

RHS SEED SCHEME

COLLECTED FOR MEMBERS

2014



OUR 8 NEW COLLECTIONS



1 Self-Sowers Collection



2 Easy-to-Grow Collection



3 Meadow Mix Collection



4 Cut Flower Collection



5 Shady Space Collection



6 Dry Garden Collection



7 Connoisseur's Collection



8 Perfect for Pollinator's Collection

RHS SEED SCHEME FOR MEMBERS

If ever I need reminding of the potential of little things to provide innocent and lasting pleasure I need look no further than my garden. Here, I am surrounded by trees, shrubs, climbers and a myriad of smaller treasures most of which originated from a seed.

As a plant explorer I introduced over many years hundreds of plants as seed to British cultivation. Always, my maxim has been 'A pinch of seed is all you need' and the results can now be seen and enjoyed wherever plants are grown and appreciated.

I can think of no better way of sharing plants and adding to one's own pleasures as a packet of seeds. As a long time and frequent visitor to the RHS Garden Wisley, I really value the work of the 'Seed Team' who, each year collect, store, clean and packet seeds from one of the world's great gardens right on their doorstep. Over the years, I have enjoyed receiving their annual seed catalogue, as meticulously prepared as the seeds they offer and this year's list is no exception.

The more detailed descriptions of this year's list plus the greater use of illustrations should help all who use this excellent facility gain a better understanding of what the plant has to offer and how best to germinate and grow it.

In addition to the main seed list, this year sees the launch of a new initiative 'Seed Collections' devised to help members grow plants enjoying similar garden conditions. I particularly like the "Easy to Grow Collection". There is also a special "Meadow Mix" of annuals while "The Cut Flower Collection" should prove attractive to all those who enjoy bringing a flavour of the garden into the home. Given this summer's heat and the Mediterranean conditions in my garden I am increasingly tempted by the "Dry Garden Collection".

Whether you prefer to stick with familiar favourites or venture into the unknown in choosing something new, this is a Seed List I can confidently recommend.

Roy Lancaster VMH,
Plant hunter and broadcaster



Changes to the Seed Scheme this year

This year we have included fuller descriptions for everything in our catalogue and included more photos to make it easier for you to make your selections. This does mean we have had to reduce the selection of items in order to keep printing costs the same.

We have also limited the number of packets each member will receive to 12 as we feel many members are put off by the prospect of choosing 20 different items and that's without taking into account the time taken to grow 20 different things! With a reduced catalogue this will also help to ensure that we have sufficient seed to meet demand.

To make the selection process easier we have put together 8 collections which we hope will offer something for all levels of gardeners. Each collection will consist of 5 packets from the 10 listed. Unfortunately we are unable to be precise about the 5 packets included, as we do not want to disappoint anyone if we run out of a particular seed.

The 8 collections are –

Easy-to-Grow Collection – The perfect mix for a beginner these easy to grow plants can be sown in spring. Keep potting them on as they grow bigger and within a couple of years they will be large enough to flower.

Perfect for Pollinator's Collection – All plants are on the RHS Perfect for Pollinator's list designed to promote biodiversity and provide enough food for bees, butterflies, moths and other insects vital to the environment.

Self-Sowers Collection – A mixture of annuals, biennials and perennials which, provided conditions are right, appear in your garden year after year.

Cut Flower Collection – Growing your own cut flowers can be a cheaper alternative to the florist. Ensuring your garden provides cutting material throughout the year means you'll always have something to create for a gift or to brighten up your home.

Meadow Mix Collection – Collected from our meadow mixes here at Wisley these plants are great for converting an existing border. Many of them are RHS Perfect for Pollinators too, great for attracting bees and pollinating insects to your garden.

Shady Space Collection – For those areas of your garden that don't get much sun, these plants are perfect for the shade.

Dry Garden – If your garden is particularly dry or free draining these plants will love the conditions once they are established.

Connoisseur's Collection – Some of the more rare or unusual plants to be found in RHS Gardens. These hard to find seeds are ideal for those looking for something different. Some may need special sowing requirements.

Applying for seed

As a Member you can apply for up to 12 packets of seed selected from the catalogue, including the 8 collections on offer. Each collection contains 5 packets of seed which counts towards your total of 12. As only limited quantities of some seed are available you can also list up to 5 alternatives. The cost of the seed is £8.50, which goes towards the cost of administration, packaging and postage. This is an exclusive membership benefit and we hope you'll agree that it's very good value for money, at 70 pence per packet (if 12 packets of seed are ordered).

Please note that only one packet of any one number can be supplied.

Orders should be made online at rhs.org.uk/seedlist, anytime between 1 November and 31 March. Alternatively, you can request an order form and a printed copy of our seed catalogue by contacting our Membership Department:

Tel: 0845 062 1111

Email: membership@rhs.org.uk

Or in writing to:

Membership Services team (seeds)
The Royal Horticultural Society
80 Vincent Square
London SW1P 2PE

Unfortunately, we are only able to send seed to addresses in the UK and EU including Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Croatia.

Dispatch of Orders

The dispatch of orders starts in January 2014 and is usually completed by the end of April. If you have not received your seed by 1 May please contact the Membership Services team (contact details above).

