



Owairaka Seeds Catalogue March 23 2017

Plant Name	Plant Description	Sowing advice	Approx. Number of seeds per pkt	Price per Pkt (inc GST)
Abutilon vitifolium* suntense	This extremely beautiful member of the mallow family is sought after by gardeners for its clusters of large saucer -shaped soft blue-purple flowers. They can range from the occasional white form through pale to deep purple. The leaves are somewhat like a grape's , five lobed, like grey felt in appearance, dull green to grey above and lighter underneath, and are downy to touch. Flowers tend to be short lived but there is a great profusion produced in the summer months, and where it thrives it brightens up the garden in the summer months.	These seeds have already been thoroughly cleaned and cold-stored for several months. They should be sown into a well-drained, sandy compost at any time of the year, and covered thinly with sand or grit and kept moist. Keep at between 15 and 20 degrees C. Germination usually occurs within 4 to 6 weeks although some seeds may take much longer.	20	\$4.00
Achillea Ageratum "Moon Walker" – (Yarrow)	This yarrow has tiny golden yellow blooms packed together in dense saucer-shaped long lasting heads in summer to early autumn. The flowers are good for cutting and are borne above the foliage on long strong stems . The foliage is lacy and fern like and is aromatic , and forms an attractive clump of base foliage. It is not invasive, and will bloom the first year. It is best grown in lean dry to medium well drained soils, forms and and will tolerate poorer soils so long as the drainage is good. It doesn't like moist rich soils and will not thrive. Plants can tolerate humid hot conditions in summer and can tolerate some drought. To prolong the flower display, deadhead regularly. If you cut them back hard to the basal leaf rosette in late summer, you may encourage and additional autumn bonus of flowers. It is reportedly resistant to deer and to rabbits.	Sow Spring to Midsummer or in the Autumn. Sow the seeds on the surface of lightly firmed, moist seed compost in pots or trays. Cover seed with only a light sprinkling of compost as light aids germination. Water from the base of the tray, Keep in a warm place, ideally at 15 to 20°C. Keep moist but do not waterlog. Germination should take between 5 to 10 days. transplant each seedling once it has its first set of true leaves and put into 7.5cm pots containing free-draining compost until large enough to plant outside. Plant out in well drained soil in full sun and light lean soil which aids formation of strong stems that dont flop.	40	\$2.50
Achillea Filipendula	This Achillea is an upright growing plant which has lovely greyish green	Sow indoors Spring and Autumn. Surface sow onto moist	40	\$2.50

<p>“Parkers variety”</p>	<p>fern-like leaves which are quite different from other yarrows. They are deeply dissected, and hairy, being highly aromatic. The flowers are tiny, but they are borne grouped together in flattened dish like structures which are about 10 cm wide. They are a vivid golden yellow and are produced on long stiff straight stems, typically rising from 90cm to 1.2 metres. They are a very good cut flower. It is best to site the plant with some protection from the wind, and deadhead it to promote another flush of flowers. If you cut the plant back after the summer flowering, to tidy it up, you may also encourage more flowers in autumn. The plant likes lean, dry to medium, well-drained sandy loams in full sun. It does not mind poor soils so long as the drainage is good. However it won't tolerate rich moist & fertile soils very well. It can tolerate hot and humid summers with some drought. Divide the plant every 3-4 years to rejuvenate it. Achillea were named after the hero Achilles from Thessaly, who was reputed to have used the plant to stop bleeding both for himself and also for his soldiers.</p>	<p>well-drained seed compost. Cover with a sprinkling of soil. Propagate or place somewhere warm, 15-20°C. Water from the base of tray only. Keep moist but not wet. Germination takes 5-10 days. When seedlings have 2 true leaves prick out to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 100cm spacing. Overwinter autumn sowings in a frost free area.</p>		
<p>Achillea millefolium “Cassis”- (Yarrow)</p>	<p>This plant produces showy clusters of cherry red flowers which are held above the clumps of ferny green leaves.</p> <p>The flowers are good for cutting and can be dried. If you deadhead the plants, you may encourage blooming. It likes well drained soil, a little on the poor side, which encourages the formation of thicker stems so that the flowers don't flop.</p> <p>It is easily divided in Spring or Autumn, and as it is inclined to spread, it is a good idea to site it carefully or to divide it reasonably regularly. It is heat tolerant and is a plant which is easy care and brings life to the summer border.</p> <p>It is reportedly deer and rabbit resistant.</p>	<p>Sow Spring to Midsummer or in the Autumn. Sow the seeds on the surface of lightly firmed, moist seed compost in pots or trays. Cover seed with only a light sprinkling of compost as light aids germination. Water from the base of the tray, Keep in a warm place, ideally at 15 to 20°C. Keep moist but do not waterlog. Germination should take between 5 to 10 days. transplant each seedling once it has its first set of true leaves and put into 7.5cm pots containing free-draining compost until large enough to plant outside. Plant out in well-drained soil in full sun and light lean soil which aids formation of strong stems that don't flop.</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>\$2.50</p>
<p>Achillea Millefolium Colorado - (Yarrow)</p>	<p>This mix will give flowers in colours of pink, red, white, apricot, beige, bronze and yellow. It flowers from Spring right through until the first frosts.</p> <p>It likes well drained soil which is a little lean, but will adapt to most soils and can tolerate full sun and humid warm summers. It is suited to pots or containers and the flowers dry well. It tends to spread a little, so</p>	<p>Sow indoors. Surface sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Do not cover seeds as light aids germination. Propagate or place somewhere warm 18-25°C. Water from the base of tray only. Keep moist but not wet. Germination takes 5-10 days. When seedlings have 2 true leaves prick out to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>\$4.50</p>

	<p>plan to divide the clumps in Spring or autumn to ensure it stays compact.</p> <p>The foliage is narrow mid green grey in colour and fern like, and forms a compact basal mound. It should be trimmed back to the basal leaves encourage further flowering.</p>			
Agastache Mexicana “Sangria” (Mexican Hyssop)	<p>This plant is tough , drought hardy with small pointed leaves that when bruised have a zesty lemon scent. The leaves can be used for tea. It produces wave upon wave of bright rich red -purple-pink tubular flowers in whorls on long stems , and goes on producing through into the autumn. It likes full sun and soil which is well drained.</p> <p>Butterflies and bees love the nectar produced by the flowers, and the flower lasts well when cut. You can use the flowers to decorate your food dishes since they are edible, as are the leaves.</p> <p>It flowers the first year from seed.</p>	<p>Seeds can be sown indoors in spring in a glasshouse or later outdoors when the temperatures reach approx 18 deg.C. Sow onto moist well-drained compost or potting mix. Press seeds lightly into the soil but do not cover. Light is needed for germination. Propagate 18-20°C. Germination should happen in 14-28 days, but can be irregular and take up to 90 days. Water only from the base. Once germination begins make sure they have air freely circulating to prevent damping off. Once seedlings are large enough to handle transplant to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out after any danger of frost has passed . 50cm spacing recommended.</p>	20	\$6.00
Agastache Aurantiaca Sunset Yellow - (Giant Orange Hyssop)	<p>Agastache Aurantiaca Sunset Yellow was recognised by the Fleuroselect judges for the dwarfness of the plant, the unique flower colour and uniformity of the variety. Its flowers are butter yellow and they are borne over a long period from early summer to late autumn. The bees are very attracted to it and set up quite a buzzing on a sunny day. It grows to 45 cm and the dwarf bushy plants are drought tolerant and will grow in any soil type that is free draining. The flowers are good for cutting. The foliage is fragrant.</p>	<p>Seeds can be sown onto moist well-drained seed compost indoors (early spring) or outdoors during late spring or summer depending on your geographic location and the temperatures. Press the seeds lightly into the soil but do not cover. Light is needed for germination. Propagate at about 18-20°C. Germination takes 30-90 days. Water only from the base and once germination begins ensure that the tray has a free flowing air supply however dont let the seeds get too dry. Once seedlings are large enough to handle transplant to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed.Sow indoors. Sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Press seeds lightly into the soil but do not cover. Light is needed for germination. Propagate 18-20°C. Germination takes 30-90 days. Water only from the base. Once germination begins admit air to prevent damping off. Once seedlings are large enough to handle, transplant to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 30cm spacing recommended.</p>	20	\$4.50
Agastache aurantiaca “Navajo	<p>This plant has bright orange flowers and flowers are freely borne on its 60 cm stems throughout the summer. It slowly forms an aromatic anise</p>	<p>Sow indoors. Sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Press seeds lightly into the soil but do not cover. Light is</p>	20	\$4.50

Sunset" - (Giant Orange Hyssop)	scented clump of foliage. This variety flowers in 12 weeks from planting. It likes medium to dry well drained soils in full sun. Its flowers cut well, and it is reportedly deer resistant. Bees and beneficial insects are attracted to it.	needed for germination. Propagate 18-20°C. Germination takes 30-90 days. Water only from the base. Once germination begins admit air to prevent damping off. Once seedlings are large enough to handle transplant to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 30cm spacing.		
Agastache Cana " Heather Queen" - (Hummingbird Mint)	This plant produces large violet pink flower heads on small leaved foliage that is grey green. It is a rapid grower and flowers the first year from seed. Its fragrant flowers and strong mint tea smelling foliage attract butterflies and bees, (and humans as well!). It is a wonderful plant for the border, bringing a strong accent with its deep pink flowers. It can tolerate dry or moist soil providing that it is well drained.	Sow indoors. Sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Press seeds lightly into the soil but do not cover. Light is needed for germination. Propagate 18-20°C. Germination 14-28 days, but can be irregular and take up to 90 days. Water only from the base. Once germination begins admit air to prevent damping off. Once seedlings are large enough to handle transplant to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.	20	\$4.50
Agrostemma Githago, 'Milas Snow Queen'	This beautiful corn cockle has silken flowers of pure white which glisten in the sunlight, and a group of these is a arresting sight. It is a lovely cottage garden flower, whose sibling, the mauve corncockle, once grew in the english cornfields, amongst the corn to be harvested, but has now disappeared from the wildlings and is now only found in cultivated seed lists and gardens. It will gently set seed for you, but is ever a nuisance. If you love the simple delicacy of wild flowers, this flower is a must have for you.	Sow directly where they are to flower. Sow 12mm deep into prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Sow sparingly in drills spaced 30cm apart. Keep the ground well watered. Germination takes 7-14 days. Seedlings should appear in 6-8 weeks for spring sowings. Thin seedlings to 30cm spacing. THIS PLANT MAY CAUSE MISCARRIAGE IN PREGNANT SHEEP AND IS TOXIC TO CHICKENS.	20	\$4.00
Alcea ficifolia, 'Happy Lights' - (Fig leaved hollyhock)-	Happy lights is a beautiful strain. It is a blend of white, pink, purple, red, and yellow blooms. It makes a bushy plant rather than having a single spire like the traditional hollyhocks, and will also flower in the first year from seed if sown early enough (May - September). This is a much more robust form of the common hollyhock native to Siberia. If you have problems with hollyhock rust then try this variety which is much more rust resistant. The plants grow to around 150 to 210cm tall, and produce large, single saucer shaped flowers that are 8 to 12cm wide from November to April. They make excellent cut flowers. It should be cut back after flowering, and prefers a moderately fertile well drained soil. This strain is easy to row from seed, and is extremely hardy. It likes rich soil and full sun.	Sow the seeds on the surface of the soil, in late winter and spring or in autumn. If sown in autumn, and late winter the plant will flower in its first year. Cover with about 2mm layer of soil. Keep moist and do not let the seeds dry out once planted. They will usually germinate in 2 to 3 weeks at 20°C. If planted indoors, prick out each seedling as it becomes large enough to handle, transplant into 7.5cm pots or trays. Gradually acclimatise to outdoor conditions for 10 to 15 days before planting out after all risk of frost.	20	\$5.00
Allium atropurpureum – (Ornamental onion)	This plant is prized for its sumptuous deep maroon to ruby to purple flowers which grow to approx.1 metre tall. It is native to Turkey, Hungary and the Balkans, and grows up to 1500 ft in limestone rocks and is recorded in England first in 1800. Flowers are approx. 5 cm wide and are packed with star shaped flowers of the deepest maroon with almost black hearts. Allium atropurpureum	Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small	12	\$12.00

	<p>is seldom affected by disease. The bulb benefits from exposure to low temperatures in the winter.</p> <p>They should be grown in full sun, in fertile well drained soil with a neutral pH. They are frost hardy. When the flowers have finished, the seed heads can be left to add dimension and structure to the flower bed. They make a very good cut flower.</p>	<p>pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground</p>		
Allium Beesianum – (Blue allium)	<p>Allium Beesianum is a member of the allium family having true sky blue flowers which hang in clusters like many small blue bells. It is a beautiful allium, which is keenly sought by gardeners. A bed of these flowers is a remarkable sight. This is the best blue allium for the garden. It is valuable also as a late flowerer, and produces flowers in the late summer on into the autumn, when flowers are becoming scarce. This allium was introduced approximately 100 years ago from China by George Forrest, a scottish botanist who made many expeditions to the Yunnan region of China to collect plants, and lived through dangerous time there while continuing his quest for new and interesting plants.</p>	<p>Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground</p>	17	\$15.00
Allium Caeruleum (Blue globe onion)	<p>Allium Caeruleum is a bright sky blue flowering allium, and is prized for its true blue flowers. It grows 30-60cm tall. It has been awarded the prestigious Award of garden merit of the Royal Horticultural Society. Alliums are best grown in well drained rich sandy or gritty soil and kept on the dry to medium moisture scale. Alliums tolerate dry conditions well. They are attractive to butterflies, and are best planted in groups to appreciate the beautiful colour of the flowers. Deer and rodents do not appear to touch this allium overseas, but we do not have any information regarding possums and other animals here.</p>	<p>Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground</p>	10	\$12.00
Allium Christophii	<p>This plant has extremely handsome, 25 cm, round heads which are made up of many shiny metallic purple flowers (one flower head can contain up to 100 small star shaped florets) The flowers are borne in Spring and Summer. They make very good cut flowers and can also be dried. The plant has strappy leaves and ribbed stems. It likes full sun and soil with good humus, which is also well drained. It can tolerate dry soils provided it contains good humus. It is considered to be one of the most flamboyant members of the allium family.</p>	<p>Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground.</p>	20	\$15.00
Allium hollandicum 'Purple sensation' – (Allium Hollandicum)	<p>This plant is native to Iran. It is a stunning plant, with 1 metre hand high umbels of richly dark purple flowers which are crowded into packed full spherical balls. It is a dramatically architectural plant and is very fashionable, used extensively by garden designers. This plant flowers in early summer on tall stems above strap like, mid green leaves. It is reputedly easy to grow, and makes a very dependable cut flower. In addition the seed heads can also be used for decoration. This allium has</p>	<p>Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into</p>	20	\$15.00

	been awarded the RHS award of merit.	the open ground		
Allium Insubricum - (Parasol Onion)	This allium is considered by many to be one of the most beautiful alliums. It is a very rare species, which flowers in summer. It is native to the Lombardy area in northern Italy, and is named for the area around Milan. Allium Insubricum has extremely large bright pink flowers which hang down as the flower head is hooked at the top. There can be up to five of the flowers to a flower head, and they are much larger than those of other alliums. Allium Insubricum has flat leaves which taper towards the top of the leaf.	Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground	11	\$15.00
Allium Jesdianum 'Akbulak'	This allium is extremely expensive to buy. It does not set many seeds. It is a tall stately allium up to 90 cm tall with large "exploding fireworks" tennis ball shaped usually purple flower heads which appear in early spring, making it extremely valuable for early garden colour. Its handsome green seedheads are themselves decorative and will last into winter, making them valuable as dried flowers. It was collected from Uzbekistan near the Akbulak river, and occurs across the dry mountainous meadows of Central Asia. It needs good drainage and a dry summer rest.	Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground	15	\$13.00
Allium Karataviense – (Kara Tau onion)	This allium has lovely pale pink star shaped flowers which are clustered in a ball shape. They are displayed above very attractive flat leaves which are a deep green with purplish edges. It is one of the very few alliums which have such attractive leaves. It is a squat short perennial, which looks good at all times of the growing season. Allium Karataviense comes from Central Asia in the Karatau mountains in Khazakhstan, and enjoys hot dry sites and full sun during the summer months. It is easily grown in rich sandy to gritty soil which is well drained.	Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground	14	\$13.00
Allium Nigrum – (Black Garlic)	Allium Nigrum is a popular flower for the home garden and also is used in public gardens, after its debut into the limelight at the Chelsea Flower Show where it featured in a recent show planting, and was greatly admired. Allium Nigrum has large white, or sometimes cream or pale lilac, starchy tennis ball sized clusters of flowers. The flowers, 8 - 10 cm each, have dark green centre and when in full bloom the scapes can reach 60 cm tall. It blooms in late spring to early summer, after the large grey-green leaves are starting to die down, and the flowers are attractive to butterflies. The blooms are long lasting and impressive, and	Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground.	10	\$12.00

