



OPEN FOR BUSINESS

FOUR DAYS IN 2018



FRIDAY & SATURDAY MAY 18 & 19

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.



FRIDAY & SATURDAY JUNE 15 & 16

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

GARDENS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays

10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

May – September

Call us to make arrangements for other times or for group visits.

Please take notice of the donation box at the entrance to the nursery.

☛ Cady's Falls Nursery ☛

DON AND LELA AVERY
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www.cadysfallsnursery.com

HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS

(See separate listings for Aquatics, Ferns, Trees, Shrubs and Conifers)

- ANDROSACE** Hardy plants for stonewalls or rock gardens in sun or bright shade.
lanuginosa – Umbels of pale pink flowers in summer with nice wooly leaves. Best trailing over rocks or a wall, 3-4in.
 ‘Millstream’ – Pink flowers in spring on a compact mound, 3in. Re-seeds obligingly.
muscoides – Silvery green mats covered with small, yellow eyed, white flowers in May-June, 3-4in From Kashmir, Nepal & Tibet.
sempervivoides – A green mat with sprays of pink, yellow-eyed flowers in spring. For gritty, well-drained soil in rock garden or trough, 4in. From Kashmir and Tibet.
- ANEMONELLA** Spring blooming, New England natives for shady places.
thalictroides ‘Schoaf’s Double’ – Double rose-pink flowers on 4in stems over a small mound of ferny, bluish foliage.
 This small beauty blooms for a full 6 weeks! We have a very good supply this year.
thalictroides ‘Snowflake’ – Sprays of double white flowers in spring, 4-6in.
- ANEMONOPSIS** (False Anemone) A superb Japanese woodlander.
macrophylla – Small nodding, cup-shaped, lilac flowers in late summer on slender, dark stalks above glossy foliage, 30 in.
 Few available for 2018
macrophylla ‘Album’ – Beautiful clear white form of the above.
- ANTHERICUM** *racemosum* (St. Bernard's Lily) – Wands of white, starchy flowers in June rise above tufts of thin grassy foliage, 28-32 in. For a sunny location.
- ARISAEMA** Some trippy Jack-in-the-Pulpits for rich, shady sites. Unlike the US species, these Asian forms will not tolerate wet soils in winter.
candidissima – Showy pink and white-striped hoods with large, trifoliate heart-shaped leaves arise in late June-early July.
 Vigorous 2 ft clumps with abundant offsets. Bulbs sold dormant in the spring.
consanguineum ‘Poseidon’ (Himalayan Cobra Lily) – An extra vigorous form of the species featuring large, showy, silver-centered leaves on mottled snake-skin stems, emerging in July. Purple-brown hoods with narrow white stripes and elongated thread-like tips, 4-5 ft. Stunning and rare.
flaveum thibeticum – An unusual and rare jack with small, bright yellow hoods in summer, 30-34in.
ringens – Purple and white-striped hoods with dramatic dark purple interiors, beneath large, glossy leaves. Showy spring thru fall, 18in. Makes huge corms with prolific offsets.
sikokianum (Japanese Cobra Lily) – Striking Asian species with upright purple hoods and distinctive bright white jacks, 12-18 in.
 A slow-growing clumper. Mostly pre-flowering 3-year plants will be available for 2018.
- ASARUM** (Wild Ginger) First-class, slow-growing plants for moist or dry shade. Stems and roots are faintly ginger-scented when crushed. Flowers are hidden by the foliage.
europaeum (European Ginger) – Beautiful, glossy-green rounded leaves. The best Asarum for mass planting, rock hardy even without snow cover. Has volunteered prolifically throughout our gardens.
shuttleworthii ‘Callaway’ – Ever creeping colonies of small, rounded, dark green leaves veined with silver, 3in.
 The hidden flowers are mottled with purple. Extremely handsome and extremely slow growing.
- ASTILBE** ‘Avery’s Gore’ – A true dwarf with extra crisp leaves and sparkling, pale pink flowers on 5 in stems. A shy bloomer.
 A spontaneous seedling found in our garden.
- ASTILBOIDES** *tabularis* – A striking foliage plant for shady gardens with large, 24in, round papery leaves and 6 ft white plumes in summer. Colonizes slowly, 3-4 ft tall mounds. Another first class Asian woodlander. Will not tolerate hot summer sun.
- BAPTISIA** *leucophaea* – A dwarf *Baptisia* with arched sprays of creamy-yellow flowers. For a sunny spot in the rock garden, 18in x 24in. U.S. native.
- BRUNNERA** *macrophylla* (Perennial Forget-Me-Not) ‘Jack Frost’ – Small blue flowers in spring on a handsome plant with striking silvery foliage. Makes a very bright statement throughout the summer in the shaded garden, 16in. Few available.
- CAMPANULA** (Bellflower) *troegera x betulifolia* – Ribbed, pale pink buds open to large, white bells, flushed with pink, 4-5in.
 For well-drained, limy soil in sun.
- CLEMATIS** *addisonii* – Small urn-shaped, reddish purple bells with creamy tips in July. A non-clinging variety that scrambles up through shrubs or a wire cage. Makes large eye-catching clumps over time, 2-3ft.
- CORYDALIS** *bushii* – Tiny trumpets of crushed raspberry in spring over a spreading mat of finely dissected foliage. For the woodland or shady spot in the rock garden, 4in.

