×media 'SMSSMBK'</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blue Kazoo® Gold Flame Spirea</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 1–2</td>
<td>$35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attractive blue-green foliage tinged with bronze as it emerges, remains throughout summer, eventually turns red in fall. SHOWY white flowers in spring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stewartia monadelpha 'Tall Stewartia'</td>
<td>20–25</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 1</td>
<td>$45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Exquisitely handsome red brown to cinnamon-colored bark exfoliates in small strips. Smaller leaved than other stewartias, foliage turns deep red maroon in fall. White flowers with yellow stamens in June.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stewartia pseudocamellia</td>
<td>Japanese Stewartia</td>
<td>12–15</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>☀️</td>
<td>3 g, 3–4</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>A large stewartia with a mosaic of green-grey-orange-brown bark. 2–2.5&quot; flowers open in June. In fall, leaves turn yellow, fiery red, or reddish purplish. Multi-seasonal interest.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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Syringa 'Fragrant Fountain' | Japanese Snowbell | 5–6 | ☀️ | ☀️ | 3 g, 1–2 | $35
Pendant, pure white, fragrant blooms open on chartreuse stems in spring. Green foliage in summer turns bright gold in fall. Pollinators buzz this plant.

Syringa obassia | Fragrant Snowbell | 20–30 | ☀️ | 3 g, 4–6 | $45
Pendant white flower clusters in spring followed by attractive fruit clusters in fall. Heart-shaped leaves turn clear yellow in fall. Superb small tree.

Symphoricarpos 'Sofie' | ProudBerry™ Snowberry | 3–4 | ☀️ | ☀️ | 3 g, 2–3 | $35
Foliage in shades of blue green provide lovely backdrop for pink, bell-shaped flowers in late summer followed by large dark pink berries in fall; color intensifies color. N. Buds open to light pink trumpet flowers in spring.

Viburnum 'SPP-3-024' | Moonlit Lace™ Viburnum | 3–4 | ☀️ | ☀️ | 3 g, 1–2 | $45
Evergreen leaves have smooth leaf interrupted by only 3 veins, which turn red burgundy in winter. White flower clusters create a distinctly late appearance in spring.

Viburnum ×carlcephalum 'Canopy' | Kermit™ Buxwood Viburnum | 4–5 | ☀️ | ☀️ | 3 g, 2–3 | $35
Pink buds open to light pink, flat-topped white flower clusters followed by pendulous fleshly red fruit in late summer. Dark maroon fall leaves.

Viburnum ×carlcephalum 'Caragua' | Fragrant Viburnum | 4–10 | ☀️ | ☀️ | 3 g, 1 | $35
Hybrid between V. carlcephalum and V. ×carlcephalum. Profuse bloomer with 4" snowball-shaped clusters of fragrant flowers in spring.

Viburnum ×harringtoniae | Cinnamon-leaved Viburnum | 4–6 | ☀️ | ☀️ | 3 g, 1 | $35
Compact plant with white flowers late spring. Glossy foliage turns glowing merlot in fall, perfect foil for fruit that starts pink, turns dark blue. Essential plant gardening for birds.

Viburnum ×nudum 'Balk' | Brandywine™ Viburnum | 6–8 | ☀️ | ☀️ | 3 g, 1–2 | $35
Selected at Winterthur Gardens for superb foliage, stunning maroon-red fall foliage, and pink-turning-blue berries in fall. Fruit most abundant with seedling pollinator or another cultivar. N. Buds open to light green trumpet flowers in spring.

Viburnum ×nudum 'Winterthur' | Smooth Witherod | 4–6 | ☀️ | ☀️ | 3 g, 2–3 | $35
Selected at Winterthur Gardens for superb foliage, stunning maroon-red fall foliage, and pink-turning-blue berries in fall. Fruit most abundant with seedling pollinator or another cultivar. N. Buds open to light green trumpet flowers in spring.

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[Image of plants]
PERENNIALS

All heights of plants are in feet.

**Achillea 'Firefly Peach Sky' Yarrow**

2.5–3


**Asafoetida (Hediondula) officinalis**

1

Strongly scented, bright yellow flowers on tall spikes in summer. An ancient herb that has been used medicinally. Deer and rabbits don’t bother.

**Asclepias incarnata Swamp Milkweed**

3–4

Attracts butterflies and bees. Drought tolerant. Deer and rabbits don’t bother.

