Gardening without harmful invasive plants
A guide to plants you can use in place of invasive non-natives

Supported by:
Gardening without harmful invasive plants

With over 70,000 plants to choose from and with new varieties being introduced each year, it is no wonder we are a nation of gardeners. However, a few plants can cause you and our environment problems. These are known as invasive non-native plants. Although they comprise a small minority of all the plants available to buy for your garden, the impact they can have is extensive and may be irreversible. Around 60% of the invasive non-native plant species damaging our natural habitats originate from gardens and garden ponds.

Some invasive non-native plants might be straightforward for you to keep in check in your garden or garden pond if you can tend to them frequently, but in the wider countryside, where such pruning and weeding effort is not feasible, these plants can cause problems for native plants and animals. Trying to get rid of problem plants from natural habitats, especially important nature conservation sites, is expensive and difficult. Often complete eradication of such plants from the wild becomes impossible, and many hundreds of thousands of pounds are spent each year in an effort to limit their spread.

Other invasive non-native plants can cause you difficulties too. They may quickly outgrow their space or become entrenched so that no matter how hard you try to eliminate them, and regardless of how much of your flower bed is dug up, new shoots may keep on appearing.

This guide, produced by the wild plant conservation charity Plantlife and the Royal Horticultural Society, can help you choose plants that are less likely to cause problems to the environment should they escape from your garden. Even the most diligent gardener cannot ensure that their plants do not escape over the garden wall (as berries and seeds may be carried away by birds or the wind), so we hope you will find this helpful.

There are laws surrounding invasive non-native plants. Dumping unwanted plants, for example in a local stream or woodland, is an offence. Government also has powers to ban the sale of invasive plants. At the time of producing this booklet there were no sales bans, but it is worth checking on the websites below to find the latest legislation that may be relevant to you:

- Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs - www.defra.gov.uk
- Scottish Government - www.scotland.gov.uk/invasivespecies

At the moment, many invasive plants are still available to buy from garden centres, aquatics centres and other plant retailers. Cuttings from a friend’s garden may be taken from invasive plants.

**Make sure you know what you are buying and take care before giving or accepting cuttings!**

These websites provide more information about invasive plants that you may have in your garden or pond and how to remove them if you wish to:

- Plantlife - www.plantlife.org.uk
- Royal Horticultural Society - www.rhs.org.uk
- Non-Native Species Secretariat - www.nonnativespecies.org

Alternatively, you can contact Plantlife on 01722 342730.
How to use this guide

Much of the fun of growing plants comes from the reward of beautiful flowers, scents or foliage. Your choice of plants will often also reflect what you want a plant to do – such as provide nectar to bees and butterflies, be able to thrive in a boggy area of your garden, or provide a screen to separate one area from another.

Invasive plants have sometimes been used in the past for those difficult areas of your garden – a particularly exposed patch, for example, or where a bare wall needs to be covered quickly. Meanwhile plants for other aspects of gardening, like summer bedding plants, are unlikely to be invasive. This booklet covers those areas of the garden where, traditionally, invasive plants have most been used.

The notorious invasive plant Japanese Knotweed, popular in Victorian times, for example, was sought after for its grand size and attractive leaves. We suggest safer tall feature plants with attractive foliage to try in the ‘Architectural plants’ section.

Although the plants we suggest shouldn’t cause you undue problems, as always with gardening, no matter which plants you use you will need to manage your garden by weeding, thinning and pruning at regular intervals.

Please remember that ALL unwanted plant matter should be disposed of responsibly. Compost or throw unwanted plant matter into your green waste bin collection, or take it to your local recycling centre.

The Be Plant Wise website has more information about safe disposal of excess plant matter:
www.nonnativespecies.org/beplantwise

Happy invasives-free gardening!

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Within each section the recommended plants cover a range of different sites and cultivation requirements. For example, we list shrubs which offer spring or summer flowers or stunning autumn colours, shrubs that are good for hedging or providing background structure to your borders, and shrubs for sunny or shady spots.
Groundcover plants

**Sunny/exposed sites**

**Aubrieta deltoidea**

Aubretia

Mat-forming perennial to 5cm tall with small, hairy leaves and brightly coloured cross-shaped flowers usually in shades of red or purple. Double-flowered cultivars are available.

**Ceratostigma plumbaginoides**

Hardy Plumbago

Rhizomatous perennial, woody at the base with wavy-margined, bright green leaves (to 10cm long) turning red in autumn. Produces clusters of bright blue flowers in late summer.

**Frankenia laevis**

Sea-heath

Evergreen, prostrate perennial with tiny leaves and the general appearance of a heather. Produces small, five-petalled, pink flowers.

**Genista pilosa**

Hairy Greenweed (pictured: cultivar ‘Vancouver Gold’)

Deciduous, prostrate shrub with dark leaves to 1.5cm long which are covered in silky hairs on the underside. Yellow pea flowers appear in late spring and early summer.

**Geranium ‘Mavis Simpson’**

Crane’s-bill ‘Mavis Simpson’

Herbaceous perennial to 30cm tall with silvery, lobed leaves. It bears open flowers (to 3.5cm wide) that are pale pink with darker veins.

**Geranium sanguineum var. striatum**

Striped Bloody Crane’s-bill

Herbaceous perennial to 10cm with deeply cut leaves on long spreading stems. Produces large, very pretty, open flowers with very pale pink petals that are darker along the veins.

