

Arbor Friends



Under the Big Tent

For the past sixteen years the Friends of the National Arboretum (FONA) has staged a spring show that rivals the Ringling Brother's Circus. In the manner of a traveling circus, overnight the New York Avenue parking lot of the U.S. National Arboretum turns from an asphalt wasteland into a friendly tent town for gardeners. Over the course of a week, FONA board and members, volunteers, long-time

plant experts and friends, gather to assemble the annual FONA Garden Fair and Plant Sale.

This year is no exception. On Friday April 27 and Saturday April 28, FONA invites you to come to the Fair and see what is under the Big Tent. Thousands of plants await you. Plant experts will be on hand to be of assistance. The fair is for everyone—whether you are a sophisticated gardener looking for that very special hybrid or an enthusiastic beginner just starting out in gardening.

In this newsletter you will find a partial list of plants that have been ordered. You can keep up to date in the days ahead by checking the plant list at www.fona.org. Further information can be found in Ruth Dix's article—"Razzmatazz"—featuring hot new plants for 2007.

And don't miss the side attractions. The Potomac Unit of The Herb Society of America's promises to transport you around the world as the fragrances of herbs from many

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The Friends of the National Arboretum

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September 2006 - 2007

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Big Tent ...

From page 1

lands waft through their tent. This year there will be plenty of lemon balm—the 2007 Herb of the Year, lemon grasses and much more. Thousands of herbs and herb gifts will be for sale.

In the Vendor Marketplace shoppers can discover wonderful garden gifts or find an out-of-print plant or landscape book. Kathy Jentz of Washington Garden Magazine will be on hand to share gardening tips gathered in her newly published magazine.

The Fair wouldn't be complete without the Washington Revels. Their madrigal group—Campion's Delight—will sing in the tents and dance around the Maypole. The Foggy Bottom Morris dancers will also be performing. Both groups appear only on Saturday.

Please note Friday April 27 is for FONA members only, tents opening at 12:00 noon. One can join on the spot at the Entrance Tent, and as always, you know the saying... "the early bird catches the worm"!



Azaleas Herald Spring at the Arboretum

by Scott Aker, Gardens Unit Leader, U.S. National Arboretum

Spring is always the most anticipated season at the arboretum, and this spring has been more eagerly anticipated than most. At first it seemed that winter would not come this year, but when it finally did, it lingered longer than normal. Thankfully, the arboretum's famous azaleas are in prime condition this spring, and the bright blossoms attract thousands of admirers.

The Azalea Collection came to be when the arboretum's first Director, Benjamin Morrison, planted hybrids that resulted from breeding of large-flowered tender Indica azaleas with cold-hardy species. By the mid-1950s, the shrubs had grown enough to cover the south slopes of Mount Hamilton with waves of color every spring. It was the azaleas that prompted the arboretum to open its gates to the public on a regular basis

in May of 1954. Morrison introduced 454 azalea cultivars; only a handful of which are available today in the nursery industry. Several of Morrison's introductions with outstanding attributes that are not available in the trade are being distributed to nurseries by arboretum staff. These include 'Dauntless', with glowing magenta flowers and chartreuse green foliage and 'Fawn', similar to the popular 'Martha Hitchcock', but with a shorter, tidier growth habit.

In 1952, bricks from the Hamilton School, located near what is now the National Boxwood Collection, were used to build the walled Morrison garden. Beds of azaleas organized by variety group were later added north of the walled garden to ultimately form the Lee Garden.

The Glenn Dale Azaleas provide *see page 4*



Azalea Collection Tours

- April 28 – 10:00 am to 12 pm
- April 30 – 10:00 am to 12 pm
- May 2 – 10:00 am to 12 pm

Amid a Glorious Spring Display ...

learn about the origins of azaleas and rhododendrons from the collection's curator. Pick up expert advice on growing azaleas and discover how the arboretum has developed new plants for gardeners.

Fee: \$15
(\$12 FONA Members)
To register, phone 202-245-4521

Azaleas ...

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the most memorable display of azaleas for those looking for large areas awash in color; hundreds of them bloom within a relatively short period of time on the Glenn Dale Hillside and in the Morrison Garden.



For those fascinated by the diversity of plants, the Lee Garden is captivating with its different groups of azaleas that bloom at different times. Here, *Rhododendron mucronulatum*, the Korean rhododendron, starts the show as early as February, and the Satsuki azaleas bloom as late as early June. *Rhododendron prunifolium*, plumleaf azalea, blooms at the height of summer.

In the future, when the new Bladensburg Road gate is constructed and the new Visitor and Education Center is constructed, the Azalea Collection will take on even more prominence. The 2000 U.S. National Arboretum Master Plan places the building close to the walled Morrison Garden, and a new Perennial Garden will be constructed to the east of the Azalea Collection. As a preamble to this effort, Gardens Unit staff will be developing garden areas around the Morrison Garden by planting perennials and shrubs. The first area to be tackled is the bed between the large lacebark pine and Azalea Road. Declining junipers and vinca ground cover will be replaced with perennials and shrubs that will provide summer, autumn, and winter interest in the Azalea Collection.

Progress is sure to change the face of the arboretum, but the reliable beauty of the azaleas will always remind us of our need to celebrate the unchanging joy of spring's arrival every year.

Remembering a Good Friend of FONA Joan Green

by Betty Rea

The Friends of the National Arboretum lost a loyal and generous friend February 10 2007. Joan Green served as a board member for several terms and was a great supporter of the National Arboretum.

Joan and her twin sister, Jean, funded the Overlook across the meadow from the Capitol Columns in memory of their parents. Joan and Jean established an endowment in FONA for the Overlook. Joan supported many projects at the Arboretum: complete modernization of the kitchen, as well as many luncheons and tours of the Arboretum for friends and garden clubs. She encouraged all to sign up for membership in FONA. Her enthusiasm for FONA and the Arboretum was contagious.

In 1989, her husband Alan Green was

appointed ambassador to Romania. Shortly after their arrival, Romania experienced a revolution and Joan led an overnight evacuation of American citizens and other foreign dependents from Bucharest to Sofia, Bulgaria. When she returned to Bucharest after the Revolution, one of her major projects was the formation of a group to restore the gardens, parks and other areas of Bucharest. She also formed the first garden club in the city.

Joan was truly a very valued member of FONA and brought joy to all who knew her.



Calling All Gardeners ... to help save our planet.



by Rindy O'Brien

June 24 through 30, 2007 has been designated by the U.S. Senate as "National Pollinator Week." The North American Pollinator Protection Campaign is coordinating the national effort. The campaign is made up of 100 organizations and individuals that have formed a public-private conservation partnership to protect pollinators.

Worldwide, approximately 1,000 plants grown for food, beverages, fibers, spices, and medicines need to be pollinated by animals to produce a healthy food supply. It is estimated that one out of every three bites of food consumed in the United States comes from pollinated food sources.

Without pollinators, humans and ecosystems cannot survive. Biodiversity threats such as land development, pollution, and pesticide poisoning are causing us to lose pollinators around the world at an alarming rate. Greater awareness and global action are required now to change this trend. And you can help.

**Without pollinators,
humans and ecosystems
cannot survive ...
Greater awareness and
global action are
required now ...
And you can help.**

Last October 2006, the National Academy of Sciences released a report on the decline of pollinator populations in North America. The honeybee was found to be in decline since the 1980's, when a non-native parasitic mite was introduced. Last year honeybees had to be imported from outside North America for the first time since 1922. The report went on to show long-term trends for several wild bee species, especially bumble bees, some butterflies, bats and humming birds.

The National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council,

believes that effective conservation and restoration of pollinator populations requires greater attention by the United States Department of Agriculture to establish long-term monitoring projects, a better baseline of data, and to provide sustainable management plans for these species. In the meantime, the scientists are asking gardeners to create pollinator-friendly garden habitats. By selecting native plants, plants that provide nectar or provide food for insect larvae, or old-fashioned varieties of flowers that produce great fragrance, you can help in this global campaign.

This year, the FONA Garden Fair committee is providing special identification of pollinator friendly plants to help you take the simple step to make your garden "poll friendly." It is an inexpensive first step to help save the planet.

For more information about the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign and more ways that you can help, go to www.pollinator.org or www.nappc.org.

From the Book Stall

by Mary Eugenia Myer

What a pleasure it is to browse among the used books now permanently on sale in the FONA office. Thanks to your generous gifts, the stock is ever changing, ever renewing. Delighted, I pick up this old friend, check out that new face. And you can too! The Book Stall will again be in the Garden Fair tent in April.

What might you find? Let's focus on this season—spring. It's the practical season—we need to get out into that garden and clean it up and start new projects, set new plants! No more dreaming – this is the time to bring dreams to life.

On our shelves you'll find a good stock of those very useful manuals from the Brooklyn Botanic Garden on every conceivable horticultural

subject. We are happy to offer many of the early publications in this series. Black and white they may be, but their information is full spectrum. There are also several volumes from *The Royal Horticultural Society Encyclopedia of Practical Gardening*.

If, like all of us, you are pressed for time, several weekend gardening books offer tips for a beautiful low-maintenance garden in every possible location. Excellent information for your city garden is found in Lanning Roper's classic *Successful Town Gardening* published in 1957, but still useful today. Are you by the sea? Another classic—*Gardening by the Sea from Coast to Coast* (1965) by Daniel Foley has basic wisdom for gardeners near the water's edge. Have you a woodland garden or is your garden the great outdoors? *Eastern Wildflowers* with its beautiful color plates will provide a better acquaintance with the

lovely wildings.

And finally, because it does occasionally rain and because it inevitably grows dark, here is a book to dip into, to drift through, with nothing more specific in mind than curiosity to be satisfied or the companionship of other or earlier gardeners with similar enthusiasms and expectations. *The Once and Future Gardener*, a compilation by Virginia Tuttle Clayton, Associate Curator for Old Master Prints at the National Gallery of Art, gathers selections of garden writing from the Golden Age of Magazines 1900-1940. Some of the authors are well known, some are passionate amateurs. All are worth reading. The pieces are set in context by several fine essays about those magazines and their writers. This is a treasure not to be missed!

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Vendor Roundup

In medieval times, the annual fairs enticed merchants, musicians and magicians to join together and peddle their special items that ranged from chickens to magic eggs. The sixteenth annual FONA Garden Fair & Plant Sale promises a varied interesting Vendor Tent. Shoppers will be able to find all manner of delights from sun catchers to antique books.

FONA is pleased to have a number of local plant societies participating in this year's fair:

- Azalea Society of America
- Holly Society of America
- National Capital Orchid Society
- Potomac Unit, Herb Society of America

These organizations support the U.S. National Arboretum's work and bring experts in the field of azaleas, hollies, orchids, and herbs to help answer your questions. Each group will bring specialty varieties that cannot be found anywhere else!

