

**Title:** Design and Reinstallation of Two Rose Garden Beds at the  
Morris Arboretum

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**Abstract:**

As one of the most highly trafficked, densely planted, and historically significant areas at the Morris Arboretum, the Rose Garden is subject to frequent renovations in order to preserve its historical essence and ensure a positive visitor experience. This paper will outline the background and history of the lower Rose Garden area, including pictures sourced from the Morris Arboretum's archives that span multiple decades. Next, I will discuss the analysis of the site, the goals of the design and the process of its creation and plant selection. Finally, I will conclude by discussing the features of the completed design, the process of preparing for its installation, and recommendations for future evaluation and maintenance. Overall, this project is preempts the actual planting of the bed that will occur after its submission, but seeks to be thorough and complete in documenting the process of design and preparation, assembles all the goals and considerations of the project in one document, and predicts all potential issues the installation process may face and generate solutions. This paper will outline to steps taken to research, design, install and maintain the three flowerbeds, and provide instruction for future caretakers of the Rose Garden while working in these areas.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

As one of the most highly trafficked and historically significant features of the Morris Arboretum, the Rose Garden is frequently the subject of improvement projects in order to enhance the visitor experience and maintain the historic significance of the space. This project serves as the final stage of a larger construction project to improve the lower perimeter of the Rose Garden. Several logistical and aesthetic issues were addressed in this project: first, the steep grade created at the center and corners of the lower perimeter was uncomfortable for visitors to walk on and disruptive to guests of weddings and events; second, the deer fence surrounding the Rose Garden was in disrepair, appeared unattractive, and disrupted staff and visitor movement; third, the planting design at the bottom of the Rose Garden was unremarkable considering the significance of the space, containing a row of climbing roses on posts and swags, a cascading juniper along the steep slope, and a mass of non-native pachysandra all punctuated with invasive thistle and pinellia weeds.

To correct these issues, the Arboretum undertook a construction project at the lower Rose Garden with the following goals: 1) to fix the grade by adding a seated retaining wall that would provide safety and stability to visitors and encourage visitors to stop and rest in that area, 2) to install three slate plazas to improve the area's overall aesthetics and to create a sense of importance in the space, 3) to rebuild the failing staircase leading to the Summerhouse, and 4) to reinstall the two large planting beds in that area, with the addition of a smaller third bed along the west side of the Rose Garden. The placement of these three beds (hereafter called the Summerhouse Bed, the Fernery Bed, and the Handrail Bed) prevents the legal necessity of adding handrails to the top of the retaining wall. For an architectural detailing of these construction goals, see Figure 1. My project was developed in response to an existing need within the Arboretum's design agenda – namely, the reinstallation of the flowers beds following the Rose Garden construction project.

## **SITE HISTORY**

The lower Rose Garden beds were not planted exclusively with roses in the time of John and Lydia Morris. At the time, the now-Rose garden served as a mixed-planting and kitchen garden due to its proximity to the mansion; the true rose garden was located elsewhere. According to the 1909 Atlas, this area contained several “flower beds” of undefined plant selections, a bed of irises, and a goldfish pond (Figure 2). The 1909 Atlas also shows more robust plantings around the lower balustrade and summerhouse compared to the present day, with plantings of azaleas, clematis and junipers. According to another map of the Rose Garden from the 1950s, the area featured four beds planted with *Rosa* ‘Gruss an Aachen,’ *Rosa* ‘Little Miss Muffet’ and *Rosa* ‘Katharina Zeimet’ (Figure 3). No other plants are listed on these maps, but it can be assumed

that the bed featured only roses, as perennials and annuals were not integrated into the Rose Garden beds until Rose Garden Section-Leader Mike Tuszynski's designs in the late 1990s. Of these roses, the *Rosa* 'Katharina Zeimet' is a historical rose bred in 1901, and would have been a contemporary of John and Lydia Morris. This emphasis on historical roses continues with the rose selections in the new bed designs, outlined later in this paper.

