

Rhododendron Species Foundation
2007 Spring Plant Catalog

Dear Members & Gardening Enthusiasts,

Welcome to our 2007 selection of rare and beautiful plants. As always, our list contains the finest and most comprehensive selection of documented and verified as true to name clones of *Rhododendron* species in North America. We also offer a large selection of species grown from seed. Seedlings provide an exciting opportunity to acquire taxa new to cultivation. They also provide the collector with the opportunity to grow those desirable species not readily produced through asexual propagation. In addition, our ever-expanding collection of non-rhododendrons or “companion plants” provides the opportunity to acquire an outstanding range of rare and hard to find treasures selected from around the world.

Your purchases directly fund the mission of the RSF. In addition to your own selections, don't forget your neighbors, relatives and friends - our plants make great gifts. RSF plants also make excellent door prizes and auction items at American Rhododendron Society and other garden club meetings.

We hope you enjoy the catalog and are happy with the plants you receive.

Thank you for your support!

The staff, volunteers and board of the RSF

Catalog written by Steve Hootman

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NOTE: Additional information on the sources of our material is available upon request (when available). Please e-mail Steve Hootman at steve@rhodygarden.org

Please note the benefit program for those members at the sustaining, patron and garden society levels.

Members giving \$250 or more in annual dues are eligible to have the first chance to receive their top choices on their spring plant orders. The breakdown is as follows: **Sustaining members (\$250) have priority** allocation on their **first 5 selections** in the spring catalog. **Patron members (\$500) have priority** allocation on their **first 10 selections** from the spring catalog. **Garden Society members (\$1000) have priority** allocation on their **first 20 selections** from the spring catalog. If appropriate, please specify your priority selections when ordering.

As always we ask you to keep track of your RSF plant's performance. If your plants have shown differences from published information in hardiness, flower color, growth habit, pest resistance or any other characteristics, please let us know. If you feel that you have plants exhibiting superior characteristics which merit additional evaluation, preservation at the RSBG and eventual distribution, please contact Steve Hootman, RSF Curator.

REMEMBER—Don't wait! **January 16, 2007** is the deadline for the first round of allocation. All member orders received by Jan. 16 will be included in this first round. Many of the popular species are entirely sold out after this initial allocation so it is a good idea to get your order to us on or before this date.

Ordering from this catalog

Anyone may order from this catalog; however, **RSF members will have their orders processed before non-members on January 16, 2007.** After this date, orders will be processed on a first come/first served basis.

Associate members—those members who are affiliated with the RSF through another organization such as an ARS chapter, must submit their orders through their Associate group, one order per group.

January 16, 2007 is the deadline for the first round of allocation.

The Plants

Most of our plants are vegetatively propagated from verified species growing in our collection. They are usually 2-4 years old and growing on their own roots unless otherwise indicated. Seedlings cannot always be guaranteed to be correctly named but every effort is made to provide the correct name.

Alternates: We will not substitute plants without your authorization. Please list your alternate selections on the order form if you will accept substitutions.

About Shipping Dates

We offer a wide range of shipping dates to meet the needs of our members and customers. However there are a few things to keep in mind when choosing a ship date:

*Many species begin putting on new growth as early as March in our region. Soft growth is fragile and more easily damaged in transit. Try to pick as early a ship date as feasible for your region to ensure a greater chance of receiving plants before new growth has begun.

*Early ship dates may mean very cold temperatures and harsh winter conditions still exist in your region. As long as the plants are protected from the weather, such as in a garage or tool shed that lets in light, they should be fine until the weather warms.

*If you cannot protect the plants from the last of your winter weather, pick a later ship date.

Ordering Instructions (Please Read Carefully)

You must be a current RSF member at the time of order to receive *priority* ordering benefits.

Mail Orders: Please mail your order to RSF, P. O. Box 3798, Federal Way, Washington 98063-3798 USA

Fax Orders: You may also fax your order to 253-838-4686. If you wish to verify receipt, call 253-838-4646 or e-mail rsf@rhodygarden.org

Payment

Prepayment is not required for members. Non-members must prepay for orders to be processed.

An invoice will be included with your shipment. The invoice will show the plant subtotal plus shipping and handling charge. For shipments within Washington State, sales tax will be added to the plant subtotal.

Full payment is due within ten days from the date of the invoice. If you are picking up your order at the RSF office, please be prepared to pay at the time of pickup. **Payment must be in U.S. Funds.**

We accept MasterCard and Visa bankcards. If you would like to charge your order, please include your card number, expiration date, signature and bank verification # (V#) on the order form. **All of this information must be included or your order cannot be processed.** Your account will not be charged until after shipment or pickup.

Members outside the U.S. can expedite the ordering process and avoid the inconvenience and cost of currency conversion by using a bankcard.

Guarantee

Plants are guaranteed to be in good health when shipped and true to name; however, the authenticity of seedlings from wild collected sources cannot be guaranteed.

Remember that many rhododendrons begin growth at the RSF as early as March, so we strongly recommend that you choose an early March shipping date if at all possible. Packing and shipping may damage tender shoots. **We are not responsible for damage in transit. In the event of breakage or loss, please enter claims with the carrier and notify us immediately.**

If you are not satisfied with your plants for any reason, please call or fax the RSF office WITHIN THREE (3) DAYS OF RECEIVING THEM. We want you to be happy with your plants and with your RSF membership.

Understanding the Descriptions

All plants have been propagated and grown at the Rhododendron Species Botanical Garden, either from cuttings, grafts or seed. The format used in the descriptions is as follows:

Species name—in large italic type. Some species names may be followed by “affinity”. This means that this particular accession or seedlot shows an obvious relationship to the species listed, but does not quite fit the description.

Subsection, Section or Subgenus in the Genus *Rhododendron*—to the right of the species name.

General species description—including size, flower color, habit, geographic distribution in the wild, etc. Following this is one or more specific clonal or seedlot number descriptions for that species.

Clonal or seedlot number description—a specific description for a particular asexually propagated clone or group of seedlings from a particular seedlot. This description is designated either with the accession number in boldface (for clonally propagated material)—**1964/012** for example; or with a seedlot number in boldface (for seedlings)—**351sd2003** for example; or very occasionally with the collection number (in boldface)—**KW#12345** for example. Following this designation is a description of the relevant distinguishing features of the clone or seedlot. This is followed by our own reference guide to the cultural needs of each particular clone or seedlot as described below.

Cultural Information—*A set of three numbers* enclosed within parentheses. The *first is the hardiness rating* in Fahrenheit degrees. This gives an approximation of the lowest temperature the plant can withstand without substantial damage. (See hardiness note below.) *The second number - R1, R2 or R3, is the ease of cultivation rating.* This is a system developed here at the RSBG to provide the average gardener with a quick and easy method of selecting the appropriate plant material. This system is meant to be used in conjunction with the low temperature rating, alone it provides no information about temperature tolerance.

R1—easy and reliable using standard methods of cultivation

R2—easy if certain specific cultural requirements are met; these are usually given in the general description (“sharp drainage” or “susceptible to disease” for example)

R3—can be difficult even for the experienced grower

The *third number* is the approximate *height in ten years from a two-year old plant.* This is estimated using the average rate of growth for that particular clone (or species) under typical garden conditions.

Hardiness—Average annual minimum temperature is generally accepted as the key factor in determining the hardiness of a plant, but there are other important factors such as moisture levels, age of the specimen, health, exposure, snow cover and soils. Thus, the minimum temperature given for an accession should be used only as a rough guideline to whether or not it will thrive in a given locale. Many of the minimum temperatures given are estimations based on data available in the literature (often from Great Britain) and our own observations here at the garden. We would like to be able to provide a more accurate hardiness rating for each species and individual clone. You can help by providing us with any information on cold and/or heat damage and tolerance observed in your climate and under your various growing conditions.

Price—Price per plant, in U.S. dollars. A “B” following the dollar amount indicates a band pot (3-inch) instead of our standard one-gallon container.

How to decipher exactly what you are ordering: an explanation of our accessioning codes

Following the general text for a given species, you will find either a clonal or seedlot description. A clonal description contains a seven-digit accession (clone) number such as 1982/158. The first four digits correspond to the year the plant was acquired and the second three digits indicate the order of acquisition. Seedlots are also designated with seven digits, but in this case the first three represent the order of acquisition and are separated from the four-digit year of seed acquisition by the designation "sd" (257sd1997, for example). Each plant ordered from a seedlot is an unknown, unique individual. In contrast, a plant ordered from an accessioned, asexually propagated clone has specific documented qualities and is identical to any other plant with that number (i.e. they are all the exact same plant).

Collection numbers

You should also note the letter/number combination which, if appropriate, is provided with the information for each accessioned clone or seedlot number. This is the collection number (F#20489 for example, which represents the 20,489th collection made by George Forrest during one of his numerous expeditions to Asia). This number is very important and should be maintained in your records if at all possible (as should the accession or seedlot number).

Recommended rhododendrons for the beginner

augustinii
brachycarpum
calophytum
calostrotum
catawbiense
dauricum
davidsonianum
decorum
denudatum
fastigiatum
fortunei ssp. *discolor*
fulvum
glanduliferum
irroratum
keiskei
keysii
ledebourii
lutescens
maddenii
mucronulatum
orbiculare

oreotrephes
pachysanthum
polylepis
racemosum
strigillosum
sutchuenense
williamsianum
any of the azaleas

Rhododendrons for fall color

albrechtii
arborescens
canescens
dauricum
flammeum
kasoense
luteum
mucronulatum
nipponicum
occidentale
quinquefolium
reticulatum
sanctum
schlippenbachii

serpyllifolium
vaseyi
wadanum

Rhododendrons with fragrant flowers

arborescens
auriculatum
canescens
dalhousiae
decorum
edgeworthii
fortunei ssp. *discolor*
glanduliferum
goreri
liliiflorum
lindleyi
luteum
maddenii
megacalyx
moulmainense
occidentale
pseudociliipes
Many *Vireyas* (see text)

Rhododendrons with large leaves (the “big-leafs”)

asterochnoum
auriculatum
basilicum
calophytum
falconeri
glanduliferum
grande
hodgsonii
kesangiae
macabeanum
praestans
protistum
rex ssp. *rex*
sidereum

sinogrande
sutchuenense

Dwarf and rock garden rhododendrons

anthopogon
aureum
bhutanense
calostrotum
campylogynum
caucasicum
cephalanthum
dendrocharis
diversipilosum
fastigiatum
fletcherianum
forrestii
impeditum
leucaspis
martinianum
megeratum
prorum
racemosum
roxieanum
setosum
subarcticum
tomentosum
valentinianum
williamsianum

The Plants

Rhododendron Species (excluding azaleas & vireyas)

aberconwayi

Irrorata

Stiffly upright shrubs with broadly lanceolate, rigid and shiny leaves. The showy white flowers (late spring to early summer) are almost flat in shape with reddish flecks. A distinct and easily grown species with unusual stiff foliage and saucer-shaped flowers late in the season. Only known from a few mountains in NE Yunnan where it occurs around 10,000 ft.

1964/015 - 'His Lordship' Lovely large flowers with red spots on this 1945 Award of Merit form selected from McLaren#T41. (0\R1\4) \$14.00

anthopogon* ssp. *anthopogon

Pogonanthum

Small compact evergreen shrubs with aromatic scaly leaves. The leaves are so densely covered with scales that they are typically a gold- or silver-brown in color. The small daphne-like flowers (mid- to late spring) can be white to pale yellow, pink or deep rose in color and have a "tissue-paper" texture. This alpine species requires excellent drainage and is sensitive to over-fertilization. A choice species for the rock garden or other sunny location. A widespread and variable species native to the eastern Himalaya where it occurs in alpine habitats from 9,000 to 16,000 ft.

475sd2003 – NAPE#140 Deep pink flowers and a low compact habit. Grown from seed collected in the wild. (-5\R3\2) \$12.00-B

arboreum* ssp. *nilagiricum

Arborea

This subspecies is quite interesting in that it occurs only in the mountains of S India, far from any other rhododendrons excluding ssp. *zeylanicum* which occurs on the nearby island of Sri Lanka. Subspecies *nilagiricum* is very similar to ssp. *zeylanicum* in its bullate and convex leaves with a spongy yellow-brown indumentum on the undersides. It also shares similar stunning deep crimson to pink flowers but blooms later (late spring to early summer) than ssp. *zeylanicum*. Kenneth Cox, who has observed this subspecies in the wild on numerous occasions, places it as an intermediate between ssp. *zeylanicum* and ssp. *delavayi*. Occurs from 6,000 to 7,250 ft. in fairly hot and exposed situations. Should be an ideal species for areas normally considered too hot and dry for rhododendron cultivation.

352sd1999 Quite rare in cultivation, these are grown from seed collected wild from a plant with white flowers. No guarantee of flower color. Rarely offered. (+10?\R1\6) \$15.00-B

astrochnoum

Fortunea

A newly introduced species, closely related to *R. calophytum*. This species differs in the whitish to fawn stellate indumentum on the lower surface of the leaves (primarily on the main veins and midrib). It forms a small tree with large leaves and white flushed rose flowers with a dark red basal blotch. During an expedition to China in 1995, I observed this species growing on and among huge

boulders in a deep ravine at 9,000 ft. in S Sichuan. This ravine was located in a limestone mountain range near the Yangtze river and was an exceedingly rich area for plants. Very attractive and impressive large leaves. Native to C & S Sichuan, China where it grows in forests from (9,000) 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

432sd1996 – SEH#093 Large, bold and beautiful leaves on this species. Easy and very attractive in light shade. (0\R1\5) \$14.00

augustinii* ssp. *augustinii

Triflora

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs with a distinctive hairy midrib on the undersurface of the leaves. A widely-grown and floriferous species with variably colored flowers. These appear in mid-spring in shades of blue to lavender or purple, pinkish or white, typically with reddish, purple or green spots and/or a blotch. A popular species, especially the blue forms which are quite spectacular. Easily cultivated, blooming well in shady as well as fairly exposed situations. Native to China (Hubei & Sichuan) where it occurs in various open situations from 4,000 to 11,000 ft.

1963/001 Large lavender flowers with a red-purple flush. A form that we seldom offer and a fine choice. (0\R1\6) \$14.00

1977/286 - “Whalley form” A great clone with large dark lavender flowers flushed red-purple with gold-green flecks and a white throat. (0\R1\6) \$14.00

augustinii* ssp. *hardyi

Triflora

This subspecies differs from ssp. *augustinii* primarily in its semi-deciduous to deciduous foliage and white to greenish white flowers with yellow-green spots in mid-spring. Fairly rare in cultivation and seldom available. The large white flowers are stunning. Found in E Tibet and NW Yunnan, China where it occurs from 11,000 to 12,000 ft.

2002/107 – CCu#9418 This is a selected form from the wild, quite showy in flower with a vigorous habit. (0\R1\6) \$15.00

1978/065 A fine form from the collection at Glendoick. Bright red young stems. (0\R1\6) \$10.00-B

aureum

Pontica

Prostrate to mounding dwarf shrubs with a creeping habit. This species is quite distinctive and unusual in that it is a dwarf alpine elepidote. Thus it has the same type of leaves and flowers as the “typical rhododendron” most people are familiar with instead of the smaller scaly leaves and flowers seen on most dwarf alpine species. The leaves are quite variable in shape and smooth on both surfaces. The flowers (early spring) are in the shape of a wide-open bell and vary in color from cream to pale yellow, often with darker spots. A rarely cultivated species ideal for the rock garden and performing well even in light shade. Extremely hardy and relatively slow growing, this species is native over a wide area of N Asia including Siberia, N China & N Japan. It is quite common in the wild and covers large areas of open slopes in some portions of its range. Occurs from 5,000 to 9,000 ft.

104sd2004 These are grown from seed collected wild at 6,550 ft. on Mt. Daisetsu, Japan. (-15\R2\1.5 wide) \$7.00-B

auriculatum

Auriculata

Large, wide-spreading evergreen shrubs or small trees. The leaves can be quite large and impressive, emerging in late summer after the flowers fade. The long, funnel-shaped, deliciously fragrant flowers (mid- to late summer) are typically white with a greenish blotch, sometime rose. A large and stunning plant with glandular-sticky new growth. Because this species occurs in a more climatically continental region of China (E Sichuan, W Hubei & E Guizhou) than most other species with large leaves, it is more tolerant of heat and cold extremes. A woodland species, occurring from 1,600 to 7,500 ft. in elevation.

RSBG These are grown from hand-pollinated seed produced here in the RSBG between two of our finest forms. (-5\R1\5) \$9.00-B

basilicum

Falconera

One of the hardiest of the big-leafs, this forms a large flat-topped shrub or small tree. The large obovate leaves have a +/" winged and flattened petiole (stem) and a woolly grayish to brownish indumentum on the lower surface. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are quite variable, ranging from white to cream-yellow or rose, often with a purplish flush, blotch and/or spots. The true species is quite rare in gardens, most specimens that I have seen are hybrids. Like the other big-leafs, this species does best in light shade with plenty of irrigation during the growing season. Native to the border regions of W Yunnan and N Burma.