**Lathyrus japonicus subsp. maritimus**

Sea Pea

Prostrate perennial with hairless, glaucous pinnate leaves and clusters of purplish pea flowers.

**Silene uniflora ‘Robin Whitebreast’**

Sea Campion ‘Robin Whitebreast’

Semi-evergreen perennial with lance-shaped grey-green leaves borne on prostrate stems. Bears white, double flowers with cut petals.

**Stachys byzantina**

Lamb’s-ear

Spreading perennial to 45cm tall with elliptic leaves to 10cm which are covered in thick white wool. Small pinkish flowers are carried on woolly stems in summer and autumn.

**Veronica perfoliata**

Digger’s Speedwell

Evergreen perennial bearing low, arching stems with pairs of stalkless, rounded, glaucous, leathery, toothed leaves to 5cm long. Attractive racemes of blue flowers are borne in late summer.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Shady/sheltered sites</th>
<th>Groundcover plants</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Astrantia major</strong></td>
<td>Masterwort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground-hugging perennial to 90cm (though often less extensive) with glossy, lobed basal leaves and umbels of small flowers surrounded by white, pink or red bracts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Bergenia cordifolia & hybrids** | Elephant-ears |
| Robust perennials spreading on thick, branching rhizomes. Leaves are large, glossy and paddle-like and purple-tinged in winter. The flowers are usually in shades of pink, borne on fleshy stems. |

| **Leucothoe fontanesiana** | Drooping Laurel |
| Shrub to 2m or so with arching branches carrying evergreen, leathery, lance-shaped leaves and small white flowers in spring. Variegated cultivars are available. Needs a sheltered position. |

| **Pachysandra terminalis** | Carpet Box |
| Evergreen perennial spreading on smooth stems from which are produced deeply cut, glossy, dark green leaves. Small white flowers are produced in early summer. |

| **Sarcococca hookeriana var. humilis** | Christmas Box |
| Low-growing, suckering shrub grown for its glossy, dark green, narrow leaves and small but fragrant, pink-tinged white flowers produced in winter. The flowers are followed by dark, shiny fruit. |

| **Viola odorata** | Sweet Violet |
| Rhizomatous perennial bearing toothed, heart-shaped leaves and, in winter or early spring, perfumed blue or white spurred flowers. |

| **Waldsteinia ternata** | Siberian Waldsteinia |
| Rhizomatous, semi-evergreen perennial with lobed, toothed leaves above which are borne bright yellow, open flowers to 1.5cm across in late spring and early summer. |

| **Calluna vulgaris** | Heather |
| Variable shrub to 60cm with tiny, densely packed leaves and bell-shaped, often pink flowers. A great range of cultivars selected for flower and foliage characters is available. |

| **Crambe maritima** | Sea-kale |
| Spreading perennial to 75cm tall with large, thick, lobed, glaucous leaves and dense racemes of white, cross-shaped flowers in early summer. |
Naturalising plants

Aethionema 'Warley Rose'
Stone Cress ‘Warley Rose’
Semi-evergreen subshrub with narrow glaucous leaves (to 1cm) and abundant racemes of pink, cross-shaped flowers usually in shades of red or purple. Double-flowered cultivars are available.

Aubrieta deltoidea
Aubretia
Mat-forming perennial to 5cm tall with small, hairy leaves and brightly coloured cross-shaped flowers usually in shades of red or purple. Double-flowered cultivars are available.

Campanula rotundifolia
Harebell
Spreading perennial to 30cm tall with heart-shaped leaves. Slender stems bear nodding, bell-shaped flowers, usually in shades of blue.

Digitalis purpurea
Foxglove
Biennial forming a neat rosette of hairy leaves in the first year followed in the second by graceful, one-sided spikes to 2m of tubular, purple flowers with maroon spots on the inside.

Echium vulgare
Viper’s-bugloss
Bushy biennial bearing bristly, narrow leaves and in the second year purple, pink-tinged, bell-shaped flowers in dense inflorescences.

Eryngium giganteum
Tall Eryngo
Architectural biennial (to 90cm) bearing a rosette of heart-shaped leaves. Above these, cylindrical umbels of flowers are set upon a ruff of spiny, silvery bracts.

Iberis saxatilis
Alpine Candytuft
Evergreen subshrub with fleshy leaves to 2cm long (becoming flatter on flowering shoots). The small, white, cross-shaped flowers are borne in late spring and summer.

Lunaria annua
Honesty
Annual or biennial with toothed, heart-shaped leaves above which appear racemes of four-petalled, bright purple flowers. Can grow to a height of 90cm.

Asphodeline lutea
Yellow Asphodel
Tall, fleshy-rooted perennial forming clumps of narrow, glaucous leaves topped by dense spikes of fragrant yellow flowers. Grows to 1.5m high.

Camassia quamash
Common Camassia
Vigorous, bulbous perennial to 80cm producing bright green, channelled leaves and large, upright spikes of star-shaped, showy blue flowers.
**Naturalising plants**

**Bulbs**

**Colchicum autumnale**  
Meadow Saffron  
Cormous perennial producing copious pink, goblet-shaped flowers (to 15cm), followed by lance-shaped leaves. Double-flowered cultivars are available.