Some other Fair highlights:

- The D. Landreth Seed Co., the oldest seed house in America will offer an extensive selection of lawn and garden seeds.
- Janice's Table offers a stunning collection of linens. Her collection features botanical prints.
- Michael J. Osborne Books returns to the fair with an extensive collection of rare and used books on landscape, urban history, and Maryland.
- Foxgloves has been rated the favorite of local gardeners, and returns with four styles of colorful cotton knit gloves made of supplex nylon.
- Kris Kraft's Stained Glass is new to the fair this year. They use fused glass for wind chimes, fan pulls, sun catchers and much more.
- Washington Gardener magazine is written entirely by local area gardeners. Their booth will provide tips for gardening.
- Jentz Botanical Prints features botanical and horticultural framed prints from England – the perfect Mother's Day gift for your favorite gardener.
- Courtney Design, another new vendor, features gold and silver jewelry with horticultural themes.



The Washington Revels

by Mary Eugenia Myer

*Hail to sweet spring and thus sing we.
Cuckoo, cuckoo.
A pleasing sound, a pleasing sound!
And echo answers far around.*

The white-clad flower-wreathed madrigal group —Campion's Delight— with singers from the Washington Revels and their maypole as well as the belled and rib-boned Foggy Bottom Morris dancers will, once again, beguile shoppers at the FONA Garden Fair on Saturday April 28 only.

Since 1983, the Washington Revels has presented unique community celebrations based on traditional music, dance, stories, and drama from around the world and across the centuries. Revels events range in scope from informal community sings to fully staged pageants. Many of the traditions surrounding these events are shared, in varying forms, by people across the world. These celebrations involve adults and children of all ages, mixing professionals and

non-professionals alike. Audience participation is a hallmark. Whether singing, dancing, or becoming part of the drama, Revels audiences are always an integral part of the community.

The flagship production, The Christmas Revels, celebrates the Winter Solstice and the return and lengthening of daylight radiating hope and joy in the renewal of life. Professionally staged and directed, its eight performances in early December at Lisner Auditorium draw over 10,000 people annually.

This year Revels launched a major new Community Initiative in the District bringing Revels and local communities together as partners. *Bridges of Song*, honoring the history of the Allen Chapel A.M.E. Church as well as of its Southeast community, was performed at THEARC in Southeast Washington with members of the church. Benjamin Brittain's *Noye's Fludde* was staged in early March at St. Columba's Church in Northwest Washington with members of that community.



Books ...

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And while on the subject of magazines, we have back issues of *Fine Gardening*, *Horticulture* and that gloriously photographed British publication.

Can't wait until the Garden Fair for these books? No need! Hurry into the FONA office and buy now. Bring with you, as a donation, anything from your library that you may have cleared to make space for new additions!

NOTE WELL!

Donations of gardening books and magazines can be delivered to the FONA office at the arboretum or call Mary Gene Myer at 202 333-1196 or email mgmyer@mindspring.com to arrange pick-up.

New Staff at FONA

FONA is excited to have two new staff members joining us this spring. **Jane Herbert** will work to raise critically needed funds for National Arboretum projects supported by FONA and **Kaifa Anderson-Hall** will bring new leadership to the Washington Youth Garden, a FONA project.

Jane Herbert comes to FONA from the world of opera where she has more than 25 years of experience in fundraising and executive management. She worked at the opera companies in



Houston, San Diego, Denver, Tulsa, Norfolk, Dayton and, back in the early 80's, even right here at what is now known as Washington National Opera. As General Director (CEO) of the Dayton Opera, she worked constantly with donors to raise the funds needed to produce this very expensive art form. When asked if she found the switch from opera to the plant world a difficult one, Jane replied, "not at all. Actually, both are very similar. Instead of being constantly enveloped by the beautiful sounds of incredibly talented voices, I'm surrounded by the glorious colors of the spring plants and the wonders of nature,"

She and her husband moved to Washington ten years ago. The couple also wanted to move closer to Jane's family in Richmond as she took a break from her career to have their two children. She always kept her hand in the world of non-profits either as a consultant or a volunteer. As a consultant, she worked with a variety of non-profit organizations

on strategic planning and organizational advancement. She also worked as Managing Director of Services for OPERA America, the national service organization for opera companies. In addition to overseeing all services to the professional opera companies in this country, she worked directly with development directors to provide professional training and support.

In her new role as Director of Development for FONA, Jane likens her work to making a garden grow. Jane commented, "Cultivating donors to support the Arboretum's mission and programs is just like planting a seedling and then carefully nurturing it until it bears fruit." She looks forward to reaching out to new funders and reconnecting with current supporters to remind them of the significant need for funds to support not only the beautiful grounds, but also the critical research carried on at the National Arboretum. "I find it incredibly exciting to be involved with such a dedicated group of board members, staff, and volunteers who care deeply about the nation's arboretum. I look forward to working with everyone to build the resources to keep it a strong, vibrant treasure for all to share,"

Kaifa Anderson-Hall is a familiar face to FONA. It was two years ago that Kim Rush Lynch, the outgoing WYG Program Director, stood before Kaifa's Master Gardener class at UDC and spoke passionately about the Washington Youth Garden. By the time Kim extended the invitation for new volunteers to join the Youth Garden team of volunteers, Kaifa maintains that she could hardly contain her excitement. The prospect of returning to the same youth garden program that, some thirty-plus years ago was responsible for cultivating her love for all things



green, fresh and alive, was tremendously exciting. "What a wonderful two-year volunteer experience it has been", says Kaifa. "Experiencing every facet of the program and working with such an inspired and dedicated team of volunteers and leaders deepened my appreciation for the program's growth and sustained commitment over the years. Never could I have imagined that my return to the garden would result in my assuming the reins of Program Director. It is an honor and tremendous opportunity to further the program's growth and to lead with the same fervent commitment of my predecessors."

Prior to Kaifa's volunteer journey with the Youth Garden, she spent five years at the Tree of Life Community Public Charter School, where she was one of seven co-founders. During this time, she served as the school's social worker and lead member of the school's interdisciplinary team, as the Family Support Team Coordinator,

and facilitated the growth of parent involvement programs and student community service projects. Born in Brooklyn, NY, but raised in the shadows of the Arboretum, in the Carver Terrace neighborhood of NE Washington, Kaifa attended DC's Charles Young Elementary and Browne Jr. High, while attending high school at the Madeira School for Girls in McLean, VA. She received a Bachelors degree in psychology from Howard University and a Masters in Social Work from the University of Maryland at Baltimore. Currently, Kaifa is enrolled in the USDA's Horticulture and Landscape Certificate Program, is a Citizen Forester with Casey Trees and is a member of the American Horticultural Therapy Society. She remains rooted in NE Washington, residing with her husband, Tyrone, of 20 years and their 13 year old daughter Damali.

2007 Garden Fair
List of Plants

Check www.fona.org for updated plant lists

NOTE: Scientific names are in italics; cultivars and varieties in Roman type

● Represents plants that attract pollinators

We hope to excite you with the following groups of plants. These lists represent a portion of the material that has been ordered for the 2007 Garden Fair. If the specific material isn't available when you shop, you can expect other plants to be available to liven your spring planting.

ANNUALS

- *Mandevilla* 'Sun Parosal Crimson'
- *Mandevilla* 'Sun Parosal Pink'
- *Mandevilla* 'Sun Parosal White'
- *Manfreda variegata* 'Macha Mocha'

FERNS

- *Adiantum pedatum*—Maidenhair Fern
- *Athyrium nipponicum* var. *pictum*—Japanese Painted Fern
- *Athyrium nipponicum* var. *pictum* 'Applecourt'—Japanese Painted Fern
- *Athyrium* 'Pewter Lace'—Lady Fern
- *Dryopteris championii*—Wood Fern
- *Dryopteris cycadina*—Wood Fern
- *Dryopteris erythrosora*—Japanese Autumn Fern
- *Dryopteris erythrosora* 'Brilliance' Japanese—Autumn Fern
- *Dryopteris marginalis*—Marginal Shield Fern
- *Dryopteris normalis* (*Thelypteris kunthii*)—Southern Shield Fern
- *Matteuccia pennsylvanica* var. *struthiopteris*—Ostrich Fern
- *Onoclea sensibilis*—Sensitive Fern
- *Osmunda cinnamomea*—Cinnamon Fern
- *Osmunda regalis*—Royal Fern

- *Osumunda regalis* 'Purpurescens'—Royal Fern
- *Polystichum acrostichoides*—Christmas Fern
- *Polystichum polyblepharum*—Tassel Fern
- *Selaginella paescens*—Seliginella
- *Selaginella uncinata*—Seliginella

GRASSES

- *Acorus gramineus* 'Variegatus'—Japanese Sweet Flag
- *Calamagrostis x acutiflora* 'Karl Foerster'—Feather-reed Grass
- *Carex morrowii* 'Ice Dance'—Japanese Sedge
- *Hakonechloa macra* 'All Gold'—Japanese Forest Grass
- *Hakonechloa macra* 'Aureola'—Japanese Forest Grass
- *Panicum virgatum* 'Dallas Blues'—Switch Grass
- *Panicum virgatum* 'North Wind'—Switch Grass
- *Panicum virgatum* 'Prairie Sky'—Switch Grass
- *Pennisetum alopecuroides* 'Foxtrot'—Fountain Grass
- *Pennisetum alopecuroides* 'Little Bunny'—Fountain Grass
- *Typha minima*—Cattails

PERENNIALS

- *Acanthus spinosus*—Spiny-leaved Acanthus
- *Achillea Anthea* 'Anblo'—Yarrow
- *Achillea millefolium* 'Feuerland' (Fireland)—Yarrow
- *Achillea millefolium* 'Heidi'—Yarrow
- *Achillea millefolium* 'Terra Cotta'—Yarrow
- *Aconitum carmichaelii* 'Arendsii'—Monkshood
- *Agapanthus* 'Elaine'—Lily of the Nile
- *Agapanthus* 'Nana White'—Lily of the Nile
- *Agapanthus* 'Storm Cloud'—Lily of the Nile
- *Agastache* 'Back Adder'—Agastache
- *Agastache* 'Golden Jubilee'—Anise Hyssop
- *Ajuga reptans* 'Valfredda'—Chocolate Chip—Bugleweed
- *Alcea* 'Chater's Double Mix'—Hollyhock
- *Alcea* 'Peaches'N' Dreams'—Hollyhock
- *Alchemilla mollis* 'Thriller'—Lady's Mantle
- *Alchemilla saxatilis*—Lady's Mantle
- *Amsonia tabernaemontana*—Bluestar
- *Amsonia tabernaemontana* 'Blue Ice'—Bluestar
- *Anemone sylvestris*—Snowdrop Windflower
- *Anemone tomentosa* 'Robusstissima'—Windflower
- *Anemone x hybrida* 'Andrea Atkinson'—Windflower
- *Anemone x hybrida* 'Max Vogel'—Windflower
- *Aquilegia alpina*—Alpine Columbine
- *Aquilegia canadensis* 'Corbett'—Native Columbine
- *Aquilegia canadensis* 'Little Lanterns'—Native Columbine
- *Aquilegia flabellata* 'Nana Alba'—Asian Columbine
- *Aquilegia vulgaris* 'Tower Dark Blue'—European Columbine
- *Artemisia lactiflora* 'Guizhou'—White Mugwort
- *Aruncus* 'Misty Lace'—Goatsbeard
- *Asarum canadense*—Native Ginger
- *Asarum splendens*—Ginger
- *Asclepias incarnata* 'Soul Mate'—Swamp Butterfly Weed
- *Asclepias tuberosa*—Yellow Butterfly Weed
- *Aster cordifolius*—Aster
- *Aster divaricatus*—Aster
- *Aster dumosus* 'Nesthakchen'—Aster



