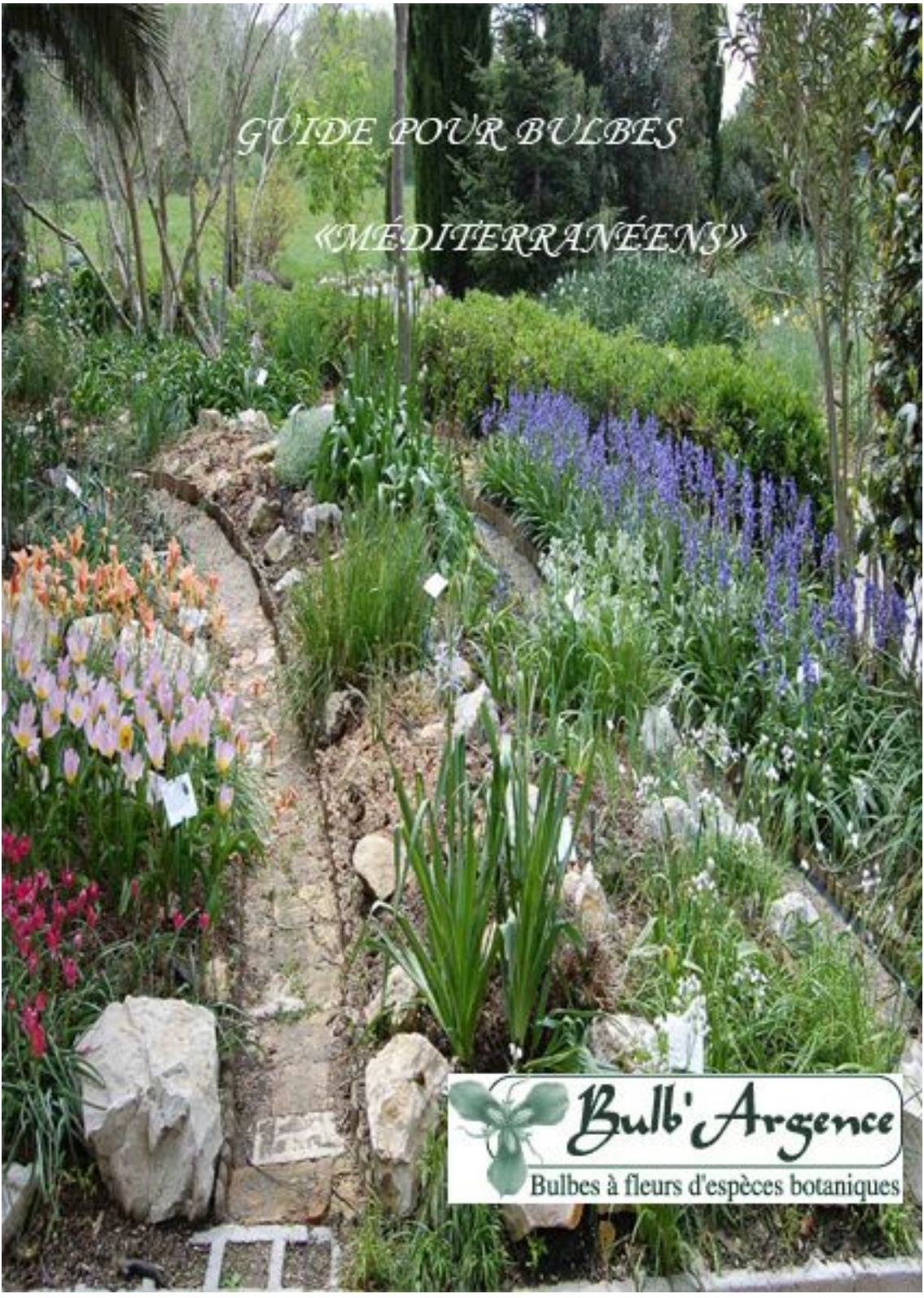
GUIDE POUR BULBES
«MÉDITERRANÉENS»
Bulb'Argence
Bulbes à fleurs d'espèces botaniques

Dear plant-loving friends.

The first edition of our Guide dates from February 2002. Thanks to the many encouragements of our customers, here is finally the new presentation. Following our decision to specialize even more in Mediterranean gardens, we have eliminated from this edition almost all winter dormant species. On the other hand, you will find there a large number of new introductions considered cultivable without watering in Mediterranean climate. We have also added recent experiences concerning the integration and maintenance of the species presented

With the disappearance of our two annual catalogs, this guide will become even more an essential tool for our customers and will complete our website (www.bulbargence.com) . It will help you to better choose and succeed in your plantations by providing you with the experience of our nursery, that of our customers and of our collector friends.

Each species is illustrated with a photo and described in detail. The climatic requirements, the time of flowering, vegetation and planting are specified with a lot of information. We hope you enjoy reading it.

Lauw and Joëlle de Jager

Tulipa clusiana clusiana

CONTENTS

I. General

The word "bulb" used in this book often includes all other forms of reserve organ such as corms, rhizomes or tubers. Scientifically, we can call them “geophytes” or “petaloid monocots”. Not all of our “bulbs” are geophytes and not all petaloid monocots are bulbous, while the vast majority of “bulbous” are monocots.

Brian Mathews, a well-known bulb authority, defines the word 'bulb' as "anything that can be pulled out, dried and mailed". We will often use the word “bulb” in this book in this more general sense.

The morphological and physiological mechanism of a bulb is the result of a long evolution, a consequence of the gradual adaptation of the plant to certain climatic conditions. Its great diversity has allowed it to adapt to all imaginable climates and habitats. Bulbs are found from tropical aquatic environments to arctic tundra or deserts.

Bulbs are underground reserve organs that give the plant the ability to survive in adverse conditions (eg drought or extreme temperatures). The provisions stored in this organ allow it to go into dormancy and wait for more favorable conditions to develop. In addition, this reserve gives it an amazing starting capacity as soon as the climatic conditions change in its favor, making it possible to make the most of this period before it becomes too hot, too cold or too dry etc. Thus the plant can flower, produce seed and replenish its reserves before its competitors prevent it from taking advantage of light and nutrients. A good example is the flowering of *Crocuses* just after snowmelt or that of *Zephyranthes candida* immediately after late summer thunderstorms, when annuals and perennials have to start from a seed or root system to develop their vegetation and allow their reproduction. Moreover, it is this capacity for a "rebirth" after the end of winter or with the arrival of the first rains, which makes them popular in the world of gardeners and well beyond.

II. Storage organs

1. Group of bulbous plants (mostly monocotyledonous) These leaves are attached to a kind of compressed stem.

a) Plants with a “true” bulb

The bulb consists of a tight rosette of fleshy leaves (scales or rings) which contain the called "basal plate" which gives rise to the roots and the floral stalk.

For their protection bulbs are covered by one or more tunics in the form of dried leaves or scales (except lilies and fritillaria).

The new bulb regenerates from a lateral bud that arises on the basal plate. In some species *(Tulipa, Allium)*, the original bulb disappears after having flowered to be replaced by one or more young shoots ,(or by a multitude of bulbils such as *Notholirion* and *Cardiocrinum*). On the other hand, the bulbs of Narcissus and *Amaryllis,* for example, persist,

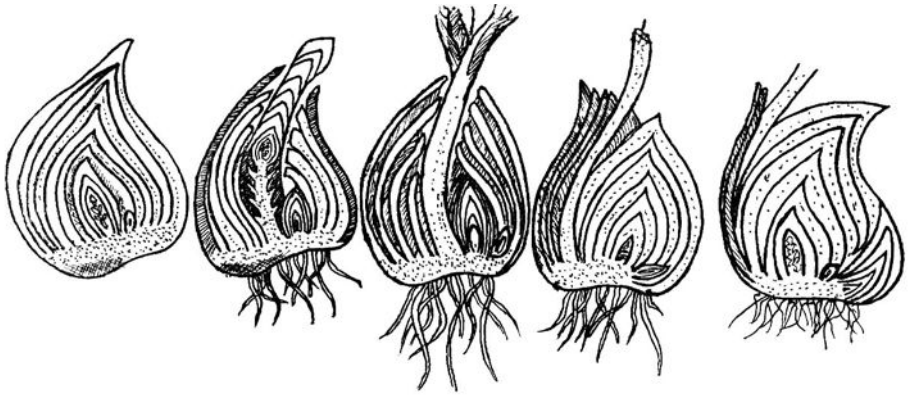

Fig. 3. Cycle végétatif d'un bulbe de tulipe au cours de l'année :
octobre décembre mars mai juillet

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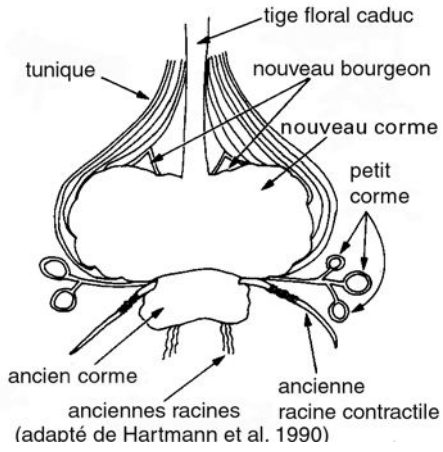
divide and form dense clumps after a few years. While many species have deciduous roots, Amaryllidaceae have persistent, fleshy roots that also contain reserves. Often during transplantation, these roots dry out and the bulb takes longer to establish.

b) Corms

This is similar to the bulb with the difference that the reserves are not kept in the modified leaves, but in the swollen base of a fleshy stem. As in the "real" bulb, in the lower part there is a basal plate from which emerge deciduous roots. The lateral buds are located in the upper part. At the beginning of the vegetative cycle, the original corm is exhausted; it is replaced by the new generation located above. In *Ferraria* or *Crocosmia aurea* a series of old corms can remain active and form a rosary. Reproduction also takes place at the base of the new corm from which



(adapté de Hartmann et al. 1990)

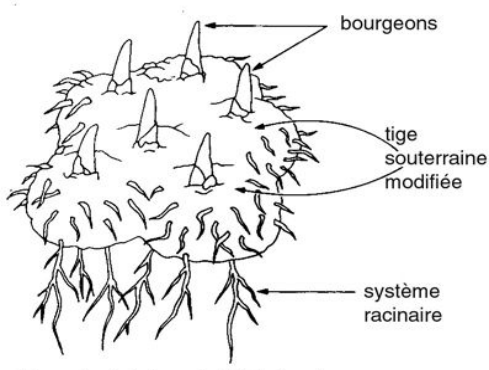
horizontal stems of 1 to 15 cm (stolons) at the end of which cormelets form. The majority of corms belong to the Iridaceae family; but *Triteleia, Colchicum* and *Erythronium* also have corms.

2. Group of tuberous and rhizomatous plants (includes Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons).

a) Tubers

The plant's reserves are stored in an underground stem modified, devoid of the tunica and basal plate, called a “tuber”. Its leathery and rough skin reveals one or more buds from which the stems and roots emerge. From the horizontal stems (or stolons) new tubers are formed. Examples:

- dicotyledons: *Anemone*, potato, *Eranthis,*
- pseudo monocotyledons: *Cyclamen,*
- monocotyledons: *Arum, Gloriosa, Polianthes, Zantedeschia.*

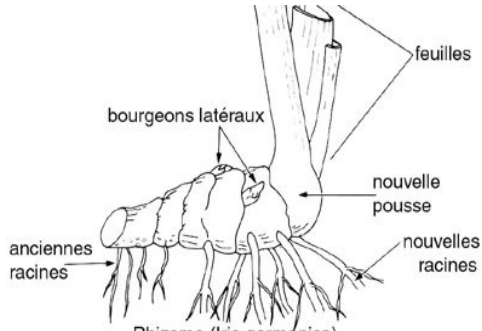


Exemple de tubercule (Caladium)
(adapté de Harbaugh et Tjia, 1985)

b) Rhizomes

The rhizome is a horizontal and shallow stem bearing buds and roots. This plant structure is closer to a stem than to a tuber or tuberous root.

Examples: *Hedychium, Iris, Agapanthus, Clivia, Tulbaghia.*

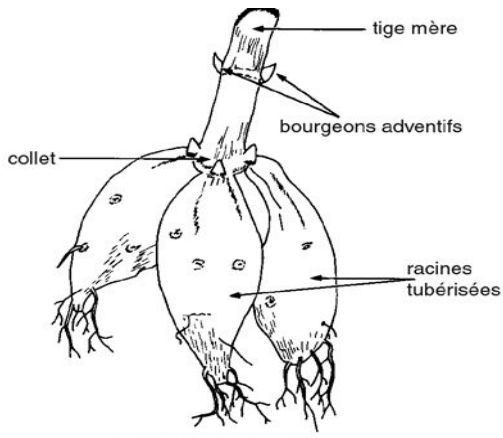


Rhizome (Iris germanica)
d'après Mathew, 1986

c) Tuberous roots

From a collar (a structure resembling a corm) emerge several modified roots which contain reserves. These roots do not have buds, which are only found in the upper part of the crown. They do not have a protective tunic, so they are very prone to drying out. Examples:

- monocots: *Eremurus,*



Racine tuberisée (Dahlia)
(adapté de De Hertogh, 1989)

Asphodelus, Hemerocallis,

- dicotyledons: *Dahlia, Ranunculus.*

d) Rhizomes with tuberous roots

A combination of the two previous forms. Example: *Alstroemeria*.

III. Vegetative cycles and different climates

To successfully introduce a botanical species into your garden, it is essential to know its behavior and its requirements in relation to the climate of its place of origin as well as its natural habitat.

1. The vegetative cycle is constituted by:
   - the period of dormancy
   - the root activity
   - the formation of the aerial structure
   - the reconstitution of the reserves
   - the flowering and the production of seeds; this phase can also be done at the start of the growing season.

The characteristic in common between all forms of bulbs is the period of vegetative rest. Depending on the climate of the geographical place of origin of the species, dormancy occurs during summer, or winter, and can be triggered by a lack of water (drought), by temperature (heat or cold) , by length of day, or a combination of these factors. It is under the influence of the climate that the peculiarities of the bulb have evolved to adapt and survive. The seasonal cycle of the species is closely linked to the climate of its place of origin.

Seed germination usually begins when dormancy breaks (even for species that flower before foliage emerges), which will allow young plants to make the most of favorable conditions before winter arrives. On the other hand, the germination of species originating from a harsher climate is delayed by a need for “cold”. By this means the germinated seeds will avoid the rigors of winter and the young plants will develop from spring until the beginning of summer; sometimes without stopping for a summer rest.

2. The different climates

a). Tropical climate

Very few bulbs come from the regular humid and hot climate, like that of the tropics.

b). Sub-tropical climate with humid winter

The slight difference in temperature between summer and winter does not require a very marked dormancy of the plants; there is only a slowdown in growth. The evergreen species, often with few reserves, are often the least hardy and the most difficult species to transplant and establish. Examples: *Iris formosana/unguicularis, Dietes.*

c). The sub-tropical climate with dry winter

A climate very different from that found in the South of France. To ensure a dry environment during the winter, one must resort to artificial means such as a greenhouse, or dry storage, mulching or an extremely well-draining location. The majority of these species lose their vegetation during the winter. In a Mediterranean garden they will need watering during the summer. Plants from this climate are often better suited for gardens further north, provided the bulbs are pulled up in the fall to prevent rotting by excess water during their winter dormancy. Examples are *Crocosmia, Cyrthanthus,Gloriosa.*

d). Mediterranean climate

Despite its relatively small surface area of the globe, it is home to a large proportion of species. Their characteristic is a start of root activity with vegetation after thunderstorms at the end of summer and the drop in night temperature. With fairly mild winter temperatures, several species are vegetating or flowering in the middle of winter; consequently these species, are often less frost hardy. On the other hand, winter flowering lasts much longer than flowering subjected to higher temperatures. In this climate the growth period is very long (from September to May) followed by a summer rest of 1 to 3 months.

e). Continental climate

Summer rest and root activity continues into winter, with vegetation starting only after a cold spell, often followed by a spectacular burst of flowering at the end of winter. These species, originating in this harsh climate, are frost hardy. Their typical feature (with prolonged vegetation until early summer) is the late appearance of aerial structures (January to March). Several of them can be used in a Mediterranean garden, despite the fact that they will not be exposed to extreme cold during their growth. Examples: *Eremurus, spring crocus, Colchicums*

f). Temperate maritime climate

A compromise between the two previous climates. These species can often be cultivated in a Mediterranean or continental climate; they often tolerate humidity during their rest. Examples: *Narcissus (excl tazetta)*.

h). Alpine climate

After a relative drought and a period of cold under the snow, vegetation and flowering also start very quickly and end (or slow down) during the wet summer when other plants dominate them. These bulbs need a period of cold which prevents too early vegetation.

3. The regions of the world from which the species suitable for the garden come from mediterranean:

Regions with a Mediterranean climate:

a) Mediterranean Basin with the Near East

b) Central Chile

c) West Coast of United States (California)

d) South West of South Africa (Western Cape)

e) South West of Australia

The other regions:

a) Central Asia (The continental climate from Iran to China)

b) South America (North Argentina, South Brazil)

IV. Recommended time of planting

1. Summer dormant bulbs:

As a rule, as soon as the seeds have ripened, the aerial system disintegrates, the roots wither, and the bulb becomes dormant. This is the ideal time to uproot and transport the plant. It is difficult to imagine that one holds in his hand an entire plant with its leaves and its flower in miniatures and whose latent life seems encysted. There is no apparent sign that the next growing season is brewing indoors. This physiological activity, planned by a biological clock, influenced by temperature, is largely independent of the presence of humidity (except at the end of the period). For better planting success, the natural cycle must be respected by transplanting during dormancy and preferably before root activity begins. Any prolongation of dormancy by artificial means will reduce reserves to the detriment of the plant; consequently, there are two preferable planting periods

a) Species originating from a Mediterranean climate

They don't need cold to start. At the onset of summer rest, under the influence of high temperatures, buds of flower stalks and new bulbs are formed. The roots of thefamily *Amaryllidaceae* start during the summer months. At the end of summer, *Hyacintheaceae* and *Iridaceae* also start with the presence of humidity from thunderstorms at the end of August. So probably the best time to plant them is July-August, because the bulb must be in place as soon as the humidity arrives and the temperatures drop. Contrary to this rule, Californian species only emerge during winter.

b) Species originating from the continental climate

Those originating from harsher climates (continental or alpine), take root during the freshness of autumn (October, November, even when they are not yet planted). Their foliage will develop in winter.

For best results planting before the end of October is essential. This will allow a good formation of the root system.

Usually it is best to plant early to allow the plant to choose the most favorable time to start.

2. Winter dormant bulbs

These species originate from the sub-tropical climate with dry winter and summer vegetation. Their winter dormancy is triggered by a drop in temperature. This period ends with the first beautiful days of spring. These plants fear excess water during their dormancy, but to a lesser degree than summer dormant species. It is usually best to leave them in the ground, even in colder regions. However, in locations or climates that are too humid or very cold, they must be pulled out to keep them dry.

NB: Bulb'Argence no longer offers winter dormant bulbs.

3. Bulbs with persistent vegetation (with little or no dormancy) These plants resulting from a more regular climate (sub-tropical with wet winter) undergo a slowing down in the middle of summer and in the middle of winter. The reserve organ is often smaller. *(Agapanthus, Iris unguicularis, Kniphofia, Dietes, Neomarica, Clivia,* etc.). The best time to transplant (with a minimum of time above ground) is at the end of winter (February) or at the end of summer (September). Always plant early enough to allow plants to take root before harsher conditions (heat, drought or frost) arrive. In regions with a mild climate, it is advantageous to plant the "evergreens" in September and early October, in order to take advantage of a long period favorable to a good recovery.

It is advisable to plant the bulbs upon receipt. If immediate planting is not possible, store them in sand, peat, potting soil etc. The recovery of evergreen plants is always more difficult than those of dormant bulbs. In case of doubt or if the time is late, planting in a container is preferable; you can transplant them later into the ground under good conditions

V. Light level and location in the garden

To choose the location of bulbs in a garden, study the climatological conditions of the places of origin and their natural habitats. Factors such as shade or sunshine, drainage, competition from the surrounding vegetation must be taken into account. Some species will require watering, others protection against excessive rain or frost, or even against wind etc.

1. Light level

The garden is home to an unexpected number of microclimates which more or less correspond to the climatic requirements of botanical bulbs; otherwise, there are many ways to imitate these conditions: low walls, stones,

a) full sun

This is the preferred situation for the vast majority of bulbs. A dry and warm soil during their summer rest is for some species a sine qua non for obtaining good flowering. A south-facing wall provides many bulbs with an ideal microclimate. So reserve this sheltered place for those who are less frost hardy and need shelter from the wind.

b) summer shade

Under shrubs or deciduous trees, this shade is recommended for bulbs which fear high summer temperatures and which have an early development and flowering (*Anemone, Cyclamen, Galanthus* etc.), but which benefit from the winter sun.

c) permanent shade or dry mid-shade

In a Mediterranean garden, one often finds under evergreen trees this dry location devoid of vegetation on the ground. However, it is a prime habitat for bulbs that have frosty foliage or that require little light during their vegetative cycle. The following species are recommended for this location: *Allium triquetrum, Arum italicum, Clivia, Cyclamen, Dietes iridioides, Haemanthus albiflos, Iris foetidissima, Iris japonica, Oxalis, Zantedeschia aethiopica.*

d) shade, moist with humus soil (woodland conditions)

This is the place to be reserved for bulbs whose original habitat is at the edge of streams and in forests: *Clivia, Crinum moorei, Dietes, Crocosmia aurea, Iris formosana, I. japonica.*

2. Place in the garden

a) mass planting

For a beautiful aesthetic effect of shapes and colors plant at high density. If you want a nice dense result in the first year, you have to reduce the spacing and choose large bulb sizes.

b) border planting

Use species having interesting foliage over a long period: *Agapanthus, Dietes, Iris unguicularis, Tulbaghia, Chasmanthe.*

c) in sunny rockery

Preferably use bulbs that give plants that are small and need warmth and protection. It is the favorite place for species of mountainous origins: *Babiana, Crocus, Hermodactylus, Iris unguicularis, Romulea, Sparaxis*, Botanical tulips.

By the sunny seaside are recommended: *Narcissus, Pancratium, Scilla, Tulbaghia , Urginea.*

d) solitary planting

From 1 to 5 bulbs maximum for plants which have vigorous vegetation and which in a few years form beautiful tufts with a flowering of 1 to 1.5 m high: *Allium, Asphodelus, Eremurus, Kniphofia, Urginea maritima,* etc.

e) naturalization

The species able to naturalize have the following characteristics: they are botanical species with easy multiplication by seeds, compatible with a dominant vegetation; they alternate with their vegetative cycle and support shade during their dormancy. To naturalize Mediterranean bulbs in a wild meadow, it is advisable not to water in summer, and to avoid mowing from October to May.