**Colchicum speciosum**  
Giant Meadow Saffron  
Vigorous, cormous perennial to 18cm with narrow leaves. Goblet-shaped flowers are pink-purple, often with a white throat.

**Crocus banaticus**  
Byzantine Crocus  
Cormous perennial to 10cm producing solitary, purple flowers. The outer tepals are large and boat-shaped, the inner much smaller. Leaves are dark green and linear.

**Crocus biflorus**  
Silvery Crocus  
Variable cormous perennial to 6cm carrying flowers which have yellow throats and can be found in shades of blue or white, sometimes with purple striping.

**Crocus chrysanthus**  
Golden Crocus  
Cormous perennial to 5cm with flowers which can vary in colour from pale cream to deep yellow, often with a purplish suffusion on the exterior.

**Crocus etruscus**  
Tuscan Crocus  
Cormous perennial to 8cm usually seen with lilac Crocus flowers that are silvery brown on the outside. Leaves are produced after the flowers.

**Crocus laevigatus**  
Smooth Crocus  
Variable cormous perennial to 8cm with usually white to lilac, fragrant flowers often with distinct feathering. Flowers are produced simultaneously with the dark green, linear leaves.

**Crocus nudiflorus**  
Autumn Crocus  
Spreading, cormous perennial to 20cm. Its purple flowers with a long tube are produced before the narrow leaves.

**Crocus tommasinianus**  
Early Crocus  
Variable cormous perennial to 10cm with pale-striped linear leaves and flowers which can be pale lilac to deep purple.

**Cyclamen coum**  
Eastern Sowbread  
Tuberous perennial to 8cm with silver-patterned, rounded, deep green leaves and flowers in shades of pink with swept back tepals.
**Naturalising plants**

**Bulbs**

**Cyclamen hederifolium**  
Sowbread  
Tuberous perennial producing waxy heart-shaped or triangular leaves with pale patterning. The flowers are in shades of pink, borne singly on upright stems and have twisted, swept back tepals.

**Dierama pulcherrimum**  
Angel’s Fishing-rod  
Cormous perennial to 1.5m with narrow, grass-like leaves and graceful, arching stems of pendant, bell-shaped flowers in shades of pink. It requires plentiful water when in growth and may be susceptible to hard frost.

**Fritillaria meleagris**  
Snake’s-head Fritillary  
Bulbous perennial to 30cm with delicate stems that carry heavy, pendant flowers (to 4.5cm long). The flowers are in shades of pinkish purple with dark checkering.

**Galtonia candicans**  
Summer Hyacinth  
Bulbous perennial with fleshy, lance-shaped leaves and leafless stems to 1.2m tall. Bears pendant, white, bell-shaped flowers that are each 5cm long. Soils need to be moist in spring and summer but drier over winter.

**Narcissus ‘Actaea’**  
Daffodil ‘Actaea’  
Strongly fragrant bulbous perennial to 45cm. The white flowers have a short, cup-shaped corona which is yellow margined red. Leaves are narrow and hairless.

**Scilla siberica**  
Siberian Squill  
Bulbous perennial to about 15cm with shiny, lance-shaped leaves and pendant, bright blue flowers to 1.5cm across.

**Angelica gigas**  
Purple Angelica  
Herb to 2m tall with toothed, pinnate leaves. Dark red umbels of flowers are borne on red stems in late summer. Biennial or short-lived perennial.

**Aralia cachemirica**  
Angelica-tree  
Huge leaves to 1.2m long divided into shiny leaflets above which appear spikes of starry umbels to 3m tall.

**Crambe cordifolia**  
Greater Sea-kale  
Huge clumps of heart-shaped foliage to 1.5m across are topped by branching sprays of small white flowers to 2m high.
**Architectural plants**

**Herbaceous**

**Datisca cannabin**
Cretan Hemp
Slender stems to 3m bear delicate, dissected leaves and tassels of green flowers.

**Eupatorium maculatum Atropurpureum Group**
Joe Pye Weed
Perennial to 3m with domed heads of purple flowers over whorls of dark foliage.

**Ferula communis**
Giant Fennel
Robust perennial to 3m tall with finely cut pinnate leaves and dramatic, much-branched inflorescences bearing umbels of yellow flowers.

**Levisticum officinale**
Lovage
Herb to 2.5m tall with glossy, pinnate leaves and umbels of yellow flowers in midsummer.

**Rheum palatum**
Ornamental Rhubarb
A huge ornamental rhubarb to 2.5m tall or more with large, deeply lobed leaves and upright spikes of small greenish flowers.

**Rodgersia aesculifolia**
Chestnut-leaved Rodgersia
Large, wrinkled basal leaves are palmately divided and bear branching stems of small pink or white flowers. Forms clumps to 1.5m across.

**Thalictrum rochebrunianum**
Meadow-rue
Much-divided foliage bears frothy lavender and yellow flowers to 3m or more in height.

**Veronicastrum virginicum**
Culver’s Root
Perennial to 2m or more bearing architectural whorls of toothed foliage and tall wands of lilac flowers.

**Astelia chathamica**
Silver Spear
Clump-forming perennial to 1.2m tall bearing clumps of broad, channelled, silvery leaves. Yellowish green flowers are sometimes produced and followed by orange berries.

