



# HYBRID

THE SCOTT ARBORETUM OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

Spring 2021



*Magnolia virginiana* var. *australis* 'Henry Hicks'

## Rooting for Native Magnolias

Rowan Payne-Meyer, Assistant Horticulturist

Having spent most of my horticultural career in New England, a handful of Asian magnolias – mostly *M. stellata* and *M. × soulangeana* types – were the only realistic choices to plant there and I have long cherished these Asian varieties for their prolific, early blooms on bare stems before the spring has fully awakened.

To many though, if you say *Magnolia*, they picture the stately summer flowering evergreen, southern magnolia (*M. grandiflora*). Now that I am gardening in the much more forgiving Philadelphia region, I am spoiled by the sight of regal *M. grandiflora* specimens and other native magnolias looking exceptional both in natural and residential settings. With this exposure, my passion for native magnolias has grown exponentially.

The Scott Arboretum has a long history of cultivating a diverse collection of *Magnolia* species. This large genus of ancient plants has the greatest species distribution across Eastern and Southeast Asia. A surprising

number of *Magnolia* species are also found throughout North, Central, and South America and the West Indies. Six or more – depending on the taxonomist you talk to – are found in the US: *M. acuminata*, *M. fraseri*, *M. grandiflora*, *M. macrophylla*, *M. tripetala*, and *M. virginiana*. All are proudly represented at the Scott Arboretum.

I first became smitten by US native magnolias when I took a trip through the Southern Appalachians and Coastal Plain. Exploring these plant communities, I was amazed by the ornamental value and diversity of native *Magnolia* species. I was especially enamored by the unique growth forms and foliage. Unlike many of the Asian magnolias, which bloom in early

con't on page 3



# Director's Corner

As we ended 2020 and began a new year, although still working under the constraints and challenges of COVID regulations, we saw some fun successes and astounding support to celebrate.

**New pathways in the Pinetum and rustic furniture made from campus oaks that needed to come down make for a nice discovery near the train tracks.**



**Holiday Sale and Wreath Sales:** We were granted special permission by the College administration to hold a modified, drive-by pick-up sale coupled with monitored onsite shopping (to stay below 25 present at any one time) held entirely outside on December 5th. The response was wonderful. We sold out of wreath kits for a virtual workshop sending 50 participants off with a wreath frame, bag of greens, and the props needed to create a wreath at home. We had exactly 100 advance orders in response to our first, on-line catalog offering wreaths, swags, bundles of stems and bags of greens for curbside pickup; we had 79 attend onsite shopping for 30-minute sessions. We sold 52 staff made wreaths and 85 bags of greens (stuffed by staff with at least 12 pounds of fresh cut greens). Staff hustled all week to accomplish this since we could not have the aid of our volunteers, who traditionally work like Santa's elves all week. However, providing greens for the holidays was a tremendous morale boost to us all. Despite the many changes necessitated to create a safe new sale format, the biggest hurdle was birds eating all the orange winterberries the very night before the holly branches were to be harvested! Somewhat to our surprise and delight, this was one of our most financially successful Holiday Sales ever! We raised over \$2,300 from the virtual wreath workshop and about \$8,500 from the sale! Thanks to all who participated. We hope you enjoyed decorating for the holidays with a little help from the Scott Arboretum.

**Annual Appeal:** Since 1995 we've extended the annual invitation to community members to assist the Arboretum grow through the Annual Appeal. Funds from donors have allowed us to accomplish a particular need or goal. In 2020 the goal was to initiate a fund to integrate

our plant records with Swarthmore College facilities maps and to take public access to our plant records, maps, and photos of collections to the next level. Based on planning with our consultants, we will need \$112,000 - \$167,000 to accomplish this. I'm deeply grateful to the 232 donors who responded this year, particularly during a time when so many individuals and organizations are struggling financially due to COVID. This is the greatest number of donors we have seen since 2007 (when we were close to completing the fundraising to build the Wister Center). This show of support is extremely gratifying given the Arboretum has remained closed to visitors since last August due to Swarthmore College policies! We start the year with \$59,185 (as of 1/7/21) in hand to launch this project which is fundamental to our educational programs, providing public access to our plant records and collections on site, and our coordination with College construction on campus.