637sd2003 – KR#7540 These are grown from seed collected in the wild. Beautiful foliage plants. (+5\R1\4) \$18.00

bhutanense

Taliensia

Relatively dwarf and compact, slow-growing evergreen shrubs with a dense gray-brown to orange-brown indumentum on the lower surface of the leaves. A close relative of *R. phaeochrysum*, this is the westernmost occurring species in subsection Taliensia and is quite rare in cultivation. The attractive flowers are brightly colored shades of deep pink to rose, quite colorful compared to its mostly white-flowered close relatives. A high elevation species, best in a cool position with excellent drainage. A beautiful foliage plant native to Bhutan and adjacent regions of Arunachal Pradesh and (probably) SE Tibet. Grows primarily above treeline at elevations ranging from 12,500 to 14,000 ft.

534sd2003 – KCSH#0331 Grown from seed collected in the wild at 13,800 ft. Deep pink flowers in this region. (-10\R3\3) \$9.00-B

brachycarpum* ssp. *brachycarpum

Pontica

Rounded evergreen shrubs with shiny green foliage. The leaves have a thin compacted gray to fawn indumentum beneath. The flowers are white or yellowish to pink or deep rose, usually with brownish green spots and flushed with green. Late-blooming (early to mid-summer) and hardy, with the Korean material (*Tigerstedtii* Group) being perhaps the most cold hardy rhododendron in

cultivation (to -45?). Occurs as an understory shrub in forests at elevations below 5,000 ft. or on rocky slopes and lava flows, usually above tree line, from 5,500 to 7,500 ft. Native to N Japan, the south end of the Kurile Islands, and Korea.

169sd1998 - HC#970202 Grown from seed collected wild at 3,227 ft. on Ullungdo Island, Korea. (-20\R1\4) \$8.00-B

bureavii

Taliensia

Large evergreen shrubs with densely woolly leaves and young branches. One of the finest foliage plants in the genus with pinkish brown indumentum on the upper and lower surfaces of the emerging foliage. This is retained on the lower surface and young stems, changing to a reddish brown as it matures. The white flushed pink to pink flowers appear in mid-spring and are sometimes spotted with purple or crimson. Best in light shade - the foliage will scorch in sunny exposures. Native to N Yunnan, China where it occurs from 10,000 to 12,750 ft. in forests, rhododendron thickets and open alpine slopes. A classic species for every collection.

1980/030 A typical form with lovely foliage. (-10\R1\4) \$14.00

bureavioides

Taliensia

After numerous observations of wild populations in Sichuan, this species has been reinstated as distinct from the more southern (Yunnan) *R. bureavii*. It differs from that species in its distinctly shorter petiole and lack of hairs on the ovary and style. It is quite different in appearance from its closely related southern counterpart and makes a very impressive specimen with its large, woolly and reddish brown indumented, short-stemmed leaves. The flowers are white to rose and generally larger than those of *bureavii*. Native to W Sichuan, China where it is quite common in a wide variety of habitats from 10,000 to 11,500 ft.

1995/222 - SB#9292 A fine foliage plant. (-10\R1\4) \$11.00-B

caesium

Trichoclada

Compact but upright-growing evergreen to semi-evergreen shrubs with aromatic foliage. The oval somewhat bristly leaves are blue-green above and more or less glaucous-white below. The funnel bell-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are greenish yellow to pale yellow with green spots. Rarely seen in cultivation but an interesting and attractive plant. Native to western Yunnan Province, China where it occurs from 8,000 to 10,000 ft. on rocky slopes.

391sd2001 - DGEY#418 Grown from seed collected in the wild. The first reintroduction, rarely offered. (0\R1\3) \$9.00-B

calophytum* var. *calophytum

Fortunea

Large shrubs or small trees to 30 ft. One of the "big-leaved" species with leaves up to one foot in length. A spectacular specimen plant for the large garden. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are white, rose, pink or rarely purple and are borne in a large showy inflorescence. Usually with purple flecks and a basal blotch. Native to forests and thickets from 6,000 to 13,000 ft. in C and E Sichuan and adjacent NE Yunnan, China.

492sd1996 – SEH#154 A form from the southern end of the range, quite different in appearance (longer, more narrow leaves) from the typically cultivated *calophytum*. (-5\R1\6) \$14.00

calostrotum* ssp. *keleticum

Saluenensia

Dwarf, generally prostrate or mounding shrubs with small dark shiny green leaves. The flowers are pale purple to purple-crimson with crimson spots on the upper lobes in mid- to late spring. This subspecies includes the former species *radicans* which is generally considered to be the lowest growing “species” in the genus. Most forms make excellent small-scale groundcovers and rock garden plants. Native to SE Tibet and NW Yunnan, China and NE Burma where it occurs in various alpine habitats from 11,000 to 15,000 ft.

1966/595 A fine selection from Glendoick with a dwarf mounding habit and flat-faced purple flowers. (-5\R1\1) \$14.00

calostrotum* ssp. *riparioides

Saluenensia

Differs from ssp. *calostrotum* in its very blue-green glaucous leaves and larger flowers that are generally more purple or blue-purple than reddish purple. A fine garden plant with striking foliage and very attractive flowers. Rare in gardens and only known from a small area of W Yunnan near Weixi where it grows on alpine slopes and cliffs from 12,000 to 13,500 ft.

254sd2000 - JN#765 Beautiful blue-green foliage, quite distinct. From wild collected seed. Rare in cultivation. (-10\R1\3) \$12.00-B

camelliiflorum

Camelliiflora

Open-growing to somewhat compact evergreen shrubs with smooth and peeling reddish bark and densely scaly leaves and young stems. The waxy flowers (early to mid-summer) are camellia-like with a broad tube and widely spreading lobes. They range in color from white to cream, pink or wine-red. A very distinct and unusual species unrelated to any other. Rarely seen in cultivation due to its smallish flowers and exacting requirements for perfect drainage. Quite common in the wild where it occurs epiphytically in large trees or on boulders and cliffs. Drought tolerant once established. Native from 9,000 to 12,000 ft. in the eastern Himalaya from E Nepal to Bhutan.

GR#8805 Grown from seed collected in the wild. This will probably have flowers in the wine-red range. (+5\R3\4) \$12.00-B

campylocarpum* ssp. *caloxanthum

Campylocarpa

Small, rounded and compact-growing evergreen shrubs usually under four feet in cultivation. The orbicular leaves are typically blue-green in color. The bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are yellow to pale yellow, typically emerging bright orange, a very striking combination. An attractive “dwarf” elepidote requiring excellent drainage and a bright but not too hot position (the foliage may scorch in the hot afternoon sun). Native to Upper Burma and adjacent areas of SE Tibet and NW Yunnan, China where it occurs in various subalpine and alpine habitats from 11,000 to 13,000 ft.

451sd1998 – CCHH#8180 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Glaucous blue-green leaves. (-5\R1\3) \$10.00-B

campylocarpum* ssp. *campylocarpum

Campylocarpa

Upright-growing and bushy evergreen shrubs or small trees with smooth elliptic leaves. The bell-shaped flowers are bright to pale yellow (mid- to late spring), and may have a reddish basal blotch. Very similar to the closely related *R. wardii* which has cup-shaped flowers. An easy and floriferous species with attractive flowers set against clean bright green foliage. Native to various montane habitats from 9,500 to 14,300 ft. in the eastern Himalaya.

560sd2003 - KCSH#0363 Grown from seed collected wild in a previously unexplored region. (0\R1\4) \$9.00-B

campylogynum

Campylogyna

Dwarf evergreen alpine shrubs typically with a dense, mounding habit. The flowers (late spring) are pink to salmon-pink, red, claret, purple, plum to almost black-purple, or cream. The campanulate blossoms resemble small thimbles nodding at the ends of their long pedicels. The small, rounded to elliptic leaves are typically quite shiny with a glaucous underside. A fantastic specimen plant for the rock or woodland garden. Also nice in a container or as a mass groundcover planting. Found in a wide range of habitats from 8,000 to 16,000 ft. in N India (Arunachal Pradesh), N Burma, S Tibet & Yunnan, China.

1977/709 - Myrtilloides Group - F#18030 A very dwarf form with light cherry-red flowers. (-5\R1\1) \$15.00

catawbiense

Pontica

Large evergreen shrubs with purple or occasionally white or pink flowers in late spring to early summer. A cold-hardy and attractive species often used in hybridizing. Although lacking the flair of some of the Asian species, this American native can be quite lovely in flower and is remarkably weather-proof. Native to the higher elevations (up to 6,000 ft.) of the southern Appalachian mountains in North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, USA. Also occurs in scattered lowland populations in these three states as forma "*insularis*" which is reported as having greater heat tolerance as well as larger leaves and flowers.

287sd2005 These are grown from seed collected in the wild by Don Hyatt. (-20\R1\5) \$6.00-B

caucasicum

Pontica

Dwarf and compact evergreen shrubs with thick obovate to elliptic leaves three to four inches in length. The leaves have a thin brownish indumentum on their undersides. The bell-shaped flowers (late spring) are cream to pale yellow with greenish spots. The real thing is rarely seen in cultivation due to the fact that it can be rather difficult to please in the garden. It occurs above tree-line in thin, rocky soils with ample snow cover and cool temperature. It is found from 6,000 to 10,000 ft. in the Caucasus Mountains and adjacent NE Turkey.

393sd2000 - RAS#00083 These are grown from seed collected in the wild. (-5\R3\2) \$8.00-B

cephalanthum* ssp. *cephalanthum

Pogonanthum

Dwarf and compact to prostrate evergreen shrubs with small oval and fragrant scaly foliage. The small, narrowly tubular flowers (mid-spring) have spreading lobes and are reminiscent of the flowers of a daphne. They range in color from white to deep rose or yellow and occur in a rounded or sometimes flat-topped inflorescence. A choice and rare collector's item for the experienced grower. Requires excellent drainage and a bright but cool position with plenty of water through the growing season. Best in cooler, maritime climates. Widespread and often common in the wild. Native to various alpine habitats from extreme NE India (Arunachal Pradesh) through SE Tibet, N Burma and into W Yunnan at 9,000 to 16,000 ft.

1982/155 - Crebreflorum Group A choice, dwarf and mounding selection with bright rose flowers. An exceptionally beautiful, rarely offered form of this rare species. (-5\R3\5) \$14.00-B

1999/416 - Nmaiense Group - CV# Clusters of cream to pale yellow flowers in mid-spring. (-5\R3\2) \$18.00

cinnabarinum* ssp. *cinnabarinum

Cinnabarina

Large, upright-growing evergreen shrubs with superb pendulous flowers in late spring. These are tubular in shape and quite variable in color, ranging from red, plum-crimson, salmon-pink, pink, yellow-orange and apricot to various bicolor and even tricolor combinations. The leaves are deep green to blue-green, often glaucous, and usually narrower and without scales on the upper surface in this subspecies. Some forms susceptible to powdery mildew which may defoliate the plant in extreme cases. Native to a wide variety of habitats from 7,000 to 13,000 ft. in the eastern Himalaya.

1977/160 - Roylei Group Glaucous red-orange flowers combined with bright blue-green foliage. (0\R2\5) \$8.00-B

433sd1998 – CCHH#8162 (ssp. *xanthocodon Concatenans* Group?) Stunning blue fragrant foliage on these seedlings grown from seed collected at 10,800 ft. - far to the east of the previously known range of this Himalayan species. The habit, leaf shape and bright blue foliage leads me to suspect that this population is probably most closely related to what we used to call *concatenans*. (0\R1\5) \$12.00

columbianum

Ledum

Small and rounded to upright evergreen shrubs with oblong-elliptic narrow leaves. These are smooth and bright green to whitish on the lower surface (unlike most species formerly included in the genus *Ledum*). Quite distinct in appearance with small rounded "ball-like" inflorescences of white flowers. Native along the coast from S Washington State to central California. Best in sun in a well-drained but not too dry soil.

163sd2004 (*Ledum columbianum*) These are grown from seed collected wild by Bob MacIntyre near Bandon, Oregon from a plant with "250 flowers per truss." (-10\R2\3) \$7.00-B

dalhousiae* var. *rhabdotum

Maddenia

Large, typically rather leggy evergreen shrubs with spectacular trumpet-like flowers up to four inches in length. The remarkable flowers are creamy yellow to white, with a bright red stripe running the entire length of each corolla lobe and a slight lemony fragrance. Attractive smooth and peeling reddish brown bark and slightly bullate foliage. The flowers of this species are among the most magnificent in the genus and have to be seen to be believed. A real show-stopper which can be grown by everyone as it is easily maintained for many years in containers. Requires extremely well-drained soil. Native from 5,000 to 9,000 ft. in Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, India where it occurs as an epiphyte or on boulders and cliffs.

517sd2003 – KCSH#0310 Grown from seed collected in the wild. (+15\R2\8) \$10.00-B

dauricum

Rhodorastra

Semi-deciduous to evergreen hardy shrubs, blooming in late winter to early spring. The flowers are red-purple to purple, pink or white. Usually the first species to flower at the RSBG (some clones in January). The fragrant foliage turns purple-bronze in the autumn/winter. A widely distributed and variable species found in dense thickets and mixed forests from river valleys to mountain slopes in Japan, N China, Mongolia and E Russia. One of the hardiest of all species.

117sd2004 These are grown from seed collected wild in eastern Siberia. (-25\R1\5) \$10.00

1974/010 A fine pure white flowered selection from Warren Berg. Blooms later in the season than most forms. (-25\R1\5) \$11.00-B

dauidsonianum

Triflora

Large upright to spreading evergreen shrubs. The flowers (mid-spring) are widely funnel-shaped with long exserted stamens. They are quite showy and range in color from mauve to lavender, white or pink, often with a darker blotch or spots. A beautiful species when covered with blossoms, these are sometimes slightly fragrant. Easy and floriferous, tolerant of sun or shade, and relatively drought resistant once established. This species blooms concurrently with *augustinii* and *rigidum* resulting in a nice combination of colors when grown together. Native to central & SW Sichuan Province, China where it is quite common in a wide variety of habitats from 6,000 to 11,500 ft.

1964/220 'Ruth Lyons' Vibrant deep rose flowers with magenta and golden flecks in mid-spring. Very floriferous and slightly fragrant AM form (1993). (0\R1\6) \$14.00

decorum* ssp. *decorum

Fortunea

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees. The large fragrant flowers (late spring to early summer) are white to pink or rose, often flushed and/or marked with green, yellow or crimson flecks. An easily grown, vigorous and free-blooming species, tolerant of a wide range of conditions including sunny locations and fairly dry or even alkaline soil. Extremely common in the wild, it occurs in various habitats from 6,000 to 13,000 ft. in N Burma and SW China (Yunnan, Sichuan & W Guizhou).

644sd2003 – KR#7714 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Attractive rounded leaves with reddish petioles. (0\R1\8) \$14.00

504sd1996 (ssp. *cordatum*) – SEH#175 Grown from seed collected in the wild. This form has such distinct, rounded-elliptic leaves with cordate bases, that it could almost be mistaken for a form of *orbiculare*. (0\R1\8) \$7.00-B

dendrocharis

Moupinensia

Dwarf evergreen shrubs with bristly branches and small oval to elliptic leaves. These are around three-quarters of an inch in length and range from a smooth, deep glossy green to a “fuzzy” matte green. The openly funnel-shaped flowers (early spring) are rose-pink to white and often have reddish spots. The flowers are quite large in scale with the small growth habit and leaves. This is basically a dwarf version of the well-known and popular *R. moupinense*, occurring in the same region (various mountains in central Sichuan, China) and in the same habitats. **A fantastic new dwarf species for the garden or in containers.** Very slow-growing and relatively drought tolerant once well established. Requires excellent drainage (especially in containers) and should be at least as hardy as *R. moupinense*. Grows as an epiphyte in trees and on cliffs and boulders from 6,000 to 10,500 ft.

1994/397 – CC&H#4012 This selection with elliptic matt green hairy leaves and pale rose-pink flowers. Our most vigorous and easily grown clone. Charming dwarf shrubs. (+5 to 0\R2\2) \$10.00-B

denudatum

Argyrophylla

A newly introduced species closely related to *R. floribundum*, differing in its shinier leaves and darker indumentum. From observations of wild populations and seedlings now in cultivation this species seems very closely related to the also recently introduced *R. coeloneuron* which is currently placed in subsection. Taliensia. The upper surface of the new leaves has a grayish indumentum which eventually falls off to reveal a shiny dark green and heavily bullate surface. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thick woolly reddish brown to tan bistrate indumentum. The flowers should be light pink to rose or reddish with spots or a blotch. Native to China (C & S Sichuan, NE Yunnan and NW Guizhou) in various habits from 7,250 to 11,000 ft. (I have seen it on hot exposed cliffs, in wet meadows and in forests!).

1996sd375 - SEH#026 Grown from seed collected in the wild. A paler, almost whitish indumentum on the upper leaf surface on this collection. (0\R1\4) \$9.00-B

dichroanthum* ssp. *scyphocalyx

Neriiflora

Compact mounding evergreen shrubs. The fleshy narrowly bell-shaped flowers (late spring to early summer) are deep orange to reddish orange, yellow flushed rose or yellow with a large and colorful calyx. The obovate leaves have a thin fawn to gray indumentum on the underside. A choice and interesting late-blooming species with distinctly-colored flowers. Native to W Yunnan, China and NE Upper Burma from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. in various open habitats.