According to interviews with past and present section leaders, these beds underwent several transformations in more recent years. Initially, these beds served to showcase roses that had received honors from the All-American Selection organization, which was disbanded in 2013. However, because these selections were made on a regional level throughout the country, some roses received their merits outside of the Northeast region and did not perform well in Philadelphia's climate. Additionally, these AAS roses suffered an outbreak of rose rosette disease for which there is no treatment beyond removing the plant and letting the soil rest for at least one year to prevent repeat infection. Later, these beds were planted in a mixed perennial style along with the rest of the Rose Garden. The beds were then allowed to go fallow and return to turf in order to deplete the weed seed bank that has accumulated in them. At the start of my internship, the lower Rose Garden beds were planted with large tropicals whose purpose was to hide the construction project from visitors during the summer. Prior to the start of the construction project, all the tropical plants and remaining roses were removed, creating an entirely blank slate on which to execute a new design.

## DESIGN

The design process at the Morris Arboretum is highly collaborative process, and I was able to work with Chief Horticulturist Vince Marrocco, Curator Tony Aiello, and Board Member Nina Schneider to determine the design's objectives and select appropriate plants for the site. The overall goals of the design are as follows: 1) to create a zone of transition in two directions – both inwards toward the Rose Garden and outwards toward the herb garden, 2) to accent the interior quadrants of the Rose Garden without drawing attention away from them, and 3) to explore new opportunities for rose accessions.

We began by devising a color palette that echo the existing planting beds directly adjacent to the new beds: the yellow and pink themed beds in the Sundial Quadrant (Beds I and J), and the two lower Sunset Quadrant beds, which feature sunset colors (Beds C and D). The Summerhouse Bed, which is adjacent to the Sundial Quadrant, features yellow and pink blooming *Chrysanthemum* 'Global Warming,' *C.* 'Clara Curtis' and *C.* 'Mystery Mum,' yellow blooming *Teucrium chamaedrys* *Agastache* 'Summer Glow,' and pink blooming *Verbascum* 'Southern Charm'. Additionally, the climbing roses and shrub roses featured in this design transition from orange and yellow adjacent to the yellow bed, to white in the center, to shell pink and true pink adjacent to the pink bed. Similarly, the Fernery bed features plant selections that uphold the sunset motif of the adjacent bed, including *Geum* 'Mrs T Bradshaw' (red) and *G.* 'Totally Tangerine' (orange), *Echinacea* 'Pica Bella' and *P.* 'Prairie Splendor' (pink), and suite of roses in deep purple and lavender to mimic the shades of the Sundial Quadrant's *Cotinus*

‘Grace’ and its roses. By echoing these color schemes, the two beds create a zone of transition between the outermost perimeter of the Rose Garden and its central quadrants.

In addition to this inward transition towards the Rose Garden, these beds also transition outward towards the herb garden. A mixture of fragrant herbs, including lavender, sage and rosemary at the midlevel, and creeping thyme on the ground level, borders the seated retaining wall so that visitors will be surrounded by pleasant scents while they sit. Over time, the thyme plantings around the base of each climbing rose post will cascade down the retaining wall, creating deeper sense of transition as the herbs reach outward beyond the boundaries of the hardscape. In order to create a sense of transition both inwards and outwards, the Summerhouse and Ferny beds are designed with an emphasis on simplicity. Larger swaths of fewer species create a design that is both less varied and less cluttered than the interior Rose Garden beds, thereby focusing the eye on the center of the garden when viewed from the entrance’s overlook. A detailed, hand-drawn design plan with plants labeled is included in Appendix A.

To create visual interest, the design utilizes several different height layers. While some groundcovers like creeping thyme at the planted wall and sedum around the lion pots provide ground-level interest, the design the bottom tier of visual interest is created principally by a collection of short-statured perennials. Shrub roses of 4 to 6 feet in height provide the middle tier of visual interest, and climbing roses of ten or more feet mounted on posts and swags compose the top tier of visual interest.

