


















**Annual Plant Sale – Plants to be Available**  
**Saturday, April 27, 2013, 9 am**  
**Vineland Research & Innovation Centre**  
**Vineland Station, Ontario**  
**(Just off the QEW at Victoria Avenue)**



	<p><b>Molalla Red (Deciduous Azalea)</b>          (Exbury) Fascinating bright red, tubular flowers atop a mounding bush make a perfect complement to other strong colored azaleas in your garden! This variety is a splendid addition from the Exbury family.</p>
	<p><b>'Weston's Lemon (Deciduous Azalea)</b>          (Weston) Syn. 'Lemon Drop'. A summer flowering deciduous Azalea. Soft pink buds open to fragrant, yellow blossoms in July. Glossy green leaves turn a dark, wine-red color in fall. Grows 4' x 4' wide. 12-18"</p>
	<p><b>'Lollipop' — (Weston) (Deciduous Azalea)</b>          This lovely azalea has a distinctive fragrant pink bloom with a daring yellow flare that turns an attractive silvery pink as it ages. FRAGRANT 8-12", 12-18"</p>
	<p><b>Pleasant White (Girard) (Evergreen Azalea)</b> Compact and low growing evergreen Azalea with lustrous dark green foliage and large white flowers. Azaleas prefer cool, moist and well drained acidic soil with good organic content. Any pruning should be done after flowering.</p>
	<p><b>Herbert (Evergreen Azalea)</b>          Massachusetts &amp; Niagara Proven performer. Frilly large hose-in-hose double flowers are reddish violet and vibrate with a deeper violet red throat. Young plants may look open, but it will develop a lovely layered quality. Plant it under spring flowering dogwoods. Combine with ferns, epimediums, primrose, or wood anemone (Anemone nemorosa).</p>
	<p><b>'Rosebud' — (Kurume) (Evergreen Azalea)</b>          True to its name, 'Rosebud' displays blooms whose shell pink tones and double, hose-in-hose structure recall the classic beauty of roses. A slow grower, this tidy azalea is characterized by spreading growth.</p>
	<p><b>Helleborus "Peppermint ice".</b>          Very large 3 inch+, lotus-like, cup-shaped blossoms are soft to medium pink with varying degrees of peppermint veining and a red picotee edge. Like 'Onyx Odyssey', this variety also retains its color and petals after the flowers have set seed, extending the interest well beyond the initial bloom. Downward facing flowers but also with colorful red-veined backs. Showsexceptional vigor.</p>

	<p><b>Helleborus "Sparkling Diamond"</b>  Hand-bred from plants collected from around the globe to produce a range of new and exciting flower forms and colours. These form a mound of leathery, evergreen foliage bearing upright stems of large, saucer-shaped blooms from late winter through spring. This selection features a profusion of fully double, snow-white blooms. Selected as the 2005 Perennial Plant of the Year. Reputed to be a <b>Skin irritant</b>.</p>
	<p><b>Helleborus 'HGC Pink Frost'</b>  One of the best of the Helleborus niger hybrids to hit the market from the Heuger hellebore breeding program. Helleborus 'HGC Pink Frost' is particularly vigorous and floriferous, beginning in mid-February when the outward-facing flowers open pink and age to a lovely dark pinkish-red.</p>
	<p><b>Weston's Aglo (Lepidote)</b> (<i>R. minus compact form x R. dauricum hybrid</i>)  Open habit, 4-5 ft. in 10 years, bud hardy to -25° F (-32° C). Sun tolerant. Fast growing mound, as wide as high when young, becoming taller with age. Masses of bright pink flowers with rusty red throats in small trusses cover the ends of the branches in early May. Aromatic, small, glossy, bright green foliage in summer, turns coppery bronze in winter. Annual shearing recommended when young. Blooms nearly a week after Rh. 'PJM' and a day or two earlier than Rh. 'Olga Mezitt'. "Proven Performer" by the ARS Massachusetts Chapter.</p>
	<p><b>Blue Baron (Lepidote)</b> (<i>'Starry Night' ('Gletschernacht') x 'Waltham'</i>)  Early flowering. Compact growing mound shape. Striking near blue flowers in April, very unusual for a plant this hardy. Very small, elongated foliage is shiny green in summer and bronzed in winter. We recommend protecting from winter winds and winter sun.</p>
	<p><b>Bubblegum (Lepidote)</b>  Chemically induced tetraploid of 'Weston's Aglo'. Has single, pink flowers with small foliage and showy red stems. Plant in 70% sun to part shade. It's an offspring of R. 'Weston's Aglo' which is a P.J.M.-type rhododendron. 'Bubblegum' flowers are larger and make a better show against the larger foliage. Use in foundations plantings or as a specimen in a bed.</p>