	in large groups it is spectacular. It grows best in rich sandy to gritty soils which are well drained.			
Allium obliquum – (Lop sided onion)	This allium is from Xinjiang in Mongolia, Khazakstan and southern Russia. It is a distinctive extremely attractive allium with heads up to 1 metre high and 20mm across. Tightly packed spherical umbels have numerous small yellow pom pom style flowers on strangely twisted stems - hence its common name of the lop-sided or twisted onion. It flowers in early summer.	Sowing advice: Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground.	11	\$12.00
Allium Pskemense	Allium Pskemense is an extremely rare plant. Its flower scapes grow to 85 cm tall and bear lovely white flowers tinged with green on thick stems. It was originally collected in the Pskem range in Uzbekistan by Jim and Jenny Archibald. It is native also to Kyrgyzstan and to Kazakhstan. It grows in stony places and tolerates drought and heat over summer well. It is used by the inhabitants of the regions that it grows in, for food and medical purposes and is now scarce in the wild.	Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground	10	\$12.00
Allium Rosenbachianum – (Rosenbach Allium)	Allium Rosenbachianum is a magnificent garden plant. It has very large 10-12 cm round heads of rose violet flowers, with violet stamens which extend from the flower. The starry shaped flowers are tightly packed into the spheres. It comes from high in the Himalayas of Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Its flower scapes grow to 1 metre tall. It blooms about 2 weeks earlier than the other tall globe alliums. The allium family is reportedly unattractive to deer and rodents and is seldom affected by disease	Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground.	6	\$10.00
Allium Stipitatum “Mount Everest”	Allium Stipitatum Mount Everest is one of the large ball shaped alliums which always look spectacular. It has large, up to 15 cm, clusters of white flowers with yellow centres, which are held on scapes up to 90 cm high. It has greyish green leaf straps which are also rather ornamental. It blooms in late spring to early summer, and lasts well once it has come into bloom and has been awarded the Royal Horticultural Society award of merit. It should be grown in rich gritty, sandy well drained soil, and likes a sunny spot in the garden.	Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground	15	\$12.00
Alonsoa Warscewiczii Scarlet	This alonsoa has dainty bright scarlet red pouch like flowers in profusion against dark green leaves and grows to approx 50 cm and has a mounding habit. It flowers in summer, and looks lovely planted en masse at the front of the border. To encourage new growth cut back old	Sow on the surface of a good quality compost, barely covering with a sprinkling of sieved compost or fine vermiculite. Although late spring sowings are more common, there is no harm in sowing at any time in a frost free greenhouse and	20	\$3

	foliage and spent flowers. It is a good filler for spaces in the garden which would otherwise be bare. This alonsoa has wiry stems and small heart-shaped leaves. Its dainty, colorful flowers will bloom from early summer until late autumn. It is commonly grown as an annual in cooler climates, but also survives as an evergreen perennial where hard frosts do not occur. It likes full sun and a humus rich soil.	waiting for germination to occur in at its own pace. The provision of heat (15-20C) will make germination less erratic. Pot on seedlings when they are large enough to handle and plant out when all risk of frost is past.		
Anemone Multifida "Anabella Deep Rose"	This plant forms a low mound of green leaves which are shaped somewhat like a fern. In late spring it produces a lovely display of single deep-rose, long-stemmed open flowers with a pale-yellow centre in profusion. It does not need any special attention. The flowers produce attractive fluffy seedheads after they have finished blooming which add interest to the garden in winter. This plant flowers best in full sun on rich, well-drained soil. It's a good choice for a rock garden, a mixed border, or the edge of a woodland. It is drought tolerant, and resistant to rabbits. Butterflies are attracted to it.	Sow under glass 4-6 weeks before the last frost, or outdoors in spring or autumn in moist seed raising mix. Cover the seed very lightly with soil and keep moist. Optimum germination temperature 20 deg C. Germination takes 28-35 days.	20	\$5.00
Anthemis Sancti-Johannis – (Roman Camomile)	A handsome plant which forms a bushy mound. It has grey-green ferny foliage and above this, rise many brilliant orange daisy type flowers. They are good for cutting. It is a hardy marguerite, and is one of the best choices for colour in the border throughout the summer. It tolerates drought, and can adapt to poor soil. It loves the sun and bears flowers from early summer. It is also a great container plant. Deadhead regularly to prolong flowering, and shear them back to 6 inches if it becomes leggy at the end of the summer to give it a chance to renew itself during the winter.	Sow directly Feb- October, ideally in spring. Broadcast sow onto prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Rake in seed and firm down well. Water and weed. Germination takes 7-21 days at 21°C, longer in cooler weather. Thin to required spacing.	20	\$3.00
Aquilegia 'Sunburst Ruby' (Granny's Bonnet)	This aquilegia has brilliant lime to golden foliage and is believed, by its breeder, to be the best foliage aquilegia that has been bred to date. In addition the large trusses of deepest garnet ruby red flowers are beautifully offset against the stunning foliage. Likes well drained soil in full sun.	Sow finely and evenly. Cover thinly with soil, and keep well-watered in a well-lit spot outside in the garden. Reject any green seedlings which may appear, and transfer to small cell pots to grow on. Plant out when large enough.	20	\$6.50
Aquilegia perfumed garden (Granny's Bonnet)	This is the offspring from a breeding programme which crossed both large flowered and perfumed aquilegias. The breeder expects there to be some of the largest perfumed columbines amongst these seeds.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	30	\$4.00
aquilegia vulgaris	This is a completely new colour range of bicoloured red, orange and	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-	30	4.00

oranges and lemons (Granny's Bonnet)	yellow flowered plants and there may be the occasional plum colour. The anthers which hang down from the flowers are bright golden yellow, which adds interest to an already beautiful flower and they are fragrant. These aquilegia have a very long flowering season, much more so than other aquilegia.	based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.		
Aquilegia Canadensis nana (Granny's Bonnet)	This is a diminutive elegant form of this beautiful plant. It has deep red spurs on the top of lemon yellow flowers. It is a very good subject for the front of gardens and also makes a very attractive pot specimen, as it flowers for a prolonged time, often over several months. It is attractive to butterflies.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	15	6.00
Aquilegia Flabellata nana	This is an outstanding dwarf variety of columbine from Japan, where it is also known as the Fan columbine after the rounded, curved shape of the leaves. This delightful dwarf cultivar blooms earlier than most columbines, opening its first flowers in April and continuing on for several weeks. The blooms are disproportionately large, with bright blue sepals with a white corolla, each flower being topped with prominent horns and appearing on short stems above compact, attractive fan-shaped foliage.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, we sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	30	\$4.00
Aster Novae Angliae and Novi Belgii "Composition" - (Michaelmas Daisy)	These plants flower late into autumn, and are an indispensable part of the garden, as they produce an eye-catching display when very few other plants are still flowering. The plants resulting from this improved formula mixture are lovely, and the brightly coloured single, semi-	Sow indoors. Sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Press seeds lightly into soil but do not cover. Ideal temp. 20°C. Germination takes 10 days approx. Seeds must be kept damp at all times or germination will cease. If germination does not	20	\$5.00

	double and double flowers in many shades of ruby, rose, blue, violet and white will glow in the garden bringing late autumn colour and life to the border. They are excellent for cutting.	occur cold stratify. Move to 4°C. for 2-4 weeks then return to warmth. Transplant seedlings once large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 100cm spacing.		
Aster Alpinus, 'Trimix' Formula Mixed - (Alpine aster)	This plant is used for rockeries or for edging in garden borders. This strain is a beautiful cultivated of the Alpine Aster. It is a mix of large flowered blooms in pink, blue and white blooms, followed by fluffy seedheads. It flowers early and forms a carpet of bright green leaves . Its flowers are produced on branching stems with daisy-shaped flowers in late spring and early summer. It will self-seed to produce successive generations, if allowed.	Sow indoors in spring. Sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Press seeds lightly into soil but do not cover. Ideal temp. 20°C. Germination takes 10 days approx. Seeds must be kept damp at all times or germination will cease. If germination does not occur cold stratify. Move to 4°C. for 2-4 weeks then return to warmth. Transplant seedlings once large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.	20	\$6.00
Astrantia major (Great Masterwort)	This plant is both long flowering and long lived. It has very showy star shaped heads from which pink, green or white bracts radiate wafting a sweet scent . Each blossom is an umbel of tiny flowers surrounded by a whorl of papery bracts. It flowers continuously throughout summer and autumn. It prefers part shade and rich moist soil, with cooler night time temperatures in the summer, and is very useful for that shady spot where many other sun lovers will not grow. It is not common in most gardens, but should be better known and cultivated according to many knowledgeable gardeners. It is native to Central and Eastern Europe. Astrantia make excellent, long lasting cut flowers.	For best results, sow seeds as soon as you receive them in a cool place onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. These seeds can be very slow indeed to germinate, and as a rule they wait for spring before emerging whenever they are sown. Please be very patient, and do not discard the seed pan, no matter how long it takes for germination to occur.	30	\$9.00
Astrantia maxima (Masterwort)	This plant has beautifully architectural upward facing, green bracted, pure rose pink flowers which stand well out above the green foliage. This astrantia is the astrantia which everyone wants. It is long lived and has a very long flowering period, and together with its structurally beautiful flowers and plant form it is no wonder that it is so desirable. And ...It also makes a great long lasting cut flower.	For best results, sow seeds as soon as you receive them in a cool place onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. These seeds can be very slow indeed to germinate, and as a rule they wait for spring before emerging whenever they are sown. Please be very patient, and do not discard the seed pan, no matter how long it takes for germination to occur.	20	\$9.00
Astrantia Major Gill Richardson (Masterwort)	This is a new and excellent astrantia. It has beautiful, large cherry red flowers, which make very good long lasting cut flowers. The plant will flower from November to May if it is deadheaded. It prefers part shade and is at home under trees, on a stream bank or where the soil is moist and somewhat clay laden. However like all astrantias it will tolerate drier soils so long as it is well mulched. After flowering, if you cut them back hard a fresh crop of leaves and flowers will soon appear.	Sow seeds immediately that you receive them, at any time of the year. They depend on having several months, sometimes up to a year in cold, damp compost, (not dry in a fridge) before they will germinate. Keep the seed tray moist in a cold greenhouse or shady corner and do not discard. These fresh seeds can be very slow to germinate but do not use any artificial heat in an attempt to germinate them as it may	12	\$10.00

		simply disrupt their germination mechanism causing them to enter even deeper dormancy.		
Astrantia Major Hadspen Blood (Hadspen Blood masterwort)	This astrantia has probably the deepest darkest blood-red form of all of the astrantias, and is an outstanding selection. It is prized by florists for the unique umbels of starry flowers. Plants have a low mound of green leaves and the flowers raise themselves above these mounds, which are low care and long lasting. Deadhead for prolonged flowering.	For best results, sow seeds as soon as you receive them in a cool place onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. These seeds can be very slow indeed to germinate, and as a rule they wait for spring before emerging whenever they are sown. Please be very patient, and do not discard the seed pan, no matter how long it takes for germination to occur.	12	\$10.00
Astrantia Major "Primadonna" – (Masterwort)	Astrantia Major "Primadonna" is an excellent cultivated variety which forms bushy compact plants, above which appear long stemmed handsome flowers of wine to deep wine red. The flower buds are deep rose pink when they first appear in late spring, and they have darker veining running through the bract leaves. The flower size is about 4cm. The papery bracts can remain attractive for months.	Sow into moist well-drained seed compost at 18-22°C for 2-4 weeks. Then if there is no germination cold stratify. Move to fridge (-4-+4°C) for 4-6 weeks and then return to warmth, 18°C. Germination should occur. If it does not repeat the process. Germination can take many months. Once germinated move to a warm place. Transplant seedlings once large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on at 7°C. Acclimatise for 10-15 days and plant out. Can be sown into pots in late autumn and left outside over winter for spring germination.	20	\$8.00
Astrantia Major "Rose Symphony" – (Masterwort)	This lovely astrantia has strong stems which bear bright rose red, shading purple and pink shaded bracts. The bracts appear to have almost a metallic quality to them. The plant flowers in late spring to summer, and is a good cut flower which also dries well. It does best in dappled shade in rich moist soil. It needs to be kept moist and will not do well in dry soil.	Sow into moist well-drained seed compost at 18-22°C for 2-4 weeks. Then if there is no germination cold stratify. Move to fridge (-4-+4°C) for 4-6 weeks and then return to warmth, 18°C. Germination should occur. If it does not repeat the process. Germination can take many months. Once germinated move to a warm place. Transplant seedlings once large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on at 7°C. Acclimatise for 10-15 days and plant out. Can be sown into pots in late autumn and left outside over winter for spring germination.	20	\$8.00
Aubrietia Deltoidea "Cascade" – (Rock Cress)	This is a popular spring flowering perennial. It forms a low carpet of evergreen leaves, which cascades over walls and hillsides. The flowers absolutely cover the plant during the flowering season, making one of the most spectacular sights to be seen. The mix will give you colours of blue purple and carmine red flowers with small yellow eyes. They prefer cooler temperatures in fertile well drained soils with plenty of compost and are frost hardy. They are happiest in full sun, but can take some shade throughout the day especially in warmer geographical conditions. Nice along pathway edges, rock walls, or in alpine containers. Plants should be trimmed lightly immediately after blooming, to encourage a thick mounding habit. They can be propagated by cuttings or by dividing	They are best sown directly August to December. Sow into prepared soil which is fine grained. The ideal temperature for propagation is 18-20°C. Thin seedlings to 5cm spacing. They can be sown indoors, surface sow onto moist, well-drained seed compost. Just cover seed with vermiculite. Propagate 18-21°C. Germination takes 14-21 days approx. When seedlings appear ensure they are not covered and have plenty of air movement so that they don't dampen off. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed. Autumn sowing will flower the next year.	30	\$3.00

	the roots every 2 to 3 years.			
Campanula Lactiflora 'Pritchard's Variety' - (Milky Bellflower)	Campanula Pritchard's Variety has large clustering heads of deep violet blue star shaped flowers on branching stems throughout summer. The medium green leaves are lance shaped and set off the beautiful blooms. The large clusters of flowers appear from February to May, and the plants grow to about 60 cm with a spread of about 60 cm. This is an old cottage garden classic, and has always been appreciated for its stately elegance. Campanula Lactiflora likes sun or partial shade, in moist but well drained fertile soil. This will encourage plenty of growth and flowers. It will retain its flower colour best in partial shade.	For best results, sow seeds as soon as you receive them in a cool place onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. These seeds can be very slow indeed to germinate, and as a rule they wait for spring before emerging whenever they are sown. Please be very patient, and do not discard the seed pan, no matter how long it takes for germination to occur.	100	\$4.00
Campanula Persicifolia Telham Beauty -(Peach leaved bellflower)	Campanula Telham Beauty is not as common as it once was, which is a pity as it is such a pretty plant. It is one of the old cottage garden favourites. It has up to 8 cm sized extremely beautiful, china blue, bell shaped flowers which face outwards on stems which can be up to 90 cm high. It blooms from spring to the end of summer in conditions that suit it. it forms dense clumps of shiny green leaves, which should be divided every few years to reinvigorate it. It is a well-mannered plant, which thrives in full sun and rich well drained soil. The flowers are very good for cutting and last well.	Seeds can be sown at any time but are best sown in winter or early spring to benefit from a cold spell in the wet compost to break their dormancy. We advise covering seeds very thinly with sand or fine grit to about the depth of the seed size. If the seeds do not come up within 6 to 12 weeks the damp seed tray can be given cold treatment in a fridge for about four weeks. They may still take very many months to appear, so please never discard the pot or tray.	25	\$4.00
Campanula persicifolia, 'White Bell' – (Peach leaved bellflower)	This plant is one of the most popular campanulas. It grows slowly into a mound shaped plant. It has pure white, cup-shaped flowers appearing from mid December to January, the large nodding bell shaped flower stalks are held above glossy mounds of attractive, emerald green, strap-like foliage to 75cm. The flowers are good for cutting. It likes moist but well drained soil, and a full sun aspect for at least 6 hours per day. Can tolerate some shade. It is native to the mountains of Europe and Asia.	Sow indoors in winter and spring 6-10 weeks before the last frost . Can also be sown outdoors in Spring and autumn . Sow onto the surface of moist well-drained seed compost, press in lightly. Do not cover with soil, light is needed for germination. Propagate at 16-18°C. Germination takes 14-28 days. Once germinated ensure that the plants are in an airy place and are uncovered to prevent damping off. When large enough to handle transplant seedlings to 8cm pots and grow on in cooler conditions. Plant out once danger of frost has passed with 40cm spacing.	100	\$3.00
Campanula Sarmatica	This campanula is a lovely addition to the garden, and is seldom found outside of specialist nurseries. It makes a compact mound of felted wavy edged grey green leaves. From this mound arises a stem up to 50cm high which bears many soft blue (sometimes white) flared flowers. It is sun and frost tolerant, can take partial shade, and is native to the Caucasus. It should be grown in very well drained soil. Rabbits do not eat it.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	30	\$4.00
Campanula	This diminutive campanula is native to the mountains of Croatia and	Seeds can be sown at any time but are best sown in winter or	30	\$4.00

