

RULES OF THE SEED EXCHANGE

The rules of the seed exchange have been revised in 2014, in order to make it run more smoothly, be more cost-effective (it makes a loss, so is a cost to the Society) and offer a better service. Please ensure that you READ these new rules and follow them: they are available to all so you will be deemed to know about them!

INTRODUCTION

Please remember that the seed exchange is basically a free service provided by the members for the members (you only pay a small charge to cover postage, stationery etc), and all work is done by volunteers. These rules are designed to make it possible to continue offering the service on the present basis; we simply do not have enough time to deal with either donations or orders which take up more time than they ought, hence the various inducements and sanctions we offer or impose.

Here is a quick explanation of how the seed exchange works. Donors collect seed in their gardens as it ripens, name and package it and send it in to me before a closing date published in the magazine each year. I put all seed of the same variety into one large envelope (checking that it's what it says it is and that the name is correct as I go along), and when all the seed is in I make a list of what I have and number the envelopes to match the list. The list then goes off to press and the seeds go to the Cheshire Group to be packeted into the small individual packets in which they are sent out - over a thousand varieties, each into an average of twenty packets, and all numbered.

As soon as the list is published orders start coming in, and I log them all and file in order, check that cheques are correctly filled in and pay them in to the bank.

After Christmas the seed returns to me and I set the packets out in trays in numerical order. I make up the orders from members' lists, working my way along the rows of numbered packets. The process becomes slower as seeds run out and I need to use more substitutes, which are not listed in order so take longer to locate.

Each evening I (or any unlucky friend I manage to co-opt) put the seeds into envelopes and label them for posting the next day.

The aim is to get everybody's seeds to them by the middle of February at the latest, so I have around a month to process 500 to 600 orders. Hence it is highly necessary to have the system work as smoothly as possible, since of course other aspects of life do not come to a halt while this goes on but take up as much time as usual!

When it is all done I keep back some leftover seed for the random distribution, and divide up the rest between committee members going to various shows and events, where it is offered to the public in return for a donation, which helps to balance the books. Then the boxes, trays, envelopes etc are all put away for next time - which by then doesn't seem all that far off!

DONATING SEED

The donors of course are the mainstay of the seed exchange and we could not run it without you. However, because of the pressure on us in terms of time and cost we can only make full use of your donations if you help us as much as you can. Please note the following rules and guidelines and try to stick to them as much as possible.

Also please see separate notes on collecting seed, lists of undersubscribed and oversubscribed varieties and short-viability seeds.

1. Ensure your seed is fully ripe before you collect it. If it is not, it may not ripen afterwards and may rot in storage, so that it cannot be used. Also ensure that there actually is seed in what you collect! Empty seed cases are quite often sent in, especially Geranium. See guidelines on collecting seed.

