

International Rock Gardener



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August 2010



[Our world of alpinists has been shaken by the passing of a modern Colossus](#) – A Scottish plantsman whose dedication to exploration and to seed collection and production has resulted in countless thousands of alpine plants and bulbs being grown by more gardeners than we can probably imagine. I speak of James C. Archibald, known everywhere as Jim, who died in early August 2010 at his home in Wales, where he and his wife, Jenny, who worked with him for so many years, had made their home and garden. We have the fondest memories of Jim and send sincere condolences to Jenny and the Family in their time of loss.



Jim and Jenny Archibald – a remarkable partnership in life and plants

Photo Bobby J. Ward

----- GARDENS IN THE MOUNTAINS -----

JIM ARCHIBALD AND AN ARMENIAN TRIANGLE by Zdenek Zvolanek

There is a magic triangle between Black Sea Lake Van and Lake Sevan which could possibly be the cradle of the Genus *Campanula*. This area was a part of the Kingdom of Vaspurakan in the Ancient Armenia of history, so we must call this romantic and tragic countryside, so rich in rock dwelling campanulas, an Armenian triangle. This small article is written in the memory of the great Scottish prospector, collector, speaker and writer, Jim Archibald. Jim was always thoroughly prepared before scouting unknown mountains (reading all available literature, visiting herbariums and discussing the area with botanists and collectors). He spent many months in the mid 1980^s in this portion of Eastern Anatolia as a professional seed collector. Jim's collection from this area was most remarkable and the witness of its value and quality is his Seed list in the edition called "Caravan to Van".

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Campanula troegerae
Photo Panayoti Kelaidis

This seed list was extremely important for all rock gardeners visiting this relatively unknown wild corner because Jim and Jenny Archibald listed detailed information about every locality of the collected seed.

At the end of the 1980^s I gave the mentioned seed list to a young and nippy Czech explorer called Josef Jurasek and

it helped to establish him as one of the best collectors of Anatolian seed.

Jim Archibald collected different forms of *Campanula betulifolia* in the triangle and it was he and Jenny who introduced the famous white bellflower ***Campanula troegerae***, from the area close to the river Choruh near Yusufeli.

Jim was surely the first collector offering seed of ***Campanula choruhensis***, (shown below) but it was listed as *C. troegerae*, because at the time of his collection the former species was as yet unknown to science.



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Campanula bornmuelleri

Photo of Lake Van by Rudi Weiss

From the spectacular limestone mountain Artos Dag, which is nearly 2000 meters above the dark blue soapy waters of Lake Van

(Van Golu), the Archibalds introduced seed of the choice dwarf ***Campanula bornmuelleri*** which grows to around 10cms high in the rocky crevices.

----- Plant Portrait -----

Campanula betulifolia C.Koch



This saxatile Birch-leaved bellflower is endemic to areas around the Black Sea (Turkey and Caucasus) from 250 m – 2300 m, inhabiting crevices in volcanic rock (probably basalt) or limestone cliffs. It forms tufts of shiny and dark green, thick wedge-shaped leaves, toothed at the edges and nearly glabrous (basal ones are 4-6 cm long).

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Stems are numerous, flexuous and decumbent (10-25 cm long), leafy, branched in the upper part. With this tufted character of longer stem and rich heavy inflorescence, *C. betulifolia* is designed for hanging in walls (if planted in a flat bed, flowers languish on the soil surface where the virginity of pure white flowers is destroyed).



Flowers, white to soft pink, with buds, which are almost wine-red, are arranged in elegant clusters, 1-4 flowers in an inflorescence. They are typically campanulate in shape, shorter or quite long – 16 x 35 mm x 10-30 mm, divided to ¼ and decorated sometimes with fine outside hairs.

Campanula finitima Fomin falls completely within the range of variation *C. betulifolia*. In the wild this bellflower blooms from May to September and in the garden blooms early in the summer. Bees, bumblebees and butterflies love this campanula with its flowers hanging down (to protect their pollen against rain). They help with the pollination and the regular setting of ripe seed.

Seed is the basic way of propagation. It is fine brownish 1x 0,4 mm and it needs some light for good germination (do not cover seed with a substrate but sow fine seed into grit covering the substrate and soak pots from the bottom to protect the fine seeds). A good trick for adaptation in our garden is blowing seed from your palm directly into sheltered crevices. Seedlings grown without the disturbance of transplanting are much stronger and long-lived. Plants are deciduous and form tufts of woody roots near ground level; here are the places for the start of new shoots in the springtime. Young shoots from the woody base can be rooted as cuttings.

