

# CACTUS and SUCCULENT SOCIETY of NEW MEXICO

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## HARDY (ALMOST HARDY) SEDUMS FOR ALBUQUERQUE

SPECIES	ORIGIN	FLOWER COLOR	CULTIVARS	NOTES
<b>Evergreen ground cover</b>				
<b>S. acre</b>	Europe	yellow	'Aureum,' 'Krajinae'	aka ' <i>Mossy stonecrop</i> ,' ' <i>Biting stonecrop</i> ,' or ' <i>Small houseleek</i> .' Used as emetic in Roman Empire and Medieval times.
<b>S. album</b>	Europe (not in Ireland or Iceland but in all others)	white	'Coral Carpet,' 'Athoum'	Leaves turn dark red-purple in winter; Coral Carpet turns red in full sun. Often considered a pest.
<b>S. apoleipon</b>	Central Greece, altitude >5,600 feet	yellow		Glaucous, blue-green leaves.
<b>S. dasyphyllum</b>	Central Europe to North Africa	white to pink	'Major'	In Middle Ages used as salad crop. Tiny plant, good with bonsai. Gray foliage. Plant often falls apart after flowering, leaves root; needs some shade in NM summer.
<b>S. hispanicum</b>	Sicily to Turkey, Middle East	white		Purple form has darker foliage. Leaves feel "soft" to the touch.
<b>S. japonicum &amp; S. senanense</b>	Japan	yellow		Similar species; leaves turn red in winter.
<b>S. moranense</b>	Mexico, altitude 7,000-11,500 feet	white		Leaves turn dark red in winter.
<b>S. pallidum</b>	Turkey	white		Seems to do better in pots.
<b>S. reflexum (=rupestre)</b>	Central and Western Europe	yellow	'Blue Spruce,' 'Angelina,' 'Green Spruce'	Needs some shade in summer; foliage color more intense in sun. <i>S. reflexum</i> , aka ' <i>prickmadam</i> ,' ' <i>stone orpine</i> ,' or ' <i>crooked yellow stonecrop</i> ,' is occasionally used as a salad herb in Europe, including the UK – it has a slightly astringent sour taste.
<b>S. sediforme</b>	Southern Europe to North Africa	straw-colored		Full sun, very drought tolerant; stiff stems.
<b>S. sexangulare &amp; S. grisebachii</b>	Central Europe (both species)	yellow		Purchased plant labels often confuse species. Tightly packed tiny leaves. Do not like cold and wet.
<b>S. spurium</b>	Caucasus to Northern Iran	white to pink	'Bronze Carpet,' 'Dragon's Blood' 'John Creech,' 'Tricolor' 'Voodoo'	Leaves turn dark red in full sun, may need some shade. Not usually happy in pots.
<b>Evergreen ground cover; New Mexico native</b>				
<b>S. cockerellii</b>	Sandia Mountains south to Mexico, high altitude	white to pink		Look for it on the Crest Trail or 10K Trail growing between limestone boulders, blooms monsoon season.

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<b>S. stenopetalum</b>	NM, NV, CA, WA, OR, MT, into western Canada	light yellow		Leaves turn dark red in full sun; produces sprouts on blossom stalk.
<b>S. wrightii</b>	NM to TX to Mexico, up to 7,000 feet altitude	white		Grow in semi-shade.
<b>New Mexico native</b>				
<b>Three natives: S. integrifolium, S. lanceolatum, S. rhodanthum</b>	Found in western USA in mountainous regions; generally at high altitudes in NM.	red, yellow, pink (respectively)		Common names: King's crown, Alpine yellow stonecrop, and Queen's crown (respectively). King and Queen don't like summer heat, not recommended for cultivation.
<b>Non-evergreen low-growing</b>				
<b>S. aizoon</b>	Eastern Russia to Japan	yellow		Large variation in forms; likes semi-shade.
<b>S. caucicola</b>	Japan	light pink	'Bertram Anderson,' 'Lidakense'	Flowers in the fall.
<b>S. ellacombianum, S. kantschaticum</b>	Japan, Siberia to China	yellow in various shades	cultivars with variegated leaves available	Names are confused by growers, sometimes interchanged. Species probably hybridized in cultivation. Some turn red in fall.
<b>S. ewersii</b>	Mongolia to Western Himalayas, to 11,500 ft.	light pink	'Rose Carpet'	
<b>S. middendorffianum</b>	Siberia, China, Japan	yellow	Many varieties of cultivars available	May be evergreen under some conditions; leaves turn dark red in winter.
<b>S. pachyclados (Rhodiola pachyclados)</b>	Afghanistan & Pakistan, 8,000-11,000 ft. altitude	white		Bluish rosettes; stoloniferous. Can take cold, wet conditions.
<b>S. pluricaule</b>	Siberia	pink		
<b>S. sarmentosum</b>	Garden hybrid from China? Now found everywhere	yellow		Long trailing stems. Light green leaves in 3's.
<b>S. sieboldii</b>	Japan	light pink		Leaves in 3's. Variegated form usually reverts to green. Often sold as hanging basket houseplant.
<b>S. takisimense</b>	Kyongsang Island between Korea & Japan	yellow		Late-flowering.
<b>Non-evergreen clumps, late-flowering</b>				
<b>S. erythroscopicum f. variegatum (commonly sold as S. telephium 'Frosty Morn')</b>	Central, Northern and Eastern China, Korea and Japan	white	'Frosty Morn'	Green and white foliage often reverts to green; distinct leaf-like buds half enclose the inflorescence. May be of hybrid origin.
<b>S. spectabile</b>	Korea, Northern China	pink, with long stamens, in flat cymes	Many cultivars available in a range of colors (see below)	Commonly (erroneously) called 'Ice Plant' in British gardens; height to 14 inches; light green foliage.
<b>S. spectabile 'Brilliant'</b>	North American cultivar	bright pink to lavender-pink	'Brilliant'	Clumps average 18 inches in height. Propagate easily by dividing roots. Leaves turn yellow in fall.
<b>S. spectabile 'Grandma's Sedum'</b>	Unknown origin, probably USA (due to name)	light to medium pink	'Grandma's Sedum'	Clumps about 1 foot in size; not as robust as 'Brilliant'