2. Dry your seed before enclosing it in packets; a couple of days in the airing cupboard or on a sunny windowsill is ideal. Damp seed may rot in storage or in transit.
3. Clean the seed as much as possible before packeting. Especially if it is sent in after mid-August, it is unlikely that I will have time to clean it, so if there is too much chaff in it it may not be possible to use it. A sieve, or better still two or three of differing mesh size, is the best tool (a wire tea-strainer for fine seed), but heavier seeds can be 'winnowed' by blowing on them gently; or hanging bunches of pods upside-down inside spacious paper bags will often do the job for you.
4. Package the seed carefully in leak-proof packets (if using envelopes you will need to sellotape all four corners as well as the flap, unless it sticks really well) - preferably the folded paper ones for which the design appeared on the 2013 seed list, or 'ziplock' plastic packets if the seed is really dry. Smallish amounts of seed in relatively large envelopes are best folded into the middle and stuck or paperclipped down - even small seed cannot pass a sharp fold that is held flat.
5. Write the name on each packet as you do it - it is very easy to get mixed up if you don't! If you know the full Latin name please put it on, if not give the English name and a bit of description (since English names often double-up). If you only know the first half of the Latin name please also include some description as there will be other seeds sent in with the same genus name which may not be the same. If you don't know the name at all, give the fullest description you can - colour, height, growth habit etc - or better still enclose a bit of the plant, a sketch or a photograph. NB that many plants are sold or given away under wrong names, so description is always useful even if just to check it is the right thing. I frequently get two or more completely different types of seed under the same name, so any help in working out which is the right one is very useful.
6. When you package your seed up to send, ensure that it can't move around too much in the envelope - this will help prevent it escaping and also avoid it collecting up one end so that the shape of the parcel changes and it falls foul of the Post Office's now very complicated size rules. If this happens, it will not be delivered, and I have a 12-mile round trip to pick it up and a £1 fine, plus the extra postage. Occasionally, when very busy, I am not able to collect such parcels in time to prevent them being returned.
7. Remember to put your name and address or membership number in or on the parcel. I do now have an address list so either will do, so long as I can identify you. Email addresses are very useful, where available, in case of queries.
8. Every member who sends in five distinct varieties of seed in a usable condition will in future be entitled to THREE extra choices when ordering, eight varieties will earn SIX extra choices and twelve or more will earn TEN extras. Please try to avoid sending just the very common, very easy seeds to qualify for these extras, since of course everybody tends to do that and we end up with large quantities of common seeds which nobody orders (see lists of oversubscribed and undersubscribed varieties).
9. Seed which cannot be included in the list for any reason WILL NOT COUNT towards these extra allocations. Reasons why seed may not be usable include the following: escaped/mixed up; arrived too late; insufficiently named/described and unidentifiable; unripe or non-viable; no seed in the packet; too much chaff; damp and rotted. In addition, the list in future will contain far fewer 'unspecified' entries, since these are hardly ordered, so seed which would have to be listed as 'unspecified' also will not count. And I can't list you as a donor if you forget to put your name in!
10. Seed which arrives before the closing date at the end of September WILL be included as long as it meets the criteria for inclusion. Seed arriving between then and the second date in the middle of October will be included IF POSSIBLE - in practice, most makes it onto the list, but if there is a rush at the end it may not be possible to get it all done in time, in which case it will be kept for the following year.

ORDERING

1. Every member of the society is entitled to order seed, and the number of packets available to each person will be published each year, according to how much seed there is. Members may only order one packet of each variety. Donors receive an extra allocation (see 8 above), as do joint members. NB Joint members please put both names on the form.
2. Orders must be received by the published closing date and must be on the original coloured form from the seed list booklet (there is usually a spare for you to keep a copy).
3. All columns MUST be filled in in CONTINUOUS NUMERICAL ORDER except the substitutes columns, which can be completed in order of preference (from top to bottom, then left to right). If you are happy to have either of two similar items for one or two of your first choices you may put 'xxx or yyy' in the box, which will ensure you get the other if one has run out; but please don't do this with more than a couple of entries as it is slowing.
4. Fill in the substitutes columns. Plenty of space is given because it may well be needed - substitutes run out as well as main choices and it can be difficult to make up later orders. If you don't give enough substitutes you will receive random selections and possibly will not get your full allocation. Random selections take longer even than substitutes (since they can't be entirely random in case you get the same thing twice), so if you have only put a couple of substitutes I may not be able to devote the necessary time to completing the order. All orders with a full grid of substitutes will be completed, however, whether or not it is necessary to use random selection.
5. Remember to include your cheque for the amount specified on the seed list (payable to the CGS, not to me or any other committee member), signed and dated (after 1st Jan remember the year change), and a self-addressed adhesive label. This is to save me hand-writing 500-plus addresses, so it is not a disaster if a few people forget (quite a few do!), but it would definitely help to keep it to a minimum. If you can't lay hands on an adhesive label, don't bother to write one out as it takes longer to sellotape it to the envelope than to write the address by hand. NB that order forms which come in without a label will probably have 'No label' written on them when you get them back, but this is to prevent me wasting time looking for one, since they tend to get lost, not to make you feel guilty!
6. Orders are logged and numbered as they come in and dealt with strictly in order, each type of seed being sent out as ordered until it runs out. Donors have preference to the extent that I divide the orders into three or four batches and put the donors first in each batch, but donors ordering late will not be dealt with before non-donors ordering weeks earlier. This seems the fairest way of doing it. Clearly those who order promptly have a better chance of getting all their first choices, but equally clearly, if everyone orders in the first week it will not help! So, if your wants are very specific do order straight away; if you are more relaxed about it you can order any time up to the closing date, but the later you are the more substitutes you need to give and the more likely it is that you won't receive all your first choices.
7. 'Extras' are seeds, to be found at the end of the seed list, which are dubious in some way - left from last year, apparently non-viable, a lot of chaff and very little seed, and so on. These do not count towards your allocation and you can order as many or as few as you like up to the full column, but there are no substitutes for them when they have run out. No other seeds may be ordered in the 'Extras' column.
8. Seed is all collected from members' gardens and therefore is open-pollinated; identification is usually by the donors, or, sometimes, based on the appearance of the seed. It is self-evident therefore that there can be no guarantees as to correct naming or 'coming true' - seed may be hybridised, and seed from plants already hybridised (such as many named varieties) will be variable in any case. I would be interested in any feedback