Tommasiniana - (Croatian Bellflower)	adjoining areas. It forms a small leafy, compact plant. The flowers are nodding and unusually narrow. They are bell shaped and blue in colour, and form on long elongated leafy stems. This plant has a cascading habit and so can be very pretty planted on the top of a wall or in a rock garden. It blooms from early to midsummer. It has been awarded a Royal Horticultural award of merit.	early spring to benefit from a cold spell in the wet compost to break their dormancy. One should cover the seeds very thinly with sand or fine grit to about the depth of the seed size. If the seeds do not come up within 6 to 12 weeks the damp seed tray can be given cold treatment in a fridge for about four weeks. They may still take very many months to appear, so please never discard the pot or tray		
Campanula Trachelium Alba	This beautiful perennial plant is a clump forming , non-spreading plant. It is an old favourite in the cottage garden. It produces very pretty pure white bell shaped flowers on long spires which are borne abundantly during summer and autumn. The leaves are quite thickly set on the plant with a strong, hairy texture. Campanula trachelium is found on hedge banks and woods, and is native to England. It likes full sun but can cope with partial shade. It likes a well-drained soil rich in humus, but is reasonably hardy and can tolerate some dryness, if it is well mulched.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	100	\$3.00
Centaurea Macrocephala	This plant is a handsome architectural specimen for the garden, as well as being an easy care plant. Huge brown buds open into large 10 cm attractive yellow flowers which look somewhat like those of a thistle, in midsummer. The blooms are attractive to butterflies and perform very well as a cut flower. The plant is quite hardy and will withstand drought and some neglect and still produce its handsome flowers each summer for you. It is a great plant for the back border or for a place where you need an easy care plant , which will also show off a little in summer.	Sow spring or autumn. Sow seeds in seed trays or containers in seed raising mix. Moisten the mix by standing the container in water, then let it drain. Cover the seeds with a 1cm layer of soil - centaureas need darkness to germinate. Use a fine spray to moisten the top. Cover the trays or containers with clear plastic to keep the mix moist while the seeds are germinating and place in a warm location, around 20°C. Germination takes 3 to 4 weeks. When the seedlings emerge, remove the plastic covers and put the tray/pots in a sunny location. Water as needed to keep the mix moist (not soggy). Transplant into final position in full or partial sun in any average soil. Give them room to spread, space about 60cm apart. Water the planting well.	20	\$3
Ceratotheca Triloba Alba	This is a graceful and very rare African plant with long spikes of pure snow white "foxgloves". Perfect in a woodland or cottage garden setting this plant is not related to the European foxgloves, but its sizeable flowers are similarly shaped and hang in clusters. They also occasionally open in shades of pink with pale violet stripes highlighting the inner throats. The grey-green foliage has a distinctly nutty fragrance and as a	For best results, sow seeds in good light at any time onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. Germinate at 15 to 20 degrees C. Seeds should ideally germinate in between 2 and 6 weeks although they make take considerably longer. Pot on seedlings before finally planting out into a container or	10	\$9

	large-scale plant it holds its own when planted among shrubs and as well as making a good cutting flower which is exceptionally resistant to drought	a well-drained spot.		
Chrysanthemum (Autumn Flowering) indicum, 'Korean Hybrids' Mixed - (Autumn Flowering Chrysanthemum)	This strain is perfect for that time in autumn when your flower beds are looking a bit ragged, and will liven them up. The mix has the chrysanthemum colour range of crimsons, yellows, purples, reds, whites and more, in single and semi double forms. Although usually grown from cuttings, they are simple to raise from seeds - sown early enough (even as late as October), they germinate easily, and with little difficulty they will bloom the same year. This group sometimes called "florists chrysanthemums" are very popular both in the garden and for cut flowers.	Sow 2mm deep into moist well-drained seed compost. Propagate 15-20°C. Germination takes 10-18 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing. Can be sown directly from October into well prepared soil that has been raked to a fine tilth.	30	\$4.00
Chrysanthemum (Autumn Flowering) Leucanthemum Maximum, 'Starburst' – (Shasta Daisy)	This is a compact stable bushy variety, with dark green foliage and bearing in summer beautiful large (approx 15 cm) pure white glistening flowers. It is a very good cut flower. It should be divided quite frequently, maybe every 3rd year to maintain its vigour. It is a variety that will be remarked on by many visitors to your garden and is recommended for those of us who love marguerites.	Sow indoors spring and autumn. Sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover seed with soil or vermiculite, light is needed for germination. Ideal temp. 13-16°C. Germination takes 21-28 days. If germination does not occur cold stratify. Move to 4°C for 2-4 weeks then return to warmth. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing.	25	\$4.50
Cynoglossum Amabile	This forget-me-not is a well known cottage garden plant, which is a pretty gap filler. It has brilliant bright blue forget-me-not like flowers on long stems in the height of summer. It is quick and easy to grow and self seeds easily. Deadhead if self seeding is not required. It makes a good cut flower, and will repeat well as long as you cut off the spent flower heads. It will grow in full sun or part shade and will tolerate dry conditions.	Sow directly where it is to flower just before last expected frosts. Sow 5mm deep into prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Seed should be covered as it germinates in darkness. Ideal temp. 18-22°C. Germination takes 5-10 days approx. Thin seedlings as required. Can be started indoors if preferred 6-8 weeks prior to last frost date with seedlings moved outside after danger of frost has passed. Can be sown directly in autumn for flowering the following year. Prefers any soil, other than very heavy clay, which is moist but well-drained in full sun or part shade. It is best treated as an annual.	20	\$3.00
Dactylorhiza Purple Giant - (Maderense Orchid)	This plant is a magnificent hardy orchid. It has beautiful spotted leaves and very tall spikes of deeply coloured lavender purple flowers. It is very robust and vigorous and a good garden specimen. The plants are slow to grow and flower, but growers consider them well worth the wait, and when in flower the plants are greatly admired.	Important. Do not sow seeds in pots or trays, they will not germinate. Just sprinkle directly onto undisturbed ground, or even a wild grassy area. It is reported that the plant depends on a symbiotic relationship with a group of fungi to feed the newly germinating seed, and that sprinkling the seed on the top of pots which have other plants growing in them, and which will not be disturbed for several years seems to work well. (Ian Young Scottish rock garden club). Please be very patient as they are very slow indeed to come up and you will	200	\$9.00

		see no seedlings for at least a year. Do not move them until fully-grown as they grow best where they have chosen to germinate. Please be patient as they are worth the wait.		
Dianthus Deltoides, 'Flashing Light'	Dianthus Deltoides or Maiden Pinks as they are also known, are easy-care perennials. This plant forms a low, spreading mound of evergreen leaves which have a tinge of golden brown, it is completely covered with bright ruby-red flowers in late spring, then intermittently throughout the summer. If you trim it back lightly after first flowering it will keep its shape. It is a good choice for poor soils, and hot, sunny sites. It can also be used in tubs and mixed containers where it will perform well. Plants are easily divided in early spring or autumn.	Seeds can be sown at any time but are best sown in winter or early spring to benefit from a cold spell in the wet compost to break their dormancy. We advise covering seeds very thinly with sand or fine grit to about the depth of the seed size. If the seeds do not come up within 6 to 12 weeks the damp seed tray can be given cold treatment in a fridge for about four weeks. They may still take very many months to appear, so please never discard the pot or tray.	18	\$6.00
Digitalis Grandiflora - (Yellow Foxglove)	This is the largest and most spectacular flowered of the yellow foxgloves. It is perennial and long lived. It has glossy green, veined leaves, whose flowering stem can reach a height of 70–120 cm (28–47 in). The pale yellow bell-shaped flowers are spaced out on the stem, 3–4 cm (1–2 in) long. The spikes of chocolate netted, large sulphur yellow flowers over rosettes of strongly veined leaves are considered to be amongst the best of the yellow flowered foxgloves. It is the holder of the prestigious Award of Garden Merit from the Royal Horticultural Society.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, most seeds can be sown in an unheated greenhouse to wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown.	50	\$3.00
Echium Wildpretii - (Tower of jewels)	This is the most sought after of all the echium species, and the most dramatic. It is a very rare plant and produces very few seeds which must be collected by hand as they ripen. It is native to the volcanic slopes of the Canary Islands. The flower is borne on a tall dramatic spire of pink flowers to 1.2 metres high. They have stamens that are longer than the flowers, which hold bright blue pollen, and the bees love them. The leaves form a fuzzy grey-green rosette of narrow leaves. They enjoy being kept on the dry side and are frost hardy. These plants flower in their third year, and the flowering stem then dies away. Note that there may be a percentage of these seeds that come up as hybrids as the supplier has noted that other species are grown close to these plants, so we sell them on this understanding.	Sow seeds before midsummer where actually needed, preferably in a well-drained and sheltered spot, otherwise, sow seeds in spring onto a good soil-based compost at 12 to 20C, seedlings appearing in between 2 and 6 weeks. Pot on into a gritty compost containing very little organic material before planting out in a well-drained, sheltered spot or a large container that may be taken in during the winter. Plants usually flower 24 months after sowing. You will almost certainly get hybrids with E. Pininana amongst these seeds which have broader leaves at the seedling stage, but make attractive plants nonetheless.	10	\$10.00
Echium Blue dwarf - (Echium Fastuosum Hybrid)	This new shorter form of Echium Fastuosum is thought to be a fastuosum/pininana hybrid. It makes a low mound of hairy green whorls on branching stems. The stumpy fat spikes of dark blue flowers open from spring to early summer, and are very spectacular. It will need protection from wind, and severe frosts and will do best grown under the shelter of a hedge or a wall in full sun.	Seeds are best sown in spring or before midsummer to enable a full season of growth and are best sown where actually needed, preferably in a well-drained and sheltered spot. Otherwise, sow seeds, covering very thinly, in early spring onto a good soil-based compost in a frost-free place with good light. Seedlings appear in 4 to 6 weeks. Pot on into a gritty compost containing very little organic material before planting out as small plants in a well-drained, sheltered spot	11	\$9.00

		or a large container that may be taken in during the winter. Plants usually flower 24 months after sowing and often vary in habit and flower colour		
Eryngium Giganteum 'Silver Ghost'	<p>This plant is spectacular, with eye catching metallic silvery blue leaves, stems and flowers. Its flowers are larger than E. 'Miss Wilmot's Ghost', and more silvery. It has a luminosity in the garden, and reaches its peak in late summer, when all else is becoming a bit faded and boring.</p> <p>It is especially beautiful at night, in the light of the full moon. It was originally discovered in Turkish beech/pine forest. It has metallic silvery-blue leaves, and in summer it produces large heads of lovely lime-green flowers with blue stamens backed by large and conspicuous bracts, the whole later developing a shining silvery hue.</p> <p>The "giganteum" refers to the flower heads which are large, and not to the plant which usually grows to approx 1.2 m high. Prefers full sun in a light well-drained soil. Will tolerate very light shade. Plant into final position while the plant is young. The roots are often several feet long and do not like to be disturbed. Flower stems may be cut back after flowering but the seedheads are attractive and could be left over winter. Cut flowers before fully open if you wish to dry them. Divide in early spring or autumn, be gentle, the plant does not like root disturbance. Protect from winter wetness. Will self-seed.</p> <p>Eryngium Giganteum 'Silver Ghost' has won the RHS Award of Garden Merit.</p>	<p>Sow Spring and early Summer</p> <p>Surface sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with vermiculite. Propagate 18-22°C. for 2-4 weeks. Do not exclude light. Germination can be slow. Seal seed container in a polythene bag and leave for 2 further weeks, then cold stratify. Move to a fridge 4°C for 3-6 weeks. After this return to warmth but no more than 18°C. If germination does not occur within 6-10 weeks return to fridge for further 3-6 weeks. Examine regularly whilst in fridge and immediately remove any seeds which show signs of germination. Move to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed.</p>	20	\$4.50
Erysimum Perofskianum, 'Gold Shot' – (Wallflower)	<p>This wallflower produces fragrant golden yellow flowers on a sturdy, bushy plant which is robust and performs well. Flowers are borne from early spring continuously to autumn. The plant is heat tolerant, and the flower attracts butterflies.</p>	<p>Sow late summer for spring flowering or late winter for autumn flowering. Best sown under glass June-September. Surface sow into moist well-drained seed compost. Cover with a fine layer of soil or vermiculite. Keep moist but not wet. Ideal temp. 20°C. Germination takes 10-14 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed. Can be sown directly in October-December where they are to flower. Thin to 50cm spacing in April.</p>	30	\$3.00
Euphorbia Blue Wonder (Euphorbia Characias)	<p>This is a dwarf form of e. characias. It has dramatic steel blue foliage and is used to give architectural dimension in a garden. It is an evergreen, and has large bracts of yellow flowers which contrast nicely with the steel blue foliage.</p> <p>It requires a free draining soil in full sun, and dislikes winter wet. It can be used at the seaside, or in dry soils. It flowers in spring to summer.</p>	<p>For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often</p>	8	\$9.00

	Like most euphorbias its sap is an irritant to skin and eyes , and is toxic if eaten.	wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.		
Euphorbia Stricta 'Golden Foam' - (Euphorbia Stricta)	Euphorbia Golden Foam has masses of small golden flowers on red stems in spring. It is a very compact euphorbia which looks good in any garden situation and its profusion of flowers makes it valuable for places in the garden where there is a need to brighten a dull spot. It has been likened to a yellow Gyphsophila. It is rarely seen in gardens to date, but this new introduction is sure to delight flower arrangers and gardeners, because it performs as well as a cut flower as it does in the garden . The plant will grow in any well drained soil and tolerates partial shade or full sun. It can withstand frost to minus 20 deg C.	For best results, sow immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, you can sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	20	\$3.00
Erigeron speciosus, 'Azure Fairy' – (Fleabane)	Erigeron speciosus, 'Azure Fairy' flowers are large, semi double and a very dark violet -blue with bright yellow centres. They are produced on top of a bushy mound of foliage. The plant will grow in any well drained soil and will tolerate partial shade but really prefers full sun. It is adaptable to dry and moist growing conditions, but they should not be allowed to become waterlogged as they will die. Erigeron are considered to be drought tolerant, so try them in a dryish spot. It is not particular as to soil pH, but grows best in poor soils and is somewhat tolerant of urban pollution.This plant grows quickly and can be expected to live for about 10 years. Plants can be easily divided in Spring. To prolong the flowering season deadhead the flowers. The flowers are good for picking and are attractive to butterflies.	Sow in from late August to January or sow indoors in autumn. Easily raised from seed, which may be sown from late spring or in autumn. They can be sown indoors or directly where they are to flower. <i>Sowing Direct:</i> Sow directly where they are to flower into finely prepared soil. Scatter in the cracks between paving stones or mix with a little clay and press into hollowed mortar joints in walls. The young plants can thinned when they germinate. <i>Sowing Indoors:</i> Sow very thinly, on the surface of trays, pots, etc. containing good seed compost ,(seed raising mix or peat mixed with 10% sand for drainage). Do not cover the seed as they need light to germinate, just lightly press the seeds into the soil. Place in a propagator or warm place to maintain an optimum temperature of 15 to 18°C. Germination should occur in 14 to 30 days. When seedlings are large enough to handle, prick off into pots and grow on. Gradually harden off and plant out, once they reach 2 to 3cm tall, from the end of November onwards.	30	\$3.00
Geranium pyrenaicum, 'Bill Wallis' – (Mountain Cranesbill)	Geranium pyrenaicum, 'Bill Wallis' flowers profusely from October to February with very deep violet purple flowers. It is considered to be the best cultivar of this type and is very easy to grow. Its flowers are attractive to both bees and butterflies. It has a mounding habit that forms an attractive evergreen clump and looks good all year round. Its leaves are lobed and more rounded	Sow indoors or outdoors in spring summer or autumn depending on your temperature range. Ideal temp. 5-10°C. Surface sow 2cm apart onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of soil mixed with coarse grit. Keep the soil moist not wet. Germination takes 30-90 days. Prick out seedlings carefully as soon as they has 2 true leaves and move to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise and	20	\$9.00

	<p>than most Geranium species.</p> <p>It is reliably perennial, and is ideal for a hot spot in the garden, where it is a dainty and attractive addition to the border, whilst being quite tough and hardy. It is also slug resistant.</p>	<p>plant out after danger of frost has passed. If you have seeds which have not emerged by autumn leave the seed tray outside where winter cold should offer the natural conditions required for germination the following spring.</p>		
<p>Geranium wallichianum, 'Buxton's Blue' – (Cranesbill)</p>	<p>Geranium wallichianum, 'Buxton's Blue' has handsome china blue flowers with white centres and dark stamens on a slowly spreading mound of silky hairy deeply notched leaves which are slightly mottled in appearance.</p> <p>It is a reliable flowerer, producing its blooms in abundance from December onwards for most of the summer. It will climb through a small shrub or over a low wall if given leave to do so, but is never a pest.</p>	<p>Sow in October- December, February – May. Surface sow indoors or outdoors depending on your temperature range. Ideal temp. 5-10°C and maximum 20°C. Sow 2cm apart onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of soil mixed with coarse grit. Keep the soil moist but not wet. Germination takes 30-90 days. Prick out seedlings carefully as soon as they have 2 true leaves and move to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed. If you have seeds which have not emerged by autumn leave the seed tray outside where winter cold should offer the natural conditions required for germination the following spring.</p>	11	\$13.00
<p>Gladiolus Illyricus</p>	<p>This beautiful gladiolus has short stems which bear showy, large, dark lilac or magenta flowers, with white streaks on the lower petals. It will grow easily in any rich, well-drained soil in full sun. It can also be grown in pots. This hardy dwarf species, which is native to South and West Europe and the Mediterranean region, grows in the wild in rocky, sun-exposed sites and heaths, in scrub and open woods. It flowers in spring to early summer.</p>	<p>Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination. Many species will only germinate in the spring after a good chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on seedlings in small pots before planting out into sharply draining compost in a pot, or the open ground in a well-drained spot.</p>	11	\$9.00
<p>Gladiolus Imbricatus- (Turkish Marsh Gladiolus)</p>	<p>This is probably the most hardy of all gladioli and is native to South eastern Europe and Turkey. It has been claimed to survive to minus 40 degrees C. It is also one of the rarest of all gladioli. It grows in wet meadows and marshes and flowers in summer. It has a dense spike of 4 to 12 large rich coloured flowers, usually in shades of deep purple to carmine, attractively marked on the lower petals. Its lowest leaf is round or blunt, not sharp which is a distinguishing characteristic. This is certainly the best and most valuable of the Mediterranean species.</p>	<p>Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground.</p>	15	\$9.00
<p>Helenium autumnale "Helena Mix" seeds - (Autumn Helenium)</p>	<p>This plant is a bright easy care perennial, which brings its bright flowers in the late summer when almost everything else in the garden has long finished, and is becoming tatty as it winds down for the autumn. Helenium "Helena Mix" flowers in the first year from seed. On well-branched, upright stems it produces many small round flowers in a rich spectrum of red, bronze and golden-yellow shades. It is a very good performer in your garden and makes a great cut flower.</p>	<p>Sow indoors. Surface sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine sprinkling of soil. Propagate 18-20°C. Do not exclude light. Germination takes 14-21 days but can be erratic. If germination does not occur cold stratify. Move to -4-+4°C for 2-4 weeks then return to warmth. Transplant seedlings once large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in cooler conditions 12-15°C. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.</p>	20	\$4.00