**Astilbe chinensis 'Little Vision in Purple' Astilbe**

1.5

Bronze-flushed dark green, fern-like foliage on long-lived perennial with purple-pink flower panicles in summer. Tolerates drier soils and can take full sun.

**Baptisia 'Amercan Goldfinch' False Indigo**

3–4

Big, bold, beautiful, and very floriferous. Golden-yellow flower spikes late spring. Drought and poor soil tolerant and long-lived.

**Bergenia cordifolia**

3–4

Evergreen leaves. The discerning observer will appreciate the three-petaled red/purple flowers hidden under leaves. Deer and rabbits don’t bother.

**Bergenia 'Bressingham White' Pigsqueak**

1–1.25

Large, white flowers on compact clump of bluish-strappy leaves. Deer and rabbits don’t bother.

**Beesia deltophylla**

1

Small white, bell-shaped flowers rise above leathery, shiny round broad leaves. A tough groundcover that knits plants together, brightens shady border. Royal Horticultural Society Award of Garden Merit.

**Beesia straitia 'Alba' Hardy Ground Orchid**

2.5

Hardy terrestrial orchid that’s easy to grow though spreads slowly. Ribbed, iris-like foliage is 1-1/2’ long. Early spring, 30” stalks of delicate, small white, catleya orchid-like flowers held above foliage. Won’t flower well in full shade; prefers rich, well-drained soil.

**Brunnera macrophylla**

1–2

Silver etching pattern overlaid on heart-shaped foliage complement late spring–early summer. Deer and rabbits don’t bother. Bred by British gardener Alan Bloom.

**Campanula carpatica 'Delft Teacups'**

6–8

Named because the bicolor blue and white flower color reminiscent of Delftware pottery from the Netherlands; in short, exquisite, perfect front of the border perennial!
**Carex flacca** ‘Blue Zinger’ Glaucous Sedge  
Narrow, wispy blue leaves on sturdy, evergreen groundcover that fills many garden niches. Prefers alkaline soil but withstands wide range of soil types. Very tough, drought-tolerant plant. Can be cut back in late winter.

**Centaurea montana** Mountain Bluet  
1.5–2  ○  $7  qt  
Large, showy, long-blooming violet-blue flowers in late spring, with spidery, deeply fringed petals. Will rebloom in fall if cut back. Tolerates hot dry sites; needs good drainage.

**Chamaedorea elegans** Fairy Fan  
1–3  ○  $12  qt  
A member of the lily of the lily family, this native perennial sends up 1.5–2' spikes of white flowers in mid to late spring. Male and female flowers on separate plants.

**Chelone glabra**  
**PATRON EVENING ONLY**  
White flowers in mid to late spring. Male and female flowers on separate plants. 

**Chelone obliqua** 
Topped late spring with pale lavender flowers. Great weed suppressor.

**Chlorophytum comosum** ‘Variegatum’  
Narrow, wispy blue leaves on sturdy, evergreen groundcover that fills many garden niches. Prefers alkaline soil but withstands wide range of soil types. Very tough, drought-tolerant plant. Can be cut back in late winter.

**Chrysothemis virginiensis** ‘Superstar’  
Green and gold 6–8  ○  $9  1 g  
Deep green, semi-evergreen foliage topped with golden yellow flowers mid–late spring. Lovely, vigorous groundcover that blooms well and long.

**Cytisus scoparius** ‘Rochfordianum’ 
Japanese Holly Fern 2  ○  $12  1 g  
Vase-shape, bold textural contrast, and glossy, leathery evergreen fronds add structure to the woodland garden.

**Echinacea ‘Cheyenne Spirit’ Coneflower** 
1.5–2  ○  $9  1 g  
Vivid range of colors—purple, pink, red, orange, light cream—produced on well-branched plants late June–early frost. Tolerates nutrient poor soil.

**Echinacea ‘Mellow Yellows’ Coneflower** 
2  ○  $12  1 g  
Seed introduction ranging in color from light, creamy yellow to deep gold with amber cone. Flowers early summer–first frost. Birds enjoy spent cones.

**Echinacea ‘Tanager’ Coneflower** 
2  ○  $12  1 g  
Warm up the perennial border in summer with bright tangerine-red flowers. Leave spent cones on for birds.