about how variable or otherwise vegetable seed is, as most modern vegetable varieties are very highly bred and have a complicated genetic background.

9. Because of the need for speed and smooth running, penalties in the form of delay to your order will be imposed on those who do not complete their forms correctly. This would have applied to more than half in 2013/4, so please note this well and make sure you get it right! If I have to return your cheque, the order will be delayed until I get it back again. If you have not completed the columns in continuous numerical order, I will hold the order back until the next lull, when I will have time to rearrange it. This may be just a day or two, or it may be right until last, depending how things go, so don't risk it - do it right!

(Allowance will be made for the odd crossing-out or number out of sequence.)

The salient points of these rules will be, as usual, printed in the seed list booklet, so there is NO EXCUSE for not completing the form correctly!

NOTES FOR SEED DONORS

Collecting Seed

Seed held in pods – Aconitum, Antirrhinum, Aquilegia, Campanula, Consolida, Delphinium, Dianthus, Digitalis, Lychnis, Nigella, Oenothera, Papaver, Primula, Silene etc. Among the easiest seed to collect; the key thing is to wait till it's ripe, but not so long it's all fallen out! Pods should be brown and dry, or at least beginning to turn, when it's usually possible to see openings appearing through which the seed will escape. (NB Campanula, perennial Lobelia and some others hold the pods facing down, with the openings in the back of the seed pod, not the tip. Dianthus, Lychnis, Silene etc. need care as the dry flowers/calyces may hide an unripe seed case.) Carefully cut stems and invert into a paper bag or envelope. Leave in a warm, dry place for a few days, shaking occasionally; you should find most of the seed falls out. It may help to crush the pods, but in this case you may need to clean the seed (see below). Pea-type pods (Galega, Laburnum, Lathyrus etc.) can be shelled like peas – but leave on the plant till pods become dry (but catch them before they spring open!).

'Exploding' seed – chiefly Geranium and Erodium, also Euphorbia. The knack here is to catch the seed just before it is ripe, but having given it enough time to mature. Check for colour changes in the pods – if green the seed is no good, but you need to catch it when they turn brown or dark, and before it 'pings' off into the wide blue yonder! If one seed head does this when you touch it, carefully pick the others that are at the same stage and put in a paper bag or envelope in a warm place; close the top. You'll hear the pods exploding, and when it goes quiet you can assume most are done. You may have to check fairly frequently – possibly daily – to see how things are ripening on the plant.

Seed in open calyces – Borago, Salvia, Pulmonaria, Symphytum etc. These are also difficult to catch; be vigilant! They ripen quite quickly and drop as soon as they're ripe. In dry, calm weather you can surround the plant with newspaper and collect each evening what has fallen on it, but only if you have space for the paper and we get such weather! Otherwise, check daily and collect the few seeds ripe each time. Salvia holds its seed better than some and the calyces are often sticky, coming away from the plant easily, so you can take them indoors to extract the seed at leisure. Stems from small-flowered plants of this type, e.g. lavender, Stachys etc., can be cut and bagged as for pods when dry.