		Autumn sowings can be overwintered in a cold frame and planted out the following spring.		
Helenium Autumnale "Red and gold Hybrids"- (Sneezeweed)	This is one of the garden plants which is in everyones "indispensible" list. It provides a much needed splash of colour when many of the flowering plants have finished their display for the year. It is very tolerant of most soil types, and is easy to grow. It makes a very good cut flower. There is also a rich colour range in this mix including shades of crimson, bronze, yellow and brown.	Surface sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine sprinkling of soil. Propagate 18-20°C. Do not exclude light. Germination takes 14-21 days but can be erratic. If germination does not occur cold stratify. Move to -4-+4°C for 2-4 weeks then return to warmth. Transplant seedlings once large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in cooler conditions 12-15°C. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing. Autumn sowings can be overwintered in a cold frame and planted out the following spring.	20	\$4.00
Helenium Hoopsii - (Sneezeweed)	This plant has large (up to 8cm) rich yellow or orange, daisy-like blooms with a large central disc. It flowers from February to March on a tall, stately plant. It is best placed in the back of a sunny, moist but well-drained border, and is considered to be the most valuable species in the family. Heleniums are versatile plants that love plenty of sunshine and moist soil. They rarely suffer from pests or diseases.	Sow spring and early summer and in autumn. Surface sow indoors onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine sprinkling of soil. Propagate at 18-20°C. Do not exclude light, as light is required for germination. Germination takes 14-21 days but can be erratic. If germination does not occur place in the fridge (vege compartment is ideal)at -4-+4°C for 2-4 weeks then return to warmth. Transplant seedlings once large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in cooler conditions 12-15°C. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing. Autumn sowings can be overwintered in a cold frame and planted out the following spring.	30	\$3.00
Helianthemum nummularium – (Rock Rose)	This is a small shrubby plant with evergreen foliage, and lovely 5 petalled white, cream, pink, or rose red flowers in December and January. Each flower opens for only one day, but in the proper growing environment, bloom can be so profuse as to cover the entire plant to the point of obscuring the foliage. It has greyish-green, lance-shaped leaves (5 cm long). Its ideal planting condition is dry well drained alkaline soil, in full sun. Plants prefer cool summers and warm winters. Prune them back with shears to retain their shape and to encourage regrowth. It doesn't have any major disease problems but plants will rot if left with wet feet.	Sow indoors at any time. Sow into a cold frame in autumn. Indoors, surface sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover seed with a sprinkling of soil. Light is needed for germination. Place in a propagator or cover seed with a sheet of glass or plastic. Ideal temp. 18°C for 6-8 weeks, if germination does not occur put into a fridge (vege compartment is good) at 5°C for 6-8 weeks then return to warmth for germination. Germination takes 15-120 days and is erratic. For cold frame sowing, allow autumn warmth followed by natural winter cold to offer ideal conditions for germination to occur in spring as the weather warms. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to individual pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed.	20	\$3.00
Helichrysum thianshanicum,	This plant has downy silvery grey foliage and produces large clusters of bright yellow flowers which are everlasting. Each of the flowers is	Sow indoors in June - September. Surface sow indoors onto moist well-drained seed compost. Cover with a very small	40	\$3.00

'Golden Baby' - (Strawflower)	shaped like a yellow pom pom. It is loved for its great everlasting cut flowers which brighten up the indoors in the winter. It will grow in poor, moderately fertile well-drained soil in full sun. Protect from winter wet and cold dry winds.	sprinkling of soil only as light is needed for germination. Ideal temp. 22-24°C. Germination takes 7-15 days. Once seedlings are large enough to handle transplant to 8cm pots and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 30cm spacing.		
Hosta sieboldiana var. elegans – (Giant Blue Hosta)	This hosta is still the standard for steely blue grey foliage after more than 100 years from its first introduction to horticulture. It is grown mainly for its beautiful foliage, which provides texture and colour to the garden. It has very large blue-grey-green leaves which are pieces of sculptural art, being corrugated and up to 46cm long and 30cm wide. They make wonderful ground cover and underplanting, and enjoy shade and well-drained soil. A plant will mature into a large mound, up to 70cm in height and around 1 metre in width given ideal conditions. All hostas are marred by slugs and snails, but this one shows some resistance once the foliage has grown mature. The flowers are a bonus, being long white spires above the leaves in summer. The plant dies down in autumn and comes away with fresh beautiful leaves again in the spring. It is an easy care plant provided you keep the slug bait or trap poised and ready for action. Hosta sieboldiana var. elegans has been awarded the RHS Award of Garden Merit (AGM).	Sow indoors and at any time. Since these seeds are prone to damping off, ensure seed tray and soil used is sterile. These flat seeds should be sown on their edge into moist, well-drained seed compost. Ideal temp. is 16-18°C. Germination should occur in 1-3 months. If germination does not occur put into the fridge (vege compartment or door is good) keep at -4-+4°C for 2-4 weeks, then return to warmth for germination. Transplant seeds when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise if the outdoor temp. is below 10°C and plant out after danger of frost has passed. You can transplant directly if the seedlings are well grown and the weather is warm.	25	\$13.00
Hosta ventricosa – (Blue Plantain Lily)	This hosta is easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. It can tolerate full sun in cool summer climates, but elsewhere it is best in part shade (some morning sun). It is a hardy plant with heart-shaped, rich dark green leaves and bell-shaped, dark lavender and beautifully veined flowers, white are more richly coloured than any of the other Hostas. Ventricosa plants can tolerate a wide range of soil conditions. Plants perform best in rich, moist, organic soils but they can tolerate dry shade when they are mature. Plants can be divided in spring or autumn but is usually best done in spring before the leaves appear.	Sow indoors and at any time. These seeds are prone to damping off, so ensure seed tray and soil used is sterile. These flat seeds should be sown on their edge into moist, well-drained seed compost. Ideal temp. is 16-18°C. Germination should occur in 1-3 months. If germination does not occur put into the fridge (vege compartment is good) and keep at -4-+4°C for 2-4 weeks, then return to warmth for germination. Transplant seeds when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise if the outdoor temp. is below 10°C and plant out after danger of frost has passed. You can transplant directly if the seedlings are well grown and the weather is warm.	20	\$14.00
Incarvillea Grandis	This plant is rarely available. It is a spectacular plant which is native to China. It is hardy and long lived. Its carmine purple trumpet shaped flowers are borne on strong stems in the spring and early summer. It likes cool to temperate climates and although it flourishes in moisture retentive soil, it does not like the soil being waterlogged.	Seeds can be sown at any time but are best sown in winter or early spring to benefit from a cold spell in the wet compost to break their dormancy. It is best to cover seeds very thinly with sand or fine grit to about the depth of the seed size. If the seeds do not come up within 6 to 12 weeks the damp seed tray can be given cold treatment in a fridge for about four weeks. They may still take very many months to appear, so please never discard the pot or tray.	20	\$7.00

Inula orientalis - (Caucasian inula)	Inula Orientalis has attractive dark green buds from which spring shaggy deep bright orange -yellow flowers It flowers throughout summer. It makes a great background filler for borders and you only need one to bush out and provide the needed background because it grows to about 75 cm and to a reasonably sized bush. It also makes a good cut flower. It tolerates full sun or partial shade in well-drained soil. They are attractive to bees and other beneficial insects.	Sow indoors at any time, sow under glass in spring or autumn. Surface sow onto moist, well-drained seed compost. Just cover seed with a sprinkling of soil. Keep moist but not wet. Ideal temp. 20°C. Germination takes 14-42 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to individual pots and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed. Can be sown directly into prepared soil. Thin seedlings as required.	20	\$5.00
Jasione perennis, 'Blue Light' -(Sheep's Bit Scabious)	This is a rare and unusual perennial which is native to southern Europe. It produces many 4cm sky blue flower heads rather like pom poms on tall stems all summer long. It is easy to grow and makes a very good cut flower. The foliage is low growing and a grey -green. They look good in the rock garden or front of the border. They grow best in nitrogen rich soils that are sandy and well drained in full sun to light shade. They work well in a container too.	Sow directly spring-autumn. Surface sow onto prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Just cover seed with a sprinkling of soil or gently rake in. Ideal temp. 18-20°C. Keep moist. Germination takes 10-21 days approx. Thin seedlings as required. Can be started under glass if preferred and transplanted out after danger of frost has passed.	40	7.00
Knautia macedonica, 'Mars Midget' – (Pincushion flower)	This is short compact form of knautia producing widely branching stems topped with dozens of floating, brilliant ruby-red, 5 cm flowers which open in succession for several months from December. They are great little plants for edging a border, and attract the butterflies and bees. It is one of the few true perennials that flowers for most of the season. It is drought tolerant once you have it established. It likes full sun but can tolerate partial shade, in lean, normal or sandy soil and is easy care.	Sow directly or under glass. Easiest to sow directly in autumn as seeds require a period of cold to germinate. Surface sow, barely cover with soil or grit. Keep moist. Germination takes 14-21 days but can be erratic and take many months. Thin to final spacing of 50cm. If planting under glass a period of cold stratification (put in vege compartment of fridge) may be required prior to sowing, 4°C for 4 weeks. When germinated move to 8cm pots and grow on at 10°C. Acclimatise and plant out.	16	\$15.00
Knautia macedonica " watercolours" – (Pincushion Flower)	This plant has a very long flowering season. Abundant flower heads in purple, mauve, red and pink hues appear on its high stems from January to March. Knautia Macedonica used to be known as Scabiosa Rumelica. It likes to grow in well-drained soil on the dryish side in full sun, but will also tolerate partial shade. It can tolerate some drought once established. It is an easy care plant which attracts butterflies and bees.	Indoors sow : Spring and early summer. Outdoors: Autumn. Sow directly or under glass. It is easiest to sow directly in autumn as seeds require a period of cold to germinate. Surface sow, barely cover with soil or grit. Keep moist. Germination takes 14-21 days but can be erratic and take many months. Thin to final spacing of 50cm. If planting under glass a period of cold stratification (put in vege compartment of fridge) may be required prior to sowing, 4°C for 4 weeks. When germinated move to 8cm pots and grow on at 10°C. Acclimatise and plant out.	20	\$8.50
Knautia macedonica " pastel shades – (Pincushion Flower)	This plant has a very long flowering season. Abundant flower heads in purple, rose, blue and white hues appear on its high stems from January to March. Knautia Macedonica used to be known as Scabiosa rumelica. It likes to grow in well-drained soil on the dryish side in full sun, but will also tolerate partial shade. It can tolerate some drought once established. It is an easy care plant which attracts	Sow. Indoors : Spring and early summer. Outdoors: Autumn. Sow directly or under glass. It is easiest to sow directly in autumn as seeds require a period of cold to germinate. Surface sow, barely cover with soil or grit. Keep moist.	20	\$5.00

	butterflies and bees.	Germination takes 14-21 days but can be erratic and take many months. Thin to final spacing of 50cm. If planting under glass a period of cold stratification (put in vege compartment of fridge) may be required prior to sowing, 4°C for 4 weeks. When germinated move to 8cm pots and grow on at 10°C. Acclimatise and plant out.		
Liatris Spicata - (Blazing Star)	Liatris Spicata is a valuable flower for late summer flowering after many flowers have finished or are beginning to look very tired and tatty. It is a star late summer performer, producing dense spikes of rose-purple flowers right into the autumn. This is a medium to tall plant, with showy spikes of purple flowers, that looks great as part of a border. It is often grown to attract butterflies and beneficial insects to the garden. The flower heads of this plant are densely crowded along the spike, facing in all directions; they bloom at the top of the spike first, opening later below. Each flower head is about 1/3" (8 mm.) across, consisting of 4-10 disk florets. In addition to borders it also makes a great fresh or dried cut flower.	Sowing advice: For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, most seeds can be sown in an unheated greenhouse to wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	20	\$4.00
Ligularia dentata, 'Midnight Lady' – (Leopard Plant)	This is a very handsome specimen perennial which needs a moist location. It is sometimes called elephant ears. It produces a mound of very dark shining leaves which are a black purple in colour. The flowers appear in summer onto early autumn rising well above the foliage. They are daisy-like and bright golden-orange in colour. They and the leaves pick well. This plant is very elegant at the back of a border or by the water. It can also be grown in a large container and makes an unusual specimen. As for most plants which have luscious foliage, slugs and snails can be a problem. You can divide the plant in spring every 3 -4 years. In our warmer areas give the plant at least afternoon shade.	Sow indoors Aug - Oct. Surface sow onto moist, well-drained seed compost. Do not cover seed but press gently into the soil. Place in a propagator or cover with clear glass or plastic to maintain humidity. Place somewhere bright. Ideal temp. 21-24°C. Germination takes 14-42 days approx. and can be irregular. Once germination occurs ensure the plant has free moving air. Reduce temp. to 15°C and grow on. Transplant individually to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out in summer.	11	\$10.00
Ligularia Clivorum "Desdemona"	This Ligularia is prized for its foliage as well as the flowers. It has 8 cm wide, bright orange shaggy narrow-petalled flowers on branching purple stems, which stand above beautifully glossy, large, beetroot-coloured, kidney-shaped leaves. It is a very valuable handsome plant which can be used for the back-of-border or a pond side plant, as it likes moist but well drained soil, with a partially shady, sheltered position. It also makes a striking feature container, and attracts all manner of butterflies and moths.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, we sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	12	\$5.00
Limonium caspium, 'Dazzling Blue' – (Statice)	This plant flowers the first year from seed. It has tall stately branching panicles of airy blue gypsophila - like flowers which float above a mound of large flat leaves. Like all limoniums the flowers are great for	Sow indoors in Spring. Surface sow onto moist well-drained compost. Cover with vermiculite or a light sprinkling of compost. Ideal temp. 18-24°C. Germination takes 7-14 days.	39	\$4.00

	cutting and drying. Deadhead to prolong the flowering display. It fits in well with other border plants and lends a lightness to the flower display. It likes full sun and ordinary soil which is on the dry side and well drained. It is hardy and requires very little maintenance. Plants which are already growing well can be divided in spring.	Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.		
Limonium latifolium – (Sea Lavender)	Limonium latifolium is a very popular plant. It has a large profusion of dainty lavender- blue flowers which are held in panicles in mid to late summer. Plants will produce a number of stems, and the overall effect is billowing and delicate. The flowers are attractive to butterflies. The foliage is borne in a low mound and the leaves are leathery. The plant does not like being disturbed, so divide or lift only when really necessary. The plant likes ordinary soil which is well drained and slightly on the dry side. It is an easy care plant. Once established the plant is very tolerant of hot dry spots. Deadhead the flowers to encourage further flower production. It makes a lovely dried flower. To dry, stems should be cut just as the flowers begin to open, and hung upside down in a warm, dark place.	Sow indoors in spring. Surface sow onto moist well-drained compost. Cover with vermiculite or a light sprinkling of compost. Ideal temp. 18-24°C. Germination takes 7-14 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.	20	\$5.00
Limonium Tartaricum (Dumosum)	This plant produces an eye-catching display when in full flower. It produces masses of white frilly flowers all summer long, which appear to be made of paper, they are so delicate. Limonium Tartaricum blooms are extremely good as cut flowers, lasting for over 2 weeks as fresh cut flowers, and they are also used as dried flowers because they hold their colour well especially in winter flower arrangements. The plant forms a low mound with broad green leaves which are a good textural ground cover. The flower stalks appear from the foliage in summer, carrying light gossamer, branched panicles that grow 45cm tall. The panicles produce delicate, miniature tubular silvery-white sprays of flowers with little rose-pink inner petals in mid-summer. This plant is easy to grow from seed, is long lived and is very productive each year. It grows best in a well-drained site in full sun.	Sow in Spring, or in Autumn. Sow the seeds onto the surface of moist well drained seed raising mix and just cover with a sprinkling of soil. Place the pots in a darkened area or cover the pots with paper as the seeds prefer the dark to germinate. Seeds will germinate in 14 to 21 days at 18 to 21°C. Once germinated, bring them into an area with diffused light. Seedlings can be transplanted to individual 7cm pots after 4 to 5 weeks to grow on, at 15°C or can be transplant directly into their final growing position when they are 6 to 8cm high. Plant outdoors only after all danger of frost has gone. Plant 30 to 40cm apart. Provide full sun and well-drained soil of moderate fertility.	30	\$5.00
Linum Perenne	Blue Flax is a favourite perennial which is easily grown from seed, performing especially well in hot, sunny areas. It is an extremely dainty and pretty plant. It forms a bushy mound of small, ferny green leaves, bearing prolific numbers of small 5 petaled mid-blue flowers for weeks on end. Flowers open for only one day, but there is a continuous display, on delicate looking stems which are actually extremely difficult to break. Trim plants back in midsummer to encourage repeat blooming in the autumn. Excellent for edging, in the rock garden, or in mixed containers. Also suitable for naturalizing in a meadow sites. It tolerates heat, humidity and drought. Short-lived but usually will self-seed. Drought	Sow in spring directly where they are to flower. Prepare soil and rake to a fine tilth. Broadcast sow with a light covering of soil. Water regularly to encourage germination. Germination should take 2 weeks at 20°C, longer in cooler weather. Once germinated thin to 40cm spacing. Once established it is easy to grow. Do not fertilise as this reduces blooming. Does not like root disturbance.	20	\$4.00

