

Hardy & Sort-Of-Hardy Sedums for Albuquerque



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2014

CRASSULACEAE

Crassuloideae

Kalanchoideae

Cotyledonoideae

Echeverioideae

Sempervivoideae

Sedoideae

Double whorl of stamens, petals generally not fused

Flowers 4- and 5-partite

Orostachys, Rosularia, Villadia, & others

Sedums

Subgenera ***Hylotelephium, Rhodiola, & Sedum***

Old World & New World, mostly Northern Hemisphere

Distribution of the Sedums on our List



GREEN – Evergreen Hardy Groundcovers

GOLD -- Native to New Mexico

ORANGE – Marginally Hardy

YELLOW – Non-evergreen Hardy Groundcovers

PINK – Non-evergreen Late-flowering Clumps

BLUE – Non-Sedums (Orostachys, Rosularia, Sempervivum)

Landscaping with Sedums



Late-blooming, mounding specimen plants



Evergreen Hardy Groundcovers

Sedum album – relentless groundcover!



Sedum acre v. krajinæ

Sedum acre, aka Mossy or Biting Stonecrop, was used as an emetic by Romans & Medieval Europeans.



Sedum apoleipon



Evergreen Hardy Groundcovers

Sedum dasyphyllum



- Tiny leaves & flowers
- Good in bonsai pots
- Eaten as salad crop in the Middle Ages
- Needs some summer shade
- Plant can fall apart after flowering, but leaves root

Evergreen Hardy Groundcovers



Sedum hispanicum

Small soft leaves



Sedum japonicum
(& similar species *S. senanense*)
Leaves turn red in winter



Evergreen Hardy Groundcovers



***Sedum reflexum* 'Blue Spruce'**



***Sedum reflexum* 'Angelina'**



- ***Sedum reflexum*** often labeled ***S. rupestre***
- Old common names include 'Prickmadam', 'Stone Orpine' & 'Crooked Yellow Stonecrop'
- Partial shade in summer
- Eaten in Europe as salad herb
- Variegated variety available



Evergreen Hardy Groundcovers



***S. sediforme* &
S. reflexum
'Blue Spruce'
potted together**



Sedum sediforme

- Tall, stiff stems
- Full sun
- Very drought tolerant
- Tall inflorescence
- Blue foliage turns red in sun

Evergreen Hardy Groundcovers



Sedum sexangulare

(& similar species

***Sedum grisebachii*)**

- Small leaves spiral around stems
- Neither species likes cold, wet conditions





Sedum spurium

- Leaves turn red in sun, but may need shade
- Cultivars: 'Bronze Carpet', 'Dragon's Blood', 'John Creech', 'Tricolor', 'Voodoo'



Evergreen Hardy Groundcovers

New Mexico Sedums



Sedum cockerellii,
Observed along the
10 K and Sandia
Crest Trails, in the
Sandia Mountains



Sedum cockerellii – Cockerell's stonecrop -- semi-evergreen, white to pale pinkish flowers, creeping stems, widespread in SW USA & into Mexico, likes cracks in limestone outcrops, seeds available.

Sedum integrifolium – King's Crown – red-purple flowers atop plants 12" tall, widespread in Rocky Mts., dislikes hot summers, not recommended for cultivation.

Sedum lanceolatum – Alpine yellow stonecrop -- upright inflorescences of yellow flowers above creeping stems, widespread in western NA in rocky areas

Sedum rhodanthum – Queen's crown – rose flowers atop 12" tall plants, widespread in Rockies, dislikes hot summers, enjoy it while hiking!

Sedum stenopetalum – Narrow-petaled stonecrop – light yellow flowers on 6" plants, viviparous rosettes form on flower stalk, fall to ground & propagate new plants, leaves reddish in summer, found in western USA in mountains.

Sedum wrightii – fleshy rootstock & small evergreen rosettes, late-summer white flowers on 4" tall plant, northern Mexico mountains into NM & TX, iffy in ABQ, likes north-facing slopes or some shade.