Convention on Biological Diversity

In accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Royal Horticultural Society supplies seed from its garden collections on the conditions that:

- The plant material is used for the common good in areas of research, education, conservation and the development of horticultural institutions or gardens.
- If the recipient seeks to commercialise the genetic material, its products or resources derived from it, then written permission must be sought from the Royal Horticultural Society. Such commercialisation will be subject to the conditions of a separate agreement.
- The genetic material, its products or resources derived from it are not passed on to a third party for commercialisation without written permission from the Royal Horticultural Society.
- It is a condition of supply that any publications resulting from the use of the plant material should acknowledge the Royal Horticultural Society as supplier. A copy of any publication, report or data gained from the material must be logged with the Royal Horticultural Society Lindley Library.

Open pollination

Our seed is collected from open-pollinated plants; therefore seed may not come true. As a result you may get some pleasant surprises! Please also note that some seed is donated and is offered under the names provided by the donors.

Toxic Seeds

Whilst we make every effort to highlight those seeds which we know to be toxic it should be assumed, to be safe, that ALL seed could be potentially harmful or cause skin irritation. Therefore, as a precaution, and additionally to avoid any risk of choking, we advise that all seed should be kept out of the reach of children and pets; and should never be ingested.

Plant Selector

The plants flagged with the cross symbol can be found in Plant Selector, on the RHS website, where you can find much more information such as growing information, advice and photos. Plant selector is constantly being updated so more plants may be added during the year.
rhs.org.uk/plantselector

Perfect for Pollinators

Those plants flagged with the black diamond symbol are 'Perfect for Pollinators'. This identifies those plants that are good for attracting pollinating insects into your garden. Perfect for Pollinators is an initiative launched by the RHS. A comprehensive list of garden and wild flowers which are good for attracting bees and other insects into your garden is available on the RHS website. rhs.org.uk/perfectforpollinators

ABBREVIATIONS

A. Annual	T. Tree
B. Biennial	! Potentially harmful
H. Herbaceous plant	* May produce plants of hybrid origin
R. Rock garden plant	◆ Perfect for Pollinators
S. Shrub	† Linked to Plant Selector

Collections – Our selection of 5 from the plants listed:

- 1 **Self-Sowers Collection:** *Lunaria annua* var. *albiflora*, *Smyrnium perfoliatum*, *Eryngium giganteum*, *Meconopsis cambrica*, *Stipa tenuissima*, *Verbena bonariensis*, *Onopordum acanthium*, *Campanula persicifolia*, *Hesperis matronalis*, *Anemanthele lessoniana*
- 2 **Easy-to-Grow Collection:** *Scutellaria incana*, *Dianthus carthusianorum*, *Digitalis grandiflora*, *Kniphofia* mixed, *Campanula latifolia*, *Asphodelus albus*, *Platycodon grandiflorus*, *Salvia sclaria* var. *turkestanica*, *Salvia verticillata*, *Veronicastrum virginicum*
- 3 **Meadow Mix Collection:** *Atriplex hortensis* var. *rubra*, *Agrostemma githago*, *Centaurea cyanus*, *Eschscholzia californica*, *Gypsophila elegans*, *Papaver rhoeas*, *Linaria purpurea*, *Coreopsis tinctoria*, *Ammi majus*, *Phacelia tanacetifolia*
- 4 **Cut Flower Collection:** *Amaranthus caudatus*, *Cosmos sulphureus*, *Agastache rugosa*, *Nigella damascena*, *Astrantia major*, *Calendula officinalis*, *Cleome hassleriana*, *Lunaria annua*, *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, *Zinnia peruviana*
- 5 **Shady Space Collection:** *Cyclamen hederifolium*, *Cyclamen coum*, *Alchemilla mollis*, *Helleborus x hybridus*, *Digitalis purpurea* f. *albiflora*, *Hosta tokudama* f. *aureo-nebulosa*, *Actaea rubra*, *Actaea pachypoda*, *Cenolophium denudatum*, *Iris foetidissima*
- 6 **Dry Garden Collection:** *Phlomis russeliana*, *Amsonia tabernaemontana*, *Asphodeline lutea*, *Berkheya purpurea*, *Cistus laurifolius*, *Dierama dracomontanum*, *Cupressus sempervirens*, *Verbascum phoeniceum*, *Eryngium agavifolium*, *Gladiolus italicus*
- 7 **Connoisseur's Collection:** *Baptisia australis*, *Dictamnus albus*, *Digitalis ferruginea*, *Cardiocrinum giganteum*, *Puya mirabilis*, *Chusquea culeou*, *Veratrum album* subsp. *lobelianum*, *Galtonia candicans*, *Cyclamen mirabile*, *Dyckia frigida*
- 8 **Perfect for Pollinator's Collection:** *Helleborus argutifolius*, *Crocus* mixed, *Allium cristophii*, *Angelica archangelica*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Helianthemum* mixed, *Leucanthemum x superbum*, *Lythrum salicaria*, *Oenothera biennis*, *Penstemon serrulatus*

