

Map no.	Plant name	Description
56	Gunnera manicata Brazilian giant-rhubarb or Giant rhubarb	Gunnera manicata, is a species of flowering plant in the family Gunneraceae from Brazil. This fantastic architectural plant can spread quickly and take up large amounts of space - 250,000 seeds can be produced from one single plant! It was named after a Norwegian bishop and naturalist Johan Ernst Gunnerus, who also named and published a description about the basking shark! It is a clump-forming herbaceous perennial growing to 2.5 m tall by 4 m or more. Leaves with diameters well in excess of 120 cm are commonplace, with a spread of 3 m x 3 m on a mature plant. The underside of the leaf and the whole stalk have spikes on them. In early summer it bears tiny red-green flowers in conical branched panicles, followed by small, spherical fruit.
57	Dactylorhiza fuchsii Common spotted orchid	More commonly known as the Common Spotted Orchid, this deciduous tuberous perennial is a common species of orchid that is widespread across much of Europe, with the range extending eastwards into Siberia, Mongolia and Xinjian. It grows in many different habitats, including woodland, roadside verges, hedgerows, old quarries, sand dunes and marshes, sometimes so many flowers appear together that they can carpet an area with their delicate pale pink spikes. It is in bloom between June and August.

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58	Dactylorhiza praetermissa Marsh orchid	With a complicated Latin name for such a little flower, Dactylorhiza praetermissa, the southern marsh orchid or leopard marsh orchid, is a commonly occurring species of European orchid, widely distributed in the southern half of the UK. Known to put on a show along riversides and in wet meadows, this purple-pink orchid can often be found in large groups. The leaves are generally unmarked and the flowers vary considerably in colour from pale to dark pink. The markings on the lips of the flowers also vary considerably. It flowers between May and July and is pollinated by a variety of insects, and can hybridise with the Common Spotted Orchid which can make it confusing to identify.
59	Cottage Garden Perennials Herbaceous and Half Hardy Perennials	Herbaceous perennials are those that die down to the ground each year, but whose roots remain alive and send up new top growth each year. Examples of these are salvias, penstemons, gauras, cone flowers (echinacea) and Michaelmas daisies. Half-hardy perennials are more tender and cannot cope so well with winter wet and cold, and may be killed by frost. These include tuberous plants like dahlias, where some protection is needed, particularly in cold or wet winters. We have many of both types at Furzey Gardens which, combined with colourful annuals such as poppies and calendulas and biennials such as honesty and echiums, provide a beautiful display from early summer until well into autumn.

Cornus florida
Flowering dogwood

Grindendron hookerianum

Gunnera manicata
Brazilian giant-rhubarb or Giant rhubarb

Dactylorhiza fuchsii
Common spotted orchid

Dahlia
Bishop of Landaff



Summer plants of interest



Visit us again in the autumn to discover a new set of plants of interest.
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Eucryphia nymansinensis
"Nymansay" Nyman's hybrid



Cytisus battandierii
Pineapple broom



Cornus kousa var. chinensis
Kousa dogwood (Ernest Wilson)