CYPRIPEDIUM (Ladyslipper Orchids) These are among the showiest of all the North American wildflowers.

The nursery propagated and grown seedlings and divisions we offer establish readily in the garden as long as basic cultural requirements are followed. It is neither necessary nor desirable to attempt to replicate the exact conditions under which they are found in the wild.

The root systems of Cyripediums are shallow and, for the most part, run horizontally just below the top few inches of organic matter. They want a moist, organic soil with moderate fertility and near neutral pH (with the exception of *C guttatum*.) While they must be planted away from the hottest afternoon sun, these orchids increase in size and bloom best if they are not too heavily shaded. With luck, after several years, Cyripediums make substantial clumps that are easily moved and/or divided in spring or fall.

We supply detailed cultural instructions with each purchase and we encourage you to visit our website, cadysfallsnursery.com, for photos of ladyslippers.

guttatum – A truly dwarf ladyslipper from Alaska, the tiny white pouches are richly spotted with deep maroon, 4in tall. Rhizomes colonize just below the surface. This northern species can be tricky to get established. Ours are colonizing nicely in slightly acidic, wet gravel in dappled light.

parviflorum var. *makasin* – Deep yellow, glossy pouch with dark maroon markings and beautiful, spiraled maroon petals.

Our stock came from plants propagated by George Aiken at Putney Nursery in the 1960's, 12-14in. Limited supply for 2018.

parviflorum var. *pubescens* (Large Yellow Ladyslipper) – Our native Vt woodlander with a yellow pouch and long twisted, dark-veined petals in early June. Found in rich forests and fens throughout the northeast and easily grown in the garden. A vigorous clump former, 14-18in.

reginae (Showy Ladyslipper) – Our most spectacular native orchid, found in rich fens throughout the North East, has earned a reputation as a stalwart aristocrat of the perennial garden. Large white pouches veined with pink and pure white petals and sepals. This is easy to grow in the garden and, when well situated, can make spectacular 36in. clumps with dozens of blooms in mid-June. "Showies" appreciate extra fertility from a yearly application of old manure or compost. The soil should be loose enough to easily push your fingers down several inches. We have a good supply of strong one and two eye plants, mostly ready to flower this year.

reginae forma *albolabium* – This is the beautiful and rare, pure white form of the Showy Ladyslipper, identical to the species but with no pink pigmentation whatsoever. These are as vigorous and strong-growing as the straight species listed above.

DARMERA *peltata* (Indian Rhubarb) – Pink flowers emerge in early spring followed by striking round, ribbed leaves 8-10in across. This west coast native is very hardy and has made large, impressive architectural clumps by our pond, with the rhizomes creeping into the water, 3-4ft.

DEINANTHE Handsome woodland clump-formers from Asia with large, distinctive leaves. Prefer loamy soil in a lightly shaded site as for hosta or hellebores.

bifida – Large, notched, fish-tail leaves and small white, nodding flowers in summer. Vigorous 30-36 in. clumps

caerulea – Lovely nodding lavender-blue flowers in summer with handsome, clean bold foliage all season. Slower growing and smaller than *bifida*, 24in. Few available 2018

DIANTHUS Classic plants for the well-drained sunny rock garden.

alpinus – A mound of grassy leaves with small, sweetly fragrant, red flowers, 4in.

microlepis – Small pink flowers on mounds of needle-like, deep green leaves, 3in.

DICENTRA *spectabilis* 'Valentine' – An extra red variety of the old-fashioned bleeding heart. Forms showy clumps in rich moist soil in full sun. Adaptable to shady sites but is less floriferous. May and June, 3-4ft. Few available.