**Chusquea culeou**
Chilean Bamboo
Erect, clump-forming bamboo with solid, yellow-green stems growing to 6m in ideal conditions with a spread of 2.5m.
**Architectural plants**

**Grasses & bamboos**

**Phyllostachys nigra**  
Black Bamboo  
Clump-forming bamboo with arching, slender canes turning deep black. Grows to 5m with a spread of 3m.

**Pleioblastus simonii**  
Simon’s Bamboo  
Fairly small bamboo to 3m in height. The variegated cultivar ‘Variegatus’ has linear, white-striped leaves.

**Stipa gigantea**  
Golden Oats  
Forms dense, evergreen clumps over which are carried high plumes of golden flowers.

**Fargesia nitida**  
Fountain Bamboo  
Graceful, slow-growing bamboo forming clumps of slender, dark purple canes growing to a height of 5m with a spread of 1.5m.

**Actinidia kolomikta**  
Kolomikta  
Vigorous twining climber to 5m or more, rarely producing its small flowers but bearing large leaves that become attractively variegated white and pink in the upper half.

**Akebia quinata**  
Chocolate Vine  
Striking, purple, sausage-shaped fruits to 10cm long are borne on a twining semi-evergreen climber. The leaves are in five parts and the fragrant brownish flowers are attractive. Climbs to 10m.

**Ceanothus arboreus ‘Trewithen Blue’**  
Californian Lilac ‘Trewithen Blue’  
Evergreen shrub to 5m or so with glossy, dark green, oval leaves to 10cm long. In spring and summer frothy heads of blue flowers are borne in abundance. May be damaged by frosts.

**Chaenomeles japonica**  
Japanese Quince  
Spreading, thorny shrub to 1m tall and 2m across bearing large orange-red flowers in spring as the glossy leaves appear. The fruits are red, tinged with yellow and around 4cm long.

**Chaenomeles × superba ‘Rowallane’**  
Japanese Quince ‘Rowallane’  
Spiny deciduous shrub to 1m bearing glossy green leaves and scarlet flowers to 4cm across. Flowers may be followed by yellowish fruit.
Clematis cultivars
Clematis
‘Etoile Rose’ (pictured) is a reliable small-flowered climber carrying nodding, bell-shaped pink flowers from midsummer to autumn. Place its roots in shade.

Clematis cultivars
Clematis
‘Hagley Hybrid’ (pictured) is a robust large-flowered climber bearing broad pinkish flowers in summer. Place its roots in shade.

Elaeagnus × ebbingei
Ebbingei’s Silverberry
Evergreen shrub to 4m with a dense, leafy habit. Leaves are leathery with silver scales on the underside. The flowers, produced in autumn are small, white and extremely fragrant. There are several variegated cultivars.

Euonymus fortunei ‘Silver Queen’
Spindle ‘Silver Queen’
Evergreen shrub to 2.5m with flexible stems bearing waxy, white-margined leaves. White fruit opening to reveal orange-coated seeds may be produced after the small flowers.

Hedera algeriensis ‘Gloire de Marengo’
Ivy ‘Gloire de Marengo’
Large-leaved ivy with creamy marginal variegation with long, easily trained stems. Tolerant of a wide range of conditions once established.

Hedera colchica ‘Sulphur Heart’
Persian Ivy ‘Sulphur Heart’
Large-leaved ivy with a large central, golden variegation growing to perhaps 5m. Tolerant of a wide range of conditions once established.

Hydrangea petiolaris
Climbing Hydrangea
Deciduous climber with leaves turning yellow before falling. Grows to 10m or more and carries domes of white flowers with bracteate flowers at the margins. Avoid shallow, chalky soils.

Indigofera heterantha
Himalayan Indigo
Spreading shrub to 3m bearing pinnate, grey-green leaves to 10cm long on arching branches. Throughout summer racemes of purple-pink pea flowers are produced.

Itea ilicifolia
Holly-leaved Sweet-spire
Evergreen shrub with arching, flexible shoots to 5m tall with sharp-pointed, glossy leaves to 10cm long. Pendant racemes (to 30cm long) of small, greenish flowers make a graceful display from midsummer into autumn. Needs shelter from cold winds.

Jasminum nudiflorum
Winter Jasmine
Deciduous shrub to 3m with wiry, green stems which bear pinnate leaves to 3cm long in summer. Bright yellow flowers to 2cm across appear in winter and early spring.
**Lonicera periclymenum ‘Graham Thomas’**
Honeysuckle ‘Graham Thomas’
Strong-growing, twining climber to 7m. Very fragrant white flowers, aging yellow, are followed by red fruit.

**Myrtus communis**
Common Myrtle
Evergreen shrub to 3m bearing a dense coverage of dark green aromatic foliage and, from midsummer, white flowers with prominent stamens which are followed by black fruit. Not fully hardy; shelter from cold winds.

**Pileostegia viburnoides**
Climbing Hydrangea
Evergreen climber to 6m with attractively leathery, oblong leaves and creamy white flowers in late summer. May suffer in the coldest winter weather

**Rosa ‘New Dawn’**
Rose ‘New Dawn’
A vigorous climbing rose with arching stems bearing glossy leaves and full, palest pink flowers. Suitable for sun or partial shade. A great range of climbing roses, providing for different aspects and effects, are available.