385sd2001 – DGEY#407 Great foliage with yellowish midribs and very short petioles (appearing almost sessile on the stems). Glowing deep orange-red flowers. The rare real thing. (-5\R2\2) \$10.00-B

***diversipilosum* 'Milky Way'**

Ledum

Simply the best form of this species that I have seen, *Rhododendron* 'Milky Way' is a superior selection of a species formerly included in the genus *Ledum*. Recently, the genus *Ledum* was "lumped" into the genus *Rhododendron*, adding six or so species. 'Milky Way' covers itself with rounded trusses of pure white flowers in mid-spring. While each individual saucer-shaped flower is relatively small, each truss is composed of six or seven individual trusses containing up to 20 flowers each. A full-grown plant will ultimately reach about three feet in height with a five-foot spread, well-branched, with foliage to the ground. The attractive evergreen foliage is deep green with a reddish brown, woolly indumentum on the lower surface and young stems. 'Milky Way' is a tough and adaptable plant but performs best in a **moist** organic soil in sun or light shade.

1990/090 - 'Milky Way' NOTE: Previously sold under the species name *tomentosum*. A geographical variant (of which 'Milky Way' is a member) of that widespread and variable species has recently been assigned specific status – thus the necessary name change of this particular clone. (-20\R1\3) \$9.00

edgeworthii

Edgeworthia

Open-growing evergreen shrubs with smooth and shiny peeling bark. The distinctive glossy leaves are extremely attractive with a heavily puckered (bullate) texture above and a thick tawny indumentum below. The large fragrant flowers appear in late spring and range in color from white to white flushed pink or pink, sometimes with a yellow blotch. Requires sharp drainage in a protected site. Native over a wide area from NE India (Sikkim, W Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh) & Bhutan to N Burma and adjacent areas of SW China (Yunnan & S Tibet). Found from 6,000 to 13,000 ft. growing as an epiphyte or on cliffs and rocks in forests. A spectacular species and a favorite of all who grow it. Quite variable in hardiness with some forms much hardier than the species is generally given credit for (I have had some forms outside for years in my garden).

587sd2003 – KCSH#0392 Grown from seed collected wild in an area that had not been explored previously. Should be a very fragrant flowered form. Great in a container. (+10/R2/6) \$8.00-B

RSBG Grown from seed produced by selfing one of the finest forms in our large collection of this species here at the RSBG. The deeply bullate foliage of the mother plant (the typical Yunnan form of the species, formerly known as *R. bullatum*) is quite stunning. (+5?/R2/6) \$8.00-B

1988/035 - KW#20836 Beautiful bullate foliage with deep woolly indumentum beneath. Large fragrant flowers of white flushed pink. (+5\R2\6) \$10.00-B

elliottii

Parishia

Large upright evergreen shrubs or small trees with tomentose and glandular young stems. The lanceolate to elliptic leaves have an attractive indumentum on both surfaces when they first emerge in mid-to late summer. The stunning funnel bell-shaped flowers (late spring to mid-summer) are

scarlet to crimson with deeper-colored nectar pouches and spots. An attractive and rarely grown species, one of the most impressive of all red-flowered rhododendrons. Native only to NE India where it occurs in forests from 8,000 to 9,000 ft.

426sd2003 – NAPE#010 The real thing. (+10\R1\6) \$9.00-B

faberi ssp. faberi

Taliensia

A rounded shrub with a fawn to whitish indumentum on the lower surface of the leaves. The flowers (mid-spring) are white to pale pink, usually with some reddish spots and/or a blotch. This is one of the famous species from the sacred and botanically rich mountain of Emei Shan (Mt. Omei) where it occurs in dense groves near the summit. An easily grown member of this typically tricky subsection, this species is unfortunately rarely seen in gardens. Native to central Sichuan, China where it occurs in a limited region from 10,000 to 11,000 ft.

136sd2002 – AC#4791 Grown from seed collected in the wild. (-10\R1\3) \$8.00-B

facetum

Parishia

Evergreen shrubs or small trees with stunning new foliage emerging in mid- to late summer. The new growth is covered with a striking, dense and velvety, whitish to red-brown indumentum. The beautiful tubular bell-shaped flowers (mid-summer) are bright red with darker nectar pouches. One of the great floral displays on our 2000 spring expedition to the Salween. Best in light shade with plenty of water during new growth. Native to the border regions of Upper Burma and adjacent NW Yunnan, China where it occurs on cliffs and in forests from 8,000 to 11,000 ft.

622sd2003 – KR#7667 One of the best reds in the genus. Stunning indumentum on the new growth and leaves. (+10\R1\6) \$8.00-B

falconeri ssp. eximium

Falconera

One of the rarest of the big-leaf species in cultivation, this taxon has only been collected a few times since it was first found over 150 years ago. Stunning heavily indumented foliage. The leaves are oval in shape and the deep cinnamon indumentum persists even on the upper leaf surface, very attractive. Smooth peeling bark and rose to pink flowers in early spring. The real thing, these will be best in light shade. Rarely offered species – one of the finest foliage plants in the genus. Native to Bhutan and adjacent Arunachal Pradesh where it occurs in forests from 9,000 to 11,000 ft.

550sd2003 – KCSH#0350 These vigorous seedlings already have beautifully indumented leaves. From wild seed. Fantastic foliage! (+5\R1\4) \$24.00 (one gallon) or \$12.00-B

falconeri ssp. falconeri

Falconera

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees, up to 80 ft. in the wild. The magnificent large leaves are rugose on the upper surface with a dense and woolly, red-brown to brownish indumentum underneath and can be up to one foot in length. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are bell-shaped in a

large dense rounded inflorescence. They range in color from white to cream or pale yellow and have a purplish blotch. An outstanding ornamental plant, one of the finest of the "big-leafs". The flowers of this species are among the longest lasting in the genus. Best in a woodland situation or light shade. Native to the eastern Himalaya where it occurs in forests from 9,000 to 11,000 ft.

633sd1997 - SEH#519 Grown from seed collected in the wild. The real thing, beautiful young plants. (+5\R1\5) \$20.00

fastigiatum

Lapponica

Dwarf compact evergreen shrubs, often prostrate in habit, with tiny blue-green, scaly leaves. Similar to the closely related *impeditum* but with glaucous bluish foliage compared to the deep green of the latter species. Usually incorrectly labeled as *impeditum* in the trade. The flowers (mid-spring) are pale purple to deep blue-purple (or pinkish). Very floriferous and relatively easy to grow if provided with good drainage and full sun. One of the best lapponicas for ornamental qualities and all-around garden use. Native to central and N Yunnan, China where it occurs in various habitats from 10,500 to 16,000 ft.

540sd1996 – SEH#214 From wild-collected seed, an excellent form with blue-green foliage, a dense mounding habit and dark blue-purple flowers. (-10\R1\1) \$8.00-B

fletcheranum

Maddenia

Low mounding evergreen shrubs with pale yellow flowers in mid-spring. An excellent foliage plant with attractive red-brown, smooth and peeling bark. The glossy leaves are impressed with a fine pattern of veins and are fringed on their margins with long hairs. The hardiest Maddenia and the parent of many fine dwarf yellow hybrids. A great all-around plant with a compact habit, attractive features and tolerance of both sun and dry soils. Found in forests and alpine regions from 9,500 to 14,000 ft. in SE Tibet and adjacent NW Yunnan, China.

1974/071 'Yellow Bunting' - R#22302 An AM form (1964) of this great garden plant. Primrose yellow flowers. (0\R1\3) \$9.00-B

flinckii

Lanata

Upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees with a dense covering of rusty brown to fawn tomentum on the branchlets. The undersides of the leaves are covered with a thin and felted, rusty brown indumentum. The bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are cream to pale yellow or pale pink, with reddish spots. This stunning foliage plant is closely related to the well-known but difficult *R. lanatum* and was formerly taxonomically lumped into it. It has proven to be much easier to grow than its cousin and should be a great plant for the woodland garden. Known only from Bhutan and adjacent Arunachal Pradesh (& probably SE Tibet?) where it occurs in forests and on cliffs from 10,000 to 13,500 ft.

528sd2003 – KCSH#0323 Stunning pink flowers with darker stripes. Beautiful foliage on these young plants. (-10\R1\4) \$20.00

forrestii* ssp. *forrestii

Neriiflora

Dwarf prostrate and creeping evergreen shrublets rarely more than 6 inches high. The exquisite bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are crimson to scarlet and quite large in scale with the attractive foliage. A beautiful alpine species with heavily-veined, rounded to ovate foliage. Requires excellent drainage and a cool but open position such as a north-facing slope. Found in dense alpine thickets and on boulders and cliffs from 10,000 to 15,000 ft. in NE Burma, E Arunachal Pradesh and SW China (NW Yunnan and SE Tibet).

1964/227 Bright red 2 and 3 flowered trusses produced by a vigorously creeping and mounding dwarf. This old clone, which is obviously a *forrestii* hybrid, has been in the collection at the RSBG since the beginning. It is listed in our records as '**Scarlet Runner**' which of course is the name applied to the species when Frank Kingdon Ward observed it on the Doshong La in SE Tibet. This is much more vigorous and larger growing than the true species with larger and more flowers and different foliage. It is, however, a fine dwarf and mounding red for non-purists. (-5\R1\1) \$9.00-B

295sd1993 Typical high alpine, low and creeping form. Tiny rounded shiny leaves, very handsome. (-5\R2\6 inches) \$9.00-B

1976/373 - KW# A fine form with large scarlet flowers and a prostrate but mounding habit. (-5\R2\1) \$9.00-B

fortunei* ssp. *discolor

Fortunea

Large and vigorous, upright evergreen shrubs or small trees with smooth and bright green, oblanceolate leaves. The large and showy fragrant flowers (early to mid-summer) are white to pink and make a grand display when little else is in flower. This is an easily grown and floriferous garden plant with both heat and cold tolerance. Native over a wide area of central China where it occurs in thickets and forests from 3,500 to 7,000 ft.

RSBG These are grown from our own intraspecific crosses here in the garden. (-10\R1\8) \$7.00-B

fulvum

Fulva

Large upright shrubs or small trees. The attractive leaves are elliptic to oblanceolate in shape with a dark glossy green upper surface and a fawn to orange-brown indumentum beneath. The flowers (early spring) are white to pink and usually blotched. This species is somewhat reminiscent of a smaller version of the popular big-leaf species – *R. rex* ssp. *fictolacteum*. Beautiful large leaves and attractive flowers on a long-lived plant. Perfect in the woodland garden. Native to W Yunnan and adjacent regions of N Burma and SE Tibet. Occurs in forests from 8,250 to 14,750 ft.

233sd2003 – KR#7614 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Beautifully indumented foliage. (-5\R1\4) \$8.00-B

genestierianum

Genestieriana

Upright growing evergreen shrubs or small trees with remarkable features. The glossy reddish to deep mahogany bark is smooth and peeling and is among the most ornamental in the genus. The new growth is often bright reddish-purple and the narrowly elliptic leaves are a deep shiny green. An added foliage feature is the bright glaucous white waxy coating on the undersides of the leaves. This glaucous coating is also present on the small but densely clustered, reddish-purple to deep purple, bell-shaped flowers. These striking blossoms, in bud and full bloom, have the appearance of a bunch of grapes. A completely unique species unrelated to any other rhododendron. Requires excellent drainage and a protected site (near a building or under conifers). Native to W Yunnan, N Burma and SE Tibet where it occurs from 8,000 to 11,000 ft. in forests, thickets and on rocks.

398sd1998 – CCHH#8119 Grown from seed collected in the wild. A very unique and attractive species. (+10\R2\4) \$10.00-B

glanduliferum

Fortunea

A newly introduced species forming large rounded shrubs (as seen in the wild). The spectacular large leaves (up to one foot in length) do not emerge until late summer after the flowers have finished (similar to *R. auriculatum* with which this species shares some affinities). The large and fragrant flowers are white to pale pink and are densely covered with stipitate glands on the outer surface. They occur in large trusses of up to 18 flowers – spectacular. Thought to be very rare in the wild, this species is known from only NE Yunnan and adjacent N Guizhou where it was observed between 7,000 and 9,000 ft. in cut-over scrub. This should prove to be an excellent and popular addition to the growing palette of newly available species.

245sd1995 - PW#041 Grown from seed collected in the wild. These are quite different from my own collection of this species in NE Yunnan. This form has slightly smaller leaves that emerge a full two to three months earlier in the season (June). (0\R1\7) \$8.00-B

goreri

Maddenia

A recently described taxon, closely related to *R. nuttallii* but with a green lower leaf surface and a less bullate upper leaf surface. It is reported to grow with *nuttallii* in the wild but can be distinguished by its “distinctive appearance”. This species should have large funnel-shaped fragrant flowers of white-flushed yellow or rose and smooth peeling red-brown bark. In my opinion, it seems to be very similar in appearance to *nuttallii* (bearing in mind the above mentioned distinctions) and the status of this taxon currently remains uncertain. Known only from SE Tibet where it occurs as an epiphyte and on cliffs and rocks from 6,500 to 7,500 ft.

180sd2003 Large, fragrant flowers. (+20\R2\7) \$9.00-B

grande

Grandia

Massive evergreen shrubs or trees with leaves up to 18 inches in length. This species forms forests in the eastern Himalaya, often attaining 50 ft. in height with a single trunk. In cultivation it generally forms a large wide-spreading shrub or small tree. The magnificent foliage is shiny green on the upper surface with a white, silvery or fawn, typically plastered indumentum on the lower. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are bell-shaped in a large, many-flowered inflorescence. They range

in color from white to cream or yellowish (sometimes pinkish) with purple nectar pouches, blotches and spots. Best in a sheltered position - the growth emerges early in the season. Native to forests from 7,000 to 10,500 ft. in the eastern Himalaya.

506sd1997 - SEH#520 Grown from seed collected in the wild. (+10\R1\6) \$20.00

griersonianum

Griersoniana

Open-growing evergreen shrubs with bristly-pubescent and glandular branchlets. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thick layer of whitish to pale brown woolly indumentum. A very free-blooming species with deep rose to scarlet or crimson flowers in mid- to late summer. Very distinct and attractive and often used in hybridizing for its large and brightly colored blossoms. Quite tolerant of sun and heat. Native to various open situations at 7,000 to 9,000 ft. in W Yunnan and NE Upper Burma.

RSBG These are grown from hand-pollinated seed produced here in the RSBG. (+5\R1\4) \$7.00-B

haematodes ssp. haematodes

Neriiflora

Dense and compact evergreen shrubs with densely tomentose young shoots. A free-blooming and easily grown species with attractive foliage and flowers. The leaves have a thick rufous indumentum on the underside. The bell-shaped flowers (late spring to early summer) are scarlet to crimson. Native from 11,000 to 13,000 ft. in W Yunnan, China where it occurs in alpine meadows and *Rhododendron* thickets.

1975/145 The FCC form, bright scarlet flowers. (-5\R1\3) \$18.00

hirtipes

Selensia

Upright bushy evergreen shrubs or small trees with abundant glandular bristles on the branchlets and petioles. The oblong-oval leaves are smooth and shiny above with a scattering of glandular bristles beneath. The bell-shaped flowers (early spring) are pale pink to deep pink, often with spots or a blotch. An uncommon species in cultivation but very attractive in early spring with its lovely flowers set against the deep green foliage. Best in light shade or the woodland garden. Native to SE Tibet where it is found in moist forests and on cliffs and rocks from 10,000 to 15,000 ft.

188sd2003 – RR#192 Grown from wild collected seed. A classic woodland species with fine early flowers. (0\R1\4) \$12.00

hodgsonii

Falconera

Large rounded and wide-spreading evergreen shrubs eventually forming small trees up to 40 ft. in the wild. The new foliage emerges with a thin and shiny silvery indumentum which is quite attractive. The undersurface of the leaves is covered with a densely compacted silvery to brownish indumentum. The pink to purple or reddish flowers (mid-spring) are arranged in a large rounded inflorescence and may have a blotch. The pale to deeper brownish bark on the older stems is smooth and exfoliating, providing great ornamental appeal throughout the year. An outstandingly

attractive and relatively hardy “big-leaf”. Native to the eastern Himalaya where it is quite common, occurring in various habitats from 9,500 to 14,000 ft.

564sd2003 – KCSH#0367 Grown from seed collected in the wild in a previously unexplored region. (-5\R1\4) \$9.00-B

hookeri

Thomsonia

Upright growing shrubs with attractive smooth gray or maroon bark. The dark green leaves have tufts of hairs (“hooks”) along the veins on their lower surfaces. The bell-shaped flowers (early to mid-spring) are bright cherry-red to deep crimson or pinkish to amethyst-purple with darker nectaries. A fine early season bloomer that remains quite rare in cultivation. Best in light shade or the woodland garden. Native to Bhutan and Arunachal Pradesh, India in mixed forests from 8,000 to 12,000 ft.

254sd2002 - HECC#10035 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Rarely collected or offered from wild seed. (0\R1\3) \$17.00

hunnewellianum

Argyrophylla

Large rounded shrubs with white tomentum on the young branches. The narrowly oblanceolate leaves have a whitish indumentum beneath. The widely bell-shaped flowers (early spring) are white to white flushed pink or pink with numerous darker spots. An uncommon species in cultivation but useful for its early bloom, hardiness and attractive hanging narrow leaves. Native to N Sichuan where it occurs in woods and thickets from 6,000 to 10,000 ft.

