Nature Into Art
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Slide List

**Slide 1:** Wave Hill – View of the Hudson River and the Palisade
**Slide 2:** Wave Hill House
**Slide 3:** George W. Perkins
**Slide 4:** Founding Director of Horticulture Marco Stufano and John Nally at Wakehurst Place

**Slide 5:** Architecture of plants as primary consideration in the design of the gardens; *Cedrus atlantica* 'Glaucia Pendula,' *Foeniculum vulgare* 'Purpureum,' *Allium aflatunense*

**Slide 6:** View of the Conservatory and Flower Garden

**Slides 7:** "A garden of old-fashioned flowers"

**Slide 8:** *Rosa* 'Dorothy Perkins' and *Clematis integrifolia*

**Slide 9:** Iris, dianthus and the last peonies the last week of June

**Slide 10:** Lush mid-August bloom in the Flower Garden

**Slide 11:** Flower Garden lit by mid-October sunlight

**Slide 12:** *Dahlia* 'Bednall Beauty,' *Sanguisorba officinalis* and *Salvia* 'Royal Bumble' with *Perovskia atriplicifolia* and *Cotinus* 'Royal Purple'

**Slide 13:** Detail – September in the Red Bed with *Sanguisorba officinalis, Dahlia* 'Bednall Beauty,' *Patrinia scabiosafolia* and *Cotinus* foliage

**Slide 14:** Subtle harmonies: *Papaver somniferum* 'Lauren's Grape' and *Rosa* 'Veilchenblau'

**Slide 15:** *Dahlia* 'Daydreamer' and *Phygelius capensis*

**Slide 16:** Uncommon color combinations – pale *Lilium martagon* with *Catalpa bignonioides* 'Aurea' and *Dahlia* 'Robin Hood'

**Slide 17:** Bold contrasts: *Dahlia* 'Japanese Bishop' with *Salvia guaranitica* 'Amistad' and *Salvia* 'Waverly' late summer

**Slide 18:** December in the Aquatic Garden

**Slide 19:** Austere architecture of the *Carpinus* hedge

**Slide 20:** July and early August in the Aquatic Garden

**Slide 21:** *Nelumbo nucifera* and *Pontederia cordata*

**Slide 22:** Sculptural use of container plants -- *Sarracenia* and *Dasylirion*

**Slide 23:** Display of climbers on the adjoining arbor -- Luffa and bottle gourds

**Slide 24:** Shade Border

**Slide 25:** Siberian bugloss *Brunnera macrophylla* and *Epimedium sulphureum* with *Anemone nemorosa* in the Shade Border

**Slide 26:** Epimediums in the Shade Border

**Slide 27:** *Trillium grandiflorum* and *T. sessile* in the Shade Border
**Slide 28:** The Shade Border offers largely a spring display but also summer bloomers -- *Fothergilla gardenii* and *Hydrangea quercifolia*

**Slide 29:** *Athyrium nipponicum* ‘Pictum’ and *Polystichum polyblepharum* in the Shade Border

**Slide 30:** *Geranium phaeum* and *Corydalis ochroleuca* for dry shade

**Slide 31:** Natives – *Rhododendron calendulaceum* and *R. periclymenoides*

**Slide 32:** Exotics – *Disporum cantoniense* and *Kirengeshoma palmata*

**Slide 33:** Late summer fruits – *Viburnum dilitatum* and *Cotoneaster rugosa*

**Slide 34:** The Wild Garden

**Slide 35:** Wild Garden, *Galanthus* in the first week of March

**Slide 36:** Multiple habitat varieties with shifting light and carefully curated views

**Slide 37:** *Aquilegia* – species types but a few cultivars too in the Wild Garden

**Slide 38:** More *Aquilegia* and *Allium* in the Wild Garden

**Slide 39:** Shifting tapestries of the Wild Garden in May-June

**Slide 40:** Self seeding elements (*Verbascum* sp. and *Digitalis grandiflora*) are an important and dynamic element

**Slide 41:** Editing keeps the balance and contrasts interesting

**Slide 42:** Early summer – *Alcea rosea* and *Digitalis purpurea*

**Slide 43:** Resourceful use of microclimates -- *Eremurus* in a dry spot in the sun and *Clematis montana* on the north side of evergreens