DODECATHEON 'Long's Pass' (Shooting Stars) – species undetermined – Cyclamen-like, bright pink flowers with reflexed petals. The shallow roots need moist humus rich soil in a lightly shaded or sunny spot. From seed Don collected in a shady seep in the Wenatchee Mts. of Washington in 2015

EPIMEDIUM *grandiflorum* 'Saxton's Purple' – Lavender purple flowers on wiry stems in May. Lovely Asian colonizer for shaded, fertile, humus-rich sites, 16in.

GALAX *aphylla* (*urceolata*) 'Watnong' – A woodland gem, grown primarily for it's 8in mounds of beautiful, rounded, heart-shaped leaves which turn stunning copper when given just enough direct sun light. Small, white flowers, arranged in narrow spikes rise to 18in in summer. Needs sandy peaty soil and space to run. Native to southeastern US.

GENTIANA (Gentian) – These lovely blue-flowered plants require moist, well drained soils, with plenty of light, but protected from hot afternoon sun. They thrive in a north-facing aspect.

acaulis – A spring gentian with deep blue trumpets on glossy mats, 3in.

acaulis 'Krebs' – A beautiful spring gentian with extra large dark blue trumpets, 3in.

GLADIOLUS *imbricata* – Spires of small bright pink flowers with dark interior stripes in June, 3 ft. These dainty gladiolus from Europe have been colonizing happily in our perennial gardens and exposed propagation beds for several years.

GLAUCIDIUM *palmatum* – Large, silky lilac-pink flowers (occasionally white) in May, with large soft, maple-like leaves.

A beautiful woodland plant from Japan, closely related to peonies. Slow growing in bright shade, 18-24in.

We have a good supply of these lovely, special plants this year.

