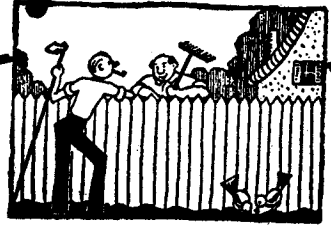




The Garden Spray

BULLETIN OF THE MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF MINNEAPOLIS

Member--Men's Garden Clubs of America • Minnesota State Horticultural Society



March, 1954
Volume 12, Number 3
G. "Vic" Lowrie, Editor

Associate Editors: Don
Methven, William Hull,
N. W. Christopherson,
Joe Witmer

MARCH MEETING

Date: Tuesday, March 9, 1954
Place: Hasty Tasty Cafe,
50th & France Ave.
Time: 5:45 P.M. sharp
Dinner: \$1.75

PROGRAM

- X 1. Annuals for our '54 Gardens -
Larry Corbett *Paper*
- X 2. "V" for Vegetables -
Dr. O. C. Turnquist *Paper*
- 3. "When We Were Young and Gay"
Our Own Film -
Bill Block, Commentator
- 4. Highlights of 12 Years of Growth
and Progress -
Fred Paul, Club Historian

*When ready to start running list by lists
hurry?*

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*Column
Activities of
members &
families in
a more
personal
way*

*Fachler
act Fachler's
anything here
as
premise*

How to do it! when to do it! what to do it with! is the theme of our March meeting with two professional experts leading the way. Here's a program packed full of ideas, just when you need them most. Ideas for your garden borders as well as for your dining room table. Bring pencil and paper for you will probably want to supplement your present seed order with some tested varieties recommended by the specialists. It sounds like another evening of gardening revelry, so clear the decks for Tuesday, March 9 and let's make it a date for sure.

WELCOME - Alfred E. Henshaw - to active membership. We are proud to have you join with us in our gardening club activities and look forward to exchanging experiences with

RECOMMENDED DAHLIAS

Most of you have visited Bill Holmberg when his dahlias were in bloom. If you haven't, I would suggest you mark up your calendar as a must for this coming year. Bill imports a number of new varieties each year - sometimes 100 or 150. Many of these are the large size but he also brings in for trial cactus and LB size dahlias, as well as miniatures and poms. Below is a list of desirable varieties, the majority having been imported from Australia or Holland during the past two years. Bill's method of growing dahlias is still the same. He uses manure (where he gets it I don't know) and bone meal, and he still likes Vapatone. He has grown dahlias for a long time and is always willing to be of help and give advice.

A. W. Koester

Large Size

Lena Hall	Sunset pink & gold	Australian	1953
Crayden Masterpiece	Salmon & orange	"	1952
Quinn Tidal Wave	Yellow	"	1952
Prairie Fire	Orange, informal	American	1953
Crayden Sensation	Yellow, informal	Australian	1953
Freda Canning	Red, informal	"	1953
Verna Martin	Mauve, informal	"	1953
The Senior	Sulphur yellow	Holland	1953

Cactus, Semi-Cactus and B Size

Crayden Pearl	Cream with pink vein	Australian	1953
Diva	Lilac	Holland	1953
Miss Rose Fletcher	Rose	Australian	1953
Desire Drops	Pink with yellow edge	Holland	1953
Belle Dame	Salmon pink	"	1953
Good Morning	Pure pink	"	1953
St. Lambert	Rose and pink	"	1952
Finesse Amour Suisse	Light yellow	French	1951
Inspector Von De Plasscal	Red with white tip	Holland	1948

Miniature

Grace	Persian rose, cactus	England	1951
Yellow Elegance	Yellow, informal	Holland	1953
Cermon	Light yellow, cactus	"	1952
Sabine	Begonia pink, informal	"	1948
Melvin Grevell	Bronze with buff edge, cactus	American	1949
Fusilier	Red, formal	Holland	1952
Fire Fly	Red with yellow, cactus	"	1949
Purity	White, cactus	Holland	1949
Helly Boudejwin	White, formal	Holland	

Poms

Cream Gem	Cream white	Australian	1953
Chamois Rose	Chamois to rose	Holland	1952
Gold Ball	Light lavender blend	Australian	1953
Little Willow	White	"	1953
Willows Violet	Violet	"	1951-52
Zonnegoud	Gold	Holland	1951
Fannie	Orange	"	1952
Rud	Red	"	1949-50

HOUSE PLANT PRIMER

By Joe Witmer

A home without plants is like a table without food. No matter how attractive a table may be set, it has little interest to anyone until the food is brought on. You could hire the finest decorator for your home but the end result would be coldly artistic until plants were introduced. Fortunately, decorators today realize the truth of this and include plants as part of the decorative scheme.