- *Aster dumosus* 'Wood's Pink'—Aster
- *Aster dumosus* 'Wood's Purple'—Aster
- *Aster lateriflorus* 'Lady in Black'—Aster
- *Aster novae-angliae* 'Purple Dome'—Aster
- *Aster tataricus* 'Jindai'—Japanese Aster
- *Astilbe arendsii* 'Peach Blossom'—Plume Flower
- *Astilbe* 'Glow' (Glut)—Plume Flower
- *Astilbe japonica* 'Peach Blossom'—Japanese Plume Flower
- *Astilbe* 'Montgomery'—Plume Flower
- *Astilbe simplicifolia* 'Hennie Graafland'—Plume Flower
- *Astilbe simplicifolia* 'Key West'—Plume Flower
- *Astilbe* 'Vision in Pink'—Plume Flower
- *Astilbe* 'Vision in Red'—Plume Flower
- *Astilbe x arendsii* 'Snowdrift'—Hybrid Plume Flower
- *Baptisia australis*—False Indigo
- *Baptisia* 'Carolina Moonlight'—False Indigo
- *Baptisia* 'Purple Smoke'—False Indigo
- *Baptisia* 'Twilite Prairie Blues'—False Indigo
- *Bergenia cordifolia* 'Winterglut'—Heartleaf Bergenia
- *Bletilla striata*—Bletilla
- *Brunnera macrophylla* 'Jack Frost'—Siberian Bugloss
- *Brunnera macrophylla* 'Looking Glass'—Siberian Bugloss
- *Calamintha nepeta* 'White Cloud'—Calamint
- *Campanula carpatica* 'White Uniform'—Bellflower
- *Campanula poscharskyana* 'Blue Waterfall'—Serbian Bellflower
- *Campanula punctata* 'Cherry Bells'—Japanese Bellflower
- *Caryopteris x clandonensis* 'Longwood Blue'—Bluebeard
- *Cimicifuga simplex* 'White Pearl'—Bugbane
- *Convallaria majalis*—Lily-of-the-Valley
- *Coreopsis* 'Jethro Tull'—Tickseed
- *Coreopsis lanceolata* 'Tequila Sunrise'—Tickseed

- *Coreopsis pubescens* 'Sunshine Superman'—Tickseed
- *Coreopsis rosea* 'American Dream'—Tickseed
- *Coreopsis rosea* 'Limerock Passion'—Tickseed
- *Coreopsis* 'Sonnenkind' (Baby Sun)—Tickseed
- *Coreopsis verticillata* 'Crème Brulee'—Tickseed
- *Delosperma cooperi*—Ice Plant
- *Delosperma floribundum* 'Starburst'—Ice Plant
- *Delosperma* 'Kelaides' Mesa Verde'—Ice Plant
- *Delosperma nubigenum*—Ice Plant
- *Delosperma nubigenum* 'Basutoland'—Ice Plant
- *Dianthus* 'Arctic Star'—Garden Pink
- *Dianthus* 'Bewitched'—Garden Pink
- *Dianthus deltoides* 'Zing Rose'—Garden Pink
- *Dianthus* 'Fire Star'—Garden Pink
- *Dianthus gratianopolitanus* 'Bath's Pink'—Garden Pink
- *Dianthus gratianopolitanus* 'Feuerhexe'—Garden Pink
- *Dianthus gratianopolitanus* 'Siskin Clock'—Garden Pink
- *Dianthus gratianopolitanus* 'Tiny Rubies'—Garden Pink
- *Dianthus* 'Greystone'—Garden Pink
- *Dicentra eximia*—Bleeding Heart
- *Dicentra eximia* 'Snowflakes'—Bleeding Heart
- *Dicentra fomosa* 'Aurora'—Bleeding Heart
- *Dicentra fomosa* 'King of Hearts'—Bleeding Heart
- *Dicentra spectabilis*—Bleeding Heart
- *Dicentra spectabilis* 'Alba'—Bleeding Heart
- *Digitalis purpurea* 'Apricot'—Common Foxglove
- *Digitalis purpurea* 'Camelot Cream'—Common Foxglove
- *Digitalis purpurea* 'Foxy'—Common Foxglove
- *Digitalis x mertonensis*—Strawberry Foxglove
- *Disporum sessile* 'Variegatum'—Japanese fairy bells
- *Echinacea* 'Harvest Moon'—Coneflower
- *Echinacea* 'Mango Meadowbrite'—Coneflower
- *Echinacea purpurea* 'Fragrant Angel'—Coneflower



- *Echinacea purpurea* 'Kim's Kneehigh'—Coneflower
- *Echinacea purpurea* 'Kim's Mop Head'—Coneflower
- *Echinacea purpurea* 'Rubinstern' (Ruby Star)—Coneflower
- *Echinacea purpurea* 'Vintage Wine'—Coneflower
- *Echinacea* 'Razzmatazz'—Coneflower
- *Echinacea* 'Sundown' Big Sky—Coneflower
- *Echinacea* 'Sunrise' Big Sky—Coneflower
- *Echinacea tennesseensis* 'Rocky Top'—Coneflower
- *Echinacea tennesseensis* 'Rocky Top Hybrids'—Coneflower
- *Echinacea* 'Twilight'—Coneflower
- *Echinops bannaticus* 'Blue Globe'—Globe Thistle
- *Epimedium grandiflorum*—Barrenwort
- *Epimedium grandiflorum* 'Lilafee'—Barrenwort
- *Epimedium x perralchicum* 'Frohnleiten'—Barrenwort
- *Epimedium x rubrum*—Barrenwort
- *Epimedium x versicolor* 'Sulpureum'—Barrenwort
- *Epimedium x youngianum* 'Niveum'—Barrenwort
- *Eupatorium coelestinum*—Blue Mistflower
- *Eupatorium dubium* 'Little Joe'—Mistflower
- *Eupatorium hyssopifolium*—Hyssopleaf Thoroughwort
- *Eupatorium maculatum* 'Gateway'—Joe-Pye Weed
- *Eupatorium rugosum* 'Chocolate'—White Snakeroot
- *Euphorbia purpurea amygdaloides* var. *robbiae*—Spurge

- *Euphorbia martini*—Spurge
- *Euphorbia palustris*—Spurge
- *Farfugium japonicum* 'Crispatum'—Ligularium
- *Fragaria* 'Lipstick'—Ornamental strawberry
- *Gaillardia aristata* 'Arizona Sun'—Blanket flower, common gaillardia
- *Gaillardia* 'Fanfare'—Blanket Flower
- *Gaillardia* 'Oranges & Lemons'—Blanket flower
- *Gaura lindheimeri* 'Corries Gold'—Wand Flower
- *Gaura lindheimeri* 'Crimson Butterflies'—Gaura, Appleblossom grass
- *Gaura lindheimeri* 'Siskiyou Pink'—Gaura, Appleblossom grass
- *Geranium* 'Brookside'—Cranesbill
- *Geranium* 'Dilys'—Cranesbill
- *Geranium* 'Orion'—Cranesbill
- *Geranium* 'Patricia'—Cranesbill
- *Geranium sanguineum* 'Album'—Cranesbill, Bloody geranium
- *Geranium sanguineum* var. *lancastrense*—Cranesbill, Bloody geranium
- *Geranium x cantabrigiense* 'Biokovo'—Cranesbill
- *Geum coccineum* 'Borisii'—Avens, Boris avens
- *Helenium* 'Mardi Gras'—Sneezeweed
- *Helenium* 'Zimbelstern' (Cymbal Star)—Sneezeweed
- *Helianthemum* 'Dazzler'—Sun rose
- *Helianthemum* 'Wisley Pink'—Sun rose
- *Helianthemum* 'Wisley Primrose'—Sun rose

- *Helianthus salicifolius* 'Low Down'—Perennial sunflower, willowleaf sunflower
- *Heliopsis helianthoides* var. *scabra* 'Sommersonne' (Summer Sun)—False sunflower, smooth oxeye, oxeye daisy
- *Heliopsis helianthoides* var. *scabra* 'Summer Nights'—False sunflower, smooth oxeye, oxeye daisy
- *Hemerocallis* 'Always Afternoon'—Daylily
- *Hemerocallis* 'Joan Senior'—Daylily
- *Hemerocallis* 'Obsidian'—Daylily
- *Hemerocallis* 'Rosy Returns'—Daylily
- *Hemerocallis* 'Ruby Stella'—Daylily
- *Hemerocallis* 'Strawberry Candy'—Daylily
- *Heuchera* 'Amber Waves'—Coral bells, Alumroot
- *Heuchera* 'Amethyst Myst'—Coral bells, Alumroot
- *Heuchera* 'Frosted Violet'—Coral bells, Alumroot
- *Heuchera* 'Lime Rickey'—Coral bells, Alumroot
- *Heuchera* 'Marmalade'—Coral bells, Alumroot
- *Heuchera sanguinea* 'Silver Scrolls'—Coral bells, Alumroot
- *Heuchera sanguinea* 'Snow Angel'—Coral bells, Alumroot
- *Heuchera* 'Stormy Seas'—Coral bells, Alumroot
- *Heuchera villosa* 'Caramel'—Coral bells, Alumroot
- *Heucherella* 'Chocolate Lace'—Foamy Bells
- *Heucherella* Strike it Rich™ Pink Gem—Foamy bells
- *Hibiscus* 'Kopper King'—Rose mallow
- *Hibiscus moscheutos* 'Fantasia'—Swamp hibiscus, crimsoned rosemallow
- *Hibiscus moscheutos* 'Plum Crazy'—Swamp hibiscus, crimsoned rosemallow
- *Hibiscus* 'Pinot Noir'—Rose mallow
- *Hosta* 'Blue Angel'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Blue Cadet'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Fire & Ice'—Hosta, Plantain lily