British plant literature recommends growing this species in an alpine house, because this saxatile plant hates the perpetually wet life in raised beds in the UK. We have long (20 years) experience with growing *C. betulifolia* in our open Central European garden without protection in the winter. The best cultivation is in a deep vertical crevice filled with lean mineral soil (mixture of loam, sand and grit with neutral or slightly alkaline reaction (pH 6.5 to 7.5). In this type of crevice there is no need for artificial watering except during establishment, and plants enjoy a very sunny position with and sometimes without partial shade. Well-grown plants are compact, only 10-15 cm tall and 30 cm in diameter.



Other members of the **betulifolia Group** are *C. troegerae*, *C. choruhensis*, *C. seraglio* (larger in all its part than other Armenian members) and *C. kipricznikovii*.

The latter is a beautiful Central Caucasian species with very large creamy white flowers, but unfortunately it is not yet firmly in cultivation.

All members of this excellent Group freely hybridize so we have nice intermediate hybrids between **C. troegerae** and **C. choruhensis** such as this one shown (left).

Alpines2011 Conference- reminder

[There is still just enough time to book for this exciting event and qualify for the early bird discount!](#)

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Campanula betulifolia and *Saxifraga* 'Francis Cade'

Campanula betulifolia, (above) a form obtained from [Roger Barlow's nursery](#) and planted in British Columbia in a crevice with good loamy soil in semi shade (see later photos of garden of Joyce Carruthers), is a sturdy low plant pancake 60 cm in diameter. The flowers are 30 mm long and 35 mm broad. An important fact is that this Armenian bellflower is at least 14 days earlier than *C. choruhensis* and in cooler weather the flowering period lasts about one month.

----- GARDENS IN THE MOUNTAINS -----



Campanula teucrioides

Prepared by Mojmír Pavelka and ZZ

A good detailed picture from Mojmír (2009) inspired us to write a few facts about the most delicate and charming Turkish *Campanula*.

This miniature for tufa walls is endemic to the highest part (2000 m) of Boz Dag a small massif in Western Turkey, which was known to the earliest botanists as Tmolos of Lydia.

Boz Dag is an unusually cold mountain with regular snow

cover: the activities of a ski resort have partly destroyed the habitat of the summit ridges, where

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the relatively unknown *Arenaria tmolea* and well known *Linum aretioides* grow in small populations.

The acid metamorphic rock weathers into small broken shingles forming small screes where grey-green cushions of *Campanula teucroides*, with their minute, deeply dentate leaves, grow. Their decumbent stems are 5-7 cm long and bear upright purple bells. We know that *Linum aretioides* is untamed in rock gardens and *Campanula teucroides* needs time to establish itself in cultivation, with the help of seeds offered by Mojmír in [his seed list](#).

----- GARDENS IN THE MOUNTAINS -----

NAMING *DIANTHUS* FROM MT. VICHREN



Dianthus microlepis ssp. *degenii*

Photos Mojmír Pavelka

Since 1974 Czech rock gardeners have recognized two very distinct *Dianthus* from the area of Mt. Vichren (read Vikchren) in the Pirin Mountains of Bulgaria. The classic variety with smaller flowers, green leaves and often repeat flowering twice per year is always found on granite. This is now called *Dianthus microlepis* var. *microlepis*. The second is restricted to the marble body

of the elephant-like peak of Vichren (2914 m) known also as El Tepe. (right)

This variety has silvery grey leaves and larger pink flowers, so it is one of the most attractive alpiners if well grown. Dry and hot conditions in lowland gardens are torture for this noble plant so the winners among cultivators are always rock gardeners from Northern Britain. This year, with the help of Moravian professor of mathematics [Josef Niederle](#), we have obtained the proper



botanical name for this marble (limestone) lover. The basionym is *Dianthus microlepis* Boiss. var. *degenii* Stoj. et Acht. This name is based on the work *Phytologia Balcanica*, 1: 38 (1995), where it appeared as *Dianthus microlepis* Boiss. ssp. *degenii* (Stoj. et Acht.) Peev et J. Zlatkova.