	<p><b>Dreamland (Yakushimanum) (Elepidote)</b> (<i>Parentage Unknown</i>)  Frilly, soft pink flowers with deeper edges are presented against excellent dark green foliage in midseason. Compact habit.</p>
	<p><b>Hot Dawn (Elepidote) Brueckner hybrid.</b>['Mars' x (<i>degronianum</i> ssp. <i>yakushimanum</i> Exbury form x 'Mars')] Frilly edged, vivid purplish-red flowers cover this upright hardy hybrid. Deep green, elliptical leaves complete the plant.</p>
	<p><b>Ingrid Mehlquist (Elepidote)</b> (<i>Has catawbiense, caucasicum yakushimanum in parentage</i>) Compact Grower Very hardy</p>
	<p><b>Kalinka (Elepidote)</b> [<i>Morgenrot</i> x (<i>Mars</i> x <i>Koichiro Wada</i>)]  Seems to have a Yak habit. Morgenrot has Koichiro Wada as a parent. So many of the characteristics of Yak parentage has been bred into this cultivar.</p>
	<p><b>Landmark (Lepidote)</b> (<i>Complex cross of minus, dauricum, mucronulatum &amp; prinophyllum</i>)  5 feet in 10 years. Robust growing, wide and upright. Large trusses of dark pink flowers in early May appear nearly red when viewed from a distance. Large leathery green leaves turn bronze-mahogany in winter and are about 75% retained. This 1985 hybrid was among the last of Ed Mezitt's crosses, and holds promise to be one of the best.</p>
	<p><b>Lemon Dream (Elepidote)</b> (<i>Hotei</i> x <i>Lem's Cameo</i>) (<i>Hybrid by McCulloch from Olympia Washington. Picture is from Fujioka's garden</i>)  Soft, yellow blooms with lemon-colored, sometimes double, blooms that boast wavy-edged petals. Dark green, rounded foliage is beautiful in its own right, bearing a brownish-orange indumentum on the underside and forming a low, tidy mound that grows to about 3' in ten years and looks wonderful along foundations or the edges of yards.</p>

	<p><b>Lisetta (Elepidote)</b> (Hachman Hybrid with Mars, Nova Zembla, griffithianum, haemetodes) A red's red; electrifying red flowers bloom mid-season. Deep green foliage provides a dramatic contrast to the long-lasting trusses. Compact in habit, Lisetta buds at a young age.</p>
	<p><b>Manitou (Lepidote) Nearing introduced</b> Grown from <b>Conestoga</b> but other parents are unknown. White pink, bronze winter foliage, moderate growth rate, blooms late spring.</p>
	<p><b>Melrose Flash (Elepidote)</b> Complex cross involving Scintillation, griersonianum, fortunei, dicrananthum. Described by Harold Greer "yellow-green flowers with "flashy" purplish-pink margins. Wow, how showy! It is a great plant with delightful foliage that will make a wonderful impression in your garden. This is a plant you will not want to miss!".</p>
 	<p><b>Milky Way (Elepidote) Introduced by</b> Steve Hootman, Rhododendron Species Foundation. 'Milky Way' has performed very well in the RSF bog, making it <b><u>a good choice for a cold, poorly drained site.</u></b> Covers itself with rounded trusses of pure white flowers in mid-spring. Small individual saucer-shaped flowers are grouped in six or seven individual trusses containing up to 20 flowers each. The attractive evergreen foliage is deep green with woolly indumentum on the lower surface and young stems. 'Milky Way' is a tough and adaptable plant, but performs best in a moist, well-aerated organic soil in sun or light shade. The genus <i>Ledum</i> was recently "lumped" into the genus <i>Rhododendron</i>, adding six species to this already massive and varied group.</p>
	<p><b>Molly Fordham (Lepidote)</b> (Parents in complex cross of dauricum and carolinianum). Early spring. Mezitt introduced and tested.</p>

