

Chapter 1 : Garden species of plants of the genera Silene and Lychnis - Crossword clues & answers - Glob

Lychnis and Silene in the garden [James L Jones] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. *Lychnis and Silene in the garden* [paperback] Jones, James L [Jan 01,].

Magenta and white-flowered rose campion, *Lychnis coronaria*. Rose campion is one of about 20 species of perennials and biennials in the genus *Lychnis*. This group in the pink family *Caryophyllaceae* is closely related to " and is sometimes included in " the genus *Silene*. The genus *Lychnis*, from the northern temperate zone, is quite variable, but all species have vividly-colored flowers. The common name of rose campion supposedly comes from the use of its flowers to make garlands for athletic champions. It is a short-lived perennial or biennial from southeastern Europe hardy in zones Most plants do not survive harsh winters after flowering, but it does readily self seed to perpetuate a planting. Despite its short life span, rose campion is certainly worth growing. The leaves of rose campion are covered with fine hairs for a fuzzy appearance. Sometimes called Dusty Miller for the soft, silvery-gray, velvet-like foliage one of several completely different plants known by this common name , it forms *Verbascum*-like rosettes of leaves the first year and spreading mounds feet tall in subsequent years. The greenish-grey-white stems and leaves are densely covered with silver-grey hairs, giving a fuzzy appearance. Plants remain evergreen in mild climates. This plant has a strong upright habit even leggy in rich soils when it begins to flower. The simple 5-petaled flowers occur in small heads terminal cymes held well clear of the foliage. The petals are typically in vivid shades of pink or hot magenta that contrast nicely with the silvery foliage. Rose campion combines well with many other plants. Rose campion combines nicely with pink, lilac, purple, and blue flowers and contrasts well with bright yellow flowers. It can also be paired with other magenta flowers such as winecups *Callirhoe involucrata* or phlox. The silver foliage helps tone down the intense flower color, and provides good contrast to dark green or purple-foliaged plants and variegated leaves. Try mixing it with petunias and *Vinca minor* as an annual planting. It can be planted around bulbs to hide the yellowing foliage. A single plant can perk up a border, while a group or mass of plants will provide a swath of subtle color. The silver foliage in early spring. As with many silver-foliaged plants, rose campion prefers fairly dry, well-drained conditions in full sun or partial shade, but will tolerate clay and moist soil. Deadhead regularly to encourage continuous flowering or shear after the initial flowering to promote a second flush of flowers later in the season. Removing the dead or faded flowers may also help overwintering. This plant has few insect or disease problems, and is not bothered by deer. Rose campion adds a splash of bright color. Rose campion is easiest to propagate from seed. It produces copious amounts of seed and will readily self-seed. Leave the ground undisturbed around dead plants and seedlings will appear in spring. Thin the seedlings or transplant to other areas in late spring when large enough to handle. Basal cuttings can also be taken in late spring. A number of cultivars are available:

Chapter 2 : Silene armeria (Garden Catchfly)

Welcome to the famous Dave's Garden website. Join our friendly community that shares tips and ideas for gardens, along with seeds and plants. Browse pictures and read growth / cultivation information about Silene Species, Brilliant Campion, Lychnis (*Silene fulgens*) supplied by member gardeners in the PlantFiles database at Dave's Garden.