**Pinetum Development:** The annual appeal of 2018 was dedicated to the Pinetum and we made considerable progress on that enhancement goal. The new dining hall location and construction zone was determined in 2020 allowing us to begin executing the Pinetum plan developed by Jonathan Alderson Landscape Architects, Inc. We added about a dozen new conifers along the railroad tracks in the spring – and in the fall we created a new pathway system, added rustic furniture (making use of dying oaks that had to come down) and selected a number of new conifers to add to the area in the spring of 2021. Thanks go to Curator Mary Tipping and Garden Supervisor Chuck Hinkle for securing the additional choice conifers to be planted this spring. I can't wait for visitors to be able to see these changes in person!

Claire Sawyers, Director

## In Memory

Barbara Jean St. John died on January 10, 2021 at the age of 96. An avid gardener, Barbara spent many of her happiest hours working in her garden. For many years, she volunteered at the Scott Arboretum (she was in the first Arboretum Assistant Class in 1987) where she loved distributing plants to returning students each fall, creating flower arrangements for display on campus, and continuing her education in all things horticultural well into her 80s. Barbara's creativity and spirited demeanor will be greatly missed by all who knew her. The picture to the right shows Barbara celebrating her 90th birthday at the Scott Arboretum.







*Magnolia virginiana*  
(sweetbay magnolia)

M.L. Cessel

spring prior to the emergence of foliage and prefer full sun, native *Magnolia* species tend to bloom in the late spring and summer, above the leaves, and appreciate sun or part-shade. I love the prolonged flowering period achieved by mixing native and introduced magnolias. As previously noted though, the real draw of the natives for me is the foliage and form of these highly expressive trees. The foliage of native magnolias ranges greatly in size and shape, may be deciduous, semi-deciduous or evergreen, and generally appreciates light shading. The luxurious foliage and adaptability of these magnolia species makes each fit for use as a specimen or a woodland garden planting.

Here in Southeastern Pennsylvania we have the flexibility to grow a wide variety of magnolia species, both those that enjoy climates warmer and cooler than Zone 7. Pennsylvania is host to three native magnolia species, *M. acuminata*, *M. tripetala*, and *M. virginiana*, each meritorious in its own right.

*M. acuminata* (cucumbertree magnolia) stands alone among these northern-reaching magnolia species as a canopy tree, growing up to 100 feet in healthy forests. This species has long populated the Eastern US, with fossil evidence of *M. acuminata* dating back 20 million years. *M. acuminata* becomes a lovely spreading shade tree when given room to grow, and can develop a mature form and size similar to a white oak (*Quercus alba*). This species is not cherished for its flowers; the yellow-green blooms of *M. acuminata* appear in late spring after foliage emerges, resting inconspicuously high atop branches and blending in. This may contribute to the lack of commercial popularity, but a closer inspection reveals a remarkable floral appendage. The ensuing orange-red fruit closely resembles a cucumber in shape, hence the common name. The leaves are attractive to my eye: large, simple, and ovate. This species functions as a classier, cleaner catalpa.

*Magnolia tripetala* (umbrella magnolia) reaches its northern limit in Southeastern Pennsylvania, and can be found creeping through the slopes of the Wissahickon Valley and along the banks of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rivers. This small-statured *Magnolia* species is a sub-canopy tree which thrives in the understory of shaded hillsides and streambanks. Plants can form dense colonies in the woods, and often send up many sprouts from the trunk. The large leaves clustered at the tips of branches lend an umbrella-like effect, which the common name refers to. I love the sparse, open look these plants develop in shaded areas, which further accentuates the umbrella-like habit and provides a tropical air. *M. tripetala* is easy to grow, performs well in sun or shade, and is also tolerant of wet soils.

With its highly fragrant flowers blooming intermittently from May through July, *M. virginiana* (sweetbay magnolia) easily earns its keep in the garden. Glaucous leaves are dull green on top and silvery beneath, giving plants a soft, gray-green-blue appearance from a distance. The small leaves of *M. virginiana* seem appropriate for this smaller-statured, somewhat shrubby tree. Plants may be evergreen, semi-deciduous, or fully deciduous, with those in the northern reaches exhibiting a fully deciduous quality. *M. virginiana* is an adaptable plant, growing in various soil types throughout the Coastal Plain, as far north as Long Island and as far south as Cuba. Despite this versatility, *M. virginiana* rarely makes its way into the adjacent Piedmont forest. Like *M. tripetala*, *M. virginiana* is tolerant of poorly-

drained soil (even more so) and sometimes grows in swampy areas. As such it is sometimes known as swamp magnolia or swamp bay magnolia.