- HELLEBORUS** (Hellebore) Classic, shade-loving plants for early spring. Hellebores are slow-growing, but eventually form large, handsome clumps with volunteer seedlings appearing nearby. Hellebores are best in rich organic soil with afternoon shade or dappled light. They do not thrive in deep, dry shade.
- x *hybridus* – These are complex hybrids between *Helleborus orientalis* and other species. The 2-3in nodding, saucer-shaped flowers, of various colors, white through pink to maroon, appear before the new leaves emerge and are very long lasting. Old established clumps may produce several dozen flowers over a period of weeks and the spent sepals remain attractive long after the peak color has faded. Mature garden plants are 16-24in high x 24-30in wide.
- thibetanus* – A rare gem from mountains of western China. Dark pink buds open to pink-flushed, white bells in early April (or earlier) on dense 12in. clumps. These brave hellebores, laden down with snow in full bloom, are a signature of spring in our northern garden. They bloom before our many appreciative plant lovers arrive.
- HEPATICA** *acutiloba* – Exquisite, small pink or purple flowers in early spring. Dark green, lobed leaves turn reddish with age, 4in. These native Vt woodlanders clump up nicely in the garden.
- HEUCHERA** *pulchella* – Delicate pink bells in June over 4in mounds of scalloped leaves, miniature coral bells for the rock garden. Western US native.
- HOSTA** (Plantain Lily) – Approximate diameter and height are given for the clumps at 5-6 years under ideal conditions.
- ‘Blue Mouse Ears’ – Small, round, gray leaves with heavy substance. This handsome dwarf, introduced in 2000 has quickly become a garden stalwart. Established clumps flower profusely and can be very showy. 12”w x 6”h.
- ‘Cameo’ – Tiny round, green leaves, edged with creamy white, a sport of ‘Baby Bunting,’ 8w x 6”h.
- ‘Christmas Pageant’ – Dark green with a wide creamy white margin. 32”w x 20”h
- ‘Praying Hands’ – Dark green, rippled, upright, narrow, tightly folded leaves with very narrow, gold margins, 16”w x 18”h. An eye-catching, unique hosta.
- ‘Spartan Arrow’ – Lance-like, wavy, dark green leaves in a dense clump, 14”wx 9” h.
- ‘Touch of Class’ – Thick, blue leaves with striking yellow-gold centers and green streaking, 24”w x 16”h. A tidy sport of ‘June.’
- ‘Tokudama’ – Very blue, round, crinkled leaves make an exceptional specimen with age. Slow growing and intolerant of hot sun, 22”w x 16”h.
- ‘Tokudama Aureonebulosa’ – Puckered, cupped, round blue-green leaves, flushed with gold, excellent substance. More sun, more gold. With patience, this old classic makes extremely luscious specimens. Slow growing, 22”w x 16”h. Very few available this year.
- ‘Tokudama Flavocircinalis’ – Wide blue-green leaves with irregular gold edge swirling towards the center of the leaf. A very showy specimen, 22”w x 16”h.
- ‘Whirlwind’ – Showy, streaked leaves with cream and green centers and dark green margins. Color is variable through the season and especially beautiful in spring growth. ‘Whirlwind’ cannot be mistaken for any other hosta. Upright clumps, 24”w x 16”h.
- IRIS** (Dwarf Bearded Iris) – Vigorous and disease resistant in full sun. May blooming. Divide every few years in Aug. Very few of these available.
- pumila* ‘Nancy Butterfly’ – Creamy white blooms with purple veins, 6-8in.
- pumila* ‘Petite Blush’ – Very pretty delicate, pale coral-pink flowers in May, 6-8in.
- pumila* ‘Western Circles’ – Lemon yellow iris with mahogany flashes on the falls, 6-8in.
- JEFFERSONIA** *dubia* – Beautiful, small lavender cups in early spring over rounded, kidney-shaped, blue-green leaves. Slow growing choice plants for moist humus-rich soil in shade. 8in. Asian native.
- LEWISIA** Sun-loving alpiners with fleshy succulent leaves from the mountains of the American west. Need extra well-drained soil and good snow cover.
- cotyledon* ‘Alba’ – White flowers in June-July over low rosettes, 4-6in.
- cotyledon* ‘Rainbow’ – Flowers ranging from pale pink to rose-pink to coral-pink, 8in.
- MECONOPSIS** ‘Lingholm’ (Himalayan Blue Poppy) – Spectacular sky-blue flowers in June. 2-3ft. Legendary plants from the mountains of central Asia that grow to perfection in Scotland but frustrate gardeners in warmer climes. Northern Vermont offers favorable conditions for long-lived clumps of *meconopsis* if the basic guidelines are followed. Moist, humus-rich soil with plenty of bright light, but protection from hot sun, drying winds. See our website for pictures.
- PÆONIA** (Peony) – These are the aristocrats of the perennial garden. Not only are they superb garden specimens in flower and foliage, but they also make excellent cut flowers. Peonies require deep, rich, well-drained soil.
- Early Herbaceous Peonies** These bloom in late May and early June.
- ‘Early Bird’ – A very early blooming, bright red, single flowers on a compact mound of finely cut foliage.
- ‘Early Scout’ – A very early, single red with a golden centers, 24in.
- ‘Lights Out’ – Dark red, single blossoms with golden centers. 24-30in
- mlokosewitschii* – (Molly the Witch) The legendary peony species from the Caucasus Mts. Striking, fuzzy red shoots emerge in late April, followed by pink stems and glaucous leaves. Single, pale yellow flowers in May. Needs especially well-drained, rich soil in morning sun or bright shade. 24in. These are 4 year seedlings from open-pollinated Mollies. So far the blooms have been yellow and the batch looks consistent, but we cannot guarantee the color. Slow growing and sometimes finicky.
- officinalis* subsp. *humilis* – Bright magenta-pink, single flowers with yellow centers above compact mounds of deeply divided foliage, 20-24in.

obovata var. *japonica* (Japanese Peony) – Delicate, single white flowers in late May. The real show is in fall when the seed pods split open showing their bright red, inner husks filled with fat purple seeds, 30in. A rugged prolific species peony for the dappled shade garden. We have a good supply of these and also of the next variety.

obovata var. *willmottiae* – Single white flowers with a central boss of golden stamens. Best in bright shade. Showy seeds pods in in fall. Vigorous grower, 30in.

x *smouthii* – A rarely offered hybrid, with sweetly scented, single, red flowers and nicely cut dark green leaves, 18 -24 in. A vigorous cross of *P. lactiflora* and *P. tenuifolia*. Appreciates afternoon shade.

veitchii – Slightly nodding, single, cup-shaped pink flowers. A woodland peony from China, 18-24in.

wittmaniana – Pale yellow single flowers similar to *P. mlokosewitschii*, but slightly larger and slightly later. A robust grower in bright shade. Very showy seed pods. Good supply for 2018.

Itoh Hybrids (Intersectional Hybrids)

NOTE: This is the absolute end of our Itohs.

These are crosses between the herbaceous peony, from which they inherit their hardiness, and the tree peony, from which they inherit their unique color, handsome foliage and long bloom time. They start blooming in early June with large, showy flowers opening in a succession thru the end of the month. The Itohs have nice dissected foliage which makes a handsome architectural statement thru the fall, long after the old-fashioned peonies have declined. These are very hard working plants! All are sun loving.

Itoh Hybrids range in price from \$55 to \$65

See our website for photos of these superb plants.