Add to Bookmarks Last week I introduced you to the genus Lychnis. This week I will discuss the other champions and catchflies from the closely related genus Silene. This genus, like Lychnis, was and still is, very popular among our temperate gardens. Silene, like their close relatives Lychnis, are commonly known as champion or catchfly. The genus Silene and Lychnis have often been interchanged over the years. Botanically, they are separated based on subtle differences in their floral structure. Generally, Silene have 3 styles and capsules that open with 6 teeth while Lychnis have 5 styles and capsules with 5 teeth. Most of us are more interested in how they can be used in our gardens! Like Lychnis, most Silene are found in the northern hemisphere but a few do occur in South America and Africa. There are nearly species of Silene compared to only about 20 Lychnis but where most Lychnis are garden-worthy plants, many of the Silene are rather weedy. In fact, some are considered invasive. The greatest diversity of species occurs in the Mediterranean region. Silene vary greatly in size and habitats. There are many choice alpine species, but others occurs in meadow or woodland settings. Species include both annuals and perennials, although most perennial types are rather short-lived. However, some perennial alpine species are notable exceptions. First a look at the sun-loving, annual species. There are several species commonly cultivated as annuals. *Silene armeria* is among the most popular with wiry stems to 40 cm and small heads of brilliant pink flowers that contrast with blue-tinted foliage. *Silene compacta* is a more dwarf version. *Silene mexicana* is another S. *Silene coeli-rosa* is another popular annual species with many named selections available in a mix of white, pink, red and purple shades. Perhaps the best annual species is S. This latter species also has a number of named cultivars, some which are double-flowered. Examples of annual Silene include S. Both are short-lived perennials and prefer some afternoon shade. They self-seed with abandon and should be used with care. Prompt deadheading will keep them tame and help extend their life. The former have numerous carmine-pink flowers on plants reaching 80 cm while the later is much like a white-flowered version. Hybrids between the two exist with light pink flowers. Longer-lived and more elegant is the fringed champion, S. These are all rated hardy to zone The two most common and perhaps weedy species are S. Alas, these stunning species are short-lived and rather tender compared to most Silene zone 6 and milder. Among these are S. The latter species is the longest-lived and hardiest, suitable to zone 5. It also prefers some shade compared to the other red-flowered species. Among the red species are S. The most dwarf of all is the moss champion, S. While very choice, this one is difficult to grow in warm-summer areas. A similar, larger-flowered version of S. More amenable is sea champion, S. *Silene falcat* a looks much like a smaller version of S. Among the more tender alpine species are S. Both have bright pink flowers but the latter species has the added bonus of white-felted foliage. These species perform best in regions with drier winters. For late season blooms in the rockery Sept-Oct try S. Another choice alpine is *Heliosperma alpestre*, once known as *Silene alpestris*. This long-lived species produced a mat of dark green foliage and masses of small white flowers. The most dwarf Silene are S. More alpine species seem to be introduced each year as botanists further explore the Himalayas and southern and eastern regions of the former USSR. It does, however, introduce you to the diversity that exists among the champions and catchflies. Next we will cover another group of close relatives, the genus *Saponaria*, known as the soapworts. I would like to thank the following people for the use of their photos:

Chapter 3 : Rolly's Favorite Catchfly

Garden species of plants of the genera Silene and Lychnis Let's find possible answers to "Garden species of plants of the genera Silene and Lychnis" crossword clue. First of all, we will look for a few extra hints for this entry: Garden species of plants of the genera Silene and Lychnis.

Rosettes of soft silver-grey woolly foliage with stems that are 30 to 40cm 12 to 16in high make *Lychnis coronaria* a very useful plant in the garden. Easily grown in a sunny, well drained position, *Rose Campion* tends to be short lived, but it self seeds prolifically to provide a fresh supply. *Lychnis* can be grown as a border plant or as part of a mixed perennial display. With a big showy display that maintains interest in the border at a time when many other plants are flagging. It is an all round tough plant suitable for problem areas. It tolerates full sun and sandy, drought-prone soils but produces the best leaf colour in dry soil. Suitable for exposed coastal planting, this is a superb plant for a sunny border. Sow the seeds into trays, cells or pots containing good quality seed compost. Sow on the surface and do not cover, as light aids germination of seeds. Water from the base of the tray. Keep the compost moist but not wet at all times. Germination 21 to 30 days. Prick out each seedling as it becomes large enough to handle, transplant into 7. Gradually acclimatise to outdoor conditions for 10 to 15 days before planting out, space 15cm 6in apart. Grow in any moderately fertile, well-drained soil in full sun or partial shade. Overwatering or prolonged summer rain in heavy ground may cause rotting. Grows best in full sunlight but will tolerate shade for part of the day. Apply a generous 5 to 7cm 2 to 3in mulch of well-rotted compost around the base of the plant in early-spring. A little complete plant food may be given in early spring. It is worth keeping in mind that these plants are short lived perennials or biennial, so although they usually self-seed freely, the plant will only live for a couple of years. If you do not want plants to self seed deadhead as the flowers fade. This should also prolong blooming. Cut back the faded flowerheads in late autumn after they have released their seed. *Lychnis coronaria* is native to Asia and Europe. It is a species of flowering plant in the carnation family, *Caryophyllaceae*.

