

BULB & PLANT

MART

THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON

HORTICULTURE GUIDE

October 3-5, 2019

The Church of St. John the Divine
2450 River Oaks Boulevard Houston, Texas 77019



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BULB & PLANT

MART

THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON

Dear Fellow Gardeners,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to The Garden Club of Houston's 77th annual Bulb & Plant Mart! Our mission is to support our community's green spaces, and to educate our community in the areas of gardening, horticulture, conservation, and related topics. GCH members serve as volunteers, and our profits from the mart are given back to the community in support of our mission. In fact, over the last 15 years, we have given back over \$3.5 million in grants to the community!

The Garden Club of Houston's first Plant Sale was held in 1942, on the steps of The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, with plants dug from members' gardens. We continue to grow and share some of the plants offered at our sale. We are also proud to offer a variety of plants and bulbs sourced from near and far that are unique, interesting, and well suited for area gardens. We continue to add more native and pollinator friendly plants as we know that everybody should include these plants in their landscapes to enhance and improve environmental well-being and sustainability.

It is our hope that this Mart Guide will help you select, plant and care for the bulbs and plants you purchase at our mart. Please also ask questions of our members and our invited experts – we are at your service! Also please visit our website gchouston.org for more tips and advice on gardening and horticulture. Our members are featured in videos with instruction on a variety of topics.

As mentioned, all of the profits generated at the Bulb & Plant Mart are given back to the community. Projects we currently support on an ongoing basis include:

Hogg Bird Sanctuary
Urban Harvest

Houston Hospice
MFAH

Rienzi
HMNS

Margaret Miller Pierce

2019-2020 President, The Garden Club of Houston

Member Club of The Garden Club of America since 1932

2019 Nancy Stallworth Thomas Horticulture Lecture



Victoria Johnson

Acclaimed author Victoria Johnson's book, *American Eden*, is a fascinating biography of Dr. David Hosack. Dr. Hosack was an American high-society physician in the early 1800's whose belief in the medicinal use of plants compelled him to buy 20 acres in Manhattan, which is now Rockefeller Center. There he introduced the public garden, Elgin Botanic Garden, where he trained doctors and conducted extensive pharmaceutical research. Victoria is an engaging speaker who will walk us through her research on Hosack's life, vision, and struggles.

Wednesday, February 19, 2020.

9:30 a.m. doors open, 10:00 a.m. Lecture

11:00 a.m. Book signing

St. Luke's United Methodist Church

Fellowship Hall

3471 Westheimer Road, 77027



The Nancy Stallworth Thomas Lecture series was established in 1995 and is held biennially in February. This event focuses on horticulture.

This event is free and open to the public.

2019 Mart Schedule and Speakers

Thursday October 3, 2019

Early Bird Shopping 5:00pm - 7:00pm

\$20 fee for admission, free for underwriters. All sales are sales tax free.

Friday, October 4, 2019

9:00am - 5:00pm

All sales are sales tax free

9:00am *Heidi Sheesley* with Treeseach Farms will talk about plants that do well in the Houston area. Many of these plants will be available for sale at the mart.

11:00am *Susie Marten* with Katy Prairie Conservancy will talk about the Nine Natives Program which helps to promote the value of native plants to pollinators, and how this will make a difference for local wildlife throughout the Houston area. Nine native plants will be available for sale at the mart.

1:00pm *Darla Harris* with Fern Plantation Nursery will talk about all types of ferns which will be available for sale at the mart.

Saturday, October 5, 2019

9:00am - 2:00pm

All sales are sales tax free

10:00am *Nicole Buergers* with the Bee2Bee Honey Collective will be speaking about bees and beekeeping. Bee2Bee Collective is Houston's only commercial and backyard beekeeping service and online local honey marketplace. Nicole will have local honey for sale at the mart. All profits generated from the sales at the Bulb and Plant Mart go directly to the Houston community.

Pre-Orders for Bulbs

Orders will receive a 10% discount and no sales tax

Pick up orders at the mart during sales hours.

The following organizations have received grants for the 2019-2020 year:

- **Bayou Preservation Association** - Stream Corridor Restoration Program along Cypress and Clear Creeks
- **Boy and Girls Country of Houston** – Resident cottages garden plantings
- **Buffalo Bayou Partnership** - Planting enhancements in Entry Court of Water Works at Sabine Street
- **CAMH** - Landscape Revitalization portion of the Museum's New Perspectives Capital Campaign
- **Field Elementary** – Play and Perform Naturescape
- **Friends of River Oaks Park** - Funds to restore, conserve and improve the park landscape
- **George Bush Presidential Library Foundation** – Two oak trees honoring George and Barbara Bush with plaques indicating gift from GCH
- **Holly Hall Retirement Community** - landscape improvements in the community garden
- **Houston Audubon** - Houston Audubon Raptor and Education Center landscaping
- **Houston Food Bank** – Kitchen Garden Program
- **Houston Parks Board** – Grove of trees along a Houston bayou
- **Katie Prairie Conservancy** – Native Plants Program
- **Memorial Park Conservancy** – Rain garden/storm water management system
- **Menil Collection** – Ten trees and bench in Menil Park
- **Monarch School** – Organic gardens and harvesting program
- **National Wildlife Federation**- Install monarch habitat gardens, and provide teachers with curriculum for Monarch Heroes Program
- **Nature Discovery Center** - Two interpretive all-weather signs
- **Neighborhood Recovery Community Development Corporation (NRCDC)** – Walk in Cooler and Backyard Garden Program
- **Pin Oak Middle School** – Improvements to rose garden at front entrance
- **Poe Co.** – Update nursery school garden area with Texas Ecosystem garden
- **Recipe for Success Foundation** – Pollinator garden completion
- **River Oaks Baptist School** – Outdoor garden classroom
- **Stages Repertory Theater** – Public Greenspace and Outdoor Plaza
- **UT School of Public Health** – “Garden for Health” workshop supplies