More homes would possess plants if the occupants realized that no special talents are needed and that a minimum of attention is required if a simple plan is followed. So this message is for the beginner who usually becomes frightened from hearing the specialist discuss his hobby or from reading about the specialized care given house plants.

To start, you simply go to your florist and select your plants already potted so you don't have to bother with the intricacies of soil content. They are disease free when you buy them and chances are they'll remain so indefinitely since you won't be moving the plants outdoors where infestation usually starts. Then about all the care you need give them (with one or two exceptions) is periodic watering. It's as simple as that!

The important thing is selection of plants. House plants are generally divided into two groups: one group is the large tropical foliage plants used as a decorative accent; the other is the smaller flowering plants used in windows.

Several varieties of the first group are practically foolproof; they require less care than the old pet dog, and, like the old dog, they're not fussy where you put them. North, east, west or south light is much the same to them. Six of these are recommended for beauty as well as for their being care-free. Two are philodendrons - the heart-leafed (*p. cordatum*) and the cutleaf (more accurately called *monstera deliciosa*). Both have large glossy leaves of special beauty. *Difffenbachia* has large oval leaves generously splotted with white. *Aspidistra* is also known as the cast-iron plant because of its ability to "take it." It has numerous long narrow leaves arising from the root stock and survives with a minimum of light. *Sanseveria*, or snake plant, has long sword-like leaves with markings resembling those of a snake, hence its nickname. Variegated is a pleasant variety; each leaf is edged in yellow. Lastly, there are the tender ferns. These are recommended for ease of care but not for the current vogue. Ferns went out of style when the last of the fifty million Bostons was sold over the dime store counter.

And, speaking of vogues, the time may come years hence when no one will be able to look an African Violet in the eye. But today it is almost heresy to speak of any flowering plant except the African Violet. But that's not bad if you're a beginner with house plants. They are very pretty and they take very little care - at least mine gets little and they do very well in an east window. Keeping them on the dry side during the summer months and giving them a little fertilizer now and then during the winter - that's that! My recommendations for flowering plants are few - only those which have long blooming periods and require little care. This rules out all the bulb plants - they're a bother! On the other hand, the numerous begonias and impatiens are wonderful companions to African Violets in the east, north or west window, and most rewarding.

For the sunny window, my money is on geraniums to show to best advantage and should you forget to water them at the stipulated time, no harm is done. They are a desert plant and seem to carry an abundance of stored-up moisture. Along with geraniums (be sure they're the common garden variety) you can use coleus, the new

large-fringed leaf variety in rainbow colors. They do bloom but the blooms are very unexciting compared with the beautiful foliage. In the same category with Boston ferns is the nasturtium, old-fashioned, out of fashion, but simply beautiful and care-free. If you're a person of courage, try them.

A member of the pepper family belongs with foliage plants; it is the oval leaf peperomia (p. obtusifolia). Another of the pothos family is the silver marble whose leaves are almost white with marble markings.

There is also a minor category of beginning house plants to use on mantels, in planters and other spots calling for vines. Almost any of the ivy plants will do; they'll ask little care.

Just a brief word about gift plants (and in being brief I'm sticking out my neck a mile) enjoy them while they bloom and then throw the damned things out. They're for the specialist.

(Editor's note: For the more sophisticated house plant enthusiast, refer back to Walter Menzel's paper on house plants which appeared in the November and December, 1952, issues of The Garden Spray.)

FEBRUARY MEETING

How could a group of gardeners have spent a more pleasant evening together than did sixty-six of our members at our February meeting, and how gratifying to our new officers and program committee to have so many show up? It was one of

our largest attended regular meetings of all time. We would like to think that the program itself had a lot to do with it, although we must confess the feeling-of-spring-in-the-air focused many minds on the thoughts of gardening.

A DELPHINIUM EXPERIMENT

By Bob Bryant

I had raised a fine crop of Pacific Hybrid Delphiniums from hand pollinated seed in 1951, and so, by way of experiment (with the outside chance that I might get something extra fine), I saved seed from the very finest flowers - that is the largest, and also those of most unusual color. These seeds were planted and last year they bloomed, but in not a single instance did they come up to quality of the female parent. While I have a couple of rows of belladonna, I don't think they were in bloom as late in the year as were the Pacific Hybrids. Many were single and had the growth and plant characteristics of belladonna although the colors in many cases were different. However, the blooms from this batch of promising seeds were most disappointing.