Annual & Biennial

9	◆†	<i>Alcea rosea</i> (hollyhock), B., a robust biennial or short-lived perennial with shallowly lobed, rounded leaves and long erect racemes of open funnel-shaped flowers to 10cm across, which may be pink, purple, red, white or yellow. Grows to 2m or more.
10	◆	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i> , B., large architectural biennial or short-lived herbaceous perennial, producing ridged, purple-flushed stems and 2 or 3 pinnate, light green leaves to 60cm long. Bears umbels of white or pale pink flowers to 15cm across in late summer and early autumn. Grows to 2.5m.
11		<i>Clarkia pulchella</i> , A., produces blooms in shades of pink, with notched petals, from June to October, with linear to lanceolate leaves. Grows to 50cm.
12		<i>Eschscholzia lobbii</i> , A., an annual poppy with finely divided leaves and erect stalks up to 15cm in height each bearing single poppy flowers of bright sulphur yellow. Grows to 25cm.
13	!	<i>Ipomoea lobata</i> , A. or H., a tender perennial climber, grown as an annual, with crimson-flushed stems and stalks. Bears toothed, mid to deep green leaves with racemes of curved, tubular, scarlet flowers, maturing to orange and fading to cream from summer to autumn. Grows up to 5m.
14	!	<i>Lathyrus odoratus</i> (sweet pea), A., climbing annual, with pinnate leaves ending in a tendril, and showy pea-like flowers, fragrant in some species. Various colours. Grows to 2m.
15	◆	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i> , A., has long-stalked, palmately lobed leaves, and large funnel-shaped pink flowers in summer. Grows to 1.2m.
16		<i>Nicandra physalodes</i> (apple of Peru), A., erect, vigorous annual with wavy-margined leaves. White-throated, light violet-blue flowers, to 3.5cm across, are borne profusely from summer to autumn, followed by round berries that are enclosed in green calyces. Grows to 90cm.
17	!	<i>Nicotiana langsdorffii</i> (Langsdorff's tobacco), A., a robust annual with sticky, oval leaves to 25cm long forming a basal rosette, and slender panicles of nodding, light green, long-tubed, bell-shaped flowers to 5cm long, opening in the evenings in summer. Grows to 1.5m.
18	!†	<i>Nicotiana sylvestris</i> (flowering tobacco), A., a branching, upright biennial with a basal rosette of elliptic dark green leaves to 30cm in length, and a compact panicle of sweetly fragrant, salver-shaped white flowers to 9cm in length in summer. Grows to 1.5m.
19		<i>Nigella papillosa</i> , A., an upright, bushy annual with finely dissected leaves and solitary flowers with 5 violet-blue, petal-like sepals and feathery bracts, followed by ornamental seed pods. Grows to 50cm.

20	*†	<i>Papaver commutatum</i> (Caucasian scarlet poppy), A., an upright annual with downy, pinnate leaves to 15cm in length and long-stalked flowers 7cm in width, each with 4 bright red petals, with a large black blotch at the base. Grows to 40cm.
21	*!	<i>Papaver somniferum</i> (opium poppy), A., a smooth, glaucous annual, with heart-shaped leaves, with wavy margins. The wide-open flowers have large petals surrounding a green, urn-shaped capsule with a flat cap, and many dark purple or yellow stamens. The capsules are good for dried arrangements. Colour is variable, often white, pink, red or mauve. Grows to 1.2m.
22		<i>Phacelia parryi</i> , A., an annual with erect stems from 10 to 70cm in height. The leaves are toothed and oval, with cymes of widely bell-shaped, purple flowers each 1 to 2 cm long. The 5 protruding stamens are hairy and tipped with white anthers. Grows to 70cm. (No image).

Bulbs, Corms & Tubers

23	◆	<i>Allium nutans</i> (flat-stalked garlic), a bulbous herbaceous perennial with a strong onion or garlic scent and umbels of star-shaped blue-mauve flowers on leafless stems in summer. Grows to 30cm.
24		<i>Camassia cusickii</i> (Cusick's camass), an upright, bulbous perennial forming a clump of long, linear leaves with starry pale blue flowers 5cm wide carried in a tall raceme in late spring. Grows to 80cm.
25	†	<i>Chionodoxa sardensis</i> (lesser glory of the snow), a bulbous perennial with a pair of narrow, basal leaves and a raceme of up to 10 slightly nodding, deep blue flowers 2cm in width, with small, white centres. Grows to 40cm.
26	†	<i>Crocasmia masoniorum</i> (giant montbretia), a corm forming clumps of narrow leaves and branched sprays of upward-facing, brilliant orange-red flowers 5cm in length from midsummer. Grows to 1.2m.
27	◆†	<i>Crocus tommasinianus</i> (early crocus), bulbous, has long-tubed flowers which appear in early spring, as the narrow leaves emerge. The flowers vary from lilac to deep purple, sometimes paler outside. Grows to 10cm.
28		<i>Cyclamen graecum</i> , a tuberous perennial with heart-shaped, deep green leaves which are attractively mottled with silver. The nodding, characteristically pink to carmine-red flowers have 5 reflexed and twisted petals, often with dark markings at the base. Grows to 10cm.
29	†	<i>Eucomis comosa</i> (pineapple flower), bulbous, forms a clump of long, wavy-margined leaves, with stout stems bearing dense, spike-like racemes to 45cm long, composed of many small greenish-white flowers and topped by a rosette of small bracts. Grows to 75cm.