**Epimedium** Fairy Wings, Barrenwort, Bishop’s Hat
Epimedium, one of the superstars of the shade garden, offers deer resistance, durability, delicate spider-shaped flowers, drought tolerance, and longevity.

**Epimedium ‘Dominus’**  
1.5  ○  $12  1 g  
Floriferous, large, white-spurred flowers, maroon highlights; April–May; evergreen, long, spiny green leaves.

**Epimedium ‘Raspberry Rhapsody’**  
1  ○  $12  1 g  
Raspberry-pink petals and pale pink sepals; leaves emerge mahogany, turn green.

**Epimedium ×peregrinum ‘Froheiten’**  
4–6  ○  $12  1 g  
(Hybrid of *E. perralderianum* × *E. pinnatum* ssp. colchicum) New, newly-emerging, red-mottled green leaves; butter-yellow flowers April–May above foliage.

**Epimedium ×sensicolor** ‘Sulphureum’  
75–1  ○  $12  1 g  
Pastel yellow sepals and butter yellow petals in April. Durable groundcover in cultivation for over 100 years reflects excellence. Heart-shaped foliage.

**Euphorbia characias**  
Tough, drought-tolerant; forms dense groundcover with fuzzy grey-green leaves. 

**Fragaria ×ananassa** Everbearing Strawberry  
1–1.5  ○  $9  1 g  
Continuously fruits late spring until first frost. Large, uniform, conical shape, very sweet berry; hardy Zone 4.

**Galium odoratum** Sweet Woodruff  
0.6–7  ○  $9  1 g  
Durable groundcover that’s been around for decades and enarchs even without the flowers. Small white flowers appear above lush carpet of green leaves May–June.