Twenty-nine new rose accessions were added to these beds, and three roses were moved into the beds from other areas in the Rose Garden. Roses were selected based on disease and pest resistance, fragrance, and recommendation from local rose growers. Several roses warrant particular mention in this paper. *Rosa banksiae lutea* (the Lady Banks rose) was included as an experiment in hardiness. Listed as a rose hardy to zone 7, the city of Philadelphia was reclassified into zone 7 in 2012 in response to global warming trends; this rose’s performance will explore the accuracy of this reclassification. *Rosa sericea ssp. omeiensis f. pteracantha* (the wingthorn rose) was included because of its interesting morphology, despite being once-blooming. This rose features wide and thin prickles that are bright red in color, and was propagated from cuttings at the garden of Tom Mayhew, a local rose grower in affiliation with the Philadelphia Rose Society. For a complete list of roses in these beds and their sources, please refer to Appendix B.

## **SITE ASSESSMENT AND BED PREPARATIONS**

The two beds span almost the entire lower length of the Rose Garden, save the spaces used by the three egresses along the center axis of the Rose Garden, at the corner leading the Summerhouse and at the end of the east screen. At ten feet deep and a cumulative 121 feet in length, these beds are considerably large and will be viewed by thousands of visitors moving in and out of the Rose Garden. The beds will be visible from several other vantage points, including the top entrance of the Rose Garden, the Summerhouse, all three of the access points into the

Rose Garden along the bottom perimeter, and a long view from the service road down the center of the grass walkway between the balustrade and the retaining wall. All these vantage points were considered when producing a design to that visual interest exists from all potential angles.

Like most of the Rose Garden, this area receives full sun and little air circulation, particularly around the easternmost egress, which is protected by a planted screen of climbing roses. During the construction project, one *Cryptomeria japonica* specimen was removed due to its considerable size. Although the loss of this tree was unfortunate, it created space for the hardscape projects, reduced shade cover in the new beds, and may help improve air circulation in the area. All existing plantings within the beds were removed during the construction. The posts and swags featuring climbing roses were removed but later reinstalled, making them the only feature of the pre-construction beds that persist into the new design.

Soil samples conducted for the three beds showed below-optimal levels of potash in the soil, necessitating soil amendments, but proved optimal or above optimal in all other categories of soil composition. Additionally, the construction project created a considerable soil compaction problem, necessitating the digging and rototilling of all beds. Several cartloads of fresh compost were added to each bed and tilled into the soil, thus improving its nutrient content and drainage. To benefit to herbs along the retaining wall, eight inches of gravel was added to the back of the retaining wall to be covered by an addition four inches of soil in which to plant in order to ensure proper drainage.

## **CHALLENGES**

This project faced two very significant challenges that limited its implementation, both of which warrant mention in this paper. At the start of the project, the Rose Garden construction project was subject to a constantly changing timeline, making it difficult to predict when the beds would be accessible for work. With a proposed completion date of December 2019, it was not until February of 2020 that the beds were ready to be amended or planted. In March of 2020, a global pandemic shut down all operations other than “life sustaining activities” in all businesses including the Arboretum, further compromising progress on the installation of the beds. In light of these difficulties, this paper includes an evaluation and maintenance section which will offer guidelines for the completion of the project, which may not be fulfilled before the end of the internship in June of 2020.

## **EVALUATION AND MAINTENANCE**

The following steps should facilitate the proper installation and maintenance for these historic Rose Garden beds:

- Double dig and rototill the remaining bed areas, including several cartloads of compost and a nitrogen, phosphate and potash (10-10-10) fertilizer at a rate of 1.5lbs per 100 square feet.

- Unplanted roses reside in Hoop House 3 as bare-root plants or in the medicinal house in one or two gallon pots. A full inventory of roses ordered for this project can be found in Appendix B. Roses in the medicinal house may be moved onto tables in the Greenhouse Complex courtyard to acclimate to outdoor temperatures in early spring. Roses should be planted according to the layout in the design plans (Appendix A), and should be planted on 4-foot centers.
- Referring to the master plant list in Appendix C for plant selections, plant according to the design layout at the following density:
  - Plant on 8-inch centers for 1 and 2 quart pot sizes
  - Plant on 10-inch centers for 1 gallon pot sizes
  - Plant on 14-inch centers for 2 gallon pot sizes
- Note that plants may be substituted based on availability.
- Plant color-theme-appropriate annuals in any empty spaces between perennials that have not yet reached their full size; the visitor should be unable to see any empty spaces between plantings.
- Complete frequent evaluations of newly installed roses, with particular attention paid to Poseidon, Ebb Tide and Love Song roses, which showed evidence of heat intolerance and disease susceptibility in research, and the Lady Banks rose, which is planted at the northernmost extreme of its hardiness range. Over a period of several years, the consistent performance of these roses will indicate whether they are suitable for the site. Replace with new roses if performance is consistently poor over the course of several years' evaluation.