30	+	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i> (snake's head fritillary), a bulbous perennial with lance-shaped, greyish-green leaves and 1 to 2 nodding, bell-shaped purple flowers, the tepals tessellated with pale pink in a checkerboard fashion. Grows to 30cm.
31	!†	<i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i> (hoop petticoat daffodil), a dwarf bulbous perennial with slender, dark green leaves and golden-yellow flowers with large, funnel-shaped trumpets and very narrow perianth segments. Grows to 15cm.
32		<i>Tigridia pavonia</i> , bulbous tender perennial with lance-shaped leaves, borne in a basal fan. In summer, bears branched stems, each with 1 to 3 stem leaves and a succession of iris-like orange to pink, red, yellow or white flowers, mostly with contrasting central marks. Grows to 1.5m.

Grasses & Sedges

33	+	<i>Briza maxima</i> (greater quaking grass), A., an erect annual grass to 60cm, forming a tuft of flat, linear leaves, with panicles of large, flat, ovate, pale yellow spikelets which dangle from slender branches. Grows to 60cm.
34	+	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> (tufted hair grass), H., an evergreen grass forming a neat tussock of narrow, leathery, dark green leaves with feathery panicles of silvery-purple flowers on arching stems in summer. Grows to 60cm.

Herbaceous Perennial

35	!†	<i>Aconitum napellus</i> (monk's hood), H., an upright tuberous perennial to 1.5m tall, with deeply divided, dark green leaves and tall spires of violet-blue, hooded flowers in mid and late summer. Grows to 1.5m.
36	!	<i>Actaea simplex Atropurpurea</i> Group, H., upright perennial with brown-purple stems and foliage, and dense spikes of small, fragrant, white flowers in early autumn, often tinted purple in bud. Grows to 1m.
37		<i>Adenophora polyantha</i> , H., upright perennial with rounded basal leaves and pendent azure blue bell-shaped flowers from early to late Summer. Suitable for growing in a border, or open woodland. Grows to 60cm.
38	*	<i>Agapanthus campanulatus</i> , H., vigorous, clump-forming perennial producing narrow, strap-shaped, deciduous, greyish green leaves. Rounded umbels, 10 to 20 cm across, of bell-shaped pale to dark blue, sometimes white flowers are borne on strong stems in mid to late summer. Grows to 1.2m.



9 *Alcea rosea* (hollyhock)



10 *Angelica sylvestris*



11 *Clarkia pulchella*



12 *Eschscholzia lobbii*



13 *Ipomoea lobata*



14 *Lathyrus odoratus* (sweet pea)



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(apple of Peru)



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(flowering tobacco)



19 *Nigella papillosa*



20 *Papaver commutatum*
(Caucasian scarlet poppy)



21 *Papaver somniferum*
(opium poppy)



23 *Allium nutans*
(flat-stalked garlic)



24 *Camassia cusickii*
(Cusick's camass)



25 *Chionodoxa sardensis*
(lesser glory of the snow)



26 *Crocosmia masoniorum*
(giant montbretia)



27 *Crocus tommasinianus*
(early crocus)



28 *Cyclamen graecum*



29 *Eucomis comosa*
(pineapple flower)



30 *Fritillaria meleagris*
(snake's head fritillary)



31 *Narcissus bulbocodium*
(hoop petticoat daffodil)



32 *Tigridia pavonia*



33 *Briza maxima*
(greater quaking grass)



34 *Deschampsia cespitosa*
(tufted hair grass)



35 *Aconitum napellus*
(monk's hood)



36 *Actaea simplex Atropurpurea*
Group



37 *Adenophora polyantha*



38 *Agapanthus campanulatus*



39 *Anemone rivularis*
(riverside windflower)



40 *Astrantia major* subsp.
involucrata



41 *Campanula latifolia*
(giant bellflower)



42 *Campanula punctata*
(long-flowered harebell)



43 *Centranthus ruber* (red valerian)



44 *Cephalaria gigantea*
(giant scabious)



45 *Chelone obliqua*
(twisted shell flower)



46 *Cichorium intybus* (chicory)



47 *Dactylicapnos scandens*



48 *Dicentra formosa*



49 *Dierama pulcherrimum*
(angel's fishing rod)



50 *Digitalis ciliata*



51 *Digitalis parviflora*



52 *Eccelemocarpus scaber*
(Chilean glory flower)



53 *Eryngium bourgatii*
(Mediterranean sea holly)



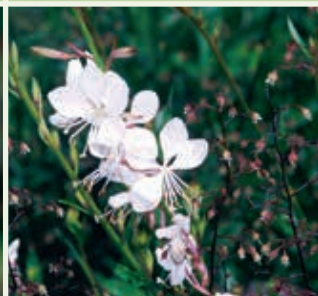
54 *Eryngium variifolium*



55 *Foeniculum vulgare* 'Purpureum'
(bronze fennel)



56 *Francoa sonchifolia*
(wedding flower)



57 *Gaura lindheimeri* (white gaura)



58 *Gentiana asclepiadea*
(willow gentian)



60 *Geranium pratense*
(meadow cranesbill)



61 *Geum rivale* (water avens)



62 *Gillenia trifoliata*
(Bowman's root)



63 *Helleborus x sternii*



64 *Hesperantha coccinea* (was
Schizostylis) (crimson flag lily)



65 *Heuchera cylindrica*



66 *Inula magnifica* (giant inula)