**Slide 44:** *Tulipa sylvestris* and *Erythronium*

**Slide 45:** October

**Slide 46:** October – choreographing a path, management of the view

**Slide 47:** Dry and Herb Gardens: glass houses that were not re-built (1920s)

**Slide 48:** After clearing the derelict glazing the remaining spaces were used to produce compost for a time

**Slide 49:** South-facing slope, microclimate -- present appearance with three re-purposed spaces – Herb, Dry and Alpine Gardens

**Slide 50:** The herb garden looking west to the river; many herbs Mediterranean or tropical (such as basil)

**Slide 51:** The dry garden looking east to the wild garden first week of June; many plants have proved hardy here that aren’t supposed to tolerate NY winters

**Slide 52:** and in mid September

**Slide 53:** The top level with alpine troughs – landscapes in miniature; alpines like full sun, perfect drainage and cool roots (evaporative cooling of hypertufa). Recipe for troughs included in the book.

**Slide 54:** Interior of the alpine house in March, newly refurbished. Summer humidity the greatest enemy of alpine plants in New York

**Slide 55:** March and April the gems inside the alpine house put on a show

*Primula ‘Blue Velvet’* and *Hepatica acutiloba*
Slide 56: Annual plantings; tradition of starting plants from seed, originally because of budgetary constraints, but opens up a worldwide variety of options. $16.30 garden

Slide 57: Paisley Bed at summertime peak

Slide 58: Paisley Bed at summertime peak

Slide 59: Pergola in summer

Slide 60: Café terrace – grouping containers into a single construction; Colocasia ‘Diamond Head’

Slide 61: Native plants with a twist – the Elliptical Garden

Slide 62: Phlox subulata and P. divaricata with hedge of inkberry holly (Ilex glabra ‘Shamrock’)

Slide 63: Native wisteria (W. macrostachya ‘Blue Moon’)

Slide 64: Left: New York ironweed (Vernonia noveboracensis); right: prairie natives at midsummer – Joe Pye weed (Eutrochium maculatum), coneflower (Echinacea cultivars) and yellow partridge pea (Chamaecrista fasciculata)

Slide 65: Competing with the view means the garden must be excellent every day

Slide 66: Plants are staked in the right way at the right time; most of staking materials collected on-site

Slide 67: Pathways are swept and spent foliage removed

Slide 68: Edges are neat and straight and mulches are carefully chosen (white pine needles and Helleborus atrorubens)

Slide 69: Hedges are well trimmed and vines are controlled

Slide 70: Carpinus betulus ‘Fastigiatia’ (left) and Thuja plicata ‘Atrovirens’ (right)

Slide 71: Late bloomers especially are pinched back mid-season to make bushy plants at bloom time – minimizes the need for staking

Slide 72: Such a thing as being too fastidious; Although paths are generally clean and clear by seasons end they are allowed to spill over in abundance

Slide 73: Through the seasons; gardening a 4-dimensional art, more like dance than painting. Chionodoxa forbesii spilling down the woodland hill toward the river in early spring

Slide 74: Entry lawn with Chionodoxa forbesii and Narcissus under Metasequoia glyptostroboides

Slide 75: Adonis amurensis and Tulipa kaufmanniana in the shade border and wild garden

Slide 76: The first tree in bloom is usually Prunus ‘Hally Jolivette’ on the lower lawn

Slide 77: Tulips in the wild garden (hybrid tulips and Brunnera macrophylla) and along the perennial beds at the back road (species tulips and Muscari armeniacum)

Slide 78: Collection of magnolia stellata and hybrids on the entrance lawn

Slide 79: Lilac time at the edge of the lower lawn
**Slide 80:** Summer color never takes a break – dahlias and sunflower

**Slide 81:** Copper beaches (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*) beginning to show fall color

**Slide 82:** Fall color in the gardens

**Slide 83:** And along the Palisades

**Slide 84:** Berries and seeds carry color into and through the winter; *Idesia polycarpa* and beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*)

**Slide 85:** The conifer collection

**Slide 86:** And the views which greatly expand after leaf fall

**Slide 87:** *Nature Into Art* – book jacket

**Slide 88:** “Growing Greener” podcast,

https://www.thomaschristophergardens.com/podcast