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<b>S. tatarinowii</b>	Northern China	white w/purple anthers		Plant about 5 inches tall.
<b>S. telephioides</b>	North America: Appalachian Mountains	white		Large flowers, plant about 8 inches tall.
<b>S. telephium</b>	Europe	purple flowers in convex cymes	Several subspecies. Original plant was called 'Orpine,' 'Live-long,' or 'Midsummer Men;' see cultivars below.	Cultivated in Roman and Medieval times as medicinal herb to cure skin disorders, lung ailments, ulcers, dysentery, liver diseases. Sap may contain anti-inflammatory and immune-stimulant chemicals. Culinary uses: leaves in salads, roots in cooked stews and soups.
<b>S. telephium 'Autumn Joy'</b>	Europe	lt. pink to pink; dry flowerheads turn reddish brown	hybrid flowers have no stamens or anthers	12 inches tall or taller.
<b>S. telephium 'Emperor Purple'</b>	?	purplish-pink	'Emperor Purple' = 'Purple Emperor'	Leaves dark purple-black, flowers dark. Not as vigorous as "Autumn Joy." Approximately 15 inches tall.
<b>S. telephium 'Matrona'</b>	?	pink	'Matrona'	Clumps may grow to 3 feet or more tall and wide when flowering; stalks are distinctive reddish color.
<b>S. telephium 'Munstead Red'</b>	Europe?		'Munstead Red'	Bright red stems, reddish leaves.
<b>S. telephium 'Rosy Glow'</b>	probably UK	bright pink	'Rosy Glow'	Stems arch and sprawl; small less than 12 inches tall.
<b>S. telephium 'Vera Jameson'</b>	probably UK	bright pink	Vera Jameson is the name of the woman who hybridized it	Similar to 'Rosy Glow;' probable cross between two S. telephiiums – 'Ruby Glow' x 'Maximum'
<b>Marginally hardy; needs protection</b>				
<b>S. lineare</b>	Ryukyu Islands, maybe China	yellow	f. variegatum available	
<b>S. makinoi</b>	Japan	pale yellow to greenish yellow	'Limelight,' 'Ogon,' 'Salsa Verdi'	
<b>S. mexicanum</b>	China? Common now in Central America	yellow with orange-red anthers	'Lemon Ball'	Yellow leaves. NOT related to Mexican sedum species!
<b>S. oreganum, S. divergens</b>	Pacific coast, to 5,000-7,000 feet altitude	yellow		Leaves red in sun; needs more water. Very similar in appearance. S. divergens, aka 'spreading stonecrop,' was eaten as a salad herb by First Nations people in NW British Columbia.
<b>S. spathulifolium</b>	Pacific coast; WA, OR, CA	golden-yellow	'Cape Blanco'	Ground-hugging rosettes; stoloniferous.
<b>S. ternatum</b>	Eastern USA (Appalachian Mountains) to Great Plains (wherever the Cherokees lived)	white		Needs shade, moist soil. Flowers early spring. Used medicinally by the Cherokees and early settlers for cure-all for everything from poison ivy and bites to stomach aches.
<b>S. tetractinum</b>	China	yellow		

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<b>Non-sedum plants to try if you like sedums</b>				
<b>Orostachys</b>	Japan, China	white		Non-evergreen. Grows tall spikes of flowers above basal leaves.
<b>Rosularia</b>	Europe to Turkey, also North Africa	white, cream, pink	Rosularia chrysantha	Evergreen rosettes.
<b>Sempervivum species</b>	Europe	varies		aka 'Houseleeks' and 'Hen 'n' Chicks;' good plant for green roofs; give some shade in NM. Evergreen rosettes.

## REFERENCES

### Books:

**Sedum: Cultivated Stonecrops**, by Ray Stephenson, Timber Press, 1994 ed.

For cultivation tips, see **Sunset Western Garden Book**, newest edition

### Online Sites:

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