

Epimedium 'Pink Champagne' (barrenwort)
Long, tapering leaves are covered in attractive, dark purple speckles. Beginning in April, floral stems up to 15" tall emerge with a multitude of flowers composed of large white spurs attached to a raspberry colored "cup." Leaves are evergreen.



Epimedium
'Pink Champagne'



Geranium 'Rozanne'

Geranium 'Rozanne' (cranesbill geranium) Planted in full to partial shade, this geranium spreads to create a carpet of blue blooms. 'Rozanne' grows to 12" and glows with color from June to November.

Helleborus 'Royal Heritage Strain' (Lenten rose) Blooming from February to March, hellebores are one of the first plants to welcome spring. Reaching a height of 15", Royal Heritage Strain takes a year or two to establish in full shade to partial sun. Once established it will produce green, white, deep pink, or mauve blooms.

Ophiopogon japonicus 'Nanus' (dwarf mondo grass)

This mondo grass is frost- and drought-tolerant. The dark green evergreen grass clumps reach a height of 2", making it ideal for edging walks and planting between stones on pathways. 'Nanus' does best in full shade, but will tolerate partial sun.

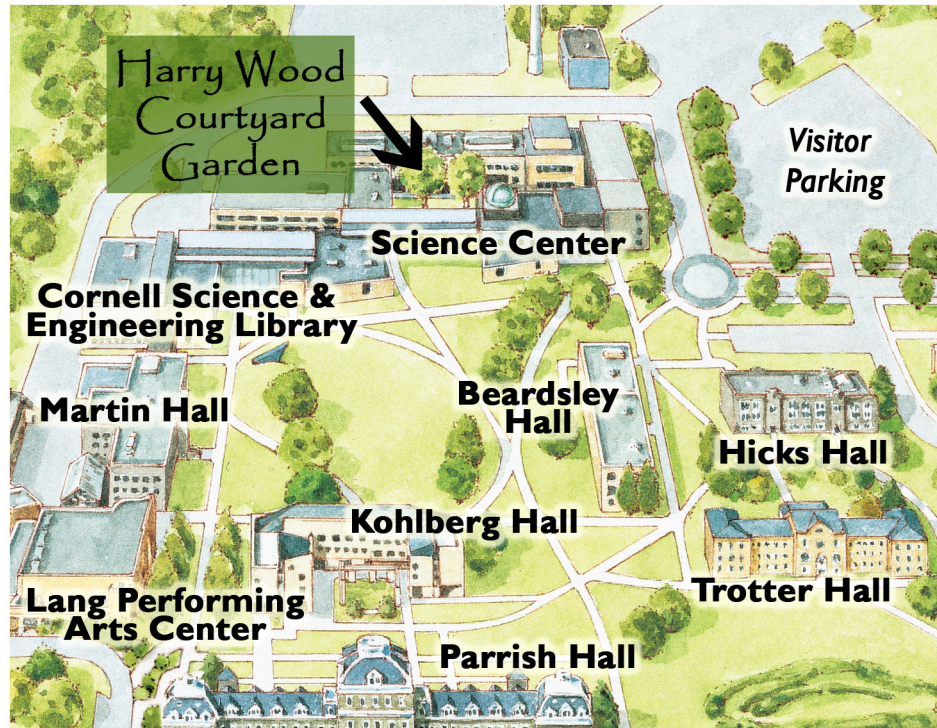
Bulbs

Galanthus elwesii (snowdrop) Among snowdrops, this species is valued for its larger, honey-scented flowers. Reaching a height of 5"-9", the white blooms delight gardeners from February to March, often poking through a layer of snow. The bulbs are avoided by squirrels and rodents, as part of the plant is toxic to them.



Galanthus elwesii

Narcissus 'Toto' (dwarf daffodil) The first dwarf white daffodil on the market, this specimen reaches a height of 10". The fragrant, star-shaped flowers bloom in March and April.



About the Scott Arboretum


The Scott Arboretum is a green oasis uniquely situated on the Swarthmore College campus. Over 300 acres create the College landscape and provide a display of the best ornamental plants recommended for Delaware Valley gardens.

Established in 1929 as a living memorial to Arthur Hoyt Scott, Class of 1895, through a gift from his family, the Arboretum continues to thrive today. There are over 4,000 different kinds of plants grown on the campus, selected for their outstanding ornamental qualities, ease of maintenance, and resistance to disease. Major plant collections include: flowering cherries, crabapples, hollies, lilacs, magnolias, tree peonies, rhododendrons, hydrangeas, conifers, vines, summer flowering shrubs, viburnums, and witchhazels.

Maps and specialized brochures on plants growing on the campus are available at the Arboretum office, which also houses a horticultural reference library. The Arboretum is open from dawn to dusk year-round. Admission is free.

The Arboretum is supported in part by the Associates of the Scott Arboretum, a membership group. Join today and enjoy an array of fun and educational events year-round. For additional information, call 610-328-8025, Monday through Friday, 8:30 to noon and 1:00 to 4:30.

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 **THE SCOTT ARBORETUM
OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE**
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www.scottarboretum.org



 **THE SCOTT ARBORETUM
OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE**

About Harry Wood

Harry Wood (1889-1971) began his career as an estate gardener in the Lake District of England. He came to the United States in his late teens and began working at an estate on the Main Line of Philadelphia. In 1927, he brought his talents to Swarthmore College. For the next forty years, he spent time at Swarthmore as the Head Gardener, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, and finally as a consulting horticulturist. The monument in the garden states, "...it's a tribute to his heart, mind, and hands, and his deep devotion to creating beauty on this campus."