**Stachyurus praecox**
Early Stachyurus
Deciduous shrub to 4m with arching stems and egg-shaped leaves. In spring stiff, hanging racemes of bell-shaped greenish yellow flowers are borne on the bare stems. Needs shelter from cold winds.

**Trachelospermum jasminoides ‘Variegatum’**
Variegated Star Jasmine
Glossy-leaved, twining climber with foliage margined and splashed with white. Bears starry, fragrant white flowers in summer. Requires shelter from cold winds and may be susceptible to frost.

**Vitis coignetiae**
Crimson Glory-vine
Vigorous, tendril climber with large, lobed leaves to 30cm across that turn yellow, then bright red, in autumn.

**Wisteria floribunda cultivars**
Japanese Wisteria
Numerous wisteria cultivars are offered. ‘Yae-kokuryu’ (pictured) has large, very fragrant racemes of double flowers.

**Abelia × grandiflora**
Glossy Abelia
Semi-evergreen shrub to 3m bearing glossy, dark green leaves and fragrant pinkish white tubular flowers that fall to reveal persistent pink calyces.

**Acer palmatum var. dissectum**
Cut-leaved Japanese Maple
Rounded shrub bearing deeply cut, sometimes purple, foliage that colours up well in autumn and is often accompanied by ornamental winged fruits. Protect from cold, drying winds.
**Aucuba japonica 'Crotonifolia'**

Dependable shrub to 3m tall grown primarily for its glossy, toothed leaves (to 20cm long) which are speckled with yellow markings. Small purple flowers may be followed by bright red berries. Grows best in partial shade.

**Buxus sempervirens**

Box

Dense-growing, rounded shrub eventually to 5m but responding well to pruning. Leaves evergreen, small and dark green. Produces small and yellowish flowers in spring. If positioned in full sun it will need a moist soil.

**Camellia japonica cultivars**

Common Camellia

Evergreen shrubs to 4m or more, with glossy, toothed elliptic leaves. A huge number of cultivars have been selected often with large double flowers in shades of pink.

**Cornus alba**

White Dogwood

Hardy and resilient deciduous shrub to 3m tall bearing red bark and available as several variegated cultivars. Good for background structure or screening. Grow in full sun for most striking stem colour.

**Cotinus coggygria**

Smoke Tree

Shrub to 5m with oval leaves turning rich orange and red in autumn and retaining whispy panicles after flowering. Purple-leaved forms available. Coloured-leaved cultivars perform best in full sun.

**Elaeagnus × ebbingei**

Ebbinge’s Silverberry

Evergreen shrub to 4m with a dense, leafy habit. Good for background structure or screening. Leaves are leathery with silver scales on the underside. Variegated cultivars are available. Extremely fragrant, small, white flowers are produced in autumn.

**Enkianthus campanulatus**

Redvein Enkianthus

Deciduous shrub to 4m or so with toothed leaves on whorled branches turning yellowish in autumn. Dainty, pendant, bell-shaped, creamy flowers (with red on the veins) are produced in late spring.

**Escallonia macrantha**

Escallonia

A fine shrub to 4m but easily pruned with dark, glossy, aromatic leaves and tubular, rosy flowers. Good as a windbreak, though may be susceptible to frost in inland areas.

**Forsythia × intermedia**

Forsythia

Easily propagated, pollution-tolerant deciduous shrub to 2m tall bearing bright golden flowers on bare stems in spring. Good for background structure or screening.

**Garrya elliptica**

Silk-tassel Bush (pictured: cultivar ‘James Roof’)

Hard-wearing evergreen shrub to 4m with glossy, grey-green, opposite leaves. Highly ornamental catkins are borne in winter and early spring. Good windbreak.
**Ligustrum lucidum**  
Chinese Privet  
Evergreen shrub or tree easily pruned to size with glossy, dark green leaves. Variegated cultivars are available. Good for background structure or screening.

**Magnolia stellata**  
Star Magnolia  
Deciduous shrub, becoming spreading with age, bearing narrow leaves to 10cm long. Silky buds carried on the bare branches open into white, star-like flowers, 12cm across. Shelter from cold winds and avoid transplanting.

**Nandina domestica**  
Heavenly Bamboo  
Bamboo like stems carry graceful compound, evergreen leaves that turn vivid red in autumn and winter. Small, starry flowers are sometimes followed by bright red fruit. Requires a sheltered site to thrive.
**Olearia macrodonta**
New Zealand Holly
Shrub, eventually to 5m, with holly-like, greyish leaves. Profuse heads of fragrant, daisy-like flowers are borne in summer. A good windbreak.

**Olearia × haastii**
Daisy-bush
Tough, bushy evergreen shrub to 2m tall with dark green leaves felted on the underside. Produces daisy flowers in summer. Good for background structure or screening.

**Osmanthus × burkwoodii**
Burkwood Osmanthus
Evergreen shrub to 3m with a dense habit and toothed, dark green leaves. The small, tubular white flowers are extremely fragrant.

**Philadelphus coronarius**
Mock-orange
Shrub to 3m bearing toothed, deciduous leaves and highly fragrant, creamy, cup-shaped flowers (to 2.5cm across) in early summer.

**Photinia × fraseri**
Christmas Berry
Evergreen shrub growing to 5m but easily pruned to size. White flowers are carried in spring and young foliage is bright red. Good for background structure or screening. Needs protection from cold winds.