They were nice plants but their bloom, while pretty, was far inferior. This was a lot of work to go through to prove what? I would say it rather proved that hand pollinated seed stands a fair chance of improving over the parents in a percentage of the seed, while, regardless of how good the female may be, if it is crossed with any mongrel, the results are disappointing. It also illustrates an important maxim of gardening - that is that considering all the work involved, "it pays to plant only the best seed and varieties."

This year, for the first time, I was able to procure some seed of the Lyondel Giant Hybrid Delphinium. This strain does not come in separate colors, being assorted blues. It is supposed to be very hardy and is called "the delphinium of tomorrow." By August, 1954, I will be able to tell you more. Needless to say I am also growing my usual batch of Pacific Hybrids from hand pollinated

GARDEN DESIGN

By Felix K. Dhainin

You do not have to be an expert designer to enjoy gardening. However, I am sure that any gardener who becomes interested in flowers, plant material, flower arrangement, etc. unconsciously becomes a designer. Whether he knows it or not, he becomes interested in the design of the flowers themselves and begins to arrange his flowers in sequence according to color, height, etc. He becomes interested in the beauty of the flowers, in their arrangement, in floral design, etc.

The art of gardening has been practiced for centuries, and in some countries it has been carried to a very high state of perfection. The landscape design of course, has normally been associated with large gardens, estates, public designs etc. No doubt the same theories and technics can be carried into the small garden. In fact, from a technical standpoint, the amateur gardener is probably more versed and better equipped to handle the technical aspects of the particular phase of gardening in which he is interested.

Gardening has gone through many styles such as Gothic, Romanesque, English, French formal, mixtures of our own country, and contemporary or modern type of gardening, particularly in the far west in the U.S. in recent years. There is no doubt that each has something to contribute and each has its good points. After all, garden design, regardless of type, is a matter of proper balance and proper arrangement of color and material to create a pleasing effect.

For the small garden, in which we are primarily interested, the one informal in character is usually the easiest to work with and probably will produce the most satisfactory results. It is usually easier to introduce various types of plant materials and to produce and introduce a greater variety. The amateur gardener is interested in having a wide selection of plant materials.

However, I have had the opportunity of seeing many small backyard gardens which were formal in nature and in character and which were interesting, colorful and practical. In this part of the country we do not practice this art nor the formal type of gardening except in our large parks and public areas. I think that a little more experimenting in design with formal gardens would produce some interesting results. No doubt they require a little more planning and are probably not so adaptable to change.

A plan that works out very nicely if the gardener's yard adapts to it is to have a combination of both formal and informal. This gives a happy contrast and makes for interest in the garden. Some people advocate that the two cannot be combined, but in my opinion purely from a design standpoint, there is no reason why they cannot be worked out together. Again, careful consideration must be given to layout, and this is a matter to tax the ingenuity of the gardener. Such a combination makes a good show. By that I mean for those of your friends who possibly are not gardeners and are not intimately interested in flowers and plants as such, a formalized treatment and an informal arrangement combined could produce rather spectacular results.

In the design of garden areas, there are various technics that can be used to create balance, distance, or accents on various points. We all know that a small clump of red will balance a larger clump of white flowers. This often can be used in a garden to create highlights to carry the eye from one point to another. We are all familiar, too, with the method whereby we can carry color in our garden throughout the whole season by proper selection of plant materials. In other words, we can start in the spring with tulips, move into the iris, summer flowers and chrysanthemums in the fall. I sometimes feel that the amateur gardener overlooks this

factor, and if he is particularly interested in one type of flower — say begonias — he so concentrates on them that he forgets the over-all picture. We all have our special loves, but it is important, in my opinion, that we keep an over-all, continuous picture during the entire season. We should not be selfish in this matter but should realize that other people will be looking at our garden and they will also enjoy its beauty.

In the design of large public areas such as golf courses, etc., we often use the trick of creating distance or the feeling of distance by psychological methods. By that I mean we will plant blue types of foliage trees in the distance and the redder types of material in the foreground. For example, blue spruce would appear in the background and the red-leaf maples in the foreground. This same scheme can be carried into the small house lot where you want to create an artificial feeling of distance. You probably could have a background of the blue-tinged material, and up near your house or the source of your view, the heavier and brighter-foliaged plant material to create this artificial feeling of distance. Also, another method that is often used to create distance, particularly in formal gardens, is to have the sides of the formal gardens at angles to each other, more or less in a triangle as they go away from the viewing point. This introduces the angle of perspective as seen by the eye and will actually increase the apparent distance and size of the garden. This again can be helped a great deal by the use of different colored foliage, putting the blue in the distance and the red and heavy-foliaged plant material in the foreground. This same scheme can be carried out as far as the flowering material is concerned, with the reds and bright-colored plants in the foreground and the blues and lighter colors in the background. This is an interesting technic and has often been used with a great deal of effect.

