LAMIASTRUM

Genus/Species—Lamiastrum (lay mee ays’ truhm) galeobolon Lamiastrum means “resembling Lamium, referring to the similar –looking deadnettles that are also grown as ornamental ground covers. Common name—yellow archangel

Family—Mint family (Lamiaceae)

General Description of Species—Elliptical to triangular leaves have coarsely toothed edges, and acute tip and are covered with fine hairs. They’re medium to dark green, but cultivated forms are variegated with silver markings. The opposite leaves are on square stems, typical of the mint family. Plants are semi-evergreen, retaining their leaves through mild winters but dying back to the ground in colder climates to re-emerge in the spring. Plants grow up to 1’ tall as a procumbent mat, like the more upright ‘Herman’s Pride’. There are also more trailing types, most common is ‘Variegata’with its mottled silvery markings on rounder leaves. L.galeobdolon blooms with soft yellow flowers for a few weeks in mid-spring.

Country of Origin/Habitat—This Eurasian native in the mint family hardy in zones 4 (3?)-9. It grows easily in most conditions from part sun to full shade in many types of soil. It prefers moist soil and its growth is denser in ideal conditions. It will tolerate drought/dry conditions.

Uses—Clump-forming ‘Hermann’s Pride’ combines well with other perennials in flower beds. The trailing types are great as the “spiller” in containers and hanging baskets.

Culture

Propagation—it can be done at any time during the growing season by division of crowns, from rooted stem cuttings, and seed volunteers.

Insect pests—it has few pests, though slugs may cause cosmetic damage.

Postseason care—cutting back can be done, but waiting until spring to determine extent of winterkill is easier. Remove leaves trapped under plant to deter slugs.

Source---check with me,or Pat Brown for trailing Lamiastrum galeobolon.

Julie Kemp

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