67 *Lunaria rediviva*
(perennial honesty)



68 *Lychnis chalcidonica*
(Maltese cross)



69 *Lychnis coronaria*
(rose campion)



70 *Meconopsis napaulensis*
(Nepal poppy)



71 *Oenothera versicolor*



72 *Papaver atlanticum*



74 *Persicaria bistorta*
(common bistort)



75 *Polemonium liniflorum*



76 *Primula sieboldii*
(Siebold primrose)



77 *Primula veris* (common cowslip)



78 *Rehmannia elata*
(Chinese foxglove)



79 *Rodgersia pinnata*
(featherleaf rodgersia)



80 *Salvia napifolia*



81 *Salvia pratensis*



83 *Scabiosa columbaria*



84 *Scabiosa graminifolia*



85 *Stachys officinalis* (betony)



86 *Succisa inflexa*



87 *Verbascum chaixii*



88 *Verbena hastata*



89 *Viola cornuta* (horned pansy)



90 *Ypsilandra thibetica*



93 *Camassia* Meadow Mixed



97 *Primula candelabra* types



98 *Primula* Harlow Car Hybrids



100 *Corydalis ochroleuca*



101 *Dianthus deltoides*
(maiden pink)



102 *Erigeron karvinskianus*
(Mexican fleabane)



103 *Iberis umbellata*
(garden candytuft)



104 *Pulsatilla vulgaris*
(pasqueflower)



105 *Sisyrinchium idahoense* var.
idahoense



106 *Amsonia orientalis*



107 *Carpenteria californica*
(tree anemone)



108 *Cistus x lenis*



109 *Clematis tangutica*
(golden clematis)



110 *Enkianthus campanulatus*
(redvein enkianthus)



111 *Kolkwitzia amabilis*



112 *Lavandula angustifolia*
(English lavender)



113 *Rosa roxburghii*



114 *Zanthoxylum piperitum*

39	†	<i>Anemone rivularis</i> (riverside windflower), H., a clump-forming perennial with deeply 3-lobed leaves and erect, branched stems bearing umbels of saucer-shaped white flowers, tinged blue on the reverse, in late spring and early summer. Grows to 60 to 80cm.
40		<i>Astrantia major</i> subsp. <i>involucrata</i> , H., a clump-forming herbaceous perennial with deeply divided leaves with branched, erect, wiry stems bearing compact heads of greenish-white flowers surrounded by narrow, green-tipped white or pinkish flowers. Grows to 75cm.
41	†	<i>Campanula latifolia</i> (giant bellflower), H., an erect, clump-forming perennial with oval leaves and loose racemes of nodding bell-shaped violet-blue or white flowers 5cm long in summer. Grows to 1.2m.
42		<i>Campanula punctata</i> (long-flowered harebell), H., a variable species in both flower colouring and growing vigour. The large flower bells on arching stems vary from white to a strong purplish-red, and are red-spotted inside. Heart-shaped finely-toothed green leaves. Spreads by underground rhizomes. Grows to 30cm.
43		<i>Centranthus ruber</i> (red valerian), H., a woody-based perennial, sometimes grown as a biennial, with grey-green leaves and dense clusters of crimson, pink or white, slightly fragrant flowers from late spring to autumn. Grows to 1m.
44	◆†	<i>Cephalaria gigantea</i> (giant scabious), H., a perennial forming a clump of pinnately lobed basal leaves, with tall, branched stems carrying light yellow flowerheads to 6cm across in summer. Grows to 2.5m.
45	†	<i>Chelone obliqua</i> (twisted shell flower), H., an erect perennial to 60cm tall, with prominently veined and toothed leaves, and compact spikes of dusky deep pink or purple flowers 2cm long. Grows to 60cm.
46	◆	<i>Cichorium intybus</i> (chicory), H., has wiry, branching upright stems with numerous clear sky blue flowers distributed along the branches, growing tight to the stem. They open in sunlight, but close in wet weather. Flowering season is long throughout summer. Grows to 1.2m.
47		<i>Dactylicapnos scandens</i> , H., (formerly included in <i>Dicentra</i>) is a frost-tender deciduous climber with ovate to lance-shaped leaflets. Yellow flowers with heart-shaped outer petals are usually borne in small, sometimes hanging, clusters, followed by pods. Grows to 2.5m.
48		<i>Dicentra formosa</i> , H., rhizomatous perennial with attractively divided leaves and pendent, heart-shaped pink flowers in branching racemes late spring and early summer. Grows to 45cm.
49	†	<i>Dierama pulcherrimum</i> (angel's fishing rod), H., an elegant perennial forming a clump of long, narrow, evergreen leaves, with tall, arching stems bearing nodding, bell-shaped, rosy-purple flowers 4 to 6cm long in summer. Grows to 1.5m.