The more contemporary type of gardening uses a great deal of material such as fencing, patios, colored walks, gravel, etc., as highlights in the garden. This is particularly true on the west coast, where this art is practiced to a high degree, and I feel that it has a great deal of merit and a great deal of interest. A careful analysis of these gardens will show you that they are all in balance, but are in asymmetric balance, and when cleverly worked out are indeed very attractive. Asymmetric balance is reaching balance by the proper placement of colors, material, etc. so that the whole effect balances out. It is the same theory as a fulcrum scale, whereby with a long lever arm and a relatively light weight, you can balance off a heavy weight with a short fulcrum arm. This latter technic to me seems to have a great deal of possibility in a small garden. It is something that has not been used a great deal in our section of the country, and I think would be very interesting to experiment with.

As you will note, all these items of design are primarily based on balance. Just as in designing a proper floral display, a base, a container, foliage and flowers must all be in proper balance in order to make a pleasing effect. A garden, whether large or small, must also employ this technic. I think sometimes that we as amateur gardeners, in our enthusiasm for some particular plant, forget its character, color and foliage in relation to the over-all garden, and actually forget about the overall balance and design of our own garden, regardless of its size and shape in deference to some particular plant. In other words, we often miss the forest because of the trees.

Human life may be likened to the flowers on yonder tree. The wind blows down the flowers, of which some are caught by the screens and scattered on the beautifully decorated mats and cushions, while others are blown over the fence and

Each pound of hardwood ashes may contain the equivalent of two-thirds of a pound of limestone and also a goodly quantity of potash, so be sure to save the ashes from the fireplace and spread them on the garden at the rate of about

DAYLILIES

(From a talk given by E. C. Lehman last Fall)

Generally, daylilies are best planted in early August in this part of the country. However, spring planting is possible if the plants can be procured at that time of the year. The following dozen have been tested in Minnesota over the past six or seven years and have been found to be excellent performers:

- Red - MABEL FULLER, 36 to 40 inches high; bright ruby-red; July and August blooming.
FRED STUNTZ, 30 inches high; cardinal red over orange; July blooming.
- Pink - EVELYN CIAAR, 22 inches high; gorgeous wide-petaled salmon pink; mid- to mid-August.
DAWN PINK, 40 inches tall; deep fuchsia-rose; August blooming.
- Orange - ATEN, 36 inches; glistening nasturtium orange; August blooming.
MONONA, 24 inches; waxy bright orange; early July to mid-August bloom
- Yellow - PAMEIA, 40 inches; broad-petaled buttercup-yellow; late July to September flowering.
YELLOWSTONE, 36 inches; light creped lemon yellow; an improved Hyperl July flowering.
- Copper - BRUNO, 36 inches; wide-petaled bright reddish-chocolate with orange t late June to August 1st.
CALUMET, 30 inches; wide-petaled bright coppery-orange; late July to tember 1.
- Polychrome - HOLIDAY, 40 inches; chrome yellow and rust-red; late July and August.
IRONCIAD, 30 inches; Spanish orange and rust bicolor; June to August

FUNCTIONS OF PLANT NUTRIENTS - MOLYBDENUM

In this, the last of a series of articles by the Agricultural Research Department of Swift & Company, on the functions of nutrient elements, it can quite truthfully be said that the element molybdenum is not only last but also the least important. From present knowledge of the molybdenum supply in the soil and its requirement by plants, it is very doubtful that home gardeners need ever worry about deficiency of this element.

Molybdenum is the latest element added to the list of fifteen essential elements for plant growth. It was not until 1939 that molybdenum was demonstrated as being among the nutrient elements required by higher plants. As of 1949, the only case of molybdenum deficiency in soils was shown in commercial tomato plantin growing in California. More recently, however, work at the New Jersey Agricultura Experiment Station has shown that alfalfa growing on some soils responded to molyb applications both in yields and in the nitrogen content. This element is required such minuscule quantities by plants that the molybdenum present as impurities in r lar plant food raw materials, such as superphosphate, provides an adequate supply the element.