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----- MOUNTAINS IN THE GARDENS -----



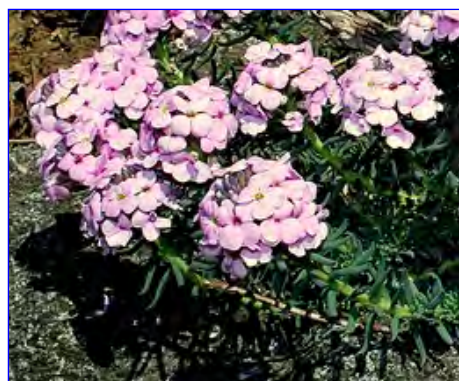
Aethionema schistosum Boiss. & Kotschy

by Zdeněk Zvolánek

This species is one of the smallest perennials of the genus and does not have the typical woody base. My Welsh-Canadian partner Joyce Carruthers found this dwarf highly decorative plant during our guerrilla style of camping in eastern Anatolia, in relatively flat land (1400 m above sea level) between Berit Daglari and Binboga Daglari. The habitat was fine gritty clearings in a small open pine forest. The plants were in seed, so they had prolonged stems up to 5 cm. We saw promising intensive grey blue buns formed with short new sterile stems (about 20 mm long) - with linear leaves, 5 mm long and 1 mm broad. This endemic species of the Taurus and Anti-Taurus Mts. is characterised by a dense covering of leaves on the stems.



The pink flowers have overlapped petals of 6 x 3 mm. Older flowers have a tiny carmine eye. There are about 20 flowers in the dense rounded inflorescence and flowering time in cultivation is in April, for a long period.



This is one of the hardiest *Aethionema*, which is able to reproduce itself by seed in our very dry stony steppe area in the Czech Karst near Prague. The Flora of Turkey provides information that *A. schistosum* is 6-10 cm tall. In our lean alkaline clayish soil plants are, at most, 6 cm tall in seed. The ascending flowering stems form a cushion up to 20 cm across. A plant in rest (without its 5 cm long flowering stems) is only 10 cm across. For a pleasing effect in the garden this species should be planted in small groups.

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----- MOUNTAINS IN THE GARDENS -----

Rhododendron calostrotum 'Gigha' FCC



This charming small shrub is a favourite of the famous Cox family of Scottish [rhododendron specialists and breeders](#).

An early spring rhododendron from Tibet, China and Myanmar, *R. calostrotum* forms carpets in the high moor lands and has in the cultivar 'Gigha' a representative of a first rate dwarf rhododendron suitable in zones 4-5. It is attractive with its slightly silvery foliage (the Latin adjective means "with beautiful covering") and the leaves are almost circular. The flat-faced flowers are very freely produced, relatively large (2-2, 8 cm), rich rose-crimson with darker purple spots on the upper lobes and hairy. The filaments are carmine with brown anthers. Important characteristics are that cuttings are easily rooted and flowers are produced on very young plants.



The plant is named for Gigha, an [island on the West Coast of Scotland](#) and has been awarded a First Class Certificate by the RHS awards committee. (*FCC* is an award, instituted in 1859, 'to plants of outstanding excellence for exhibition').

This picture shows three young flowering plants in the [Bangsbo Botanic Garden](#) (at the northernmost tip of Denmark).

These dwarf rhododendrons are planted in a [big sand bed covered with layers of limestone rocks forming broader crevices](#). The top dressing is moss and the plants have plenty sun all day in a western aspect.



Fritillaria aurea f. *cilicio-aurica* - a rare, well marked form.

Fritillaria aurea by [Cedrik Haškovec](#)

We know that this most beautiful yellow frit blooms well in the alpine houses of Scotland so to write about it is like “bringing wood into woodland”. There is hope among continentalists that this small article will provoke some grower to write about the cultivation of *Fritillaria aurea* out of doors. The enclosed photograph was taken this year in May in the one of the Locus classicus of this Turkish species, [Ala Dag massif](#) in eastern Anatolia. The plant photographed was in a small population in a summer dry hollow near [Mt. Demirkazik](#) at 2400 m. This species often flowers near the last snow patches and loves limestone gritty substrates. We know one population on [Bolkar Dag](#), under the pretty [Lake Kara Gol](#), at elevation 2500 meters. Some populations have been found at the alpine level around 3000m. The Anatolian mountains are very cool in the evening and during night so its plants do not obtain the classic bulb summer baking.



Left: *F. aurea*
Photo Diane Clement.

Fritillaria aurea has its broad bells close to the ground and the height is always under 15 cm. Leaves are thick and glaucous (blue gray).