- *Hosta* 'First Frost'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Fried Green Tomatoes'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Ginko Craig'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Golden Tiara'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Great Expectations'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Guacamole'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Hoosier Harmony'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Hope'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'June'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Limey Lisa'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Love Pat'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Orange Marmalade'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Praying Hands'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Regal Spendor'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Risky Business'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Salute'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Stained Glass'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Striptease'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Sum and Substance'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Hosta* 'Surprised by Joy'—Hosta, Plantain lily
- *Iberis sempervirens* 'Purity'—Candytuft
- *Iberis sempervirens* 'Weisser Zerg' (Little Gem)—Candytuft
- *Iris cristata* 'Powder Blue Giant'—Crested Iris
- *Iris ensata* 'Variegata'—Japanese Iris
- *Iris louisiana* 'Clara Goula'—Iris
- *Iris louisiana* 'Sinfonietta'—Iris
- *Iris tectorum* 'Album'—Roof iris
- *Juncus effusus* 'Spiralis'—Twisted Rush
- *Kalimeris incisa* 'Blue Star'—False aster, Japanese aster
- *Kirengeshoma palmata*—Yellow wax bells
- *Kniphofia* 'Nancy Red'—Torch Lily

- *Kniphofia uvaria* 'Border Ballet'—Red hot poker
- *Lamium maculatum* 'Shell Pink'—Dead nettle
- *Lamium maculatum* 'White Nancy'—Dead nettle
- *Lavandula intermedia* 'Grosso'—Lavender
- *Leucanthemum maximum* 'Becky'—Shasta daisy
- *Leucanthemum maximum* 'Snow Lady'—Shasta daisy
- *Liatris microcephala*—Dwarf gayfeather, dwarf blazing star
- *Liatris spicata* 'Floristan White'—Gayfeather, blazing star
- *Ligularia dentata* 'Britt-Marie Crawford'—Orange ligularia, Summer ragwort
- *Ligularia hessei* 'Little Lantern'—Big leaf golden ray
- *Lithodora diffusa* 'Grace Ward'—Grace Ward lithodora
- *Lobelia cardinalis*—Cardinal flower
- *Lobelia* 'Ruby Slippers'—Cardinal flower
- *Lobelia siphilitica*—Blue cardinal flower
- *Lobelia siphilitica* 'Blue Select'—Blue cardinal flower

- *Lysimachia congestifolia* 'Persian Chocolate'—Loosestrife
- *Mazus reptans*—Mazus, Creeping mazus
- *Mazus reptans* 'Albus'—Mazus, Creeping mazus
- *Meehania cordata*—Meehan's mint
- *Mertensia virginica*—Virginia bluebells
- *Minuartia verna*—Irish moss
- *Minuartia verna* ssp. *caespitosa* 'Aurea'—Golden Irish moss
- *Monarda didyma* 'Coral Reef'—Bee balm
- *Monarda didyma* 'Jacob Cline'—Bee balm
- *Monarda didyma* 'Marshall's Delight'—Bee balm
- *Monarda didyma* 'Petite Delight'—Dwarf bee balm
- *Myosotis sylvatica* 'Victoria Blue'—Forget-me-not
- *Nepeta racemosa* 'Little Titch'—Catmint, Persian mint
- *Nepeta x faassenii* 'Walker's Low'—Catmint
- *Oenothera fremontii* 'Lemon Silver'—Evening primrose
- *Ophiopogon chingii*—Black Mondo Grass
- *Ophiopogon japonicus* 'Nana'—Mondo Grass



- *Origanum rotundifolium* 'Kent Beauty'—Ornamental oregano
- *Pachysandra procumbens*—Alleghany spurge (native pachysandra)
- *Paeonia laticiflora* 'Dr. Alex Fleming'—Peony, Chinese peony
- *Paeonia laticiflora* 'Coral Fay'—Peony, Chinese peony
- *Paeonia laticiflora* 'Festiva Maxima'—Peony, Chinese peony
- *Paeonia laticiflora* 'Kansas'—Peony, Chinese peony
- *Paeonia laticiflora* 'Paula Fay'—Peony, Chinese peony
- *Paeonia laticiflora* 'Primevere'—Peony, Chinese peony
- *Papaver orientale* 'Brilliant'—Oriental poppy
- *Penstemon digitalis* 'Husker's Red'—Beardtongue
- *Penstemon* 'Rose Elf'—Beardtongue
- *Penstemon strictus* 'Midnight Blue'—Beardtongue
- *Perovskia atriplicifolia* 'Filagran'—Russian sage
- *Perovskia atriplicifolia* 'Little Spire'—Russian sage
- *Pervoskia atriplicifolia* 'Longin'—Russian sage
- *Phlox divaricata* 'London Grove Blue'—Wild blue phlox
- *Phlox divaricata* 'May Breeze'—Wild blue phlox
- *Phlox maculata* 'Natascha'—Wild sweet william

- *Phlox paniculata* 'Blue Paradise'—Garden phlox
- *Phlox paniculata* 'David'—Garden phlox
- *Phlox paniculata* 'David Lavender'—Garden phlox
- *Phlox paniculata* 'Laura'—Garden phlox
- *Phlox paniculata* 'Nicky'—Garden phlox
- *Phlox paniculata* 'Sandra'—Garden phlox
- *Phlox stolonifera* 'Blue Ridge'—Creeping phlox
- *Phlox stolonifera* 'Pink Ridge'—Creeping phlox
- *Phlox stolonifera* 'Sherwood Purple'—Creeping phlox
- *Phlox subulata* 'Emerald Blue'—Moss phlox
- *Phlox subulata* 'Mill Stream'—Moss phlox
- *Phlox subulata* 'Snowflake'—Moss phlox
- *Physostegia virginiana* 'Miss Manners'—Obedient plant
- *Physostegia virginiana* 'Vivid'—Obedient plant
- *Platycodon grandiflorus* 'Astra Pink'—Balloon flower
- *Platycodon grandiflorus* 'Mariesii'—Balloon flower
- *Platycodon grandiflorus* 'Sentimental Blue'—Balloon flower
- *Polemonium boreale* 'Heavenly Habit'—Jacob's ladder
- *Polemonium* 'Bressingham Purple'—Jacob's ladder
- *Polemonium reptans* 'Stairway to Heaven'—Jacob's Ladder
- *Polygonatum biflorum*—Solomon's seal
- *Polygonatum commutatum*—Great Solomon's seal

- *Polygonatum falcatum* 'Variegatum'—Dwarf Solomon's seal, Variegated Solomon's seal
- *Pulmonaria* 'Excalibur'—Lungwort, Bethlehem sage
- *Pulmonaria* 'Majeste'—Lungwort, Bethlehem sage
- *Pulmonaria officinalis* 'Sissinghurst White'—Lungwort, Bethlehem sage
- *Pulmonaria saccharata* 'Spilled Milk'—Lungwort, Bethlehem sage
- *Pulmonaria* 'Trevi Fountain'—Lungwort, Bethlehem sage
- *Rodgersia pinnata* 'Superba'—Rodger's flower, Fingerleaf flower
- *Rohdea japonica*—Lily of China
- *Rosmarinus officinalis* 'Arp'—Rosemary
- *Rubus calcynoides*—Creeping raspberry, Ornamental raspberry
- *Rudbeckia fulgida* var. *fulgida*—Orange coneflower, Black-eyed susan
- *Rudbeckia nitida* 'Herbstsonne'—Autumn sun coneflower, cut leaf coneflower
- *Rudbeckia speciosa* 'Viette's Little Suzy'—Orange coneflower, Black-eyed susan
- *Sagina subulata*—Irish moss, Pearlwort, Awl-leaf pearlwort
- *Sagina subulata* 'Aurea'—Scotch moss, Pearlwort, Awl-leaf pearlwort
- *Salvia* 'Eveline'—Sage
- *Salvia* 'Lubeca'—Sage
- *Salvia lyrata* 'Purple Knockout'—Sage
- *Salvia nemerosa* 'Marcus'—Blue Queen Sage
- *Salvia nemerosa* 'Snow Hill'—Sage
- *Salvia nemerosa* 'Mainacht'—Sage
- *Sanguinaria canadensis*—Bloodroot
- *Scabiosa columbaria* 'Butterfly Blue'—Pincushion flower
- *Scabiosa* 'Lemon Sorbet'—Pincushion flower
- *Sedum* 'Autumn Fire'—Stoncrop
- *Sedum* 'Bertram Anderson'—Stoncrop
- *Sedum dasyphyllum* 'Major'—Stoncrop
- *Sedum makinoi* 'Limelight'—Stoncrop
- *Sedum rupestre* 'Angelina'—

- Stoncrop
- *Sedum seiboldii*—Stoncrop
- *Sedum sieboldii* 'Neon'—Stoncrop
- *Sedum spectabilis* 'Neon'—Stoncrop
- *Sedum spurium* 'John Creech'—Stoncrop, Two-row stoncrop
- *Sedum spurium* 'Red Carpet'—Stoncrop, Two-row stoncrop
- *Sedum spurium* 'Tricolor'—Stoncrop, Two-row stoncrop
- *Sedum ternatum*—Stoncrop, Woodland stoncrop, Wild stoncrop
- *Sempervivum* 'Red Beauty'—Hens and chicks
- *Sempervivum* 'Saturn'—Hens and chicks
- *Sempervivum* 'Sunset'—Hens and chicks
- *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* 'Lucerne'—Blue-eyed grass
- *Solidago* 'Golden Fleece'—Goldenrod
- *Solidago* 'Little Lemon'—Goldenrod
- *Solidago rugosa* 'Fireworks'—Goldenrod
- *Spigelia marilandica*—Woodland pinkroot, Maryland pinkroot, worm-grass
- *Stachys byzantina* 'Silky Fleece'—Lamb's ear
- *Stachys byzantina* 'Silver Carpet'—Lamb's ear
- *Stokesia laevis* 'Mary Gregory'—Stokes aster
- *Stokesia laevis* 'Purple Parasols'—Stokes aster
- *Stylophorum diphyllum*—Celandine poppy, Golden wood poppy
- *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*—Meadow rue, Columbine meadow rue
- *Thalictrum rochebrunianum*—Meadow rue, Lavender mist meadow rue
- *Thermopsis caroliniana*—Carolina lupine
- *Thymus vulgaris* 'Silver Posie'—Thyme
- *Tiarella cordifolia* 'Oakleaf'—Foamflower, Heartleaf foamflower
- *Tiarella cordifolia* 'Running Tapestry'—Foamflower, Heartleaf foamflower
- *Tiarella* 'Elizabeth Oliver'—Foamflower