Umbellifers – Ammi, Angelica, Anthriscus, Atractantia, Chaerophyllum, Ferula, Foeniculum, Ligusticum, Myrrhis, Orlaya, Peucedanum, Pimpinella, Selinum etc. These are usually quite easy to collect: shake an umbel gently and if some of the seeds come away, the rest are probably ripe. Cut the heads off and 'comb' with the fingers over paper. Any seeds which don't fall can be bagged and left a few days.

Fluffy seeds – Anemone, Clematis, Geum, Pulsatilla etc. Once the seed heads have started to look ripe, check by pulling gently; when the seeds come away easily, spread

them out on paper in a warmish place for a day or two to dry (well away from draughts!). This group and a few others, mostly in the buttercup family, sometimes release their seeds when still green, and these will be viable.

Compositae (daisy flowers) – Centaurea, Chamaemelum, Cichoricum, Cirsium, Cynara, Helianthus, Hieracium, Leucanthemum, Pilosella, Silybum etc. These can be tricky as they are often mixed with tightly-packed silky hairs, which make them hard to extract. Seeds tend to be black or dark brown in colour (sometimes silvery) when ripe and viable; once the calyces have become dry and brown, one has to pull the flower head apart and pick them out. Luckily, many have fairly large seeds! Others are like dandelions, with a 'clock' of little umbrellas, and these usually obligingly stay put for a couple of days after they ripen before floating away, so you have a chance to grab them.

External seeds - Alcea, Echinops, Eryngium, Knautia, Malva, Potentilla, Scabiosa, Sidalcea etc. This category includes both seed heads with the seeds stuck all over the outside of them and those which may have a calyx around them but are not enclosed; in the case of Alcea, Malva, Sidalcea and their relatives they are held in rings like tiny doughnuts. All of these are very easy to collect: just rub the seedhead gently and if the seeds start to come away, they are ready. Brush the seeds off with your thumb into an envelope or paper bag. The 'doughnut' type may break up as you pick them off the plant or you may need to rub the rings fairly vigorously in your fingers to separate the seeds. With this type, if they don't separate readily, you may need to judge ripeness by colour and the dryness of the calyx.

Grasses. Variable, and hard to give a rule of thumb, but fluffy-headed ones can be treated like other such plants, as above; the rest are probably best cut and bagged. Judging exactly when to cut can be tricky, but inspect the heads often as they start to dry; you should see when the seeds are ripe.

Vegetables and berries. Podded seeds – peas and beans – are easy: leave them till the pods are papery and dry, then collect, shell and dry fully indoors. Fleshy fruit and veg are harder; it is necessary to get rid of the fleshy bit, pick out and dry the seeds. Extracting the seeds as far as possible, spreading them out on kitchen paper till any surrounding mush is dry and then picking them off works, but sometimes the mush sets like concrete! Washing the seed works well for tomatoes. Fruit must be allowed to mature – e.g. courgettes have to become marrows and green peppers (easy to collect!) have to ripen to red/orange – before viable seed will form.

Cleaning Seed

There is no need to remove 'tails' or other intrinsic parts of the seed, but it is highly desirable to get rid of as much as possible of the husks and chaff. Perfectly clean seed is usually impossible if it does not come away easily of its own accord, but the more rubbish you can remove, the better. Calyces which fall off easily, such as Salvias, are a pain and have to be picked out by hand, as do the bits of the 'pinging' mechanism of Geranium and Erodium (but no need to spend hours removing the individual seed cases). Small seed can be passed through a sieve – several sizes of these are useful – which will allow the seed through while the bigger bits of husk remain trapped. In some cases, dust from the husks will fall through and the seed will remain in the sieve. I have a small colander with round holes which is perfect for large seeds up to about pea size. Some things simply have to be picked over by hand, and some seed which has light or fluffy packing, rather than attached fluffy appendages, can be 'winnowed' by blowing over it gently. Shaking or tapping seed spread

out on paper or a saucer will send the heavier seed to one end and the lighter chaff to the other.