**Pieris japonica**
Lily-of-the-valley Bush
Evergreen shrub of neat habit to 4m tall with toothed elliptic leaves that are reddish when young. Panicles of numerous urn-shaped, white flowers appear from pink buds. Several cultivars are available. Protect young growth from late frosts.

**Sarcococca hookeriana**
Sweet Box
Small, suckering shrub to 1.5m forming neat clumps of upright stems which bear glossy, broadly lance-shaped leaves. In winter, clusters of sweetly fragrant, small white flowers form and are followed by shiny black fruit.

**Skimmia japonica 'Nymans'**
Skimmia 'Nymans'
A spreading shrub to 1m x 2m bearing glossy, evergreen, aromatic foliage. Fragrant white flowers and round, red fruits are freely produced.

**Viburnum betulifolium**
Birch-leaf Viburnum
Deciduous shrub with an upright habit growing to 3m tall. The white flowers in early summer are followed by pendant clusters of bright red fruit which persist well through the winter.

**Viburnum × burkwoodii cultivars**
Burkwood Viburnum
Evergreen shrub to 3m with dark green, shiny leaves. Globes of very fragrant white flowers to 10cm across open from pink buds and are sometimes followed by small red fruit (turning black).
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<tr>
<th>Tree Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acer palmatum</td>
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<td>Small tree bearing graceful, lobed leaves that become scarlet in autumn. Many choice cultivars are available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbutus × andrachnoides</td>
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<td>Tree to 8m with peeling red bark and glossy, toothed leaves that are glaucous on the underside. The small flowers are white and appear in autumn. Alkaline soils may be tolerated but acid is preferred. Shelter from cold winds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cercis siliquastrum</td>
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<td>Deciduous tree to 10m bearing pink, pea flowers which appear on the bare stems. The attractive foliage is glossy and heart-shaped.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crataegus laevigata ‘Paul’s Scarlet’</td>
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<td>Thorny, deciduous tree to 8m. Bears a great profusion of bright red-pink, very double flowers in late spring.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crataegus × lavallei</td>
<td>Crataegus × lavallei</td>
<td>Spreading, semi-deciduous tree to 7m bearing domed heads of white flowers followed by orange-red fruits to 2cm across that persist through the winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraxinus ornus</td>
<td>Fraxinus ornus</td>
<td>Deciduous tree to 15m with pinnate leaves that turn red in autumn. Creamy white flowers are followed by pendulous clusters of winged yellow or red fruit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquidambar styraciflua</td>
<td>Liquidambar styraciflua</td>
<td>Conical tree to 20m with neatly lobed leaves turning deep bronze, red and orange before falling. For best autumn colour plant in full sun. Can tolerate alkaline conditions where soils are deep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora</td>
<td>Magnolia grandiflora</td>
<td>Magnificent tree to 10m or more with large, very glossy, bright green leaves that are rusty brown on the underside. Bears huge, cup-shaped, fragrant white flowers. May be damaged by very cold weather.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malus ‘Golden Hornet’</td>
<td>Malus ‘Golden Hornet’</td>
<td>Deciduous tree to 8m with a rounded habit. White flowers in spring are followed by copious, spherical, golden yellow fruit to 2cm across which are carried over a long period.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyssa sylvatica</td>
<td>Nyssa sylvatica</td>
<td>Broadly conical tree to 15m. Leaves produce spectacular fiery shades in autumn. Shelter from cold winds and plant out when young.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Aster linosyris**
Goldilocks Aster
Clumping perennial with erect stems of golden yellow flowers to 70cm high in late summer and early autumn.

**Aster novi-belgii**
Michaelmas Daisy
Clump-forming perennial to 1.2m. Available as a wide range of cultivars mostly with violet, daisy flowers in late summer and autumn.

**Buddleja globosa**
Orange-ball-tree
Erect, deciduous shrub with orange flowers borne in eye-catching spheres in June. May be damaged by hard frosts.

**Ceanothus thyrsiflorus**
Californian Lilac
Dense evergreen shrub providing cover and shelter for wildlife. Bears bright blue flowers in early summer. Hardy in all but the coldest areas.
**Hyssopus officinalis**
Hyssop

Dwarf semi-evergreen shrub to 60cm with small, dense, aromatic foliage and spikes of two-lipped, dark blue flowers from midsummer.

**Ilex aquifolium 'J. C. van Tol'**
Holly 'J.C. van Tol'

Self-fertile tree to 6m with glossy evergreen, fairly spine-free leaves and copious bright red berries.

**Ilex × altaclarensis**
Highclere Holly

Evergreen shrubs providing cover and shelter for wildlife, with broad, glossy leaves that are variegated in many cultivars. Female plants bear fruit. May be damaged by hard frosts.
**Sedum spectabile**
Butterfly Stonecrop
Easily propagated, fleshy perennial with flat heads of (usually) pink flowers. For best wildlife value sterile hybrids should be avoided. Neutral, moderately fertile soil is best.

**Silene noctiflora**
Night-flowering Catchfly
Annual to 60cm with hairy leaves and upright sticky stems bearing fragrant, yellowish, pink-tinged flowers which open at night.