1966/575 White flushed pink flowers. (-10\R1\4) \$15.00

impeditum

Lapponica

Dwarf mounding and compact evergreen shrubs with small aromatic leaves. These are dark glossy green on the upper surface and covered with brown scales on the lower. The flowers (mid-spring) are violet or purple to lavender. Most plants sold as this species are in fact the closely related *fastigiatum* which has a glaucous blue-green upper leaf surface. Members of Litangense Group (syn: *R. litangense*) are much more upright in their growth habit. One of the more adaptable and hardy of the “alpine” species and an excellent choice for the rock garden. Widespread and common in various sub-alpine and alpine habitats. Found from 9,000 to 16,000 ft. in N Yunnan and SW Sichuan, China.

517sd1998 – CCHH#8253 A selected form of this species. This clone has incredibly tiny and narrow leaves, most only one half an inch in length. Forms a fantastically textural small mound of dark and glossy foliage. Typical lavender-blue flowers. (-10\R1\2) \$19.00

insigne

Argyrophylla

Densely-growing rounded evergreen shrubs rarely seen in cultivation. The beautiful flowers (late spring to early summer) are white or pale to deep pink, often with a rose-colored median line along each lobe, sometimes with darker flecks. The thick and leathery leaves are glossy on top with a shiny gray to copper-colored indumentum on the undersurface and are retained for several years

for a very full appearance. Native to W Sichuan, China where it is quite rare, occurring on limestone bluffs and in forests from 7,500 to 10,000 ft.

1982/028 White flowers with rose stripes and magenta spots on this free-flowering form. (-5\R1\5) \$10.00-B

irroratum

Irrorata

Large erect-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees. An extremely variable species with attractive bell-shaped flowers (early to mid-spring) ranging in color from white or shades of yellow to pale pink and violet-rose. The beautiful flowers have colored nectar pouches and are usually spotted, often quite heavily. The foliage is smooth and quite variable in size and shape. Vigorous and easily grown, these can be cut back to reduce their size. Tolerant of a wide range of garden situations. A common and widely distributed species native to Yunnan, N Guizhou and S Sichuan, China where it grows in various habitats from 7,000 to 12,000 ft.

481sd1996 – SEH#143 (ssp. *yiliangense* (formerly *Ningyuenense* Group)) see *Rhododendrons with Camellias and Magnolias 2005* pgs. 32-33) This newly named subspecies of *irroratum* has **yellow** to cream-yellow flowers. These richly colored flowers are often spotted and have a heavy substance, holding their color over a long period in mid-spring. Very vigorous and should be quite tolerant of heat and sun. Very striking and beautiful flowers. (+5\R1\5) \$12.00

johnstoneanum

Maddenia

Mounding and typically wide-spreading evergreen shrubs with bristly stems and fragrant young foliage. The elliptic leaves have a bristly margin and are quite ornamental. Smooth and peeling bark on the older stems. The large and showy, funnel-bell-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are white to cream or pale yellow, often with a deeper colored blotch or a pinkish flush. A variable species with many forms in cultivation, these often fragrant or with double flowers. One of the hardiest members of this subsection. Native to NE India where it occurs as an epiphyte in forests or terrestrially in various open habitats from 6,000 to 10,000 ft.

1977/693 ‘Double Diamond’ This is an amazing clone with pale creamy yellow (almost white) double flowers. The long-lasting flowers are like small roses with layer upon layer of petals. Blooms over a long period. (+10\R1\5) \$8.00-B

kasoense

Monantha

An exciting new dwarf species closely related to the recently introduced *monanthum*. Like that unusual species, this is an epiphytic, yellow-flowered lepidote which, amazingly, **blooms in the autumn**. This species differs in its larger stature and flowers and more vigorous growth. Like its dwarf cousin, the tubular bell-shaped flowers are deep yellow. Small deep green leaves. As an epiphyte, this species requires exceptionally well-drained soil. Native to Arunachal Pradesh and adjacent SE Tibet where it occurs as an epiphyte from 8,000 to 9,000 ft.

243sd2002 – HECC#10024 From seed collected in the wild. (+5\R2\3) **Our first offering.** \$15.00-B

keiskei

Triflora

A variable species, ranging from quite dwarf and compact to rather open and tall-growing. The leaves are lanceolate to narrowly elliptic in shape. The flowers (mid-spring) are yellow to pale yellow and widely funnel-shaped. A floriferous and easily grown hardy species. Native from central Japan south to Yakushima. Occurs in various well-drained habitats and as an epiphyte from 2,000 to 6,000 ft.

1974/014 'Yaku Fairy' This famous 1970 Award of Merit form is a dense and prostrate mound with yellow flowers. A choice rock garden or container specimen. (-10\1 foot across) \$9.00-B

kendrickii

Irrorata

Large upright evergreen shrubs or small trees. The narrow pointed and stiff leaves of this species have wavy edges and are smooth on both surfaces. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are rose to crimson, red or scarlet, with darker nectar pouches, sometimes spotted. They are quite showy and borne in a nice round inflorescence. Probably heat tolerant. Native to Bhutan, India (Arunachal Pradesh) and China (S Tibet) where it is a common forest species from 7,000 to 9,000 (10,500) ft.

548sd2003 – KCSH#0348 A high elevation form – should be a bit hardier than normally listed? (+5\16) \$12.00

kesangiae

Grandia

Large upright evergreen shrubs eventually forming small trees. This is a recently described (1989) new big-leaf species which is still quite rare in cultivation here in North America. The large and attractive elliptic leaves are a foot or more in length with a woolly to somewhat plastered whitish to fawn indumentum on the lower surface. The magnificent flowers (mid-spring) are rose to pink (sometimes fading to white) with darker nectar pouches. These are borne in a large rounded and compact inflorescence (see cover jacket of *The Larger Rhododendron Species* by Peter Cox, Timber Press, 1990 Edition). An interesting species known only from the eastern Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan and adjacent Arunachal Pradesh where it grows in forests from 9,500 to 11,500 ft. This is proving to be an easily grown and probably quite hardy new big-leaf species with very attractively-colored flowers. Best in light shade with protection from strong wind.

RSBG Grown from seed from a controlled-pollination cross here in the RSBG. (0\14) \$18.00

578sd2003 – KCSH#0382 (var. *album*) Grown from seed collected in the wild. Pink flowers fading to white. (0\14) \$10.00-B

keysii

Cinnabarina

Large upright and vigorous evergreen shrubs, similar in habit to the much more widely grown *R. cinnabarinum*. The narrowly elliptic leaves are densely scaly on the lower surface. This species has some of the most unusual and distinct flowers in the genus. They are narrowly tubular in shape, hanging in dense clusters from terminal and axillary buds at the tops of the branches in late

spring to mid-summer. The flowers are usually bi-colored with various shades of red or orange on the tubes and yellow or green lobes. Some forms have solid red or even yellow flowers. An exciting, rarely seen species, not really what one would consider spectacular but valuable for its extremely unusual flowers and late blooming time. Sun or shade, relatively drought tolerant once established. Native to the eastern Himalaya where it occurs in various habitats from 8,000 to 12,000 ft.

522sd2003 - KCSH#0315 An unusually attractive species. Easily grown and always admired. (0 to +5\R1\6) \$8.00-B

lacteum

Taliensia

Upright and stout-branched large evergreen shrubs or small trees. The leaves have a thin brownish indumentum on the lower surface. The pale yellow to yellow flowers (mid-spring) are in a large round inflorescence and often have a large reddish blotch in the throat. The beautiful flowers and attractive foliage combine to make this one of the most popular and highly sought after species. Rarely available, it is rather slow-growing and can be difficult in cultivation, requiring shade from the hot afternoon sun and a cool, acidic and extremely well-drained soil. Native to west-central & NE Yunnan, China where it occurs in various montane habitats from 10,000 to 13,000 ft.

RSBG Seedlings from a hand-pollinated cross between two fine forms here at the RSBG. (-5\R3\3) \$9.00-B

lanigerum

Arborea

Large rounded evergreen shrubs with pale tomentose branches. The dark and shiny leaves have a wooly whitish to fawn indumentum on their undersides. The flowers emerge from the most amazing-looking large buds in early spring. The fuzzy overlapping scales of the floral buds give the appearance of a strange small pineapple and provide a great show as they open to reveal a large rounded inflorescence of brightly colored flowers. The flowers range in color from pink to red or crimson and have darker nectar pouches. This species is known only from the Pemako region in SE Tibet and adjacent NE India where it occurs in forests from 8,500 to 11,000 ft. Requires light shade to avoid sun scorch on the foliage.

RSBG Grown from seed produced by a controlled pollination between the clone 'Round Wood' (KW#6258) x the 1949 AM form here in the RSBG. Rarely offered beautiful species. (0\R1\4) \$10.00-B

lateriflorum

Triflora

The **first introduction** into cultivation of this only recently described species. Although currently placed in subsection Cinnabarina, this seems to be more closely allied to *R. zaleucum* with similar large flowers of white to white flushed rose or mauve-pink. The undersides of the leaves are much less glaucous than those of that distinct species and there are various other botanical differences. Like most members of subsection Triflora, this forms a large upright evergreen shrub. This should be a very showy garden plant with large flowers and small shiny leaves. Currently known only from the extreme NW Corner of Yunnan, China, although it probably occurs in adjacent Burma.

533sd2000 - BASE#9651 These are grown from seed collected in the wild. Long fringing hairs on the leaves. (+5\R1\5) \$9.00-B

ledebourii

Rhodorastra

A hardy species which is closely related to *R. dauricum*. This is said to be a fully evergreen version of *dauricum* with small fragrant glossy-green leaves which are elliptic in shape. The flowers are red-purple to purple, pink or white. Native from the Altai Mountains to E Siberia in open woodlands and on rocky slopes. Should be very cold hardy and early blooming in cultivation. Probably smaller in stature than typical *dauricum*.

RSBG These are grown from seed collected wild in the Altai Mountains of Russia. (-25\R1\4) \$6.00-B

leptocladon

Maddenia

A newly introduced species. This forms an upright to fairly compact growing evergreen shrub. The large funnel-shaped flowers are rather unusual for this group in that the bright greenish-yellow of the emerging flowers matures into a rich shade of pale yellow as they age. Known only from N Vietnam where it occurs on cliffs at around 6,500 ft. Quite easy to cultivate if provided with excellent drainage. Some reports of relative hardiness from the United Kingdom.

1996/066 – KR#2932 Very beautifully colored flowers. Easy with good drainage. (+10?\R2\5) \$9.00-B

leucaspis

Boothia

A low and mounding evergreen shrub usually growing wider than high with smooth and peeling red-brown bark. The elliptic, two-inch long leaves are densely covered on the upper surface and margins with bristly hairs and the new growth emerges a bright purple highlighted with silvery hairs. The flowers (early spring) are white with dark brown anthers and shaped like a flattened bell. Requires excellent drainage, but tolerant of sun or shade. Native to SE Tibet and adjacent Arunachal Pradesh where it occurs on cliffs and in trees from 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

1965/398 A selected form from the famous Scottish garden Crarae. Very attractive in all features. (+5\R2\2) \$11.00

liliiflorum

Maddenia

Erect evergreen shrubs with striking glossy and peeling reddish-brown bark. The large trumpet-shaped flowers (early summer) are waxy, white, long-lasting and fragrant. Although still fairly new to cultivation, this attractive late-season blooming species has great potential for relative hardiness and drought tolerance. Native to the provinces of Guizhou and Guanxi, China where it grows in scrub, open forests and on rocky slopes from 1,950 to 4,600 ft.

325sd2003 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Rarely offered species. Great in a container. (+5?\R2\5) \$10.00-B

lindleyi

Maddenia

Leggy, open-growing evergreen shrubs with attractive exfoliating reddish-brown bark. The large and fragrant, openly funnel-bell-shaped flowers appear in mid- to late spring. They are an incredible pure white or white flushed with pink, often with an orange or yellow stain at the base. A fantastic species in flower and rated by many as one of the most beautiful flowers in the genus. Requires extremely well-drained soil. Some forms are not fully hardy in the Seattle area but worth attempting in a sheltered position. Also good in containers but can be a bit straggly so frequent pinching for the first couple of years is recommended. Occurs as an epiphyte or on cliffs in the eastern Himalaya from 6,000 to 11,000 ft.

RSBG Grown from seed produced here in the RSBG by selfing the 'Geordie Sherriff' form (also known as *R. grothausii* or the "Tibetan form"). This is the hardiest form of *lindleyi* and one of the finest flowers in the genus. The large trumpet-like fragrant white flowers are strongly flushed with rose on the tube. Fantastic. (+5\R2\5) \$9.00-B

ludwigianum

Maddenia

Large evergreen shrubs with purplish peeling bark and thick, leathery, scaly leaves with hairs on the margins. The large funnel-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are white, sometimes flushed rose and/or with a yellow flare. This is one of the more rare and larger flowered maddenias. Requires excellent drainage and should be good in hot climates. Native to the mountains of Thailand where it occurs from 5,250 to 7,250 ft.

155sd2002 Rarely offered maddenia. (+25\R2\6) \$8.00-B

lutescens

Triflora

Upright evergreen shrubs with reddish new growth. The lanceolate leaves have a long acuminate "drip-tip" which is quite distinctive. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (late winter to early spring) are pale to primrose yellow with green spots. A lovely species with early yellow flowers (very rare in the garden!) and attractive foliage. Floriferous and easily grown in sun or shade. Native to China (W Sichuan, NE Yunnan, Guizhou & Hubei) where it occurs in thickets, forests and along streams from 1,750 to 10,500 ft.

424sd1996 - SEH#076 Grown from seed collected in the wild at 9,200 ft. Beautiful in the woodland garden. (0\R1\8) \$11.00

macabeanum

Grandia

Large upright evergreen shrubs or trees to 45 ft. A big-leafed species with leaves up to 12 or even 18 inches long, shiny green on top with a woolly white to pale brown indumentum below. The flowers (early to late spring) are yellow or yellowish-white with a purple blotch in a huge, magnificent inflorescence. One of the more common, hardy and easy to cultivate members of the popular "big-leafs". Native to NE India (Manipur and Nagaland) and adjacent N Burma where it occurs in mixed woodlands or forms pure stands from 8,000 to 12,600 ft.

433sd2003 – NAPE#027 These are grown from seed collected in the wild. (+5\R1\6) \$20.00

macrophyllum

Pontica

Large upright to rounded evergreen shrubs. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are pale to deep pink or rose-purple, magenta or white, typically with green, yellow or reddish flecks. An attractive and widespread species, well adapted to drought conditions and tolerant of heat and even salt spray. Inhabits the climatic zone found along the western coast of North America with a relatively dry growing season but abundant winter moisture. Native from S British Columbia, Canada to central California, USA. It occurs in forests and on open slopes from sea level to 4,000 ft.

324sd2003 These are grown from seed sent to me by RSF member Paul Anderson collected near Carmel, California, from the southernmost population of this species in the wild. (-5\R2\6) \$7.00-B

maculiferum ssp. maculiferum

Maculifera

Evergreen shrubs with an upright but compact habit. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are white to pale pink with a dark crimson blotch. A hardy and relatively heat tolerant plant that blooms as a young plant. Floriferous and easily grown in light shade. Common in woodlands and on cliffs from 7,000 to 10,000 ft. Native to China (Guizhou, Hubei and Sichuan).

600sd2003 – JN# Grown from seed collected in the wild. First introduction in many years of this fine and little-known species. I am very excited about this new collection. (-10\R1\4) \$8.00-B

maddenii

Maddenia

Large and open-growing (sometimes more compact) evergreen shrubs. An extremely variable and widespread species. The large funnel-shaped fragrant flowers (mid-spring to early summer) are quite variable in size and color, ranging from cream to pinkish or rarely yellow but typically white or white flushed various colors. A beautiful and easily grown species with good heat tolerance and relative cold hardiness in certain forms. Requires excellent drainage. Native to a wide variety of habitats from 5,000 to 10,000 ft. in N India (W Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim), Bhutan and SE Tibet. One of my personal favorites which I grow in containers that can be brought indoors when blooming to enjoy the magnificent fragrant flowers.

449sd2001 – KC#0108 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Fabulous flowers, shiny foliage and robust growth. (+10\R2\8) \$9.00-B

maddenii ssp. crassum

Maddenia

Large and open-growing (sometimes more compact) evergreen shrubs. An extremely variable and widespread species. The large funnel-shaped fragrant flowers (late spring to early summer) are quite variable in size and color, ranging from cream to pinkish or rarely yellow but typically white or white flushed various colors. A beautiful and easily grown species with good heat tolerance and relative hardiness in certain forms. Requires excellent drainage. Native to a wide variety of habitats from 5,000 to 12,000 ft. in China (Yunnan & SE Tibet), Upper Burma, NE India and Vietnam. One of my personal favorites. I successfully cultivate several clones in a sheltered corner of my garden (Seattle). I also grow this species in containers, these can be brought indoors when blooming to enjoy the magnificent fragrant flowers.