**Geranium** ‘Azure Rush’ Cranesbill  
1.5  ○  $7  1 g  
A worthy successor to ‘Rozanne’ with more compact habit and lighter lavender flowers, continuously flowering habit June–August; gently winds its way through other perennials.
<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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Geranium x cantabrigiense ‘Biokoro’</strong></td>
<td>Cranesbill</td>
<td>5–1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drought tolerant, slow-growing groundcover for multi-season interest. White flowers with pink veins and stamens late spring–early summer; red-orange leaves in autumn; and aromatic leaves. 2020 Pennsylvania Horticultural Society Gold Medal Plant Award winner.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Geranium macrorrhizum ‘Ingwersen’s Variety’</strong></td>
<td>Bigroot Geranium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profuse clusters of soft pink flowers late spring–early summer. Slowly forms fragrant-foliaged groundcover; dense enough to suppress weeds. Tough and tolerates sand and clay.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Geranium sanguineum ‘Max Frei’</strong></td>
<td>Bloody Cranesbill</td>
<td>8–1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noted for its compact mounding growth habit and magenta-purple flowers May into August. Front of the border plant with long season of interest, including shades of red fall color.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hakonechloa macra ‘All Gold’</strong></td>
<td>Hakone Grass</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brighten the garden with these ribbons of gold foliage, more upright than other Hakone cultivars. Very drought tolerant once established.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hakonechloa macra ‘ Aureola’</strong></td>
<td>Hakone Grass</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arching ribbons of chartreuse and green foliage softly illuminate the shade garden with Asian touch. Despite delicate appearance, tough-as-nails; spreads very slowly.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Helenium autumnale</strong></td>
<td>Sneezeweed</td>
<td>1.5–1.75</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In late August – mid September, this compact sneezeweed is densely covered in rich red flowers, warming up the perennial border.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heliotropium bellidifolium var. scabrum ‘Bleeding Heart’</strong></td>
<td>False Sunflower</td>
<td>2–3</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prize as the first seed strain of Heliotropium without yellow on its flowers. Blooming June until frost, its new flowers emerge intense orange/red, mature to golden orange with red centers. Deep green leaves with bronze highlights and black stems.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Helleborus ‘Amber Gem’</strong></td>
<td>Winter Jewels® Lenten Rose</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm gem in late winter–early spring garden, this double apricot selection from famed hellebore hybridizer Mariette O’Byrne. Deer don’t like hellebores.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Helleborus ‘Blue Diamond’</strong></td>
<td>Winter Jewels® Lenten Rose</td>
<td>9–1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exquisite, purple-blue single flower set against deep green leathery leaves bestows lovely winter interest. From famed hellebore hybridizer Marietta O’Byrne.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Helleborus ‘California Dreaming’</strong></td>
<td>Lenten Rose</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vigorous selection, with single clear yellow flowers appearing midwinter. A welcome harbinger to spring.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hemerocallis ‘Bright Sunset’</strong></td>
<td>Daylily</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrant, tropical sunset-colored flowers, deep green throat. Blooms in July. Tolerates planting under black walnuts, poor soils, winter salt and pollution.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hemerocallis ‘Chicago Apache’</strong></td>
<td>Daylily</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet red, recurved tepals with sulphur-yellow watermark and green throat; late July. Tolerates planting under black walnuts, poor soils, winter salt, pollution.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hemerocallis ‘Sunday Gloves’</strong></td>
<td>Daylily</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragrant, 5-inch near-white flowers, with slightly ruffled edges and pale yellow throat; midsummer, reblooms. Withstands planting under black walnuts and other tough conditions.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heuchera ‘Berry Smoothie’</strong></td>
<td>Coral Bells</td>
<td>0.1–0.2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heuchera ‘Black Pearl’</strong></td>
<td>Coral Bells</td>
<td>0.1–0.2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heuchera ‘Carnival Limeade’</strong></td>
<td>Coral Bells</td>
<td>0.1–0.2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vibrant lime-green ruffled foliage with silver highlights. White flower spray in summer. Heuchera villosa hybrid, offering heat and humidity tolerance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heuchera ‘Carnival Watermelon’</strong></td>
<td>Coral Bells</td>
<td>0.1–0.2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billowy mass of copper-orange leaves with cream-colored flowers early–midsummer. Heuchera villosa hybridity gives heat and humidity tolerance.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heuchera ‘Embezzler’</strong></td>
<td>Forever® Red Coral Bells</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burgundy red, ruffled, lobed leaves, with strongest coloration in spring and fall. Creamy flowers held on red stems complete ensemble.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heuchera ‘Frosted Petticoats’</strong></td>
<td>Dolce® Coral Bells</td>
<td>0.8–1.25</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yummy caramel colored emerging leaves mature to ginger, topped with creamy-white flowers in summer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heuchera ‘Golden Tiara’</strong></td>
<td>Harum Anemone</td>
<td>0.8–1.25</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Much lesser known and grown than other heucheras. Larger individual pale-yellow flowers held on shorter stems create noticeable display late May–early July. Dark green veining with silver overlay (reddish in cold temperatures). N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heuchera villosa var. macrorhiza ‘Autumn Bride’</strong></td>
<td>Hairy Alumroot</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstanding for many reasons: Velvety leaf texture; tall, creamy flower spikes summer–fall; very drought and heat tolerant; forms groundcover that suppress weeds. N</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HOSTA** **Plantain Lilies, Funkia**

Hosta cultivars offer endless combinations of colors, textures, and sizes. They can serve as a focal point or blend together disparate plant textures and colors with their broad foliage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hosta</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Mature Size</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Pot Size, Plant Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hosta ‘August Moon’</strong></td>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium; heart-shaped, slightly corrugated golden-yellow leaves; pale lavender flowers late summer.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hosta ‘Chinese Sunrise’</strong></td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium; brilliant gold, lance-shaped leaves; lavender flower late summer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hosta ‘Coral Bells’</strong></td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small; very stiff, narrow, heavily ruffled, lance-shaped leaves emerge chartreuse, turn yellow, then green in fall; lavender flowers midsummer.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hosta ‘Designer Genes’</strong></td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium; brilliant yellow leaves; deep red stems; purple flowers late summer.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hosta ‘Empress Wu’</strong></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant; thick, wavy dark green, deeply veined leaves; pale lavender flowers midsummer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hosta ‘Guacamole’</strong></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>1 g</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant, apple-green leaves, center with green margin; fragrant white flowers summer.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hosta ‘Mighty Mouse’</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>qt</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature; blue-green rounded leaves with bright creamy yellow margins; lavender flowers early summer.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Iris sibirica
May. Produces second flush of flowers from midsummer onwards. Incredibly tough iris, with a soft blue flower with medium blue beard, appears April–May. Produces second flush of flowers from midsummer onwards.