50	◆	<i>Digitalis ciliata</i> , H., usually reliably perennial. It is an evergreen, clump-forming plant, with glossy green leaves and rather narrow spikes of small, close-set, almost tubular pale yellow or cream-coloured flowers in summer. Grows to 50cm.
51	!◆+	<i>Digitalis parviflora</i> , H., a slender perennial with downy, lance-shaped leaves in a basal rosette, and tubular, brownish-red flowers 2cm long, with darker veining, in early summer. Grows to 60cm.
52	+	<i>Eccremocarpus scaber</i> (Chilean glory flower), H., a fast-growing, slender, tender, evergreen perennial climber that can be grown as an annual. Clinging by tendrils, it has pinnate leaves and terminal clusters of tubular, reddish-orange flowers 2.5cm in length, from late spring to autumn. Grows to 2.5m.
53	◆+	<i>Eryngium bourgatii</i> (Mediterranean sea holly), H., herbaceous perennial with deeply lobed and silver-veined leaves, and vivid blue, branched stems bearing cone-like flowerheads with narrow, spiny, usually silvery-blue or violet bracts. Grows to 45cm.
54	◆+	<i>Eryngium variifolium</i> , H., an evergreen perennial forming a clump of rounded basal leaves with white veins, with branched, leafy stems bearing silvery-blue flowerheads with narrow, spiny silver bracts. Grows to 40cm.
55	+	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> 'Purpureum' (bronze fennel), H., a robust, upright, aromatic biennial or short-lived perennial, with 3 to 4-pinnate leaves with hair-like segments, and flat umbels of small yellow flowers in summer; both leaves and fruits are aniseed-scented. Grows to 1.5m.
56	+	<i>Francoa sonchifolia</i> (wedding flower), H., a perennial with unbranched racemes of dark-veined pale pink flowers 2cm across, in summer. Grows to 60cm.
57	+	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i> (white gaura), H., a bushy perennial with slender erect stems bearing small spoon-shaped leaves and starry white or pink-tinged flowers in loose racemes in summer and autumn. Grows to 1m.
58	+	<i>Gentiana asclepiadea</i> (willow gentian), H., herbaceous perennial with arching stems bearing lanceolate leaves, and trumpet-shaped deep blue flowers 4 to 5cm in length in the upper leaf axils in late summer and early autumn. Grows to 1m.
59		<i>Gentiana gracilipes</i> , H., a semi-evergreen, rosette-forming perennial with lance-shaped leaves. In summer produces showy, blue trumpet-shaped flowers. Tolerates shade. Grows to 15cm. (No image).
60	*◆	<i>Geranium pratense</i> (meadow cranesbill), H., clump-forming, hairy herbaceous perennial with upright stems and lobed leaves. In late spring and early summer, bears umbel-like clusters of horizontal or nodding, flat, pale violet to violet-pink flowers. Good autumn colour. Grows to 50cm.
61	*◆	<i>Geum rivale</i> (water avens), H., upright, rhizomatous perennial with pinnate, basal leaves and dusky pink to orange-red saucer-shaped flowers in loose clusters. Grows to 60cm.

62	†	<i>Gillenia trifoliata</i> (Bowman's root), H., is a rhizomatous perennial with reddish stems bearing small, 3-lobed leaves and open sprays of starry white flowers 3 to 4cm in width, with contrasting red calyces. Grows to 1.2m.
63	!♦†	<i>Helleborus x sternii</i> , H., semi-evergreen, clump-forming hybrid perennial with erect, pinkish, purple leafy stems. Large, cream-green, bowl-shaped flowers are borne in loose clusters in late winter or spring. Grows to 35cm.
64		<i>Hesperantha coccinea</i> (was <i>Schizostylis</i>) (crimson flag lily), H., a vigorous semi-evergreen perennial quickly forming a clump of erect, grassy foliage, with bowl-shaped scarlet flowers 4cm wide in autumn on spikes. Grows to 60cm.
65		<i>Heuchera cylindrica</i> , H., more or less evergreen, clump-forming perennial with metallic mottled, rounded, leaves and racemes of small, cream to white, tubular flowers. Grows to 60cm.
66	♦†	<i>Inula magnifica</i> (giant inula), H., an upright perennial with branching purplish stems bearing hairy ovate leaves to 25cm long, and several deep yellow flower heads to 15cm wide in early summer. Grows to 2m.
67		<i>Lunaria rediviva</i> (perennial honesty), H., clump-forming perennial with triangular-heart-shaped, finely toothed, dark green leaves. Leafy stems bear loose racemes of fragrant, lilac-white flowers, 2.5cm across in late spring and early summer, followed by elliptic decorative seed pods, which ripen to a beige colour. Grows to 90cm.
68	♦†	<i>Lychnis chalcidonica</i> (Maltese cross), H., an erect herbaceous perennial with oval leaves and small, red, orange or pink flowers in compact, domed heads 10 to 12cm in width. Grows to 1m.
69	♦†	<i>Lychnis coronaria</i> (rose campion), H., an erect biennial or short-lived perennial with silvery-grey felted leaves and lax sprays of long-stalked, vivid rose-purple flowers 3cm across in late summer. Grows to 75cm.
70	*	<i>Meconopsis napaulensis</i> (Nepal poppy), H., monocarpic, evergreen perennial forming rosettes of yellow-green, red-bristly basal leaves. From late spring to midsummer, branching stems bear semi-pendent, bowl-shaped pink, red or purple flowers. Grows to 2.5m.
71		<i>Oenothera versicolor</i> , H., an upright, herbaceous perennial that has mid-green foliage. The bowl-shaped flowers bloom from a large crown of buds that burst in succession, opening bright orange and deepening to red and produced throughout summer in large quantities. Grows to 50cm.
72	*	<i>Papaver atlanticum</i> , H., a herbaceous perennial with pinnate leaves and short-lived, pale orange, saucer-shaped, 4-petalled flowers which may be solitary or in racemes. Grows to 45cm.