**Valeriana officinalis**
Common Valerian
Pinnate-leaved, clump-forming perennial to 80cm tall or more with upright stems bearing flat-topped pink or white flowerheads.

**Viburnum × bodnantense**
Bodnant Viburnum
Deciduous shrub to 3m bearing toothed leaves to 10cm that have a reddish tinge when young. The highly fragrant, tubular flowers in shades of pink are borne in clusters at the ends of the branches.
**Callitriche stagnalis**
Common Water-starwort
Oxygenating perennial with narrow, opposite submerged leaves that become broader in the open air. The flowers are small and insignificant, borne in summer.

**Ceratophyllum demersum**
Rigid Hornwort
Submerged oxygenating plant with low light requirements. Perennial with stiff stems eventually growing to 1m if left unchecked. Leaves are dark green and forked into linear, toothed segments. Prefers quite nutrient rich water.

**Eleocharis acicularis**
Needle Spike-rush
Rhizomatous oxygenating perennial to 10cm with rush-like leaves and flowers in spikelets to 5mm (not produced when submerged).

**Fontinalis antipyretica**
Willow Moss
Attractive, evergreen, oxygenating moss lacking proper roots with shoots to 15cm long and tightly packed leaves to 5mm.

**Hottonia palustris**
Water-violet
Perennial oxygenator with whorled, pinnate, narrow-lobed leaves. Whorls of lilac, yellow-throated flowers to 2.5cm across are borne on upright stems that appear above the surface of the water in spring.

**Hydrocharis morsus-ranae**
Frogbit
Stoloniferous perennial spreading on the surface of water and producing rounded, glossy leaves to 3cm long. White, bowl-shaped flowers, 2cm across, yellow at the centre are borne in the summer. Less vigorous in deeper water.

**Myriophyllum spicatum**
Spiked Water-milfoil
Perennial oxygenator with whorls of deeply divided leaves borne on stems to 1m or more. In summer small reddish flowers are carried just above the water.

**Myriophyllum verticillatum**
Whorled Water-milfoil
Perennial oxygenator with whorls of deeply divided leaves and linear leaflets borne on stems to 1m or more. In summer very small yellowish flowers are carried just above the surface of the water.

**Potamogeton crispus**
Curled Pondweed
Perennial oxygenator bearing submerged, dissected, almost translucent leaves and leathery, floating leaves with very undulating margins. The flowers are very small and whitish, carried just above the water.

**Ranunculus aquatilis**
Common Water-crowfoot
Pretty annual/short-lived perennial with submerged branching stems and finely divided leaves and floating lobed, kidney-shaped leaves. Produces white flowers (2cm) at the water’s surface in summer. Prefers shallow water with good nutrient levels.

**Hydrocharis morsus-ranae**
Frogbit
Stoloniferous perennial spreading on the surface of water and producing rounded, glossy leaves to 3cm long. White, bowl-shaped flowers, 2cm across, yellow at the centre are borne in the summer. Less vigorous in deeper water.
Plants for ponds and bog gardens

**Nymphaea alba**

White Water-lily

Perennial with floating, rounded, dark green, often red-tinted leaves to about 30cm across. The starburst flowers to 20cm or more across are white with yellow centres. FOR LARGE PONDS ONLY.

**Nymphaea hardy hybrids**

Garden Water-lily

There are many hybrids to choose from. *Nymphaea 'Marliacea Albida'* (pictured) has cup-shaped flowers to 15cm across that are white with yellow centres.

**Alisma plantago-aquatica**

Water-plantain

Perennial to 1m bearing linear submerged leaves and rosettes of long-stalked, lance-shaped, greyish leaves above the water. Produces very pale pink flowers to 1.5cm on much-branched inflorescences in summer. Best in water 15-30cm deep.

**Butomus umbellatus**

Flowering-rush

Perennial to 1.5m with rush-like, twisted leaves emerging purple and turning green. Umbels of fragrant pink flowers to 2.5cm across are borne in late summer on tall stems. Grow in mud or water to 25cm deep.

**Caltha palustris**

Marsh-marigold

Rhizomatous perennial bearing kidney-shaped leaves to 10cm long. Open, waxy, yellow flowers are carried on stems to 45cm in spring.

**Lysimachia nummularia 'Aurea'**

Golden Creeping-Jenny

Prostrate perennial grown for its rounded, golden leaves in opposite pairs but also bearing yellow, cup-shaped flowers in summer.

**Canna 'Endeavour'**

Water Canna 'Endeavour'

Tender, rhizomatous perennial to 1.8m with erect, glaucous, paddle-shaped leaves and spikes of narrow-petalled red flowers to 5cm across in summer and autumn. Lift tubers and overwinter in frost-free conditions.

**Canna 'Erebus'**

Water Canna 'Erebus'

Tender, rhizomatous perennial to 1.2m with erect, dark green, paddle-shaped leaves and spikes of exotic salmon flowers to 8cm across in summer and autumn. Lift tubers and overwinter in frost-free conditions.

**Canna 'Ra'**

Water Canna 'Ra'

Tender, rhizomatous perennial to 1.8m with erect, slender, green leaves and spikes of exotic lemon yellow flowers in summer and autumn. Lift tubers and overwinter in frost-free conditions.

**Chrysosplenium davidianum**

David’s Golden-saxifrage

Mat-forming perennial to 8cm tall with hairy, rounded, dark green leaves and greenish yellow, cup-shaped flowers above leafy bracts.