	<p><b>New Century (Elepidote) (No information available on parentage)</b> 'New Century' is another tidy compact Rhododendron grown and test by Mezitt. Pale citron yellow blossoms, very full foliage appearance because it holds its evergreen leaves for 3 years, rather than just 2. Well behaved 4' x 4' size and is quite hardy.</p>
	<p><b>Pearce's American Beauty (Elepidote)</b> (<i>Catawbiense</i> x <i>Dr. H.C. Dresselhuys</i>). Late season bloomer. 6' in 10 years. The flowers are deep pink-red with an orange-yellow macula. The flowers are deep pink-red with an orange-yellow macula.</p>
	<p><b>'P.J.M. Compact Form'</b>. See the special note on PJM at the end of the plant listing. <b>'P.J.M. Compact Form'</b> is not a true dwarf form, this tetraploid selection has larger blooms and larger, thicker foliage than other forms of PJM and blooms a few days later than other PJM. . It is an upright, bushy plant.</p>
	<p><b>Polarnacht (Elepidote)</b> (<i>catawbiense</i> and <i>ponticum</i> involved in the parentage. Some parents are unknow. Cultivars used are Lees Dark Purple &amp; Purple Splendour). Dark purple wavy-edged flowers with deep red spotting. Flowering in late May to early June it has good dark green foliage with a dense, compact habit. It is a modern hybrid from Rhododendron Purple Splendour but has a much deeper colour. About 6' in 10 years.</p>
	<p><b>Rimini (Elepidote)</b> (<i>R. 'Goldbukett'</i> X <i>R. Nippon Group</i>) Compact, dense, and symmetrical, but the flowering is heavy and the play of colors magnificent. Blooms begin as plump rosy-orange buds, arising in great clusters atop the foliage. Buds open as golden-yellow blooms with ruffled orange-pink edges, very showy and long-lasting. Over time the golden lightens to a primrose, almost creamy color, occasionally freckled with pale green. 3 feet high and wide, a thick little shrub with excellent foliage coverage. The leaves are long and slender, deep green on the upper side with slightly undercurled edges a perfect foil for the blooms. Handsome shrub even out of bloom. Suggested Hardiness is a zone 6b.</p> <p><b>Not to be confused with a Rothschild hybrid holding the same name. (<i>R. dicroanthum</i> x <i>R. fortunei</i> ssp <i>discolor</i>) Seems the photos of these two Rimini have been confused by authors.</b></p>

	<p><b>Sugar Puff (Lepidote)</b> (<i>R. Racemosum x R. Minus, Carolinianum Group</i>) Covers itself with white/pink flowers in early spring. Bold red stems add interest in winter.</p>
	<p><b>'Trocahero'</b> this Hachman hybrid has large, vivid red trusses and shiny dark green foliage. Trocahero is greatly improved over its parents Torero x Erato which both proved hardy beyond -20 C range. 3' x 4' in 10 years. Show stopping, vibrant red flowers with a wavy edge and black red markings. Outstanding dark green foliage presents a mounded silhouette. Magnificent!</p>

### Unusual Trees and Shrubs

	<p><b>Paw Paw</b> This is a small tree, which often is encountered as a large shrub. It is the only hardy member of an otherwise tropical family of plants. The Pawpaw prefers moist, fertile soil and commonly grows in stream valleys and on ravine slopes. It is very tolerant of shade and typically is found beneath larger trees in a forest. Although occurring throughout most of Ohio, it is less common northward. The wood is of no commercial value, but Pawpaw occasionally are planted as ornamentals. The distinctive, fleshy fruit is edible when ripe, but is not appreciated by all persons. Nevertheless, several forms of wildlife feed on the fruit.</p>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>



**Stewartia sinensis** A moderate growing dense canopied tree native to southern China and Korea. It can reach up to 15 x 10 feet in 10 years; 27 x 17 feet in 20 years and eventually 40 feet or more.



**Styrax Japonica** Clusters of charming white, hanging, “bell-shaped” flowers bloom in June and the attractive dark green leaves turn red or yellow in the fall. **Adult Height:** 15.0' - 18.0' **Adult Spread:** 12.0' - 15.0' Native to China, Japan, and Korea. Suitable for zone 6, and warmer parts of 5.