Cornus kousa 'Miss Satomi'
Pink flowering dogwood

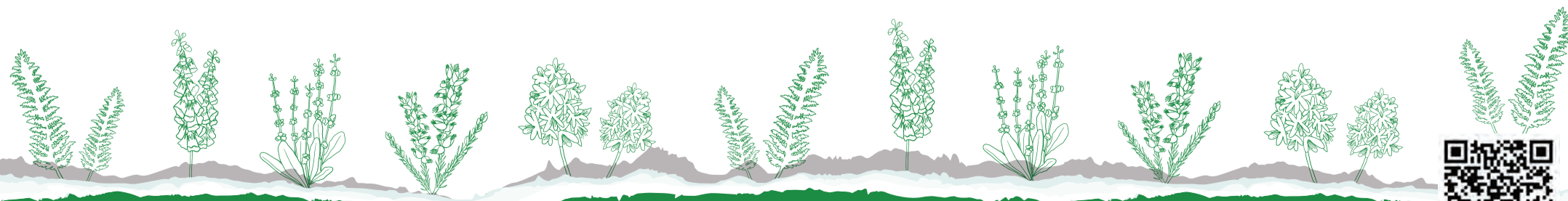


Catalpa bignonioides "Aurea"
Indian Bean tree

Map no.	Plant name	Description
37	Catalpa bignonioides "Aurea" Indian Bean tree	Known as the Golden Indian Bean Tree, this has large floppy heart shaped leaves which emerge as pale green, before firming up to a beautiful butter yellow, then greening up a little in summer. In autumn the leaves are back to a delicious golden yellow. White flowers with orange and purple marking appear in conical panicles in late summer, followed by long bean like seed pods up to 20cm in length, which turn brown when they mature.
38	Cytisus battandierii Pineapple broom	Named after the French pharmacist and botanist, Jules Aime Battandier, who was an authority in Northwest African plants from Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. It is commonly known as the Pineapple Broom and is a medium sized deciduous shrub native to the Atlas Mountains of Morocco. Light yellow pea-like flowers open in June, bearing a potent fragrance which is reminiscent of pineapples. According to records, a specimen of this wonderful shrub was first planted at Furzey Gardens in 1934.
39	Eucryphia nymansinensis "Nymansay" Nyman's hybrid	"Nymansay" is an attractive, broadly columnar quick growing evergreen tree with glossy, dark green leaves and is a cross between E. cordifolia and E. glutinosa. Glowing white rose-like flowers, 6cm across with yellow stamens, cover the tree in late summer and autumn, attracting hoverflies and bees. It is recorded that a specimen was originally first planted in the gardens in 1933.
40	Catalpa ovata Chinese catalpa	A tree originally from China with wide spreading branches, the Chinese Catalpa has upright panicles of foxglove-like, pale yellowish-white flowers in mid to late summer. The leaves are large, pale green and handsome and have a particular smell when crushed. The bark is grey brown and peels in long, narrow plates and the hard wood of the twigs breaks easily.
41	Matteuccia struthiopteris Ostrich fern, Shuttlecock fern	This wonderful deciduous shuttlecock fern is at its most beautiful when the large, pale green, lacy fronds start to unfurl and filter the sunlight. It is one of the best foliage plants for areas of moist, dappled shade and works particularly well planted in groups in our pond and woodland areas here at Furzey, contrasting with the colours and shapes of hostas, candalabra primulas and the white bark of our birch trees.
42	Crinodendron hookerianum Chilean lantern tree	Introduced to the UK in 1848 by Cornish plant hunter William Lobb, this is a native of Chile where it can be found growing near streams and in very humid and shady places. It bears lantern shaped, crimson to deep carmine-pink flowers, suspended from the underside of its branches from May to August, hence its common name of the Chilean Lantern Tree. This particular specimen dates back to 1936.
43	Sophora japonica Japanese pagoda tree	Commonly known as the Japanese pagoda tree, this Sophora is a large deciduous tree up to 25metres tall, with a rounded low branched habit. It has mid green pinnate leaves (leaves arranged either side of a stem, like a feather) and fragrant creamy white pea like clusters of flowers produced in panicles in late summer.
44	Acer nipponicum Nippon maple	Acer nipponicum is an architectural looking maple tree growing up to 20 metres tall, originating from Japan. Its leaves are rough and deeply veined and can be more than palm sized with the young stems a striking green colour. Commonly known as the Nippon Maple, the trunk has smooth grey brown bark and the tree produces ornamental winged fruits that hang in long pendulous racemes.
45	Tetracentron sinense Spur leaf	Similar in appearance to a Cercidiphyllum (Katsura Tree), Tetracentron sinense has alternate, elongated, heart shaped leaves. Native to parts of Central and Western China, it was first introduced to the West in 1901 by plant hunter Ernest Wilson. Leaves emerge with red tints in spring, mature to dark green in summer and turn an attractive shade of red in autumn. Tiny, yellowish-green, wind-pollinated slender catkins 10 to 15 cm long are produced in June and July.
46	Stewartia pseudocamellia Deciduous camellia	A native of Japan, where it is known as the summer camellia, natsu-tsubaki. The cupped camellia-like white flowers appear in May and June with dark green, ovate leaves turn glowing shades of orange and red in autumn, lovely peeling bark, that varies in shades of grey, green and brown, can be appreciated all year round. We have both a young specimen (flowers at eye level) and a more mature specimen, here at Furzey Gardens.