We have a special offer (price per 100 bulbs) of decorative species which multiply easily and become naturalized in a “wild” garden. A high density of bulbs ensures a spectacular effect: *Amaryllis belladonna, Hyacinthoides hispanica, Ipheion 'Rolf Fiedler, Leucojum aestivum, Narcissus tazetta italicus, Scilla peruviana* ' Grand Bleu '*, Sternbergia lutea, Triteleia laxa, Tulbaghia violacea* (for more info refer you to the website).

f) Planting in containers

There are several reasons for planting in pots: lack of space, unsuitable soil, mobility, which allows the plant to be brought in in winter, to better benefit from a flowering or to protect it, or in summer to avoid humidity and too much heat. This culture often gives satisfactory flowering, with less development and less abundant multiplication; it requires regular watering.

The temperature in the pots is subject to significant variations and to avoid this, collectors bury them in a bed of sand. It is preferable to use earthen pots whose thickness moderates temperature variations and promotes a better air / humidity balance at the roots. Their disadvantage: higher moisture loss and their weight

For small bulbs (*Crocus, Moraea, Romulea*) provide a pot about 15 cm in diameter; for large bulbs (*Amaryllis, Narcissus, Scilla peruviana*) the pot will be 25 to 30 cm in diameter. Make sure the pot has good drainage. Use a well-draining substrate composed of 40% coarse sand, 10% pozzolan and 50% potting soil (peat or compost) mixed with a little NPK fertilizer. Fill the pot halfway and plant the bulbs tightly, thus ensuring their own drainage; For a good show, we recommend high density planting, (almost touching) and some cases they even could be planted on two levels. Then finish filling the pot up to 2 cm from the top. To retain moisture and prevent weed emergence, add a one-inch layer of fine gravel.

A good watering at planting will eventually be followed by a very light watering until the appearance of the foliage. Reduce watering after flowering, then stop completely when the leaves dry out to facilitate vegetative rest. Depending on the requirements of the species, the pots can be placed in a veranda, in an apartment, or on a balcony, or shelter with a horticultural veil in case of frost.

The frequency of repotting depends on the species and the density of planting. Some species do not tolerate disturbance of their roots very well, others can escape out of the pot (though the drainage holes by means of stolons) and still others multiply so quickly that they have to be thinned frequently.

VI. Practical advice for the choice of species

1. Frost Hardiness

According to our definition, it is a resistance of vegetation to cold. It is impossible (and dishonest) to give minimum temperatures by species, because they often depend on a multitude of factors: plant health, wind force, thermal amplitude day / night, protection of a layer of snow, humidity soil, drainage, etc. For some plants with deciduous foliage in winter, good mulching is enough: *Eucomis Dahlia, Galtonia, Gladiolus, Hedychium*.

The degree of hardiness is indicated as follows:

Very little :

Plants often with evergreen or delicate foliage, and flowering in January or February, to be used in open ground only on the Mediterranean coast or in a cold greenhouse. They tolerate light frosts provided that there is no wind, and that it thaws quickly during the day: *Veltheimia, Clivia, Haemanthus.*

Little :

The foliage of these plants can freeze and the flower bud will be destroyed: no flowering in the year, but the bulb will survive: *Chasmanthe*.

If the flower bud has not yet emerged from the ground, the foliage will grow back and flowering will only be a little delayed: *Sparaxis, Freesia.*

In the event of severe frosts, the species indicated "very little" ,or" not very hardy ", must be protected by a horticultural cover; in order to reduce the effect of the wind and temperatures amplitudes

Average

The foliage is affected only by severe frosts, but flowering is rarely compromised: *Ixia, Moraea, Zantedeschia.*

Good

Plants whose foliage is resistant to frost, or whose vegetation starts quite late: *Allium, Dichelostemma, Bloomeria, Colochortus, riteleia.*

2. Time and height of flowering

These are the characteristics intended to better know the species and to place it well in the whole garden. The information given for each species is based on experience in our nursery; this may vary depending on your distance from the Mediterranean. The height of flowering is also variable depending on the climate and the light.

3. The bulb size for flowering

The minimum size to flower depends on the species. For example, you need a minimum circumference of 4 cm (diameter 12 mm) to make abloom *Moraea*, while you need 10 cm (diameter 31 mm) for a tulip. There are several possible causes of non-flowering:

1) Insufficient size.
2) Some species must establish at least a year before they can flower.
3) Planting too late or too deep.
4) Too much shade can be the cause of not flowering after the first year.

VII. Practical advice for planting

1. How to look after your bulbs before planting.

During dormancy, the bulb keeps well in dry soil, but when recently uprooted there is a risk of drying out. Many bulbs are provided with a protection with one or more tunics; care must be taken not to damage them during handling. Bulbs that do not have a protective coat should be kept in peat until they are quickly replanted, for example: *Fritillaria, Hyacinthoides, Lachenalia, Lilium.*

2. Preparation of the soil.

In a Mediterranean climate, it is advisable to work the soil well before planting, from June when it is not yet too hard. Work the soil with a fork up to 25 cm deep, incorporating organic matter which will allow a good development of the root system. At the same time, take advantage of removing perennial weeds such as couch grass, bindweed etc. The creation of raised beds, possibly surrounded by a low wall, stones, etc., is a good way to make the ground more draining and better suited to planting bulbs.

3. Soil enrichment.

The soil of the places of origin of most bulbs is often relatively poor. The nutrients mainly come from the decomposition of organic matter from the deciduous vegetation of the surrounding plants. The nutrients released by this decomposition are absorbed by the roots. It is for this reason, among others, that it is important to incorporate compost before planting and to cover the soil after planting with a layer of mulch. In the absence of compost or manure, one can resort to the use of NPK fertilizers (40 kg / 100m^2 of 12-15-17). At the beginning of winter (or at the beginning of summer for the bulbs with summer vegetation), it is necessary to add 2 kg of N33 (ammonia nitrate) per 100 m^2. For a container culture, it is advisable to incorporate fertilizers of this type, but slowly decomposing, for example Osmocote.

The vast majority of bulbs thrive in neutral or slightly alkaline soil. There are a few genera that show symptoms of chlorosis in calcareous soil. They require acidic soil or an application of iron chelate (or sequestrene) at the start of vegetation. This sensitivity to chlorosis is noted in the description by genus.

4. Planting distance.

The density of plantation is less important than one wants to say it; rather, it will vary with the desired effect. In order to obtain a uniform flower bed in the first year, plant tightly. If, on the contrary, you want the bulbs to expand naturally, plant more spaced apart. In general we recommend a fairly high density; this is how we find bulbs in nature, when they have been established for a long time.

5. Planting depth.

It is indicated in cm from the base of the bulb. Some species should be planted on the surface, so that high temperatures can initiate the flower bud. But others flower less because they are planted too much on the surface; this is not very serious for a true bulb or a corm which can move deeper by its contractile roots to seek

humidity and freshness. Their flowering will improve after a few years. The same mechanism is found with a bulb seedling which pulls itself deeper as it gets older. On the other hand, planting too deep can compromise these processes, because the bulb is unable to rise to the surface.

6. Mulching the soil.

In the South, it is advisable to renew annually, the layer of organic matter (shavings, straw, compost, manure or a covering of gravel). This will protect the soil (and bulbs) from high temperatures, from crust formation, erosion by heavy rains, evaporation, at the time a mulch suppresses weeds.

7. Watering.

As a general rule, excess humidity should be avoided during the dormant period. The combination of heat and high humidity is the main cause of rot. As soon as the temperature (especially that of the night) drops, a rain or watering at the end of the summer will awaken the activity of the bulb. Normally after the vegetation has started, very little watering is necessary in the Mediterranean climate, except in certain years during the too dry months of September, March or April. In May when flowering ends and the foliage begins to disappear, no more watering.

To allow evergreen plants to establish well, watering the first year is recommended. The following year, watering once a month will suffice. Winter dormant bulbs also require summer watering.

Amaryllis belledonna

VIII. Our partners for design

Mediterranean perennial nursery:

The GRAND PLANTIER aromatic (Béatrice Esselin and Bruno Tisserand) 1107, route d'Uzès - 30500 SAINT-AMBROIX
Tel: 0466 248 282 - Port: 0609 911 542
Email: grandplantier@free.fr - Site: www.pepiniereduGrandPlantier.com

The ARMALETTE (Isabelle & Benoit Beauvallet)
Chemin de la piscine - 83690 SILLANS LA CASCADE
Tel: 0494 046 783 - 0671 819 398
Email: pepiniere-armalette@wanadoo.fr - Site: www.pepiniere-armalette.fr

PÉPINIÈRE BOTANIQUE de VAUGINES (Gérard Weiner-Kermorgant) Chemin du Mont Senis - 84160 VAUGINES
Tel: 0490 681 559
Email: gerard.weiner@orange.fr - Site: http://pepinieredevaugines.fr/

LE MONDE DES FOUGÈRES (Olivier Ezavin) ornamental shade plants 955 , chemin du Puits - 06330 ROQUEFORT les PINS
Tel: 0493 776 338 - (0610 901 362)
Email: o.ezavin@orange.fr - Site: www.pepinieres-ezavin.com

JARDIN de ROCHEVIEILLE (Dominique Permingeat and Jean-François Giraud) 457, La Moutte - 07220 VIVIERS
Tel: 0475 503 494
Email: jardinderochevieille@sfr.fr - Site: http: // jaroc he.perso.neuf.frFILIPPI

NURSERY(Olivier and Clara Filippi, Plants for dry gardens). RD 613 - 34140 MÈZE
Tel: 0467 438 869
Email: olivier.filippi@wanadoo.fr - Website: www.jardin-sec.com

PÉPINIÈRE LA SOLDANELLE (Sylvie and Christian Mistre)
D1, quartier Mauresque - 83170 ROUGIERS
Tel: 0494 804 383
Email: la.soldanelle.83@gmail.com - Site: www. la-soldanelle.info

Gardeners and garden designers:

CAO Angel
Mas de l'Agave - 30190 MOUSSAC
Tel: 0466 817 714 - 0616 173 063
Email: masdelagave@orange.fr JARDIN

GECKO (Jean Jacques DERBOUX)
Route de St Croix - 34820 ASSAS
Tel: 0467 596 140 - (0609 963 655)
Email: contactgecko@orange.fr - Site: http://www.jardingecko.com/index.php

Louis BENECH
4, cité Saint Chaumont - 75019 PARIS
Tel: 0142 010 400
Email: agence@louisbenech.com - Site: www .louisbenech.com

IX **Descriptions and photos**

by genus and by species AZ selected for the Mediterranean garden

LEGEND:

Characteristics after the name of the GENUS (sometimes also after the species):
Family, native country, home climate, vegetation cycle, reserve organ

Characteristics after the name of the SPECIES: Color, flowering month, flowering height (cm), hardiness, exposure, PLANTING MONTH

Technical constraints sometimes cause some discrepancies between the photos and the texts.

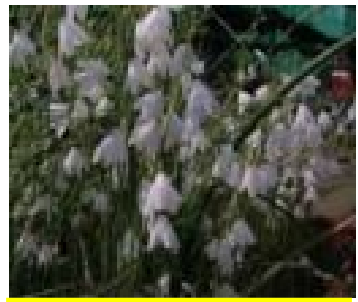
ACIS (syn. *Leucojum*) Amaryllidaceae
Europe Near East, Mediterranean, vegetation dec June, bulb
Previously the genus *Acis* was part of *Leuco jum*. Acis is distinguished by the absence of green spots on the floral bells. It is found in Europe and around the Mediterranean basin, often in partial shade and in slightly humid places.

A. autumnal Southern Europe
white, July-October, 20 cm, good, half-shade, JUL-SEPT Its small white bells appearing at the end of summer, light up shady places and undergrowth. Close to the graceful snowflake. Good hardiness. Ideal for a shaded rock garden in summer.

A. nicaensis France (Alpes Maritimes)
white-pink, Sept-Oct, 15 cm, good, mid-shade, JUL-SEPT An interesting fall-flowering species with funnel-shaped flowers of a very light pink color.

A. tingitanum Southern Europe
white, dec-jan, 30 cm, good, half shade, JUL-SEPT Foliage wider than other members of this genus. A flowering with white bells, very long in the middle of winter.

AGAPANTHUS, *Alliaceae (Liliaceae)*
South Africa (South and East), subtropical, evergreen, rhizome
One of the great classics of the Mediterranean garden. Its large blue or white umbels with a beautiful port, and its leaves in large glossy green strips, perfectly dress borders and flower beds. Spectacular flowering evergreen species with



Acis automnalis

Acis nicaensis

Acis tangitanum

Agapanthus inapertus

Agapanthus praecox 'Azur

Agapanthus praecox albiflorus

Agapanthus praecox mini white

Albuca nelsonii

Allium "Beauregard"

Allium ampoloprasum

stems of 100 cm, is ideal in cut flowers. The best planting periods are early fall and late winter (this will allow good rooting before winter or before summer). For best flowering
planting in full sun and two good waterings in summer are recommended.
The foliage can freeze, but the vegetation will start again in early March. In cold regions, it is necessary to provide mulching to protect the rhizomes.

A. inapertus ssp inapertus
blue-purple, Aug-Sept. 140 cm, medium, sun, OCT & FEB Narrow, dark green, upright foliage. The very tall, stiff stem bears an umbel made up of hanging tubular flowers. Flowering later than the species *A praecox*. Marks a short rest period in December. To cover with a mulch (compost, leaves etc.) after planting.

A. praecox albiflorus
white, Jun-Jul, 120 cm, medium, sunny, OCT & FEVR Species with dark and narrow foliage with large umbels which bear flowers with fine, tight petals. Flowering occurs two weeks after the start of flowering of *A. praecox* "Azure".

***A. praecox* "Azure"**
blue, Jun-Jul, 120 cm, medium, sun, OCT & FEVR Its foliage is larger than that of the type and form "*Albus*". It is the classic agapanthus with a long summer flowering, ideal for decorating the edges of lawns or the edges of a swimming pool. "Azure" was selected as a cut flower for its deeper blue buds and petals. The plant is more robust than the type.

***A. praecox* "Mini Blue"**
pale blue, Jun-Jul, 60 cm, medium, sunny, OCT & FEVR With the same characteristics as the A.species *praecox*, but significantly smaller, this variety is particularly well suited to container culture. There is also a white form.

ALBUCA *Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae)*
A drought-resistant genus, interesting for gardeners in Mediterranean areas, giving a spike to numerous white or yellow flowers marked with a green median line. In the absence of severe frosts, it can be used in wild gardens and informal plantings. In colder regions, it should be grown in a greenhouse or veranda.

A. nelsonii
South Africa (Natal, Eastern Cape), dry winter, persistent, white bulb, May-July, 100 cm, little, partial shade, OCT & FEB A persistent and very hardy species that prefers partial shade. In the middle of summer, a long stalk appears with numerous white and green flowers (it is characteristic that the 3 upper petals do not open). After a few years, the plant will become a very impressive garden subject. Looks a bit like a succulent plant.

ALLIUM *Alliaceae (Liliaceae)*
Northern hemisphere, continental or Mediterranean winter vegetation, bulb (majority)
A very large genus rich in 800 species, found on all continents. Alliums, prized by landscapers in search of strong and surprisingly decorative plants, conceal many wonders, most of which can be used as cut flowers. The majority are at summer rest. Warning: Some species are invasive. There are 3 sections:
1. with winter vegetation/summer dormant, over a long period: These are typically Mediterranean species, which start from the beginning of September. For example: *A. flavum or A.cowaniigrowth*
2. with summer/autumn dormant, which need a cold period before coming up, this feature makes it quite hardy. For example: *A. Beauregard, A.nigrum, A. stipitatum*. Root development while waiting for the cold which will allow them to enter into vegetation.
3. with summer vegetation/short winter dormancy, a section quite apart with a long period of vegetation: *A.cernuum, A.schoenoprasum, A.senescens, A. tuberosum*, (all without a true bulb).

A. amesthystinum
Turkey, Central Europe, vegetation Sept-May, purple June, 120 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT This species resembles A.in *sphaero cephalumlarger size,* reaching 1.20 m. Its spherical umbel of about 5 cm in diameter is of a very beautiful purple color decorated with yellow stamens. Curiosity: Its paperclip-shaped flower stalk grows with the end curved downwards and straightens up just as it blooms. Ideal for mass planting, in the background. Its elegant flower lasts a long time in a vase. For a good result, plant in August.


Allium caeruleum


Allium caesium


Allium callischimon


Allium carinatum


Allium cristophii

Allium flavum

Allium heldrickii

Allium multibulbosum

Allium neopolitanum "Cowani"

Allium nigrum

A. x "Beauregard" *(A.elatum x cristophii)*
vegetation dec-may
mauve, May, 70 cm, good, sun, SEPT-OCT
This Horticultural hybrid (1971 by J Bijl) produces a superb umbel of a hundred flowers, which lasts at least 3 weeks and grows to reach a diameter of 25 cm. To maintain good flower quality, pull out the bulbs and divide them each year when planting in the fall. The major advantage of this hybrid is to keep its bright, bright green foliage intact throughout the flowering period, a characteristic inherited from *A. elatum*.

A. callimischon ssp. callimischon
Greece (north),sept-June vegetation
pink, Sept, 25 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT An uncommon Mediterranean species, with almost evergreen foliage, but which disappears in summer when the flower stems begin to develop. Small pink flowers veined with red in the center. The form "*haemostictum*" has larger flowers.

A. carinatum
Southern Europe vegetation sept-jul, stem on purple bulb, june-july, 40, good, sun, AUG-OCT
Summer flowering with hanging bells. Its shape and mode of vegetation closely resemble *A. flavum*.

A. caesium Central
Asia, Mediterranean (wet winter), winter,bulb
blue, June-July, 40, good sun, JUL-OCT, The flowering is in a dense ball of 4 to 5 cm, of a beautiful bright blue, resembles that of*A. caeruleum*, but later and persists better in a Mediterranean garden. To be planted in the ground (rockery) or in a pot.

A. cristophii
Asia centr. (Turkestan, N.Iran), vegetation dec-May purple, May, 30 cm, good, sun, AUG-OCT
A type of vegetation very similar to A. schubertii. Its 25 cm light umbel, formed of metallic purplish pink star flowers, is also very decorative as a dried flower. Easy to grow and propagate only by seed, but reseeds freely. One of the parents of *Allium* x "Beauregard".

A. flavum
Europe (South), August-June vegetation, stem on yellow bulb, June, 30 cm, good, sun, AUG-OCT Glaucous foliage, with round and hollow section, emerges a thin stem of 30 to 40 cm which maintains a loose umbel of small yellow flowers with long erect pedons that will bow under the weight of the co rolls; one of the last alliums to bloom. Its very bright yellow color will be highlighted by a purple or dark vegetal background. It is particularly appreciated for its ability to naturalize. Its summer rest is very reduced because the thunderstorms at the end of August restore its vegetation.

A. heldreichii
Greece (North), vegetation Nov-May, stem onbasal plateau pink, May-June, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT Its original habitat is a sunny rock garden at an altitude of 700-2000 m. The pink flowers bloom in summer in dense umbels; the hollow leaves are sheathing at the base. To be planted upon receipt.

A. multibulbosum
From the Balkans to Iran, vegetation nov-May cream, May, 100 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A form of *A. nigrum* which is distinguished by the formation of bulbils stuck to the mother bulb. Has a flattened umbel of about twenty cream flowers. The seed capsules are dark green and decorative. It is very susceptible to rot in excessively wet soil in summer.

A. neopolitanum
Mediterranean coasts, August-April white vegetation, March-April, 50 cm, average, sun, JUL-OCT Typically Mediterranean vegetation with a start in early September. Foliage sensitive to frost, but the vegetation resumes immediately after. The 50-60cm flower stalk is strong. The umbels are made up of 20 to 30 very pure white flowers. An astonishing faculty of naturalization which works wonders in natural gardens (do not mow from November to April).
The selection *"Cowanii"* has a very straight and rigid stem which holds particularly well in a vase. This is the reason why it is exploited on a large scale in cut flowers in the Var region.

A. nigrum
Eastern Mediterranean, pink nov-May vegetation, May, 100 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT


Allium schubertii


Allium sphaerocephalum


Allium stipitatum 'Mount Everest'


Allium stipitatum


Allium subhirsitum

Allium thunbergii

Allium triquetrum

Allium tuberosum

Allium zebdanense

Alstroemeria hybrid Rose

A strong plant with broad leaves, similar to *A. multibulbosumbulbil*, withoutformation. Easily naturalized in the South by seeds. Has a flattened umbel of about twenty pink flowers. The seed capsules are very pale green.

A. schubertii

Near East, vegetation nov-May
pink, May, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Its star-shaped flowers, with a honey scent, are borne by peduncles of unequal length ranging from 4 to 20 cm. Each umbel (up to 45 cm in diameter!) Can count up to 200 flowers. Multiplies only by seed.

A. sphaerocephalum

Europe (South) vegetation oct-June
purple, June, 80 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Very vigorous and easy to grow. Its stiff stems bear compact and ovoid umbels 4 cm in diameter, which gives this Allium the appearance of upright batons ready to “beat the drum”. Can be used as cut flowers.

A. stipitatum

Central Asia, continental, vegetation dec-May mauve, May, 150 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A very large plant giving a large ball made up of numerous purple florets. Does not degenerate and multiplies well by division. Res looks a lot like *A. giganteum*, which is not adapted to our region.

A.stipitatum Mount Everest

May white, 120 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Strong plant with broad leaves, Has a rounded umbel of about thirty cream flowers. The seed capsules are dark green and decorative.

A. subhirsutum

Mediterranean, vegetation Sept-April
white, April, 30 cm, average, sun, AUG-OCT Often confused with *A. neopolitanum*, but its late flowers are thinner and the flower stems are often less straight, which gives graceful and graceful volumes, with a strange misty effect. Use in rockery or for naturalization.

A. thunbergii

Japan Korea, maritime temperate, vegetation Feb-August, stem on rhizome
pink, June-July, 40 cm, good, sun, OCT-FEB Narrow and elongated bulb, similar to that *of A. cer*

nuum and A.tuberosum. The triangular flower stalk bears an umbel of 10-15 mauve flowers with conspicuous elongated stamens. Despite its summer vegetation and non-Mediterranean origin, this plant resists well in hot, dry conditions. By its summer flowering period and its method of cultivation, this *Allium* is close to *A. tuberosum*.

A. triquetrum
Mediterranean (West), August-Aprilvegetation white, March-April, 40 cm, average, shade, JUL-OCT Grows in humid and shady situation, often near streams where it plays a bit the role of the snowdrop with its white bells, lighting up the dark spaces at the beginning of spring. Its triangular and unique floral stalk carries around ten white bells, each petal of which is embellished with a green line. Warning: only for places where you can control its desire for expansion!