The Scott Arboretum is home to the original 'Henry Hicks' of *M. virginiana* var. *australis*. This well-known selection is appreciated for its upright form, evergreen foliage, and intense floral aroma, all characteristic features of the variety *australis* within the *M. virginiana* species. The original "type specimen" *M. virginiana* var. *australis* 'Henry Hicks' plant is located in the Magnolia Collection around the Ben West Parking Lot.

Though native further south, *M. macrophylla*, *M. fraseri*, and *M. grandiflora* grow wonderfully in our region as well and should not be overlooked. Each native species is unique and gorgeous in its own right, deserving of use in many gardens. Like *M. tripetala*, both *M. macrophylla* and *M. fraseri* are shade tolerant, umbrella-like plants that have a distinctly tropical air. *M. macrophylla* is similar to *M. tripetala* and *M. fraseri* in form and foliage, but is considerably larger in both ways. Also of note are two varieties – perhaps subspecies or species unto themselves – *M. fraseri* var. *pyramidata* and *M. macrophylla* var. *ashei*. These varieties are rare, smaller in stature, populate very specific areas further south than the straight species, and are a plant collector's treasure.

I would encourage you to further research these unsung stars of the East Coast. The diversity of size, growth forms, foliage and flowers types, along with environmental tolerances, opens the door for appropriate selections of native *Magnolia* species in a variety of gardens.

*Magnolia acuminata*  
(cucumbertree magnolia)



D. Mattis

# Scott Arboretum Plant

## *Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Orange Storm'

Julie Jenney, Educational Programs Coordinator

I think *Chaenomeles* (flowering-quince) are often overlooked so I'm happy to write about this Curator's choice: *Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Orange Storm'. A deciduous shrub native to China and Japan, this particular cultivar is hardy in Zones 5 to 9. Flowering-quince is in the rose family (*Rosaceae*), and the genus name *Chaenomeles* comes from the mistaken belief that the fruit splits open (in Greek *chaino* means gape and *melon* means apple); *speciosa* means showy.

This low maintenance shrub may be overlooked because of its dense, spiny, crisscrossing, gray-brown branches, but this makes it a perfect plant for a hedge or barrier. However, with 'Orange Storm' there are no thorns or fruit!

While the blooms of *Chaenomeles* range from red to orange to pink to white, the highly saturated orange, double flowers of 'Orange Storm' resemble those of a camellia and put on a spectacular display in early spring.

With a rounded, broad habit, many *Chaenomeles* can reach 6 to 10 feet tall and wide, but 'Orange Storm' will reach only about half that size. The flowers (about 2 inches in diameter) emerge along the stems before the handsome, glossy, fresh green leaves fully unfurl – putting on a stunning show in April near the stairs of Worth Residence Hall at the Scott Arboretum.

'Orange Storm' is said to be extremely drought tolerant, deer resistant, and is a part of the Storm Series developed by Scott Medal recipient Tom Ranney. The Scott Arboretum also has 'Scarlet Storm' with vibrant red blooms, growing at Worth; and 'Pink Storm', located in the Dean Bond Rose Garden. Best of all, *Chaenomeles speciosa* 'Orange Storm' is easy to find in the trade.

Flowering-quince prefer well-drained, loamy soils with average to medium moisture. They grow and flower best in full sun but can also grow in part shade. They are adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions and established plants can tolerate drier soils. Since *Chaenomeles* bloom on old wood, prune only to shape in the spring after flowering is complete; heavy pruning is not recommended and pruning in the spring will reduce fruit set for the current year (if you are growing one that produces fruit). However, spring pruning will encourage new flowering stems for the following year. If you do not want your *Chaenomeles* to spread, be sure to remove any suckers.

As with most plants in the rose family, some diseases can occur such as fungal leaf spot in wet years, as well as fireblight.



Flower buds can be vulnerable to early spring frosts, and aphids like the new foliage. If yellowing of the foliage occurs

it is most likely due to chlorosis and a fertilizer to lower the pH of the soil may help.

In addition to a variety of garden uses such as a specimen plant, in a shrub border, hedge, or screen, branches may be cut early and forced for winter bloom inside. We have paired our 'Orange Storm' with *Pinus densiflora* 'Low Glow' (Japanese red pine) and the ornamental grass *Schizachyrium scoparium* (little bluestem) which makes a simple yet pleasing combination.

While the College remains closed to visitors, the Scott Arboretum is offering a host of free virtual programs to fulfill our mission under the constraints of COVID regulations.

Visit [scottarboretum.org](http://scottarboretum.org) to see and register for our virtual programs ranging from guided virtual tours of the Scott Arboretum to many other new or reformatted programs for you to enjoy safely from home. Sign up by giving us your email address for our monthly E-news to receive announcements.