‘Callie’s Memory’ – Semi-double, creamy yellow flowers with maroon flares and pink blushed edges, 28-30in. Few available.

‘Canary Brilliants’ – Semi-double to full double flowers ranging from pale apricot to clear yellow, 26-28in. Variable in form and in color.

‘Cora Louise’ – Semi-double, white to palest pink blossoms with deep lavender flares, slightly fragrant, 24in.

Extremely beautiful and rarely available.

‘Garden Treasure’ – Semi-double to nearly full double, rich yellow flowers, lightly flared with scarlet and with showy pink centers. Blooms up to 9in across, appear steadily for 3-4 weeks beginning in mid-late June. Mature plants may grow to 2ft high by 5ft wide. Winner of many Peony Society awards. Our favorite. We have a good supply this year.

‘Prairie Charm’ – Semi-double, clear yellow petals with dark red flares and cream and green centers in late June, 24in.

Only slightly less impressive than Garden Treasure.

‘Viking Full Moon’ – Large, pale yellow flowers with a double row of wide, overlapping petals with pale red center flares, 34in.

Only one available for 2018.

PELTOBOYKINIA *tellimoides* – Small creamy-white to pale yellow, bell-shaped flowers in early summer, 2-3ft. A handsome woodlander from the Japanese island of Honshu.

PENSTEMON For a sunny, well-drained spot in the rock garden.

halli – Clusters of lavender flowers over basal leaves, 8in.

microphyllus – Dense, vigorously spreading mats with large heads of violet flowers in early summer. Very rugged, 2-3in tall and ground covering. Few available.

PHLOX *subulata* ‘Betty’ (Creeping Phlox) – Soft lavender pink flowers with tiny, notched petals in May on a super tiny, compact mat for the sunny rock garden, 2in.

PINELLIA ‘Polly Spout’ (Green Dragon) – A handsome and unusual specimen for the shady garden. Closely related to *Arisaema*, this sterile cultivar is grown for its 2-3 ft clumps of beautiful palmate leaves and its subtle, haunting, hooded green flowers from June to Oct!. Like *Pinellia pedatisecta* on steroids, but not at all weedy.

PODOPHYLLUM *peltatum* (American Mayapple) – The broad, handsome, umbrella-like leaves mostly obscure the simple white flowers which are followed by 2in yellow fruit in late summer. This Northeast native makes large ground-covering colonies and crowds out all weeds, 18in. Best in shady sites with moist organic soil.

POLYGALA *chamaebuxus grandiflora* – A creeping mini-shrub with thick, deep green leaves and butterfly-like yellow flowers with purple-pink “wings” in early summer. For the rock garden in sun or partial shade, 4in

POLYGONATUM (Solomon’s Seal) Spring-blooming plants for shady locations. All thrive in humus-rich soils but are easy to grow and are adaptable to a wide range of sites. The colonizing species drown out weeds admirably.

acuminatifolium – Heavy, waxy, pure white bells in May on arching stems with sharply curved, narrow pointed leaves, 12in. Strong colonizing ground cover.

hookerii – A truly dwarf Solomon’s Seal for a shady nook or trough, 2-4in. and mat forming. Lavender pink flowers appear at ground level in June before the foliage emerges.

inflatum – Pendant cream bells with green tips, enclosed by puffy green bracts. Strong colonizing ground cover, 2ft. Rare species from NE Asia.

macranthum – Long white bells dangle from the axils of 6-7ft. arching stalks. Slow growing and clump forming. Tallest of the Solomon’s Seals.

striatum ‘Grace Barker’ (aka *P. striatum*) – Arching stems with elongated oval, dark green leaves with white splashes throughout. White flowers with green tips. 2ft. Strong colonizing ground cover.