## CONCLUSION

This project was formulated as a response to the existing needs of the Arboretum, and was an essential learning opportunity for an intern with little design background. What is truly noteworthy about the project is the trust extended by the senior Arboretum staff to their interns. The Rose Garden is a highly visible and historically significant area of the Arboretum, and allowing an intern to implement a design project in such an important space demonstrates a commitment to developing the skills and experience of all who pass through this internship. Through exercises in research, design, drafting, bed preparation, plant selection, installation and interpretation, this project has equipped me with the skills to undertake similar projects in future. I extend my sincerest gratitude to all who contributed to my education during this undertaking, and look forward to visiting the site in its future beauty.

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# FIGURES

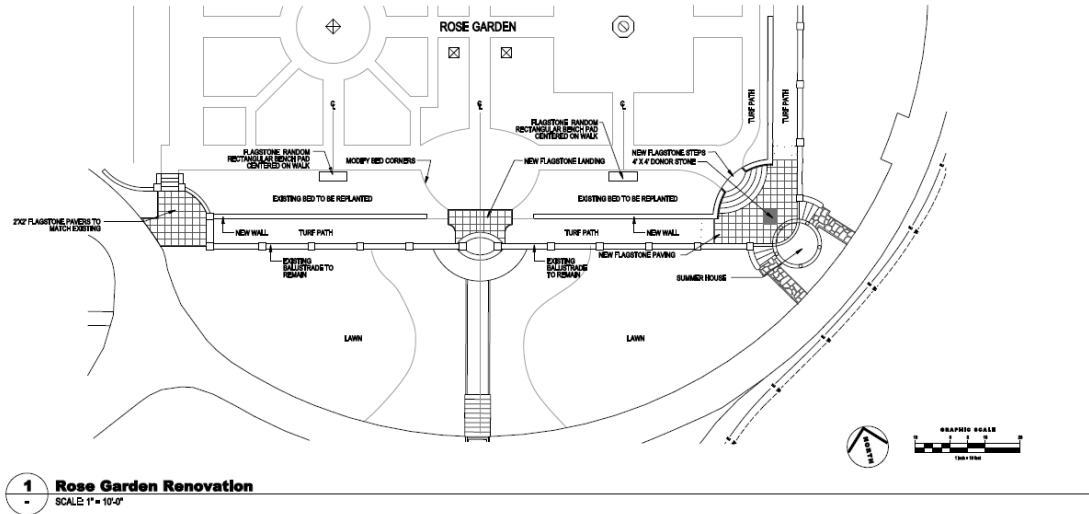


Figure 1: Rose Garden construction plan

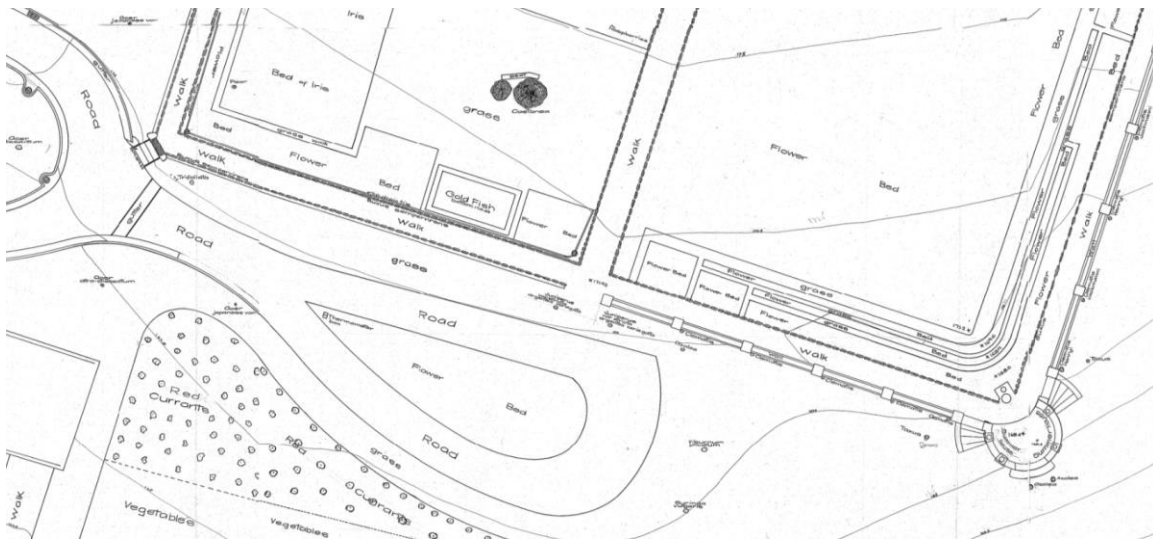


Figure 2: 1909 Atlas image of lower Rose Garden

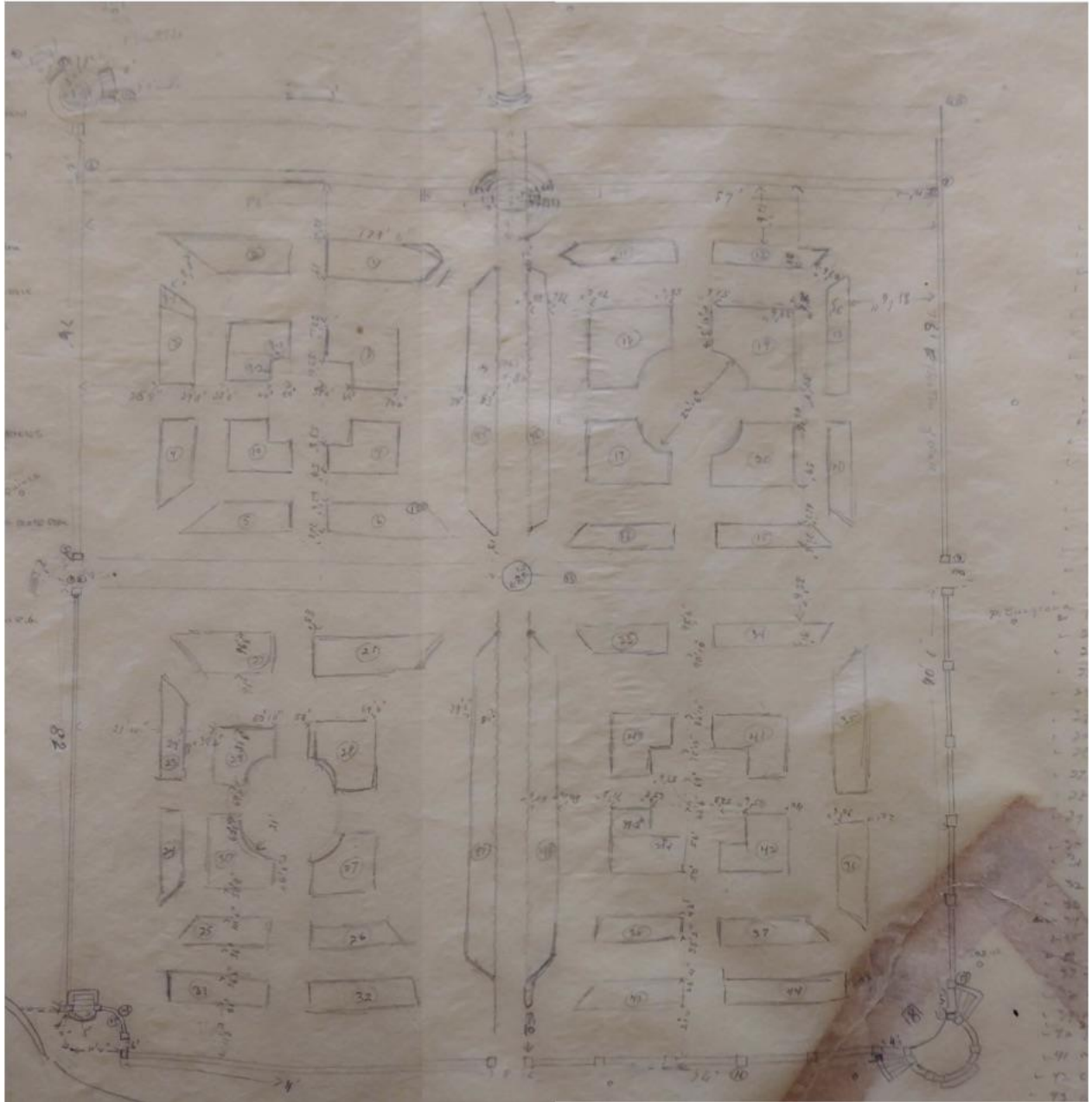
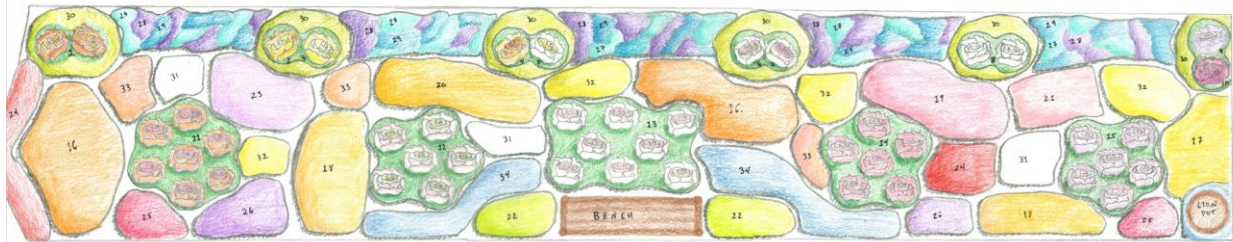