A. tuberosum
China, maritime temperate, vegetation Feb-Oct, stem on rhizome:
white, Jul-Sep, 60 cm, good, sun, OCT-FEB Chinese garlic, used for its culinary virtues, brings to the garden the generosity of its white umbels. The beautiful om of white flowers emerges above the foliage. A superb spectacle which lasts all summer. It can be associated with *Allium thunbergiil* of a deep purple. Summer watering is desirable, but not essential. Naturalizes freely by seed in a Mediterranean garden without becoming invasive.

A. zebdanense
Near East, vegetation October-April,
white, March, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Zebda = milky or white in Arabic. The narrow leaves are often curved at the ends. The flower stalk reaches 30 to 40 cm long, and the umbel is formed of 10-15 white flowers with green veins in the center. This discreet Allium produces a beautiful natural effect when the location is well chosen. Plant in tight clumps of 20 bulbs between shrubs or in a rock garden.

ALSTRŒMERIA *Alstrœmeriaceae (Liliaceae)* Chile, sub-tropical, (almost) persistent vegetation, rhizome with tuberous roots
The underground part of this South American genus is composed of tuberous roots (like the dahlia). Dormancy is triggered by drought or cold,


Amarcrinum howardii


Amarine tubergenii


Amaryllis belladonna 'Bidwell'


Amaryllis belladonna alba


Amaryllis belladonna dark pink

Androcymbium capense

Androcymbium ensifolium

Anemone appenina alba

Anemone blanda

Anemone coronaria blue

which gives the cultivation of *Alstrœmeria* great flexibility, and allows horticulturalists to produce cut flowers all year round. With constant humidity and temperature, the plant will flower continuously. Drought and heat will stop flowering which will start again at the end of summer.

A. garden hybrid
rose, summer, 60 cm, medium, partial shade, SEPT-MARCH Exceptional floridity, with bright colors from pink to white and generous foliage of a beautiful dark green, well supported by rigid stems. This hybrid is very suitable for planting in the ground in the garden. Lack of watering in summer will induce summer dormancy.

AMARCRINUM X howardii
Hybr. intergenic, persistent vegetation,bulb pink, sept-oct, 60 cm, medium, sun, SEPT-OCT JAN-MARCH This hybrid between *Amaryllis belladonna* and *Crinum moorei*, has a superb flowering similar to*Ama ryllis belladonna*. Advantage: Persistent and very decorative foliage, more discreet than that of Crinums. The pink and fragrant flowers range from September to November. To plant in the sun or in partial shade. A sure, decorative suit for many years. In colder regions, they should be protected by mulching against severe frost.

AMARINE tubergenii
Mediterranean, vegetation sept-june,bulb pink, oct-nov, 60 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT JAN-MARCH This hybrid was born from the inter-generic cross between *Nerine bowdenii* (summer vegetation) and *Ama ryllis belladonna* (vegetation winter). Amarines can be grown in the ground or in pots. There are two periods of dormancy / slowdown. (in summer and in winter) To be planted in a well sheltered place, on the surface and to keep relatively dry during its short dormancy in July-August. Long and generous autumn bloom.

AMARYLLIS belladonna *Amaryllidaceae* South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, oct-May vegetation, bulb
Amaryllis is the prerogative of beautiful gardens. It is a real enchantment when suddenly, at the end of summer, without any prior sign, the 70 cm flower stalk emerges from the ground to give birth to a bouquet of scented trumpets. Do not confuse this *Amaryllis* with *Hippeastrum* from florists, too often wrongly marketed under the name of amaryllis.

Plant shallow enough to take better advantage of the high temperatures during the summer. Watering at the end of August or a good thunderstorm will trigger flowering; the foliage appears at the beginning of October to disappear at the end of May. In colder regions, choose a warm, sheltered location; a wintering veil can protect the foliage if necessary. The causes of non-flowering can be: Too much humidity during rest, too deep planting, lack of sunlight, damage to the foliage during winter, viral infections.

A. belladonna form alba
white, Sept, 60 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT A cultivar with white trumpets with a slightly yellow center; flowering a little later than the type.

A belladonna "Dark Rose" deep
pink, Aug-Sep, 80 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT Both cultivars available are very vigorous and produce large bulbs. Very floriferous with a beautiful dark pink (one shape is marked with a white center).
The cultivar **"Bidwells hybrids"** is distinguished by its reduced height, small flowers, late flowering and late appearance of foliage in December.

ANDROCYMBIUM ciliolatum *Colchicacea (Liliaceae)*
South Africa (Cape), vegetation dec-May, cream corm,
Jan-May, 10 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT Corms from the Colchicum family give a very long flowering of "flowers "Greenish cream (bract) that last a very long time.

ANEMONE Ranunculaceae
Mediterranean, Nov-May vegetation, tuber The majority of species are native to south-eastern Europe and the Near East where they are found in the undergrowth and rocky meadows. Well installed, the anemones will bloom again each spring; they appreciate rainy winters.

***A. appenina* var. "Petrovac"**
blue, April, 15 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT New foliage is bronze in color and later turns dark green. The exterior of the flowers is pale blue and the interior pure white. The flowers open and close every day and its color changes too. Very recommended for naturalizing semi-shaded areas. The white form ***A. appenina var.albiflora*** has pale green foliage.

Anemone coronaria fruit

Anemone coronaria

Anemone fulgens

Anemone hortense

Anredera cordifolia

Arum creticum (Crete)

Arum creticum (Turkey)

Arum dioscoridis

Arum hygrophilum

Arum italicum berries

***A. blanda* "Blue Shades"**
blue, March, 12 cm, good, shade, JULY-OCT Small blue flowers (there are many other colors) to be associated in the undergrowth with *Galanthus elwe sii, Cyclamen hederifolium and coum or Allium trique trum*. It tolerates dry summers and can be grown in pots. More hardy than *A. appenina*.

***A. coronaria* "mixture"**
4 colors, March, 40 cm, medium, shade, JULY-OCT This species with a very widespread flowering very adapted to the Mediterranean climate is a well-known classic. She fully enjoys dry summers. It is found on the Côte d'Azur in the wild, which is highly recommended as long as the mowing is done after the leaves have dried. The tubers are from seedlings and the flowers have a beautiful mix of colors (several variations of white, pink, red, purple). The white form blooms already in November. From vegetative multiplication there are also selections in uniform colors (blue, white, red).

A. fulgens
red, 40 cm, medium, shade, JULY-OCT A very beautiful species still rare, which is occasionally found with *A. hortense* in the south of France.

A. hortense
pink, March, 20 cm, medium, shade, JULY-OCT This species is often found in the pine forests of the South of France.

ANREDERA cordifolia *Basellaceae:* syn. *Boussingaultia baseloides*
Uruguay Ecuador, vegetation apr-dec, cream tuber, august-sept, 500 cm, good, sun, SEPT-OCT JANUARY-MARCH A climber
from Uruguay with large cradles that reproduce quickly near the surface. The long, heart-shaped leaves (cordifolia) grow vigorously and climb rapidly on all types of structures, such as pergolas, huts, fences, trees or hedges. At the end of the summer, long clusters of small fragrant white flowers appear. The leaves are used in vegetables such as spinach

ARUM *Araceae*
Mediterranean, vegetation September-June, tuber 25 species in the genus, from Europe and Africa to western China. All Arums are tuberous, and close to the: *genera Biarum, Dracunculus, Sauromatum, Typhonium, Zantedeschia, A. pictum* (from Corsica) is the only one to flower in autumn, before the leaves appear; the others bloom in early spring or early summer.
Most species grow well in a shady garden (or even in partial shade), in moist soil and well drained in winter. Once established, it remains for a long time and resembles itself discreetly.

A. creticum Greece, Crete and Turkey
white, March-Apr, 35 cm, medium, mid-shade, JULY-OCT The flowers are elegant white (Tur quie) or cream-yellow (Crete) spathes that emerge from the foliage. To be grown in the shade, dry in summer, moist but well drained in winter. Naturalizes in undergrowth whose dark corners will shine with its lush foliage and pretty red berries in late summer.

A. dioscoridis Middle Eastern,
cream-green, May, 35 cm, good, shade, JULY-OCT Green solid leaves, green spotted with purple, strong-smelling.

A. hygrophilum Morocco Middle East,
pale green, March, 35 cm, good, mid-shade, SEPT-OCT Remarkable flowers with pale green spathes bordered in purple. Despite its water-loving species name, watering should not be excessive; the soil should be fresh, well drained, but dry in summer. The tubers should be planted superficially.

A. italicum ssp marmoratum Mediterranean pale green, May, 40 cm, good, mid-shade, JULY-OCT This is the most common species. The lush leaves are marked with silver veins. Its beautiful funnel-shaped flower, called "spathe", is elegant and varies from pale green to creamy white, often hidden by foliage. When the foliage disappears (early summer), the red berries persist on the stem until new leaves appear in late summer. To be naturalized in the undergrowth that it will illuminate with its marbled and lush foliage


Arum italicum marmoratum


Arum italicum


Arum pictum


Asphodelus aestivus


Babiana framesii.

Babiana rubrocyana

babiana stricta “Mediterranean“

Babiana stricta “Purple Star“

Babiana stricta “Zwanenburg“

Babiana tubulosa

A. pictum Corsica,Sardinia
Purple, Nov-Dec, 35 cm, medium, shade, JUL-AUGUST This species native to Corsica is the only to flower in the fall, before or during the appearance of the large, shiny leaves. The spathe, green with white stripes on the outside, is dark purple on the inside; leaves are green

ASPHODELUS aestivus Asphodelaceae
Mediterranean, tuberous roots
white, April, 120 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A claw made up of 6-10 short and thick tuberous roots, similar to those of *Dahlia* and *Eremurus*. These species are often found around the Mediterranean, on beaches or more indoors on the verges along roads or on sunny hillsides. The plant's appearance is reminiscent of an *Eremurus*, but the inflorescence is branched and bears numerous white flowers with a brown line. A beautiful, hardy plant for any well-drained, sunny location. According to Homer, the asphodel is the immortal flower in Elysium and nowadays traditionally used at burials

BABIANA *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Cape O), Mediterranean, vegetation oct-June, corms
A genus easy to recognize by its folded leaves and sharp. The growing season is quite late (November to June) and flowering appears from late April to early June. The flowers, with large colored sepals, remain open, even without sunlight. Flower stems and dry leaves remain intact during dormancy, making it easier to locate bulbs during the summer. Bulbils are formed on the underground parts of the stems. It is also a good container plant.

B. framesii
blue, March-Apr, 20 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A remarkable species for its early flowering with violet blue flowers with two white markings.

B. rubrocyana
blue-red, April, 15 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-OCT The 3-4 flowers per floral stem are two-tone: dark blue with a burgundy center (very beautiful). The plant is not very vigorous and it is advisable to grow it in a pot. Currently only available in a hybrid form.

B. stricta
blue, May, 30 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT Easy to grow, even in open ground. Keep moist until mid-June. There are several selections: ***B. stricta*** **"Purple star"**
The ear has 4-5 dark pink flowers, speckled purple in the center with black anthers.
B. stricta "Mediterranean"
This large cultivar spontaneously appeared in the Bulb'Argence nursery, is distinguished by its beautiful flowers with long pale blue segments with a dark spot at the base.

B. tubulosa
cream, May, 20 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT From coastal areas of Cape Town. The foliage is fine and slightly hairy, the flowers creamy white with flower tubes 10 cm long. Easily propagated by seeds which sometimes give flowering in the first year.

Boussingaultia: see *Anredera*

BARLIA robertiana *Orchidaceae*
Spain to Italy, vegetation September-May, purple bulb, February-March, 30 cm, good, partial shade Terrestrial orchid widely distributed in the South in well-drained and partially shaded places under pines or holm oaks.

BELLEVALIA *Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae)*
Mediterranean, vegetation oct-May, bulb
This genus is very close to the genus *Muscari*, but with hermaphrodite flowers.

B. dubia
blue-purple, April, 40 cm, good, sunny, JUL-OCT Remarkable for its height and its blue flowers, marked with purple. Easily naturalized by seeds. A form of a purple / cream color is endemic in the Camargue.

B. romana
white-purple, April, 40 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT The "Roman hyacinth" native to the Center and the East of the Mediterranean basin and which is also found in the South of France. Very pretty racemes with cream flowers on purple pedicels. Easy to grow and highly recommended.


Barlia robertsiana


Bellevalia dubin


Bellevalia romana


Biarum tenuifolium


Brodeaia californica

Calochortus lutea

Calochortus splendens

Calochortus superbus

Calochortus uniflorus

Calostemma purpurea

BIARUM *Araceae*
Mediterranean, vegetation Oct-Apr, tuber Small Mediterranean araceae presented for its fascinating autumn bloom Planting close to the ground. The fruits, resembling eggs, are assembled in a compact ear on the surface or sometimes buried in the earth.

B. davisii, Crete
Sept-Oct, 10 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT Its small flower consists of a small cream “balloon” flush with earth and a spadix that barely points above the top. An attractive species without the scent that typically characterizes Aroids. (no photo)

B. tenuifolium ssp abbreviatum
purple, Aug-Sep, 10 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT This subspecies is smaller than type and is found around the Adriatic Sea. Its cap-shaped spathe is 10 cm long and 5 cm wide. The 10 cm spadix that emerges horizontally straightens slightly.

BRODIAEA californica *Themidaceae (Liliaceae*)
California, Mediterranean, vegetation nov-June, pink bulb, June, 80 cm, good, partial shade, AUG-OCT
The largest species of the genus. The large stems bear umbels, evoking a chimerical little pink agapanthus. With a semi-shaded exposure, flowering will last until the end of June. Staking of long stems is recommended.

CALOCHORTUS *Calochortaceae (Liliaceae)*
California, Mediterranean, Nov-May vegetation, bulb A Californian genus (with some species in Mexico) very attractive for the diversity of its colors. In a Mediterranean climate, it is as easy to grow in the ground as in a pot. Hardy thanks to its late development and flowering. *C. venustus*, *C. superbus* and *C. luteus* all have large flower stems with several very elegant buds, similar to those of rose bushes.

C. luteus (Mariposa group)
yellow, May, 60 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Large, stiff flower stems bear yellow flowers slightly spotted with purple; the last species to flower.

C. splendens (Mariposa group)
pink, April, 70 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A large plant with a generous tender pink bloom, pretty in a pot.

C. superbus group Mariposa
cream, May, 70 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A large plant with flowers with cream petals (almost pale yellow) and purple nectar guides bordered with yellow.

C. uniflorus (group “Cat's Ears“)
pink, April, 25 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A small plant with relatively early tender pink flowers not exceeding the foliage. Many bulbils are formed at the base of the stems. Very pretty in a pot.

CALOSTEMMA purpurea *Amaryllidaceae* Australia (South, West), Mediterranean, Vegetation sept-June, purple bulb, Sept, 50 cm, little, sun, JUL-OCT
A genus entirely endemic to Australia (southwest), where it is found in the regions warmer, in periodically humid soils. The yellow species is quite hardy; the hardiness of the purple form depends on its provenance. This species adapts to the Mediterranean cycle like the Amaryllis belladonna: at the end of summer (before the leaves) the umbels appear, made up of 6-18 trumpet-shaped flowers.

CAMASSIA *Amaryllidaceae*
United States, Mediterranean, Vegetation sept-june, bulb A plant which adapts well to the Mediterranean garden. The bulbs of this plant are edible by native Indians.
C. cusickii
pale blue, May, 80 cm, good, sunny, JUL-OCT; The pale blue flowers form a large spike. ***C. quamash***
syn. *C. esculenta*
purplish blue, May, 40 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT

CHASMANTHE *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation September-April, corm
Chasmanthes are elegant plants originating from South Africa, tall 100-150 cm, early, with tubular flowers with a very long upper petal (red, orange or yellow), “encapu chonne” of long stamens with purple anthers. The bright green leaves make beautiful tufts of greenery under the deciduous trees in winter. In the ground only in the mildest regions. Naturalizes well in warm, sheltered places.

Camassia cusickii

Camasssia quamash

Chasmanthe aethiopica

Chasmanthe bicolor December

Chasmanthe bicolor

Chasmanthe floribonda hor

Chasmanthe floribonda ducketii

Clivia miniata citrina

Clivia miniata

Clivia nobilis

C. aethiopica
red, Jan-Feb, 60 cm, little, partial shade, JUL-OCT This species is common in South Africa; it is the smallest in size and the earliest in flowering. Multiplies quickly by new corms formed at the end of runners in light soil.

C. bicolor
orange, March, 100 cm, little, partial shade, JUL-OCT The base of the tube is yellow, the upper petal orange. Although in nature this species has a limited distribution, it is easily cultivated and naturally grows in warm, sheltered places.

C. floribunda
orange, March, 120 cm, little, partial shade, JUL-OCT Flowers close to C. bicolor are presented in flattened and taller flower stalks. Its flowering is 2-3 weeks later. Its distribution in South Africa is rather in the coastal regions; naturalized in Corsica and Sardinia. It is advisable to combine it in the background with agapanthus.

C. floribunda var.Duckittii is a spectacular selection with large stems with yellow flowers that can reach 1.80m in height.

CLIVIA *Amaryllidaceae*
South Africa (north and east), dry winter, persistent, rhizome
The Clivia is native to Natal, eastern province of South Africa (climate with wet summer and dry winter). It is particularly suitable for container culture (in winter indoors and in summer outdoors). It tolerates dry air and shade, which has made it a very popular plant. Planting in the ground is possible in the milder coastal regions.

C. miniata
orange, Feb-Apr, 50 cm, very little, shade, OCT JAN-MARCH C. miniata is the most popular species, from which several forms and hybrids have been selected. The beautiful bright orange trumpet flowers bloom in late winter, arranged in a large, spherical, compact umbel.
The yellow form **“Citrina”** has the same characteristics but is much rarer.

C. nobilis
red, Oct-May, 60 cm, very little, shade, OCT JAN-MARCH Flowering is more spread out than *C. miniata*. Pendent tubular flowers of an orange / red color appear from autumn until the end of May. 20 mm wide strip foliage.

COLCHICUM *Colchicaceae*
Europe Near East, Alpine Mediterranean, vegetation Jan-May, corm
colloquially "naked ladies", their flowers appear before the foliage; most bloom in the fall, but a few species bloom in the first spring. The foliage of most species appears in the spring. The greater number are hardy and several species are hardy enough to be naturalized in wild meadows.

C. autumnale album
white, Sept, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT The white form of "Colchicum of the meadows" is hardy enough to be naturalized in wild meadows.

***C. bivonae* "Apollo"**
mauve, Aug-Sep, 12 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT A very nice selection, which produces several flowers with crystalline pink petals dotted with purple, in large cups with a white center.

C. byzantinum
pale lilac, Sept, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT A natural hybrid (probably derived from *C. cilici cum*) for a well-drained, dry rockery in summer. Flowering can take place above ground, before planting. The large corm produces 10-15 flowers with a white tube. Large leaves appear in spring.

C. speciosum
mauve, Sep-Oct, 20 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT Produces several purple tulip-shaped flowers with a white center. After a few years, the plant will form a beautiful clump.

C. speciosum album
has the same characteristics, but flowers with large, pure white "goblets".

CRINUM *Amaryllidaceae*
Africa Asia America, evergreen, bulb
Native to eastern South Africa with


Colchicum automnale album


Colchicum bivonae "Apollo"


Colchicum byzantinum


Colchicum speciosum


Colchicum speciosum album

Crinum asiaticum

Crinum bulbispernum

Crinum "Ellen Bosanguet"

Crinum macowanni

Crinum powellii

evergreen foliage. They don't like to be moved for several years. With good fertilization and regular watering in summer, the vegetation becomes very impressive, with long-lasting summer flowering. Crinum bulbs are very large and weigh up to 1.5 kg.

C. asiaticum
China,bulb
white, Jun-Jul, 110 cm, little, partial shade, OCT-MARCH A very large plant whose bulb is reduced to a basal plate with a large thick stem. The large, broad, stiff leaves grow 30 cm above the ground. The large stem bears numerous white flowers with narrow petals. A very beautiful subject in a pot. A winter swim in the shelter of frost is essential.

C. bulbispermum South Africa (east)
pink, Jun-Jul, 80 cm, good, partial shade, OCT-MARCH This species, which is the origin of *C. x powelli*, has large pink and white trumpets. Its large, glaucous arch-shaped leaves, very decorative, often disappear in winter. But they are more resistant to frost than those of *C. x powellii*.

***C. hybrid* "Ellen Bosanquet"**
red, July-August, 70 cm, little, partial shade, OCT-MARS A rare hybrid between *C. moorei* and *C. zeylanicum*, with burgundy red flowers. As well suited to the open ground as to a container culture. To prevent foliage from being damaged, plant in a warm and sheltered place; protect it from freezing below -4 ° C.

C. moorei album South Africa (east)
white, Jun-Sept, 90 cm, little, partial shade, OCT-MARCH, In its original habitat, *C. moorei* grows in a shady situation at the edge of streams. The flowers in the shape of elegant white trumpets, carried on stems 80 cm high, are pleasantly scented. The attractive foliage, soft green in the shape of a palm tree, can easily be damaged by frosts of -5 ° C, but it will regrow in March. *C.yemense* (native to the Saudi Arabian Peninsula) closely resembles *C. moorei*, but the plant is significantly taller, the foliage is more upright and tolerates full sun exposure.

C. x powellii album
white, Jul-Oct, 80 cm, good, sun, OCT-MARCH A hybrid between *C. bulbispermum. x moorei*. Very vigorous and hardy. Its long, light green foliage

60-80 cm drops to the ground at an acute angle. In a few years it will produce a beautiful tuft from which emerge 2 to 3 flower stems of 90 cm bearing umbels of 6 to 7 flowers with white trumpets more open than the pink form. As hardy as the rose form, more floriferous, but with fewer shoots. Highly recommended. The pink form is more vigorous, but the flowers are smaller and more closed.

CROCUS *Iridaceae*
Mediterranean, Near East, winter vegetation, corm
Crocuses originate from around the Mediterranean basin, mountain ranges in southern Europe and the Near East. They present a flowering period from October to March. In the South of France, the best adapted are the autumn and winter flowering crocuses. Their ability to close the petals during rains, helps to prolong flowering (often up to a month), while the flowers of hybrid crocuses (February-March) only last a week in our region. Botanical species are particularly suited to naturalization by sowing in wild meadows, or under deciduous trees. To learn more about the genus Crocus, visit the UK crocus group website: http://www.thealpinehouse.fsnet.co.uk/ crocus% 20pages /

C. cartwrightianus serie: Crocus “saffron“:
greece mauve, oct- nov, 10 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT This species could be the original form of *Crocus sativus* (which is triploid and sterile). It flowers best in colder climates and produces seeds. The large corms are broad and flat, while those of *C. sativus* are taller. Pale mauve flowers, slightly streaked, prominent yellow anthers, edible red stigma.

C. corsicus Corsica,
pale mauve, Feb, 8 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Recommended for its very spread flowering in January-February, with narrow mauve-colored petals, with yellow center, and purple streaked undersides. Slow multiplication.