73		<i>Penstemon eatonii</i> , H., a perennial producing several sprawling erect stems. The leaves are lance-shaped to oval, untoothed, and up to 9cm in length. The inflorescence produces showy tubular flowers in shades of bright red in summer. Grows to 1m. (No image).
74	♦†	<i>Persicaria bistorta</i> (common bistort), H., a vigorous rhizomatous perennial with prominently veined, ovate leaves and dense spikes of small pale pink flowers in summer and early autumn. Grows to 1m.
75	*	<i>Polemonium liniflorum</i> , H., a herbaceous perennial with an upright habit, pinnate leaves and clustered, pale blue flowers in summer. Grows to 90cm.
76	†	<i>Primula sieboldii</i> (Siebold primrose), H., a perennial with rosettes of oblong-ovate, pale green, downy leaves and erect stems bearing umbels of purple to crimson, pink or white flowers 2.5 to 4cm wide in late spring and early summer. Grows to 30cm.
77	*♦†	<i>Primula veris</i> (common cowslip), H., a semi-evergreen perennial with a rosette of distinctly stalked, oblong-ovate leaves and upright stems bearing umbels of nodding, bell-shaped, fragrant rich yellow flowers 1.5cm in width. Grows to 25cm.
78	†	<i>Rehmannia elata</i> (Chinese foxglove), H., an upright perennial with deeply toothed, ovate leaves and lax racemes of two-lipped, purplish-pink flowers to 10cm long in summer and autumn. Grows to 1.5m.
79	†	<i>Rodgersia pinnata</i> (featherleaf rodgersia), H., a large deciduous perennial forming a spreading clump of large, more or less pinnately divided leaves, with erect, conical sprays of cream or pink flowers in summer. Grows to 1.2m
80		<i>Salvia napifolia</i> , H., a small, clump-forming perennial, with many upright stems, and soft leaves lightly covered with hairs. Widely spaced and dense whorls of flowers grow on inflorescences approx 30cm long, with several inflorescences coming into bloom at the same time. The tiny flowers are pale lavender to purplish violet. Grows to 60cm.
81		<i>Salvia pratensis</i> , H., a clump-forming woody-based perennial with ovate, toothed, mid-green basal leaves. In mid summer erect branches bear terminal spikes of violet, pink or white flowers. Grows to 90cm.
82		<i>Salvia transsylvanica</i> , H., a clump-forming herbaceous perennial with deep green, aromatic foliage, with long spikes of violet-blue flowers, which continue over a long period from early summer onwards. Grows to 90cm. (No image).
83	♦	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i> , H., a branched perennial with simple or pinnately lobed leaves, the upper ones more divided, and light bluish-purple flowerheads 4cm across in summer and early autumn. Grows to 75cm.
84	♦	<i>Scabiosa graminifolia</i> , H., an evergreen, clump-forming perennial with tufts of silver, hairy, linear-lance-shaped leaves. In summer bears solitary lilac to violet flower heads 4cm across. Grows to 40cm.

85	◆+	<i>Stachys officinalis</i> (betony), H., an upright perennial with scalloped, oblong leaves and dense terminal spikes of reddish-purple flowers in summer and early autumn. Grows to 60cm.
86		<i>Succisella inflexa</i> , H., a clump-forming, herbaceous perennial with strap-like, dark green leaves and upright stems bearing rounded, violet-blue to pale purple flower heads from summer to early autumn. Grows to 80cm.
87	*	<i>Verbascum chaixii</i> , H., a rosette-forming, semi-evergreen perennial producing ovate, grey, hairy leaves. Dense white-woolly stems bear short-stalked leaves with saucer shaped, pale yellow or white flowers, with purple filament hairs in slender panicles from mid to late summer. Grows to 40cm.
88		<i>Verbena hastata</i> , H., an upright, clump-forming perennial, with lance-shaped, pointed and toothed leaves and panicles of small salver-shaped violet-blue to pinkish purple flowers in summer or autumn. Grows to 1.5m.
89	*+	<i>Viola cornuta</i> (horned pansy), H., a spreading evergreen perennial with lance-shaped leaves and long-spurred, light violet or white flowers 3cm across. Grows to 20cm.
90		<i>Ypsilandra thibetica</i> , H., evergreen perennial with lanceolate, pale green leaves which form rosettes of growth. The flowers form from the centre of each rosette, starting as a pale lilac white and maturing to a pale creamy-brown colour. Grows to 60cm.

Mixtures

91	*	<i>Agapanthus</i> mixed, clump-forming perennials with narrowly strap-shaped leaves, evergreen in some species, and erect stems bearing umbels of funnel-shaped blue or white flowers. From 30 to 90cm. (No image).
92		<i>Allium</i> mixed, bulbous herbaceous perennials with a strong onion or garlic scent, linear, strap-shaped or cylindrical basal leaves and star-shaped or bell-shaped flowers in an umbel on a leafless stem. Shades of white, lilac or blue. Grows to 2m. (No image).
93		<i>Camassia</i> Meadow Mixed, <i>C. cusickii</i> and <i>C. leichtlinii</i> subsp. <i>suksdorfii</i> . bulbous perennials with narrow, channelled leaves and erect racemes of star-shaped violet-blue or creamy-white flowers in early summer. Grows to 130cm.
94	*	<i>Geranium</i> mixed, can be annuals, biennials and perennials, herbaceous or evergreen, with rounded, usually palmately lobed or divided leaves, and lax inflorescences of rounded, 5-petalled flowers in various colours. Grows to 1.5m. (No image).