# Portraits

## *Phlomis tuberosa*

Julie Jenney, Educational Programs Coordinator

The attractive, herbaceous perennial *Phlomis tuberosa* (Jerusalem sage) is native to central and southeastern Europe and Asia. Hardy in Zones 6 to 9 it flourishes in the Dean Bond Rose Garden at the Scott Arboretum. The distinctive square stems are characteristic of the mint family (*Lamiaceae*) which also includes mint and salvia. There are over 100 species of *Phlomis* and the name may be referring to how the leaves were used as lamp wicks in ancient times since *phlomis* is “flame” in Greek; *tuberosa* refers to the *tuberous* root of this perennial.

Appealing in the garden through the seasons, *Phlomis tuberosa* has textural foliage, a bloom time that lasts up to three months, as well as autumn and winter interest. The foliage grows as a mound to about 15 inches tall and spreads 1.5 to 2 feet. The large, crinkled and coarse-textured leaves are arrowhead-shaped with toothed margins. From these basal leaves rise flower stems that reach 3 to 4 feet tall showcasing verticillasters (clusters of densely whorled tiny, tubular, lavender-pink flowers) that appear every few inches up the dark red stems. There can be as many as eight flower clusters per stem. These “verticillasters” bloom in late spring into early summer, usually May through July, and then they become lovely seed heads that remain through fall and winter. The flowers attract butterflies and birds.

Jerusalem sage will perform best in full sun and once established is drought tolerant; organic, fertile, well-drained soils with medium moisture are always best though. As with most gray-green foliage plants *Phlomis* will not tolerate wet soil. Some light shade is okay, but since this plant is grown for its blooms, it's best to plant it in a sunny garden where its vertical quality will blend into borders and meadows. *Phlomis tuberosa* also combines beautifully with *Salvia nemerosa* ‘Caradonna’ (woodland sage), *Iris lactea* (white-flowering Chinese iris), and *Dianthus* ‘Bath’s Pink’ (cheddar pink).



## Heritage Tree Feature: *Acer griseum* × *maximowiczianum* Rochester Group

The Scott Arboretum has one specimen of the rare hybrid maple, *Acer griseum* × *maximowiczianum* Rochester Group growing just below McCabe Library – an excellent site to let this specimen shine. It was accessioned in 1980 and has reached its mature height of 38 feet with a canopy spread of 38 feet and a trunk diameter of 24 inches. In the words of Michael Dirr, “Why the excitement? Hybrid vigor, excellent heat tolerance, superb rich blue-green, pest-free summer foliage, late-developing (November), spectacular orange-red fall color, and cinnamon-stick, flaking bark...” The bark is attributed to *A. griseum* and this hybrid is said to be more cold hardy than the straight species.





# Perennial Plant of the Year Favorties - Part Two

Julie Jenney, Educational Programs Coordinator



*Anemone × hybrida* 'Honorine Jobert'  
(Japanese anemone)

R. Robert

In the last *Hybrid I* highlighted Perennial Plant of the Year® winners featured in a 2020 Perennial Plant Association webinar. I didn't have room to write about them all, so here are a few more! The Perennial Plant of the Year® (PPOY) program began in 1990 to showcase a perennial that is a standout among its competitors. Perennials chosen are suitable for a wide range of growing climates, require low maintenance, have multiple-season interest, and are relatively pest and disease-free. Whether you are just starting out, or have an established garden, the plants in this article are all tried and true tested winners and they are all hardy in the Delaware Valley.

The enthusiastic Annual and Perennial Production Manager for Saunders Brothers, Paul Westervelt described the 2016 PPOY, *Anemone × hybrida* 'Honorine Jobert' (Japanese anemone)\* as the "Grande Dame of fall blooming anemones" and noted it is significant because it's a perfect example of why the Perennial Plant of the Year program exists: to promote exemplary perennials that may not get the attention they deserve in garden centers. *Anemone × hybrida* 'Honorine Jobert' doesn't look good in the nursery pot so it's easy to see why it would be passed up. You've got to plant it in the garden to see it thrive year after year to experience why it's an outstanding plant. And judging by the way it performs along



*Stachys officinalis* 'Hummelo'  
(wood betony)



*Geranium × cantabrigiense* 'Biokovo'  
(hardy cranesbill)

R. Robert

Magill Walk at the Scott Arboretum, 'Honorine Jobert' truly is a winner. Withstanding the humidity of the summer it puts forth tall stalks of blooms in late summer well into late autumn – the pure white, single blooms with bright yellow centers gracefully catching the fall light. It spreads forming an attractive mass and can be planted with ferns and astilbes as it performs best in part shade. Even the seed heads are neat looking!