- PRIMULA** (Primrose) Old-fashioned perennials preferring continually moist soil and shade from hot afternoon sun. They bloom in spring unless otherwise noted.
- angustifolia* (Alpine Primrose) – Clusters of lilac to violet pink flowers with white and yellow-ringed eyes, 3-4in. From damp stony meadows of the Colorado Rockies.
- bulleesiana* – A hybrid between *P. bulleyana* and *P. beesiana*. Candelabras with whorls of pink, salmon or apricot flowers, 30in. Self-sow profusely when happy.
- japonica* (Japanese Primrose) – Shades of pink or white in early June. Flowers are arranged in tiers on 18in stems. Naturalizes frequently by seeding around in great drifts in wet sunny places or even in dry shade. Very reliable and very versatile.
- RAMONDA** *myconi* – Small clusters of mauve-purple flowers in spring, 3-4 in. The flattened, crinkled, velvety rosettes are best if grown in vertical crevices with morning sun and afternoon shade or in a north-facing site with gritty, well-drained but not too-dry soil. A choice but sometimes difficult rock garden plant.
- RANUNCULUS** *parnassifolia* – Small pristine white flowers in summer on wiry 6-8in. stems. An unusual rock garden plant that requires well-drained, gritty soil in full sun.
- RHEUM** *australe* (Himalayan Rhubarb) – Immense, handsome clumps of giant heart-shaped leaves, which hold up all summer and color up nicely with the first hard frosts. Clumps spread to 6-8 ft. wide by 3 ft. high and the leaves can reach 30in across. Hard to beat for architectural impact! White or pinkish flowers on 10 ft. stalks are impressive, but secondary to the foliage. These massive specimens are at their best in very deep, very rich, moist soil. They appreciate some afternoon shade. The giant leaves hold up best when the flower stalks are removed as soon as they emerge or as soon as the flowers have gone by.
- RODGERSIA** Large, vigorous plants with bold, architectural foliage for the moist, lightly shaded garden or sunny waterside. The challenge is to give the plants as much direct sun and moisture as possible to encourage good leaf color. Flowers are produced in June-July on tall stalks above the foliage.
- aesculifolia* ‘Dark Leaf’ – Extra large leaves emerge deep dark red and turn green in summer. Very dramatic for 4 weeks. Colonizing 3-4 ft. tall clumps.
- podophylla* – Shiny, palmate foliage is bronze when young but generally turns green in summer. With luck, showy bronze color can be maintained in moist sunny locations through the summer. Forms large 3 ft colonies very quickly and is easily divided. Panicles of creamy flowers are held above the leaves. Makes a strong architectural statement in the garden.
- SAXIFRAGA** A large and varied, northern hemisphere genus. The plants we offer are for the rock garden and require well-drained, gritty soil in full sun or part shade.
- apiculata* ‘Alba’ – Clusters of white flowers with yellow stamens over pale green, spreading rosettes in spring, 2-3in
- burnatii* – Sprays of pink spotted, white flowers in spring over compact rosettes of light green, toothed leaves, 3in.
- fritschiana* – White flowers on short red stems, compact rosettes of silvery foliage, 2in.
- hostii* – Large silvery-green rosettes and panicles of creamy-white flowers, 12in.
- irvingii* ‘Jenkinsii’ – Pink saucers in early May on a very tight bun, 3in. Difficult.
- SOLDANELLA** Thrifty little plants for acidic, humus-rich soil in light shade.
- carpatica* – Deeply fringed violet-blue bells, 6in. From the Carpathian Alps.
- pusilla* – Tiny lavender-pink, fringed bells above round leaves, 4in.
- SYNEILEISIS** *aconitifolia* – Interesting foliage plant for the shaded garden. New leaves unfold like silky, silver umbrellas. Mature leaves are 10in wide and divided into many dark green, leathery linear segments. Small white flowers, 2ft. From China.
- TRADESCANTIA** ‘Sweet Kate’ (Spiderwort) – Intense, purple flowers with contrasting, bright golden leaves, re-blooms modestly all summer. Adaptable to almost any moderate soil or sun conditions. Clump forming and non-invasive, 16 -18in.
- TRAUTVETTERIA** *caroliniensis* – Dense clusters of starry white flowers in June over clumps of deeply-cut leaves, for shaded damp soil, 2ft. U. S native. Few available.
- TRILLIUM** Native woodlanders for the early spring garden. All are nursery propagated.
- erectum* ‘CFN Clumper’ (Wake Robin) – A selection of our native red trillium with a vigorous clumping habit, 14in.
- grandiflorum* (Great White Trillium) – Large white flowers fading to lush, decadent pink. These delicate wildlings grow into long-lived garden clumps in lime-enriched, humusy soil, 16-18 in.
- grandiflorum* ‘Flora Plena’ – This beautiful, double-flowered Large White Trillium is sterile and long-blooming and, over time, makes large handsome clumps in the woodland garden. We are very pleased to have large stock of these exotic classics.
- grandiflorum* ‘George Young’ – This is an extremely vigorous, clumping form of our native white trillium, discovered in northern NY the 1980’s by the late discerning plantsman George Young. These plants make extra-large magnificent clumps, the flowers open white and fade to pink. A real performer, we suspect that this will become a garden classic. We have a good supply of these.
- luteum* – Lemon-scented, pale yellow flowers arise from the apex of three large, silver mottled leaves. Make large colonies over time, 16in. From the mts of the Carolinas.
- viridescens* (Ozark Trillium) – Three long maroon petals stand upright at the apex of the leaves, 10in. Native to south central US, but hardy here. Colonizes freely by seed.