C. goulimyi Greece (South)
lilac, Oct-Nov, 12 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT A highly recommended species, discovered in 1955 in southern Greece, in a rocky situation among the olive trees. Its elegant flowers have a long floral tube. Ideal in rockery or at the foot of olive trees where, in a few years, it will form very pretty tufts throughout the month of October.


Crinum powellii album


Crocosmia aurea


Crocus ancyrense


Crocus cartwrightianus


Crocus corsicus

Crocus dalmaticus

Crocus goulimyi

Crocus hadriatus

Crocus imperati

Crocus laevigatus

C. hadriatus serie: Crocus “saffron” Greece Near East white, oct-nov, 10 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT Very close to *C. sativus* and *C cartwrightianus*. White flower finely veined with purple. Its stigmas can be used for culinary purposes just like those of *C. sativus*. Hot and sheltered location, dry in summer. Leave in place for 2-3 years, Pot culture possible.

C. imperati Italy (South)
purple, Jan-Feb, 12 cm, good, sunny, JUL-OCT Purple in color with a yellow center, streaked purple on the outside. Particularly interesting for its flowering in the middle of winter. Ideal for blooming a rock garden in winter. Site well draining and dry in summer.

C. lævigatus **“Fontenayi“** Greece
mauve, nov, 8 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT Small in size, but very floriferous. Its late flowering follows that of *C. goulimyi* and presents a link in the continuity of flowering from late autumn to early winter. Its inner petals are darker, the outer petals are decoratively streaked with purple. An additional advantage: a very pleasant scent of honey. Ideal for a rockery.

C. minimus, Corsica Sardaigne
mauve Feb-March 10 medium sun JUL-OCT A small Corsican crocus flowering in mid-winter.

C. niveus, Greece (South)
white, nov, 8 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT A pure white species with yellow stigmas with feathery pect. Large corms produce broad leaves marked with a white line down their length. The corm is coated with a very fine tunic of parallel and reticulated fibers.

C. ochroleucus Near East
white, Oct-Nov, 8 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT A small, easy-to-grow crocus. The flowers with the yellow center close during the rain and last a very long time. The corms descend deeply which protects it from rodents.

C. pallasii serie: Crocus “saffron”, Turkey (Izmir)
mauve, nov, 10 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT Another saffron crocus but with shorter stigmas, which is very floriferous and produces many seeds. The fragrant flowers are presented in a “bouquet” and remain open even in the evening and in cloudy weather.

C. sativus serie: Crocus “saffron”
mauve, oct-nov, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT
Since Antiquity, saffron has been a source of pleasure and lust ... It has made the fortune of the merchants of the Middle Ages and is used in kitchens around the world. Its origin remains mysterious since today no trace of Safran can be found in its natural state; this would indicate that the *Crocus sativus* is due to a patient work of selection, created a few tens of centuries ago, by some talented gourmets ... This supposed work would have concerned the length of the precious red stigmas of the flower which, a once harvested and dried, give the famous gold powder: saffron, a spice that sells for up to € 5,000 per kilo. But be careful, to obtain a kilo of saffron, you need five kilos of fresh stigmas, or a hundred thousand flowers. The economic aspect of this Crocus unlike any other, should not make us forget the grace of the mauve flower which will let its beauty shine during the dark days of autumn. Very easy to grow in draining soil.

C. speciosus ssp.speciosus Turkey (North)
blue-violet, oct, 12 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT Ideal for lighting a garden in autumn. Easily naturalizes in unmown lawns from October to March or under large deciduous trees. Mass planting recommended to have amazing spots of color during the month of October.

C. tommasianus Balkan
violet, Jan-Feb, 10 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Highly recommended for planting in late-mown lawns. Multiplies quickly by seed.

CYANELLA orchidiflorus *Tecophilaeacea* South Africa (Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation nov May, corm
rose, March-Apr, 60 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT
A genus of the very select family of Tecophilaea ceas with 6-7 leaves in gutter , 3-4 branched spikes 40 cm high, each bearing about twenty pink flowers streaked with purple. The yellow stamens are numerous and superimposed above the dull stigmas as in orchids. The flowers last a very long time. Multiplication by runners. The yellow species, **C. lutea**, is also easy to grow.

Crocus minimus

Crocus niveus

Crocus ochroleucus

Crocus pallasii

Crocus sativus

Crocus speciosus

Crocus thomasii

Crocus tommasianus

Crocustourneforti

Cyanella orchidiflorus

CYCLAMEN *Primulaceae*
Mediterranean Middle East, September to May vegetation tuber Horticultural hybrids make shade for Cyclamens botanical ... yet they have the quality does not degenerate; their flowers are small, but numerous and fragrant. Depending on the species chosen, flowering lasts from the beginning of August until the end of March. Tubers should be planted in a shady situation (especially in summer) and preferably in humus soil, well drained. Ideal for corners always in the shade, at the foot of large trees or under shrubs. They can be grown in pots. In a suitable environment, they will naturalize quickly. Cyclamen have difficulty in transplanting. We only pull the tubers on order. It is strongly recommended to replant them immediately.

C. africanum Algeria
pink, Sep-Oct, 20 cm, medium, shade, JUL-SEPT A very flowering cyclamen that resembles *C. hede rifolium*, but the flowers are more clustered and erect. Dark green, slightly mottled foliage with jagged edges is most abundant during flowering. A larger plant than *C. hederifolium*, but less hardy.

C. coum "Rose", Turkey N.
rose, Feb-Mar, 5 cm, good, shade, JUL-SEPT A small spring-flowering cyclamen, with a stem not exceeding 5 cm, bearing a small flower with round petals. Mass planting is recommended in a lawn, a rock garden or on a shaded slope. Seeds easily. Requires cooler soil than other species.
Also recommended are the **forms** "***Alba***" and "**Sil verleaf"** (with a remarkable silvery foliage).

C. graecum album : Greece (south), Turkey (SW) white, sept-nov, 10 cm, little, sun, JUL-SEPT In appearance a very similar species to *C. hederifolium*, but it is found in a very different habitat in sunny rockery. Its strong fleshy roots fix it firmly in the crevices of the rocks, a unique characteristic for the genus. Now also available in pink.

C. hederifolium
Europe, pink, sept-nov, 12 cm, good, shade, JUL-AUGUST This is the famous “Naples cyclamen” that we find throughout Europe, very hardy with a long flowering period . Numerous pink flowers appear from late summer, foliage resembling that of ivy, making a decorative ground cover during the winter months. It is easily naturalized by sowing in humus undergrowth because the ants are responsible for transporting the seeds to similar unreal distances.
The **shape** “***Alba***”has the same characteristics as the type. Its pure white bloom is ideal for brightening up a dark corner in your garden.

C. pseudibericum : Turkey (South)
dark pink, Feb-March, 15 cm, good, shade, JUL-SEPT This species makes the link between those with autumn flowering and those with spring flowering. In the middle of winter it blossoms its large purple pink flowers. Leave in place where it naturalizes by seed. Pot culture possible.

C. persicum : Near Eastern
pale pink, Feb-April, 15 cm, little, shade, JUL-SEPT The species at the origin of many horticultural varieties. Its pale pink spring flowering (variable) lasts from February to April. Left in place in a well-drained and shaded location, it naturalizes easily by sowing on the Côte d'Azur. Be careful, it is not very hardy. Easily recognizable because it is the only species whose peduncle does not wrap around the capsule after flowering.

DAHLIA imperialis Mexico
Subtropical, summer vegetation,tuberose pink, Nov-Jan, 500-600 cm, little, sun, sheltered, JAN-MARCH The genus *Dahlia* is not particularly adapted to a dry garden, however “Giant Dahlia“ , “Dahlia bambou“ or Dahlia arborescens deserve your attention (provided that the site is watered) All the names refer to its remarkable size. Sunny exposure sheltered from the wind (the ideal is a south wall). Ensure good watering during the summer. Given its height, stake it regularly. Flower buds appear with short days in November, and single flower clusters last until January, except in frost of -5 ° C. The cradles weigh up to 2.5 kg and can extend up to 70 cm. Transplantation is not possible without breaking the tubers. Stems of a


Cyclamen africanum


Cyclamen coum


Cyclamen coum album


Cyclamen coum Silverleaf


Cyclamen graecum album

Cyclamen graecum

Cyclamen hederifolium

Cyclamen hederifolium album

Cyclamen persicum

Cyclamen pseudibericum

diameter up to 10 cm, can be cut after flowering. The **shape** "***Alba***" is less hardy, a week later and less than a meter high than the type.

DICHELOSTEMMA *Themidaceae (Liliaceae*)
United States (Northern California, Oregon)
Mediterranean, dec-June vegetation, corm. A genus close to *Brodiaea* and *Triteleia*.
Late development and flowering, which gives it generally good hardiness. Moisture during summer rest causes the base of the bulb to rot. To be placed in a bed, behind low plants or dwarf shrubs.

D. congestum
mauve, May, 60 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Compact umbels composed of tubular flowers of dark mauve color arranged in a ball. Very hardy and easy to grow.

D. ida-maia
red, May-June, 70 cm, good, sunny, JUL-OCT
Exceptional flowering; its loose umbel is carried by a bare rod of 70 cm. The flowers are curved and hanging; the floral tube is formed by welded bright red sepals which separate and curve at their end to form a greenish lip from which emerges a small creamy white corolla. The base of the plant has 1 or 2 long leaves which wither during flowering.

D. volubilis
mauve, May-June, 200 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
The light umbel with its pale mauve flowers resembles that of *D. congestum*, but this plant has an unsuspected climbing ability. In nature the stems seek the light by entwining themselves around the branches of the shrubs.

DIETES *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Eastern Cape), sub-tropical (regular rain), persistent, rhizome.
The "African" Iris, native to the eastern zone of South Africa, is a rhizomatous plant withfoliage very decorative. Specially recommended for high borders in semi-shaded locations. Planting in late winter and early spring (in coastal areas planting in autumn is possible). Establishing clumps will take at least 1-2 years with regular watering. Once well established, the plant becomes quite vigorous and drought tolerant with flowering during the summer months.

D. bicolor

yellow, summer, 100 cm, medium, sun, OCT JAN-MARCH In nature it is found near streams and in seasonally humid places. With its pale green leaves, narrow and 120 cm high, *D. bicolor* is particularly interesting for planting at the edge of paths, or at the bottom of a bank. Once established, it becomes quite drought tolerant and its surprising pale yellow flowers (with 3 purple spots at the base of the sepals) appear during the summer months. The hardiest of the three species of Dietes on offer.

Its establishment is not easy. It is advisable to start the rhizomes before winter or before summer (at 14-20 °) in a very humid bucket. Before potting them, put the rhizomes in water until the roots emerge. As soon as the rhizomes are well rooted you can plant them (in soft regions) in the ground. Sunny, sheltered and humid location in summer (drip the first year).

D. grandiflora

white, Jun-Nov, 70 cm, little, partial shade, JAN-MARCH With its dark green fan-shaped foliage, it is well suited to a high border planting. Its large flowers with white petals are wonderfully enhanced by lilac falls. They open in the middle of the afternoon and renew themselves continuously during the summer months. To flower well, this species needs heat, partial shade and humidity.

It is advisable to start the rhizomes before winter or before summer (at 14-20 °) in a very humid cup as for Dietes bicolor

D. iridioides

white, summer, 50 cm, little, semi-shade, OCT JANV -MARS In coastal regions, this species is easily naturalized by spontaneous seedlings. In addition to being very attractive in pots, it is useful as a ground cover in undergrowth and on damp slopes. The white flowers appear irregularly throughout the year. An interesting feature: the flower stalk lies down, and the flower is often found far away from the plant. Thus on an embankment, the flowers are often lower down, 60 to 100 cm from the mother plant. Seedlings sometimes form on the flower stems, which promotes colonization of a site. Also a good potted plant.

It is advisable to start the rhizomes before winter or before summer (at 14-20 °) in a very wet cup as for *Dietes bicolor*.

Cyclamen repandum

Dahlia imperialis alba

Dahlia imperialis

Dichelostemma congestum

Dichelostemma ida maia

Dichelostemma volubilis

Dietes bicolor

Dietes grandiflora

Dietes iridioides

Dipcadi serotinus

DIPCADI serotinum var fulvum *Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae*)
North Africa, Mediterranean, vegetation sept-apr brown bulb, nov-dec, 50 cm, little, sun, JUL-SEPT Basal leaves and narrow 50 cm long are curved. The unusual flowers in brown bells, collected on a long spike appear in early winter and last for a very long time.

DRACUNCULUS *Araceae*
Mediterranean, September-June vegetation, tuber A small genus from the Mediterranean regions. These plants differ from Arums by the arrangement of the ova on the spadix and by the shape of the leaves, which have large lobes that are particularly decorative.

D. canariensis Grandes Canary Islands
white, March-April, 100 cm, medium, partial shade, JUL-OCT At the top of the 120 cm striated stems, well above the mass of the very indented leaves, appears an elegant white spathe . Very decorative red berry spikes appear in summer. A plant similar to *D. vulgaris* but with a thinner appearance.

D. muscivorus (syn. *Helicodorus*)
cream-brown, April-May, 70 cm, medium, semi-shade, JUL-OCT
Flowering in a leopard-like spotted spathe, with a hairy spadix, with a particularly organic appearance ... The unpleasant scent has the role of attracting flies which ensure pollination, and does not last long.

D. vulgaris
purple, May, 70 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT At the top of pretty ridged stems of 70 cm, just above the mass of very indented leaves, a huge velvety spathe (45 cm) olive green with on the outside and purple on the inside, gives off a strong odor just at the time of pollination. Intended to attract flies, this smell is reminiscent of rotting meat ... which exerts a strange fascination and lasts a short time! Very decorative red berry spikes appear in summer. An amazing plant.

Eremurus *Asphodelaceae (Liliaceae)* Turkey Central Asia, Continental, vegetation Feb-May,tuberous roots
The *Eremurus* are from rocky meadows semi-desert regions. Tuberous roots

are arranged in a star and form a claw with a central bud from which emerges a rosette of basal leaves. Provided that the ground is very well drained or sloping, and dry in summer, *Eremurus* will remain in a garden and the tuft will enlarge; divide it after 5-6 years. In a poorly drained situation, the old “bulb” which is located below the new basal plateau, risks rotting the entire plant. A large number of species and cultivars are offered commercially; note that only a few thrive in the Mediterranean climate.

E. himalaicus
cream-white, May, 150 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A long spike gradually blooms from bottom to top in a multitude of creamy white flowers over a length of 60 cm. To be used alone or against a background of shrubs with dark foliage to enhance its pastel tones. Despite its height, it resists the wind without staking. This species is best adapted to warm regions. Early flowering.

E. olgae
white, June, 100 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Its narrow, rough-edged foliage is a sea-green color. Large white or yellow flowers with a dark center line form a 60 cm long spike. Its long flowering period is 3-4 weeks later than that of*E. himalaicus*. Conditions for good drainage and drought in summer are essential. Recommended only for southern Europe. Its multiplication by seed is slow.

E. robustus
Pale pink, May, 220 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A close species to*E. himalaicus*, flowering 2-3 weeks later, which will allow the gardener to prolong the flowering of the genus. Glaucous green foliage with a width of 10 cm. A very high flower stalk (2-3m), extremely stiff and straight, has a stem 110 cm long. This spike, which blooms progressively from the bottom to the top, is made up of a multitude of pale pink flowers. After the giant Dahlia, it is the tallest plant in our catalog. To be used alone or against a background of shrubs with dark foliage to enhance its pastel tones. Despite its height, it resists wind without staking. Only for very draining and sandy sites, dry in summer. These *Eremurus* planted on a dune which dominates the bottom of our garden are a point of attraction throughout the month of May !!

Dracunculus canariensis

Dracunculus muscivorous

Dracunculus vulgaris

Eremurus himalaicus

Eremurus olgae

Eremurus robustus

Eremurus tauricus

Ferraria crispa

Freesia alba

Freesia corymbosa

E. tauricus
white, June, 100 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT It is the only species from a Mediterranean region (Turkey, West Antalya). The spike gradually knots from the bottom to the top in a multitude of cream / yellow flowers over a length of 40 cm. To be used alone or against a background of shrubs with dark foliage.

FERRARIA crispa ssp crispa *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Western Cape), meditate. (wet winter), winter vegetation,corm
brown, April, 30 cm, little, partial shade, JUL-OCT A spectacular flower with wavy petals of a brown-cream color in the shape of a “starfish”. A discreet, not unpleasant fragrance. The species is variable and there are forms with almost black flowers, which will be offered soon. There are also four other species in cultivation with foliage and flowersto *similarF. crispa*, but with exotic colors of yellow, purple, blue or orange.

FREESIA *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation sept-april, corm
This genus from South Africa is generally known by its hybrids. Botanical species are smaller, often more fragrant and easily naturalize by spontaneous sowing. Given their winter vegetation, plant them at the end of summer.

F. alba
white, March, 20 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A fairly variable species, with pure white florets and yellow speckled florets on the same spike, all very fragrant. At the end of winter, the stems bearing 3 to 4 conical flowers offer their unparalleled scents. Can be grown in pots. Easily naturalized in the parks and wild lawns of the Mediterranean Coast.

F. corymbosa
pink, Mar-Apr, 50 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-OCT Similar to *F. alba* producing horizontal corymbs with small pale pink flowers with white centers; there are also creamy yellow forms.

F. laxa
red, May, 25 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Previously called *Anomatheca* and before again *Lapeirousia*! Late flowering; flower stem with a height

of 25 cm bears 6-10 peduncles with a brick-red flower whose base of the three lower petals is nicely spotted with purple. Can naturalize in the South. With summer watering (or in regions further north), the vegetation persists during the summer with very little rest. Can be grown during the summer in the North with mulch during the winter. The **“Joan Evans” form** has flowers that are white with two dark red spots. The “Azurea” shape, which stands out with its lavender-blue flowers, is much less hardy.

F. viridis ssp viridis
green, March, 20 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT
Very early in the season, unusual and original green flowers appear with curved green segments, the delicacy of which gives them a false appearance of a small orchid. It is naturalized freely on the Côte d'Azur.

FRITILARIA Liliaceae
Northern hemisphere, Mediterranean-continental, winter vegetation, bulb
This genus is native to the eastern Mediterranean basin, western Asia and California; it is generally found in rocky and clayey meadows in altitude. The bulbs have only a light protective coat and may dry out quickly. A slight humidity during summer dormancy is advised.

F.raddeana Turkmenistan Iran
pale yellow, March-April, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
This fritillary, very precocious, which resembles *F. imperialis* has 18-12 pendulous pale yellow flowers. It keeps up without problem in a garden in the South.

F.uva-vulpis Iran (North) and Turkey (East)
yellow green purple, April, 30 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT Has delicate light green foliage and several brown-purple bells edged with yellow. It is easy to grow in pots or in the ground.

GALANTHUS Amaryllidaceae
Europe (SE) Turkey, Mediterranean, vegetation dec-May, bulb
white, Jan, 15 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT
The most famous snowdrop is *G. nivalis* which is naturalized in Europe under climate maritime. The other species originate from the eastern Mediterranean and southwestern Asia, and rarely adapt to warm regions of the Mediterranean climate.


Freesia laxa


Freesia laxa “Joan Evans“


Freesia laxa azurea


Freesia viridis


Fritilaria raddeana

Fritilaria uva-vulpis

Galanthus elwesii

Geisorhiza aspera

Geisorhiza inaequalis

Geranium macrostylum

G. elwesii
The giant snowdrop native to the Balkans and western Turkey is best adapted to the Mediterranean climate. It leaves large white flowers with green spots to bloom. A shaded location at the foot of trees and humus-bearing soil are necessary for it to adapt and naturalize.

G.peshmenii (Corfu form)
white, November, 15 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT Very similar to *Galanthus nivalis*; but a “snowdrop” adapted to the Mediterranean climate which blooms in autumn. Planting in a pot or rock garden well drained under deciduous trees. (no photo)

GEISSORHIZA *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation sept-April, corm
Genus with 80 species all with final winter vegetation. Despite the small size of its bulbs this genus offers an astonishing variation of flowers; in order not to lose them, it is advisable to grow them in pots with a substrate of 50% washed sand. Dry in summer. Multiplication by seed only.

G. aspera
blue, April, 15 cm, little, sun, JUL-OCT
Small bulbs produce spikes with 4-5 star-shaped flowers of superb blue opening only in full sun. Ideal in pots where they can remain in place for several years.

G. inaequalis
mauve, March, 40 cm, little, sun, JUL-OCT
Small bulbs produce superb branching spikes bearing 10-15 pale purple star flowers 2 cm in diameter opening only in full sun. The term *inaequalis* refers to stamens of different lengths. Similar to *G. aspera*, but earlier. If the location suits it, it is easily naturalized by its many bulbils and you will find it everywhere. The culture in pot is advised not to lose the bulbs so small.

GERANIUM *Geraniaceae*
Turkey, Mediterranean, vegetation Nov-May, tuber

G. macrostylum
rose, April-May, 25 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Tuberous geranium with pedicels bristling with red hairs and large flowers veined with purple. The palmate foliage is deeply indented. Easy to grow.

G tuberosum Similar to the previous one. But smaller flowers and gray foliage. It multiplies more rapidly.

GLADIOLUS *Iridaceae*
Africa Europe, Mediterranean, Nov-May vegetation, corm
Common horticultural gladioli are hybrids often derived from summer-vegetated species native to East Africa (as far as Ethiopia). The species presented here are native to the Cape region and the Mediterranean basin. Planting from July to October will be followed by winter vegetation and spring flowering. Certainly less known than the hybrids, but of great ornamental interest, these gladioli are less exuberant but much more elegant, often with well-spaced tubular flowers. They are also good potted plants.

G. carneus South Africa (S. Cap)
white, May, 40 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Elegant flowering with pointed and curved white petals, speckled with red. Multiplies by seeds and bulbils.

G. communis ssp. byzantine
Spain (South),Italy
red, May, 70 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT This is the real 'Gladioli of Byzantium'; much more decorative and larger than *G. italicus*. A cluster of these gladioli with large burgundy red flowers is sure to catch your attention from afar. Easy to multiply.

G. italicus Europe
pink, May, 60 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Wild gladiolus of the western Mediterranean which is easily naturalized in wild lawns or in a woodland. Recommended for the wild parts of the garden.

G. splendens South Africa (West Cape) coral red, April, 70 cm, good, sunny, JUL-OCT Rare species with original and elegant flowers with astonishing vigor. Multiplies by seeds but also by runners. To be planted in pots or well sheltered in the ground. The species *G. cunonius* closely resembles *G. splendens* but later; the smaller flowers and even brighter red, are all erected on the same side at 45° to the stem.