	tolerant once established.			
Lobelia x gerardii, 'Vedrariensis' – (Lobelia)	Lobelia x gerardii, 'Vedrariensis' is a tall upright plant which produces throughout summer, handsome spires of dark violet flowers on the top of dark green leaves which are tinged with purple. It is an architectural plant which adds height and drama to the border. The plant likes medium to wet well drained soils in full sun. But it can tolerate partial shade. It likes plenty of water. It is grown in beds, borders and containers and on the banks of streams. It is rabbit resistant, and attracts butterflies. It is a good cut flower.	Sow indoors in late winter-late spring. Surface sow, finely, onto moist well-drained seed compost. Mixing seed with silver sand may help you to do this. Do not cover the seed as it needs light to germinate. Ideal temp. 22-24°C. Germination takes 10-14 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed.	30	\$4.00
Lysimachia atropurpurea 'Beaujolaïs' – (Crimson Loosestrife)	This plant has dark burgundy purple spikes which are produced continuously from November to March. The flowers are good for cutting, and look stunning in a large bunch. The plant has an upright spreading habit of growth, with grey-green pointed leaves which have an attractive underside of silver. Its leaves are fine textured and this adds to the appeal of the plant. They are borne on deep red stems which are very interesting in winter. It likes moist soil in sun or partial shade. If you want to plant it in drier soil, then you should ensure that it has some shade, has plenty of compost added to its soil and is well mulched. Apply a mulch of manure to the base of plant in autumn. Divide plants, if required in spring and give a top dressing of blood and bone. Unlike other lysimachia, this plant does not spread at the root, or become invasive	Sow indoors or outdoors in Spring and Autumn depending on your temperature range. Surface sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Ideal temp. 14-18°C. Germination takes 30-90 days but can be erratic. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing. Overwinter autumn sowings in a frost free area.	22	\$5.00
Lysimachia Ephemerum – (Milky Loosestrife)	This useful and ornamental plant should not be confused with the awful weed Purple Loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria). This plant is absolutely non-invasive. This plant forms a clump of greyish green leaves which is quite upright. The white flowers are borne on longish upright spires in summer and late summer, and are attractive to butterflies. It is a very good cut flower, which is used frequently by florists, and can be used to advantage particularly at the back of the border. It can be used to effect beside water, and is reportedly rabbit resistant. Divide clumps in spring.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, most seeds can be sown in an unheated greenhouse to wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	20	\$5.00

<p>Morea huttonii</p>	<p>This Morea has large, showy, bright yellow flowers with brown nectar guides, and darker veins on the outer tepals which appear on a tall flowering stem. It forms a large clump of long, evergreen, arching leaves which can reach up to 150cm long. It blooms in early spring and often throughout summer and enjoys moist well drained soil. It is a hardy bulb which comes from South Africa. It bears many sweetly scented flowers which are like that of an iris in appearance. It requires consistently moist soil; do not let dry out between waterings and is particularly suitable for bogs and water gardens and enjoys full sun.</p>	<p>Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, keeping the seed pot in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination so be very patient as many species will only germinate in the spring after chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on individual seedlings in small pots until of sufficient size to be potted on or planted out into the open ground.</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>\$3.00</p>
<p>Moraea Polystachya - (Peacock Flower, Butterfly Iris)</p>	<p>Moraea Polystachya is a very lovely, dainty plant which flowers its heart out in the late summer for several months.</p> <p>The wiry stems are about 50cm high and while individual flowers don't last long, fresh buds keep opening because it flowers down the stem, a bit like a bearded iris. The colour is an intense blue lilac with yellow markings. Its common name, is the peacock flower, which is inherited from the member of the moraea family whose flowers are most like a peacock feather (moraea villosa). Moraea Polystachya looks quite like a miniature iris. These plants dont take up much room in the garden as the leaves which come after the plant has flowered, are very tidy and take up little space. Moraeas are cormous bulbs, like the gladiolus family, and the plant is native to South Africa. In a good year, usually in autumn, the large, deep blue to violet or occasionally white, iris-like flowers of this species appear in eye-catching displays in the arid central interior of southern Africa. It is an easily grown plant from seed, but does not ever become a pest, however do not grow it where cattle can get to it, as it is toxic to stock. It is drought tolerant, and is equally at home in a container or in the rockery</p>	<p>Sow seeds at any time covering them with compost or grit 5mm deep, in a cool, well-lit spot outdoors. Artificial heat is not needed and can prevent germination. Many species will only germinate in the spring after a good chilling or freezing in the moist seed tray in the winter. Grow on seedlings in small pots before planting out into sharply draining compost in a pot, or the open ground in a well-drained spot.</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>\$9.00</p>
<p>Nigella Hispanica "African Bride" – (Love-in-the-Mist)</p>	<p>This plant has deep rich purple stamens that highlight pure white blooms which are followed by intriguing red seed pods. The flowers grow to around 90cm in height. It is a good cut flower, which is used in bridal bouquets and is lovely in summer borders too. Nigella is extremely easy to grow. It is a hardy annual, and it can be sown early in spring or sown directly where it is to flower. Sowing to flowering takes just three months. The flowers are well suited for traditional cottage garden settings or can be planted in a meadow where the soil is a little on the dry side and not too rich. The seed heads are also attractive and the seed pods can be dried for winter decorations indoors.</p>	<p>Sow direct in late Winter to Spring or in Autumn. Seeds are best sown 0.5cm deep directly where they are to flower. Sow thinly when temperatures reach around 18°C. They prefer a sunny open site but will grow in most sites and soils. Prepare the ground well and rake to a fine tilth before sowing. Seeds germinate in approx. 21 days. Thin the seedlings out so they are finally 23cm apart by early summer. Compost should be kept slightly moist, but not wet at all times.</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>\$4.00</p>

<p>Omphalodes Cappadoccia - (Blue-Eyed Mary)</p>	<p>Omphalodes Cappadoccia is one of the most desirable spring plants. It is the holder of the prestigious Royal Horticultural Society Award of Garden Merit. From early spring to midsummer it bears dainty sprays of bright blue flowers over a slowly creeping carpet of shiny leaves. Viable seed is very rarely offered as little is produced.</p>	<p>Seeds can be sown at any time but are best sown in winter or early spring to benefit from a cold spell in the wet compost to break their dormancy. We advise covering seeds very thinly with sand or fine grit to about the depth of the seed size. If the seeds do not come up within 6 to 12 weeks the damp seed tray can be given cold treatment in a fridge for about four weeks. They may still take very many months to appear, so please never discard the pot or tray.</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>\$8.00</p>
<p>Omphalodes Linifolium – (Argentine forget-me-not)</p>	<p>This is a dainty, charming little plant with grey-green leaves. It produces sprays of faintly sweet-scented, pure white flowers with golden eyes (that are excellent for cutting) in great profusion for most of the summer. It will gently self seed, but does not ever become a nuisance. It will tolerate full sun or partial shade, and is also drought tolerant. It is best when planted in groups so that the full effect of the fluffy white flowers can be appreciated. Prefers a moderately fertile well-drained soil in full sun. Pinch out growing tips to encourage bushier growth. Water infrequently but deeply.</p>	<p>Sow directly. Sow 6mm deep into a well prepared seedbed after danger of frost has passed. Germination takes 14-42 days at 22°C. Thin seedlings when large enough to handle to 15cm spacing.</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>\$4.00</p>
<p>Papaver Somniferum – (Poppy Flagship Orange)</p>	<p>This beautiful poppy, the Owairaka Seeds flagship flower, which we have had for many years, is a brilliant clear sunset orange, the harbinger of warmth to come, starting its flowering in the lovely clear, cool, early summer mornings and brings the promise of all of the beauty of the New Zealand midsummer's day, no matter where you may live. It produces many beautiful clear orange blooms which appear in early summer and continue through into summer. Its abundant leaves are a healthy, smooth grey green, and they are slightly different in form from other somniferums, and the plant seems to be a bit more resistant to poppy fungus which attacks some of the other somniferums. It is best treated as an annual though has been known to survive Auckland winters. As with all somniferums it produces abundant seed, though is never a nuisance, and left to self seed, you will get a series of flowering plants throughout the summer and on into the late autumn - at least in northern areas of New Zealand. If you are an admirer of poppies, this one is one of the plants that you will love, and must have, and you will not be able to find another poppy which is as beautiful nor as easy care as this one.</p>	<p>Poppies prefer well drained soil. If you have clay where you live, amend it by digging in a couple of inches of compost. Sow seeds in early spring as soon as the ground can be worked. If you live in warm areas, you can sow in late autumn, they will begin to grow early the following year. Poppies bloom profusely under cool growing conditions. When temperatures rise the plants tend to bloom sporadically. Select a site in full sun, one that receives at least 6 hours of direct sun daily. Poppies do best when sown directly into the area that you have chosen for them. Simply scatter the seed sparingly onto prepared garden soil. By sowing sparingly it will reduce the need to thin the plants later on. Do not cover the seed. Poppy seeds need light and oxygen for germination and your seeds may not germinate if they are buried. Keep the soil moist but not soggy until the seeds are well on their way. Slugs enjoy feasting on poppies, so use slug bait. Once the seedlings are 3cm tall thin them to stand 18 cm apart as they need space to grow well.</p>	<p>50 or more</p>	<p>\$3.00</p>
<p>Penstemon cyananthus –</p>	<p>This plant from the Rocky Mountains bears many bright blue flowers on long slender spikes above a low growing basal mound of leaves. It likes</p>	<p>Sow in Autumn in a cold frame or directly in early winter. Surface sow onto moist, well-drained seed compost. Just</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>\$6.00</p>

(Wasatch Penstamen)	well drained fertile soil in full sun and requires minimal care. Deadhead the plant to prolong the flowering season. Cut the plant back to base in the winter. Propagate via softwood cuttings in early summer or semi-ripe stem tip cuttings in summer-autumn. Divide established clumps in spring.	cover seed with fine gravel or similar. Place in a cold frame. 8 weeks at 4°C is needed. Natural winter cold should offer ideal conditions for germination to occur as the weather warms in spring. Germination can be slow and erratic and may require another winter cold period to occur. Seed must be kept moist. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle or plant out.		
Penstemon Digitalis, 'Mystica'- (Beard Tongue)	In early Spring , this plant produces bronze rosettes of foliage. In early summer Mystica produces panicles of large, light lavender-pink flowers on bronze stems and the flowering continues over a long period. The flowers are complemented by deep purple foliage. In autumn, the leaves on Penstemon Mystica will turn to a bright red, and they will continue like this into the winter. The plant likes well drained fertile soil, in full sun. Deadhead spent flowers, unless seed is required. Cut plant back to base in winter. Propagate via softwood cuttings in early summer or semi-ripe stem tip cuttings in summer-autumn. Divide established clumps in spring.	Sow in a cold frame or directly in early winter. Surface sow onto moist, well-drained seed compost. Just cover seed with fine gravel or similar. 8 weeks at 4°C is needed. Natural winter cold should offer ideal conditions for germination to occur as the weather warms in spring. Germination can be slow and erratic and may require another winter cold period to occur. Seed must be kept moist. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle or plant out.	20	\$6.00
Phlomis Russeliana	Phlomis Russeliana is a popular plant due to its long flowering season. It produces, at intervals, long stems of soft yellow whorled flowers from late spring into autumn, above lush and dramatic heart shaped green leaves. Each plant forms an architectural candelabra-like effect in the garden, and as a bonus in autumn the flowers turn to handsome seed heads, which add drama to the autumn garden. Although appearing ethereal and tender, this plant is a hardy specimen to about - 15 degrees C. and the beautiful leaf rosettes are evergreen over winter. In addition, Phlomis Russeliana is drought hardy and is an excellent plant for dry partial shade or a dry site in full sun. It tolerates poor, dry soil extremely well. It requires very little maintenance.	Sowing: Best sown early winter to early spring. Best sown when temperatures are around 5°C. Sow finely and evenly. Cover thinly with compost, grit, soil or sand to about 5mm. Keep cool and covered in a cold frame or unheated greenhouse. No heat is needed. Make sure the compost is kept moist but not wet. The seeds can germinate irregularly over a long period, they can germinate in as little as 14 to 42 days but often over several months so do not discard seed trays prematurely. Once seedlings are large enough to handle, transplant to 7cm pots. Harden off before planting into their final positions. Space plants 30cm apart.	20	\$3.00
Phlox Paniculata "New Hybris Mix" (Perennial Phlox)	he majority of gardeners have always loved border phlox. This delicious perennial can be used for a moist border in sun or partial shade. They make good cut flowers and are attractive to butterflies. The colours are lovely, and the flowers have sweetly fragrant, evening scent which is lovely in the cool of the day, and they are very easy to grow. This new selection has a beautiful, improved colour range of white, salmon, salmon rose and salmon red through to deep rose, purple, violet, burgundy and carmine. Each bud opens in succession, enabling the plant to bloom continually throughout summer. They will flower in the first year, around February if sown in early July.	Sow Indoors : July - October, and April -June. Outdoors: October - January. Sow July to September for flowering same year. Sow Oct - December for flowering following year. Sow in April for overwintering. Soak seeds for 10 minutes, place in a polythene bag with a little damp compost. Cold stratify (in warmer areas put in vege compartment or door or fridge) for 4 weeks at 4°C. Then sow seeds onto seed compost, cover with a fine layer of compost. Germination takes 14-28 days at 4°C or 7-14 days at 15-18°C. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on at 10°C. Pinch out growing points when the plant is 8cm tall to encourage a compact habit. When planting out set the crown of the plant	15	\$8.00