Right: *F. aurea* outside in Latvia
Photo Janis Ruksans

Various nurseries offer a selection called *F. aurea* ‘Golden Flag’, which is often said to be suitable for outdoor cultivation. (This has not yet been tested in Aberdeen!)

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----- PLANT PORTRAIT -----

Beautiful Blue Flower : *Callianthemum farreri*

by [Jirka Novák](#)



Three years ago, during my visit to Josef Jurasek's rock garden in Prague, I obtained a small plant together with the information that this alpine needs good fertile and well drained soil and that it has blue flowers.

It was labelled *Callianthemum farreri* and I had no idea about its qualities.

The new alpine was planted into a shallow ceramic pot about 30 cm in diameter and during the summer it increased nicely in size. When in late autumn the plant went into dormancy I placed it for overwintering into the alpine house. I do it with all plants which need some protection against winter wet conditions.

Very early in spring strong new shoots were produced and it was a sign that the plant liked my pot. In the middle of April a few buds appeared and they opened into truly romantic blue flowers, each about 3 cm in diameter with the stems up to 5 cm.

Of course, it is not a gentian blue colour; it more resembles the clear, early spring sky.

The first 8 flowers were a great surprise and I must thank [Josef Jurášek](#) for his contribution into my and other gardens.

Seed was not produced but this year (after 3 years) 20 flowers decorated the clump of flabellate (fan-shaped) leaflets showing the classy nature of this Chinese plant from the Ranunculaceae, the Buttercup family. This alpine from 3000-4500m grows on grassy slopes. From the information of experienced friends, it is possible to propagate it by division and in this way keep it permanently in cultivation.



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----Report from the West----

by Joyce Carruthers and Zdenek Zvolanek



Crevice garden with *Daphne x susannae* 'Lawrence Crocker'

We have left "the Beauty Slope" in the competent hands of Saint Petrus for 100 days, so we both can enjoy our stay in Victoria, British Columbia and in the USA. St. Peter is the Holy patron of all rock gardeners so we expect plenty of weeds but minimal damage. We hope that a report from the Canadian rock garden of [Joyce Carruthers](#) will be a pleasant change for our readers. The authors have been carefully observing and photographing flowering plants in this garden during June to early August. The garden is at the south-eastern tip of [Vancouver Island](#) with a special climate called Northern Mediterranean which typically has mild wet winters and hot dry summers.

The newest part of the garden (6 years old) is a crevice garden built from rare local metamorphic crystalline slate. It is small in size and designed to accommodate only small plants. We used heaps of garden soil during the construction and some plants enjoyed this so much that they have covered and eliminated some of their smaller neighbours.

A pretty dome of *Daphne sericea* 'Collina' (right) has been removed and the same destiny is prepared for *Daphne x susannae* 'Lawrence Crocker' (the large cushion seen in the illustration above).



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In the middle of January Joyce pruned a polster-forming shrub *Verbascum x 'Letitia'* strongly and it responded with even more dense growth covered with golden icing in June. Now it is again out of proper proportion and dangerous to its neighbouring plants in this small community.



Daphne circassica and *Verbascum x 'Letitia'*



Acantholimon venustum is the best species from Turkish Anatolia with slow compact growth and large deep pink flowers. One of our two plants died during our month long journey to Denver and back to Victoria and we do not know why. The four year old plant died just after a superb flower display because perhaps some Turkish *Acantholimons* are short lived in every

garden soil. Fortunately, after giving a higher top dressing of sand, long Irishman's cuttings can be encouraged to help propagate this species.

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Campanula choruhensis (the species which we, with Jurasek and Holubec, introduced to broader cultivation in 1994) shows its medal winning qualities with plum red juicy buds and large white flowers of different shapes.

We witnessed the month-long shy deep pink blooming of *Potentilla nitida* even though it was shaded from the south by an ancient pear tree. The shiny, silky silver leaves are very decorative on sheer rock when this plant is out of flower.

Lewisia cotyledon, dwarf *Eriogonums* and *Aethionema capitatum* set seed here in peace.

Silver Saxifragas, old cultivars of Kabschias, *Aquilegia scopulorum f. perplexans* and other classic plants are able to survive the dry summer here in the comfort of tight crevices with eastern exposure.



One of the best performances was from the June blooming dwarf ***Edraianthus graminifolius***, which we raised from our seed collected in the Timphi Mts. in Northern Greece. This “royal blue standard” plant distributed, with great grace, some seedlings around its stony throne.