### Iris ensata
Award-winning iris with plum black-blue flowers and narrow gold signal on each petal, 2021 SPRING PLANT SALE CATALOG: www.canr.udel.edu/udbg

### Lobelia
Draw hummingbirds and butterflies to your garden. Excellent for wild meadow or border. Adds strong vertical accent to border.

### Monarda
Lavender-blue flowers midsummer lure butterflies, hummingbirds and other pollinators. Fragrant foliage and square stems easily identify monardas. N

### Hosta
Mature size: 3.5 square stems easily identify monardas. N

### Latin Name | Common Name | Mature Size | Light | Soil | Pot Size | Plant Size | Price
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---
Hosta 'Som and Substance' | 3 | ○ | 1 g | $12
Hosta 'Sun Mouse' | 5 | ○ | 1 g | $9
Iris 'Black Gamecock' Louisiana Iris | 2-3 | ○ | 1 g | $12
Iris ensata 'Variegata' Striped Japanese Iris | 3 | ○ | 1 g | $9
Iris ×pumila 'Forever Blue' Dwarf Bearded Iris | 5-1 | ○ | 1 g | $9
Iris sibirica 'Cesar's Brother' Siberian Iris | 3.5 | ○ | 1 g | $10
Iris versicolor 'Purple Flame' Blueflag Iris | 2-3 | ○ | 1 g | $16
Liatris spicata 'Floristan Violet' Blazing Star | 3-4 | ○ | 1 g | $9
Lobelia ×speciosa 'PAS-13072'12' Starship™ Blue Cardinal Flower | 1.5-2 | ○ | 1 g | $9
Lobelia 'Ruby Slippers' Cardinal Flower | 3 | ○ | 1 g | $16
Monarda 'Cherry Pops' Beebalm | 2 | ○ | 1 g | $9
Monarda 'Blue Moon' Bee Balm | 1.5-2 | ○ | 1 g | $9
Monarda 'Cherry Pops' Bee Balm | 1 | ○ | 1 g | $12
Monarda 'Firetail' Fleece Flower | 2-3 | ○ | 1 g | $12
Monarda 'Rockin Raspberry' Bee Balm | 1.5 | ○ | 1 g | $9
Monarda didyma 'Jacob Cline' Bee Balm | 2 | ○ | 1 g | $9
Monarda fistulosa 'Claire Grace' Bee Balm | 1.5 | ○ | 1 g | $9
Monarda 'Nigrescens' 'Firetail'

### Hosta 'Curly Fries'
Photo: Walters Gardens

### Iris 'Black Gamecock'
Photo: Walters Gardens

### Lobelia Starship Blue
Photo: Walters Gardens

### Monarda 'Cherry Pops'
Photo: Walters Gardens

---

2021 SPRING PLANT SALE CATALOG: www.canr.udel.edu/udbg
**Persicaria amplexicaulis** ‘Golden Arrow’  
Fleece Flower  
Mature Size: 2.5–3”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: ☺  
Sold in pt. qt.  
Price: $9

**Phlox divaricata** ‘Blue Moon’ Creeping Phlox  
Mature Size: 1.5”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: ☺  
Sold in qt.  
Price: $9

**Tricyrtis**  
Low maintenance, with rose-lavender flower spikes in summer above distinctive foliage.  
**Polemonium ‘Heaven Scent’** Jacob’s Ladder  
Mature Size: 1.5”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: ☺  
Sold in qt.  
Price: $9

**Polygonatum biflorum var. commutatum**  
Giant Solomon’s Seal  
Mature Size: 5–6”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: ☺  
Sold in 1g  
Price: $12

**Polygonatum odoratum** Variegatum  
Variegated Solomon’s Seal  
Mature Size: 1.5”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: ☺  
Sold in qt.  
Price: $9

**Porteranthus trifoliatus** Bowman’s Root  
Mature Size: 2–3”  
Light: ◯  
Soil: ☺  
Sold in qt.  
Price: $9

**Rudbeckia subtomentosa** ‘Little Henry’  
Sweet Coneflower  
Mature Size: 3–4”  
Light: ◯  
Soil: ☺  
Sold in qt.  
Price: $12

**Salvia microphylla** ‘San Carlos Festival’ Sage  
Mature Size: 1–2”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: ☺  
Sold in qt.  
Price: $9

**Salvia nemorosa** ‘Bumbleberry’  
Garden Sage  
Mature Size: 10–1”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: ☺  
Sold in 1g  
Price: $9

**Silphium terebinthinaceum** Prairie Dock  
Mature Size: 4–10”  
Light: ☺, ◯  
Soil: qt.  
Sold in qt.  
Price: $9

**Stachys** ‘Hummelo’  
Mature Size: 1–2”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: ☺  
Sold in qt.  
Price: $9

**Zephyranthes rosea** Rain Lily  
Mature Size: 2–2.5”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: qt.  
Sold in qt.  
Price: $7

NONHARDY: TENDER PERENNIALS, HOUSEPLANTS, TROPICALS  
All heights of plants are in feet.