		4cm below the soil surface.		
Phlox paniculata – (Perennial Phlox)	This is a sturdy reliable perennial plant. It has long straight stems which bears huge billows of flowers in summer through to March with deadheading to prolong the flower display. The flowers are in the colour range of white, pink, red, and lavender. They are often fragrant and the scent is most noticeable at night. It is long blooming, hardy and long-lived, easy of culture, often fragrant and never needs staking. Once established it requires very little attention. It prefers full sun and a fertile free draining soil, but will tolerate partial shade. It can be used as a cut flower. Plants can be chopped back at the end of November to create shorter bushier plants. You can fertilise in early spring and early summer. Divide crowded plants in Sept-Oct. Trim the plant back to ground level in autumn or early winter when the plant is dormant.	Sow Indoors : July - October, and April -June. Outdoors: October - January. Sow July to September for flowering same year. Sow Oct - December for flowering following year. Sow in April for overwintering. Soak seeds for 10 minutes, place in a polythene bag with a little damp compost. Cold stratify (in warmer areas put in vege compartment or door or fridge) for 4 weeks at 4°C. Then sow seeds onto seed compost, cover with a fine layer of compost. Germination takes 14-28 days at 4°C or 7-14 days at 15-18°C. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on at 10°C. Pinch out growing points when the plant is 8cm tall to encourage a compact habit. When planting out set the crown of the plant 4cm below the soil surface.	20	\$6.00
Platycodon grandiflorum, 'Florist Blue' - (Balloon Flower)	This strain was bred for the supply of fresh flowers to the cut flower market. It has long stems and deep blue flowers. It forms a compact mound of deep green foliage from which arise inflated buds that open into star-shaped single blue blossoms. The plants come up quite late in the spring, and continue blooming from early to late summer. They make a good cut flower. Deadhead them regularly to maintain the flower production, and prune back after flowering to maintain the plant's shape. They like full sun and will tolerate partial shade, and grow in average to moist well drained soil. They do not like to be moved once established. As they come up very late in spring it is a good idea to mark where their crown is to avoid mistakenly pulling them out.	Sow indoors in spring or sow directly after danger of frost has passed. Surface sow onto moist, well-drained seed compost. Do not cover seed as light is needed for germination. Simply press seeds into the soil. Ideal temp. 20°C. Germination takes 15-30 days approx. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to individual pots and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed.	20	\$3.00
Platycodon grandiflorum, 'Hakone Blue', Tall Double - (Balloon Flower)	A lovely strain recommended for use in the cut flower market with long stems and double blooms of a purplish-blue. Deadhead the spent flowers to prolong flowering. This plant can be easily grown in average soils which are well drained. It likes full sun, but can also tolerate partial shade. The plant has a long taproot and division is difficult as is transplanting because of its fragile root system. The new growth comes up late in the season, and can easily be mistakenly weeded out or the crowns can be damaged, so take care to mark them or to leave the old stems in place to mark the spot.	Sow indoors in spring or sow directly outside in early summer after danger of frost has passed. Surface sow onto moist, well-drained seed compost. Do not cover seed as light is needed for germination. Simply press seeds into the soil. Ideal temp. 20°C. Germination takes 15-30 days approx. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to individual pots and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed	24	\$5.00
Polemonium caeruleum, 'Blue Pearl' - (Jacob's ladder)	This plant has beautiful azure blue flowers and will produce blooms in as little as 3 months after planting. The flowers are pendulous and cup shaped. They are attractive to butterflies and are very good for cutting. The lush fern-like leaves are divided, like the rungs on a ladder and hence the common name Jacob's ladder. The plants prefer filtered shade or afternoon shade, and will also tolerate full shade. They like rich moist	Sow indoors or under glass in autumn or spring. Surface sow onto moist, well-drained seed compost. Just cover seed with a sprinkling of vermiculite. Ideal temp. 15-18°C. Allow temperature to fall slightly at night. Germination takes 20-25 days approx. If temperatures rise too high germination may fail. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm	25	\$3.00

	but well drained soil in moderate temperatures, and will not tolerate high heat and humidity. Cut the plant back after flowering, as this keeps it neat and tidy, and encourages it to put up more flowers. In autumn cut back to the base of the plant. Propagate by division in spring. It is deer and rabbit resistant.	pots and grow on in light shade. Overwinter under glass for the first year. Acclimatise and plant out the following year after danger of frost has passed.		
Polemonium Carneum 'Apricot Delight' – (Jacob's Ladder)	This is a unique colour for polemoniums. The plant has tall stems which bear soft groups of pink-white-apricot blossoms. It has attractive green, compound foliage from late spring to early summer, and it is very easy to grow. It looks equally at home in woodland settings or rock gardens. 'Apricot Delight' will self-seed, producing extra plants. The plants make strong, graceful mounds and are attractive even when not in bloom. They like a mostly-shady to semi shaded spot - on the woodland edge is perfect. They are resistant to rabbits.	Sow indoors or under glass in autumn or spring. Surface sow onto moist, well-drained seed compost. Just cover seed with a sprinkling of vermiculite. Ideal temp. 15-18°C. Allow temperature to fall slightly at night. Germination takes 20-25 days approx. If temperatures rise too high germination may fail. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in light shade. Overwinter under glass for the first year. Acclimatise and plant out the following year after danger of frost has passed.	15	\$8.00
Polemonium Zezoense 'Purple Rain' -(Jacobs Ladder)	This beautiful plant was raised by our supplier. It has bright blue flowers above dark purple foliage that deepens in bright sunshine. The original seed was collected at altitude in Japan where it is already accepted as one of the largest flowered of polemoniums. In 1991, in one tray of seedlings, our supplier was excited to see just one plant with darker foliage which was especially notable in spring when it developed a purple rosette. Subsequent generations retained this feature, a proportion being darker leaved with a few lighter. This new colour break in polemoniums makes this an extremely valuable introduction which has since been produced, and renamed by many well-known companies worldwide. This plant blooms for 4 weeks or more, and makes a good cut flower. It is deer resistant.	For best results, sow seeds onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. Our supplier recommends germinating at 15 to 20 degrees C. Although they can be sown at any time, these seeds may sometimes wait for spring before emerging, but spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth. These plants produce darkest foliage when grown in bright sunshine!	30	\$5.00
Polemonium Pulcherrimum - (Jacobs Ladder)	This plant has the largest flowers of all of the Polemoniums. The flowers are saucer-shaped and have bright yellow eyes and they are borne in abundant showy clusters in early spring. It is an appealing plant, and a desirable addition to any garden. The plant has many admirers. It is native to Western North America from Alaska to Arizona and New Mexico. It will tolerate a wide range of conditions, and will grow in dry shade. It grows to a tallish plant in an open and airy manner and it has finely cut leaves.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	20	\$6.00
Potentilla Monarchs Velvet - (Cinquefoil)	Potentilla Monarchs Velvet has many heads of deep raspberry red flowers which are shaded to crimson velvet in the centres. The plants are long lived and flower for a very long time over strawberry like leaves. It is free standing rather than forming a carpet and is thus useful	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15	30	\$3.00

	in the mid mixed border. It is cold hardy to minus 29 degrees and yet is still evergreen in the winter. If started early enough, it can bloom in its first year. To keep it blooming cut it back regularly. It is an excellent filler plant without overly displacing other perennials, and can be used in containers or in the cottage border. They are reported to be pest resistant which is an added bonus.	to 20 degrees C. However, one can sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.		
Potentilla atrosanguinea scarlet starlet - (Cinquefoil)	This is a new Potentilla. It has dwarf habit and has larger than normal bright scarlet red flowers in the summer over foliage that has an eye-catching silvery sheen, through having a felting of fine silver hairs on the leaves. It flowers throughout summer, and likes full sun and a poor to moderate soil which is also moist but not waterlogged.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	20	\$8.00
Potentilla nepalensis, 'Helen Jane' - (Nepal cinquefoil)	Helen Jane is a smaller cultivar. It has compact heads which have bright pink single flowers with crimson eyes. The petals are like crepe paper. The flowers appear in summer, and it likes full sun. The plant is frost tolerant, and can withstand a moderate amount of drought, liking soil to be well drained and even a little on the dry side. It is a good candidate for a planter, but is equally at home in the front border.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	30	\$3.00
Potentilla nepalensis, 'Miss Willmott' - (cinquefoil)	This is a lovely plant for the front of the border. Its flowers are an unusual colour, being bright rosy crimson with a dark crimson eye. It has a small mound of bright green leaves which are very like those of a strawberry. Its flowers begin in early summer. Plants should be sheared back after blooming, to rejuvenate the foliage. Division may be done in early spring or in the fall. It makes a good companion for other plants in mixed tubs or containers. It is best in full sun and prefers a poor to moderately fertile well drained soil. This plant should die back at the end of the growing season, if it does not, then cut back stems to ground level in spring. Propagate by division in spring.	Sow into a cold frame in autumn. Surface sow onto moist, well-drained seed compost. Just cover seed with a little soil. Place in a cold frame. Allow autumn warmth followed by natural winter cold to offer ideal conditions for germination to occur as the weather warms in spring. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to individual pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed.	34	\$3.00
Rudbeckia fulgida, 'Goldsturm' -(Storm of Gold)	This plant has wonderful large golden yellow daisy-like flowers borne in profusion. The flowers have black centres and are produced in summer. It is a very good cut flower having long sturdy stalks. It is easily raised from seed and likes full sun though it will adapt quite happily to partial	Sow indoors August - April. Sow seed onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of vermiculite. Propagate 18-20°C. Keep soil moist but not wet. Germination takes 10-15 days. If there is no germination in 3-4 weeks cold	20	\$3.00

	shade. It likes moist soil which is also well drained, but can tolerate some drought when it is firmly established, however, you will need to mulch it well. Deadhead regularly to extend flowering and encourage further blooms (and if you do not wish the plant to self-seed).	stratify (put in vege compartment of fridge) at -4°C-+4°C for 4 weeks then return to warmth. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing.		
Rudbeckia Hirta 'Cherokee Sunset'	Rudbeckia hirta, 'Cherokee Sunset' is a fully double mix of large flowered yellow to bronze shades . It is very compact, easy to grow and offers lots of blooms in the heat of summer. It grows all season long and produces masses of flowers from January into March. It is great in containers and in the border.	Sow indoors late winter and spring and outdoors in spring. Sow seed onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of vermiculite. Propagate 18-20°C. Keep soil moist but not wet. Germination takes 10-15 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing. Can be sown directly from late October. Sow thinly 3mm deep into well prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. When large enough to handle thin to 45cm spacing.	20	\$4.00
Rudbeckia hirta, 'Denver Daisy' - (Gloriosa Daisy)		Sow indoors in early spring. Sow seed onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of vermiculite. Propagate 18-20°C. Keep soil moist but not wet. Germination takes 10-15 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing. Can be sown directly from late October. Sow thinly 3mm deep into well prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. When large enough to handle thin to 45cm spacing.	15	\$6.00
Rudbeckia Hirta "Double Daisy"	This Rudbeckia has fully double, golden yellow , flushed mahogany flowers that are 12- 15cm wide. Plants have sturdy upright stems that grow about 70cm high. Flowering in a profusion of bright golden-yellow flower heads with large black centers. the long, sturdy 70cm high stems makes this a good selection for cutting. Blooms the same year from an early sowing. Grow as an annual cut flower, but may also be a short lived perennial.	Sow indoors late winter and spring and outdoors in spring. Sow seed onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of vermiculite. Propagate 18-20°C. Keep soil moist but not wet. Germination takes 10-15 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing. Can be sown directly from late October. Sow thinly 3mm deep into well prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. When large enough to handle thin to 45cm spacing.	20	\$3.00
Rudbeckia hirta, 'Goldilocks' - (Gloriosa Daisy)	This is a medium to tall variety, which produces large fully-double and double golden-yellow daisies with a black eye. The flower is excellent for cutting. The breeder has stated that these seeds are an improved strain which has an above average percentage of doubles. It flowers for many months and the plant is easy care. It makes a very good cut flower and	Sow indoors August - October. Sow seed onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of vermiculite. Propagate 18-20°C. Keep soil moist but not wet. Germination takes 10-15 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on in cooler	30	\$3.00

	<p>the seed heads can also be used. If you remove spent blooms the flowering time will be prolonged. It looks great in containers. This plant prefers a moist well-drained soil in full sun. Do not allow soil to dry out. Mulch if soil is prone to drying out. The plant is reasonably drought tolerant once it is established</p>	<p>conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing. Can be sown directly from late October to December. Sow thinly 3mm deep into well prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. When large enough to handle thin to 45cm spacing.</p>		
<p>Rudbeckia hirta, 'Irish Eyes' - (Gloriosa Daisy)</p>	<p>Rudbeckia hirta, 'Irish Eyes' is a taller strain, producing strong base branches holding, in late summer to autumn, huge single golden-yellow daisies with a bright green eye. It has an upright spreading habit, multiple flowering stems and mostly lance-shaped leaves covered by coarse hairs. The flowers are god for cutting and last well in the vase. Deadhead regularly to extend flowering and encourage further blooms. Deadhead if you do not wish to self-seed. It is a short lived perennial, often best treated as an annual. It prefers a moist well-drained soil in full sun. Do not allow soil to dry out. Mulch if soil is prone to drying out. It is a low maintenance, drought-tolerant plant once it is established, that is not particular as to soil type or pH and should do well under typical garden conditions. Cut back to ground level in late autumn and divide clumps every 2 to 3 years in early spring, just as the plant emerges. It performs well in containers and is a good choice for attracting butterflies and bees.</p>	<p>Sow indoors August – October. Sow seed onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of vermiculite. Propagate 18-20°C. Keep soil moist but not wet. Germination takes 10-15 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing. Can be sown directly from late October. Sow thinly 3mm deep into well prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. When large enough to handle thin to 45cm spacing.</p>	30	\$3.00
<p>Rudbeckia hirta, 'Moreno' -(Gloriosa Daisy)</p>	<p>Rudbeckia hirta, 'Moreno' has a wonderful flower colour scheme. The flowers have fantastic dark-eyes and have many pointed petals of brown sugar chocolate dipped in gold. It is very compact, easy to grow and offers lots of blooms in the heat of summer. It grows all season long and produces masses of flowers from January into March. It is great in containers and in the border. Deadhead regularly to extend flowering and encourage further blooms. Deadhead if you do not wish to self-seed. This is a short lived perennial which is often used as an annual. It prefers a moist well-drained soil in full sun. Do not allow soil to dry out. Mulch if soil is prone to drying out. Once established however it will tolerate some drought if mulched well.</p>	<p>Sow indoors August to October. Sow seed onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of vermiculite. Propagate 18-20°C. Keep soil moist but not wet. Germination takes 10-15 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing. Can be sown directly from late October. Sow thinly 3mm deep into well prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. When large enough to handle thin to 45cm spacing.</p>	30	\$3.00
<p>Rudbeckia hirta, 'Prairie Sun' – (Gloriosa daisy)</p>	<p>Rudbeckia Prairie Sun has unusually large daisy like flowers up to 12 cm wide, which have rays of orange which are gold tipped with a green centre. It has clumps of green leaves and strong stems, which are held close together, and makes an excellent cut flower with its tall stems. Although classed as perennials, Rudbeckias are usually grown as annuals as they are short lived perennials. It gives of its best, blooming non-stop from early summer to the first frosts. It is extremely easy to grow and fairly trouble free. Deadhead regularly to extend flowering and encourage further blooms. Deadhead if you do not wish to self-seed. It</p>	<p>Sow indoors August - October. Sow seed onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of vermiculite. Propagate 18-20°C. Keep soil moist but not wet. Germination takes 10-15 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing. Can be sown directly from late October. Sow thinly 3mm deep into well prepared soil which has been raked</p>	18	\$9.00

	prefers a moist well-drained soil in full sun, but will also tolerate partial shade. Do not allow soil to dry out. Mulch if soil is prone to drying out. However once established it will tolerate some drought so long as it is well mulched. It is also deer and rabbit resistant. It has won the all-America selections award 2003, and the Fleuroselect Gold Award 2003			
Rudbeckia Maxima – (Coneflower)	Rudbeckia Maxima forms a low clump of large blue-grey leaves. From this low clump rise tall stems of yellow flowered daisies which have large erect black cones in the middle of them in mid-summer. They are good for cutting. The basal leaves are spectacular, and the plant, being so handsome, can be used as a specimen on its own, as well as being placed at the back of a border. In mild winter regions the lower leaves may remain evergreen. Clumps can easily be divided in early spring. Stems are self-supporting and seldom need to be staked. The flowers are attractive to butterflies. Deadhead regularly to extend flowering and encourage further blooms. Deadhead if you do not wish to self-seed. The plant prefers a moist well-drained soil in full sun. Do not allow soil to dry out. Mulch if soil is prone to drying out. However once established the plant can tolerate a certain amount of drought, if it is well mulched.	Sow indoors August - October. Sow seed onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with a fine layer of vermiculite. Propagate 18-20°C. Keep soil moist but not wet. Germination takes 10-15 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 45cm spacing. Can be sown directly from late October. Sow thinly 3mm deep into well prepared soil which has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. When large enough to handle thin to 45cm spacing.	12	\$8.00
Salvia Cyanescens - (Blue Turkish Sage)	This plant can handle most weather that the elements can throw at it. It can tolerate cold to minus 15 degrees C. It has large felty white leaves which grow in loose round mounds. The large violet blue flowers are borne on thin spikes. This salvia loves hot dry places and good drainage. It is slow growing, but is also very tough and lives for a long time. It can be used to advantage in containers where it can tolerate some dryness, and as an attractive plant in the garden. It is native to Turkey and Iran.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	18	\$9.00
Salvia jurisicii – (Lavender Sage)	Salvia jurisicii is an attractive plant even when it is not in bloom. It has very attractive grey- green feathery foliage, and this is most unusual for a salvia. It blooms in summer, bearing deep blue flowers that appear upside down, the lips pointed upwards instead of down which is usual. Deadhead if you do not want it to self-seed. If you wish to collect seed allow the heads to become dry and brown before cutting. This plant needs full sun to grow well, and once it is growing well, it is quite drought resistant. It will grow in almost any soil. To propagate, divide in early spring or take softwood cuttings at any time.	Sow indoors in spring. Surface sow onto moist well-drained seed compost with only a sprinkling of soil to cover. Propagate temp. 20-25°C. Keep moist but not wet. Germination 10-14 days. Even under good conditions germination can be erratic. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 30cm spacing.	40	\$3.00
Salvia sclarea var. turkestanica – (Clary Sage)	Clary sage has been grown for centuries. It has been used for : flavouring for wines, an oil for perfumes, potpourri and incense and medicinally for stomach illnesses. It is a bone hardy plant which needs no care	Sow indoors in August & September. Surface sow onto seed compost. Needs light to germinate. Ideal temp. 15-20°C. Keep moist but watch out for damping off. Germination 7-21 days.	20	\$5.00