Non-Evergreen Hardy Groundcover Sedums



2 pots of ***Sedum ewersii*** in May that wintered under different conditions



Sedum caudicola
produces light pink flowers



Sedum middendorffianum
in the fall; note reddish leaves

Non-Evergreen Hardy Groundcover Sedums



Sedum ellacombianum



Sedum kamtschaticum* & *Sedum 'Brilliant'
in late spring



Sedum kamtschaticum variegatum

buds...



...flowers ... and seeds



Non-Evergreen Hardy Groundcover Sedums



Sedum pachyclados may look scraggly in April, but by July monsoons, it is lush.



Sedum pluricaule is a pink-flowered native of Siberia.

Non-Evergreen Hardy Groundcover Sedums



Sedum sarmentosum will grow almost any place under a variety of conditions. In ABQ it likes a little more water & partial shade in the summer. Use it to trail from hanging pots or to fill in as groundcover.





Sedum sieboldii is often sold as a hanging basket houseplant, but it has uses outside in Abq. Flower clusters are light pink.



Sedum takisimense was found only on one island between Korea and Japan before it became available for cultivation.

Non-Evergreen Hardy Groundcover Sedums

Non-Evergreen Late-Blooming Clump-forming Sedums

Subgenus *Hylotelephium*

- Aka border sedums or autumn - blooming sedums
- Larger plants tend to form mounds or rounded clumps of foliage
- Smaller cultivars may be sprawling
- Specimen plants, non-evergreen, die down to the ground after frost
- Aphids love them but don't usually cause permanent damage.
- House finches often eat tender leaves like salad!



Spring



Summer



Winter

Non-Evergreen Late-Blooming Clump-forming Sedums -- Subgenus *Hylotelephium*

- Versatile enough for traditional gardens, xeriscapes, even cut flowers.
- In ABQ give them regular water in summer & less in winter.
- Good drainage is vital!



Grow for foliage or blossoms
or both!

Sedum spectabile
'Autumn Fire'

- Nomenclature in nurseries & online can be confusing or erroneous.
- New cultivars are being developed yearly.



Non-Evergreen Late-Blooming Clump-forming Sedums -- Subgenus *Hylotelephium*

Sedum telephium 'Autumn Joy'

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Usual progression shown. Past several years plants have been budding & blooming 4 to 6 weeks earlier.



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Non-Evergreen Late-Blooming Clump-forming Sedums -- Subgenus *Hylotelephium*



***Sedum spectabile*
'Brilliant'**



Non-Evergreen Late-Blooming Clump-forming Sedums -- Subgenus *Hylotelephium*



- During winter remove dead stems without pulling up roots.
- New sprouts may show at ground level in mild winters.
- Divide clumps in spring after new growth emerges & forms a small mound.

Non-Evergreen Late-Blooming Clump-forming Sedums -- Subgenus *Hylotelephium*



Cultivation challenges:

- Aphids
- Finches
- Root rot

Shown above:

'Brilliant', 'Purple Emperor',
'Matrona', 'Frosty Morn',
'Autumn Joy'

Non-Evergreen Late-Blooming Clump-forming Sedums -- Subgenus *Hylotelephium*

'Grandma'



'Matrona'

'Purple Emperor'



'Vera Jameson'

Marginally Hardy Sedums



***Sedum lineare
variegatum***

Three Far
Eastern species
with yellow
flowers and
fancy foliage



Sedum makinoi 'Salsa Verde'

***Sedum
mexicanum
'Lemon Ball'***



- Micro-environments may help
- Winter protection
- Try growing in pots
- Treat as an annual or tender perennial



Sedum oreganum needs extra water.

Also from the Pacific Northwest is
Sedum spathulifolium 'Cape Blanco'.



Three Marginally Hardy Sedums
native to the USA



Sedum ternatum needs shade & moist soil. It is found from the Appalachians to the Great Plains, wherever the Cherokee Indians lived and was used by them & by early settlers as an herbal cure-all.

Relatives of Sedums in *Crassulaceae* for the Garden



Sempervivum
assortment
in winter colors.
May need some
shade in summer.
Evergreen rosettes
from Europe.



Spring

Rosularia – small evergreen rosettes
from Europe, Turkey, & North Africa



Fall

Orostachys, from Japan & China,
grows tall flower spikes from
non-evergreen basal leaves

Hardy Sedums, etc

Questions?