Geranium tuberosum

Gladiolus carneus

Gladiolus communis byzantinus

Gladiolus cunonius

Gladiolus italicus

Gladiolus splendens

Gladiolus tristis

Gladiolus undulata

Habranthus tubispatus

Haemanthus coccineus

G. tristis South Africa (S. Cap)
cream-yellow, March, 70 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT This fragrant gladiolus produces beautiful spikes of sulfur yellow flowers that last more than a month. It is the source of several horticultural hybrids, including the famous hybrids colvillei (with *G. cardinalis* as another parent). Under the right conditions, a multitude of bulbils are produced, which allows it to quickly establish a beautiful clump.

G. undulatus South Africa (Cape O)
pale yellow, May, 60 cm, good, sunny, JUL-OCT Fairly late development and flowering with pale yellow flowers with pointed, wavy petals that command attention. Produces many bulbils at the base of the corm.

HABRANTHUS tubispathus (syn: *H. andersonii, texanus*) North America
red, June, 20 cm, good, sun, AUG-OCT JAN MARCH Coppery
red trumpets, yellow inside, appear suddenly in June, followed by foliage discreet, which develop with the rains at the end of summer. A very discreet plant that has adapted well to the Mediterranean cycle. This species is found naturalized in some gardens on the French Riviera and in Texas.

HAEMANTHUS *Amaryllidaceae*
This genus is found in both Mediterranean and sub-tropical Mediterranean climates. From the large bulb appear curious badger-shaped inflorescences made up of numerous tight stamens with waxy-looking brac ts, followed by two fleshy leaves (except *H. albiflos*, which is persistent). Not very hardy, it should be grown in pots in frost-prone regions; repot it as little as possible.

H. albiflos
South Africa (North and East), sub-tropical, persistent,bulb white, Nov-Jan, 25 cm, very little, shade, SEPT-OCT JAN-MARCH
In autumn, its umbel of 7 cm in diameter, carried by a 25 cm stem, consists of white flowers and yellow stamens. The hairy, evergreen foliage calls for a shady exposure. Cultivation in the ground in regions with a mild climate; it is also a good houseplant.

H. coccineus
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean vegetation September-May,bulb
red, sept, 25 cm, little, sun, JUL-AUGUST A large solitary inflorescence appears before the foliage on a solid stem spotted with crimson carmine. It surprises with the bright orange-red tone of its large waxy bracts, and its pink heart bristling with yellow anthers. The two large spectacular leaves of a raw green appear later and can reach during the winter 60 cm long by 15 cm wide.

HELICODORUS : see *Dracunculus*

HERBERTIA lahue *Iridaceae*
South America (South), Mediterranean, vegetation oct-May,corm
blue, April-May, 15 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A genus close to*Alophia* and *Calydorea*, which are all with summer or persistent vegetation, except *Herbertia lahue*. Despite its origin in a region with rainfall all year round, this small iridaceae has a late Mediterranean type vegetative cycle. In May, elegant light blue-purple 3-segment flowers do not open until late afternoon, but over a long period of time. Produces a lot of the seeds.

HERMODACTYLUS tuberosus *Iridaceae* France (Midi) Spain, Mediterranean, vegetation October-May,rhizome
beige, March, 45 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT This Mediterranean origin is very close to the genus Iris and has a horizontal fleshy root whose l the end produces the shoot and then the floral stalk. In this way, the plant colonizes free spaces by “moving”. Its nickname “Tête de Gazelle” comes from the unusual flowering with curved beige-green falls colored with velvety black purple on the inside.

HESPERANTHA *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegeta tion Oct-April, corm
Most species of this genus come from the “bulb paradise” Namaqualand (South Africa). Its name, translated from the Greek, means “flower of night”, because its flowers do not open until sunset. They are usually white and deliciously scented to attract nocturnal pollinators. Due to the small size of the bulbs, it is advisable to grow them in pots.

Haemathus albiflos

Herbertia lahue

Hermodactylus tuberosus

Hesperantha bachmanii

Hesperantha cuculata

Hesperantha vaginata

HIppeastrum papilio

Hippeastrum x johnsonii

Hyacinthoides hispanica

Hyacinthoides lingulata ciliata

H. bachmannii
white, March-April, 35 cm, good, sun, JULY-OCT Spike of early flowers on white bells, with former purple purple (visible when the flower is closed), which bloom in the evening characteristically with curved petals. Its cultivation is easy, as it multiplies rapidly by many bulbs that form at the base of the small corm (pea size).

H. cucullata
white, April, 40 cm, good, sun, JULY-OCT A classic Hesperantha, with a very pleasant scent. Closed during the day, the flowers are red in buds and bloom white in the evening. Long-lasting flowering. Produces a lot of seeds that make it easy to multiply.

H. vaginata
yellow / brown, Feb-March, 30 cm, little, sun, JULY-OCT Due to its early flowering in late February, a sheltered crop is recommended. The delicate mix of colors (yellow and brown) makes its flower very original and decorative. Unlike other Hesperanthas, it is not white and blooms during the day.

HIPPEASTRUM *amaryllidaceae*
Southern Brazil, subtropical, vegetation March-Oct, bulb A genus of South America best known for the hybrids falsely named "Amaryllis" found in garden centers.

H. x johnsonii
red, May, 60 cm, medium, sun
An ancient hybrid of unknown origin that is sometimes found in old gardens in the South. To be planted in the open ground in mild areas with watering during the summer.

H. papilio
green / brown, August, 50 cm, medium, sun, Pale green flowers streaked with brown. A slow arrogance of arro sage will allow a slight dormancy during the winter and will favor the flowering. The foliage will remain virtually intact.

HYACINTHOIDS *Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae)*
Mediterranean West, Mediterranean, vegetation Dec-May, bulb
Very similar to the genus Hyacinthus (the native belt) but is much later. The bulbs look like tubers and are renewed every year. This genus grows naturally in undergrowth in southwestern Europe and North Africa.

H. hispanica Spain
blue, April-May, 40 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT This species is very adapted to southern regions and is easily naturalized in undergrowth, under deciduous trees or on the edge of banks. The hardiness is perfect. It will remain faithful to your garden never to leave it. The 30 cm stem bears a beautiful spike of bells. Its flowering is later than *H. non-scripta* the “Blue Bell” which is often found in the undergrowth in northern Europe. The white and pink forms may have resulted from hybridization with *H. non-scripta* and are less vigorous than the type.

H. reverchonii
blue, March-April, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A very compact species that shows well its spikes with numerous starry flowers of a pale blue. A recent introduction that will not fail to seduce gardeners to incorporate it into a sunny rockery.

H. lingulata (syn.*Scilla lingulata*) Algeria, Morocco blue, Oct-Nov, 15 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT Its fleshy bulb is typical for the genus *Hya cinthoides*. Much larger and more attractive than *S. autumnalis*. The flowering is a short floral stem bearing a corymb of about twenty pale blue flowers. The species is represented by several forms: “Hative“ Its vegetation starts at the end of summer; quickly in September the flowers appear. The **form** with short, triangular leaves “stuck” to the ground appears late in late October. Recommended for a sunny rock garden.

HYACINTHUS orientalis *Hyacinthaceae*
Mediterranean, vegetation dec-May, blue bulb, feb, 30 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT
The true hyacinth, coming from the eastern Mediterranean, which gave birth to the horticultural hyacinths. An early float in February with scented blue bells. In a semi-shaded and dry situation in summer, this bulb will remain for a very long time and will be naturalized by spontaneous sowing. The white form called *“var albulus“* has the same characteristics but is slightly earlier.

H.litwinowii (syn. *H. tabrizianus**)*** Russia, Iran-East blue, May, 30 cm, good, partial shade, SEPT-OCT Late flowering with elegant pale blue bells. Foliage narrower than **H orientalis** (4 mm). Easy cultivation in rockery or container.


Hyacinthoides lingulata hative


Hyacinthoides reversonii


Hyacinthus litwinowii


Hyacinthus orientalis albulus


Hyacinthus orientalis

Hypoxis hemerocallidea

Ipheion dialystemon

Ipheion Froyle Mill

Ipheion pelegrinans "Rolf Fiedler"

Ipheion uniflorum "Charles Bishop"

HYPOXIS hemerocallidea *Hypoxidaceae* South Africa (Transvaal), sub-tropical (dry winter), evergreen, corm,
yellow, summer-autumn, 30 cm, medium, OCT-MARCH It is widely present throughout eastern South Africa, where it is found in rocky grasslands. The corms, without tunic, become very large (30 cm circumference). The root zone is in a ring on the upper part of the corm. The basal leaves with parallel veins are evergreen, 2.5 cm wide, 50 cm long, pointed and slightly hairy on both sides. From each level emerges a 40cm flat hairy flower stalk which bears a cluster of 4-8 star flowers 5cm in diameter, bright yellow with green hairy underside, blooming throughout the summer. Despite its origins in a region with a wet summer, this species is resistant to drought.

IPHEION *Alliaceae (Liliaceae)* ***(***syn. *Tristagma)*
Argentina Uruguay, Mediterranean, vegetation Sept Apr, bulb
Comes from a "Mediterranean" climate of northern Argentina and southern Brazil. The bulb has very little protective coat and prefers a light humidity during the summer. The common species *I. uniflorum*, often offered as 'Wisley Blue', is now largely overtaken by superior selections such as "Rolf Fiedler" and "Alberto Castillo". These two cultivars are highly recommended for use in pots or rock gardens.

I. pelegrinans **"Rolf Fiedler"**
blue, March, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Short, light green foliage from which flowers 3 cm in diameter, very decorative, stand out. The petals are more rounded, a very pretty deep blue, somewhat reminiscent of Plumbago. Under good conditions (loose soil, mild winter) its multiplication (by runners and seeds) can be very fast. Maintain a slight humidity during its summer rest.

I. uniflorum **"Charlotte Bishop"**
pink, dec-march, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT The latest find of the new forms of*Ipheion*, a deep pink color with a slight magenta tint. Remarkable and very distinct by its neck, and especially by the extreme length of its flowering.

I. uniflorum **"Alberto Castillo"**
white, March, 20 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A selection with large pure white flowers andfoliage large, glaucous green. A distinctly plant

larger than the type species. Ideal for a planter or in a rock garden. The selection **“Alberto's Bleu“** is also very large, but with pale blue flowers.

***I. uniflorum* “Froyle Mill“**
purple, Dec-Mar, 10 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A very different shape; some botanists even argue that “Froyle Mill” could be a species in its own right. A winter flowering with large flowers with pointed petals, sometimes violet-purple with a white center.

I. dialystemon (syn. *Nothoscordum)*
yellow, Mar-Apr, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT This *Ipheion* produces 2-3 yellow flowers per stem. Once established, it multiplies rapidly. A beautiful plant for a container culture.

IRIS *Iridaceae*
A very large genus in the Northern Hemisphere with approximately 300 bulbous and rhizomatous species. The genre is divided into 6 sub-genres which are themselves broken down into several sections. Examples of subgenera: Iris (rhizomes, flowers with beard), Limniris (rhizome, flowers without beard), Nepalensis, Xiphium (bulb), Scorpiris (Juno), Hermodactyloides (Reticulata).

I. bucharica Scorpiris (Juno)
Asia Central, continental, vegetation Feb-May, yellow / white bulb, April, 30 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Junos have fleshy roots. Beautiful shiny green ribbed foliage that can reach 25 cm and embraces the entire stem. The flowers are two-tone with white sepals at the yellow tip and white petals. A long flowering that can last up to 5 weeks. Ideal for rock gardens or flower beds.

I. bicapitata Pogon iris - elatea (bearded)
Italy (N Apulia) mediterranean persistent rhizome Purple nov-feb 60 cm good sun JUL-SEPT Unique for its winter flowering.

I.confusa Limniris (Lophiris)
China (West), temperate maritime, evergreen, rhizome white, May, 80 cm, good, shade, SEPT-OCT The evergreen fan-shaped foliage is carried by a tall stem. The white flowers are speckled with yellow and brown (similar to *I.formosana* and *I.japonica*).


Ipheion uniflorum “Alberto Castillo“


Iris bicapitata


Iris bucharica


Iris foetidissima (berries)


Iris foetidissima citrina

Iris foetidissima

Iris formosana

Iris germanica

Iris germanica florentina

Iris hoogiana purpurea

I. foetidissima Limniris (Foetidissimae)
Europe Mediterranean, evergreen, rhizome
Cream striated purple, May-June, 50 cm, good, shade, SEPT-OCT
Iris leg: A pretty glossy foliage and persistent to plan in the undergrowth. The flowers are pale yellow with purple stripes at the base. At the end of summer, its capsules open and reveal the shiny red seeds, which are of great interest, including in dry bouquets. The leaves have a “leg of lamb” smell when crumpled.
There is also a **“Citrina” form** with pale yellow flowers.

I. formosana Limniris (Lophiris)
Taiwan, Sub Tropical (regular rain), persistent, rhizome (very fine)
white, Feb-April, 60 cm, good, mid-shade, SEPT-OCT A vigorous undergrowth iris with leaves decorative, discovered by the Japanese Ohwi in Taiwan in 1935. The foliage pointed, very ribbed, 5 cm wide and 40 cm long, resembling that of*I.japonica*. *I. formosana* would be a triploid form of the latter, with longer flower stalks and larger flowers (8-10 cm). Spikes of white flowers (diam. 50 mm), possessing 3 spreading sepals punctuated with yellow and mauve, 3 smaller petals, erect and white in color, 3 white petaloid stigmas washed with mauve, and unwelded stamens, purple at the base and white at the ends. In light soil, it multiplies rapidly by runners. In sheltered conditions, its flowering can extend from autumn until the end of March.

I. germanica Pogon iris - elatea (bearded)
Western Mediterranean, evergreen, blue-purple rhizome, April, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT This is the species *I. germanica* typical, which is widely naturalized in the south of France and in Italy on embankments and in old gardens. Mass planting in full bloom gives a superb show. Its modest height and ability to survive in difficult conditions make it recommended for wild planting as a ground cover.
“Florentina” is a form of*I. germanica* known because of its historical origin, dated to the time of Medici. (Our stock comes from Villa de Petraya, Florence). Its rhizomes, dried and ground into powder, serve as an ingredient for the perfume industry.

I. hoogiana f. purpurea Regelia (subgenus limniris Asia Centr, continental, vegetation sept-June, rhizome purple, April-May, 30 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT An iris with dark purple flowers and yellow beard.

I. japonica Limniris (Lophiris)
Japan China, sub-tropical (regular rain), persistent, rhizome (very fine)
pale blue, April, 40 cm, good, shade, SEPT-OCT
Undergrowth plant with decorative foliage. The leaves are pointed, very ribbed, 5 cm wide and 40 cm long. Spikes of pale blue flowers, marked with yellow and white in the center. In light soil it multiplies rapidly by runners. In a mild climate the flowering is very spread out.

I. lutescens Iris (Iris)
Europe (South), Mediterranean, evergreen, yellow rhizome, March-Apr, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Very early flowering dwarf iris, ideal for limestone rock. Grows naturally in limestone scrubland in stony ground In nature a pretty **"blue"** form is often found mixed with yellow populations.

I. pallida: Pogon iris - elatae (beard)
Coast Dalmatian, evergreen,rhizomes
pale blue, April-May, 80 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Dalmatian iris with very fragrant flowers, often cultivated as a source of oil essential that one extracts from its rhizomes. Its foliage is much larger and wider than that of *I germanica*. Naturally occurring on sunny slopes or in borders.

I. pseudacorus Limniris (Laevigatus)
Europe, temperate, persistent, rhizome
yellow, April-May, 90 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT This "marsh iris" is frequently found in the wild in Europe and as far as Central Asia . It is also a beautiful garden plant that likes the banks of water bodies or wetlands. It tolerates a short dry period well in summer. It is probably this iris which served as a model for the "fleur de lys", emblem of royalty in France.

I. regelio-cyclus **"Dardanus"** hybr. section: Regelia x Oncocyclus
Turkey, dec-June vegetation, rhizome,
purple, April, 15 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A hybrid between *I. korolkowii* (Regelia section) and

Iris japonica

Iris lutescens (blue)

Iris lutescens (yellow)

Iris magnifica

Iris pallida

Iris pseudocaris

Iris regeliocyclus "Dardanus"

iris spuria "Imperial Bronze"

Iris spuria aurea

Iris spuria pale yellow

I. iberica (section *Oncocyclus*). The result is a rhizomatous stoloniferous iris which produces very dark flowers largely veined with purple (oncocyclus type). The glaucous green foliage with a height of 15 cm appears in July. Drought in summer is essential for success. The very beautiful section of *Oncocyclus* is known to be very demanding, but this hybrid is more tolerant.

I. spuria Limniris (Spuriae)
Europe, October-July vegetation,rhizome
white, May, 100 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Because of its resistance to drought, this species is widely used in our garden. Its flowering is late and follows that of *Iris germanica*. The foliage, narrow and upright, is renewed after a very short dormancy at the end of summer (the time to shave them). To be left in place because it becomes all the more floriferous as the clump is old. Recommended for naturalizing on embankments and borders. *I. spuria* multiplies easily and hybridizes happily with each other. We have chosen 4 interesting cultivars (or forms):
I. spuria aurea from Kashmir, with golden yellow flowers (12-15 cm flowers) on a 120/150 cm stem.
I. spuria orientalis (syn: I. ochroleuca)
white / yellow, May, 100 cm, good, sunny, AUGUST-OCT
Cv "Imperial Bronze" Very floriferous with copper colors.
Cv "purple / yellow" with several shades of blue and purple.

I. stolonifera *Hexapogon*
Russia, dec-May vegetation,rhizome
purple, April, 20 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT This Russian iris stands out for its ease of keeping in our garden and for its flowering with an extraordinary mixture colors: dark pink / yellow streaked with black / brown border / purple center. The foliage is very popular with snails.
I. unguicularis *Limniris (Unguiculares)*
blue, Nov-Mar, 30, medium, sun, SEPT OCT FEB The Algiers iris is found in the south and east of the Mediterranean basin. Its fragrant blue flowers are well protected by the foliage and bloom from late November to March. Because of its average hardiness, in regions where winters are cold, plant it preferably at the foot of a south-facing wall. It demands a dry summer. Planting with good drainage is done in autumn, when the heat decreases, while its vegetation starts again. Planting at the end of winter, just after flowering, is possible as long as the plant is well established before summer.

The **“Alba” form has** the same characteristics as the type, but with white flowers. ***I. unguicularis ssp cretensisthinner*** has shorter,foliage, which allows the white, blue-streaked flowers to be clearly visible above the foliage.

I. xiphium Spain
blue, April, 100, good, sun, JUL-OCT
The Dutch iris, a corm, produces large flowers for 4-6 weeks on tall, rigid stems, which make beautiful cut flowers. Planted in a flower bed, they return faithfully each year.

IXIA Iridaceae
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation October-May, corm
This South African genus from the Cape offers a beautiful palette of colors and is easily cultivated. The foliage is resistant to frost down to -5-8 ° C. The corms are flattened and the leaves are erect and pointed, 30 cm long. The flower stems 60 cm high, bear a spike made up of about twenty flowers.

I. flexuosa
pink, April, 60 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-OCT
Small, flat corms give out thin stems with pale pink flowers. Multiplies well by bulbils.

I. paniculata
cream, April-May, 40 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-OCT The inflorescence is a tight spike of creamy yellow flowers with a very long tube. A container culture with a sandy substrate is recommended.

I. rapunculoides
blue, March, 50 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT Early flowering in a light spike of pale blue flowers. Culture in pots is recommended.

I.“Spotlight” Cream, May, 60 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-OCT Offers creamy bloom, with a cardinal red central vein on the falls and a dark purple center. This cultivar has been maintained in our garden for over 10 years without any special care. Usable for the cut flower as for the culture in full ground, in border, in solid mass or in pot. Its origin is unknown; it does not produce seeds, but it is easy to grow and the bulbs can stay in the ground. Deserves a good place in Mediterranean gardens. The other recommended cultivars are:
I. “Rose Emperor“ (rose), **Bird of Paradise** (I.maculata yellow).

Iris spuria orientalis

Iris spuria purple

Iris stolonifera

Iris unguicularis alba

Iris unguicularis spp cretense

Iris unguicularis

Iris xiphium

Ixia flexuosa

Ixia maculata

Ixia paniculata

KNIPHOFIA *Aloaceae (Liliaceae)*
South Africa (East), subtropical (irregular rain), persistent, rhizome
A garden plant well known under the English name of “Hot poker”: Short and thick rhizome producing strong, evergreen foliage. The tubular flowers are erect in the shape of a dense spike. Location and method of cultivation similar to agapanthus. Well resistant to drought.

K. rooperi **“Villa Noailles“**
orange, Jan-March, 100 cm, medium, sun, JUL-MARCH Is noticed by a triangular floral spike (at the beginning) and a winter flowering. The colors pass successively from bottom to top from cream to red / orange then to green. This form, native to the coastal region of eastern South Africa, is well adapted to the mild Mediterranean climate. A sturdy and vigorous evergreen plant. Slight stop of vegetation in August (the right time to cut the superfluous foliage). After 4-5 years in place, to maintain a generous flowering, it is advisable to divide the rhizomes (end of summer or end of winter). A very beautiful plant to give your borders bright colors in the middle of winter.

K. uvaria
red-yellow, May-June, 100 cm, medium, sun, JUL-MARCH Our stock is an unidentified cultivar of *K. uvaria* which flowers in late spring. Very easy to grow. Its natural habitat is rainy in winter and is found in valley bottoms and seasonally humid places.
“Yellow” form: Narrow, gray foliage. Flo ral shaft more elongated and narrow than the type species.

LACHENALIA *Hyacinthaceae*
South Africa (Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation sept April, bulb
A good potted plant; decorative foliage and long-lasting precocious florals. Its tubular bells appear from December until the end of March depending on the species. Flowering order: *L. viridiflora, L.bulbifera, L. aloides, L. pustulata, pallida* and finally *L. contaminata.*This selection represents only a small part of this large South African genus. To be planted immediately in a sandy substrate with light watering; keep dry in summer, then repot every year.
L. aloides
red or yellow, March, 30 cm, little, partial shade, JUL-OCT The waxy flowers are in tubular bells

orange and last over a month. The flower stalk is purple in color, original. The form *"Aurea"* is the type species of *L. aloides*. The following cultivars are highly recommended:
"**Ronina**": A large plant with a beautiful flower stalk with tubular flowers of a pure yellow color.
"**Rupert**": robust stem with tubular flowers of a remarkable pink color with purple lips.

L. contaminata
cream and purple, end of April, 25 cm, little, sun, JUL-OCT Easily differentiated from other species by its very fine foliage and its latest flowering in our selection. The conical spikes bear pale cream flowers with some small purple spots; the yellow states are very prominent.

L. pallida
pale yellow / brown, April, 25 cm, little, half shade, JUL-OCT The conical spikes bear flowers of varying color between cream, yellow, brown. In a mild climate, it can naturalize in a rock garden.