The functions of this element in plant growth are not clear, but it is a parently required in order for nitrogen fixation to take place in legume plants an in the proper use of nitrogen by non-legume plants. In contrast to the other mino elements, the availability of molybdenum in the soil is increased by liming to nea neutrality. In highly acid soils, it may exist in an unavailable form, but liming corrects this condition.

MY ROCK GARDEN
By G. "Vic" Lowrie

Rock gardens have always intrigued me. I suppose because it is the one place in a garden where small plants can be put on exhibition, as it were, without too much danger of their being pushed around by their big relations. So it was only natural when I came into possession of my present garden that one of my first moves was to attempt building a rock garden. I had a natural setting for one since there was a small pool in one corner of the garden which needed to be anchored to something. It was clear of the house and out of the reach of heavier shade trees, with an easterly exposure.

Well, I labored hard and long, and in due time, early one extremely wet fall, I managed to complete my construction coincidental with catching a most painful attack of bursitis in my right shoulder, contracted over the previous weekend while straining at placing boulders in place in a cold rain. Bursitis or no, the pain was easily bearable over my elation in having completed what I considered an ornate looking rock garden and I could hardly wait to get the masterpiece planted.

Not being familiar with too many rock garden plants at the time, I invited a nurseryman to come around the following Monday and recommend suitable plants. When I returned from the office that afternoon, he was already in the yard with an eager expression on his face. He greeted me with "How large a rock garden do you want to have built?" "Why, there it is," said I, "all I need are rock garden plants." "That's not a rock garden," said he in reply. "That's just a pile of rock!"

You can imagine my disgust and displeasure with the gent. If it hadn't been for my bursitis, I would most likely have chased him out of the place with a club. Later I enlisted the aid of Archie and in a matter of a few hours he converted the "pile of rock" into an attractive rock garden and it has been my pride and joy ever since.

A rock garden in its true and accepted sense is a reproduction of a natural piece of mountain scenery in miniature for the purpose of cultivating a representative collection of Alpine or sub-Alpine plants. In my rock garden, which I believe to be true of many, I grow any plant which I personally think suitable for growing in a rock garden - a few Alpines, but mostly hardy dwarf plants which are neither Alpines nor wildflowers of lower terrain, but which possess a certain character making them at once attractive, colorful, and suitable in a rock garden setting. So I am going to suggest such plants, including a few desirable annuals. Ed Montgomery later will tell you about the true Alpines.

First, let's discuss for a few minutes the rock garden itself - a rock garden for a small garden. In selecting a site, try to keep it in surroundings as natural as possible. The rock garden is in itself an informal setting, so keep it apart from formal rose beds or anything in the nature of a formal layout. Use a minimum amount of stone, preferably large ones, allowing ample space between for planting. Make no attempt at reaching any height unless by so doing you conform to the contour of your yard. Try blending the stones into the landscape. Keep away from large trees or their roots will absorb all the moisture from the ground and cause the rock garden to be shaded the greater part of the day from sunshine.

The next consideration (and one of real import) is exposure to the sun. Sun and light are "musts" in a rock garden if you want color throughout the growing season. For this reason the experts recommend that the main exposure of a rock

The nature of the soil is probably the most important of all. The ideal soil is a good loam over a well-drained subsoil. Make sure your top soil contains plenty of humus. The foundation should be constructed with sufficient sand and gravel to absorb unlimited quantities of moisture or else with the first heavy spring rain the top soil will be washed away and those surfaces below the natural level of the soil will become boggy quagmires suitable only for marsh-loving plants.

Another point to consider is the type of stone used. Pieces of concrete or slabs of light-colored stone soon become unsightly, and since they absorb little or no moisture as they become exposed to the hot sun, they tend to bake the plant life covering them. Dark colored sandstone is by far the most desirable surface material. It blends in well with the landscape, it weathers well, and since it is absorbent, the tiny hair-like roots of many of our smaller plants cling to the surface of the sandstone, picking up sufficient moisture to keep them green and fresh in appearance.

The addition of a small pool will add further distinction to your setting and enable you to grow a variety of aquatic plants.

You can really have a lot of fun with a rock garden, although it requires considerable weeding and attention given to the faster spreading plants. But from the early spring when the snowdrops come popping through the snow until the frost freezes the late asters and dwarf 'mums, your "pride and joy" will be the most colorful spot in your garden and in all probability be given most attention by your friends and neighbors.