AQUATICS and POND EDGE PLANTS*Plants for very wet soils*

- ACORUS** *calamus* 'Variegatus' (Variegated Sweet Flag) – Handsome green and white striped leaves, 42in tall. Aggressive spreader in up to 12in of water. From Asia
- CALTHA** (Marsh Marigold) *flabellifolia* (*palustris* var. *palustris*) – Extra large, yellow flowers in May and June. 24in plants colonize rapidly by above ground rhizomes and form an impenetrable ground cover. Grow well in soggy soils or shallow standing water. Best in afternoon shade
- DARMEIRA** *peltata* (Indian Rhubarb) – Pink flowers on 18in stalks in early spring followed by round, scalloped leaves 8-10in across. A west coast native which has made large, architectural clumps by our pond, with the toe-like rhizomes creeping into the water, 3-4 ft.
- LYSICHITON** *camtschaticensis* (White Asian Skunk Cabbage) – Stunning clear white, 12-16in upright hoods with contrasting green spadix April thru May. These are accompanied by thick, glossy, green leaves that expand to up to 42in. Massive old clumps create a powerful architectural effect at pond edge or anywhere in deep, rich, soggy organic soil. Foliage holds up best in afternoon shade.
- PINGUICULA** *grandiflora* (Butterwort) – Violet-like, purple flowers held 2in above flat rosettes of sticky, insect trapping leaves. These have been seeding wildly and colonizing a wet mossy rock at the edge of our pond.
- SARRACENIA HYBRIDS** (Pitcher Plants) Showy insectivorous plants, native to boggy place in the eastern US. These can be grown in a bog garden or in a container with a mixture of sand and peatmoss, sitting in a tray of shallow acidic water. Our plants are seedlings from the yellow southern species *Sarracenia oreophila* and the red hybrid *S purpurea* x *S jonesii*. The offspring are varied and all are beautiful and intriguing. These are for adventurous gardeners or enthusiastic children.

DECIDUOUS TREES AND SHRUBS

- ACER** (Maple) *pseudosieboldianum* (Korean Maple) – A small, multi-trunked tree with nicely cut leaves, similar to Japanese Maple but quite hardy and easily pruned as a bush/bonsai form. Mature trees reach 20ft and turn deep mahogany in the fall. Small plants in 5" pots.
- DAPHNE** *neorum eximia* – Daphnes are legendary for their powerful fragrance that fills the air in late spring. This rock garden variety is best in lean to moderately rich soil in a well-drained, elevated site. It likes plenty of summer sun but is best when not exposed to harsh, desiccating wind and sun in winter. Snow cover helps with this. Daphnes tend to have short, sweet, floriferous lives. If a plant performs in our garden for ten years, we are very pleased.
- This garden-worthy gem has bright pink flowers on a vigorous, prostrate plant, 6in tall and up to 40in across. Very floriferous at an early age and a first-class plant for northern gardens. We have about 20 nicely grown, balled in burlap specimens for sale in 2018. Such plants are generally unavailable in the nursery trade.
- HYDRANGEA** *serrata* – These delicate lace-cap flowers are pink in sweet soils and blue in acidic soils, in dappled light or afternoon shade in summer. A compact, rounded 3-5ft shrub with toothed, dark green leaves. Easily pruned back to retain compactness.
- KALMIA** *latifolia* (Mountain Laurel) 'Elf' – A dwarf form of our New England mountain laurel with small glossy leaves. Light pink in bud, opening to pure white, cup-shaped, pinwheel flowers in June. These have grown well for us in sites protected from drying winter wind and harsh winter sun. Snow cover doesn't seem to be an issue. They are happy in summer sun or bright shade and thrive in a wide range of acidic soils. They grow 4in per year. Few available.
- SALIX** (Willow) One dwarf and one not-so dwarf variety.
- nakamura* var. *yezo-alpina* – A stiffly prostrate shrub with branches tightly adpressed to the ground. New leaves are beautifully pubescent, turning leathery in summer and then yellow in fall. Grows about 10in laterally per year and can spread wildly. Few available.
- vestita* (Rock Willow) – Dwarf bushy plant with beautiful, small round netted leaves, and prominent bright red buds. An excellent, dwarf shrub for the sunny rock garden or trough, 10-20in depending on fertility and pruning methods. A lime lover, our original plants came from the limestone barrens of Newfoundland. Possibly a few small rooted cuttings available for 2018.