- *Tiarella* 'Pink Skyrocket'—Foamflower
- *Tradescantia* 'Bilberry Ice'—Spiderwort, Virginia spiderwort
- *Tradescantia* 'Purple Profusion'—Spiderwort
- *Tradescantia* 'Sweet Kate'—Spiderwort
- *Tricyrtis formosana* 'Emperor'—Taiwanese Toad Lily
- *Tricyrtis formosana* 'Gilt Edge'—Taiwanese Toad Lily
- *Tricyrtis formosana* 'Samurai'—Taiwanese Toad Lily
- *Tricyrtis* 'Hatatogisia'—Toad lily
- *Tricyrtis hirta* 'Variegata'—Toad lily
- *Tricyrtis hirta* 'White Towers'—Toad lily
- *Tricyrtis* 'Sinonome'—Toad Lily
- *Verbena canadensis* 'Appleblossom'—Verbena, Vervain
- *Verbena canadensis* 'Homestead Purple'—Verbena, Vervain
- *Verbena* 'Miss Ann'—Verbena, Vervain
- *Verbena peruviana*—Verbena, Peruvian verbena, Red vervain
- *Veronica longifolia* 'Eveline'—Speedwell, Long leaf speedwell
- *Veronica peduncularis* 'Georgia Blue'—Speedwell, Russian speedwell
- *Veronica spicata* 'Royal Candles'—Speedwell, Spiked speedwell
- *Veronica* 'Waterperry'—Speedwell

- *Veronicastrum virginicum* 'Lavender Towers'—Culver's root
- *Viola labradorica*—Alpine violet, Labrador violet

TENDER PERENNIALS

- *Canna* 'Ermine'—Canna
- *Canna* 'Orange Punch'—Canna

VINES

- *Campsis radicans* 'Flamenco'—Trumpet Creeper
- *Clematis* 'Alabast'—Clematis
- *Clematis* 'Ice Blue'—Clematis
- *Clematis* 'Royal Velvet'—Clematis
- *Clematis texensis* 'Gravetye Beauty'—Clematis
- *Clematis* 'Vino'—Clematis
- *Gelsemium rankinii*—Swamp Jasmine
- *Gelsemium sempervirens* 'Margarita'—Carolina Jasmine
- *Gelsemium sempervirens* 'Pride of Augusta'—Carolina Jasmine
- *Lonicera* 'Mandarin'—Honeysuckle
- *Lonicera nitida* 'Lemon Beauty'—Boxleaf Honeysuckle
- *Lonicera sempervirens* 'Leo'—Trumpet Honeysuckle
- *Lonicera x heckrottii* 'Gold Flame'—Goldflame Honeysuckle
- *Parthenocissus tricuspidata* 'Veitchii'—Boston Ivy
- *Passiflora* 'Incense'—Passion Flower Vine

- *Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Brookside Miniature'—Japanese Hydrangea-vine
- *Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Moonlight'—Japanese Hydrangea-vine
- *Schizophragma hydrangeoides* 'Roseum'—Japanese Hydrangea-vine
- *Wisteria frutescens* 'Amethyst Falls'—American wisteria

- *Camellia* 'April Snow'—Camellia-Ackerman Hybrid
- *Camellia* 'April Tryst'—Camellia-Ackerman Hybrid
- *Camellia* 'Frost Princess'—Camellia
- *Camellia* 'Japanese Fantasy'—Camellia
- *Camellia* 'Pink Icicle'—Camellia
- *Camellia sinensis* 'Small Leaf Tea'—Tea Camellia
- *Camellia* 'Snow Flurry'—Camellia
- *Camellia* 'Two Martha's'—Camellia
- *Camellia* 'Winter's Charm'—Camellia-Ackerman Hybrid

WOODIES - SHRUBS

- *Abelia mosanensis*—Abelia
- *Acer palmatum* 'Moonfire'—Japanese Maple
- *Aesculus parviflora*—Bottle Brush Buckeye
- *Aesculus parviflora* var. *serotina*—Bottle Brush Buckeye
- *Aesculus parviflora* var. *serotina* 'Rogers'—Bottle Brush Buckeye
- *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* 'Massachusetts'—Bearberry
- *Aronia arbutifolia* 'Brilliantissima'—Chokeberry
- *Aucuba japonica* 'Rozannie'—Japanese Aucuba
- *Buxus harlandii*—Harland Boxwood
- *Buxus microphylla* 'Grace H. Phillips'—Littleleaf Boxwood
- *Buxus microphylla* 'Green Mountain'—Littleleaf Boxwood
- *Buxus sempervirens* 'Elegantissima'—Common Boxwood
- *Buxus sempervirens* 'Suffruticosa'—English Boxwood
- *Buxus sinica* 'Wintergreen'—Asian Boxwood
- *Callicarpa dichotoma* 'Duet'—Purple Beautyberry
- *Calycanthus floridus* 'Athens'—Common Sweetshrub
- *Calycanthus floridus* 'Michael Lindsey'—Common Sweetshrub
- *Calycanthus raulstonii* 'Hartlage Wine'—Sweetshrub
- *Calycanthus* 'Venus'—Sweetshrub
- *Camellia* 'April Blush'—Camellia-Ackerman Hybrid
- *Camellia* 'April Dawn'—Camellia-Ackerman Hybrid
- *Camellia* 'April Kiss'—Camellia-Ackerman Hybrid
- *Camellia* 'April Rose'—Camellia-Ackerman Hybrid
- *Camellia* 'April Snow'—Camellia-Ackerman Hybrid
- *Camellia* 'April Tryst'—Camellia-Ackerman Hybrid
- *Camellia* 'Frost Princess'—Camellia
- *Camellia* 'Japanese Fantasy'—Camellia
- *Camellia* 'Pink Icicle'—Camellia
- *Camellia sinensis* 'Small Leaf Tea'—Tea Camellia
- *Camellia* 'Snow Flurry'—Camellia
- *Camellia* 'Two Martha's'—Camellia
- *Camellia* 'Winter's Charm'—Camellia-Ackerman Hybrid
- *Caryopteris divaricata* 'Snow Fairy'—Bluebeard
- *Caryopteris incana* 'Jason'—Bluebeard
- *Caryopteris x clandonensis* 'First Choice'—Bluebeard
- *Cercis chinensis* 'Avondale'—Chinese Redbud
- *Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Jet Trail'—Common Floweringquince
- *Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Texas Scarlet'—Common Floweringquince
- *Chaenomeles x superba* 'Cameo'—Floweringquince
- *Clethra alnifolia* 'Ruby Spice'—Summersweet
- *Clethra alnifolia* 'Sixteen Candles'—Summersweet
- *Clethra tomentosa* 'Cottondale'—Woolly Summersweet
- *Cornus alba* 'Gouchautti'—Tatarian Dogwood
- *Cornus alba* 'Ivory Halo'—Tatarian Dogwood
- *Corylopsis spicata*—Spike Winterhazel
- *Corylus avellana* 'Contorta'—Harry Lauder's Walking Stick
- *Corylus avellana* 'Red Majestic'—European Filbert
- *Cotinus coggygria* 'Velvet Cloak'—Common Smoketree
- *Cotinus coggygria* 'Young Lady'—Common Smoketree
- *Cotinus* 'Grace'—Smoketree
- *Cotinus obovatus*—American Smoketree
- *Craibiodendron yunnanensis*—Craibiodendron
- *Deutzia* 'Chardonney Pearls'—Deutzia
- *Deutzia gracilis* 'Nikko'—Slender Deutzia
- *Deutzia* 'Magician'—Deutzia



- *Diervilla sessilifolia*—South Bush Honeysuckle
- *Edgeworthia chrysantha*—Oriental Paper BushΩΩ
- *Enkianthus campanulatus* 'Hollandia Red'—Redvein Enkianthus
- *Euonymus japonicus* 'Greenspire'—Euonymous, Spindle tree
- *Exochorda x micrantha* 'The Bride'—Pearl Bush
- *Gardenia jasminoides* 'Griff's Select'—Gardenia
- *Gardenia jasminoides* 'Kleim's Hardy'—Gardenia
- *Hamamelis x intermedia* 'Arnold Promise'—Witchhazel
- *Hamamelis x intermedia* 'Feuerzauber'—Witchhazel
- *Hamamelis x intermedia* 'Jelena'—Witchhazel
- *Hamamelis x intermedia* 'Westerstede'—Witchhazel
- *Hibiscus syriacus* 'Aphrodite'—Rose of Sharon
- *Hibiscus syriacus* 'Diana'—Rose of Sharon
- *Hibiscus syriacus* 'Minerva'—Rose of Sharon
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Balimer' (Endless Summer)—Bigleaf Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Big Daddy'—Bigleaf Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Claudie'—Bigleaf Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Lady in Red'—Bigleaf Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Light O'Day'—Bigleaf Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Nigra'—Bigleaf Hydrangea

- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Penny Mac'—Bigleaf Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Limelight'—Panicle Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Little Lamb'—Panicle Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Pink Diamond'—Panicle Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea quercifolia* 'Sike's Dwarf'—Oakleaf Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea quercifolia* 'Vaughn's Lillie'—Oakleaf Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea serrata* 'Golden Sunlight'—Tea of Heaven Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea serrata* 'Shichidanka'—Tea of Heaven Hydrangea
- *Hydrangea serrata* 'Shirofugi'—Tea of Heaven Hydrangea
- *Hypericum androsaemum* 'Aubrey Purple'—Sweet-amber, Tutsan, St. John's wort
- *Hypericum calycinum* 'Brigadoon'—Aaron's beard, Creeping St. John's wort
- *Ilex crenata* 'Beehive'—Japanese holly
- *Ilex crenata* 'Sky Pencil'—Japanese Holly
- *Ilex crenata* 'Steeds'—Japanese Holly
- *Ilex glabra* var. *leucocarpa* 'Ivory Queen'—Inkberry Holly
- *Ilex* 'Rock Garden'—Rock Garden Holly
- *Ilex verticillata* 'Jim Dandy'—Common Winterberry Holly
- *Ilex verticillata* 'Red Sprite'—Common Winterberry Holly

- *Ilex verticillata* 'Winter Red'—Common Winterberry Holly
- *Illicium anisatum*—Anise Tree
- *Illicium floridanum* 'Alba'—Anise Tree
- *Illicium floridanum* 'Shady Lady'—Anise Tree
- *Illicium henryi*—Anise Tree
- *Indigofera psuedotinctoria* 'Rose Carpet'—Indigo
- *Itea virginica* 'Henry's Garnet'—Sweetspire
- *Itea virginica* 'Merlot'—Sweetspire
- *Itea virginica* 'Sprich' Little Henry—Sweetspire
- *Jasminum nudiflorum*—Winter Jasmine
- *Kalmia latifolia* 'Olympic Fire'—Mountain Laurel
- *Kalmia latifolia* 'Sarah'—Mountain Laurel
- *Kolkwitzia amabilis* 'Pink Cloud'—Beautybush
- *Lagerstroemia* 'Chickasaw'—Crapemyrtle
- *Lagerstroemia* 'Pocomoke'—Crapemyrtle
- *Lagerstroemia* 'Tonto'—Crapemyrtle
- *Leucothoe axillaris* 'Margie Jenkins'—Dog-hobble
- *Leucothoe fontanesiana* 'Lovita'—Drooping Leucothoe
- *Leucothoe keiskei* 'Royal Ruby'—Keisks Leucothoe
- *Microbiota decussata*—Russian Arborvitae
- *Nandina filimentosa*—Cut-leafed Heavenly Bamboo
- *Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Monlo Diablo'—Common Ninebark
- *Physocarpus opulifolius* 'Summer Wine 'Seward'—Common Ninebark