GR#0407 – Chapaense Group This form, from N Vietnam, has glossy foliage and a strong yellow blotch in the throat of the flower. (+10\R2\8) \$8.00-B

mallotum

Neriiflora

Rounded evergreen shrubs with flaking purplish to gray-green bark. The stunning foliage of this rare species is among the finest in the genus. The thickly textured, obovate leaves can be six or seven inches in length. They are dark green with a deeply impressed network of veins on top and covered with a dense, woolly reddish-brown indumentum beneath. The fleshy tubular-bell-shaped flowers (early spring) are crimson to scarlet or cherry red. A fantastic species for the woodland garden with beautiful foliage and flowers. Like many popular but difficult to propagate species, most of the plants seen in gardens or sold in nurseries are hybrids. Native along the Yunnan/Burma border where it occurs in bamboo thickets and on rocky slopes from 10,000 to 12,000 ft.

RSBG These are grown from hand-pollinated seed produced here in the RSBG. Fantastic foliage. (+5\R1\4) \$10.00-B

martinianum

Selensia

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, rarely seen in gardens. Smallish rounded to elliptic deep green leaves. The flowers (mid-spring) range from white to white flushed pink, pink or rose, with or without purple or crimson flecks. A fine smaller-growing species with lovely bell-shaped flowers. Found on forest margins, in bamboo thickets, scrub and open pastures from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. Native to NE Myanmar and China (SE Xizang and NW Yunnan).

1970/133 Attractive rounded leaves and bell-shaped rose flowers in mid-spring. A relatively dwarf form. (0\R1\3) \$12.00

megacalyx

Maddenia

Distinct and attractive evergreen shrubs with stunning large flowers. These are highly fragrant, white or cream in color, often flushed pink (rarely solid pale pink). As the name implies, the calyx is distinctively large and showy, either pale green or green flushed pink. The olive green leaves have deeply impressed veins and the new growth is usually purplish. Typically a cliff-dweller or epiphytic in the wild and so requires exceptional drainage for success. Native to SE Tibet, N Burma and adjacent NW Yunnan where it occurs from 6,000 to 13,000 ft.

248sd2001 – DGEY#026 Grown from seed collected in the wild from a fine form with blush pink flowers. (+15\R3\6) \$14.00-B

megeratum

Boothia

Compact and densely-branched dwarf evergreen shrubs with hairy petioles and young shoots. The tiny (usually less than one inch) elliptic to rounded leaves of this species are quite attractive with hairy margins and a glaucous-white underside. The flatly bell-shaped flowers (early spring) are yellow to cream or whitish with a yellow blotch. One of the finest of the dwarf species when grown well, requiring exceptional drainage. A favorite which I find quite happy in a container for close-up viewing of the attractive foliage and flowers. Native to high rainfall areas of SE Tibet,

Arunachal Pradesh, Upper Burma & NW Yunnan, China where it occurs from 8,000 to 13,500 ft. as an epiphyte and on mossy cliffs, old stumps and logs.

558sd2003 – KCSH#0361 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Exceptionally beautiful small rounded and hairy leaves on a dense dwarf mound. Probably cream flowers. (0\R2\2) \$9.00-B

moulmainense

Choniastrum

Shrubs or small trees with stunning smooth and peeling bark. The unusual fragrant, tubular funnel-shaped flowers (early spring) are white, white flushed yellow or pink, pink, magenta or lilac, with or without a yellow or pale green blotch. Glossy foliage. Found on open hillsides in forests and thickets from 1,300 to 12,000 ft. An incredibly widespread and variable species in the wild: S China (SE Tibet to Guangdong), Taiwan, S Japan, India (Arunachal Pradesh), Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia and W Malaysia.

RSBG (Stenaulum Group) Grown from seed produced by selfing KW#20679 which was collected in northern Myanmar. Should have large and fragrant pink flowers with stunning smooth and peeling mahogany bark. Rarely offered. (+20\R1\5) \$8.00-B

mucronulatum

Rhodorastra

Upright deciduous shrubs with pink to rose, red-purple, or white flowers in late winter to mid-spring. A cold and heat tolerant species grown for its early blooming season and bright fall foliage color. Excellent in the woodland garden but also tolerant of much more exposed sites. Found on dry stony slopes and forest margins from 1,000 to 5,500 ft. Native over a wide area of E Asia from Siberia to Mongolia, China, Korea and Japan.

1976/127 (var. chejuense) A very dwarf, almost bonsai form collected on Cheju Island by Warren Berg. Deep red-purple flowers in early spring with small dark green leaves. As good as, if not better than, its volcanic island cousin 'Crater's Edge'. Hardy and relatively drought tolerant. (-15\R1\2) \$10.00-B

1981/020 'Mahogany Red' This clone with unusual maroon colored flowers. (-15\R1\6) \$8.00-B

orbiculare ssp. orbiculare

Fortunea

Rounded and mounding evergreen shrubs with smooth green rounded leaves, heart-shaped at their base. The beautiful bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) range from pink to rose or magenta. Strikingly beautiful and distinct, this species has the perfect combination of saucer-sized round leaves, a dome-shaped habit and bell-like pendant flowers. Best in light shade. Native to Sichuan and Guangxi Provinces, China. Grows in coniferous forests and rocky thickets from 6,500 to 13,000 ft.

RSBG These are grown from seed from a controlled cross-pollination here at the RSBG. Blooms at an early age. (-5\R1\3) \$12.00

oreotrephes

Triflora

Upright to rounded evergreen (occasionally semi-deciduous) shrubs with olive to glaucous green or blue-green leaves. The beautiful, widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are white, pink, rose or purple, often with spots. An easily grown and free-flowering species with outstanding foliage and flowers in most cultivated forms. A common, widespread and variable species native to N Burma and China (SE Tibet, N Yunnan & Sichuan). It occurs in a wide variety of habitats from 9,000 to 14,000 ft.

203sd2003 – RR#038 Grown from seed collected in the wild. These should have darker colored flowers. (-5\R1\6) \$8.00-B

pachysanthum

Maculifera

Compact rounded evergreen shrubs. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are white to pale pink, often with crimson or green flecks. One of the finest foliage plants in the genus. Indumentum color ranges from silver-white to a rich brown (when grown in shade) on the upper surface, rusty brown on the underside. A hardy and adaptable garden plant which should be in every collection and garden. Found on exposed grassy ridges from 10,000 to 10,500 ft. on the island of Taiwan.

RSBG These are grown from hand-pollinated seed produced here in the RSBG from two forms with exceptional foliage. (-10\R1\3) \$15.00

polylepis

Triflora

Upright-growing evergreen shrubs with densely scaly branchlets. The narrow leaves are lanceolate to oblanceolate with a dark shiny green upper surface and a densely scaly lower. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are pale to deep purple or rose-mauve and typically have some yellowish spotting. A rarely grown species which has been reintroduced recently. Easily grown, hardy and tolerant of full sun. Common in a wide variety of habitats from 6,500 to 10,000 ft. in W Sichuan, China.

1996sd355 - SEH#005 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Mostly deep red-purple flowers in this collection. Very attractive and brightly colored with distinctive narrow leaves. (-10\R1\5) \$9.00-B

praestans

Grandia

Large evergreen shrubs with a wide-spreading habit, often wider than tall but can become tree-like. The large oblanceolate leaves taper into a flattened winged petiole and the lower leaf surface is coated with a plastered bronzy and shiny indumentum that ages to silvery-white. The distinct foliage is very attractive and cannot be confused with any other species. The eight-lobed flowers are white to pink or magenta-rose, usually with spots and/or a blotch. Best in light shade and very hardy for a big-leaf. Native to SE Tibet, NW Yunnan and adjacent N Burma where it occurs as a species of the forest from 9,000 to 14,000 ft.

RSBG Grown from seed produced by a hand-pollination between two fine forms here in the RSBG. This species has not been offered for many years. Highly recommended. (-5\R1\4) \$14.00-B

praeevernum

Fortunea

Large evergreen shrubs with a wide-spreading habit, often wider than tall but can become tree-like. The relatively large leaves complement the large and showy flowers in early spring. These are white to pink or rose with a prominent purplish blotch at the base. Similar and closely related to the well-known *sutchuenense* but with a blotched corolla and hairless lower leaf surface. Best in light shade and very hardy. Native to China (W Hubei & E Sichuan) where it occurs in forests from 5,250 to 8,250 ft.

1966/563 A selected form from the famous collection at Windsor, the large white flowers are accentuated with bold purple blotches. Very hardy and best in light shade. (-15\R1\4) \$18.00

prorum

Taliensia

Dwarf and mounding alpine shrubs with attractive smooth blue-green foliage. The lower surface is coated with a thick indumentum. The flowers (don't hold your breath) are white, pink, or pale yellow, often with purple or crimson flecks. A distinct species, rare in cultivation, very compact and slow growing. Native to NW Yunnan, China where it is found on cliffs, humus-covered boulders and in rocky meadows from 12,000 to 14,000 ft.

1975/235 Rarely offered, cutting grown from the famous large plant in the garden of Warren Berg. (-10\R3\1) \$35.00

protistum

Grandia

The largest of all rhododendrons with some specimens in the wild reaching over 100 ft. in height. The very large matte green leaves are oblanceolate in shape with the primary veins deeply impressed into the upper surface. The new growth emerges early in the season with a colorful display of bright red bud scales. The flowers are also quite early in the season (late winter to early spring) but equally as spectacular as the massive leaves. The three-inch long flowers are pale rose to crimson-purple and occur in a large truss of 20 to 30 flowers. An incredible sight – but one which may very well not be observed in your lifetime as it can take as much as 50 years to mature and flower (it is a 100 foot tree). This species (the real thing) is rare in cultivation and best in a sheltered woodland garden. Native to the high rainfall regions of W Yunnan, N Burma, NE India and SE Tibet where it occurs in forests from 6,000 to 13,000(?) ft.

2000sd520 - BASE#9635 Grown from seed collected in the wild. (+15\R2\7) \$19.00

pseudociliipes

Maddenia

Upright evergreen shrubs with distinctive small leaves (for this type of rhododendron). The funnel-shaped flowers are quite large in contrast with the deep green leaves. They range in color from white to white flushed pink and are extremely fragrant with a smell that reminds me of *Plumeria*. Only recently introduced, this is a rare maddenia in cultivation. Requires excellent drainage. Known in the wild from the mountains of western Yunnan and adjacent N Myanmar where it occurs epiphytically and on rocks and cliffs from 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

SEH#1534 Rarely offered species, this clone collected in the wild. The smaller leaves and stature make this a fine plant for containers. (+15\R2\5) \$10.00-B

racemosum

Scabrifolia

Upright-growing to rounded, small-leaved evergreen shrubs with white to pale or deep pink flowers in mid-spring. The flowers are borne in the axils of the upper leaves which gives one the impression of a long pink or white raceme. The attractive foliage is often blue-green on the upper surface with a glaucous white coating on the lower. A common, widespread and variable species in the wild. The many forms in cultivation are quite variable in height and hardiness but all are generally heat, sun and drought resistant. An easy and floriferous species. Found in a wide variety of habitats from 2,500 to 14,000 ft. in China (N Yunnan, SW Sichuan & W Guizhou).

391sd1996 – SEH#042 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Bright red stems and wavy-margined leaves. (-5\R1\3) \$7.00-B

1979/180 'Rock Rose' - R#11265 Dwarf shrub with masses of red-purple flowers all along the upper stems in mid-spring. Drought and sun tolerant. The AM form (1970). (-5\R1\3) \$9.00-B

rex ssp. rex

Falconera

Large erect evergreen shrubs or trees which can attain heights of up to 45 ft. in the wild. The extremely attractive leaves are up to 18 inches long, deep green above with a thick gray to buff indumentum beneath. Many (up to 30) flowers in a large inflorescence in various colors, ranging from white to pale lilac, pale pink and mauve-pink, with a crimson blotch and spots. A beautiful and impressive species blooming in mid- to late spring. In my opinion, one of the finest species in the genus with great foliage, beautiful flowers and very good hardiness for a "big-leaf". Common from 10,000 to 14,000(?) ft. in SW Sichuan and N Yunnan, China where it often forms pure forests.

419sd1999 – DJHC#98319 These are grown from seed collected in the wild. (-5\R1\5) \$15.00

RSBG These are grown from hand-pollinated seed produced here in the RSBG by crossing the AM form 'Quartz' with the equally lovely RBG Edinburgh form. (-5\R1\5) \$9.00-B

ririei

Argyrophylla

Large, very upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees blooming in **late winter or early spring**. The distinctly-colored bell-shaped flowers are purplish to violet or blue-mauve with showy dark nectar pouches. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thin white plastered indumentum. One of the first species to bloom each spring, often as early as February here in the RSBG. Native to forests and open rocky slopes from 4,000 to 7,200 ft. in a limited area of SC Sichuan, China.

RSBG These are grown from a hand-pollinated cross between two of our best forms here in the RSBG. (0\R1\6) \$16.00

roxieanum

Taliensia

An extremely variable evergreen shrub or small tree. The leaves range in shape from almost linear in var. *oreonastes* to oblong or oblanceolate and up to 1.5 inches wide in var. *cucullatum*. The very attractive foliage has a thick and dark red-brown indumentum on the lower surface. The flowers

(mid-spring) are white or cream, often flushed rose and spotted red. Native over a wide range of NW Yunnan, SW Sichuan and adjacent SE Tibet where it occurs in various montane habitats from 11,000 to 14,000 ft.

1974/117 (var. *oreonastes*) White flowers with pale magenta flecks in mid-spring. Compact shrubs with long linear leaves for a distinct “coniferous” look. (-15\R2\3) \$15.00

setosum

Lapponica

Slow-growing low and compact to open-growing dwarf shrubs with bristly branchlets. The small narrow leaves are covered with golden scales and have hairs on the margins. The flowers (mid- to late spring) are purple to pinkish or dark wine-red with a large reddish calyx. Native to open rocky slopes and alpine meadows from 9,000 to 16,000 ft. in the central to eastern Himalaya. Requires excellent drainage in a cool position.

RSBG Rarely offered species for the collector. (-10\R3\1) \$9.00-B

sherriffii

Thomsonia

Upright-growing and bushy evergreen shrubs with attractive, smooth and peeling reddish-brown bark. The small elliptic leaves have a distinctive “chocolate-brown” indumentum on the undersurface. The bell-shaped flowers (early spring) are deep red with darker nectar pouches. A rarely grown but extremely ornamental plant, one of the earliest blooming species here at the RSBG. Native to a small area of S Tibet where it grows in coniferous forest margins around 11,500 ft.

RSBG These are grown from hand-pollinated seed produced here in the RSBG. Rarely offered. (0\R2\3) \$10.00-B

sidereum

Grandia

Upright evergreen shrubs or small trees. This species, one of the rarer members of the “big-leaves,” has somewhat smaller leaves than many of its more exuberant relatives, but makes up for this with outstanding yellow or cream flowers in late spring, well past most of the other big-leaf species. The colorful flowers, which appear in late spring or even early summer, sometimes have a red basal blotch. The lower leaf surface has a light tan to silvery plastered indumentum. Native to thickets, mixed forests and open conifer woods at 8,000 to 12,000 ft. in N Burma, and adjacent regions of E Arunachal Pradesh, India and W Yunnan, China.

2000sd547 - BASE#9678 These are grown from seed collected in the wild. Very rare in cultivation. (+10\R1\5) \$30.00

sinogrande

Falconera

Massive, wide-spreading evergreen shrubs (forming a tree in the wild) with the largest leaves of any rhododendron. The awe-inspiring foliage of this species can reach up to almost three feet in length! The broadly elliptic to oblanceolate leaves are a dark glossy green on the upper surface with a thin and shiny, plastered, whitish to fawn indumentum on the lower surface. The large rounded inflorescence is composed of 30 or more flowers (early to mid-spring). These are white to pale yellow with a large crimson blotch. Best in light shade with plenty of supplemental water

through the dry summer months. I grow one in a container for a striking specimen plant (well fed and watered) with massive leaves. Quite common and widespread from W Yunnan, China westward to N Burma, SE Tibet and E Arunachal Pradesh, India. Found in a variety of montane habitats but principally in forests from 7,000 to 11,000 ft.

RSBG Grown from hand-pollinated seed produced here in the RSBG. Beautiful large shiny leaves. (+10 to +5\R1\5) \$22.00 or \$10.00-B

283sd2003 Grown from hand-pollinated seed produced by Peter Cox at Glendoick in Scotland (SBEC# x SBEC#). (+10 to +5\R1\5) \$11.00-B

souliei

Campylocarpa

Open and upright growing to compact evergreen shrubs. The ovate to almost round leaves are glaucous blue-green when young, becoming a smooth dark green with age. The exquisite saucer-shaped flowers are pink or rose to white flushed pink in mid- to late spring. To quote Peter Cox "This superb plant is perhaps my favourite species". Best in cool summer regions with excellent drainage and light shade. Native to rocky slopes and woodlands from 9,000 to 14,000 ft. in C Sichuan & N Yunnan, China.