DWARF AND UNUSUAL CONIFERS

For 2018 we have available a small selection of conifers, mostly slow-growing dwarf plants for the rock garden along with a few larger varieties.

The majority of our conifers are four to eight-year-old grafted plants, sold in pots, in the \$60-\$100 range.

Our conifer listing is available in printed form upon request at the nursery and can also be down-loaded from our website: www.cadysfallsnursery.com

FERNS

Ferns are grown for the intricate form and textural subtlety they lend to the garden. For the most part these ferns appreciate moist shady sites. While the smaller varieties may be best viewed on hands-and-knees, many of the larger ferns make fine, stand-alone, architectural specimens. All the ferns we offer are nursery propagated and are mostly spore-grown here. We do not sell wild-collect plants.

Most of the plants listed below will be in short supply for 2018. See our website for pictures of many of our ferns.

ADIANTUM (Maidenhair Ferns) The name alone tells how beautiful these ferns really are. Several of the maidenheads we offer are unavailable elsewhere.

pedatum (Northern Maidenhair) – Beautiful lacy fronds with wiry black stems forming large, impressive clumps. Prefer cool shade but adaptable to some direct sun if the soil is rich and moist. A first-class garden plant, 18-24in. Vermont native.

pedatum ‘Billingsae’ – All the characteristics of our northern maidenhair but with the leafy parts deeply quilted. Found in the hills of Woodstock, Vt in 1929 and never relocated. Comes true from spore.

‘Sun Maiden’ – A sterile hybrid that spontaneously appeared here in a group of *A. a. subpumilum* years ago. It is assumed that one of the parents is *A. aleuticum*, but the other is a mystery. This robust maidenhair makes extremely dense clumps and holds its fronds in the horizontal plane, with the pinnules overlapping and twisted on the stalks. Fabulous all summer, in full sun, with rich moist soil, 20in tall x 36in wide with time. Propagated by division only.

viridimontanum (Green Mountain Maidenhair) – A naturally fertile, tetraploid hybrid between the Western Maidenhair and the Northern Maidenhair. New spring growth is purple-pink and the pinnules are distinctly triangular. These make handsome clumps in shade or sun in continually moist soil, 18-24in. Endemic to serpentine woodlands and outcroppings in northern Vt and SW Quebec. Spore grown. Nearly unknown in the nursery trade. Few available for 2018.

ASPLENIUM *trichomanes* var *trichomanes* (Maidenhair Spleenwort) – Pretty, jeweled, evergreen tuffets. Native to rocky crevices in Vt but easily adaptable to gritty soil in shaded, elevated sites. One of the easiest and most rewarding rock ferns for the shady rock garden, 4-8in. Few available.

ATHYRIUM (Lady Ferns) *felix-femina* ‘Frizelliae’ (Tatting Fern) – A bizarre form of lady fern with crinkled bead-like, abbreviated pinnae. Propagated clonally from tissue culture or simple division to minimize reversions; any reversions that appear should be removed, 12-18 in. Few available.

LYGODIUM *palmatum* (Climbing Fern) – Soft lacy fertile fronds clamber up on neighboring shrubbery or wire mesh to 4 ft. A very unusual native fern. Sometimes difficult to get established but can make large showy colonies in moist, sandy, peaty soil in full or half sun. Rarely offered for sale. Propagated by division. Recently extirpated in Vt. Few available.

Throughs Etc.

Hypertufa Troughs

Now and in the future, we will be accepting orders for hypertufa troughs, designed and constructed here at the nursery. These are the real thing, built to withstand northern winters. They are 2”-2 ¾” thick and reinforced with 3/8” steel rods. We offer 7 distinct shapes, now on display in the new trough garden. We will confirm completion dates and will begin construction as we receive enough orders to justify production runs of five troughs of different sizes. Email for a price list or check the website. From \$275 to \$475.

Round Cast Iron Troughs

About 18” in diameter and 8-10” high, approximately 80 lbs. These salvaged, tractor-trailer brake drums are indestructible and are a fraction of the cost of hypertufa troughs. We hope to have some available for 2018.

CFN Trough Mix

Peatmoss, rotted bark, rotted leaves, turface, ¼” grit & gypsum.

This is a basic mix for alpine container plantings. Add lime to raise the pH and add organic matter to increase moisture retention to accommodate specific plants.

\$30 per 7 gallons. Enough for one cast iron trough.

Cady’s Falls Nursery

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