	<p>whatsoever and is beautiful to boot. It likes well-drained soil in sun or even partial shade. It grows well in poor soil and resists slugs and snails. It grows in full sun, with almost no water, and the large, grey-green leaves remain attractive all season long. <i>Salvia sclarea</i> var. <i>turkestanica</i> is a wonderfully architectural plant with branched stems, each stem bears masses of pale blue, white, cream, pink/rose, purple/lavender, or darker blue blossoms and large pinkish white bracts.</p> <p>The flowers stand above the large, aromatic, mid-green leaves, which can grow up to 23cm long. Bees and butterflies are attracted to the flowers which must be full of nectar. It is a short lived plant, being essentially a biennial, but will self-seed, sometimes to excess, so weed out those seeds you don't want, but be sure to save some as this plant is too beautiful to lose altogether. Deadhead if you do not want it to self-seed. If you wish to collect seed allow the heads to become dry and brown before cutting</p>	<p>Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. When well rooted plant out in autumn or spring with 30cm spacing.</p>		
<p><i>Salvia sclarea</i>, 'Piemont' – (Clary Sage)</p>	<p><i>Salvia sclarea</i>, 'Piemont' has huge candelabra-like spires of deep violet-purple bracts with white flowers, and is a very showy clary sage. The bright colour and long lasting bracts make for a long, showy season in your garden. The plant has a robust, branching, upright habit and produces a mass of bloom in December and January. The leaves are heart shaped, aromatic and fuzzy. This plant grows in full sun, but can also tolerate partial shade. It likes a moist, rich soil but also likes the soil well drained. It is a biennial and lasts only for 2 years but self-seeds readily, so weed out any excess seedlings, but keep a few as they are such a beautiful thing in the garden. Deadhead if you do not want it to self-seed. If you wish to collect seed allow the heads to become dry and brown before cutting. It is deer resistant and attracts butterflies and bees.</p>	<p>Sow indoors in August and September. Surface sow onto seed compost. Needs light to germinate. Ideal temp. 15-20°C. Keep moist but watch out for damping off. Germination 7-21 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. When well rooted plant out in autumn or spring with 30cm spacing.</p>	20	\$5.00
<p><i>Salvia Pratense</i> Rose Rhapsody – (Meadow Sage)</p>	<p><i>Salvia</i> Rose Rhapsody has a rich densely packed display of long soft pink spikes in summer. It is medium in size, and tolerates both heat and humidity well. Spent flowers should be removed to encourage repeat flowering, so that the plant does not spend its energy on making seeds. It is attractive to butterflies, bees and the foliage is aromatic. The soil should not dry out completely, even though the plant can tolerate drought. In mild areas the plant will stay green over winter, but should be cut back hard in spring to encourage new growth.</p>	<p>For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.</p>	20	\$4.00
<p><i>Salvia x superba</i>, 'Adora Blue' –</p>	<p><i>Salvia x superba</i>, 'Adora Blue' is an erect, clump forming hybrid perennial sage that produces many upright, dense flower spikes of hooded,</p>	<p>Sow indoors Sept - December and approx. 8-10 weeks before last frosts are due. Sow onto moist well-drained seed</p>	20	\$6.00

(Flowering sage)	tubular, deep violet blue over a long flowering period from summer onwards. It is fibrous rooted, and has an evenly branched form. The foliage is dark green and aromatic. The flowers attract bees and butterflies. It looks equally good in pots and the garden. It likes well drained moist soil in full sun, but will tolerate any soil type. Pinch out growing tip when plant is 15cm tall to encourage bushy growth. Keep well-watered until established. Fertilise monthly if desired. Remove faded flower spikes to prolong flowering. Deadhead if you do not want it to self-seed. If you wish to collect seed allow the spherical heads to become dry and brown before cutting. Do not remove old stems until new growth appears in spring. Best time to divide perennial Salvias is in early spring prior to new growth emerging.	compost. Cover with only a sprinkling of soil as light is needed for germination. Watch out for damping off. Ideal temp. 18-24°C. If the temperature is not maintained germination can be erratic. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Increase pot size as the plant grows. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 15-30cm spacing.		
Salvia Superba "Merleau Blue"	Salvia Superba "Merleau Blue" has very deep violet blue flowers which are borne profusely in mid-summer into autumn. It is a good cut flower. It flowers in its first year from seed on a compact well branched plant. It is tolerant of drought when well established and is attractive to both butterflies and bees. It can be divided in spring, and this should be done every 3 to 5 years to maintain vigour. It was a winner of the European Fleuroselect Gold Medal in 2007.	Sow indoors spring and early summer or approx. 8-10 weeks before last frosts are due. Sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Cover with only a sprinkling of soil as light is needed for germination. Watch out for damping off. Ideal temp. 18-24°C. If temperature is not maintained germination can be erratic. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Increase pot size as the plant grows. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 15-30cm spacing.	20	\$5.00
Salvia x superba, 'Rose Queen' – (Flowering Sage)	Salvia x superba, 'Rose Queen' is an erect, clump forming hybrid perennial sage that produces many upright, dense flower spikes of hooded, tubular, purple-rose over a long flowering period from summer onwards. It is fibrous rooted, and has an evenly branched form. The foliage is dark green and aromatic. The flowers attract bees and butterflies. It looks equally good in pots and the garden. It likes well drained moist soil in full sun, but will tolerate any soil type. Pinch out growing tip when plant is 15cm tall to encourage bushy growth. Keep well-watered until established. Fertilise monthly if desired. Remove faded flower spikes to prolong flowering. Deadhead if you do not want it to self-seed. If you wish to collect seed allow the spherical heads to become dry and brown before cutting. Do not remove old stems until new growth appears in spring. Best time to divide perennial Salvias is in early spring prior to new growth emerging.	Sow indoors Sept - December or approx. 8-10 weeks before last frosts are due. Sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Cover with only a sprinkling of soil as light is needed for germination. Watch out for damping off. Ideal temp. 18-24°C. If temperature is not maintained germination can be erratic. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Increase pot size as the plant grows. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 15-30cm spacing.	20	\$5.50
Scabiosa atropurpurea, 'Beaujoulais Bonnets' – (Pincushion Flower)	This plant is very attractive bearing mauve-pink ruffled flowers which surround a deep burgundy centre. The centre has white stamens which are offset against the deep red background making a striking contrast. They flowers are about 5 cm wide and they make very good cut flowers lasting well in water. Butterflies and bees are attracted to them, and	Sow indoors August - March, into moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover with soil and keep moist. Germination takes 7-40 days. Transplant seedlings once large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 30cm spacing. Place September sown	20	\$8.00

	<p>they bloom in masses right through the summer into the autumn. They like moist well drained soil, but take care not the waterlog them. Deadhead the spent flowers regularly to encourage more flowers. Divide and replant every 2-3 years to maintain growth.</p>	<p>seeds in a cold frame to overwinter, plant out following spring.</p>		
<p>Scabiosa caucasica “Fama Deep Blue” – Pincushion Flower</p>	<p>Scabiosa caucasica “Fama Deep Blue” has lovely intense lilac-blue 10cm flowers which have a silvery grey centre, and are held above the foliage on long strong stems. The flowers are perfect to use as cut flowers, and they are reputed by florists to be the best Scabiosa strain for cutting. The plant grows in dense mounds of pointed grey green leaves. It is very easy to grow, and is hardy to below -18°C (0°F) and will flower in its first year from an early sowing. Scabiosa bloom all summer long and will still be producing blooms well into autumn. Bees and butterflies love them. They prefer well-drained soil and a sunny position. They dislike cold, wet winters and hot, humid weather and do best in temperate conditions. In spring fertilise moderately. Don't fertilise after Spring. Scabiosa caucasica has long stems that initially produce one large flower. You can cut the dying flower stem back to the lowest buds, halfway down, and then two slightly shorter-stemmed flowers will spring from the bud axils. Deadheading encourages plants to flower for a prolonged period.</p>	<p>Sow in early winter through to autumn Sow seeds in pots or trays in moist seed raising mix. Sow 1.5mm deep. Cover seed lightly with vermiculite after sowing as they need light for germination. Place the container in a propagator or seal in a plastic bag after sowing to keep the moisture constant. Place in a warm place to maintain an ideal temperature of around 18 to 21°C. Keep the seed raising slightly damp but not wet. Avoid direct sunlight by shading seeds after sowing. Germinates in 2 to 3 weeks at 18 to 21°C. Prick out seedlings when large enough to handle into 9 to 10cm pots after 4 weeks. Grow on at 10°C. Acclimatise young plants to outdoor conditions before planting out. Space the plants 30 to 60cm apart.</p>	15	\$10.00
<p>Scabiosa caucasica “Goldingensis”- Pincusion flower</p>	<p>This is the largest and deepest blue available in the Scabiosa Caucasica clan. The plant has a very neat compact form, which gardeners love, and it produces unbelievably abundant masses of flowers. It has received the prestigious RHS Award of Merit. It grows to about 60cm, and the large, deep blue, flat pincushion flowers, which are very attractive to both bees and butterflies, appear on strong stems from compact, low growing foliage. It is hardy to below -18°C , is easy to grow and will flower in its first year from an early sowing. This beautiful flower blooms throughout the whole summer and contrasts well with the other dominant colours of sunny yellows and oranges, and it also flowers well into autumn. It is great for borders and performs well as a cut flower.</p>	<p>Sow in early winter through to autumn Sow seeds in pots or trays in moist seed raising mix. Sow 1.5mm deep. Cover seed lightly with vermiculite after sowing as they need light for germination.Place the container in a propagator or seal in a plastic bag after sowing to keep the moisture constant. Place in a warm place to maintain an ideal temperature of around 18 to 21°C. Keep the seed raising soil slightly damp but not wet. Avoid direct sunlight by shading seeds after sowing. Germinates in 2 to 3 weeks at 18 to 21°C.Prick out seedlings when large enough to handle into 9 to 10cm pots after 4 weeks. Grow on at 10°C. Acclimatise young plants to outdoor conditions before planting out. Space the plants 30 to 60cm (12 to 24in) apart.</p>	20	\$5
<p>Scabiosa caucasica, “House's Hybrids”- Large Flowered - (Pincushion Flower)</p>	<p>A lovely strain which has lovely frilly, large flowers in shades of blue, mauve and heliotrope, which have long strong stems and are excellent as cut flowers. It attracts bees and butterflies and flowers and is very easy to grow. It has a very long flowering season. It likes full sun and fertile well drained soil. It can take some drought once established. Deadhead regularly to prolong flower production. Once the plant becomes larger it is wise to divide the root ball, discarding the older</p>	<p>Sow indoors July - September. Sow 2mm deep into moist well-drained seed compost. Propagate 18-21°C. Germination takes 2-3 weeks. Transplant seedlings once when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on at 10°C. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.</p>	20	\$8.00

	woody parts, to retain vigour.			
Scabiosa caucasica, 'Perfection White' - (Pincushion Flower)	This strain flowers the first year from seed. A native of the Caucasus Mountains, it has strong, stiff stems, and large flowers approx. 8cm or more in diameter. It has lovely frilly, large white flowers which have long strong stems and are excellent as cut flowers. It attracts bees and butterflies and flowers and is very easy to grow. It has a very long flowering season. It likes full sun and fertile well drained soil. It can take some drought once established. Deadhead regularly to prolong flower production. Once the plant becomes larger it is wise to divide the root ball, discarding the older woody parts, to retain vigour.	Sow indoors July - September. Sow 2mm deep into moist well-drained seed compost. Propagate 18-21°C. Germination takes 2-3 weeks. Transplant seedlings once when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on at 10°C. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.	15	\$4.00
Scabiosa caucasica, 'Perfection Blue' - (Pincushion flower)	This strain flowers the first year from seed. A native of the Caucasus Mountains, it has strong, stiff stems, and large flowers approx. 8cm or more in diameter. It has lovely frilly, large azure blue flowers which have long strong stems and are excellent as cut flowers. It attracts bees and butterflies and flowers and is very easy to grow. It has a very long flowering season. It likes full sun and fertile well drained soil. It can take some drought once established. Deadhead regularly to prolong flower production. Once the plant becomes larger it is wise to divide the root ball, discarding the older woody parts, to retain vigour.	Sow indoors July - September. Sow 2mm deep into moist well-drained seed compost. Propagate 18-21°C. Germination takes 2-3 weeks. Transplant seedlings once when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on at 10°C. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.	15	\$7.00
Scabiosa Graminifolia 'Green Dome' -(Pincushion flower)	This is a new plant which was previously unknown. It is a very choice plant and is native to southern Europe. It is constantly in flower, producing short stemmed lilac pink flowers in the form of a pincushion. It has narrow grass like leaves up to 10 cm long, covered with silvery hairs. It does best in soil that is sunny, neutral to alkaline, well drained and on the dry side. It does not like winter moisture and should be divided approx every 3 years which will keep the plant vigorous and healthy.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	16	\$7.00
SCABIOSA RUMELICA -(Knautia red cherries)	This plant has very bright cherry red pincushion like flowers, which is unusual in border perennials and has a long flowering season. It continues from late spring through autumn and even into early winter. It is one of the very best perennials for borders. It makes a nice neat rounded cushion of leaves and the flowers are held well above the greenery. The flowers are good for cutting. It is an undemanding plant to grow, and will gradually spread to form a good clump. It is a very popular plant, and is attractive to beneficial insects including bees and butterflies.	For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.	20	\$6.00
Sidalcea malviflora,	Sidalcea malviflora, 'Party Girl' is like a miniature hollyhock. It has pink	Sow indoors in August to October. Prior to sowing cold	20	\$5.00

<p>'Party Girl' – (Prairie Mallow)</p>	<p>and rose blooms in masses on long spikes in summer. It does not take a great deal of care to grow, and is excellent for cutting. To keep it healthy, cut it back hard in autumn. Deadhead to prolong the flowering season. Propagate by division in spring. It prefers moist well drained soil in full sun, and does not like to be wet in winter. It is attractive to bees and butterflies and also slugs and snails, so be ready to hunt the latter down!</p>	<p>stratify (place in vege compartment of fridge). Place seeds in a bag with damp sand at 4°C. for 4 weeks then sow 2mm deep into moist well-drained seed compost. Cover with a fine layer of compost. Propagate. Ideal temp. 15°C. Germination takes 14-42 days. Germination can be erratic. repeated cycles of warmth and cold may be required before germination occurs. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in a cold frame. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.</p>		
<p>Sidalcea malviflora, 'Purpetta' – (Prairie Mallow)</p>	<p>This prairie mallow has flowers of an interesting purple -red shade and blooms in masses on long spikes in summer. It does not take a great deal of care to grow, and is excellent for cutting. To keep it healthy, cut it back hard in autumn. Deadhead to prolong the flowering season. Propagate by division in spring. It prefers moist well drained soil in full sun, and does not like to be wet in winter. It is attractive to bees and butterflies and also slugs and snails, so be ready to hunt the latter down!</p>	<p>Sow indoors in August to October. Prior to sowing cold stratify (place in vege compartment of fridge). Place seeds in a bag with damp sand at 4°C. for 4 weeks then sow 2mm deep into moist well-drained seed compost. Cover with a fine layer of compost. Propagate. Ideal temp. 15°C. Germination takes 14-42 days. Germination can be erratic. Repeated cycles of warmth and cold may be required before germination occurs. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on in a cold frame. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with 50cm spacing.</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>\$5.00</p>
<p>Silene Asterias - (Catchfly)</p>	<p>This is a hardy and unusual perennial and rarely available. It has strong upright stems which begin to flower in late Spring. The flowers are borne in round clusters about 6cm wide which consist of small deep burgundy blooms which are held in dark red bracts. The bracts have very bright blue anthers, and together the ensemble is very striking. The leaves themselves are attractive even when the plant is not in bloom, as they are bright spring green. It likes an organic soil which has good moisture retention in full sun. If the soil does not retain moisture well then put it in partial shade and mulch well. However the soil should not be waterlogged. It makes a good cut flower and is deciduous.</p>	<p>Seeds can be sown at any time but are best sown in winter or early spring to benefit from a cold spell in the wet compost to break their dormancy. One should cover the seeds very thinly with sand or fine grit to about the depth of the seed size. If the seeds do not come up within 6 to 12 weeks the damp seed tray can be given cold treatment in a fridge for about four weeks. They may still take very many months to appear, so please never discard the pot or tray.</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>\$3.00</p>
<p>Tanacetum Parthenium 'White Bonnet' -(Feverfew)</p>	<p>This plant is rarely grown. It has anemone centred double white flowers on a tallish plant. It has a bushy growth habit and has aromatic leaves. It is a very useful and attractive filler for mixed borders. This plant could be described as a short lived perennial but once established it self-seeds and replaces itself without ever becoming weedy. It will grow anywhere but prefers well drained soil preferably enriched with some compost. In partial shade the foliage becomes larger, greener and more fern like. In February cut your plants back hard as the foliage is often marked and damaged by leaf miner, the only pest which seems to affect it. Under growing conditions which suit it, plants can reach 60cm and the mass of tiny white daisy flowers on tall stems make it a terrific cut flower.</p>	<p>For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>\$3.00</p>