LEOPOLDIA comosa *Hyacinthaceae*
Europe (south), Mediterranean, vegetation dec-May,bulb
purple / violet, May, 35 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Formerly belonging to the genus *Muscari*, main holding transferred to the genus Leopoldia because of its flowers sterile clustered at the top of the ear. Multiplication only by seeds formed in very decorative capsules. The small lower flowers in the form of a purplish green urn are fertile and arranged in a spike crowned by a bouquet of sterile purple flowers, which hold well in a vase. The bulbs are consumable. Also available in white flowers: **"Alba" form**.

LEUCOCORYNE *Alliaceae (Liliaceae)*
Chile (North), Mediterranean, Nov-May vegetation, bulb A promising genus of the "Mediterranean" climate of Chile. Its vegetative development is discreet, but its flowering is impressive. From the foliage lying on the ground emerges a thin but rigid flower stalk 50 cm high, bearing pastel-colored flowers, which hold well in a vase. Leucocorynes multiply by division and by seed. Its late vegetative development gives them good hardiness.

L. coquimbensis
white-blue, May, 40 cm, medium, JUL-OCT
Slightly inverted petals with white center.

Ixia pumila

Ixia rapunculoides

Ixia "Rose emperor"

Ixia "Spotlight"

kniphofia rooperi "Villa Noaille"

kniphofia uvaria (yellow)

Kniphofia uvaria (red)

Lachenalia aloides "Ronina"

Lachenalia aloides "Rupert"

Lachenalia contaminata

L. purpurea
mauve, April-May, 40 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Very fragrant mauve flowers with base of the petals violet purple. Easy cultivation.

L. vittata
blue, May, 40 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Superb flower spikes with curved, blue petals striped with white.

LEUCOJUM aestivum *Amaryllidaceae* (see also the genus ACIS)
Europe Near East, Maritime and Mediterranean temperate, winter vegetation,bulb
white, Feb-Apr, 50 cm, good, partial shade, JUIL-OCT A very spread out flowering in bells white resembling that of a "big lily of the valley". Its bulbs and leaves are reminiscent of those of daffodils, as is its method of cultivation. *L. aestivum* is endemic throughout Europe and the Middle East where it is found in wooded habitats and wet meadows (even in summer). This species is easily naturalized in gardens that have this type of environment. The flowers of the **"Gravetye Giant" selection** are larger than those of the type species.

LILIUM *Liliaceae*
Native to mountainous regions with a colder climate, most lilies are summer growers. To grow lilies in a Mediterranean climate, it is therefore necessary to choose semi-shaded locations. Their bulbs are very resistant to frost and it is preferable to keep them buried during the winter. The roots of lilies are often shallow and mulching is beneficial to keep them cool during the summer. Some winter vegetation species originating from a Mediterranean climate are available during the summer.

L. candidum
Mediterranean orient., Mediterranean, vegetation August May,bulb
white, May, 70 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT Originating in mountainous regions with a colder climate, most lilies are summer-vegetated, they are not included in this book. But we present *L. candidum,* which is typically Mediterranean: its vegetation is winter and its dormancy is summer. One understands, by discovering the Lily of the Madonna or "Giglio di San Antonio", why the old gardens retain all their affection. Very floriferous, fragrant, faithful

(comes back every year), it has no equal to illuminate peaceful and shady places with its white chalice. An invitation to meditation! *Lilium candidum* may look like an aging star, but has pure white been found to be more remarkable? The scales of the bulb are used for medicinal purposes.

L. henryi
China, humid summer, vegetation May-Nov, orange bulb, July, 150 cm, good, half-shade, OCT-MARCH An Asian species (China) with flowers in the shape of a “turban”, of a very beautiful orange speckled with black. In the South, to be planted in semi-shade in well-drained soil, humus and preferably limestone. Leave in place for several years; It will persist thanks to its resistance to viruses.

LYCORIS *Amaryllidaceae*
East Asia. sub-tropical (irregular rain), bulb In their country of origin (China, Korea and Japan), their natural habitat is of the deciduous or evergreen undergrowth, with a continental climate with hot and humid summers. There are approximately 20 species and the genus is divided as follows:
1-subgenus *Symanthus* : with trumpet shaped flowers; the foliage emerges at the end of winter, therefore more hardy *(L. incarnata, sanguinea, sprengeri, squa migera, chinensis)*, these species need more cold to flower well.
2 Subgenus *Lycoris* : flowers spread in the shape of an “areal” (similar to nerines); the leaves come out in the fall *(L. aurea, albiflora, radiata)* and they are less hardy. To flower well, these species do not need a period of cold and will be better adapted to southern regions. Well-established clumps can be divided and transplanted immediately after 5 years.

L. albiflora
Japon, vegetation oct-apr
cream, aug-sept, 50 cm, medium, semi-shade, JUL-SEPT By its foliage and the shape of its flowers, this species is very close to *L. radiata*. Its elegance is especially marked by the very long stamens. Slightly wider but also darker foliage.


Lachenalia pallida


Leopoldia comosa


Leucocoryne coquimbense


Leucocoryne purpurea


Leucocoryne vittata

Leucojum aestivum

Lilium henryii

Llium candidum

Lycoris albiflora

Lycoris aurea

L. aurea
Japan and China, vegetation oct-may
yellow / orange, sept-oct, 50 cm, medium, semi-shade, JUL-SEPT
Late flowering in delicate umbel from 12 to 15 golden yellow flowers with curved and wavy petals, stem 30 to 50 cm high. The glaucous green foliage appears in the fall. There are also two other Lycoris with yellow flowers: *L. traubii* from Japan which is earlier
and *L. chinensis* which is more hardy because its foliage appears in January. Must remain in place for several years; its flowering will become more abundant.

L. chinensis
Japan and China, vegetation oct-May
yellow, Oct-Nov, 50 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT Native to China and Korea, this species has a delicate umbel of 12 to 15 yellow flowers of gold whose petals are curved and wavy. The foliage appears in the middle of winter. Its hardiness is good.

L. radiata
Japan, Sub Tropical (irregular rain), red oct-May vegetation, sept, 40 cm, medium, partial shade, JUL-SEPT A very popular species in Japan where it is native. In a few years it will form beautiful clumps which will produce a spectacular flowering of elegant bright red flowers with long spider-shaped stamens. To plant superficially 3-5 cm of soil above the bulb. Leave in place for several years. Message from Pascal Vigneron 9/02: “Since we are talking about Japan, I mischievously ask you a trick question: Do you know higanbana? and manjushage? if not, go see: http://perso.club internet.fr/v_pascal/Amaryllidaceae/ethno/higanbana. htm »

L. sprengeri
Japan, dec-June vegetation
pink, sept, 40 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT Looks a lot like *L. squamigera*, but the flower stalk is shorter and the pink petals are marked with purple bands . Later flowering.

L. squamigera
Japan China, vegetation Feb-June
pink, August, 60 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT A natural hybrid between *L. sprengeri* and *L. longituba*. This Lycoris flowers easily in midsummer. At first glance, its pink trumpets may be confused with those of *Amaryllis belladonna*, but those of *L. squamigera* are smaller and earlier.

MASSONIA *Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae)*(tribe Masso nieae complex: Massonia, Lachenalia, Polyxena) South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation oct-april, bulb,
cream, nov-dec, 5 cm, little, sun, JUL-SEPT The genus, close to *Lachenalia* and *Polyxena*, is easily recognizable by the two almost round leaves, 6-10 cm in diameter, pressed to the ground. Sitting between these two leaves is the discreet flowering in the form of a very short corymb made up of small tubular flowers. By its copious production of nectar and its scent of “yeast” *Massonia* is one of the rare bulbs whose pollination is ensured by rodents!

M. echinata: Its original habitat is in the mountainous meadows of the Eastern Cape, with precipitation in summer and a dry period in winter, when its vegetation starts. The foliage is strewn with pustules. The flowers, composed in small racemes, give off a strong scent of jasmine. A beautiful potted plant.
M. depressa
M. pustulata

MELASPHAERULA ramosa *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation oct-May,corm
cream, March, 50 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT This species has vegetation similar to that of Freesia; its bulb looks like a small black marble as its genus name suggests. The thin, branched flower stalk bears a profusion of small, creamy, zygomorphic flowers, attractively marked with purple. Easy to grow, however requires a sheltered location. Under good conditions can become invasive by spontaneous sowing.

MORAEA *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation Oct May, corm
There are 155 species, the majority of which are winter-growing and 40 summer-growing species (originating in sub-tropical regions with a humid summer). The genera *Homeria, Gynandriris, Hexaglottis* have now become sections of the genus *Moraea*. Several species have a very limited distribution and are in danger of extinction in the wild; fortunately they are now widely cultivated by amateurs, which ensures their sustainability. The *Moraea* of winter growth are good topics for Mediterranean gardens, while those originating

Lycoris chinense

Lycoris radiata

Lycoris sprengeri

Lycoris squamigera

Massonia depressa

Massonia echinata

Massonia pustulata

Melasphaerulae ramosa

Moraea aristata "Ink spot"

Moraea aristata hybrids

from areas with humid summer are recommended for gardens further north. The flowers are of the "Iris" type, with an interesting variation of shapes and colors. The "nectar guide" is present at the base of the sepals which are particularly developed and decorative to attract pollinators. The corms divide slowly and the multiplication is mainly assured by seed.

M. aristata (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia) white-blue, March, 50 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A spectacular and delicate bluish-white flower with dark blue nectar guides on each of the 3 sepals. To be planted in a pot with a mixture of 50% sand. A species now almost extinct from its region of origin.

***M. aristata* "Ink spot"** (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia):
white-purple, March, 50 cm, medium, sun, SEPT-OCT The nectar guide is a large dark purple "spot". Otherwise this form looks a lot like *M. aristata*, it is probably a hybrid *M. aristata* with *M. villosa*.

M. atropunctuata (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia) cream, April, 15 cm, medium, sun Recently discovered in 1978. Delicate cream flowers spotted with brown, red-brown underside. Quite rare, but easy to grow.

M. barnardii (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia) white, March, 20 cm, medium, sun
A single, very thin leaf 50 cm long. Short spikes of 1-2 white flowers with 3 rounded and concave sepals. The nectar guides are purple and the white stigmas are straightened to a point.

M. bellendinii (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia) yellow-green, April-May, 80 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-OCT Large flowers of a fairy yellow. In nature, this species grows in bushes; the tall floral stems, which are very thin, are naturally staked by the branches and protrude from them.

M. bipartita (section: Moraea, Polyanthes) pale blue, April, 50 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-OCT Branched flower stems bear flowers similar to those of *M. polystachya* (with distinctly petaloid stigmas) but smaller and with a yellow spot also on the 3 sepals. Very floriferous over a long period, just before *M. polyanthos*. Can be grown in well-draining sandy soil or in pots.

M. britteneae (section: Homeria)
pale yellow, May, 30 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT The genus *Homeria* has now become a section of the genus *Moraea*. The flowers of the Homeria section are regular and symmetrical on three axes. Their late-developing vegetation ensures good hardiness; the foliage grows in generous clumps, and the bloom, usually in warm shades of yellow and orange, is profuse, regular and long lasting in the garden.
A *M. britteneae* is small, late, with pale yellow petals (larger sepals with a green patch at the base). Long flowering during the month of May. Easy to grow in well-draining soil that is dry in summer.

M. comptonii (section: Homeria)
yellow / red, March, 50 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT An early flowering “Homeria” with large red, rounded petals and a yellow base. This species hybridizes readily with M. elegans.

M. cookii (section: Homeria)
pale yellow, March, 30 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-OCT Glaucous foliage and early pale yellow flowers, speckled with purple. Looks like a small form of *M. marlothii*. Easy to grow.

M. elegans (section: Homeria)
yellow / red, March, 40 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT Elegant two-tone flowers with lower petals red and the upper ones are yellow. There is a shape with yellow green colors.

M. flaccida aurantiaca (section: Homeria) orange, April-May, 60 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A single leaf similar to a long ribbon unrolls towards the ground; the 50 cm flower stalk branches irregularly to bear an abundant succession of flowers with dark markings at the base. Hardy and easy to grow; a highly recommended introduction to learn about the genre. Easily produces seeds.

M. fugax (section: Moraea, Subracemosae) blue, May, 40 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A thin leaf 80 cm long hangs on the ground, the short flower stalk is bifurcated and bears a series of conical buds which bloom at the rate of one per day in fragrant flowers of a pale blue color, marked with white nectar guides. There is also a cream colored shape.

Moraea aristata

Moraea atropunctuata

Moraea barnardii

Moraea bellendini

Moraea bipartita

Moraea britteneae

Moraea comptonii

Moraea cookii

Moraea elegans green

Moraea flaccida aurantiaca

M. gigandra (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia) Violet / purple, March, 80 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT The large lilac flower with a purple “peacock's eye” dark, is worn on a very tall, thin stem. This superbly exotic species is unfortunately difficult to cultivate. She is happier in sandy soil where the corm sinks up to 25 cm. Not sure that we finally did not find him.

M. loubseri (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia) purple, March, 40 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT Flower in several shades of purple and violet. In the wild, this species is endangered. In cultivation, it produces seeds, so its multiplication is assured.

M. macrocarpa (section: Moraea, Subracemosae) blue / mauve, April, 15 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A small plant with a stiff flower stem well above a solitary leaf. The fragrant flower of a blue / mauve color with yellow nectar guides, sometimes lasts 4 weeks.

M. marlothii (section: Homeria) yellow, March, 80 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Native to a mountainous region of Cape Town (Han tamberg) which makes it a hardy plant. Impression due to its size; a single broad leaf accompanies a large floral stalk (up to 80 cm) bearing numerous flowers 4 cm wide, with pale yellow falls speckled with purple at the base; a rarity. Plant it deep in well-draining soil, which is dry in summer. Culture in a large pot possible.

M. miniata (section: Homeria) yellow, May, 60 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Both leaves are long and narrow. One stem bears a tuft of very pale yellow flowers with a yellow center, finely speckled with green.

M. ochroleuca (section: Homeria) yellow, May, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A single leaf (up to 1 m) similar to a long ribbon unrolling towards the ground; the 50 cm flower stalk branches irregularly to support an abundant succession of flowers. Hardy and easy to grow; a highly recommended introduction to learn about the genre. Some lots have hybridized and do not produce seeds. The form *M. ochroleuca var. aurantiaca* bears salmon orange flowers.

M. pendula yellow form (section: Homeria) yellow, May, 100 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT

A large plant resembling *M. marlothii*. Same height, but foliage and flowers are thinner. A large, branched spike bears pendulous flowers with inverted, finely streaked sepals. The orange form is rarer.

M. polyanthos (Section: Moraea, Polyanthes) blue, May, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Flower stems very branched. Fragrant flowers with six almost equal blue petals, each with a very small, yellow nectar guide. Interesting by its late and prolonged flowering. An introduction recommended for learning about the genus Moraea. To cultivate in a soil its bleuse (full ground or pot), dry in summer.

M. polystachya (Section: Moraea, Polyanthes) blue, Oct-Feb, 60 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Its flowering extends from October to February, stopping during periods of frost. Despite this winter flowering the plant is quite hardy; it reproduces easily by seed and quickly gives a bulb of good size, which can be planted in the ground. To take full advantage of its splendid flowering, which can be used as a cut flower, you will choose a well sheltered and well-drained location where it can remain for years.

M. setifolia (section: Gynandriris)
pale blue, April, 12 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT
The old genus *Gynandriris* has recently been linked to the genus Moraea. Exotic flowers have the particularity of blooming only in the late sunny afternoon. In the ground, the bulbs sink deeply (up to 35 cm) to take advantage of the freshness and more constant humidity. Multiplication by seed only, as it does not produce cloves. The smallest species of the genus with a stem 12 cm high; it offers 5-6 flowers of 2 cm of a very pale blue with yellow / purple nectar guides. Its refinement is well worth the wait for this botanical “happy hour”.

M. simulans (section: Gynandriris)
pink, April, 30 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT Plant significantly larger than *M. setifolia*. The single leaf reaches up to 2.50 m and runs across the ground. The pink orchid flowers punctuated with purple and decorated with lemon yellow nectar guides are modestly revealed a few hours a day, at the end of the afternoon.

Moraea fugax

Moraea fugax blue

Moraea gigandra

Moraea loubserii

Moraea macrocarpa

Moraea marlothii

Moraea mediterranea

Moraea miniata

Moraea ochroleuca aurantiaca

Moraea polyanthos

Attention, this beautiful capricious from South Africa, which unfolds between 3 pm and 6 pm, may make your head spin.
M. sisyrinchium (section: Gynandriris) Mediterranean region
blue, April, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Mediterranean Moraea with a branched stem that bears up to 6 blue flowers lit by white / yellow nectar guides with purple macula at the base, thickening only in the afternoon. Very easy to cultivate, it multiplies by seeds.

M. mediterranea, a new introduction resembles a lot to him. Pale blue color

M. thomasiae (section: Vieusseuxia, Thomasiae) yellow, feb, 30 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT Interesting for its flowering in the middle of winter. Narrow pale yellow tees.

M. tricolor (section: Moraea, Acaulis) red, April, 20 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT Pale red flowers with a yellow center marked out by a dark ring, yellow nectar guide. Rapid multiplication; behaves well in pots.

M. tricuspidata (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia) white, April, 40 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT Very thin floral stem bears creamy white flowers,

Moraea ochroleuca

Moraea polystachya

Moraea pendula yellow

Moraea setifolia

spotted with brown. The nectar guides are small and speckled with yellow and brown.

M. tripetala (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia) blue, March, 50 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT The flowers, borne on long thin stems, are pale blue. The base of the three outer tepals is particularly elongated and narrow.

M. tulbaghensis (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia) yellow orange, March, 40 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT The tunic of the corms is pale and “ribbed” (like *M. aristata*). The fine floral stem bears an elegant flower in exotic colors.

M. vegeta (section: Moraea, moraea) brown / yellow, March, 30 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT Early light brown flowering with a yellow nectar guide on each sepal. Easy to grow in pots or in sandy soil in a sheltered location. Multiplies freely by spontaneous sowing.

M.villosa (section: Vieusseuxia, Vieusseuxia) Mauve purple blue, March, 40 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT
The color of the falls is very variable between lilac, cream and white, but the nectar guides are always of a stunning metallic blue.

Moraea simulans

Moraea sysirinchium

Moraea thomasiae

Moraea tricuspidata

Moraea tripetala

Moraea tricolor

Moraea tulbaghense (yellow)

Moraea tulbaghense (orange)

Moraea vegeta

Moraea villosa white

Moraea villosa Zoe

Moraea villosa

Muscari macrocarpum

Muscari muscarimia

Muscari neglectum

Muscari parviflora

MUSCARI Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae)
Mediterranean region, vegetation May-May, bulb
Genus well known in the Mediterranean regions and Turkey, very close to the genera *Bellevalia* and *Leo poldia*. The small tubular flowers form a compact terminal raceme.

M. macrocarpum: Greek Islands
yellow, March-April, 20 cm, good, sun, JULY-OCT
Formerly classified in the *genus Muscarimia*. Spice composed of about forty small yellow urns lined with purple with a very sweet scent. Multiplication only by seeds formed in highly decorative capsules. Pot culture possible but more difficult.

Mr. muscarimia Turkey
cream, March-April, 20 cm, good, sun, JULY-OCT
Formerly classified in the *genus Muscarimia*. Spice composed of about forty small pale blue cream urns crowned with amber with a very sweet scent. Multiplication only by seeds formed in highly decorative capsules. Pot culture possible but more difficult.

Mr. neglectum: France (noon)
purple, March-April, 20 cm, good, sun, JULY-OCT This is the "wild" Muscari that is frequently found in the South of France, easy to grow, recommended to naturalize.

M. parviflorum
pale blue, Sept-Oct, 15 cm, good, sun, JULY-SEPT The fine foliage appears very early in the fall. The small pale blue flowers composed of ears appear in early autumn. Naturalizes easily in the South of France.

NARCISSUS
Mediterranean region, vegetation September-May, bulb
Daffodils are native to the mountains of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region.

The genus is classified into 11 divisions, each having several groups. There are a large number of hybrids and selections. We present only a few here. Our choice, guided by their ability to grow in a Mediterranean garden, is mainly directed towards the botanical daffodils and the tazetta section. As the root system of most species is persistent, the bulbs should not be disturbed for several years.

N. cordubensis: Spain
yellow, Feb-March, 20 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT Very compact plant, fine foliage and generous early flowering. The pointed segments are well separated at their base. Very suitable for a rock garden or pot culture.

N. cyclamineus "Tête à tête" hybr SO Europe
yellow, Feb-March, 20 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A very popular horticultural selection retained for the Mediterranean garden because of its multiple qualities: Extremely floriferous, multiflora (2 to 3 flower stems per bulb) and very early. Ideal in pots but also for naturalization in open ground well drained in summer.

N. elegans: Italy, North Africa
white, Oct-Nov, 30 cm, good, sun, JUIL_SEPT
Small narcissus of the Tazetta group with autumn flowering. It gives, per stem, several flowers with pointed petals and a flattened orange-brown crown. Not to be confused with *N. serotinus which* one meets in the same regions and which flowers white at the same time.

N. jonquilla: Europe (southwest)
yellow, April, 30 cm, good, sun
Several pure yellow flowers per stem and elegant fine foliage. It reseeds itself freely and offers abundant and enchanting spring flowering. Readable as a rockery, pot or planter.
Originally from Spain, now widely distributed in the south of France where it is used in the perfume industry.

Narcissus x medioluteus: France midi
cream, April, 30 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT
Born from a natural cross between *N. poeticus* and *N. tazetta*, this multiflora hybrid of cream color with lemon yellow crown, exceeds the 25 cm. The last narcissus to bloom with 3 to 4 flowers per stem, it naturally produces pretty, tight bouquets. It is found naturalised in the wild in the south of France.

Narcissus cordubensis

Narcissus cyclamineus Tête-à-tête

Narcissus elegans

Narcissus jonquilla

Narcissus x medioluteus

Narcissus odorus

Narcissus serotinus

Narcissus tazetta "Avalanche"

Narcissus tazetta "Earlicheer"

Narcissus tazetta "Grand Primo"

It is a very hardy narcissus which naturalizes well in a mild climate, where it is a good alternative to *N. poeticus*.

N. odorus x: Spain Portugal
yellow, April, 20 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A natural hybrid between N.pseudonarcisssus and N.jonquilla; It was chosen for its "natural" qualities: This plant resembles the narcissus found in the market, but finer and more fragrant. Largely naturalized in southern Europe. Usable in rockery, pot or planter or in "wild" grass.

NARCISSUS tazetta: Mediterranean region, vegetation September-May, bulb
The *Narcissus* of the tazetta group originate from the South of France and Italy. Unlike other Narcissus, their vegetative cycle is typically Mediterranean with a start in August, they can only be grown successfully in this climate. Interesting for their long winter flowering with a powerful scent, which extends from November until the end of March depending on the selection. They don't need a cold spell to flower, making them suitable for indoor container cultivation. Can remain in the ground for several years provided the summer is dry and hot. Among the many cultivars and forms we have chosen the following:

***N. tazetta* "Avalanche"**
cream, end of March, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A very beautiful plant: large, vigorous and with good resistance to the virus it persists for a long time in a garden. Late flowering.