**Agapanthus**  
Diana Wister’s White Lily-of-the-Nile  
Mature Size: 1.5–2”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: 3”  
Price: $12

**Alocasia cygnet**  
Mature Size: 3”  
Light: ◯, ☺  
Soil: 3”  
Price: $5
Lily-of-the-Nile 2–3
Canna
fertilized regularly during growing season. Can be grown in container or in ground but
Angel Trumpet's pendulous, trumpet-shaped, peach-pink flowers are open for 1–2 days
Alsobia cygnet
extensive succulent collection.
Prized for colorful 3' coral-orange flowers winter–spring and spotted, bluish-green
Alocasia gagaena
perpetuate by 'pups' or offshoots. Plant in garden, dig up in fall and store in garage.
Exceptionally drought tolerant evergreen succulent. Wide, blue-gray foliage forms a
flowers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Light</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Pot Size</th>
<th>Plant Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Aephanthus 'Blue Triumphator'
Lily-of-the-Nile
Showy, clear blue flowers 6’ across. Finished flower stalks are ornamental as well.
Ideal for containers. Native to South Africa and very drought tolerant. Easy to care for
during winter, keep dry, water once a month, store in cool room.

Agave americana
Lace Flower
Exceptionally drought tolerant evergreen succulent. Wide, blue-gray foliage forms a
large clump. Bloom spikes emerge on older rosette, then die after flowering but
perseverate by 'pups' or offshoots. Plant in garden, dig up in fall and store in garage.

Aloe maculata
Zebra Plant
Prized for colorful 3' coral-orange flowers winter–spring and spotted, bluish-green

Aloes
fertilized regularly during growing season. Can be grown in container or in ground but
Angel Trumpet's pendulous, trumpet-shaped, peach-pink flowers are open for 1–2 days
Alsobia cygnet
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Alocasia gagaena
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Exceptionally drought tolerant evergreen succulent. Wide, blue-gray foliage forms a
flowers.
**Solandra maxima** ‘Variegata’  
**Cup of Gold Vine**  
3–7  
Evergreen vine prized for its huge (6–8” across) golden trumpet flowers with interior purple veins late winter–early spring. Thick, variegated white/green leaves. In southern California, this vine can reach 18–20’ but as inside tender plant, size can be kept in check. Summer outdoors.

**Solanum quitoense** Naranjilla  
A subtropical perennial plant from Central America. Young leaves covered with richly purple stellate hairs. A hairy coat protects the fruit until fully ripe, when hairs can be easily rubbed off, showing bright-orange peel surrounds very juicy, slightly acid delicious fruit which has been likened to a cross between a pineapple and lemon. Doesn’t fruit in our region because growing season’s not long enough. But the plant is much admired as an ornamental foliage plant—at least in plant geek circles.

**Tradescantia spathacea** ‘Sitara Gold’  
Copper gold on upper side of leaves, deep burgundy on underside. Immediate eye catcher that belies its tough, durable nature, withstanding neglect, poor lighting (although does best in bright light), and dry conditions (think dorm living). Fast grower.

**Saccharum officinarum** ‘Pele’s Smoke’  
**Purple-leaved Sugar Cane**  
15–18  
Long elegant purple leaves on woody maroon canes furnish lush, tropical feel to garden/containers and bold architectural statement.

**Tibouchina heteromalla** Princess Flower  
6–8  
Tropical shrub with hairy, downy leaves and rich rose-purple flowers.

**Tradescantia spathacea** ‘Sitara Gold’  
Copper gold on upper side of leaves, deep burgundy on underside. Immediate eye catcher that belies its tough, durable nature, withstanding neglect, poor lighting (although does best in bright light), and dry conditions (think dorm living). Fast grower.
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