- *Pieris japonica* 'Dorothy Wyckoff'—Japanese Pieris
- *Pieris japonica* 'Temple Bells'—Japanese Pieris
- *Pieris japonica* 'Valley Valentine'—Japanese Pieris
- *Pieris japonica* var. *yakusimense* 'Sarabande'—Japanese Pieris
- *Poncirus trifoliata* 'Flying Dragon'—Hardy Orange
- *Rhododendron* /Robin Hill/ 'Sir Robert'—Azalea
- *Rhododendron* /Robin Hill/ 'White Moon'—Azalea
- *Rhododendron arborescens*—Sweet Azalea
- *Rhododendron* 'Ben Morrison'—Azalea
- *Rhododendron* 'Hardy Gardenia'—Azalea
- *Rhododendron periclymenoides*—Pinxterbloom Azalea
- *Rhododendron* 'PJM'—PJM Hybrid Rhododendron
- *Rhododendron prunifolium*—Plumleaf Azalea
- *Rhododendron* 'Roseum Elegans'—Rhododendron
- *Rhododendron vaseyii*—Pinkshell Azalea
- *Rhododendron viscosum*—Swamp Azalea
- *Rhododendron yedoense* var. *poukhanense* 'Compacta'—Korean Azalea
- *Rhododendron yedoense* var. *poukhanense* 'Sweet Sixteen'—Korean Azalea
- *Rhus typhina* 'Bailiger' Tiger Eyes®—Staghorn Sumac
- *Rosa Abraham Darby* 'Auscot'—Rose
- *Rosa banksia* 'Lutea'—Lady Bank's Rose

- *Rosa* 'Blush Noisette'—Rose
- *Rosa* Blushing Knock Out 'Radyod'—Rose
- *Rosa* 'Crimson Sky'—Rose
- *Rosa* Day Dream 'Century'—Rose
- *Rosa* Debut 'Meibärke'—Rose
- *Rosa* Double Knock Out 'Radtko'—Rose
- *Rosa* 'Ducher'—Rose
- *Rosa* Eden Climber 'Meivolin'—Rose
- *Rosa* Fourth of July 'Wekroalt'—Rose
- *Rosa* 'Ivory Drift'—Rose
- *Rosa* Knock Out 'Radrazz'—Rose
- *Rosa* Lavender Sunblaze 'Meiptima'—Rose
- *Rosa* 'Meishulo'—Rose
- *Rosa* 'Nearly Wild'—Rose
- *Rosa palustris* 'Olympic'—Swamp Rose
- *Rosa* Pink Double Knock Out—Rose
- *Rosa* Rainbow Knock Out—Rose
- *Rosa* Raspberry Sunblaze—Rose
- *Rosa* 'The Fairy'—Rose
- *Rosa* 'Wekbepmey'—Rose
- *Rosa* 'White Dawn'—Rose
- *Rosa* 'Zephirine Drouhin'—Rose
- *Rubus calcynoides*—Creeping raspberry
- *Sambucus nigra* 'Black Lace'—Common Elder
- *Sarcococca confusa*—Sweetbox
- *Sarcococca ruscifolia*—Fragrant Sarcococca
- *Stephanandra incisa* 'Crispa'—Cutleaf Stephanandra
- *Syringa* 'Betsy Ross'—Lilac
- *Syringa meyeri* 'Palibin'—Meyer Lilac
- *Syringa patula* 'Miss Kim'—Manchurian Lilac
- *Trachycarpus fortunei*—Windmill Palm
- *Viburnum dentatum* 'Christom' ('Blue Muffin')—Arrowwood Viburnum
- *Viburnum nudum* 'Winterthur'—Possumhaw Viburnum
- *Viburnum opulus* (sterile)—European Cranberry Bush
- *Viburnum plicatum* var. *tomentosum* 'Shasta'—Doublefile Viburnum
- *Viburnum plicatum* var. *tomentosum* 'Shoshoni'—Doublefile Viburnum

- *Viburnum sargentii* 'Onondaga'—Sargent Viburnum
- *Viburnum setigerum*—Tea Viburnum
- *Viburnum tinus* 'Gwenllian'—Laurustinus
- *Viburnum utile* 'Conoy'—Service Viburnum
- *Weigela florida* 'French Lace'—Weigela
- *Weigela florida* Midnight Wine 'Elvera'—Weigela
- *Weigela florida* Wine & Roses 'Alexandra'—Weigela
- *Xanthorhiza simplicissima*—Yellowroot
- *Yucca filamentosa* 'Color Guard'—Adam's Needle Yucca
- *Yucca gloriosa* 'Variegata'—Spanish-dagger
- *Zenobia pulverulenta* 'Raspberry Ripple'—Dusty Zenobia
- *Zenobia pulverulenta* 'Woodlanders Blue'—Dusty Zenobia

WOODIES - TREES

- *Acer japonicum* 'Aconitifolium'—Fullmoon Maple
- *Acer palmatum* 'Emperor I'—Japanese Maple
- *Acer palmatum* 'Hogyoku'—Japanese Maple
- *Acer palmatum* var. *atropurpureum* 'Bloodgood'—Japanese Maple
- *Acer shirasawanum* 'Autumn Moon'—Golden Maple
- *Asimina triloba* 'Herbert'—PawPaw
- *Asimina triloba* 'Mitchell'—PawPaw
- *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* 'Morioka'—Katsuratree
- *Cercidiphyllum japonicum* var. *pendulum* 'Amazing Grace'—Katsuratree
- *Cersis chinensis* 'Don Egolf'—Chinese Redbud
- *Chionanthus retusus* 'China Snow'—Chinese Fringetree
- *Chionanthus virginicus*—White Fringetree
- *Chionanthus virginicus* var. *henryi*—White Fringetree
- *Cornus* 'Rutdan' (Celestial)—Dogwood-Rutgers hybrid
- *Cornus* 'Rutgan' (Stellar Pink)—Dogwood-Rutgers hybrid



- *Davidia involucrata*—Dove-Tree
- *Ginkgo biloba* 'Jade Butterflies'—Ginkgo
- *Halesia diptera* var. *magniflora* (PRN Select)—Two Winged Silverbell
- *Lagerstroemia* 'Arapaho'—Crapemyrtle
- *Lagerstroemia indica* 'Whit III'—Pink Velour®—Crapemyrtle
- *Magnolia grandiflora* 'Kay Parris'—Southern Magnolia
- *Magnolia sieboldii*—Oyama Magnolia
- *Magnolia stellata* 'Jane Platt'—Star Magnolia
- *Magnolia tripetala*—Umbrella Magnolia
- *Magnolia virginiana* MOON-GLOW® 'Jim Wilson'—Sweet Bay Magnolia
- *Oxydendron arboreum*—Sourwood
- *Parrotia persica*—Persian Parrotia
- *Stewartia koreana*—Korean Stewartia
- *Styrax japonicus* 'Emerald Pagoda'—Japanese Snowbell
- *Styrax japonicus* 'Pink Chimes'—Japanese Snowbell
- *Styrax obassia*—Fragrant Snowbell

WOODIES - CONIFERS

- *Cedrus deodara* 'Blue Ball'—Deodar Cedar
- *Cedrus libani* 'Green Knight'—Cedar of Lebanon
- *Cedrus libani* 'Green Prince'—Cedar of Lebanon
- *Cephalotaxus harringtonia* 'Fastigiata'—Japanese Plum

- *Chamaecyparis pisifera* 'Cream Ball'—Sawara Falsecypress
- *Cotoneaster apiculatus* 'Tom Thumb'—Cranberry Cotoneaster
- *Cryptomeria japonica* 'Globosa Nana'—Japanese Cryptomeria
- *Cunninghamia lanceolata* 'Glaucua'—Common Chinafir
- *Juniperus communis* 'Gold Cone'—Common Juniper
- *Juniperus conferta* 'Blue Lagoon'—Shore Juniper
- *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*—Dawn Redwood
- *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Gold Rush'—Dawn Redwood
- *Metasequoia glyptostroboides* 'Ogon'—Dawn Redwood
- *Picea abies* 'Acrocona'—Norway Spruce
- *Picea orientalis* 'Nigra Compacta'—Oriental spruce
- *Pinus bungeana*—Lacebark Pine
- *Pinus densiflora* 'Low Grow'—Japanese Red Pine
- *Pinus parviflora* 'Hagaromo'—Japanese White Pine
- *Taxodium ascendens* 'Nutans'—Pond Cypress
- *Taxodium distichum* 'Pevé Minaret'—Common Baldcypress
- *Thuja plicata* 'Green Giant'—Giant Western Arborvitae
- *Thuja plicata* 'Sunshine'—Giant Western Arborvitae
- *Thuja plicata* 'Virescens'—Giant Western Arborvitae





HOT PLANTS to Buy at the Fair

by Ruth Dix

Superior National Arboretum introductions, intriguing rarities, delightful proven performers, or, the newest plants on the market – all await you at the sixteenth annual FONA Garden Fair. Anticipation and excitement reign supreme!

The coneflower (*Echinacea*) is really hot this year. This North American native perennial is a sturdy plant with big bright flowers that appear from late June until frost. It thrives in ordinary garden soils and full sun. The blooms hold up well in the garden and are attractive to both butterflies and birds alike for their nectar and their seeds. In recent years, refinement, breeding, and selection of this native beauty have yielded a much more varied palette in terms of flower color and height.

The BIG SKY™ Series is a group of new hybrid cultivars developed at the Itsaul Nurseries by crossing *Echinacea purpurea*, purple cone-

flower, with *Echinacea paradoxa*, the yellow coneflower. These beauties provide a wonderful range of color plus fragrance, so make plans now to add one or more of the following cultivars to your garden.