*Stachys officinalis* 'Hummelo' (wood betony)\*, the 2019 PPOY, was another choice from Paul. He noted 'Hummelo' was introduced by plantsman Piet Oudolf and named after his hometown in the Netherlands; hummel also means bumblebee in German as the flower attracts bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Paul suggested combining this wood betony with *Echinacea* (coneflower), *Sporobolus* (prairie dropseed), *Geranium* 'Gerwat' (Rozanne® hardy cranesbill), *Calamintha nepeta* (calamint), and with grasses in a mass. The cultivars 'Cotton Candy' and 'Summer Crush' were also recommended. *Stachys officinalis* requires vernalization (the prolonged cold of winter) to bloom. You can find this PPOY growing in the Harry Wood Garden.

Steve Aitken, Editor-in-Chief at *Fine Gardening* magazine, closed the PPA webinar with some of his favorite winners. The 2015 PPOY *Geranium × cantabrigiense* 'Biokovo' (hardy cranesbill) is a great workhorse groundcover with a tight mass of foliage that will grow anywhere and in sun or shade. It is a sterile



*Calamagrostis × acutiflora* 'Karl Foerster'  
(feather reed grass)

R. Maurer



cultivar, deer resistant, has fragrant foliage with a sweet, citrusy scent, and attractive fall color. The white-pink flowers bloom late spring into early summer. While it's not evergreen, Steve says he doesn't need to cut it back. It's growing in several locations at the Scott Arboretum: in the Ben West entrance bed, the gardens outside Eldridge Commons, the Pollinator Garden, and the Theresa Lang Garden of Fragrance.

Next up from Steve was the tough *Calamagrostis* × *acutiflora* 'Karl Foerster', the PPOY from 2001. This feather reed grass is not picky about soil and thrives in full sun. It requires virtually no care, only needing to be cut back in early spring. Blooming

late spring all the way into fall, it has a strong vertical presence in the garden, an aspect used successfully in designs to draw the eye down paths. It can also be used as a straight, vertical backdrop in the garden. This grass is growing on the green roofs of Alice Paul and David Kemp Residence Halls as well as the Lang Performing Arts Center green roof. It is also a structural element in the Nason Garden.

\*Taxonomists have changed *Anemone* × *hybrida* to *Eriocapitella* × *hybrida* and *Stachys officinalis* to *Betonica officinalis*.

## Springtime Surprises at the Scott Arboretum

Mandie Curtis Banks, Education Programs and Events Assistant



*Helwingia japonica* (Japanese helwingia)

Springtime beauty is abundant at the Scott Arboretum. The cherry and magnolia trees delight us with their profuse blossoms, lilacs beckon us with their sweet fragrance, and tulips enchant us with their vivid colors and picture perfect shapes. However, Scott has some springtime surprises as well. Here are some uncommon shrubs and perennials that are lively springtime bloomers and come recommended by our Curator and Plant Recorder, Mary Tipping.

The blooming, deciduous shrub *Helwingia japonica* (Japanese helwingia) features multi-stems with leaves arranged alternately on branches reaching 6 to 8 feet high.

*Helwingia* are dioecious, which means the male and female plants need to be planted in close proximity to each other so that pea-sized drupes can develop in the fall. It is a distinctive plant more noted for its uniqueness rather than its ornamental assets. *H. japonica* adds a rare quality because the leaf stem (petiole) and the flower stem (pedicel) are joined together up to the midpoint of the leaf blade. A lovely example is in the Entrance Garden.

*Stachyurus praecox* (stachyurus) is a deciduous shrub with rare,

colorful, late winter to early spring flowers which bloom on bare branches before the foliage emerges. The branches support pendulous racemes full of 4-petaled, yellow-green, bell-shaped flowers creating a string-of-pearls effect. Each raceme bears 10 to 20 tiny flowers. *S. praecox* typically grows 4 to 6 feet tall with an upright, arching-spreading habit with alternate, simple, medium-green leaves. The foliage may also turn red or yellow in the fall. The cultivar 'Rubiflora' features blushing rose flowers adding to the shrub's overall appeal. There is a stunning example of *S. praecox* 'Rubiflora' featured in the Fragrance Garden.