402sd2003 – SICH#2147 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Many of the plants in this area are a fine deep pink. Beautiful glossy blue-green emerging foliage. (-10\R2\4) \$9.00-B

strigillosum

Maculifera

Large evergreen shrubs or small trees with an upright growth habit. The tubular bell-shaped flowers put on a spectacular display in late winter to early spring. These are deep red to crimson or scarlet with blackish nectar pouches. The younger shoots and petioles are covered with stiff bristles. A popular species desirable for its luminous, late winter blossoms and attractive foliage. Easy in cultivation and fantastic as a specimen or in the woodland garden. Best in partial shade, not very sun tolerant. Native to Sichuan and NE Yunnan, China where it is found in thickets and on open slopes and cliffs from 7,000 to 11,000 ft.

425sd1996 – SEH#077 These are grown from seed collected in the wild. Long leaves and very large, deep red flowers. (-5\R1\5) \$9.00-B

subarcticum

Ledum

Dwarf evergreen shrubs with extremely small and almost needle-like narrow leaves to one inch long. This prostrate little shrublet is a perfect plant for the rock garden, bog or in a trough. The small rounded clusters of white flowers appear in early to mid-spring. An extremely hardy and attractive dwarf species. Best in full sun with a moist soil but adaptable to normal rhododendron conditions, light shade probably better in dryer situations. A great little foliage plant. A circumboreal subspecies with an extensive range throughout the boreal portions of the northern hemisphere. Occurs in a wide variety of habitats.

318sd2000 - SEH#1600 These dwarf little jewels are grown from my collection of seed at 2,340 ft. in the mountains near Anchorage, Alaska. (-30\R1\1) \$9.00-B

sutchuenense

Fortunea

Large spreading evergreen shrubs that can eventually form small trees (especially in woodland conditions). The large leaves have a thin indumentum on the midrib beneath but are otherwise smooth. The large showy flowers (early spring) are pale pink to lilac-pink, usually with some reddish spotting and a creamy-yellow flushed base. This is an easily grown hardy species with nice foliage and beautiful flowers in the earliest of spring. Best in light shade or woodland conditions, this popular species can be a very long-lived addition to the landscape. Native to W Hubei and E Sichuan, China where it occurs in forests from 5,000 to 8,000 ft.

291sd2002 These are grown from seed produced by a hand-pollination between our two best forms of this great species. This is the typical form (not the blotched var. *geraldii*). (-15\R1\5) \$8.00-B

taliense

Taliensia

Slow-growing and compact but upright evergreen shrubs with stout branches. The lower surface of the leaves is covered with a thick felted brownish indumentum. The flowers (mid-spring) are white with reddish spots. A beautiful foliage plant with stunning new growth like furry white candles striped longitudinally with bright green. Requires a cool position with good light and excellent drainage. Full sun is not advised. One of my favorite species, the foliage is fragrant on a warm day. Native to W Yunnan, China where it occurs on open slopes from 10,000 to 13,000 ft.

1994/414 – SBEC#0350 A selection from a population on the Cang Shan in NW Yunnan that appears to be intermediate between this species and *roxieanum* var. *cucullatum*. This has superb thick and dark indumentum. (-10\R3\3) \$12.00-B

tomentosum* ssp. *tomentosum

Ledum

Dwarf evergreen shrubs with narrow leaves up to two inches long. The young stems and undersides of the rugose leaves are covered with a coating of long red-brown hairs. Small rounded clusters of white flowers appear in early to mid-spring. An extremely hardy and attractive little shrub. Best in full sun with a moist soil but adaptable to normal rhododendron conditions, light shade probably better in dryer situations. Extremely widespread throughout N Europe & Asia where it can be quite variable. Occurs in a wide variety of habitats.

114sd2004 These are grown from seed collected wild in Sweden. The leaves are mostly linear to narrowly elliptic. (-30\R1\3) \$6.00-B

valentinianum

Maddenia

This is a fine “dwarf” and relatively hardy maddenian. Slowly mounds up to around 2 feet in height and as wide. The leaves of this choice and rarely offered species are quite small, around one inch in length with long hairs fringing the margins – a beautiful foliage plant. The deep purple-brown bark is smooth and exfoliating. Really worth growing for foliage and bark alone. Best of all, this species has bright yellow, bell-shaped flowers. Requires exceptionally well-drained soil. Perfect on an old stump or log, raised bed or in a container. Native along the W Yunnan/N Myanmar border where it grows as an epiphyte and on cliffs from 9,000 to 12,000 ft.

1970/193 Our first offering in many years. (+5?\R2\2) \$17.00-B

viridescens

Trichoclada

Compact and upright evergreen shrubs with bristly branches. The delicate obovate leaves are bright glaucous blue-green and often have bristles on the margins. The widely flaring, funnel bell-shaped flowers (early to mid-summer) are yellow with greenish spots. An unusual but attractive late-blooming species with beautiful bluish foliage. Fine in sun or light shade. Native only to SE Tibet where it occurs in boggy areas and on alpine slopes from 10,000 to 11,000(?) ft.

175sd2003 - RR#175 Beautiful blue-green foliage on these seedlings. Grown from seed collected wild. (0\R1\3) \$10.00-B

wardii* var. *wardii

Campylocarpa

Large upright-growing evergreen shrubs or small trees with rounded smooth green leaves, often glaucous beneath. The foliage often emerges a bright blue-green in color. The saucer-shaped flowers (mid- to late spring) are yellow to sulfur-yellow and may have a maroon or purple basal blotch. A parent of many beautiful yellow-flowered hybrids, this species is itself an exceptionally beautiful garden plant. One of the finest species in the genus. A classic yellow. Native to Sichuan, Yunnan, and SE Tibet, China. Common in a wide variety of montane habitats from 9,000 to 14,000 ft.

RSBG Grown from hand-pollinated seed produced from a cross between two of the best forms here in the RSBG. (-10\R2\4) \$7.00-B

wasonii

Taliensia

Compact evergreen shrubs with distinct ovate-lanceolate foliage, dark and shiny green on the upper surface. The lower surface has a reddish brown indumentum which is nicely displayed due to the upright growth habit of the current year's foliage. The flowers (mid-spring) are typically yellow to whitish (pink in *Rhododactylum* Group) with reddish spots. An attractive plant which is quite different in appearance from the other members of subsection Taliensia. It is also easier to cultivate than most other members of this group. Native to forests and open slopes in C Sichuan, China where it is found from 7,500 to 13,000 ft.

1965/258 Pale yellow flowers. (-10\R1\3) \$20.00

1980/064 I have not recorded the flower color on this selection. Fine shiny foliage. (-10\R1\3) \$9.00-B

wightii

Taliensia

Upright evergreen shrubs with stout stems, sticky buds and shiny deep green foliage. The undersurface of the leaves is covered with a dense red-brown indumentum. The flowers (mid-spring) are pale to deep yellow, sometimes with reddish spots and/or a blotch. Best in light shade with excellent drainage. The real thing is quite rare in cultivation, the old large-leaved form often seen in gardens is actually a hybrid. A fine foliage plant with beautiful yellow flowers. Native to the eastern Himalaya where it is common above tree line and in subalpine forests from 11,000 to 15,000 ft.

527sd2003 – KCSH#0322 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Our first offering in many, many years. (-10\R3\3) \$12.00-B

williamsianum

Williamsiana

A really outstanding all-around plant, this forms a low and densely-branched, mounding evergreen shrub with small orbicular leaves. The pink to rose flowers appear as delicate bells hanging from the branch tips in mid-spring. The colorful new growth emerges a deep reddish brown. An easily grown and popular species often used in hybridizing. Avoid too much shade. Native to a limited mountainous area in C Sichuan, China where it grows on high cliffs from 8,000 to 10,000 ft.

1966/606 Delicate rose bells on this fine selection from Caerhays. (-5\R1\2) \$14.00

1975/307 A large-flowered form with the darkest pink flowers of any clone in our *williamsianum* collection. (-5\R1\2) \$14.00

wiltonii

Taliensia

Medium-growing rounded evergreen shrubs with distinctive, beautiful foliage. The dark glossy green leaves have deeply impressed veins on the upper surface while the underside has a thick pale to reddish brown indumentum. The bell-shaped flowers (mid-spring) are white to pink with red flecks and a crimson blotch. An easily grown and superb foliage plant. Native to W Sichuan, China where it occurs in forests and on rocky slopes and cliffs from 8,000 to 11,000 ft.

1975/017 White flushed rose flowers with a crimson blotch and flecks. (-5\R1\4) \$14.00

xanthostephanum

Tephropepla

Relatively small-growing evergreen shrubs with stunning, smooth and peeling reddish brown bark. The elliptic gray-green leaves are silvery brown on the underside. The narrowly bell-shaped flowers are deep to pale yellow and borne in profusion over a long period in late spring. A very attractive plant with fine yellow flowers. Requires excellent drainage. Great in a container if pinched a bit as a small plant. Native to N Burma, SE Tibet and adjacent W Yunnan, China where it occurs from 5,000 to 13,000 ft. on cliffs, rocks and in forests.

513sd2003 – KCSH#0306 Grown from seed collected far to the west of where this species has ever been collected. (+10\R2\4) \$8.00-B

zaleucum

Triflora

Upright evergreen shrubs with a bushy habit and dark glossy green leaves. The fragrant leaves have a distinctive white glaucous coating on their lower surface. The flowers (mid-spring) are among the largest in the subsection and range in color from white, white flushed pink, purple, rose or pale yellow. A distinct species that is all too uncommon in cultivation. Best in light shade. Found in various habitats from 6,000 to 13,000 ft. on both sides of the Yunnan/Burma border.

629sd2003 – KR#7634 Grown from seed collected in the wild, very large pink to rose or rose-purple flowers in this region. A stunning flower, even for a Triflora. (+5\R1\5) \$14.00

Azaleas

albrechtii

Sciadorhodion

Upright-growing deciduous shrubs with obovate hairy leaves. The exquisite flowers (early to mid-spring) are rose to rose-purple, generally appearing before the newly emerging foliage. A choice and hardy azalea, perfect in the woodland garden but unfortunately rarely seen in cultivation. Brilliant fall foliage color. Native to Japan (C Honshu to C Hokkaido) where it occurs between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. in various subalpine habitats.

RSBG A beautiful and distinct species, grown from seed produced in the garden. (-15\14) \$8.00-B

arborescens

Pentanthera

Upright deciduous shrubs with smooth stems. The ovate to elliptic leaves are shiny dark green on the upper surface, becoming red or other bright colors in the autumn. The fragrant flowers (early to mid-summer) are white to white flushed pink with a long narrow tube and spreading lobes. The Smooth Azalea is a fine late-blooming, fragrant species for sun or the woodland garden. Native to the mountains of the eastern USA from Pennsylvania to Alabama where it occurs from 1,000 to 5,000 ft.

103sd2004 These are grown from seed collected wild in Somerset Co., Pennsylvania. (-15\14) \$6.00-B

canescens

Pentanthera

Large deciduous shrubs with tubular-funnel-shaped pink to rose or rarely white flowers. This is one of the easiest and most **fragrant** of the east coast azaleas. Quite vigorous and heat tolerant. A great fragrant pink for shade or sun. Found on the coastal plain from North Carolina to Texas in various moist habitats.

101sd2004 These are grown from seed collected wild in Mississippi. (-5\16) \$6.00-B

flammeum

Pentanthera

Deciduous azaleas with stunning, brightly-colored flowers in late spring. These range from orange to shades of red and scarlet. This is a heat-tolerant species with reddish-orange autumn foliage color. Found at low elevations in the shade of red clay bluffs, open woods and on wooded slopes. Limited distribution in Georgia and South Carolina, SE USA.

1976/286 (syn. *speciosum*) Collected wild in Burke County, Georgia. Bright red-orange flowers. (+5\14) \$9.00-B

***luteum* 'Golden Comet'**

Pentanthera

This is a spectacular plant with a stunning long-lasting inflorescence of fragrant deep yellow flowers. A deciduous azalea, this clone has bright scarlet fall foliage color. This is the last of our *R. luteum* clones to drop its leaves, often remaining attractive into late November. With a great growth

habit of horizontally held branches and good resistance to powdery mildew, 'Golden Comet' is a plant for any and all gardens. This selection was grown from seed collected wild in Turkey. Tolerant of full sun but best in partial shade and quite lovely in the woodland garden.

'**Golden Comet**' A superb fragrant azalea, nice large plants. (-10\14) \$16.00

mariesii

Brachycalyx

Upright deciduous to sometimes partially evergreen shrubs. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate to elliptic with pronounced venation. These are arranged in false whorls on the ends of the stems. The funnel-shaped flowers appear before the newly emerging foliage in mid-spring. They are rose to purple and spotted. An unusual azalea with an incredible natural range including Taiwan and most of southern and eastern China. Occurs in various habitats from 1,200 to 6,300 ft. Rarely seen in cultivation and quite tolerant of heat.

242sd1995 - PW#10 Grown from seed collected in the wild. Rarely offered. (+5\15) \$6.00-B

nakaharai

Tsutsusi

Prostrate creeping evergreen shrubs with brick-red to rose-red or scarlet flowers in early to mid-summer. The attractive glossy and rounded leaves have scattered long red-brown hairs. This popular and hardy azalea with its uniquely-colored flowers is ideal for extending the blooming season. An excellent groundcover in sun or light shade, often used in hybridizing programs or bonsai. Found in open grasslands and on sandstone rocks from 1,000 to 3,300 ft. on the island of Taiwan.

1975/267 - 'Mt. Seven Star' Late-season scarlet flowers on this outstanding selection from Polly Hill. (-5\16 inches) \$8.00-B

1974/085 - 'Mariko' Carmine flowers in late June on this Award of Merit form (1970). (-5\16 inches) \$14.00

nipponicum

Viscidula

A unique deciduous azalea up to 6 ft. with upright, rigid branches and exfoliating, shiny, cinnamon-brown bark. The distinct large obovate leaves change to shades of reddish-purple in the autumn. The unusual pendant late-season flowers (June-July) are bell-shaped and white or yellowish white in color. A very strange species, the only member of its section. I find it to be a lovely curiosity. Best in light shade. Native to hillsides and deciduous forests from 3,000 to 4,500 ft. on the island of Honshu, Japan.

328sd2003 These are grown from seed produced here in the RSBG. Rarely seen in cultivation. (-10\14) \$8.00-B

occidentale

Pentanthera

Large deciduous azaleas with bright to coppery red fall foliage color. The large, fragrant and often spectacular flowers (late spring to early summer) are usually white with a strong yellow flare, but may be pink, red, yellow, orangepink, or white tinged pink or red, and may have a yellow, yellow-

orange to orange-maroon, or maroon flare. There are many selected clones in cultivation showing the wide diversity of flower color and shape. Found at the edges of swamps and on steep hillsides from sea level to 9,000 ft. on the west coast of the USA (Oregon & California).

1977/499 This selection with white flowers, a rose tube and an apricot flare. (-10\R1\4) \$9.00-B

quinquefolium

Sciadorhodion

Deciduous shrubs or small trees (in the wild). In cultivation, this species generally forms a slow-growing, well-branched small shrub with an upright but horizontally layered habit. The leaves are arranged in whorls of five at the ends of the branches and usually have a red margin early in the season. The delicate white, funnel-shaped flowers have green spots and hang singly or in groups of two or three, emerging with the soft new green foliage in mid-spring. A choice and highly sought after species rarely seen in gardens although it is quite common in some areas of Japan where it is native to forests from 1,000 to 5,575 ft. from N Honshu to Shikoku.

RSBG These are grown from seed collected from our own garden plants. (-10\R2\2-3) \$14.00

reticulatum

Brachycalyx

Broadly upright deciduous shrubs or small trees. One of the more widely grown members of a group of closely related species known as the “Japanese three-leaved or rhombic-leaved azaleas.” The attractive leaves are rhombic and arranged in whorls on the ends of the branches. The flowers are lavender to deep purple, magenta or white and appear before the new leaves in mid-to late spring. A graceful and choice deciduous azalea performing better in an open position when grown in maritime climates, preferring light shade or woodland conditions in continental climates. A widespread, common and variable species in S Japan where it is found in a wide variety of habitats from sea-level to 6,000 ft.

RSBG (forma *album*) A beautiful pure white selection from Hideo Suzuki. Very rare in cultivation. (-10\R1\4) \$20.00-B

rubropilosum

Tsutsusi

Upright to spreading evergreen shrubs with branchlets and foliage covered by a dense layer of appressed hairs. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are funnel-shaped and pink to lavender in color, usually with spots. A floriferous and fairly hardy evergreen azalea with attractive foliage and flowers which should be quite heat tolerant. Native to C Taiwan where it occurs on sunny hillsides from 6,500 to 10,500 ft.

1996/080 - BSWJ#108 A fine foliage plant, quite distinct. An upright habit on this clone. (+5\R1\3) \$8.00-B

sanctum

Brachycalyx

Broadly upright deciduous shrubs – the “Shrine Azalea”. The rhombic (diamond-shaped) leaves of this distinct species are a deep glossy green and arranged in whorls at the branch tips. The flowers (late spring to early summer) are deep rose to rose-purple in groups of three to four. A lovely and

unusual azalea considered rare in its native Japan where it grows in the mountains of S Honshu. A widely adaptable, heat and cold tolerant species, best in light shade or the woodland garden.