Early spring bulbs: Galanthus (Snowdrops); Crocus, white, yellow, violet purple; Muscari, white and blue Grape Hyacinth; Scilla, light and dark Bluebells; Dwarf Tulips and Narcissus; Iris Reticulata, cristata and pumila.

Early flowering plants: Anemone pulsatilla, European Pasqueflower, purple; Arabis albida, Wallcress, white; Alyssum satatile compactum, Goldentuft, yellow; Iberis sempervirens, Candytuft, white; Phlox divaricata and subulata, lilac, white pink, rose and red; Primula of all kinds (shade); Trilliums; Violets of all kinds.

Summer flowering plants: Aquilegia canadensis, Columbine, red (shade); Astilbe chinensis pumila; Campanula carpatica, Harebell, lilac blue; Dianthus plumariums, Grass Pink, rose; Dicentra eximia, Fringed Bleedingheart, white and rose; Doronicum caucasicum, Leopardbane, yellow; Heuchera, Coral Bells, rose; Myosotis, Forget-me-not, blue; Saxifraga, rose; Sedum, Stone Crop, yellow, white, pink and red; Sempervivum, Houseleeks, reddish, purplish, bronze and bright green; Thalictrum dioicum, Meadowrue, whitish; Thymus serpyllum, Thyme, pink.

Fall flowering plants: Asters, dwarf, mauve, purple and yellow; Chrysanthemums, dwarf, many colors; Plumbago, Leadwort, bright blue.

Additional considerations: Viola; Pansies; Lilies (concolor); Ferns (Maidenhair); Tom Thumb Roses; Annuals (Portulaca).

Dwarf shrubs: Juniperus communis depressa (Prostrate Juniper): Low, spreading growth forming a dense green mat, soft, cool green foliage. Daphne cneo (Rose Daphne): Dainty little thing about 12 inches high; fine needle-like leaves; evergreen with shell-pink flowers; blooms first in April and again in early fall. Erica carnea (Spring Heath): a tiny shrub hardly 12 inches high; very fine evergreen.

foliage bearing small pink flowers from May through June. *Taxus cuspidata nana* (Dwarf Japanese Yew): Dense, compact shrub attaining about 2 feet; irregular growth with rich deep color; evergreen foliate.

Aquatic plants: Hardy water lilies; Sacred Lotus Lilies; water hyacinth; water lettuce; Parrot Feather; Umbrella Palm. (And don't forget the goldfish!)

x x x

ASLEEP

The garden lies empty and bare tonight,
Since Winter's left nothing but peace
and quiet.

The mums with their colors so bright
and gay
Have faded away with the last Summer's
day.

The dahlias we've dug and long since
have stored
In the basement downstairs, a dusty
hoard
Of tubers and cormlets and onions too,
Kept alive by memories remarkably true.
The vines of the berries are long since
dry

Awaiting the Spring's first life-giving
sigh,
While canes of the grape are bared to
the bone,
Espaliered trees on a connoisseur's
home.

Yes, my garden is only a dream tonight.
A dream that the sun will soon make
bright!

William Hull

* * *

The Garden Guild advertising in news-
papers and over the radio is in trouble
with the Post Office Department and with
their creditors. Keep your money and
advise your friends to do the same.

* * *

If you'd have a mind at peace
A heart that cannot harden,
Go find a door that opens wide
Into a lovely garden.
(Submitted by Bill Addy and taken from
a postcard from Rene Dufourd.)

ALPINE AND SUBALPINE PLANTS

For the Unadulterated Alpine Rock Gardener

By Ed Montgomery

<i>Malvastrum coccineum</i> (Prairie Mallow)	<i>Arabis alpina rosea</i>
<i>Nierembergia rivularis</i>	<i>Campanula garganica</i>
<i>Oenothera Missouriensis</i> (Evening Primrose)	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
<i>Penstemon glaber</i>	<i>Dianthus alpinus</i>
<i>Phlox ovata</i>	<i>Droba broides</i>
<i>Polemonium confertum</i> (Jacobs Ladder)	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>
<i>Pulmonaria saccharata</i> (Cowslip)	<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	<i>Globularia nudicaulis</i>
<i>Thymas serpyllum</i> (Lemon)	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>
<i>Veronica repens</i>	<i>Iris ensata</i> (China)
<i>Anemone ratens</i> (Pasque Flower)	<i>Linavia alpina</i> (Toadflat)
<i>Androsace arachmoidea superba</i>	<i>Aquilegia flabellata nana</i>

Nurseries specializing in Alpine Plants:

Putney Nursery, Inc.,
Putney, Vermont

Mitchell Nurseries,
Barre, Vermont