Harry Wood in the Rose Garden

Garden History and Design

In the early 1960s, landscape architect William Frederick, Jr. (Swarthmore '48), in a joint effort with Harry Wood, originally designed this garden. Irregularly shaped beds were mapped out, edged with flagstone, and surrounded by lawn. The placement of larger stones brought by Harry Wood from the Pocono Mountains joined the arrangement of plants. The intent was to create a low maintenance area that could be enjoyed year-round. The original design consisted of perennials, shrubs, trees, and English ivy.

As a result of renovations and expansions to the Science Center, the garden's size doubled in 2005. The redesign of the garden remained true to the theme of a low-maintenance garden with year-round appeal. The courtyard now features benches, tables, and pathways inviting visitors to enjoy the garden.

The final result is an inviting shade garden to be enjoyed as much from the indoors as by casual passers-by. The open canopy of river birches allows light to seep through, creating variable shade in the garden. Evergreen groundcovers add a variety of textures throughout the year, and flowering shrubs, groundcovers, and bulbs add color during the spring and summer.


 This symbol indicates a plant that has received the Gold Medal Plant Award from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, which recognizes trees, shrubs, and woody vines of outstanding merit based on disease and pest resistance, ease of growing, and beauty in many seasons.

Featured Plants in the Garden

Trees and Shrubs

***Acer palmatum* 'Shishigashira'** (Japanese maple) A small upright tree growing to 7'-12', this maple sports crinkly, somewhat curly leaves in compact tufts along the stems. 'Shishigashira' means "lion's head" in Japanese, perhaps referring to the bold shades of gold and crimson that burst forth in autumn.


Betula nigra (river birch) One of the most heat-resistant of all North American birches, with attractive cinnamon-colored bark for winter interest. It attains a height of 40'-70' tall and tolerates both wet and dry areas. (cover photo)


 ***Betula nigra* Heritage®** (river birch) This selection shows greater resistance to disease than other birches and has pleasantly exfoliating, salmon-colored bark.

***Camellia oleifera* 'Winter's Interlude'** (tea-oil camellia) *C. oleifera* are fall blooming, produce white flowers, and originate from northern China. Cold-hardy gardeners can enjoy this species as long as the temperature does not fall below -10° F and plants are sheltered from winter wind and receive morning sun. 'Winter's Interlude' is interesting because it exhibits an upright form and produces lavender-pink, medium-sized flowers in mid-fall.



Camellia oleifera
'Winter's Interlude'

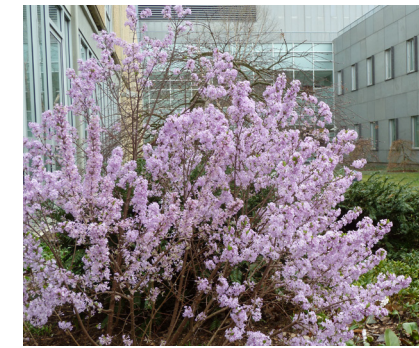
 ***Cephalotaxus harringtonii* 'Duke Gardens'** (Japanese plum-yew) Discovered at the Sarah P. Duke Gardens of Duke University, 'Duke Gardens' forms a tight, flattened mound of large, glossy, deep-green foliage, ultimately reaching 4'. Grown in full sun or part shade, this evergreen plant adds a textural element year-round and is deer resistant.

 ***Chamaecyparis obtusa* 'Nana Gracilis'** (Hinoki cypress) This dwarf evergreen reaches a height of 4'-5'. Producing a sweet fragrance when crushed, the dark green foliage forms twisting, fan-shaped branchlets in dense tiered layers for ornamental appeal. It prefers sun to partial shade and moist, well-drained soil.



Daphne x transatlantica
'Summer Ice'

***Daphne x transatlantica* 'Summer Ice'** (daphne) A small (3' tall) deciduous shrub, 'Summer Ice' boasts gray-green leaves with creamy white margins. Clusters of white to pale pink blooms exude a delightful fragrance throughout the summer. Plant in full sun and moist, well-drained soil.



Daphne genkwa
Hackenberry Group

***Enkianthus campanulatus* 'Showy Lanterns'** (red vein enkianthus) Hanging clusters of pink flowers appear from early spring through April. Rich red leaves are a delight in the fall. It reaches 6'-8' tall and requires sun to partial shade and well-drained soil.



Enkianthus campanulatus
'Showy Lanterns'

***Paeonia* 'Black Panther'** (tree peony) This tree peony grows to 3'-4' and features cut-leaf foliage. Its mahogany-red, large semi-double blooms arrive in spring.

***Paeonia* 'Kiushu Caprice'** (tree peony) This tree peony is by far the earliest to bloom. The large pink flowers are semi-double and long-lasting.

Groundcovers and Perennials

The groundcovers and perennials found in this garden were chosen for texture and shade tolerance.



Asarum splendens

Asarum splendens (Chinese wild ginger) Its common name comes from the scent of its cut leaves or roots. This evergreen gem has heart-shaped green foliage with silvery blotches. Large, 2", purple flowers arrive in May. Easy to propagate from rhizomes, it grows in partial to full shade.

Disporum flavum (yellow fairy bells) Pendulous yellow, lily-like flowers are borne from the axils of alternate-leaved stems in the spring. Will form colonies over time and grow to 2 1/2' tall.