105sd2004 These are vigorous seedlings with glossy foliage grown from seed collected wild from a plant with "red" flowers. One of my favorite azaleas. (-10\R1\4) \$7.00-B

schlippenbachii

Sciadorhodion

Rounded deciduous shrubs often as wide as high. The distinctive obovate foliage is arranged in whorls of five on the ends of the branches. The almost flat-faced flowers (early to mid-spring) are pink to rose or white, with a slight fragrance and reddish spots. The Royal Azalea is one of the most beautiful of species and an excellent choice for the woodland or partly shaded garden. Quite hardy and easy with excellent fall foliage color. Native to Korea and NE Manchuria where it is a common species in woodlands.

RSBG These are grown from seed from the best large pink-flowered form here in the RSBG. (-25\R1\3) \$10.00

serpyllifolium

Tsutsusi

A densely-branched evergreen to partially deciduous azalea with thin branches and tiny hairy leaves up to around one half inch in length. The flowers (late spring) are rose-pink or purplish to white. This is an interesting and attractive species with extremely tiny leaves for a rhododendron. Quite unique in appearance with a very fine texture. Native to S Japan and a good species for hot and humid climates.

1979/175 This clone with purple-colored flowers and diminutive hairy leaves. (-5\R1\2) \$12.00

vaseyi

Rhodora

Large upright deciduous azaleas with distinctive elliptic leaves tapering at each end. Brilliant red fall foliage color in most climates. The widely funnel-shaped flowers (early to mid-spring) are strikingly beautiful in shape, poise and color. They range from pale pink to deep rose or rarely white. Best in sun with a moisture-retentive soil but quite adaptable and hardy. Although easily cultivated and quite common where it occurs naturally, the Pinkshell Azalea has a very limited range in the wild. Found only in the mountains of western North Carolina and adjacent N Georgia, USA where it occurs in a variety of habitats from about 3,000 to 6,000 ft.

RSBG Grown from wild seed, light pink. (-20\R1\5) \$8.00-B

wadanum

Brachycalyx

Another of the lovely "Japanese three-leaved" or "rhombic-leaved azaleas", this species forms an upright deciduous shrub with rhombic-shaped leaves in whorls of three at the ends of the branches. The flowers (early to mid-spring) are a rich rose-pink and quite attractive. Typically with good fall foliage color. This deciduous azalea makes a great addition to the woodland garden in warmer climates but will grow and perform better with a little more sun (heat) in cooler climates. Native to Japan.

110sd2004 These are grown from seed collected wild at 1,000 ft. in Japan. (-10\R1\4) \$8.00-B

Vireya Rhododendrons

Vireyas are tropical or subtropical evergreen rhododendrons that together make up roughly one third of the genus. They occur from the eastern Himalaya south and east through China and into southeastern Asia but are concentrated in New Guinea, Borneo and nearby islands. The majority occur in the mountains of these tropical regions where they grow as epiphytes (upon other plants - like orchids do in tall trees) or on cliffs, rocks and road cuts. They are cultivated primarily for their superbly bright, even flamboyant flowers and interesting scaly foliage. Excellent drainage is essential for successful cultivation and the majority are not hardy outside in areas that experience freezing temperatures. Many are successful as houseplants if placed in a bright, cool room during the winter and moved outdoors in the summer. Can be used in the landscape in mild regions such as S California and Florida. A soil-less mix similar to that used for orchids is strongly recommended.

celebicum

Vireya

This species has proven to be quite easily cultivated and very floriferous. It is a smaller-growing species in cultivation, perfect for a container or hanging basket. The small smooth leaves are obovate to oblanceolate in shape. The flowers are bright rose to carmine-rose or rose-purple and appear over an extended period. Native to the island of Sulawesi (the Celebes), SE Asia where it occurs primarily as an epiphyte in mossy forests from 5,900 to 8,500 ft.

RSBG A great species for beginners, quite easy. Nice large blooming-size plants. (+32\R1\2)
\$6.00-B

emarginatum

Pseudovireya

A new introduction into cultivation, these are dwarf epiphytic evergreen shrubs with small, thick and leathery, elliptic to oblong leaves. The small but bright yellow flowers hang singly or in pairs from the tips of the branches. They are bell-shaped with widely flaring lobes. This is one of several closely related taxa newly introduced from S Yunnan and adjacent N Vietnam. Many of these have only recently been described as new species by Chinese botanists. Having observed and grown plants from several collections made as various of these "species" I feel that a reduction to two or three distinct taxa is in order as little if anything separates them morphologically. They make interesting and unusual plants for pot culture or extremely well-drained situations mimicking their natural habitats. Found around 6,000 ft. as an epiphyte or on rocks, cliffs and old stumps and logs in S Yunnan, China and adjacent areas of N Vietnam.

1999/388 - AC#350 In recent years, these have been sold and distributed as both "*sorium*" and "*euonymifolium*". According to the recently published *Flora of China*, this appears to be the correct name for this particular taxon. (+15?\R2\2?) \$9.00-B

gracilentum

Vireya

Small and sub-prostrate tropical evergreen shrubs with a delicate and intricate branching pattern. The tiny lanceolate leaves are shiny above and arranged in pseudowhorls. The small solitary flowers are red to rose-red or dark pink and cylindrical in shape with pale brown scales on the outer

surface. Native to Papua New Guinea where it occurs from 6,500 to 9,000 ft. on dry slopes or as an epiphyte in tall trees.

1978/103 Dark red flowers on this choice dwarf. (+25\R1\1) \$10.00-B

himantodes

Malayovireya

Small tropical evergreen shrubs with a incredible foliage. The extremely narrow leaves are coated above with silvery scales. Dark brown scales are arranged evenly over this metallic surface – quite amazing and almost unrecognizable as a rhododendron. The small white flowers are equally unusual and impressive, each coated with large brown scales on the outer surface. Native to Borneo where it occurs from 4,300 to 6,500 ft. in trees and on mountain ridges.

342sd2003 Our first offering of this slow-growing choice species. Seed sent to us by Dr. George Argent. (+32\R2\1) \$39.00-B

jasminiflorum

Solenovireya

Tropical evergreen shrubs with elliptic to rounded, thickly textured leaves arranged in pseudowhorls. The fragrant flowers are white or white flushed pink with a long tubular corolla and abruptly flared lobes. An easily grown and attractive vireya. A widespread, variable and common species native to W Malaysia and the Philippines from sea level to 10,170 ft.

1978/102 Fragrant white flowers on this easily grown dwarf species. (+32\R1\2) \$6.00-B

lanceolatum

Vireya

Tropical evergreen shrubs with narrowly ovate, glossy deep green, almost subsessile leaves arranged in pseudowhorls. The white bell-shaped flowers often have a light scent. A relatively new species in cultivation, this has very distinct foliage and seems to be relatively easy to grow. Native to moist mossy forests where it grows epiphytically and in peaty soils. Native to Borneo where it is found from 3,300 to 5,300 ft.

2000/053 Our first offering. (+32\R2\4) \$21.00-B

nervulosum

Vireya

Tropical evergreen shrubs with very narrow and glossy deep green leaves arranged in pseudowhorls. The shining bell-shaped flowers open orange before darkening to red with age. This may be a stabilized natural hybrid between *R. stenophyllum* and *R. exuberans* and has been listed as *R. x nervulosum*. Native to Borneo where it is found growing terrestrially from 6,200 to 10,000 ft.

1984/165 Rarely offered unusual species. (+32\R2\3) \$8.00-B

pauciflorum

Vireya

Small tropical evergreen shrubs with smooth green leaves in whorls along the somewhat pendant branches. The diminutive leaves are rounded and up to one inch in length. The bell-shaped bright red flowers occur singly or in pairs at the ends of the branches. A free-blooming and attractive

dwarf vireya which is perfect in a hanging basket. Native to peninsular Malaysia where it grows as an epiphyte from 4,7600 to 5,900 ft.

1983/067 Schick (+32\R1\2). Bright rose-red flowers. \$9.00-B

pseudobuxifolium

Vireya

A new species in cultivation. Relatively dwarf tropical evergreen shrubs with small and glossy, dark olive-green elliptic leaves. The small tubular-cylindrical flowers are wine red to salmon-pink. A little-known species that had only been collected once before. Native to Sulawesi (Celebes) where it occurs on Mt. Rantemario at around 10,500 to 11,000 ft.

RSBG A very rare species. Salmon-pink flowers. (+20\R2\2) \$18.00-B

quadrasianum var. rosmarinifolium

Pseudovireya

A very small species with tiny narrow leaves and a compact, bushy habit. The narrowly bell-shaped flowers are bright orange to red. An easily grown dwarf species, perfect for containers or a trough. Native to the mountains of the Philippines and the Celebes.

1979/025 Bright orange flowers on this selection collected on Luzon. (+32\R1\2) \$10.00-B

radians

Solenovireya

Small tropical evergreen shrubs with smooth broadly lanceolate leaves arranged in whorls of three around the stem. The striking flower buds are reddish with long overlapping and reflexed bud scales – quite unlike anything I have seen before. These ornamental buds open to long and very narrow pure white flowers. An easily grown and very attractive new species in cultivation. Native to the island of Sulawesi (Celebes) where it occurs at around 7,800 Ft.

997/063 A beautiful species. (+32\R1\3) \$12.00-B

retusum

Pseudovireya

Tropical evergreen shrubs with small and glossy, obovate to elliptic leaves in pseudowhorls. The cylindrical to narrowly funnel-shaped flowers are red. A very floriferous and attractive species. Native to Indonesia (Java and Sumatra) where it occurs from 4,300 to 11,100 ft.

1979/027 An upright growing but relatively dwarf form with small rounded leaves and an abundance of red flowers over a long blooming season. (+20\R1\3) \$7.00-B

rugosum

Vireya

Tropical evergreen shrubs with attractive, elliptic and convex leaves covered with coarse veins for a wrinkly appearance (rugose). The leaves and stems are also heavily coated with golden brown scales. The tubular bell-shaped flowers are an unusual shade of purple-pink. A distinctive and stunningly attractive species. Native to Sabah of N Malaysia where it occurs from 6,500 to 11,500 ft.

RSBG Very distinctly colored flowers, quite striking in combination with the attractive foliage. (+32\R2\2) \$9.00-B

rushforthii

Pseudovireya

This is a newly named and introduced species from Vietnam with completely unique smooth and elliptic blue-gray foliage. This species is similar and related to the well-known Taiwanese species – *R. kawakamii* – with very similar small, flattened deep yellow flowers. The leaves are also similar in shape but much larger and differently colored. Should be hardy in mild coastal areas. Stunning foliage.

1997/087 Rarely offered. (+20\R1\3) \$19.00-B

stenophyllum

Vireya

Small tropical evergreen shrubs with extremely narrow “grass-like” leaves quite unlike any other rhododendron. The bell-shaped flowers are orange to orange-red or scarlet. A unique and choice species. Native to Borneo where it is common from 5,000 to 9,000 ft. on moist upland slopes among oaks and on rocky riverbanks.

1985/046 Orange flowers with apricot lobes opening from red buds. A stunning foliage plant. (+32\R2\2) \$20.00-B

suaveolens

Solenovireya

Tropical evergreen shrubs with seemingly stem-less, smooth and elliptic leaves arranged in whorls around the stems. The somewhat pale green foliage is highlighted by a deep red midvein. The long and narrowly trumpet-shaped flowers are white (rarely pink) and typically fragrant. A lovely species with a distinctive appearance. Native to Sabah in Malaysia where it occurs from 4,000 to 5,600 ft.

1987/051 Pure white fragrant flowers. (+32\R2\5?) \$11.00-B

Hybrid Rhododendrons

In addition to our selection of rare and choice species, we also offer a few select hybrids for the collector and rhododendron enthusiast. We realize that many, if not most, people who buy plants from us are not species “purists” and might appreciate the opportunity to acquire some of the great hybrids that have been produced over the past 100 years or more. We hope to expand this list in the future and will be focusing on such things as Glendoick’s “bird” series of dwarf lepidote hybrids as well as Warren Berg’s corresponding efforts for example. Also, we are propagating some of the rare and fragrant Ghent azaleas and a selection of the famous old hybrids from some of the great hybridizers such as Rothschild. Many of these are primary (F1) hybrids (crosses between two species) that, unlike many of the more modern “over bred” hybrids, have some of the charm and elegance of the original species. With the increasing loss of so many independent and small-scale nurseries, many of these fine garden plants have become quite difficult to obtain.

This in no way detracts from our efforts to continue to increase our selection of species and to improve the overall quality of our plants. Indeed, with the addition of our new propagating greenhouse and several new growing hoops, we are producing more plants than ever.

'Augustine's White Lie'

RSBG

This is essentially a white-flowered *augustinii*, virtually identical to that popular species in every aspect but lacking the hairy mid-rib on the undersurface of the leaf. With a similar habit, flowers and bloom time, this makes a superb companion for the blue to lavender-flowered selections of true *augustinii* as well as the wine-reds of *concinnum* and the pinks of *davidsonianum*. Forms a nice screen, especially when mixed with the above species. Adaptable and floriferous with large white flowers.

'Augustine's White Lie' An RSBG original selection. (0\R1\6) \$10.00

'Cilpinense'

A fantastic dwarf hybrid between two fine and floriferous dwarf species (*ciliatum* x *moupinense*). Masses of pale pink flowers in early spring with shiny hairy leaves and a compact dwarf habit. Very easy to grow and worth a place in every garden.

'Cilpinense' One of the finest of the early season hybrids and a personal favorite. (+5\R1\2) \$7.00-B

'El Dorado'

Rothschild

An easily grown and floriferous hybrid between two of the hardiest of the maddenias (*valentinianum* x *johnstoneanum*). Attractive hairy foliage and bright yellow flowers coated with brown scales. A relatively dwarf mounding habit and good hardiness for its class. This is a fine small-growing yellow hybrid.

'El Dorado' Relatively drought resistant. (+5\R1\3) \$8.00-B

'Moth'

Lord
Aberconway

A rare and unusual hybrid between two dwarf yellow flowered species (*megeratum* x *boothii* Mishmiense Group). Until recently (2002), when *boothii* was reintroduced into cultivation from NE India, this hybrid was the closest a collector could get to growing that rare and beautiful species. 'Moth' has dark glossy green recurved leaves and trusses of bright yellow flowers (early spring) heavily spotted with reddish-brown. With its dwarf mounding habit and relatively slow growth, this makes a great container specimen. Requires excellent drainage.

'Moth' Award of Merit winner in 1955. (+15\R2\2) \$8.00-B

'Rosevallon'

This popular but difficult to propagate plant is considered by many to be a selected form of the species *neriiflorum*. It does strongly resemble this species in its bright red bell-shaped flowers, rounded elliptic leaves and mounding habit. However, the flowers appear much earlier in the season and the undersurface of the leaves is a deep reddish-purple providing a striking contrast when planted where this ornamental feature can be readily observed. Rarely offered.

'Rosevallon' Year-round color. (0\R1\2) \$20.00

Companion Plants

Choice and unusual plants to enhance the garden of the connoisseur and collector. Please note that many of the cold temperature ratings are guesses on my part (I am very conservative regarding this). As a general guide *most* of the material offered should be hardy in the greater Puget Sound region.

Agapetes 'Ludgvan Cross'

Ericaceae

This is a striking hybrid between *Agapetes rugosus* and *Agapetes serpens*. It is intermediate between the two parents with larger, more abundant flowers than *A. serpens*. These are pale pink, conspicuously veined with deeper pink chevrons. Rare in cultivation, but quite easy and with good hybrid vigor. Requires well-drained soil, also good on an old log or stump in milder climates.

RSBG A superb and floriferous ornamental plant with stunning flowers. (+15) \$8.00-B

Agapetes serpens

Ericaceae

Epiphytic evergreen shrubs with small, glossy, pointed leaves lining the entire length of each long arching stem. The stems arise from a swollen central base of woody tissue known as a lignotuber. The remarkable flowers are one inch long in the shape of a narrow urn. They hang in clusters and are red with darker red chevrons in rows along the outside of the tube. Best in a hanging basket with well-draining soil so that its graceful pendulous branching habit can be fully appreciated. Also good in a stump or old log. Drought tolerant once established, it is best to strongly pinch it back for the first couple of years. Native to the Himalaya where it grows from the crotches of large rhododendrons and other trees. A very fine and distinct ornamental.

1987/5247 Choice rhododendron relative. (+15) \$8.00-B

Berberis calliantha

Berberidaceae

A beautiful evergreen shrub with a compact bushy habit. The dark glossy green leaves have spiny teeth and a pure waxy white lower surface indumentum. Large yellow flowers hang from the leaf axils. These give way to egg-shaped blue-black fruits coated with a whitish bloom. This Kingdon Ward introduction from SE Tibet is highly regarded for its lovely foliage, large flowers and compact habit. A fine companion for sun-loving rhododendrons. One of the best of the barberries.

RSBG A rarely offered evergreen shrub. (0) \$12.00

Camellia 'Akebono'

Theaceae

A stunning Japonica camellia with large single shell pink flowers highlighted with a boss of golden stamens. This famous camellia originated in Japan where its name translates into "Dawn". I am partial to the single-flowered camellias, preferring the "species" look in these and most cultivated plants. This clone would have to rate among my favorites in its class, its simple yet elegant and delicately colored flowers appearing in early to mid-spring.