20' to 30' tall deciduous flowering tree, develops a broad, flat-topped canopy with maturity, at least as wide as tall, branching is horizontal, usually single-trunked, fine, dainty texture



**Magnolia macrophylla Ashei** Ashe magnolia is an understory shrub or small tree with huge leaves and huge flowers. *Magnolia macrophylla* (there are two subspecies) has the



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largest leaves and the largest flowers of any North American tree. Ashe magnolia has deciduous leaves that are 12-24 in (30-60 cm) long and 6-12 in (15-30 cm) across at their widest point. The saucer shaped flowers are 10-12 in (25-30 cm) across and sweetly fragrant. They are creamy white with purplish stains at the bases of the nine petals. Flowers begin blooming when the leaves are about half grown and continue for several weeks. The fruits are borne in aggregates (look like cones) that are a beautiful shade of pink-purple. As befits a tree with huge leaves, the winter buds are amazingly large (up to 3 in or 7.5 cm long) and actually quite attractive.

**daphniphyllum** is a rare evergreen that resembles a rhododendron. It can be grown as an ornamental evergreen shrub or small tree, when its main attractions are its large leaves and pink-flushed new growth. A sheltered situation in moist but well-drained soil is recommended. The newly emerged shoots are easily damaged by frost. Although growing to become a small tree in its natural habitat, in gardens it is more often found as a well-branched shrub.



**Nandina domestica Harbour Dwarf** is ornamentally grown for its interesting foliage and its often spectacular fruit display. It is native to Japan, China and India. This is a rhizomatous, upright, evergreen shrub that typically grows to 4-8' tall and to 2-4' wide. In northern Missouri, it is semi-evergreen to deciduous, and typically grows shorter since the stems often will die to the ground in winter. Although it belongs to the Barberry family, it is commonly called heavenly bamboo because its erect, cane-like stems and compound leaves resemble bamboo. Plant stems are clad with lacy compound leaves. Tiny whitish flowers with yellow anthers appear in late spring in loose, erect, terminal clusters. Flowers are followed by sprays of spherical, two-seeded, red berries which persist from fall to spring, providing winter interest. This is a dwarf form that typically grows to only 2' tall, but spreads over time by rhizomes to 3' or more. Leaves are smaller, narrower and closer together, typically forming a dense foliage mound that branches to



the ground. Leaves emerge with coppery tints in spring, but mature to green in summer. Where deciduous, leaves turn reddish-orange to reddish-purple in fall. Where evergreen, leaves typically acquire reddish to purplish tones in winter. Red fruits (often less abundant than on species plants) are attractive from fall into winter.



## Special Notes for PJM

'P.J.M.' is not a single cultivar, but rather a group of hybrids that were derived from a particular interspecific cross of *R. carolinianum* and *R. dauricum* var. *sempervirens* performed at Weston Nurseries in Massachusetts. Though the resulting seedlings have been relatively uniform, variability does exist in terms of **plant habit, foliage color, flower color, bloom time and growth rate**. A group of seedling offspring from a cross such as this is termed a grex. Below are listed some common 'P.J.M.' hybrid cultivars that are vegetatively propagated to assure uniformity. These plants are among the hardiest and most reliable evergreen small leaved rhododendrons. They are also noted for their winter foliage. In autumn, evergreen leaves start to turn colour and become a wonderful deep mahogany-purple in winter. More sun exposure creates more winter foliage color.

'Elite' - This selection has bright pink-lavender flowers that bloom later than typical for 'P.J.M.'. It has a vigorous and somewhat upright growing habit.

'Northern Starburst'- A tetraploid form of 'P.J.M. Compact', this selection from a Washington State nursery offers larger flowers, thicker stems and thicker foliage. It is new and not widely tested in New England landscapes.

'P.J.M. Compact Form' - Not a true dwarf form, this tetraploid selection has larger blooms and larger, thicker foliage. It is an upright, bushy plant.

**'P.J.M. Lavender'** - This semi-dwarf selection flowers early with lavender-pink blooms. The green foliage becomes purple-brown in winter.

**'P.J.M. Princess Susan'** - A dwarf form that grows slowly, this plant bears lavender-purple flowers and darkly colored winter foliage.

**'Regal'** - This form has strong lavender-pink flowers that open before 'Elite' (mid-season for 'P.J.M.'). It does not get as tall as 'Elite', rather it grows vigorously with a more spreading habit.

**'Victor'** - An early-blooming selection of 'P.J.M.', it begins to flower before other types and grows slowly and more compactly.