- 'Matthew Saul' HARVEST MOON™ has a lively combination of earthy golden yellow petals surrounding a cone of golden orange and big 4" flower heads on thick stems. Height: 24-30"
- 'Sunrise' has citron yellow flowers with the cone starting out green and turning gold as it matures. The overlapping, wide flower petals are slightly reflexed. Height: 30-36"
- 'Sunset' boasts electrifying orange flowers with wide, slightly reflexed petals and a prominent brownish cone. This is a well-branched, vigorous plant. Height: 24-30"
- 'Evan Saul' SUNDOWN™ has wide-petaled, warm, russet-

orange flowers with a prominent brownish cone. Height: 32-40"

- 'Twilight' displays vibrant, rose-red flowers with an unusually deep red cone. The wide flower petals are slightly reflexed and overlap, giving the blooms a bold, "look at me" effect. Height: 24-20"
- Echinacea purpurea* cultivars that will be available are stunning in their own right. For example:
- 'Razzmatazz' is advertised as the world's first fully double *Echinacea*. Originating in Holland, the blooms are 3-4" across. When the bright pink flowers first open, they look nearly normal, but as the cone matures, it develops small flower petals of its own until it is a dense pompom with the first single petals reflexed. This is a real eye-catcher and wonderful as a cut flower. Height: 30"
 - 'Fragrant Angel' provides the perfect counterpoint in a colorful garden with its large, fragrant, snow-white flowers with orange cones. This selection holds its flowers horizontally on strong branched stems. What a fragrant treasure! Height: 30"
 - 'Kim's Knee High' is a shorter, slow-growing version of purple coneflower and well worth having in the garden. Height: 18-24"
 - 'Kim's Mop Head' is a dwarf selection with white flowers and a compact, dense habit. Height: 12-18"
- Although these descriptions don't cover all of the cultivars of coneflowers that will be available at the Garden Fair, let's hope you are sufficiently intrigued to add some of these colorful staples to your garden.

In the woody plant group, the genus *Hydrangea* is experiencing a renaissance in the horticultural world, both as a landscape plant and for use as a cut flower. Hydrangeas are tough, dependable plants, and there is such a variety of species and

new cultivars available that you can't fail to find one perfect for your site, be it sunny or shady.

A small sample of just a few of the hydrangeas that will be offered for sale include:

- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Balmer' ENDLESS SUMMER™ is a mop-head type of the French or bigleaf hydrangea. This selection is unusually hardy and is noted for the fact that it blooms on both old and new wood, giving it a long bloom period. This characteristic is especially good for our colder areas where older wood may be damaged by the occasional extremely cold winter, resulting in a loss of bloom the following year. Like other French hydrangeas, the color of the flowers will depend on the pH of your soil: pink in alkaline soil, blue in acid soil. Both height and width will be in the range of three to five feet and the flower heads are around eight inches in diameter.
- *Hydrangea macrophylla* 'Nigra' is a National Arboretum Elite Plant introduction with distinctive dark purple to black stems that give an added ornamental punch to the plant.
- *Hydrangea paniculata* 'Limelight' is a relatively new cultivar of the

panicle hydrangea. When the blooms first appear, their color is lime green, which ages to white, then to pink, and finally to rose. Blooming in mid-summer, this plant remains interesting until frost. Not a small plant, it will reach six to eight feet in height.

- *Hydrangea quercifolia* 'Sikes Dwarf' is a low-growing, compact form of our lovely native oakleaf hydrangea that flowers and grows well in full shade.
- *Hydrangea quercifolia* 'Vaughn's Lillie' is another compact form of oakleaf hydrangea with huge white flower clusters 10-12" in diameter.

I would be remiss if I didn't mention a few more plants to spark your imagination. Consider the witchhazel cultivars, *Hamamelis x intermedia* 'Arnold Promise' (yellow flowers), 'Diane' (red flowers), or 'Jelena' (copper flowers) for their sweetly fragrant, late winter-early spring (Feb.-Mar.) bloom. They are exceptional plants for the winter garden, a preview of spring before it actually arrives.

Plan ahead for red-hot summer blooms with a new hybrid crapemyrtle introduction to the arboretum, *Lagerstroemia* 'Arapaho'. This crapemyrtle is a hybrid between three species with increased powdery

milddew resistance. Developing into a tree of about 20 feet tall with a narrow crown of 10 feet, it has brilliant red flowers and wonderful dark green foliage tinged maroon.

One last arboretum introduction that has been difficult to find in the trade is *Cercis chinensis* 'Don Egolf'. This redbud is truly amazing in that it blooms prolifically every year but bears no unsightly seed pods. It is slow-growing, compact, disease resistant, and perfectly enchanting.

Exciting plants will be everywhere at the Garden Fair, as well as knowledgeable people to help you make your selections. Don't pass up this opportunity to add something special to your landscape — your garden is waiting!

Membership Update

Welcome Spring!

by Coco Provance,
Membership Director

A big thank you to all our loyal members old and new, we couldn't do it without you! Thanks for helping FONA grow!

We had a great member turnout for the twenty-first annual Lahr Symposium, held at the U.S. National Arboretum on March 31. The native plant sessions and native plant vendors were enjoyed by all and FONA was delighted to be able to support such an informative and useful event.

Garden Fair 2007 promises to be the best yet. The committee has ordered a variety of superb plants and the vendors are in place. Come out to shop and catch up with your FONA friends on Members Only Day, Friday, April 27 from 12 pm to 7 pm (later hours by member request). Then come back on Saturday, when the sale is open to the general public

see page 18



Member Update ...

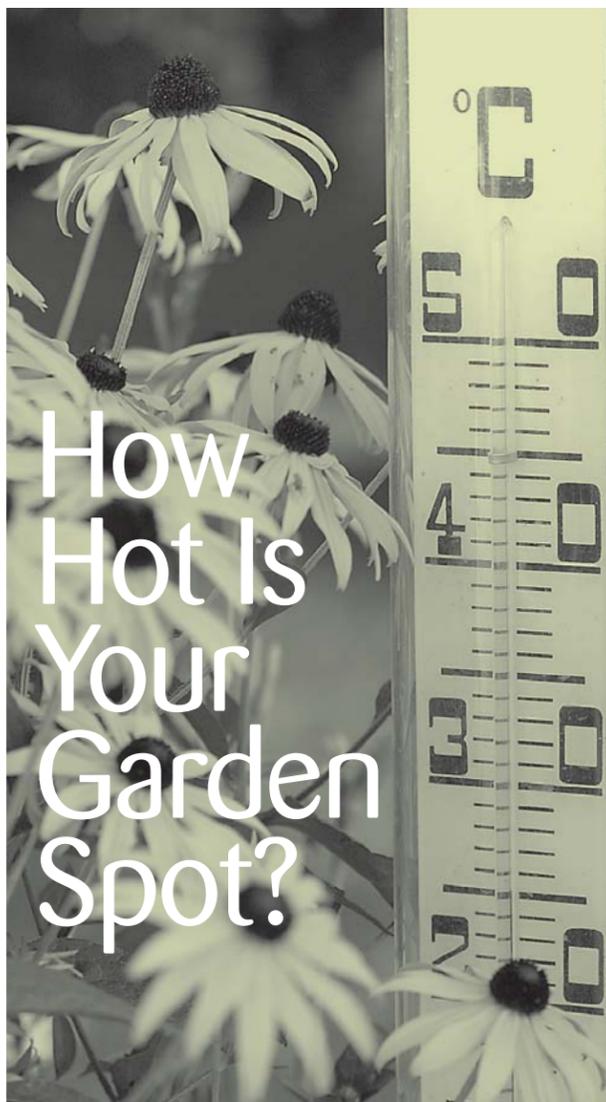
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from 9 am to 4 pm to enjoy the charming Washington Revels madrigals, Maypole dancing and the Foggy Bottom Morris. There are activities for children with the Washington Youth Garden. Lunch will be available for purchase and, as always, admission and parking are free. If any plants are not sold, Sunday is Bargain Left Over Day.

Looking ahead, FONA will host *Georgia On My Mind: the 2007 Annual Cookout* in the Meadow honoring the lovely state of Georgia with a delightful evening under the tent at the Arboretum on Wednesday, June 6. Ticket sales and corporate sponsorships directly benefit FONA. Call the office 202 544-8733 or email Coco.Provance@ARS.USDA.GOV

Membership expired? Haven't joined yet? Our modest dues of \$35 for an individual afford you the satisfaction of supporting a true DC gem, reciprocal admission/discounts at over 190 gardens and arboreta across the US, discounts on USNA educational programs and gift shop purchases as well as this excellent quarterly publication, *Arbor Friends*. \$50 for a family and you receive the above plus an additional card; \$125 to be a Sustaining Member and receive a year's copy of the unique *The Avant Gardener* newsletter as well as two cards. Send us a check, payable to FONA, or go online at www.fona.org. Over one third of our members renew or join at this time of year.

Thanks again for your stalwart support, year after year, and see you at the Garden Fair!



by Jane Earley

As we get ready to make new planting decisions this year, we wonder what the weather will bring. We have heard a lot about global climate change, have no doubt noticed a few changes ourselves, and wonder how this will affect our area. More importantly, we wonder how this could affect our garden. This means we need to think not just about global warming in general, but about our microclimates in particular. Will that hydrangea do as well as we think it should out by the fence in partial sun? Will those

hostas make it through the summer beyond range of the sprinkler? How can, or should we adapt to changing weather patterns?

There are several signs (perhaps “convenient truths”) indicating that we need to pay new attention to our microclimates. First, a number of sources, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the National Arboretum, the American Horticultural Society (AHS) and the Arbor Day Foundation have new microclimate data that make it possible to assess with a bit more precision what's in store for our area.

Furthermore, some of the data show movement in the average temperature ranges. And plant breeders and garden designers are stepping up to

the challenge of providing plants and designs suitable for reduced water needs thereby making it possible to find ways to allow our plants and gardens to adapt to the new challenges.

Most of us are familiar with the old USDA plant hardiness map. Those 11 regions are divided on the basis of how cold it gets. When you choose a plant, you are accustomed to being able to look at a label that tells you, for instance, whether the plant is hardy to a zone where average low temperatures can dip into the teens. The zones created in the eighties were fairly large, so USDA redivided them in the nineties into “a” and “b” to reflect new data that show average differences within the

zones. This map is available on the Arboretum's website at <http://www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone/index.html> together with indicator plants that illustrate the coldest zones in which these plants will succeed. You can see, for instance, that both English Ivy and American Holly are likely to survive in Zone 6, where winter temperatures can fall to minus ten degrees F.

However, cold temperatures are not the only way to determine whether plants will live and flourish. In fact, heat can be an alternative indication of plant survival. Plants subjected to heat stress do not die fast, but slowly succumb to high temperatures beyond their ability to cope with them. The American Horticultural Society developed a Heat Zone map in 1997. It is available on their website, at www.ahs.org/publications/heat_zone_map.htm, together with a heat zone finder. Since 1997, many places have been experiencing warmer average temperatures. AHS is working with USDA to provide a new map reflecting those changes.