<p>Thalictrum aquilegifolium – (French meadow rue)</p>	<p>Thalictrum aquilegifolium is a very beautiful perennial. It has a basal mound of fine lacy bluish- green foliage that appears similar to an aquilegia. The flower stems which are produced in late spring and early summer are topped with large panicles of purple fuzzy flowers. Thalictrum is tolerant of warm humid summers, and prefer a rich soil which is moist. It enjoys dappled sun, but is fairly tolerant and will take partial shade. If it is kept moist it will tolerate full sun. It is an easy care plant, and if the seed is sown early enough in the season it will flower in the same year. Thalictrum aquilegifolium 'Purpureum' produces up a superb array of flower stems that rise above the foliage in late spring to early summer and are topped by a hazy, fuzzy show of purple flowers. Despite their delicate appearance, Thalictrum is fairly tolerant of warm, humid summers. They prefer a rich, humus rich soil on the moist side and dappled to partial shade, but will grow reasonably well in most borders if the soil is moisture retentive. In warm regions plants will tolerate full sun if kept moist. Clumps may be easily divided in spring when growth commences, and it is wise to divide it every 2-3 years to renew its strength. In midsummer, they add a lovely, gentle effect when combined with larger flowered plants and provide an excellent contrast to more architectural plants. They produce a shimmering hazy effect in beds and borders, and both leaves and flowers are good for flower arrangements.</p>	<p>Sow indoors in spring and summer depending on your temperature range. Sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover the seed with vermiculite or soil. Ideal temp. 13-16°C. Keep soil moist but not wet at all times. Germination takes 15-21 days. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Gradually acclimatise and plant out after 10-15 days with 45cm spacing.</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>\$5.00</p>
<p>Thalictrum Delavayi -(Meadow rue)</p>	<p>Thalictrum delavayi has beautiful, fine feathery foliage similar to a small aquilegia leaf , or perhaps a maidenhair fern leaf. Its clusters of mauve flowers are borne in panicles aloft on purple tinged stems in an airy spray of misty lilac mauve. Cut down stems as soon as flowering has completed. Divide the plant every 2-3 years as soon as growth begins in spring, in order to maintain its strength. Large divisions can be replanted outside, and smaller ones can be overwintered in a greenhouse for planting out the following spring. Thalictrum are native to stream banks, shaded mountains, and moist meadows throughout most of the globe and thus they like dappled shade and moisture retentive soil, which is not waterlogged however. Most Thalictrum are late to emerge in mid to late spring, so take care not to disturb their crowns.</p>	<p>Sow indoors. Sow onto moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover the seed with vermiculite or soil. Ideal temp. 13-16°C. Keep soil moist but not wet at all times. Germination takes 15-21 days. Transplant when large enough to handle to 8cm pots. Gradually acclimatise and plant out after 10-15 days with 45cm spacing.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>\$8.00</p>
<p>Thalictrum 'Blizzard' -(Meadow rue)</p>	<p>This is a very beautiful variety of Thalictrum Delavayi. It is quite compact and produces small hovering shiny white flowers which shimmer like tiny parasols amongst delicate maiden-hair-fern like leaves. It flowers on into autumn. Its leaves are somewhat paler than the other Delavayi varieties. It is a beautiful addition to the summer border. The foliage starts off green but then as it ages begins to assume a purple</p>	<p>Seeds can be sown at any time but are best sown in winter or early spring to benefit from a cold spell in the wet compost to break their dormancy. It is advisable to cover seeds very thinly with sand or fine grit to about the depth of the seed size. If the seeds do not come up within 6 to 12 weeks the damp seed tray can be given cold treatment in a fridge for</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>\$10.00</p>

	<p>tinge. Foliage of plants that are under stress can turn completely purple, and sometimes plants which are grown in pots assume a purple tinge to their leaves. It is a member of the buttercup family and grows high on hillsides in scrub in the North western Yunnan province of China, in ground that is often stony and acidic. In gardens the plant seems to adapt well to a range of conditions, from full sun to dappled shade, in any reasonably well drained soil, and does not like to be waterlogged. Try to protect it from winds by placing it next to a protecting plant on the windward side, so that you don't have to stake it, as its airiness is spoilt by staking. It is a very useful and pretty garden plant which does not seem to take very much care and increases a little in size year on year.</p>	<p>about four weeks. They may still take very many months to appear, so please never discard the pot or tray.</p>		
<p>Thalictrum Rochebrunianum – (Giant Meadow Rue, Lavender Mist)</p>	<p>This Thalictrum is prized for its delicate sprays of arched lavender flowers with bright yellow stamens which hang from the flowers like tiny bell tongues. It can be used in many different situations in the garden - as it is a plant through which other flowers can be seen, and fits in well as a background plant or in groups where it appears to advantage. The flowers appear on lovely sturdy purple stems, and the pretty tracery of fine, ferny grey green foliage makes a very attractive ground cover in its own right, during the spring and summer. This plant blooms later than other Thalictrums, from mid to late summer and for a longer time period (up to 6 weeks), and adds a vertical accent to the garden with its clouds of rose-lavender flowers. It is a good cut flower, is easy to grow and is not eaten by rabbits.</p>	<p>Sow seeds as soon as you receive them, at any time of the year into a seed tray or pot with moist seed raising mix and keep moist but not waterlogged. If there is no germination in 3-4 weeks then enclose the moist seed tray or pot in a plastic bag and tie the bag, and put the bag with the seeds in it, into the vegetable compartment of the fridge (or door). Leave there for 4 weeks. Remove from the fridge. This process can be repeated if germination doesn't occur.</p>	15	\$5.00
<p>Trachelium Caeruleum 'Black Knight' -(Purple Umbrella Trachelium)</p>	<p>This plant has large panicles of tiny deep purple flowers on a upright bush. The flowers are fragrant and are produced in early summer. They are attractive to bees and other beneficial insects. The leaves on this new form are dark with dark purple veins. It is a half hardy perennial, and can easily be grown as an annual in colder areas. It is a show stopper when out in flower with its myriad of deep purple blooms covering the bush.</p>	<p>For best results, sow seeds onto a good soil-based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and although germination can be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. Spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth. In colder climates these plants do well if overwintered in small pots indoors and are planted out in spring after the last frosts.</p>	50	\$10.00
<p>Verbascum chaixii var. album, 'Wedding Candles' – (Mullein)</p>	<p>This Verbascum has pure white flowers with dark purple centres. Its flower stems are multi branched. It has neat basal rosettes of mid green leaves. The plant prefers well drained soil, and dislikes wet heavy soils. It tolerates frost and drought once established. 'Wedding Candles' provides a good supply of food to honey-bees, and it will self-seed. The</p>	<p>Sow direct in autumn approx. 2 months before 1st frost. Sow thinly into prepared soil. Once germinated thin to 45cm spacing. Can be sown indoors August - September. Surface sow into deep pots or root trainers filled with moist well-drained seed compost. Allow 3cm between seeds. Just cover</p>	30	\$3.00

	<p>plant prefers full sun in a moist well-drained soil. During winter protect with mulch. To encourage repeat blooming remove the central flower stalk after initial flowering. Cut just above where the side shoots are forming with a sharp knife. This plant won a Royal Horticultural Society award of merit.</p>	<p>the seeds with a fine layer of soil or vermiculite. Keep moist. Propagate 15-18°C. Germination takes 2-4 weeks. After germination reduce moisture allowing soil to dry out a little. When seedlings are large enough to handle transplant to 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out once danger of frost has passed with a 60cm spacing.</p>		
<p>Verbena hastata, 'Blue Spires' – (Blue Vervain)</p>	<p>Verbena hastata is a different plant from most commonly seen Verbena. It is hardy through most winters, and if it is sited in a sunny well drained spot its sheer volume of flowers make it a real winner. It is becoming very popular. Verbena hastata 'Blue Spires' produces stems of flowers which branch like large candles on an 18th century dinner table with lovely blue flowers which are produced in volume at the tips of the stems. The flowers come in mid-summer and bloom through into late autumn. Grow plants together in groups for the best effect. Pinch back when first planted to encourage branching. Water deeply to encourage root growth. If the seed is sown early it will flower in the same year. Cut flowers regularly to encourage growth and to prolong flowering. Deadhead if you do not want it to self-seed, and there will be another flush in autumn if you have deadheaded. Cut back old growth in spring once new shoots emerge at the base. This plant is easily grown in average, to medium, moist soils in full sun. It is a hardy plant and does not need staking, and gives an abundance of mid to late summer colour in the garden. The plants can also be used to advantage in a container.</p>	<p>Sow indoors in spring. Sow into moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover the seed with vermiculite or soil as they require light to germinate. Propagate at 18-21°C. This can have very slow and erratic germination (14-90 days). Do not moisten the soil again until after germination. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle into 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed 30cm apart.</p>	20	\$3.00
<p>Verbena hastata, 'Pink Spires' – (Pink Vervain)</p>	<p>Verbena hastata is a different plant from most commonly seen Verbena. It is hardy through most winters, and if it is sited in a sunny well drained spot its sheer volume of flowers make it a real winner. It is becoming very popular. Verbena hastata 'Pink Spires' produces stems of flowers which branch like large candles on an 18th century dinner table with lovely pink flowers which are produced in volume at the tips of the stems. The flowers come in mid-summer and bloom through into late autumn. Grow plants together in groups for the best effect. Pinch back when first planted to encourage branching. Water deeply to encourage root growth. If the seed is sown early it will flower in the same year. Cut flowers regularly to encourage growth and to prolong flowering. Deadhead if you do not want it to self-seed, and there will be another flush in autumn if you have deadheaded. Cut back old growth in spring once new shoots emerge at the base. This plant is easily grown in average, to medium, moist soils in full sun. It is a hardy plant and does not need staking, and gives an abundance of mid to late summer colour in the garden. The plants can also be used to advantage in a container.</p>	<p>Sow indoors in spring. Sow into moist well-drained seed compost. Just cover the seed with vermiculite or soil as they require light to germinate. Propagate at 18-21°C. This can have very slow and erratic germination (14-90 days). Do not moisten the soil again until after germination. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle into 8cm pots. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed 30cm apart.</p>	20	\$3.50

<p>Veronica gentianoides 'Ramona'- (Veronica)</p>	<p>This plant forms a low rosette of wide leaves with straight stems of ice blue veined flowers which are produced over a long period from late spring and throughout summer. It has a compact habit which allows it to be used in tubs, pots and the front of the border. Cut back any spent flowers to encourage more flowers and also good growth the following year. Ensure that you water regularly during dry spells, and to give the plan a bit of pep, add extra phosphorus to encourage root development. The plant likes full sun but can also tolerate partial shade, and likes rich, moist, well-drained soil but will tolerate any soil which is not too dry, in full sun or partial shade. When top growth is killed by frost, cut stems back to 3-5cm above the soil line. Veronica gentianoides is easily divided in fall or early spring, and is evergreen in mild winter regions. It can be propagated by seed or by division of congested clumps every 3 years.</p>	<p>Sow indoors in spring or autumn. Surface sow onto moist seed compost. Do not cover seeds, simply press into the soil. Place in a propagator or seal in a polythene bag to maintain humidity. Ideal temp. 13-16°C. Keep moist by watering from the bottom of the tray only. Germination takes 4-6 weeks approx. After germination admit air and grow on in cooler conditions. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed. Autumn sowings should be planted out the following spring.</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>\$5.00</p>
<p>Veronica longifolia, 'Blue Shades' – (Blue veronica)</p>	<p>Veronica longifolia, 'Blue Shades' forms a bushy, upright plant of shiny green leaves. The vigorous vertical stems hold tall, slender blue spires which are packed with masses of densely grouped, small buds, the flowers open, one after the other, from the base to form a long-lasting spire. Veronica longifolia prefers a position in sun or part shade in moist well-drained soil, however it will tolerate drier soils, so long as it is mulched. It flowers in midsummer and lasts for several months into autumn. It adds a gentle columnar, architectural height to the border and is an excellent contrast to more traditional flower shapes when grown at the front of the border. It is eye-catching when planted in drifts. It is attractive to bees, and butterflies and makes a good cut flower.</p>	<p>Sow indoors in spring or autumn. Surface sow onto moist seed compost. Do not cover seeds, simply press into the soil. Place in a propagator or seal in a polythene bag to maintain humidity. Ideal temp. 13-16°C. Keep moist by watering from the bottom of the tray only. Germination takes 4-6 weeks approx. After germination admit air and grow on in cooler conditions. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed. Autumn sowings should be planted out the following spring.</p>	<p>40</p>	<p>\$3.00</p>
<p>Veronica longifolia, 'Pink Shades' – (Pink Veronica)</p>	<p>Veronica longifolia, 'Pink Shades' forms a bushy, upright plant of shiny green leaves. The vigorous vertical stems hold tall, slender blue spires which are packed with masses of densely grouped, small buds, the flowers open, one after the other, from the base to form a long-lasting spire. Veronica longifolia prefers a position in sun or part shade in moist well-drained soil, however it will tolerate drier soils, so long as it is mulched. It flowers in midsummer and lasts for several months into autumn. It adds a gentle columnar, architectural height to the border and is an excellent contrast to more traditional flower shapes when grown at the front of the border. It is eye-catching when planted in drifts. It is attractive to bees, and butterflies and makes a good cut flower.</p>	<p>Sow indoors in spring or autumn. Surface sow onto moist seed compost. Do not cover seeds, simply press into the soil. Place in a propagator or seal in a polythene bag to maintain humidity. Ideal temp. 13-16°C. Keep moist by watering from the bottom of the tray only. Germination takes 4-6 weeks approx. After germination admit air and grow on in cooler conditions. Transplant seedlings when large enough to handle to 8cm pots and grow on. Acclimatise and plant out after danger of frost has passed. Autumn sowings should be planted out the following spring.</p>	<p>35</p>	<p>\$3.00</p>
<p>Veronicastrum</p>	<p>This plant bears huge branching spires of blue-mauve flowers which</p>	<p>For best results, sow seeds immediately onto a good soil-</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>\$3.00</p>

virginicum “Lilac Carina”-(Culvers Physic)	form handsome arches. They flower in late summer and have very attractive dark green leaves which form a tall, solid brushy clump. The flower spikes are attractive to butterflies. The plant has a long history of medicinal use in ages past for various disorders of the liver and other organs.	based compost. Cover the seeds with fine grit or compost to approximately their own depth. They can be sown at any time, and germination can sometimes be quicker if kept at 15 to 20 degrees C. However, one can also sow most seeds in an unheated greenhouse and wait for natural germination as many seeds have built-in dormancy mechanisms, and often wait for spring before emerging regardless of when they are sown. But spring sowing will obviously give them a full season of growth if successful germination occurs.		
Zinnia Elegans “Benary Giant Mix”	This is the premium zinnia. It is recommended by the Association of Specialty Cut Flower Growers. These plants are vigorous all-season producers which hold hold up well in summer rain and heat. the blooms are densely petaled and can reach up to 15 cm across. They are very long lasting cut flowers in bouquets. Colors include: deep red, orange, carmine rose, coral, wine, purple, bright pink, white, salmon rose, scarlet, and golden yellow.	For best results sow zinnia where they are to flower (they like a sunny, sheltered position and don’t like to be moved) from the end of October to the end of November when the soil is warming up. Sow 3mm deep in drills 30cm apart into well prepared soil that has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. Germination takes 7-14 days. When large enough to handle thin to 25cm spacing. They can also be sown indoors Sep-Oct into seed compost at temp. 15-25°C. Do not exclude light. When large enough to handle transplant and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise 10-15 days and plant out after danger of frost has passed.	20	\$4.00
Zinnia Elegans “Giant Cactus Flowered mix”	This mix has a choice blend of warm-toned blooms, each boasting masses of long, needle-thin petals with fascinating texture and long-lasting colour. As easy to grow as the more familiar Dahlia-flowered Zinnia. The blooms are fully double and stretch 10 to 12 cm across. Yet despite their massive size, they won't flop -- the long, strong stems are especially sturdy, keeping these blooms turned toward the sun in the garden or as cut flowers. There are many shades of colours in this mix of yellow, orange, red, rose, pink, salmon, and white.	For best results sow zinnia where they are to flower (they like a sunny, sheltered position and don’t like to be moved) from the end of October to the end of November when the soil is warming up. Sow 3mm deep in drills 30cm apart into well prepared soil that has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. Germination takes 7-14 days. When large enough to handle thin to 25cm spacing. They can also be sown indoors Sep-Oct into seed compost at temp. 15-25°C. Do not exclude light. When large enough to handle transplant and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise 10-15 days and plant out after danger of frost has passed.	20	\$4.00
Zinnia Elegans “Gigantica Mix”	This zinnia has large 12 cm blooms on 1.2 m tall stems which make an impressive display in the garden with double dahlia shaped blooms that come in an array of bright vivid colors. This zinnia is mildew resistant with tall thick sturdy stems and is an excellent choice for cut flowers or as a focal point in the border. It will bloom throughout summer.	For best results sow zinnia where they are to flower (they like a sunny, sheltered position and don’t like to be moved) from the end of October to the end of November when the soil is warming up. Sow 3mm deep in drills 30cm apart into well prepared soil that has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. Germination takes 7-14 days. When large enough to handle thin to 25cm spacing.	20	\$4.00

		They can also be sown indoors Sep-Oct into seed compost at temp. 15-25°C. Do not exclude light. When large enough to handle transplant and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise 10-15 days and plant out after danger of frost has passed.		
Zinnia Elegans "Inca"	Zinnia Inca has bright orange, fully double cactus flowers. The large flowers are 12 cm across, an twist and curl inwards catching the sun. The plant grows to approx 1 metre tall and forms a robust bushy plant. It is an excellent flower for the cut flower bouquet and also as a reliable and eye catching garden subject.	For best results sow zinnia where they are to flower (they like a sunny, sheltered position and don't like to be moved) from the end of October to the end of November when the soil is warming up. Sow 3mm deep in drills 30cm apart into well prepared soil that has been raked to a fine tilth. Water regularly. Germination takes 7-14 days. When large enough to handle thin to 25cm spacing. They can also be sown indoors Sep-Oct into seed compost at temp. 15-25°C. Do not exclude light. When large enough to handle transplant and grow on in cooler conditions. Acclimatise 10-15 days and plant out after danger of frost has passed.	20	\$4.00