**Butomus umbellatus**

Flowering-rush

Perennial to 1.5m with rush-like, twisted leaves emerging purple and turning green. Umbels of fragrant pink flowers to 2.5cm across are borne in late summer on tall stems. Grow in mud or water to 25cm deep.

**Caltha palustris**

Marsh-marigold

Rhizomatous perennial bearing kidney-shaped leaves to 10cm long. Open, waxy, yellow flowers are carried on stems to 45cm in spring.

**Lysimachia nummularia 'Aurea'**

Golden Creeping-Jenny

Prostrate perennial grown for its rounded, golden leaves in opposite pairs but also bearing yellow, cup-shaped flowers in summer.
Plants for ponds and bog gardens

**Mentha aquatica**
Water Mint
Rhizomatous perennial to 90cm with purple stems and narrow, toothed, hairy and aromatic leaves. In summer dense spheres of tubular lilac flowers are produced. Grows in water to 15cm deep. Plant in baskets to contain spread.

**Menyanthes trifoliata**
Bogbean
Rhizomatous perennial forming floating mats of three-parted leaves with leaflets to 6cm long. Erect inflorescences of white, star-shaped flowers are sometimes produced in summer. WILL NEED REGULAR TRIMMING; FOR LARGE PONDS ONLY.

**Myosotis scorpioides**
Water Forget-me-not
Creeping, rhizomatous perennial with leaves to 10cm and, in summer, a profusion of bright blue, very open flowers to 8mm across with a paler eye. Grows best in water to 10cm deep.

**Sagittaria sagittifolia**
Arrowhead
Spreading perennial bearing arrow-shaped leaves with long lobes at the base and 1m tall inflorescences carrying white flowers to 2.5cm across. In deep water long, floating leaves may also be produced. FOR LARGE PONDS ONLY

**Thalia dealbata**
Powdery Alligator-flag
Perennial to 2.5m bearing lanceolate grey-green leaves on long stalks. Striking, violet flowers are borne in slender spikes in summer. Not fully hardy and may be deciduous in cold weather.

**Astilboides tabularis**
Common Astilboeides
Clump-forming perennial with large, round leaves to 90cm long. Small, white flowers are borne on long stalks in summer. Can cope with wet but not waterlogged soils.

**Carex elata ’Aurea’**
Bowles’s Golden Sedge
Rhizomatous, perennial sedge to 70cm, dying back in winter with leaves that bear a central, golden variegation. Small flowers are produced in spring and early summer.

**Darmera peltata**
Indian-rhubarb
Slow-spreading rhizomatous perennial bearing umbrella-like leaves to 60cm across, preceded by heads of bright pink flowers on long stalks. Will tolerate drier conditions in a shady position.

**Eriophorum angustifolium**
Common Cottongrass
A spreading, perennial member of the sedge family growing to about 40cm and producing spikes of cotton-like flowers in summer. Survives in water to 5cm deep.

**Hosta ‘Sum and Substance’**
Plantain Lily ‘Sum and Substance’
Large, ribbed, heart-shaped yellow or green leaves and spikes of bell-shaped lilac flowers in summer.
Plants for ponds
and bog gardens

Iris pseudacorus
Yellow Iris
Vigorous, rhizomatous perennial to 1.5m tall with lance-shaped, greyish leaves and bright yellow flowers with darker markings. FOR LARGE PONDS ONLY.

Iris ensata
Japanese Iris
Rhizomatous iris to 90cm with narrow leaves. Purple or reddish flowers are borne in midsummer.

Iris sibirica
Siberian Iris
Rhizomatous iris to 120cm tall with narrow leaves and bluish flowers. A parent of many fine cultivars.

Ligularia ‘Gregynog Gold’
Leopard Plant ‘Gregynog Gold’
Award-winning hybrid with rounded leaves to 35cm long. Bears pyramids (to 1.8m tall) of golden daisy flowers 10cm across in late summer and autumn. Needs protection from very hot sun.

Zantedeschia aethiopica
Altar-lily
Rhizomatous perennial with large, arrow-shaped, glossy green leaves and big, white, arum-like flowers on stems to 1m or more. May need winter protection with fleece or a mulch.
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<tr>
<td>Ranunculus aquatilis</td>
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<td>Hydrocharis morsus-ranae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nymphaea alba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nymphaea hardy hybrids</td>
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<td>Alisma plantago-aquatica</td>
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<td>Butomus umbellatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calla palustris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canna ‘Endeavour’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canna ‘Erebus’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canna ‘Ra’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chrysanthemum davidianum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lysimachia nummularia ‘Aurea’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mentha aquatica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mentha aquatica</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Myosotis scorpioides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asphodeloides tabularis</td>
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<td>Carex elata ‘Aurea’</td>
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<td>Dicentra peltata</td>
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<td>Eriophorum angustifolium</td>
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<td>Hosta ‘Sum and Substance’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iris ensata</td>
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<td>Iris pseudacorus</td>
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<td>Iris sibirica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ligularia ‘Gregynog Gold’</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zantedeschia aethiopica</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Please remember to dispose of all your garden waste responsibly. Some invasive non-native plants can re-grow from tiny fragments and impact greatly on the countryside.

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