Zdenek has written about this and other [Edraianthus species in the Scottish Rock Garden Club Forum](#). They are plants which also do well when grown outside in the UK.

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Daphne jasminea and *Geranium subcaulescens* 'Splendens'

From the point of view of a continental rock gardener, the most valuable plant in the garden is the tender Greek saxatile shrub *Daphne jasminea*. It flowers all summer long with the addition of a quiet flower show for its fans in the autumn. Joyce planted one grafted specimen 4 years ago and now this flat form from Delphi occupies territory 75 cm long and 45 cm broad. The branches of the basic skeleton are more than 1 cm thick and during winter all young branches adpressed to rock surfaces produce roots. They could be planted in sand and established as cuttings during this coming winter, all being well.

Geranium subcaulescens 'Splendens' shows its bright flowers with dark eyes.

This crevice garden is a great home for other *Daphnes* too. Very slow growth is seen in *Daphne x rollsdorffii* 'Wilhelm Schacht' placed in a steep fissure and two distinct forms of the Caucasian *Daphne circassica* have produced extremely tight domes covered with smaller dark pink flowers. *Daphne retusa* from the humid mountains of China looks thirsty here but Joyce appreciates its upright growth resembling an evergreen Chinese bonsai.



Zdeněk photographed (above) in early June, seed pods set over the crowded bluish leaves of *Penstemon rupicola* var. *alba* (the "one loving the rock") and discovered that every "albino" of *P. rupicola* can be recognised by its distinctive lemon yellow coloured seed pods.

At the end of July there was a secondary blooming with delicate white flowers around one inch long (2.5cm). This saxatile (rock dwelling) Oregon and Californian species needs soil with neutral or slightly acid reaction to thrive in cultivation.

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The only place suitable for cultivation of true alpines in troughs is behind the north-west corner of the house.

An ancient granite **Chinese rice mill** topped with tufa (travertine) is the main feature here. This untypical stony vessel has a spring display of small saxatile primulas (*P. allionii* and its hybrids), modern cushion forming Porphyron Saxifragas and other diminutive jewels on the rock like *Sempervivum arachnoideum*.

In July we missed a mid blue manifestation of *Campanula raineri*: 30 flowers covered a green mat which is 20 cm across now and happily setting seeds.

Joyce planted a rooted cutting of ***Campanula raineri f. alba***, into

tufa last winter. It has enlarged its small body and had produced 3 large flowers by the end of July. This white clone has smaller firm and glaucous leaves so distinct from the blue flowering species that it could be the result of hybridising.

One trough is dedicated to variable seedlings of *Primula marginata* (seed from Mt. Cheiron, France). It may be of interest to know that Joyce gives no winter protection to her troughs from our early winter monsoon (called "[The Pineapple Express](#)") coming straight from Hawaii.

The central part of the back yard garden is a rock garden, relatively flat in shape and partly a mosaic of red sandstone.

Joyce built it above a clinker pit of the former farm so the area is very dry in summer and winter because of at least six feet deep drainage.



Under a small pine tree, which was found on the Pacific coast, are two huge polsters (2 meters across). One is light pink ***Geranium dalmaticum*** the other ***Lithodora diffusa*** 'Heavenly Blue' which sometimes seeds around. The third lovely polster of white flowering x *Halimocistus sahuicii* was lost during last winter.

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Above: *Geranium dalmaticum*- huge and full of flower

Right: *Moltkia petraea* in foreground with *Lithodora diffusa* 'Heavenly Blue' towards the rear.



There is a large blue cushion of shrubby *Moltkia petraea* - a member of the Boraginaceae from Monte Negro and nearby a strong survivor of repeated accidents from soccer games – *Daphne juliae* has grown apace and this year had more fine inflorescences of good colour than ever. The *Moltkia* flowers over a long period and this form has a strong blue colour, contrasting well with the red sandstone used in the rock garden.

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The large blue flowers of *Clematis x durandii* in June were later surpassed by dwarf forms of *Campanula carpatica* and *Campanula pusilla* giving a feeling of blues to the hot dry days of August.



Clematis x durandii is well seasoned here with the base of its trunk about 3 inches in diameter and its height under half meter. Branches of the clematis are supported by the members of the dwarf shrubbery.



Left: *Campanula* sp.

The most prominent shrub in the August rock garden, here close to the Pacific Ocean, is Chinese *Daphne tangutica* with white star-like flowers forming for us a small personal Milky Way and later a red fruit show destined to be used as grafting material for our needy friends.