Chapter 4 : Rose Campion (Silene coronaria) - blog.quintoapp.com

Plants may self-seed in the garden in optimum growing conditions. Noteworthy Characteristics Lychnis viscaria is a reddish-purple flowered catchfly that is native to sandy meadows, dry hillside ridges, lowlands, clearings and roadsides from Europe to western Asia.

Most gardeners are familiar with rose campion, *Lychnis coronaria*, or Maltese cross, L. This plant is a complex hybrid between forms of L. This whole group of plants was given the name *Lychnis* in the third century BC by Theophrastus, from the Greek *lukhnis*, meaning lamp, presumably because of the vivid color of the flowers. The genus is closely related to *Silene*, and recent studies indicate the two actually may be a single genus in which case *Silene* is the prior name, and species in *Lychnis* would be renamed to *Silene*. This cultivar is perennial, but may be short-lived under some conditions. The flowers are a brilliant orange-red “like molten lava flowing from the volcano, Mt. They are simple, with 5 deeply notched petals, but they are quite showy because they occur in heads cymes held well above the foliage, which maximizes their effect. However, the flowers are clustered in small groups along the stems instead of in large rounded heads like Maltese cross. They bloom for a few weeks in early- to mid-summer. The flowers are followed by interesting seed pods that turn brown when mature. The foliage emerges a dark bronzy-maroon to purplish color, then becomes bronze-green with purplish stems that enhance the vivid flower color. The opposite pairs of ovate to lance-shaped leaves to 2. The loud orange flowers may be difficult to integrate into all gardens. Grow in sun or part shade in ordinary garden soil. Plants can be pinched early in the season to induce branching for bushier plants. Deadhead frequently to encourage flowering and prevent self-seeding. This variety does best with even moisture throughout the growing season. The tiny seeds of L. It will self-seed in the garden, producing plants quite similar to the parent. Plants from seed sown indoors early may bloom the first year. To start indoors, surface sow. Do not cover the seeds, as they need light to germinate. Seedlings begin sprouting in weeks. Plant out in the garden in late spring or early summer.

Chapter 5 : Silene viscaria - Wikipedia

"Silene coronaria is a species of flowering plant in the carnation family Caryophyllaceae, native to Asia and Europe. Common names include rose campion, dusty miller (this also refers to Centaurea cineraria and Jacobaea maritima), mullein-pink and bloody William.

Description Details *Lychnis coronaria* is a superb plant for a sunny border. Rosettes of soft silver-grey felted leaves make a very useful plant in the garden, they contrast well with the vivid magenta flowers which appear in late summer. Thriving in dry soils and full sun it associates well with other grey leaved foliage plants such as artemisia. It can be grown as a border plant or as part of a mixed perennial display. *Lychnis* will produce a big showy display that maintains interest in the border at a time when many other plants are flagging. *Lychnis coronaria* is a clump-forming perennial but often grown as a biennial as it is short lived but does seed itself. This attractive sun loving perennial prefers a relatively fertile dry soil in full sun, but is an all round tough plant that is very suitable for problem areas, it tolerates full sun and sandy, drought-prone soils and is suitable for exposed coastal planting. Sow the seeds into trays, cells or pots containing good quality seed compost. Sow on the surface and do not cover, as light aids germination of seeds. Water from the base of the tray. Keep the compost moist but not wet at all times. Germination 21 to 30 days. Prick out each seedling as it becomes large enough to handle, transplant into 7. Gradually acclimatise to outdoor conditions for 10 to 15 days before planting out, space 15cm 6in apart. Grow in any moderately fertile, well-drained soil in full sun or partial shade. Overwatering or prolonged summer rain in heavy ground may cause rotting. Grows best in full sunlight but will tolerate shade for part of the day. Apply a generous 5 to 7cm 2 to 3in mulch of well-rotted compost around the base of the plant in early-spring. A little complete plant food may be given in early spring. It is worth keeping in mind that these plants are short lived perennials or biennial, so although they usually self-seed freely, the plant will only live for a couple of years. If you do not want plants to self seed deadhead as the flowers fade. This should also prolong blooming. Cut back the faded flowerheads in late autumn after they have released their seed. *Lychnis coronaria* is native to Asia and South-eastern Europe. It is a species of flowering plant in the carnation family, Caryophyllaceae. It is believed the epithet *coronaria*, comes from its meaning crown. In many places of the world it is also referred to as *Silene coronaria*. *Silene* is related species and another member of the carnation family, Caryophyllaceae Common names include Dusty Miller this also refers to *Centaurea cineraria* and *Senecio cineraria* , Mullein-pink, Rose Champion, and Bloody William.