Packaging Seed

The cheapest and most secure type of packet is a folded 'origami' style one, which can be made out of scrap paper. (Sample to anyone who would like one, on receipt of SAE.) Next

best are 'zip-top' plastic packets, but these are not suitable unless the seed is really dry, and they are hard to obtain in small quantities. (15 or 25 from me for SAE + unused second or first class stamp). Folded packets can be printed off the Internet, but require a whole sheet of paper each and so are expensive (and not infallible). Any other kind of envelope, even if intended for seed, will need extra taping on all four corners if it contains small seed (there is of course no problem with many types of larger seed, but even big seeds if flat or neatly round will find a way out given the inevitable rough handling in transit). Tape has its own problems in that escaping seed may stick to it and resist removal without damage; using a lot makes opening packets tricky and gums up my scissors!! The key is folding – seed can't get past a sharp fold, so folding it into the middle of a sheet of paper or envelope, where there are no routes to the outside, and sticking or clipping it firmly down works well.

Outer envelopes should be stout but need not be padded; don't use bubble-lined ones unless the seed is all properly dry, as it can rot in a couple of days in warm weather. Stick packets to paper or card to stop them all ending up at one end, or the P.O. (who don't deem it necessary to shake them flat before putting envelopes through the size gauge!) charge extra and make me go and collect them.

Naming

Obviously not everybody knows the full botanical names of all their plants. However, that's what must go on the list! So somehow you, who grow the plant, must get enough detail to me, who compiles the list, to work it out. A compromise with enough info for people to know if they want a plant is fine ('Silene, short pink annual'), but to be avoided is that most unhelpful last resort 'Silene, unspecified'.

If you do know the correct name, that's all I need, but if you only know half of it, or only the English name (since these are not exclusive to one plant), PLEASE give me whatever further detail you can – colour, height, whether perennial, biennial or annual, anything distinctive about the leaves or seed heads. The Latin genus name (i.e. the first half of the scientific name) is NOT ENOUGH – there are very few genera in which only one species is cultivated, and even if there's one common one and the rest are rare, I can't assume it's the common one in the absence of description – so it has to be 'unspecified'. Sometimes I can tell by the seed, but seed of plants in the same genus is often similar. Anything other than description (e.g. cultivation advice) can't go on the list so isn't necessary.

If you actually have no idea of the name of the plant, a photo, drawing or pressed leaf, or a complete seed head (or of course a flower if there still is one) is a big help – I can often recognise plants even from somewhat unskilled drawings, you don't have to be a botanical artist! Otherwise just describe it as fully as possible. And don't forget the Internet – such a useful tool. If you only know part of the name it's worth a try; Google it and click on Images and you may very well see a picture of your plant, hopefully with the correct name underneath!

SEED VARIETIES OF WHICH SUPPLY EXCEEDS DEMAND 2015

Please note that this does not mean we don't want ANY of these seeds as all but some of the 'unspecified' ones were ordered by someone, but please don't send too many and if you have the choice send something more unusual instead!

Aconitum, blue

Aconitum, unspecified

Alcea rosea mixed or unspecified

Alchemilla mollis

Allium cristophii

Allium hollandicum ex 'Purple Sensation'