The best perennial plant in the summer is

in our opinion the salmon orange (orange-red) flowering *Zauschneria septentrionalis* (*Epilobium septentrionale* (D.D. Keck) R.N. Bowman & Hoch, if you wish). (photo on next page)

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This rare hardy plant from Northern California gives a long superior performance (from July to October) in the Beauty Slope and in Victoria often until the first mild frosts.



It is a saxatile shaggy mat-forming plant from rocky ledges of the [Coast Ranges](#). These semi-deciduous plants are up to 50 (90) cm in diameter and 10 cm tall in the better and free soil. Plants are smaller if planted into crevices above sand beds and their flowering is better. Flowers arranged in open inflorescences are 4 cm long with prominently protruding pistil. The leaves are oval, pointed and glandular, pale grey-green. The common English name is Humboldt County Fuchsia. Together with silver and larger forms of *Zauschneria californica* this is a favourite plant for nectar-seeking [Anna's Hummingbirds](#), residents in Joyce's garden.



They are territorial creatures often considered aggressive but if spoken to gently they are very friendly.

Male Anna's Hummingbird (*Calypte anna*)

Photo Norvig

The summer garden is enriched with large clumps of ***Helianthemum* 'Orange Surprise'** in the sun and an elegant Caucasian ***Gentiana paradoxa***, with its fine feathery foliage, budding up in semi shade. (photos on next page)

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We close this Canadian report with the June “flowers” of *Cornus kousa*. (The large pink edged “petals” are bracts) This is Joyce’s favourite column forming tree (2 fastigiata forms were selected among 50 seedlings and it is a shame for rock gardening folks that not one of them was dwarf).



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----Alpine flowers as emblems----

Cover Picture: *Pulsatilla vulgaris* in seed

This photograph, taken by the Canadian geologist, gardener and hiker, **Lori Skulski**, seemed especially relevant as this month's IRG cover image.

At this time of year many plants are in seed, and we should be collecting that seed for our own use or to submit to the various Seed Exchanges of our Clubs. We began this issue with words about the great plantsman, [Jim Archibald](#) whose work with seed collection across the world has been such a boon to countless alpine enthusiasts and who would surely have appreciated this photo of a plant so gloriously in fruit.

And, of course, this *Pulsatilla* is the floral emblem of the [Vlaamse Rotsplanten Vereniging](#) (VRV) the Flemish Rock Garden Club, which has a growing membership and also an



[online Forum](#) moderated by Luc Gilgemyn, one of the Flemish regulars at UK alpine events.

Our friends in Belgium are keen gardeners and enthusiastic travellers and they have chosen to represent them a plant that is universally popular.

Pulsatilla contains species which are fiendishly tricky to grow as well as those which will thrive in most gardens, so it seems they've made a good choice. Photos below are by Gerd Knoche and Armin Ruby of *Pulsatilla vulgaris* in the [Eifel hills in Western Germany](#).



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Lori Skulski, photographer for our cover shot, lives in Calgary. The elevation of this city in Alberta, Canada is around 1128m, with its location close to the eastern slopes of the Canadian Rockies making it prime alpine plant and hiking country. The area experiences late spring and early fall snow storms, hot dry summers with cool nights, and winters which vary between extreme cold and thawing spells caused by dry [Chinook \(Foehn\) winds](#).

Lori is a valued [SRGC Forumist](#) who is also a moderator of the [NARGS forum](#) and an active contributor there.

The [Calgary Rock & Alpine Garden Society](#) (CRAGS) is the Alberta chapter of the [North American Rock Garden Society](#) ([NARGS](#)) which, in common with so many of the world's alpine associations, usually has a [great line up of meetings](#) arranged, often with international speakers.

Another Alpine Flower as emblem.....CRAGS has as its emblem the cousin of the SRGC's logo plant... ***Dryas drummondii***. The photo (left) by Lori shows the neat spirals of developing seedheads.



This prostrate mat forming shrub from the family Rosaceae, often forming large patches can be distinguished from other species of *Dryas* by flower colour – yellow rather than cream or white, and by the leaves- which in *D. drummondii* have cuneate (triangular shape) bases to the leaves while the other species have cordate (or rounded) bases. The most obvious feature is the pretty, often nodding, habit of the flowers which do not open widely so perfectly displaying the “furry” calyx.

Dryas drummondii flower photos from [Cohan Fulford](#) in west central Alberta.