***N. tazetta* "Earlicheer"**
white, March, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Adorable double flowers in white pompoms on top of a sturdy stem. A very vigorous and healthy plant, with a scent that surpasses in intensity that of all the other *"N. tazetta. "*

***N. tazetta* " Grand Primo "**
cream-white, March, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT An old, but vigorous cultivar with beautiful foliage and long late flowering. The plant behaves like "Avalanche" (late and robust). The stock comes from an "old garden of Arles".

***N. tazetta* "Grand Soleil d'Or"** yellow, Jan-Feb, 50 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT Slightly later than the white form (early January). Well suited to growing in pots. Can remain in the ground for several years.

N. tazetta italicus
cream / yellow, April, 40 cm, good, sunny, JUL-OCT Cream flowers with lemon yellow crown, fragrant. In Camargue, it thrives freely on the raised edges of roubines and canals. Makes seeds and is well suited for naturalization.

***N. tazetta* "Paperwhite"**
white, Nov-Feb, 50 cm, medium, sun, JUIL-OCT "Paperwhite" is the closest selection of *Narcissus tazetta* to the type species, well known for its long white flowering (November to February) and its extraordinary fragrance. Use in flowered pot (forcing in 4 weeks from planting to flowering!) Or in beds. At the beginning of the 20th century the Egyptologist Professor Flinders Petri found it on a 4000-year-old flower decoration in a tomb in the pyramids. Peter R. Barr, a daffodil specialist at the time, identified it as *N. tazetta 'Totus Albus'*(a synonym for N. tazetta "Paperwhite").

NECTAROSCORDUM siculum *Alliaceae (Liliaceae)* Southern Europe, vegetation Apr-May,bulb
cream, May, 70 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Close to the genus Allium to which it belonged. An unusual bloom with cream and purple campanu flowers, green on the back of the petals. When the flowers wither, the fruits straighten up. The soil must imperatively remain dry during the period of dormancy.

NERINE *Amaryllidaceae*
South Africa, Mediterranean and sub-tropical, bulb A South African genus generally known as an exotic cut flower, but which also turns out to be a good garden plant. The persistent species (or almost) are native to the eastern zone of South Africa (Eastern Cape Province, Natal and Transvaal). The following species can be transplanted during the winter: *N. bowdenii* (Drakensberg, Natal), *N. undulata and N. filifolia* (South-eastern Cape Province). In very hot and sunny regions they require a semi-shaded location. The deciduous summer dormant species, presented in our summer catalog, come from western Cape Province; among them, *N. sarniensis* gave birth to numerous hybrids available in several colors.

***N. bowdenii* "Pink Triumf"**
selection hort, South Africa (Drakensberg), evergreen rose, Nov-Jan, 65 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT FEB


Narcissus tazetta "Grand Soleil d or"


Narcissus tazetta italicus


Narcissus tazetta "Paperwhite"


Narcissus triandrus "Thalia"


Nectaroscordum siculum

Nerine bowdenii "Pink Triumf"

Nerine filifolia

Nerine mansellii

Nerine sarniensis "Afterglow"

Nerine sarniensis "Corusca Major"

A very successful selection with its long stems, and dark pink flowers that last up to 6 weeks at the end of the year. It is possible that its origin is a cross between *N. flexuosa and N. bowdenii*. In a very mild climate and watered in summer the vegetation is persistent. In the nursery (outside) he has two short periods of rest: late winter and July.

N. filifolia

South Africa (North East), evergreen pink, Sep-Oct, 50 cm, good, sun JUL-AUG FEB. This new introduction is recommended for its generous and early flowering. The spike is particularly tall, with up to 20 flowers per stem, pink with a green median line on the underside of the petals. The very thin leaves tilt towards the ground. Despite its evergreen foliage *N. filifolia* grows naturally in a region where it freezes frequently, and its hardiness is quite good (it will withstand at least -5-6 ° C) and requires watering in summer.

N. manselli *hybridhybrid*
horticultural, vegetation sept-april, dark pink, nov, 60 cm, average, sun, JUL-SEPT The Englishman Mansell introduced these famous hybrids in 1875. He mainly used N. sarniensis x *N. flexuosa / humilis*. In the South, this hybrid undergoes a short dormancy in June-July. Wider foliage and present from September to April. Spectacular flowering, with strong floral stems and large umbels, located between those of "Afterglow" and "Pink Triumph".

N. x sarniensis **"Corusca Major"** vegetation sept-april red, sept-oct, 50 cm, little, sun, JUL-AUGUST The original form of *N. sarniensis*, more commonly known as "Guernsey lily", with flowers of a beautiful bright red.

N. x sarniensis "**Afterglow"**
orange, Oct-Nov, 65 cm, medium, sun, JUL-AUGUST A creation from the garden of Exbury (England) in late and prolonged bloom with long stems and beautiful flowers. orange-red, of the type *N. sarniensis*, despite the kinship of *N. bowdenii.*

N. undulata

South Africa (Drakensberg), wet summer, evergreen pink, Nov, 40 cm, medium, partial shade, JUL-AUG JAN-MARCH
This species grows naturally on semi-shaded slopes. Each bulb produced in November

several stems with numerous flowers with narrow pale pink petals with wavy edges. *N. undulata* is practically evergreen, with slight vegetative rest after flowering. In conditions of extreme summer drought, the foliage dries up, grows back in September and is resistant to frost (-6 -8 ° C). A generous garden plant that adapts well to various conditions as well as to container culture.

NOTHOLIRION thomsonianum *(Liliaceae)*
Himalaya (West) Continental, Nov-Apr vegetation, pink bulb, April, 100 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT
A species from Kashmir and Afghanistan, its vegetation cycle is Mediterranean. Its immense flower spike can reach 1.2 m; it consists of around thirty pale pink flowers, shaped like scented trumpets. To grow sheltered from the wind. The bulb flowers only once and then dies (monocarpic), but it produces a lot of bulbils to ensure its durability and new blooms.

ONIXOTIS stricta *Colchicacea (Liliaceae)*
South Africa (Western Cape) Mediterranean (wet winter), winter vegetation,corm
white, April, 40 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT The floral spike consists of 10-15 delicate flowers with a pink center resembling almond blossoms. Culture only in pots.

OPHIOPOGON sp unknown *Convallariaceae*
White, June, 30 cm, good, shade SEPT-OCT FEB
Very close to *Liriops*. Recommended for ground cover in the shade. Remarkable for its blue berries

ORNITHOGALUM *Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae**)***
Europe Near East Africa, bulb
The genus mainly includes winter-vegetated species from Europe, the Near East and Africa. A few species originate from a subtropical climate. They have summer or persistent vegetations. The flowers, grouped in a more or less dense raceme, are often white with a green median line on the underside of the petals, except 2 species from South Africa which are orange or yellow in color.

O. arabicum
Eastern Mediterranean, vegetation oct-May white, May, 40 cm, average, sun, JUL-OCT Native to the eastern Mediterranean. Corymb bearing about ten large white flowers with a shiny black ovary. Easy to grow and quite prolific.

Nerine undulata

Notholirion thomsonianum

Onixotis stricta

Ophiopogon sp (berries)

Ophiopogon sp (flowers)

Ornithogalum arabicum

Ornithogalum longibracteatum

Ornithogalum narbonense

Ornithogalum sintenisi

Ornithogalum thyrsoides

O. longibracteatum
South Africa (East), sub-tropical, evergreen white, Feb-May, 80 cm, medium, partial shade, JUL-OCT JANV-MARS
The large globular bulb green is half-buried; several bulbils characteristically form under its transparent coat. The flowers are cream and green, borne on a long spike. *O. longibracteatum* is resistant to long periods of drought, but it should be stored frost-free and, except in coastal areas, grown as an original and easy houseplant. After a few years of hindsight, we noticed that this species also grows in the ground in sheltered places. Under shrubs it withstands light frost.

O. narbonense
Mediterranean Turkey Iran, Mediterranean, November-Junevegetation
white, May, 40 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Flowering in a cluster of 30 to 35 white flowers. Multiplies easily by spontaneous seedlings, making it an ideal bulb for the wild garden.

O. sintenissi
Mediterranean Turkey, Mediterranean, vegetation nov-June white, May, 40 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A small plant similar to *O umbellatum*, but without bulbil formation (therefore less invasive).

O. thyrsoides
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation nov May
white, May, 50 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT
Pretty white flowers are borne by a 45 cm high spike. In the south, to grow in the ground. Used as a cut flower, it has a very good vase life.

O. umbellatum
Europe Mediterranean region, vegetation Oct-May white, March-Apr, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT “Lady of eleven hours” with white flowers (diam 35 mm). Linear foliage. A frequent species in the South, it is easy to naturalize in a lawn, but can become invasive because it produces a multitude of bulbils and seeds.

OXALIS *Oxalidaceae*
South Africa the majority (Western Cape) South America, vegetation September-May, bulbs / tubers

A very large genus that contains many excellent plants for garden or for container cultivation. Unfortunately Oxalis are rather known by the invasive character of certain species considered as weeds. When it comes to an invasive species, we will be sure to make it clear to you. Some South African species are shrubby. We have (not officially!) divided the genus by the shape of the foliage:
1. trifoliate (the classic “clover” shape)
2. palmate (or digitate, arranged like the fingers of an open hand)
3. whorl (inserted in a circle, at the same level on the stem).

O. articulata f. Crassipes *(trifoliate foliage)* South America (South-West), Mediterranean, vegetation September-June,tuber
pink, April-May, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT This species quite common in the jardins du Sud will surprise you with its generous spring blooming (a little in autumn), 6 weeks long, forming a mass of small pink flowers. A location against a wall in full sun will suit it perfectly. Its sausage tubers constitute a real tangle which will spread lightly, in a few years when working the soil. But for all that this species will not become invasive.

O bowiei *(trifoliate foliage)*
South Africa (Eastern Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation September-May
pink, Oct-Dec, 20 cm, medium, partial shade, JUL-SEPT Large bright pink flowers (2.5 cm in diameter) stand out well from the foliage soft green. To be reserved for shaded borders or around tree trunks. Very decorative and easy to grow in pots or in sheltered ground. This species multiplies by runners which sometimes sink to a depth of 30 cm.

O. fabifolia *(palmate-bilobed foliage)*
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation oct-april
yellow, oct-nov, 15 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT

A species similar to *O. flava*, but its foliage consists of two oval lobes resting on a petiole. The set looks like the ears of a rabbit. Large bright yellow flowers. The plant is vigorous, but not invasive.

Ornithogalum umbellatum

Oxalis ambigua

Oxalis articulata crassipes

Oxalis bowei

Oxalis fabiafolia

Oxalis flava rose

Oxalis flava

Oxalis hirta "Gothemburg"

Oxalis hirta

Oxalis karooica

O. flava *(palmate foliage)*
South Africa (The Western Cape), mediterranean, vegetation oct-april
yellow, oct-nov, 15 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT
Digitized foliage with larger lobes than those of *O. palmifrons*. The very vigorous (but controllable) plant multiplies by numerous good sized bulbs that form on stems and runners. There is a "Rose" shape.

O. hirta *(whorled foliage)*
South Africa (The Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation sept-may
pink, oct-nov, 25 cm, medium, semi-shade, JUL-SEPT A vigorous species, slightly "shrub" on many tall stems are deposited from the small leaves in groups of three. At the top of the stems appear in autumn numerous pink flowers with a yellow center. This species reproduces by numerous bulbs 15-20 mm in diameter. Also suitable for growing in pots or hanging baskets. The form **"Gothemburg"** : tall and vigorous, slightly "shrub". Produces large bulbs. Taller foliage and paler flowers than the type.

O. karooicathree- *(lobed, palmate foliage)*
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation sept-april
orange, oct-nov, 15 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT
The foliage looks like a large version of *O versicolor* (stem holding a palm with 8-12 petioles with 3 narrow lobes each). On the other hand, its orange flowers resemble those of *O. massionana* but slightly larger.

O. massoniana (whorled foliage)
South Africa (The Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation sept-april
orange, oct-nov, 10 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT
Small, slightly shrubby species with red stems of 10 cm high on which small leaves are placed in groups of three (similar to *O. hirta*, but smaller). Small orange flowers with a yellow center appear at the top of the stems in the fall.

O. obtusa (trifoliate foliage)
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation October-April
flowering: March, 5-10 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT Very beautiful cushion plant in pot. Its foliage is trifoliate, pale green, 5-8 cm high. There are

Many shapes and colors varying from pale yellow to dark pink, all with a yellow center and flowering that lasts 6 weeks. Currently two forms are available:
O. obtusa* MI08(mv5051) *: Its foliage is trifoliate, pale green, 8-12 cm high. The color salmon pink, with a yellow center. Starts to germinate very early, to be planted before mid August
O. obtusa* MI10(mv6235) *: Its foliage is pale green, 5-8 cm high. Bright pink color, with a yellow center.

O. palmifrons (palmate foliage)
South Africa (The Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation oct-april
white, oct-nov, 10 cm, medium, partial shade, JUL-SEPT A very beautiful plant with its decorative palmate foliage ratified from October until the end of May. White flowering not very abundant.

O. lobata (trifoliate foliage)
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation oct-march
yellow, nov-dec, 5 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT
Low plant with yellow, fragrant flowers. In a Mediterranean climate it can be used in a rock garden without any risk of it becoming invasive. It will even support a few small frosts.

O. polyphylla (palmate foliage)
South Africa (The Western Cape), Mediterranean, oct-april
pink, March, 8 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-SEPT
Small plant with digitate foliage with very fine lobes. Lavender pink flowers in autumn.

O. versicolor (trilobed, palmate foliage)
South Africa (The Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation Oct-May
white, Oct-March, 20 cm, medium, sun, JUL-SEPT
Original foliage formed of several finely trilobed petioles , gathered in a palm. Its white flowers on the inside with a red border on the outside, which makes them as pretty open as they are closed. Its flowering is spread over a long winter period.

PANCRATIUM *Amaryllidaceae* ***:*** bulb
Pancratium is very close to the South American genus Hymenocallis. It is found in coastal regions of the Mediterranean, Africa and one species grows in the tropical climate of Shri Lanka.

Oxalis lobata

Oxalis massoniana

Oxalis obtusa (MI08)

Oxalis obtusa (MI10)

Oxalis palmifrons

P. canariense
Canary Islands, Mediterranean, vegetation sept-june white, aug-sept, 50 cm, little, sun, JUL-SEPT
The 50 cm flower stalk bears 5-7 flowers white. Flowering before the appearance of leaves which are wider than those of *P. maritimum*, and all aligned on the same plane. Less hardy and unscented like *P. maritimum*. Drought in summer is essential. Planting in the ground is recommended, ideal in sheltered rockery or in coastal areas; pot culture possible.

P. illyricum
Islands of Corsica and Sardinia, Mediterranean, vegetation Jan-Jul
white, April-May, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Despite its Mediterranean origin, its cycle is clearly “continental”: its vegetation which starts at the end of winter makes it very hardy. Ribboned foliage with stems that bear 10-15 fragrant, white, daffodil-shaped flowers.

P. maritimum
Mediterranean, Atlantic coasts, Mediterranean, vegetation September-July
white, August-September, 50 cm, average, sun, JUL-OCT This Mediterranean, better known under the name of “Sea Lily”, is now a great classic from our nursery. It grows naturally along our coasts and has an unparalleled fragrance ... to scare off sirens ... The species is endangered in the natural environment, but we have been cultivating it for a long time from the seedling. A loose umbel of about 6 white daffodil-type flowers emerges from a glaucous, persistent foliage in narrow strips. Requires full sun and a very sandy substrate in which the bulbs will be deeply buried. You have to keep it dry in summer, and choose a warm location for it, at the foot of a wall. Growing in a pot is not easy, because high substrate temperatures can cause flower formation to fail. The seeds float for a long time on the water, which is why they are often found on the shore of beaches.
In our rockery, a large clump has been installed for years. During the summer the leaves disappear. From the beginning of August the flower stems emerge gent. The leaves grow back in September.

POLYXENA ensifolia *Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae)*
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation Oct-April,bulb
pink, Oct, 5 cm, medium, sun JUL-SEPT


Oxalis polyphylla


Oxalis versicolor


Pancratium canariensis


Pancratium illyricum


Pancratium maritimum

A genus very close to the genera *Massonia* and *Lache nalia. P. ensifolia*. It is a small plant with an autumnal reason, in a condensed corymb, sitting between the 2 lanceolate leaves, made up of pink tubular flowers. There is also a beautiful white shape. Highly recommended for container culture.

RANUNCULUS ficaria *Ranunculaceae*
yellow, Jan-Feb, 5 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT It is common in the wild where it grows in edges or in the undergrowth. This delicate little plant is recommended for highlighting, with its yellow winter flowering, wild places in combination with, for example, Cyclamens or Ipheion “Rolf Fiedler” which will bloom during another period.

RHODOPHILIA BIFIDA *Amaryllidaceae*
Argentina Uruguay, Mediterranean, vegetation Oct-May,bulb
red, sept, 30 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT A floral stem with 2 to 6 blood red flowers enhanced with yellow stamens which blooms in September before the long, narrow foliage appears. Originally from Chile, this species prefers coolness and not too high temperatures during its rest: therefore plant at least 20 cm deep in a hot climate to obtain good results.

ROMULEA *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Western Cape) and Mediterranean Region, Mediterranean, Nov-May vegetation, corm A genus of about 90 species. The main distribution centers are the rainy winter region of Cape Town in South Africa (70 ssp.) And the Nean Mediterra basin (the hardiest 10-20 ssp.). There is a classifica tion of recognized subgenera, sections and series, among others, from corms and cytology characters (Synoptic revision of the genus Romulea by Manning & Goldblat, Adansonia 2001). Its corm is easily recognizable by a basal crest. Its linear or filiform foliage is reminiscent of that of the Crocus (but without the central vein). Also its cup-shaped flowers, at first glance resemble Crocus. A sunny exposure is recommended in order to favor the blooming of the flowers. A kind very suitable for a container culture. Species native to the mountains of the interior of Cape Town tolerate frost. All species are easily propagated by seed. This genus, infinitely more varied than the Crocus, reveals enormous potential for Mediterranean gardens and for horticulture.

Polyxena ensifolia

Ranuculus ficaria

Rhodophiala bifida

Romulea attandra

Romulea englerii

Romulea flava

Romulea grandiscapa

Romulea hirta

Romulea leopoldia

Romulea ramiflora

R.atrandra section: Spatalanthus (Atandrae)
South Africa (Western Cape), mediterranean, vegetation nov-apr
pink, feb-march, 20 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A surprising species for its early and exotic flowering: curved petals, pale pink with a yellow base marked by a purple crown. Very slow to multiply.

R. *engleri*
Western Mediterranean, Mediterranean,Nov-May vegetation
pink, April, 25 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT A closely related species to *R. ramiflora*, slightly larger and later, which bears pink flowers on a stiff stem of 20 cm.

R.flava section: Ciliatae (Ciliatae)
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation Oct-May
yellow, Feb, 10 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Early flowering with yellow trumpets, slightly streaked from purple to inside.

R. grandiscapa
Canary Islands, Mediterranean, vegetation nov-May blue, March-April, 30 cm, good, JUL-OCT Early flowering and long lasting, with narrow and pointed purplish-blue petals streaked with yellow and black at the base .

R. hirta section: Spatalanthus (Roseae)
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation nov-May
yellow, March, 20 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Very long, fine and linear foliage with small pale yellow flowers veined purple on the outside. For a rock garden that is well drained and dry in summer. Se naturali will be freely in the South.

R. leipoldtii section: Ciliatae (Ciliatae)
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation Nov-May
yellow, March-Apr, 20 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Petal tips pale yellow and interior darker. Close to R. tabularis.

R. ramiflora
Western Mediterranean, Mediterranean, vegetation nov-May
blue, March-Apr, 25 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT

A species native to the western Mediterranean. A very fine foliage which extends up to 60 cm. Followed by small flowers in pale blue stars with a cream center. A very vigorous plant, which quickly naturalizes by seed in southern Europe. At the end of the vegetative cycle, the plant grown from a small bulb, no larger than a pea, reaches a height of 50 cm.

R. rosea section: Spatalanthus (Roseae)
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean,dec-June vegetation pink, May, 20 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Decorative by its fine foliage and late pink flowers, similar to *R. attandra* and *subfistulosa*. Cultivated so easy that this species has become invasive in Australia. The corms, flowers and seed pods are edible and taste like nuts.

R. sabulosa section: Spatalanthus (Spatalanthus)
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation nov-May red, Feb-March, 15 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A rare species with superb satin red flowers with a cream center marked with black.

R. subfistulosa section: Spatalanthus (Spatalanthus South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation Nov-May
pink, March, 20 cm, good, sun, SEPT-OCT One of the most beautiful South African bulbous plants with large flowers (6-8 cm) carmine pink and a yellow center (same color as the smaller species R. rosea). A very hardy species to plant deeply.

R. tetragona section: Ciliatae (Ciliatae)
South Africa (Western Cape) , mediterranean, vegetation dec-apr
pink, feb-march, 15 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A species easy to distinguish by its tragonic and hairy leaves, 5 mm wide. Its flowers, with rounded petals, of a beautiful pastel pink with a small purple / yellow center, blooms only 2-3 hours per day.

SCILLA *Liliaceae (Hyacinthaceae)*
Europe Mediterranean Asia, vegetation sept-June, bulb A large genus widely distributed in several climate types in Europe, Mediterranean region,

Romulea rosea

Romulea subfistulosa

Romulea subhirsita

Romulea tetragona

Scilla cilicica

Scilla greilhuberii

Scilla hyacinthoides

Scilla mischtschenko

Scilla peruviana alba

Scilla peruviana "Algerian Cream"

Asia and Africa. All species have fleshy roots that should be disturbed as little as possible.

S. autumnalis
Mediterranean, Near East, vegetation sept-april
blue, sept-oct, 25 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Interesting for its autumn flowering. Naturally reads easily in a mild climate and dry soil. ***S. cilicica***
Turkey (West), vegetation nov-April
blue, Feb-March, 25 cm, average, sun, JUL-OCT Flowering on 2 to 3 stems each carrying 8 to 12 flowers of a deep cobalt blue (diam . 2.5 cm). Its very early reason requires a sheltered location. The rise to flower gradually improves when the bulbs remain in place for several years, especially if they are planted in the ground.

S. greilhuberi
N. Iran, vegetation oct-april
blue, Feb-March, 20 cm, medium, partial shade, JUL-OCT This species is very close to *S. hohenackeri*, also native to the mountains in northern Iran. S. greilhuberi is distinguished by an early onset of vegetation in early autumn, by the large size of its slight raceme consisting of 7 to 11 pale blue flowers and prostrate foliage; a plant that prefers undergrowth conditions.