Allium purple, unspecified etc

Aquilegia hybs pink

Aquilegia mixed or unspecified
Asphodeline lutea
Asphodelus albus
Astrantia major
Astrantia major var rosea
Astrantia all unspecified including colours, even red
Atriplex hortensis
Bupleurum unspecified
Camassia leichtlinii ssp leichtlinii
Camassia suksdorfii Caerulea Group
Campanula persicifolia
Cephalaria gigantea
Clematis - all except armandii, montana and 'Nelly Moser'
Crocsmia 'Lucifer'
Delphinium blue, dark blue, light blue, mixed, unspecified
Eccremocarpus scaber, all colours except 'Carmineus'
Echinops unspecified blue
Francoa sonchifolia
Freesia laxa, all colours/ vars (Anomatheca)
Geranium x oxonianum 'Claridge Druce'
Geranium pyrenaicum
Inula unspecified
Ipomoea unspecified
Iris latifolia
Kniphofia unspecified
Laburnum, all vars
Lathyrus latifolius
Lavandula unspecified
Linaria purpurea
Lychnis chalconica, all colours except 'Dusky Salmon'
Lychnis coronaria, all vars except Oculata Group
Lychnis unspecified, including with colour given
Matthiola incana
Meconopsis cambrica
Muscari comosum
Muscari latifolium
Oenothera biennis
Oenothera stricta
Oenothera unspecified yellow
Papaver rupifragum
Papaver somniferum red and pink
Phlomis russelliana
Polemonium all forms of caeruleum and pauciflorum
Potentilla recta
Senecio polyodon
Stachys byzantina
Stachys macrantha
Tagetes erecta
Tagetes patula, all vars except 'Cinnabar'
Tanacetum macrophyllum
Tanacetum niveum
Thalictrum aquilegiifolium

Thalictrum flavum
Thalictrum unspecified mauve
Tritelia laxa and 'Koningin Fabiola'
Verbascum densiflorum
Verbascum unspecified
Natives
Digitalis purpurea
Dipsacus fullonum
Iris pseudacorus
Silene dioica
Verbascum thapsus
Grasses
Carex buchananii and pendula
Phalaris canariensis
Herbs
Angelica
Feverfew
Sweet Cicely
Vegetables
Achocha
Par-cel
Parsnip, all vars
Pepper, unspecified
Salsify

SEED VARIETIES FOR WHICH DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY 2015

Please send something from this list if you possibly can!

Abutilon, all vars
Aconitum ex 'Ivory', 'Carneum' and other named vars
Agapanthus, all vars
Alcea rosea rust-resistant
Ammi majus
Angelica archangelica 'Corinne Tremaine'
Anthriscus sylvestris 'Ravenswing' and gold-leaved
Antirrhinum, all vars except braun-blanquettii
Aquilegia viridiflora 'Chocolate Soldier'
Aster x frikartii 'Flora's Delight'
Astrantia all named red varieties, 'Shaggy'
Baptisia australis
Calendula officinalis 'Art Shades'
Campanula, all vars except persicifolia
Calendula 'Indian Prince' and other named varieties
Catanache caerulea
Cerinthe major 'Purpurascens'/'Kiwi Blue'
Chareophyllum hirsutum ex 'Roseum'
Cleome all vars
Cosmos all vars
Daphne, all vars
Digitalis purpurea 'Sutton's Apricot'
Echinacea, all vars
Echium, all vars
Galactites tomentosa

Gaura lindheimeri
Geranium, all named vars
Geum, all vars
Helenium 'Sahin's Early Flowerer'
Knautia macedonica and vars
Lathyrus odoratus, named vars and 'old-fashioned mixed'
Linaria purpurea pink and white forms
Lupinus arboreus, colours other than yellow
Lupinus 'Morello Cherry'
Lythrum, all vars
Monarda, all vars
Nicotiana, all vars
Nigella, all vars
Orlaya grandiflora
Papaver orientale named vars (NB 'Patty's Plum' is supposedly infertile)
Papaver somniferum dark colours
Phacelia campaniflora
Rhodochiton atrosanguineus
Rudbeckia, all vars
Scabiosa atropurpurea 'Chile Black'
Scabiosa caucasica named vars
Sidalcea, all vars
Silybum marianum
Stokesia laevis
Thalictrum 'Black Stockings' and white forms
Trollius, all vars
Tropaeolum, all vars (Nasturtium)
Zinnia, all vars
Natives
Campanula latifolia
Campanula rotundifolia
Daucus carota
Dryas octopetala
Echium vulgare
Geranium, all spp
Knautia arvensis
Linaria vulgaris
Lychnis flos-cuculi
Primula elatior
Primula vulgaris
Rhinanthus minor
Scabiosa columbaria
Grasses
Festuca glauca named forms
Hordeum jubatum
Luzula nivea
Herbs
Basil
Borage, both colours
Garlic chives
Hyssop, all colours
Rosemary

Vegetables

All beans, peas, mangetout etc

Courgettes & squashes

Lettuce

All tomatoes

Anything we don't usually have!