RSBG A classic beauty. (0) \$16.00

***Camellia* 'Joren-no-haru'**

Theaceae

Another fantastic Japonica. To quote Joe Ronsley, from whom we received this outstanding selection "an elegantly wide-trumpet-shaped single flower, shell pink with a beautiful boss of yellow stamens". I would rate it more as a white flushed soft pink as I have seen it. However you want to describe the color, it is among the finest of its type.

RSBG Rarely offered cultivar. (0) \$19.00

Crinodendron hookerianum

Elaeocarpaceae

This is a rarely grown evergreen shrub or small tree with dark green, narrow and toothed leaves and an upright habit. The amazing flowers appear in late spring on the ends of long pendulous stalks. They are large, bright red and urn-shaped with a very thick and fleshy texture, really quite stunning. To quote Bean "one of the most attractive of all shrubs". Native to temperate forests in S Chile. May suffer some damage in very cold winters but comes back rapidly from old wood or the roots. Best in light shade. One of my favorite plants.

RSBG Vigorous young plants. One of my very favorite shrubs. (+5) Large blooming-size plants for \$15.00

Gaultheria dumicola

Ericaceae

A beautiful evergreen shrub with long arching stems and ovate leaves. The stems are covered with long soft bristles. The leaves become quite large and leathery with deeply impressed veins and a long acuminate drip tip. Small reddish flowers in clusters are followed by purple-black fruits in the autumn. Probably a bit tender but should make a great addition to gardens in mild regions. **First introduction into cultivation.**

SEH#25036 A fantastic foliage plant. (+15) \$8.00-B

Gaultheria fragrantissima

Ericaceae

Mounding evergreen shrubs forming large mounds of attractive reticulated and glossy foliage. The small white flowers are borne in dense racemes in the leaf axils. They are followed by showy blue to purple or even black fruit in the autumn. An attractive but little-known "wintergreen" with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Best in sun or light shade with good drainage. Native from the eastern Himalayas to SW China.

405sd2005 – APA#090 An excellent companion plant that is rarely seen in cultivation. Grown from seed collected in the wild from a high altitude form with bright blue fruit. (0) \$8.00-B

Gaultheria griffithiana

Ericaceae

Mounding evergreen shrubs forming large mounds of attractive reticulated and glossy foliage. The small white flowers are borne in dense racemes in the leaf axils. They are followed by showy blue to purple or even black fruit in the autumn. An attractive but little-known "wintergreen" with ornamental foliage, flowers and fruit. Similar to *fragrantissima* but larger in all of its parts. Best in sun or light shade with good drainage. Native from the eastern Himalayas to SW China.

581sd2003 - KCSH#0385 An excellent companion plant that is rarely seen in cultivation. Grown from seed collected in the wild from a form with masses of black fruit. (+5?) \$7.00-B

Gaultheria nummularioides

Ericaceae

Prostrate, creeping evergreen shrublets with tiny, round and bristly-margined leaves regularly spaced in two rows along the long trailing stems. This small-scale groundcover slowly spreads by means of aboveground and underground runners. The small flowers are white flushed pink followed by dark blue-black “berries.” Perfect under rhodies, forming a dense and attractive mat and acting as a “living mulch.” Native from the Himalaya Mountains through China to Java and Sumatra.

SEH#25096 Grown from seed collected in the wild. (0) \$7.00-B

***Gaultheria* sp. (*species nova?*)**

Ericaceae

A beautiful evergreen shrub with long arching stems and impressive large ovate-lanceolate leaves. The leaves are a dark glossy green with deeply impressed veins and strongly toothed margins. The stems are distinctly winged. The leaves become quite large and leathery with a long acuminate drip tip. Large white “blueberry-like” flowers in racemes. Probably a bit tender but should make a great addition to gardens in mild regions. This is a stunning plant that I first thought was the rare Himalayan native – *Leucothoe griffithiana*. It does not key out to any known species of *Gaultheria* and may well be a species new to science.

420sd2005 - APA#116 A gorgeous foliage plant. (+15) \$8.00-B

Gaultheria trichophylla

Ericaceae

Prostrate, creeping evergreen shrublets with tiny, glossy narrow leaves. This small-scale groundcover slowly spreads by means of aboveground and underground runners. The small flowers are white flushed red followed by an impressive display of robin’s egg blue “berries”. Each brightly colored fruit is an inch or so in length. Quite impressive for such a diminutive plant. Perfect under rhodies, forming a dense and attractive mat and acting as a “living mulch”. Native to the Sino-Himalaya.

“RSBG Select Form” An amazing little groundcover with extra large and showy fruit. **NOTE:** This was mistakenly sold as *G. sinensis* in the 2006 Fall Catalog. (-5) \$8.00-B

408sd2005 – APA#094 As above but these are grown from seed collected in the wild. Even more dwarf and prostrate. (-5) \$6.00-B

Gaultheria wardii

Ericaceae

A beautiful evergreen shrub with long arching red stems and narrowly lanceolate-ovate leaves. The stems are covered with long soft golden hairs. The leaf margins and surfaces are also covered with these unusual golden hairs – a very attractive foliage plant. Large clusters of small white flushed pink flowers are followed by milky blue fruits in the autumn. Probably a bit tender but should make a great addition to gardens in mild regions.

516sd2003 - KCSH#0309 A fantastic foliage plant. (+15) \$7.00-B

Hedychium densiflorum

Zingiberaceae

A stunning ginger-lily with a dense terminal raceme to six inches or more in length of deep orange to dark yellow “orchid-like” flowers in late summer. One of the showiest members of a genus that I have really come to admire as I continue to collect and grow the various species. This is one of the smaller-growing species, usually only three feet or so in length. It is a perennial plant that performs best in a rich soil with plenty of moisture. Unfamiliar to many gardeners, the ginger-lilies superficially resemble giant terrestrial orchids with tall stems and graceful “corn-like” foliage. The showy flowers appear in late summer into fall. Best in sun or light shade with plenty of organic matter. They will die back in early winter and the rhizomes will need to be mulched heavily in colder areas. Or, rhizomes can be dug and stored like dahlias in very cold climates. **This species is the hardiest and one of the easiest in cultivation.**

‘**Assam Orange**’ A superb selection collected by Frank Kingdon Ward in Arunachal Pradesh. This AM form has seven inch long spikes densely packed with fragrant deep orange flowers. Our own seedlings (it comes true) from the large colony in the big-leaf garden. (0) \$7.00

Hedychium spicatum

Zingiberaceae

Similar to the above but with an eight-inch spike of flowers. This species differs from *densiflorum* in that it is a bit taller and it has fewer but much larger flowers in its terminal raceme. These are fragrant and bright white, looking rather like thin winged butterflies. Usually sets a stunning display of brightly colored fruit – orange pods with bright red fruits. Similar cultivation to the above species.

RSGB This species is as hardy as *densiflorum*. (0) \$7.00

Magnolia rostrata

Magnoliaceae

One of the rarest magnolias in cultivation. Upright deciduous trees up to around 30 feet in height. This deciduous magnolia is known for its huge obovate leaves – often two or even three feet in length! The creamy white to pale pink flowers are borne on the ends of the leafy shoots. This stunning landscape plant performs best in rich moist soil with some protection from strong winds. Native to temperate rainforest in western Yunnan and adjacent N Myanmar and SE Tibet where it grows with rhododendrons such as *sinogrande*.

RSGB First introduction into North America. Rare and choice specimen tree for sheltered gardens and mild climates. (+10) \$12.00-B

Meconopsis betonicifolia

Papaveraceae

Clumping herbaceous perennials forming a basal rosette of deciduous leaves densely covered with golden hairs. This is the famous **Himalayan Blue Poppy** with flowers of the most amazing sky-blue imaginable. The flowers have a “tissue-paper” quality and the blue is nicely offset by a mass of golden stamens. Best in rich organic soil with some shade. Pinch out the flowering stalk the first year or the plant will bloom itself to death. Native to open meadows and subalpine regions in Tibet, W China & N Burma.

RSGB Seedlings from our own selected forms. (- 10) \$6.00-B

***Meconopsis x sheldonii* 'Lingholm'**

Papaveraceae

A hybrid of *M. betonicifolia* with another blue-flowered Himalayan species – *M. grandis*. This has even larger and more intensely colored rich blue flowers. As expected from its hybrid origin, the plant is much larger and more vigorous, the flowering stems often four feet in height with masses of flowers up to six inches across. Similar cultivation requirements to the above species. An outstanding selection.

RSBG Rarely offered. (-20) \$9.00-B

Menziesia ciliicalyx

Ericaceae

Slow-growing and choice deciduous shrubs with a horizontally branched and rounded habit. The foliage emerges glaucous blue-green and colors attractively in the autumn. The exquisite flowers (mid-spring) are small and bell-shaped, hanging in clusters and often covered with a glaucous "bloom" (like a plum). They range in color from pinkish purple to lavender, red-purple and rose. A rare plant that draws more comment from visitors to the RSBG than almost any other non-rhododendron. Perfect in the woodland garden but also quite successful in full sun. Native to Japan. Very nice.

177sd2004 Grown from seed collected from our best glaucous blue-leaved form here in the garden. A fantastic companion plant for rhodies. Sun tolerant but best in very light shade. (-5) \$14.00

Menziesia ciliicalyx* var. *multiflora

Ericaceae

Slow-growing and choice deciduous shrubs with a horizontally branched and rounded habit. The foliage colors attractively in the autumn. The exquisite flowers (mid-spring) are small and bell-shaped, hanging in clusters and often covered with a glaucous "bloom" (like a plum). They range in color from pinkish purple to lavender, red-purple, rose and white. A rare plant that draws more comment from visitors to the RSBG than almost any other non-rhododendron. Perfect in the woodland garden but also quite successful in full sun. Native to Japan. Very nice.

176sd2004 Grown from seed collected from a selected large and pure white-flowered selection here in the garden. A fantastic companion plant for rhodies. Sun tolerant but best in very light shade. (-5) \$9.00-B

Pieris formosa

Ericaceae

A fantastic evergreen shrub with glossy deep green leathery foliage. The leaves are finely toothed and patterned with a fine network of veins. Masses of white flowers hang in panicles. A vigorous large shrub that is best with some light shade in the afternoon but tolerant of sun. Can be cut back to reduce the overall size, makes a fine screening plant.

RSBG These are grown from seed collected in the wild. Rarely offered wild source plants. (+5) \$8.00-B

Podophyllum (Dysosma) pleiantha

Berberidaceae

Large herbaceous perennials with stunning bold foliage up to three feet in height. The large leaves are a glossy deep green, leathery in texture and rounded in outline with large triangular teeth on the margin. Each of these teeth is additionally toothed with a serrate margin. Each leaf is attached to its stem in the very middle (peltate) like an umbrella. The clusters of dark red flowers appear in early spring under the leaves and are followed in the autumn by large, smooth yellowish fruits like small eggs. Very rare in cultivation, these do best in light or deep shade with a rich moist soil. They are tolerant of other conditions but will not fulfill their tremendous potential in a dry or sunny location. A fantastic plant for foliage alone, this is one of those garden plants that garners an incredible amount of attention. Native to China.

RSBG Seedlings from RSBG plants. (0) \$8.00-B

Primula kisoana

Primulaceae

A beautiful and easy, low-growing groundcover for the woodland garden or under rhodies and other shrubs. The fuzzy green leaves are maple-like in appearance and will form a more or less solid carpet on the surface of the ground as the plant slowly spreads by underground runners (this is not an invasive plant!). Small panicles of rose-purple flowers arise from the creeping stems in spring, providing a great display. Native to Japan and quite easy to grow under normal shade garden conditions.

RSBG A choice perennial ground-covering plant. (-10) \$7.00-B

Primula moupinensis

Primulaceae

A choice perennial primrose forming a small-scale groundcover! This species is a member of the famous and highly coveted petiolarid group (Section Petiolares) of primroses representing the ultimate in difficult (generally impossible) to grow but beautiful plants. This species is the exception to the rule, growing vigorously in a moist soil protected from the afternoon sun. The heavily toothed, thick foliage forms a basal rosette with a light dusting of yellow farina (“meal”) at the base. Once established, the rosettes send out numerous strawberry-like runners with small rosettes on the ends. Upon contact with soil these root and rapidly grow. The rich lavender-pink flowers (early spring) are produced in clusters on the ends of short stems. Native to SW China.

RSBG A fantastic new garden plant. (0) \$6.00-B

Primula prolifera

Primulaceae

A fantastic primrose known as “Glory of the Bog. ” This stunning species has whorls of **bright yellow flowers** over a long period in early summer. A member of the candelabra group of primroses, the multi-tiered flowering stems can reach over three feet in height. The bright green basal foliage remains evergreen. Very easily cultivated and quite showy in a moist soil in sun or light shade. One of the easiest of the species primroses, this provides a bold splash of color after the rush of spring. Perfect with blue or purple iris and tolerant of soggy and wet soils.

RSBG (syn: *P. helodoxa*) A fine Sino-Himalayan species. (-10) \$6.00-B

Saxigothaea conspicua

Podocarpaceae

A rarely grown member of the primarily southern hemisphere family of conifers – the podocarps. This forms an evergreen tree with drooping branches and peeling brown bark, rather similar in appearance to a small-leaved yew. The small dark green needles are pointed at their terminal end. Forms a small cone-like fruit but very slow-growing. Native to the Lake district of Chile where it occurs in *Nothofagus* forests.

RSBG A fine specimen or container plant. (0) \$10.00

Vaccinium gaultheriifolium

Ericaceae

A stunning and sizeable blueberry of the temperate rainforest. This evergreen shrub has long arching stems with large beautiful blue-green leaves. The undersides of the leaves are pure white as are the flowers and “blueberries”. Excellent drainage required. Forms masses of fruit but worth growing for the foliage alone. Will be a great addition to gardens in mild climates. Native to the eastern Himalaya and into adjacent regions of Yunnan and Myanmar.

259sd2001 – DGEY#045 Grown from seed collected in the wild. One of my all-time favorite plants (I grow it in a container). (+15?) \$8.00-B

Vaccinium glaucoalbum

Ericaceae

An absolutely magnificent plant, one of my favorite shrubs. This evergreen blueberry has chalky blue new foliage with a glaucous waxy white coating on the leaf undersides and on the blueberries. Small but showy pink flowers in spring. This rhody relative is native to the eastern Himalaya where it occurs in subalpine forests. Best in light shade with good drainage. A striking foliage plant that always attracts attention.

461sd2003 – NAPE#105 Grown from seed collected in the wild. One of my very favorite shrubs. (0) \$9.00-B

Vaccinium nummularia

Ericaceae

Dwarf and compact evergreen shrubs with small rounded leaves tightly arranged along the golden bristly stems. The leaves are rugulose, deep glossy green and convex with reddish new growth. In spring, small urn-shaped white flushed pink flowers appear in short racemes at the ends of the stems. The fruit (a small version of the common blueberry) is deep red-purple in color. This species is very common in the eastern Himalaya through N Burma and adjacent W Yunnan, China where it occurs as an epiphyte in large trees and on cliffs and rocks. I have observed this fantastic wild blueberry many times during my travels and always marvel at its subtle beauty. One of my very favorite plants with a great texture and outstandingly beautiful foliage. Choice. Choice. Choice.

1993/5074 - L&S#17294 A fine form. (+10) \$9.00-B

Books

The Encyclopedia of Rhododendron Species

Peter & Kenneth Cox

This full-color reference to all of the species in cultivation (excluding the tropical Vireyas) is a must have for rhododendron collectors and enthusiasts. The almost 400 pages are full of information relating to the plants in the wild, their distinguishing characteristics and their cultivation. A range of full color photos of each species (many taken in the wild) complements the detailed descriptions. \$97.50

Proceedings International Rhododendron Species Symposium 1999 Bellevue, Washington

The published proceedings of an RSF sponsored event. This publication contains detailed articles drawn from the symposium lectures. Topics discussed include current trends in taxonomy, rhododendrons on limestone soil, rhododendrons in Tibet, recent introductions, evolutionary relationships within the genus, the use of leaf wax composition in taxonomy and an overview of the Western North American Species Project. Color photos. \$9.00

History of the Rhododendron Species Foundation: Genesis of a Botanical Garden

Clarence Barrett

A fascinating and thorough account of the history of this organization. This hardback volume represents a tremendous amount of work by Clarence "Slim" Barrett and includes many historical photos and formerly unpublished correspondence between some of the major players in the history of the genus. The detailed appendices are an added bonus and provide a valuable reference to the very interesting text. Many color photos of the RSF collection. \$9.95

Rhododendrons of China

Translated from the Chinese by Judy Young & Dr. Lu-sheng Chong

This hardback is a joint publication of the RSF and the American Rhododendron Society. It contains descriptions and accompanying line drawings of the hundreds of species native to China. It also contains taxonomic keys and the Chinese name for each species as well as several useful appendices. 670 pgs. \$4.50

Rhododendrons of Subgenus Vireya

George Argent

This new book is the first full account of Vireya Rhododendrons ever published, and as Vireyas make up one third of the Rhododendron genus, this book is an essential purchase for any rhododendron enthusiast, whose library would be incomplete without it. Over 300 full species descriptions, cultivation and propagation information, full glossary with line drawing illustrations, and color images throughout. \$110

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