Chapter 6 : What Is This Garden Plant? (Lychnia or Silene coronaria) - Rose campion | ThriftyFun

Lychnis chalconica Alba is the white-flowered form of Lychnis chalconica. The large clusters of white flowers go with nearly everything in the garden. The large clusters of white flowers go with nearly everything in the garden.

Photo courtesy Gerald Klingaman Download High Resolution We all like to think of ourselves as fair, unbiased and open-minded, but the reality oftentimes strays wide of the mark. Past experiences, firmly held beliefs and general misconceptions get in the way to shape our world view. But, as often as not, assumptions are often wrong. It forms a short, densely branched crown of foliage, with basal leaves as much as 5 inches long, entire and slightly pubescent on the upper surface. For me, the leaves remain evergreen to around 15 degrees, with new growth beginning to appear in late winter. The bubblegum-pink flowers appear in early spring and are produced in profusion for about two months, and then occasionally during the remainder of the year. Flowers are produced in open terminal cymes on leafy, pubescent stems that are produced from the basal crown. Each inflorescence will bear up to 20 inch-wide five-petaled, non-scented flowers. The flower petals are broad but cleft down the middle, almost to where the petal makes its right angle bend to fit into the maroon-colored inflated and striated calyx. At the base of each petal, a crown of white tissue forms around the throat of the flower to create a nice contrast to the pink blooms. Individual blossoms persist about a week, and the entire inflorescence will remain in bloom for about a month. Oudshoorn of the Netherlands in , with the plant patent granted in January of These two genera are very closely related, differing primarily in the presence of sticky stems found in Lychnis and technical details of the flowers. Many taxonomists now combine these two genera, fitting them all into the genus Silene. Taxonomically speaking, there is a lot less paperwork involved if you adopt the name Silene instead of going to the effort of creating a new intergeneric hybrid species between Lychnis and Silene. Just to keep things interesting, many list this plant under the name S. Oudshoorn gives no indication in his patent application who Rolly might be. In my bright but shaded rock garden, it appears to be thriving and has now lived four years, a long life compared to other Silene species I have grown. It is hardy from zones 5 through 9. Deadheading will encourage repeat bloom. I have seen no indication of reseeding as often occurs in Lychnis, but not Silene, at least according to my experience here in northwest Arkansas. Gerald Klingaman, retired Extension News - January 6, The University of Arkansas Division of Agriculture does not maintain lists of retail outlets where these plants can be purchased. Please check your local nursery or other retail outlets to ask about the availability of these plants for your growing area.

Chapter 7 : Plant Database forum: Lychnis viscaria - blog.quintoapp.com

Always a garden favourite, this is a short-lived perennial that will usually self-seed for many years. Plants form a low mound of felted silvery-grey leaves, bearing upright stems in summer with loads of bright mag.

Chapter 8 : Silene viscaria (L.) Jess. â€” The Plant List

Noteworthy Characteristics. Lychnis coronaria, commonly called rose campion, is a clump-forming perennial which is perhaps grown as much for its basal clumps of ovate, densely woolly, silver-gray leaves (to 5" long) as for its 5-petaled, vivid rose magenta flowers (to 1" diameter).

Chapter 9 : Lychnis coronaria - Plant Finder

With silvery, woolly leaves and small, bright magenta, rose, pink or white flowers, rose campion, Lychnis coronaria can be a wonderful addition to the dry garden. It is a relatively short-lived perennial, but does self seed (not invasively) and has few pest problems.