My final exceptional, deciduous shrub recommendation is *Salix chaenomeloides* (giant pussy willow). Related to the willow tree (and dioecious like *Helwingia*) this *Salix* features large and showy red flower buds which open in early spring and expose long, eye-catching, pink and silver fuzzy male catkins. A fast grower, *S. chaenomeloides* typically reaches a height of 12 to 15 feet and is often just as wide. A very hardy shrub, it tolerates wet soil but prefers a sunny location. The Martin slope exhibits the colorful and furry catkins of *S. chaenomeloides*.

Uncommon perennials are also featured throughout the Scott Arboretum. From striking colors to unique growth habits, these perennials promise to bring a wow factor to your springtime garden. The Harry Wood Garden in particular features some enchanting perennials. The striking beauty *Adonis amurensis* (Amur adonis) is named after the handsome god Adonis and it's easy to see where it got its name. A rhizomatous perennial in the

con't on back



*Stachyurus praecox* (stachyurus)



*Salix chaenomeloides* (giant pussy willow)





R. Robert

con't from page 7

buttercup family (*Ranunculaceae*) it features flowers with bright yellow, heavy, and waxy petals that bloom in late winter to early spring before the foliage emerges. The diminutive, feather-like foliage seems to almost surround the 1-to 2-inch flowers in a soft collar. With a height and width of almost one foot the plant forms a well-behaved clumping appearance in the garden. Thriving in full sun or light shade, the blooms react to cold, damp days by closing up their petals from the elements while they wait for warmer, brighter days. Woodland areas and rock gardens are excellent environments to showcase *A. amurensis*; it is a perfect choice for the woodland landscape of the Harry Wood Courtyard Garden.

*Ajuga incisa* 'Bikun', commonly known as frosted jade bugleweed, certainly ranks as an interesting spring perennial. A departure from what typically distinguishes *Ajuga*, it has a clumping instead of a spreading habit; its leaves are toothy and broad instead of smooth and long; and it grows elongated flowers which have more of a spread-out appearance on the flower spikes rather than the typical tiny whorls of flowers. 'Bikun' will grow in full shade, but will show better foliage color in locations with dappled sunlight. The eye-catching foliage boasts a pale jade color with cream color borders and the bright, blue-violet flowers are quite striking against the light-toned leaves. 'Bikun' grows to around one-foot tall and wide. This would be a wonderful plant to highlight in a shade garden and I recommend mass planting for greatest impact. Take a walk along College Avenue near Willets Residence Hall and you will be treated to a view of this stunning groundcover.

If you are looking for a real standout for your spring garden, *Arisaema thunbergii* ssp. *urashima* may be it. Commonly called cobra lily due to the hooded spathe which resembles the head of a cobra, this woodland perennial is closely related to jack-in-the-pulpit. It typically grows to around 20 inches tall and it is best grown in part to full shade. This *Arisaema* displays a solitary, horizontal leaf composed of 11 to 15 broad-lanceolate leaflets, forming a fan shape. Blooming in mid-to late-spring, the flower emerges from the main stalk with a purple pitcher. The hood narrows to a point that hangs over the front of the pitcher and from inside emerges an upright, purple, flower spike known as a spadix whose whip-like tail extends upward to nearly 18 inches. This poisonous, but exquisite perennial grows in the Parrish West Circle and on the side of the Wister Center.

As the warmer weather approaches, the Scott Arboretum will be full of bright blooms and fragrances – and it's the springtime surprises in our gardens that create interest, whimsy, and excitement. If you are looking for drama and eccentricity in your own garden, include a few of these stunners to your springtime landscape design.

*Ajuga incisa* 'Bikun'  
(frosted jade bugleweed)



A. DeGroot

NONPROFIT ORG.  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
MEDIA, PA  
PERMIT NO. 695

**HYBRID**  
THE SCOTT ARBORETUM OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

**HYBRID**  
THE SCOTT ARBORETUM OF SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

The *Hybrid* is published quarterly by:  
Associates of the Scott Arboretum  
Swarthmore College  
500 College Avenue  
Swarthmore, PA 19081  
610-328-8025  
Email: [scott@swarthmore.edu](mailto:scott@swarthmore.edu)  
[blogs.scottarboretum.org/gardenseeds/scottarboretum.org](https://blogs.scottarboretum.org/gardenseeds/scottarboretum.org)

©2021 Associates of the Scott Arboretum

Designed by k.t.d. Design

**scottarboretum.org**  
©2021 Associates of the Scott Arboretum