Figure 3: Rose Garden map from the Morris Arboretum Archive: Document ID 20012-2.71

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

Scans of Rose Garden bed designs.

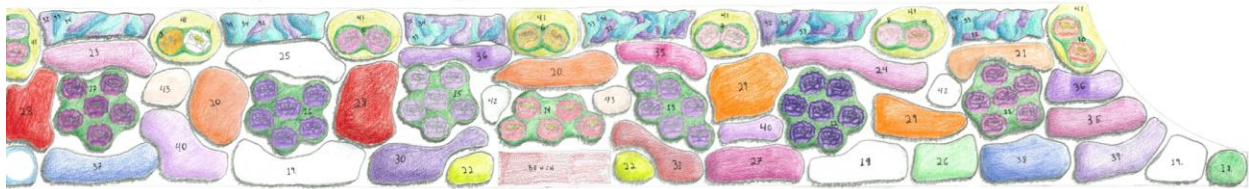


**ROSES:**

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. WESTERLAND            | 11. GOLD BLUSH        |
| 2. LADY BANKS YELLOW     | 12. MRS. DOULEY CROSS |
| 3. MOONLIGHT             | 13. EARTH ANGEL       |
| 4. APRICOT IMPRESSIONIST | 14. SAVANNAH          |
| 5. CITY OF YORK          | 15. LE PETIT PRINCE   |
| 6. JASMINA               |                       |
| 7. BLOOMFIELD ABUNDANCE  |                       |
| 8. HONEYMOON             |                       |
| 9. QUICK SILVER          |                       |
| 10. STORMY WEATHER       |                       |

- |  |
|--|
| 16. MÄSTÄCKE APRICOT SPITZ                   |
| 17. ACÄSTÄCKE KUDO HÄNDCHEN                  |
| 18. ACÄSTÄCKE SUMMER CLOW                    |
| 19. CHRYSANTHEMUM 'GLOBAL WARMING PINK DAWN' |
| 20. CHRYSANTHEMUM 'GLOBAL WARMING PINK DAWN' |
| 21. CHRYSANTHEMUM 'CLARA CURTIS'             |
| 22. CHRYSANTHEMUM 'PACIFICUM'                |
| 23. CHRYSANTHEMUM 'MYSTERY MUM'              |
| 24. EUPHORBIA 'FENS RUBY'                    |
| 25. EUPHORBIA 'PEP VELVET'                   |
| 26. GERANIUM PRATENSE 'DARK REITER'          |