In the meantime, the Arbor Day Foundation has published a map to update the USDA data. This map, at <http://www.arborday.org/treeinfo/zonlookup.cfm>, reflects the differences between the USDA 1990 map and 2006 temperatures. A version of the map, at http://www.arborday.org/media/map_change.cfm, also shows the extent of the changes. Although several places have been getting a bit colder, most have been getting warmer. Some places have reflected average temperature increases of up to two degrees, but most increases are about one degree, and many show no average temperature change at all.

What do average temperature changes mean for gardeners? For many, it means that they can now grow plants in their area that formerly were better suited to a warmer zone. But before we move the citrus to Cincinnati, we should reflect that

these are average temperatures, and cold snaps and heat waves can quickly (or slowly, as the case may be) kill plants unsuited to those extremes.

Gardeners will therefore want to look to plants that can survive in a greater range of temperatures. There are some really hardy veterans for your climate zone—even the new one—that a bit of searching will turn up. Gardeners will also be looking for plants that use less water, since warmer average temperatures will mean greater water demands and less water to fill them. This doesn't mean cactus or yucca will take over the landscape, but you could expect that grasses, always drought tolerant, may become more prominent in the landscape, along with other hardy natives.

We have heard a lot about global climate change ... we wonder how this could affect our garden. This means we need to think not just about global warming in general, but about our microclimates in particular.

Gardeners will also want to examine their microclimates to find out whether other conditions favor the ability of their chosen favorites to survive, or not. This includes, in addition to heat tolerance of the plants themselves, organic soil content, watering systems, vulnerability to wind damage, and soil pH, among other factors. Organic soil content, provided by plenty of compost and mulch, provides some insulation against both heat and cold, and

drought. It is good for your plants to have it, and good for you to ascertain where it is most needed.

Water management may mean planning, not only for drought, but also for heavy rains that could be characteristic of warmer winters without snow. These can inundate plants that might otherwise be hardy in a wide range of temperatures, but fall like flies to drowned root systems. Raised beds, better soil structure, and better drainage might make the difference between enjoying a prized specimen in situ and helping it to its final resting place in the compost pile. And increased need for watering systems may mean that we really don't want to site water hungry plants beyond our ability to give them a drink when they need it. We may want to consider drip irrigation and other techniques from drought-prone areas.

Gardeners also will want to think hard about some of the other aspects of their properties that affect plant survival. Having checked soil pH they also need to check exposure for vulnerability to sun and wind as well as proximity to structures and bodies of water that can moderate or exacerbate temperatures—paved areas raise them, for example, while bodies of water moderate them. Some soil types hold moisture better than others and the presence of trees and windbreaks may make a difference. Some locations where plants are commonly situated—the deck inferno for one—may need rethinking.

In sum, that hydrangea may be fine out by the fence if the soil pH is OK, if it will get some water when it needs it, some dappled shade in a blazing hot summer, and some protection from searing winter winds. There are a lot of resources to help you make these choices. And planting anything, especially a tree to capture carbon dioxide and shade your house is more likely to be a better solution to addressing increases in temperature than not. As ever, gardening is the best solution.

Early Spring Time at the Washington Youth Garden

by Jenny Guillaume, WYG Garden Coordinator

As the weather is fluctuating and spring is just around the corner, it's time to start thinking about preparing your planting beds, starting seeds indoors, and planning out your spring planting time line. You can start the spring process by testing your soil and adding the necessary soil amendments. It's important to get your soil tested every couple of years to make sure that your soil pH is right around 6.5-7.0 for optimal vegetable growing conditions. Equally important is the organic matter in your soil and making sure you are replenishing soil nutrients each year. If you didn't have a chance to plant a green manure cover crop over the winter you will need to add up to a six inch layer of compost to your planting beds, ideally, a few weeks before you plant when the soil is dry.

If you have the opportunity to start seeds indoors, it will jump-start your planting times. I begin seeding the cold weather crops like cabbage, broccoli, leeks, celery, and brussel sprouts as early as mid-February. To start my seedlings for the Youth Garden, I use plastic cell packs and a soil less commercial medium. You can also make your own, but it's better to have a sterile pre-made mix. You can get creative with many household containers like egg cartons, plastic yogurt cups; just make sure that you provide good drainage. A sunny windowsill can provide enough light for vegetable seedlings to grow, however, supplemental artificial light can be extremely beneficial. One week before you plant, you will need to harden off your seedlings by exposing them to outdoor conditions but in a protected area or cold frame.

Once the temperature has evened out you can start to direct seed a few



The first round of direct seeding in the Youth Garden is mostly lettuce and peas. Peas are one of the world's oldest crops and were foraged in the wild before they became domesticated.

vegetables In the DC area this is usually around late March, the average last frost date being around April 10. The first round of direct seeding in the Youth Garden is mostly lettuce and peas. Peas are one of the world's oldest crops and were foraged in the wild before they became domesticated. There are many different types of peas including English peas, snow peas, and snap peas. Early peas need a sunny spot and many cultivars require trellising. This year, I planted peas the third week in March just as the temperature started to fluctuate back to colder nights. Peas, however, usually welcome the cooler tempera-

tures. Of course the possibilities of planting different types of lettuce are endless! Like peas, lettuce enjoys and thrives in the cooler temperatures. After the first planting, you can continue to plant lettuce every two weeks until the summer heat sets in and causes your lettuce to bolt, or go to flower and seed.

The Washington Youth Garden is hosting a teacher workshop with DC Schoolyard Greening entitled "Get Out and Garden! Taking Advantage of your Outdoor Classroom." on April 24 at the U.S. Botanic Garden and April 28 at the U.S. National Arboretum. Are you interested in

learning how to extend your classroom beyond the school building? Do you want to create or enhance outdoor learning areas at your school but don't know where to start? "Get Out and Garden!" is an introduction to schoolyard gardening projects and outdoor learning.

For more info, contact: Grace Manubay at gmanubay@caseytrees.org or call 202-833-4010 x120.

Beginning in early May through June our indoor Garden Science program will be coming out to the garden during the week to have lessons and plant the Youth Garden! If you would like to volunteer with our third and fourth grade classes please contact Education Coordinator, Courtney Rose at 202.245.2709 or by email Courtney.rose@ars.usda.gov. Learn how to grow and cook your own fruits and vegetables with the Washington Youth Garden at the U.S. National Arboretum! The Growing Food...Growing Together program meets every Saturday from May 5-September 29, 2007 from 9:30am-12:30pm. Each family will receive a five-foot by fifteen-foot plot and all the seeds, plants, and instruction needed plus lots of cooking and field trips. This program is open to DC residents with children over five years old.

For more information, and to reserve a plot, please contact Courtney Rose, Education Coordinator at 202.245.2709. You can also download the following forms from our website: <http://www.fona.org/youthgarden-programs.htm#GrowingFood>

Fond wishes for Kim Rush Lynch

By Kathy Horan



making incredible friends, and cultivating a true family of volunteers. The program has become nationally recognized over the past seven years under Kim's leadership and vision. Kim announced early this year that she was ready to start a new phase of her life that is an outgrowth of her efforts in the garden working with children and families on nutrition. While it is hard to think of the Washington Youth Garden without Kim being at the center of activities, we know Kim will remain connected to WYG as a volunteer.

Kim is currently attending the Institute for Integrative Nutrition in New York City. She is learning how food, diet and lifestyle have

Kim Rush Lynch was on a mission from her first day on the job with the Washington Youth Garden (WYG). As her objective on her resume stated, she sought "a position working with people to educate them on issues concerning the natural world and sustainable ways of living, thus promoting personal and community empowerment." Over the past seven years, Kim has accomplished that, and so much more.

She took the Youth Garden to a new level by: increasing outreach, increasing the association with other groups, improving the programming,

an impact on overall health, happiness and well-being. In June, she will be a certified Holistic Health Counselor and plans to focus on working with parents so that they are equipped with the tools necessary to improve the eating habits and overall health and well being of their children. In addition, Kim plans to host a variety of workshops on topics such as sugar blues and cravings, seasonal eating, vegetable gardening for health and cooking programs.

For more information you can contact Kim at Kimberly@cultivating-health.com.

We send our best wishes to Kim in her new endeavor.



to the Acorn Garden Club and Evergreen Garden Club for their generous contribution to the Washington Youth Garden. The clubs' long time support and interest in educating the youth of Washington in gardening and nature is so appreciated.

Join FONA for lunch on Saturday at the Garden Fair.

Mark Haskell, Chef Extraordinaire
And owner of Friends & Food International, Inc.

In the spirit of a return to the garden, spring freshness, and better health, Fona is pleased to bring one of Washington's premiere "fresh" chefs, and long time friend to the Washington Youth Garden to offer "simple, fresh and seasonal" fare. Items that can be purchased for lunch include:

Grilled Fresh Beaufort Shrimp brochette (marinated in herbs from Youth Garden),
Or

Grilled Eggplant Roulade brochette filled with chickpea tapanade (vegetarian)
accompanied by

* Moroccan spring herb salad (greens, herbs, julienne carrots & shaved asparagus)
w/ lemon yogurt riata dressing

Warm grilled flat bread
Fruit/cookies



Mr. Haskell is a native of Beaufort, SC, and has a strong affection for southern cooking and gardening traditions. He is the founder of Friends & Food International, Inc., a culinary travel and cooking company specializing in food and cultural programs in Tuscany, France and Asia. Mr. Haskell has taught New American,

Tuscan, Provençal, and Low-Country cooking classes in Washington, DC, and other locations in the United States & Europe. In addition, he is a chef/creative consultant for Butterfield 9 restaurant, and previously was at New Heights and Red Sage restaurants in DC.



THE FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL ARBORETUM
INVITE YOU TO THE GREAT ARBORETUM COOKOUT 2007

Georgia

...ON MY MIND

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 2007

U.S. NATIONAL ARBORETUM
3501 NEW YORK AVENUE, NE
WASHINGTON, DC

The 2007 Great Arboretum Cookout, held to support America's treasured National Arboretum, will continue the long-standing tradition of refreshments in two exquisite gardens in the peak of their season: The National Herb Garden and the National Bonsai and Penjing Museum.

Dinner will follow in The Meadow below the Capitol Columns.

Individual Tickets: \$175

For more information please contact:
Friends of the National Arboretum
Telephone: (202) 544-8733 Website: www.fona.org
Kathy Horan, Executive Director: khoran@fona.org
Tax ID # 52-1257712



With Thanks to Our Honorary Committee

Senator C. Saxby Chambliss
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Representative Lynn Westmoreland

16th ANNUAL Garden Fair 2007

Friday, April 27 –
Members Only

Saturday, April 28 –
Open to the Public



FRIENDS OF THE
NATIONAL ARBORETUM

Mark your calendar for FONA's Garden Fair
Friday, April 27 – Members Only • Saturday, April 28 – Open to the Public