SHORT-VIABILITY SEEDS 2015

This section contains two lists. The first is a general list of varieties which have short-viability seeds, to encourage people to send them in early. This list is not complete - difficult to research and can only add things as they occur to me! - so please contact me with any other ideas you have. Any of these can be sent out early on request - if I have them!

Allium

Anemone

Angelica

Athaminta

Anthriscus

Astrantia

Bupleurum

Caltha

Camassia

Chaerophyllum

Clematis

Corydalis

Cyclamen

Eranthis

Eryngium

Ferula

Fritillaria

Helleborus

Laserpitium

Levisticum

Ligusticum

Melanoselinum

Mertensia

Molospermum

Myrrhis

Paris

Peucedanum

Pimpinella

Primula (some vars)

Pulsatilla

Ranunculus

Selinum

Smyrniium

Trillium

Trollius

This second list gives short-viability seed that have already been sent in so are available now, 2015

Allium aflatunense
Allium cristophii
Allium giganteum
Allium hollandicum ex 'Purple Sensation'
Allium karataviense ex 'Ivory Queen'
Allium schubertii
Allium ursinum
Anemone narcissiflora
Anemone pavonina
Anemone rivularis
Angelica archangelica
Angelica pachycarpa
Angelica taiwaniana
Anthriscus sylvestris ex 'Ravenswing'
Astrantia ex 'Hadspen Blood'
Astrantia major ssp *involucrata* ex 'Shaggy'
Astrantia major ex 'Lars'
Astrantia major ex 'Primadonna'
Astrantia maxima
Astrantia mixed
Astrantia ex 'Star of Billion'
Astrantia unsp pink shades
Astrantia unsp pink/white
Astrantia unsp red shades
Astrantia ex 'Buckland'
Astrantia major
Astrantia major ex 'Ruby Wedding'
Astrantia major ex 'Sunningdale Variegated'
Astrantia major ex white
Astrantia ex 'Moulin Rouge'
Astrantia unspecified tall dark red
Astrantia unspecified white
Bupleurum longifolium
Bupleurum rotundifolium
Bupleurum rotundifolium ex 'Green Gold'
Caltha palustris
Camassia leichtlinii ssp *leichtlinii*
Chaerophyllum hirsutum ex 'Roseum'
Clematis ex 'Floralia'
Clematis integrifolia plus pinkish form
Clematis ex 'Little Bas'
Clematis ex 'Minuet'
Clematis recta
Clematis tangutica
Clematis alpina
Clematis ex 'Countess of Wessex'
Cyclamen coum
Cyclamen hederifolium

Cyclamen hederifolium mixed colours
Eryngium giganteum
Eryngium planum ex 'Blue Hobbit'
Eryngium bourgattii
Eryngium ex 'Neptune's Gold'
Eryngium planum
Fritillaria meleagris, and mixed colours of same
Fritillaria persica
Helleborus dumetorum
Helleborus foetidus ex 'Miss Jekyll'
Helleborus x hybridus, the following colours/types:
 anemone-flowered
 apricot yellow
 black/grey, single and double
 dark double picotee
 large-flowered light pink
 yellow with purple blotches
Helleborus purpurascens
Helleborus x sternii Blackthorn Group
Helleborus foetidus
Helleborus x hybridus ex yellow with pink edges
Helleborus niger
Laserpitium siler
Levisticum officinale (Lovage)
Melanoselinum decipiens
Molospermum peloponnesiacum
Myrrhis odorata (Sweet Cicely)
Peucedanum verticillare
Primula elatior
Primula veris
Primula vulgaris
Pulsatilla alpina
Pulsatilla zimmermannii
Selinum wallichianum
Trollius europaeus