- |   |
|---|
| 27. SALVIA OFFICINALIS 'BERGGARTEN'       |
| 28. LAVANDULA SSP.                        |
| 29. ROSMARINUS SSP.                       |
| 30. THYMUS SSP.                           |
| 31. VERBASCUM CHAMYI 'ALB'                |
| 32. VERBASCUM BOBICIFERUM 'ARCTIC SUMMER' |
| 33. VERBASCUM 'SOUTHERN CHARM'            |
| 34. TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRIS                   |



**ROSES:**

- |                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. QUICK SILVER             | 11. BURUNDY ICEBERG |
| 2. STORMY WEATHER           | 12. ZEB TIDE        |
| 3. TANGIERE SKIES           | 13. LOVE SONG       |
| 4. WINDSTAR ROSE            | 14. WHITE EYES      |
| 5. PEGGY MARTIN             | 15. ROSE DAW        |
| 6. CEANO PRINZESS MARGRETA  | 16. FLORA PERFECT   |
| 7. SOUVENIR DE LA MAI MADON | 17. MIDNIGHT BLUE   |
| 8. MARSHES DREAM            |                     |
| 9. LAMETER EASSIE           |                     |
| 10. WESTERLAND              |                     |

- |                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| 18. ROSA 'JUSTIN BRONZE'        |
| 19. CHRYSANTHEMUM 'WHITE CLOUD' |
| 20. CHRYSANTHEMUM 'CORALGLAZED' |
| 21. C. 'AUTUMN MOON'            |
| 22. C. 'FRACISUM'               |
| 23. ECHINACEA 'PINK BELLA'      |
| 24. E. 'FRANKIE 'SLEAZEBAG''    |
| 25. E. 'WHITE SWAN'             |
| 26. EUPHORBIA 'DORADO FRONT'    |
| 27. E. 'FENS RUBY'              |
| 28. GERANIUM 'MEL 3 BRADSHAW'   |

- |                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| 29. GERANIUM 'MEL 3 BRADSHAW'       |
| 30. GERANIUM 'EMERALD'              |
| 31. C. 'VICKIE LEAN'                |
| 32. LAVANDULA SSP.                  |
| 33. ROSMARINUS SSP.                 |
| 34. SALVIA OFFICINALIS 'BERGGARTEN' |
| 35. S. JARAWATA                     |
| 36. S. 'SANTA BARBARA'              |
| 37. S. 'SANTA BARBARA'              |
| 38. S. 'SANTA BARBARA'              |
| 39. STACHYS HUMIFOLIA               |

- |                                |
|--------------------------------|
| 40. STACHYS 'SUMMER CELEST'    |
| 41. THYMUS SSP.                |
| 42. VERBASCUM 'ALBA'           |
| 43. VERBASCUM 'SOUTHERN CHARM' |

## APPENDIX B

Complete list of roses ordered and included in new beds.

<b>Number</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Vendor</b>	<b>Date Ordered</b>	<b>Notes</b>
3	About Face	Whitherspoon	1/16/2020	
2	Abraham Darby	Antique Rose Emporium	1/14/2020	
2	Alpenfee	Palatine	1/10/2020	
2	Apricot Impressionist	Heirloom	1/10/2020	
2	Apricot Impressionist	Heirloom	11/18/2019	
2	City of York	Hortico	12/10/2019	
2	Dark Desire Parfuma	Palatine	1/10/2020	
8	Diamond Eyes	Whitherspoon	1/16/2020	
2	Don Juan	Edmunds	1/10/2020	#1 grade bare root
8	Earth Angel	Chamblee	1/16/2020	
3	Easy Does It	Whitherspoon	1/16/2020	
2	Florentina	Antique Rose Emporium	11/19/2019	
6	Gold Blush	Antique Rose Emporium	1/14/2020	
5	Heinrich Karsch	Palatine	1/14/2020	
2	Honeymoon	Edmunds	1/10/2020	#1 grade bare root
2	Jasmina	Antique Rose Emporium	11/18/2019	
2	Lady Banks Yellow	Antique Rose Emporium	11/22/2019	
6	Lafter	Antique Rose Emporium	1/14/2020	
2	Lavendar Lassie	Heirloom	1/10/2020	
2	Lavendar Lassie	Antique Rose Emporium	11/20/2019	
5	Le Petit Prince	Palatine	1/14/2020	
6	Love Song	Chamblee	1/16/2020	Substitution for Midnight Blue
12	Midnight Blue	Heirloom	1/17/2020	
5	Midnight Mystique	Palatine	1/14/2020	
2	Moonlight	Palatine	1/10/2020	
6	Mrs Dudley Cross	Antique Rose Emporium	1/14/2020	