95	!	Iris mixed, may be rhizomatous or bulbous perennials, with narrow leaves and erect stems bearing flowers with 3 large spreading or pendent fall petals, alternating with 3 erect, often smaller, standard petals, in late winter, spring or early summer. Various colours. Grows to 2m. (No image).
96		Paeonia mixed (peony), may be herbaceous perennials or deciduous sub-shrubs with large, divided leaves and showy large bowl-shaped flowers, usually in early summer. Various colours. (No image).
97	*	Primula candelabra types, herbaceous or semi-evergreen perennials, forming a basal rosette of simple leaves, with salver-shaped or bell-shaped flowers which may be solitary or carried in an umbel or in whorls on an erect stem. Various colours. Grows from 60 to 75cm.
98	*	Primula Harlow Carr Hybrids, a special selection of candelabra types from RHS Harlow Carr. Various colours. Grows from 45 to 90cm.
99		Salvia mixed, can be annuals, biennials, herbaceous or evergreen perennials, or shrubs. They have paired, simple or pinnately lobed, often aromatic leaves and 2-lipped flowers in whorls, forming simple or branched spikes or racemes. Various colours. Grows to 1.5m. (No image).

Rock Garden Plants

100		Corydalis ochroleuca, H., evergreen, clump-forming perennial with pinnate leaves and racemes of spurred, tubular, creamy-white flowers. Grows to 30cm.
101	*†	Dianthus deltoides (maiden pink), H., an evergreen perennial forming a mat of green foliage, with clusters of cerise, deep crimson, pink or white flowers 18mm wide. Grows to 20cm.
102	◆†	Erigeron karvinskianus (Mexican fleabane), R., a perennial forming wide mats to 15cm in height, with narrow, hairy leaves and daisy-type flowerheads 15mm in width, opening white but soon turning pinkish-purple. Grows to 15cm.
103	†	Iberis umbellata (garden candytuft), A., a bushy, mound-forming annual with abundant, small, scented flowers in white, lavender, purple, pink or crimson. Grows to 30cm.
104	*†	Pulsatilla vulgaris (pasqueflower), R., is a perennial forming a clump of finely dissected basal leaves, silky when young. Flowers 5-9cm in width, erect or nodding, violet, followed by silky fruiting heads. Grows to 20cm.
105		Sisyrinchium idahoense var. idahoense, R., clump-forming, semi-evergreen perennial with narrowly linear leaves. Upright stems bear star-shaped, deep violet-blue flowers, with yellow throats during summer. Grows to 15cm.

Trees & Shrubs

106	†	<i>Amsonia orientalis</i> , subshrub, is a woody-based perennial with erect stems bearing narrowly lance-shaped leaves, and light or dark blue flowers 1-2cm across. Grows to 1m.
107	†	<i>Carpenteria californica</i> (tree anemone), S., is a medium-sized, bushy evergreen shrub, often spreading in growth. Leaves narrowly elliptic, shiny green above. Flowers to 7cm in width, pure white with conspicuous yellow stamens. Grows from 1.5 to 2.5m.
108	†	<i>Cistus x lenis</i> , S., a spreading, evergreen shrub with grey-green, opposite leaves and 5-petalled, pale-pink bowl-shaped flowers, each lasting a single day, over a long period in summer. Grows to 1m.
109	*	<i>Clematis tangutica</i> (golden clematis), S., a very vigorous deciduous climber with small, bright green, coarsely toothed divided leaves. Nodding, lantern-shaped single, golden-yellow flowers 4cm long in early summer and autumn, followed by attractive silky seed heads from autumn through winter. Grows from 4 to 8m.
110	◆†	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i> (redvein enkianthus), S., is a large deciduous shrub of erect habit, with small elliptic leaves turning bright red, orange and yellow in autumn. Clusters of small cream or reddish, bell-shaped flowers from late spring to mid summer. Grows from 4 to 5m.
111		<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i> , S., a deciduous shrub with long arching shoots and broadly ovate, tapered, dark-green leaves and clusters of bell-shaped pink flowers, marked with deep yellow in the throat. Grows to 3m.
112	◆	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> (English lavender), S., a compact, aromatic, evergreen shrub with linear, grey-green leaves and small tubular flowers in dense spikes in mid to late summer. Grows to 1m.
113		<i>Rosa roxburghii</i> , S., vigorous shrub, with stiff, angular branches, pinnate leaves and flaking bark. Flowers are single, pale pink, with yellow stamens. Grows to 2.5m.
114		<i>Zanthoxylum piperitum</i> , S., is a deciduous aromatic spiny shrub or small tree. Blooming from April to May, it forms axillary flower clusters of yellow-green, about 5mm long. The branches have sharp thorns, with pinnate leaves with slightly serrated margins. Grows to 3m.

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