S. hyacinthoides
Mediterranean, Near East, vegetation nov-June
blue, May, 60 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
This scilla produces a rosette of ten lanceolate and ciliate leaves 3 cm wide and 45 cm long . From it emerges a vigorous 80 cm spike made up of a hundred light blue star flowers with magnificent blue peduncles. Flowering requires a very long period of dormancy in complete dryness. Difficult to flower; a sunny and completely dry location in July / September is essential for flower bud initiation. Ideal for dry and sunny slopes.

S.litardierei
Balkans, dec-June vegetation
blue, May, 30 cm, good, partial shade, JUL-OCT
Miniature version of S. hyacinthoides, but with a later and easier flowering.

S. mischtschenkoana
Iran Caucasus, vegetation nov-april
blue, feb, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Dense spikes of white flowers appear at

early January and last until spring. To be planted in a well-drained, humus-bearing soil.

***S. peruviana* "Big Blue"** (syn S. hughii) Portugal Spain, vegetation sept-June
blue, March, 40 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
To our great regret you did not approve of this rising star of the garden! So we will insist once again ... In a few years, this Scille has risen to the rank of bulbous superstar. Its spherical and dense inflorescence is well centered in the heart dark green lanceolate foliage arranged in a rosette. It can reach a diameter of 25 cm and bears a hundred star flowers whose yellow anthers dot the dark blue with real shards of gold. Ideal for creating beds.
Several other forms are available:
S. peruviana alba
***S. peruviana* "Blue Moon"** very pale blue ***S. peruviana* "Algerian Cream"** yellow-cream.

S. scilloides
China Korea Japan, Temperate maritime, almost persistentvegetation
blue, August-September, 50 cm, good, sun, JUL-AUGUST In summer appears the ear of 30 cm, which consists of many small pale blue flowers. The vegetative cycle is not typically Mediterranean, but it tolerates our climate.

S. sardensis (syn. *Chiniodoxa*) ***:*** Turkey (west), vegetation dec-april
blue, March, 25 cm, good, partial shade, sun, JUL-OCT Formerly in the genus Chiniodoxa. Very early flowering. The flowers are sky blue with a white center. This species is easily naturalized in undergrowth conditions.

SPARAXIS *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation Oct-May, corm
A South African iridacea from the Cape, close to Freesia, but more hardy and easier to grow. If your garden suits it, it will quickly spread over large areas by spontaneous sowing or dispersal of bulbils (*S. bulbifera*), but no one will complain about it as the spectacle of the flowering of the different species offered is generous. The flowers only open in full sun.

scilla peruviana "Blue moon"

scilla peruviana "Grand Bleu"

Scilla peruviana "Grand Bleu"

Scilla sardensis

Scilla scilloides

Sparaxis bulbifera alba

Sparaxis bulbifera cream

Sparaxis bulbifera Robert Schuman

Sparaxis grandiflora ssp acutiloba

Sparaxis parviflora

S. bulbifera bulbifera
white, April, 30 cm, medium, sun, JUIL-OCT All forms of *S. bulbifera* multiply rapidly by the numerous bulbils that are born on the stems. The flowering of this species is later than S. tricolor and S. elegans. The botanical type is pure white with a purple reverse. Other advice forms are:
***S. bulbifera* "Hanbury":** cream flowers with a yellow center
S. bulbifera* "Robert Schuman":** White flowers with purple spots and a yellow center ***S. bulbifera "Cream": taller and produces a multitude of cream flowers.

S. grandiflora ssp acutiloba
yellow, March, 50 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT A yellow form of S. grandiflora with very early flowering.

S. parviflora
yellow / purple, April, 40 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-OCT The parviflora species (= with small flowers), previously in the genus Synnotia, has numerous small yellow flowers spotted with purple; it produces a lot of seeds and multiplies quickly.

S. tricolor
red-yellow-orange-white, April, 15 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT
The three colors (red, orange, yellow) are presented in many tones and at least 20 different combinations can be distinguished ; a real festival of colors! This species is easily naturalized.

STERNBERGIA Amaryllidaceae
Mediterranean Near East, Mediterranean, vegetation September-April, bulb
A little nostalgic, this "yellow autumn crocus" faithfully announces the end of summer. Bulb easy to grow in a sunny location (even in the North) and which will stay forever in the garden without invading it.

S. greuteriana
Southern Greece (Karpathos)
yellow, sept, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT
Flowers smaller than those of *S. lutea* with narrower and pointed petals. Seeds are produced, but it is also propagated by stolons, unique in the genus, forming bulbils near the surface, which will be dispersed naturally. A new species, discovered in 1990, full of promise.

S. lutea ssp. angustifolia
yellow, sept, 25 cm, good, sun, JUL-SEPT The "Angustifolia" form differs from the type by its narrower dark green leaves. It does not produce seeds, possibly a hybrid between *S. lutea* and *S. sicula*. Its flowering is more abundant and the plant is even stronger than the type. Present in many gardens in southern Europe.

TECOPHELIA cyanocrocus *Tecophilaeacea (Liliaceae)* Chile, Mediterranean (wet winter), final winter vegetation,corm
blue, Feb-March, 15 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT An exotic curiosity of a very intense gentian blue unique in bulbous plants . Its multiplication and cultivation are very delicate and slow.

TRITELEIA *Themidaceae (Liliaceae)*
California Oregon, Mediterranean, dec-June vegetation, corm
A closely related genus to *Brodiaea* found in the mountain prairies of the West Coast of the United States. The vegetation starts late in winter and its growth is late during the months of May and June, in umbels formed of flowers in a funnel. A very accommodating plant by its tolerance to the extremes of the Mediterranean climate and even of a maritime or continental climate in which it will remain faithfully and bloom every year.

T. ixioides ssp scabra
yellow, May, 20 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT Pretty umbels of early flowers with pale yellow petals with a greenish gray median line inside. The only *Triteleia* yellow. Grows naturally on the edges of pine forests in Northern California and Southern Oregon below 2000 m.

T. laxa
blue, May-June, 50 cm, good, sunny, JUL-OCT Umbel of 20 to 30 flowers in the shape of small trumpets of a beautiful blue. The easiest and most spectacular species of this genus. Can be grown in combination with *Agapanthus praecox* which flowers the same color immediately after. Usable in cut flowers.

T. peduncularis
white, May, 50 cm, good, sunny, JUL-OCT Long, thin foliage. The white flowers (3 cm in diameter) with very long peduncles, form a light umbel 25 cm in diameter. Usable in cut or dried flowers.


Sparaxis tricolor


Sternbergia greuteriana


Sternbergia lutea angustifolia


Tecophelia cyanocrocus


Tecophelia leichtlinii

Triteleia ixioides ssp scabra

Triteleia laxa

Triteleia pedunculata

Tritonia crocata "Babydoll"

Tritonia securigera

TRITONIA *Iridaceae*
South Africa (Western Cape), Mediterranean, vegetation October-June, corm
In May, when all the other South African iridaceae have finished flowering, *Tritonia*, similar to Freesia, takes over with its elegant spikes which bow under the weight of the many pastel flowers. Vegetation of *Tritonia* develops early in the season and continues until early summer. The corms should be planted at the end of summer in pots or in the ground in a sheltered situation, dry in summer.

T. crocata
orange, May, 30 cm, medium, sun, JUL-OCT The type species is orange. Under the influences, among others, of *T. squalida* (pink) and T. duesta (orange) there are now several hybrids of T. crocata available in pastel shades varying between white, orange and several shades of pink; "**Baby Doll":** salmon pink, "Snow White": pure white, "Pink Sensation": pale pink with dark heart, "Tangerine": salmon orange.

T. securigera
orange, May, 40 cm, good, sunny, JUL-OCT Earlier and more hardy than *T. crocata*. The spikes are more erect and the pale apricot orange flowers are smaller. Very recommended, because its culture is easy and it persists without problem in a sunny rockery.

TROPAEOLUM: *Tropaeolaceae*
South America, Mediterranean, oct-May vegetation, tuber
This climbing or creeping genus contains 80 species including the best known *Tropaeolum majus* which is the annual summer nasturtium. In a mild climate some species are persistent and others will be dormant during the summer. We present only the winter vegetation species, which are better adapted to the Mediterranean climate. To be planted with a fence 2-3 m high or allow it to climb in a near cy or a large shrub in a sheltered location. ***T. brachyceras***
yellow, Apr-May, 150 cm, medium, partial shade, JUL-OCT Later onset, vegetation less vigorous than the other two species.

T. pentaphyllum
pink / green, Apr-May, 300 cm, medium, partial shade, JUL OCT
These rough tubers make a superb climbing plant that will bear a multitude of dark pink flowers, with a green apex, followed by numerous berries

dark blue. The palmate foliage consists of 4 to 5 pointed and uneven leaflets. Plant the tubers not too deep in a sheltered place to better protect the delicate vegetation from sun, wind and cold. At the start, the young shoots must be carefully guided towards a fence, another climber or a conifer. Will climb higher and its vegetation continues longer than that of *T. tricolor*.

T. tricolor
red / green / yellow, March-May, 250 cm, medium, half shade, JUL-OCT
Superb climbing plant with many red / green / yellow flowers. The palmate foliage consists of 4 to 5 pointed and uneven leaflets. Plant the egg-shaped tubers in a sheltered location to better protect the delicate vegetation from sun, wind and cold. Reseeds freely.

TULBAGHIA *Alliaceae (Liliaceae)*
South Africa (East), sub-tropical (irregular rain), persistent, bulb on rhizome
A genus very close to *Allium*, native to Cape Town (East coast) in South Africa, with regular rainfall; as often in this type of climate, the vegetation is persistent. The port of Tulbaghia and their flowering, which lasts a very long time, are reminiscent of a dwarf agapanthe. Their culture is not very demanding. Highly recommended as a bedding plant in a perennial garden and by the sea.

T. leucantha
orange, spring-autumn, 40 cm, medium, partial shade, SEPT OCT, JAN-MAR
An easy to grow species. A deep rooting which makes this species very resistant to drought. It forms tufts with fluted leaves. Flower stems of 15-25 cm bear 4-10 pendulous flowers of gray / mauve appearances with white segments contrasted by a corolla.

T. simmleri: (syn T *fragrans)*
mauve, spring-autumn, 60 cm, little, partial shade, SEPT-OCT, JAN-MAR
The vegetation is more active in autumn and spring. The best times for planting are therefore the end of summer and the end of winter. The mauve and very fragrant flowering occurs almost all year round (except during periods of strong heat). Ideal in pots, but sheltered from severe frost. There is an **"Alba" form**.


Tropaeolum brachyceras


Tropaeolum tricolor


Tropeaolum pentaphyllum


Tulbaghia x comminsii


Tulbaghia leucantha

Tulbaghia simmlerii

Tulbaghia violacea

Tulbaghia violacea alba

Tulipa agenense

Tulipa clusiana chrysantha

T. violacea
mauve, Jun-Oct, 60 cm, medium, sun, SEPT-OCT, JAN-MAR
T. violacea is the easiest species to grow, and the most hardy. Its use can be complementary to that of Agapanthus. The flowers are present from May to November. The garlic-tasting flower buds can be eaten in salads. It is ideal for permanent beds, in mass or on the edge. Tulbaghia has become one of the great classics of the Mediterranean landscape. Available year round except during the summer months.
The white form **"Alba"** has exactly the same characteristics as the type.
"Silver Lace" : gray-green foliage, edged in white. Less vigorous, sterile and less hardy than the type. Otherwise this form has the same characteristics as the type.

T. x comminsii
mauve, Apr-Nov, 50 cm, medium, sun, SEPT-OCT, JAN-MAR
A hybrid between *T. comminsii / violacea* with early, generous and prolonged flowering. Its color is very pale mauve with a pink corolla. *T comminisii* (type) is a species poorly suited to growing in a garden. On the other hand, this new hybrid has proven to be particularly vigorous and well adapted to the garden.

TULIPA *Liliaceae (Liliaceae)*
Mediterranean to Central Asia, continental climate, vegetation Jan-May, bulb, planting JUL-OCT
Tulip hybrids and modern cultivars are all native to botanical species found around the Mediterranean, Turkey to Central Asia, some of which are presented here. They withstand high temperatures and are resistant to viruses and diseases, which give a particularly interesting longevity in Mediterranean gardens. All tulips need more or less a period of cold to start the vegetation, which gives them good hardiness. Go back in time and recharge your batteries in the gardens of yesteryear by retracing the incomparable history of the Mediterranean garden with these wonderful, easy-going botanical species.

T. agenensis France
red, March, 50 cm, good, sun
Tulip with red flowers (red / greenish exterior) and olive-black center and a yellow border (similar to *T. praecox*, but smaller). Multiplies by runners.

Endemic or naturalized in the vineyards of the South, does not degenerate.

***T. aucheriana-hageri* "Little Beauty":** O.Iran Syria, pink-blue, April, 10 cm, good
Hybrid between 2 species. The short flower stalk bears 2-3 stunning crimson pink flowers with a blue center. An easy-to-grow hybrid very suitable for planting in dry rockery in summer. You can leave it in the ground.

T. clusiana clusiana: Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan red-white, April, 60 cm, good, sun
The "clusiana" complex contains several forms: all 40-60 cm high, very popular for a garden with a mild climate. But the best form of them remains the famous "radish tulip" with
delightful red and white flowers with a purple center and elegant glaucous and thin foliage. Once planted in loose, well-drained soil, where it can grow in stolons undisturbed, it will remain forever in a Mediterranean garden in hot, dry summers. According to analyzes this form is pentaploid. Its seeds are sterile.
It was previously cultivated for the cut flower in the coastal regions of the Mediterranean and is still sometimes found wild again in old gardens. Formerly probably distributed in the Mediterranean regions by the Ottomans.

***T. clusiana forma stellata* Lady Jane** :Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan red white, April, 50 cm, good, sun
The cultivar "Lady Jane" is probably *T. clusia na forma stellata* (white center). Its red petals are paler than those of *T. clusiana f. clusiana.*

T. clusiana spp chrysantha: Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan yellow / red, April, 30 cm, good, sun
Close to T. clusiana, but with the colors of blood and gold which adorn the coats of arms from Catalonia to Provence. So a true Mediterranean that behaves well in a dry rockery in summer. This "diniae" form with yellow petals is easier to grow. There are several selections more or less high and variable in intensity of yellow.

T. humilis: SE Turkey, NW Iran,Caucasus
Pink-yellow, April, 15 cm, good, sun
A real little treasure with fuchsia pink colors and yellow center. It will surprise you!

T. kaufmanniana: Turkestan
cream, March, 15 cm, good, sun

Tulipa aucheriana-hageri Little beauty

Tulipa clusiana stellata "Lady Jane"

Tulipa clusiana clusiana

Tulipa humilis

Tulipa kaufmanniana

Tulipa linifolia

Tulipa orphanidea

Tulipa praecox / raddii

Tulipa saxistilis "LilacWonder"

Tulipa sprengeri

A low plant from Central Asia with large, glaucous green foliage. Multiflora with long creamy petals that are yellow and black at the base. Recommended for early flowering in beds or in dry rockery in summer.

T. linifolia: Central Asian (Pamir)
red, March, 15 cm, good, sun
A small tulip with glaucous foliage, which should be present in many rock gardens. It forms red spots of extraordinary liveliness; however, flowering will only reach its maximum intensity if planted in full sun and warm soil.

"T. Maureen " horticultural hybrid
An exception in this catalog "a hybrid tulip" This simple pure white late one deserves its place by being resistant to heat and viruses, it will stay with you for years to come. (no photo)

T. orphanidea: Greece and Turkey
copper, March, 30 cm, good, sun
Native to the eastern Mediterranean with a curious and spectacular flower, with pointed petals, brownish orange inside, greenish tan outside . Species which persists well in a garden with a hot, dry summer.

T. praecox: Turkey SE France (syn. *T radii)* red, March, 50 cm, good, sun
Large tulip with red flowers (red exterior / grub worm) and olive-black center and a thin yellow border (close to *T. agenensis*). Multiplies by runners. Endemic or naturalized in the vines of the South, degenerates very little and is maintained for a long time in a pot.

***T. saxastilis* "Lilac Wonder"** (syn T bakeri LW)
Crete, SO Turkey
pink, April, 15 cm, good, sun,
A selection from the eastern Mediterranean with 2 to 3 star flowers of a delicate pastel pink with yellow center . Stoloniferous and adapted to a deep planting in rockery of light soil, well drained and dry in summer. Our experience shows that it is a very good tulip for the Mediterranean garden.

T. sprengeri: Turkey (near the Black Sea) red, May, 40 cm, good, partial shade,
The latest tulip. If the weather is very hot its flowering will be short, but it is magnificent when the flower opens. The 3 pointed petals are of a bright red color and the outside of its 3 sepals is orange. It is propagated only by seeds. In a garden

mediterranean choose a location that is mid-shade and cool.

T. sylvestris: Europe to Central Asia
yellow, March-April, 20 cm, good, sun
This is the wild tulip native to the South of France and found in scrubland. The petals are yellow, on the reverse slightly greenish. To be left in place in loose soil where it will naturalize thanks to its runners. Persists very well in a Mediterranean garden. In the form T. sylvestris ssp australis (syn: *T. australis*) the tepals are red on the outside (much like *T. Chrysantha*).

Tulipa sylvestris

T. turkestanica: Central Asian cream, Feb-March, 20 cm, good, sun, The Turkestan tulip, multiflora, has up to 12 flowers per stem, starry, white with yellow heart, slightly greenish underside. At the end of flowering, the stems with their seed capsules can be stored in a dry bouquet. Excellent naturalization. Very easy to grow.

Tulipa turkestanica

T. vvedenskyi: Central Asia orange, March-April, 20 cm, good, sunny,
The attractive sea-green foliage remains stuck to the earth. Placed on a very short stem, the large flowers with large bright orange petals present an unusual spectacle.

Tulipa vvedenskyi

URGINEA maritima *Hyacinthaceae (Liliaceae)*
Mediterranean coasts, vegetation sept-jul white, august, 100 cm, average, sun, JUL-SEPT
Urginea maritima was previously classified in the genus *Scilla*. With its strong and long floral stalk forming a spike of countless small white flowers, this species resembles *Eremurus*. It differs easily from it by its very large bulb which flowers in late summer (August-September) before the foliage appears. To be planted superficially, in distant plans, in front of shrubs with dark foliage. Essential summer drought. Watch out for snails that are fond of them while the bulbs are used to make rat poison and a cardiac tonic. The ***U. maritima*** **"Red Squil" form** produces very large bulbs with pink flesh and grows up to 1.50 m high. Be careful, the bulb contains more toxic substances than the type species.

Urginea maritima "Redsquil"

VELTHEIMIA bracteata *Hyacinthaceae*
South Africa (Eastern Cape)
pink, April, 50 cm, very little, half shade, JUL-OCT
This genus is typical of the transition zone between winter rainy and summer rainy climates in

Veltheimia bractata "Lemon Flame"

Veltheimia bracteata

Wachendorfia paniculata

Watsonia aletroides

Watsonia borbonica ardernerii

Watsonia borbonica

South Africa. After a very short summer dormancy, vegetation begins at the end of summer. Its broad, shiny foliage with a curly edge is particularly attractive.
The pink tubular flowers form a tall, dense spike (reminiscent of a Lachenalia, but denser and taller) that lasts almost 2 months. Except on the Mediterranean coast, container cultivation is essential

V. bracteata "Lemon Flame"
yellow Jan-Mar, 50 cm, very little, shade, JUL-SEPT Its broad and shiny foliage with a curly edge is particularly attractive. A new introduction with pale yellow flowers. Very beautiful bulbs (16cm +)

WACHENDORFIA paniculata var.pallida
Haemodo raceae
South Africa (Cape SW)
yellow, April 30 cm, medium, sunny, JUL-OCT A shiny green foliage pleated (like that of Babiana), an irregular corm of color orange. Floating in a cluster composed of delicate pale yellow flowers speckled with red spots; to grow in pots or in the ground in a sheltered situation. This species has a marked summer dormancy.

WATSONIA *Iridaceae*
South Africa, Mediterranean, vegetation oct-June, corm
A uniquely South African genus which has about thirty species with winter vegetation (southwest of the Cape) and about twenty species with summer vegetation, or else persistent (South Africa, east coasts). The foliage is reminiscent of a gladiolus, but the flowers are trumpet-shaped. In vegetation until the end of June. Provide a shaded location in summer and wind protection in winter. Dislikes calcareous soil and under these conditions a treatment with iron chelate is essential.

W. aletroides
Red or pink, Apr-May, 65 cm, little, sun, JUL-OCT This is the first Watsonia to flower with tubular, hanging coral red trumpets. There is a red form.

W. borbonica
red, May, 80 cm, little, sun, JUL-OCT
The floral spike displays 20 to 30 coral red flowers per stem. Easy to grow in a warm, semi-shaded, humid location until mid-June.

W. borbonica ssp ardernei* "White*": a very flowering white form.

W. laccata
rose, Apr-May, 60 cm, little, sun, SEPT-OCT
Small, relatively early flowering species with a single spike of 5-8 pale pink flowers. Ideal for growing in pots. There is also an orange shape.

W. versfeldii
pink, May, 90 cm, good, sun, JUL-OCT
Native to the mountainous region of Piketberg and Porterville, this species is quite hardy. The color of the flowers is a very beautiful pink.

ZANTEDESCHIA aethiopica *Araceae* (popular names: Arum or Calla)
South Africa, Mediterranean (wet winter), winter vegetation,tuber
white, April-May, 70 cm, medium, shade, JUL-OCT A South African genus very similar to European genus Arum (Calla etc.). The foliage starts in late summer. The vegetation is destroyed by the frosts, which does not prevent the plant from restarting and flowering in the right season. Performs very well in swampy and shady situations, but also grows well in full sun with drought in summer. Several other species exist in various colors, but which are not adapted to the Mediterranean climate.

Z. aethiopica **"White Gnome":** is a dwarf form with narrow and pointed foliage, which behaves well in pots.

ZEPHYRANTHES candida **:** *Amaryllidaceae*
South America, Sub-tropical (irregular rain) persis tant,bulb
white, Jul-Sep, 20 cm, good, sun, JAN-MARCH JUL-OCT
Native to humid and marshy areas of Argentina with flowers reminiscent of the long-stemmed crocus. Perfect for flower beds or sunny borders in a Mediterranean garden. In 2-3 years a dense mass of evergreen, fine and dark green foliage will be developed. Its generous starry white florai is particularly spectacular after 1-2 months of drought during the summer.

Watsonia laccata orange

Watsonia versfeldii

Zantedeschia aethiopica White Gnome

Zantedeschia aethiopica

Zephyranthes candida

Dietes grandiflora

Gladiolus splendens

Watsonia lacquered

Chasmanthe bicolor