2	Peggy Martin	Antique Rose Emporium	1/14/2020	
6	Plum Perfect	Chamblee	1/16/2020	
2	Portlandia	Heirloom	11/18/2019	
6	Poseidon	Chamblee	1/16/2020	fires in heat
6	Rose de Rescht	Hortico	1/17/2020	
3	Rosie The Riveter	Whitherspoon	1/16/2020	
3	Savannah	Palatine	1/14/2020	
3	Savannah	Antique Rose Emporium	1/14/2020	
2	Souvenir de la Malmaison	Antique Rose Emporium	1/14/2020	
4	Stormy Weather	Heirloom	1/10/2020	
2	Tangerine Skies	Palatine	1/10/2020	
2	Westerland	Antique Rose Emporium	11/21/2019	
2	Westerland	Chamblee	1/16/2020	
2	Winged Rose	Forest Farm	11/18/2019	
4	Ebb Tide	Edmunds	1/23/2020	#1 grade bare root
3	Ebb Tide	Chamblee	1/23/2020	
6	Burgundy Ice	Palatine	1/23/2020	

## APPENDIX C

Complete plant list with sources (where available).

<b>Name</b>	<b>Source</b>
Agastache aurantiaca 'Apricot Sprite'	Landcraft
Agastache aurantiaca 'Kudos Mandarin'	Landcraft
Agastache aurantiaca 'Summer gloa'	Landcraft
Calamintha nepeta 'White Cloud'	Quality Greenhouses
Chrysanthemum 'Autumn Moon'	Russell
Chrysanthemum 'Coraligraphy'	Russell
Chrysanthemum pacificum	Russell
Echinacea purpurea 'white swan'	Quality Greenhouses
Echinacea powwow Wild Berry	Russell
Echinacea Prarie Splendor	Russell
Echinacea Magnus	Russell
Euphorbia cyparissias 'Fens Ruby'	
Euphorbia Dianmond Frost	Landcraft
Euphorbia 'Ruby Glow'	Russell
Geranium renardii	Digging Dog
Geranium Vickie Lynn	Russell
Geranium espresso	Russell
Geum 'Mrs J Bradshaw'	Quality Greenhouses
Geum 'Firestorm'	Monrovia
Lavandula dentata	Quality Greenhouses
Lavendula 'Madrid Blue'	Landcraft
Lavendula ' Madrid Rose'	Landcraft
Lavendula augustifolia 'Silver Mist'	Quality Greenhouses
Rosmarinus 'Foxtail'	Quality Greenhouses
Santolina chamaecyparissus 'Pretty Carol'	Quality Greenhouses
Santolina incana 'Nana'	Landcraft
Salvia amante	Landcraft
Salvia officinalis 'Berggarten'	Quality Greenhouses
Sedum 'Blue Spruce'	Quality Greenhouses
Sedum 'Voodoo'	Quality Greenhouses
Stachys byzantina 'Silver Carpet'	Quality Greenhouses
Stachys minima	Russell
Stachys monieri 'Hummelo'	Russell
Thymus 'Doretta Klaber'	
Thymus 'Lemon Frost'	
Thymus 'Pink Chintz'	
Teucrium chamardrys	Quality Greenhouses
Verbascum 'Southern Charm'	Landcraft
Verbascum 'Arctic Summer'	Landcraft
Verbascum 'Alba'	Landcraft
Veronica 'First Love'	Quality Greenhouses