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47	Leptospermum scoparium Manuka, Tea tree	Originating from New Zealand and a member of the myrtle family, this lovely leptospermum is an evergreen shrub. It has tiny, scented leaves (when crushed) and abundant flowers, like small roses in shades of white and pink, in late spring and summer. It produces an essential tea tree oil known to be antiseptic, antibacterial and antiviral. The flowers are attractive to bees, which can produce Manuka honey from the blooms.
48	Orchis mascula Early purple orchid	This is the first of the native British orchids to flower each year, flowering from April to June. It is still fairly common and widespread in the UK and Ireland, grows to around 45cm tall and has shiny, dark green leaves, marked with large dark purple spots. The flowers are usually magenta, however occasionally white and pale pink flower spikes can be found. When first in bloom the flowers have a wonderful scent, not dissimilar to Lily-of-the-Valley tinged with blackcurrant, but as the flowers fade, they start to reek! Did you know that there is a dizzying array of local names for the Early Purple Orchid? These include adder's meat, red butchers, goosey ganders, kecklegs, kettle cases and kite's legs.
49	Cornus kousa 'Miss Satomi' Pink flowering dogwood	A stunning small tree or large shrub, producing a showy display of large, rich pink flower bracts in June, somewhat later flowering than Cornus florida varieties. These can be followed by rosy-pink ornamental fruits. The shiny ovate foliage is dark green and gives way to attractive orange and red autumn colours. 'Miss Satomi' has the RHS Award of Garden Merit.
50	Cornus florida Flowering dogwood	This flowering dogwood has superb, large, petal-like white bracts surrounding yellow-tipped, green flowers in early summer. The mid-green leaves have an elongated-oval shape with a pointed tip. In autumn, foliage turns vibrant shades of red and purple with ornamental fruits sometimes making an appearance. We have records showing that a specimen of this cornus was first planted at Furzey Gardens in 1934, costing 5 shillings!
51	Deutzia x hybrida "Magicien"	This beautiful deutzia is a bushy, elegant deciduous shrub that produces an amazing flower display in late spring and early summer. Long, arching fountain-like branches hold sprays of large, fragrant, creamy white starry flowers, heavily flushed with dark pink, during early summer.
52	Cornus kousa var. chinensis Kousa dogwood (Ernest Wilson)	This flowering Chinese dogwood is broadly conical in shape, it produces tiny green flowers in June, surrounded by showy, creamy white, petal-like bracts which fade to lovely shades of pink as they age. In autumn the dark green leaves turn crimson purple and mature trees produce strawberry like fruits which are edible although they do not taste very nice! We have a specimen of Cornus kousa here dating back to 1934.
53	Stewartia sinensis Chinese stewartia	Long lasting displays of white summer flowers, brightly coloured smooth flaking bark and brilliant autumn colour give the Stewartias interest for many months of the year. A specimen of this Chinese stewartia was first planted at Furzey Gardens in 1937. Originating from China it has bright green oval leaves which turn red in autumn. The red-brown bark flakes to light grey or pale greenish cream and lovely fragrant white flowers, 5cm across with yellow anthers, are produced in summer.
54	Genista aetnensis Mount Etna broom	This is an original specimen of Mount Etna Broom, which we believe was first planted here in the gardens in 1932. From mid to late summer, the slender arching branches of this elegant small tree/ large shrub are wreathed in small bright yellow flowers, which are wonderfully scented, followed by pods containing 2-3 seeds.
55	Tilia henryana Henry's lime (Ernest Wilson)	Tilia henryana was originally found in China and was named after the Irish plantsman Augustine Henry in 1888. The ovate, heart shaped serrated leaves create a lovely free flowing canopy, that gradually turns golden yellow in the autumn. Tilia henryana can put on a second flush of leaves in late summer, which can appear silvery pink in colour which can really stand out against the dark green of the mature leaves. Clusters of fragrant creamy-white flowers appear in late summer.

1-36 can be found in our spring plants of interest.



For more information and images of the plants visit www.minsteadtrust.org.uk/summerplants