Enjoy shopping and thank you very much for your continued support!

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GCH Bulb & Plant Mart Past Chairs

- 1942 Mrs. J.C. Pryor
 1943 Mrs. J.C. Pryor
 1944 Mrs. J.C. Pryor & Mrs. J.W. Slaughter
 1945 Mrs. Garwood
 1946 Mrs. Garwood
 1947 Mrs. Hilliard, Mrs Meysenberg,
 Mrs. Slaughter
 1948 Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Allen,
 Mrs. Meysenberg
 1949 Mrs. Slaughter & Mrs. Meysenberg
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 1951 Mrs. McAshan & Mrs. R.H. Goodrich
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 Mrs. Meysenberg
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 1957 Mrs. Charles Daly
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 1960 Mrs Edward Pearson
 1961 Mrs. Forrest Lee Andrews &
 Mrs. John G. Hull
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 Mrs. Edward G. Pearson
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 1984 Mrs. George Sealy & Mrs. W.R. Smith
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 Mrs. Paul Salmonsens
 1986 Sarah Brown & Suzanne Lake
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 Mrs. Marshall Pengra
 1988 Mrs. Michael B. Raine
 1989 Mrs. Marshall Pengra
 1990 Linda Ligon & Anne
 1991 Brooke Lee & Karen Kelsey
 1992 Adele Hedges & Nancy Godshall
 1993 Judy Tate & Ellen Donnelly
 1994 Ellen Donnelly & Suzanne Loomis
 1995 Nancy Kurtz & Nina Lyons
 1996 Nancy Kurtz & Nina Lyons
 1997 Susan Garwood & Adrienne Bullard
 1998 Sarita Hixon & Nancy Etheridge
 1999 Nancy Etheridge & Mary King
 2000 Debby Francis, Gail Hendryx,
 Marjorie Crawford
 2001 Gail Hendryx & Leslye Weaver
 2002 Barbara Kraft & Debra Wolcott
 2003 Mary Hayes & Mimi Kerr
 2004 Debbie Robinson & Marianna Brewster
 2005 Marianna Brewster & Cindy Wallace
 2006 Susan Mickette & Sally Meadows
 2007 Pam Wallace & Jennifer Wallace
 2008 Margaret Pierce & Ryland Stacy
 2009 Sharon Bryan & Julia Rasmussen
 2010 Nancy Owen & Julie Griffin
 2011 Paule Johnston & Anne Kirkland
 2012 Nancy Keely & Graeme Hicks
 2013 Dodie Jackson & Carol Price
 2014 Judy Lee & Hally Carver
 2015 Jenny Kempner, Mundi Elam &
 Isabel Lummins
 2016 Sarah McMurrey & Kathy Arcidiacono
 2017 Margaret Rotan, Susan Cravens &
 Mary Jornayvaz
 2018 Harriet Alexander, Elisabeth Millard,
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Bulb & Plant Mart Underwriters**Amaryllis****Brown Foundation, Inc.****Lucy Goodrich in honor of Jane Adams Goodrich Jones****Iris**

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 Vivie & Chris O'Sullivan
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 Sue White in memory of Renvia
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à bientôt

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Katy Prairie Conservancy
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2019 Committee Chairs

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Community Orgs:	Cindy Wallace
Conservation:	Doris Heard, Elizabeth Howley, Patty Porter
Customer Assistance:	Tonya Judah
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Mart Guide:	Jenny Kempner
Posters:	Liz Winslow
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Signage:	Anabel Thompson, Lynn Swanson
Sign-Up Genius:	Jenny Kempner
Site Liaison:	Kim Jameson, Alison Tennant
Thursday Party:	Vivie O'Sullivan, Cabrina Owsley, Estelle Lozmack
Trucking:	Ashley Clark, Mary Conner, Paula Mentz,
Underwriting:	Heather Firestone, Michelle Williams

2019 Booth Chairs

Amaryllis:	Cheryl Moore, Vivie O'Sullivan, Alice Randall
Caladiums:	Caroline Dannenbaum
Citrus:	Marjorie Crawford, Susannah Wallace, Hailey Bechtol
Crinum:	Nancy Keely, Nancy Owen
Daffodils:	Lucia Benton, Claire Curtin
Daylilies:	Janet Hoover, Heather Firestone
Gingers:	Fiona Guinn, Shelly Thomas, Nancy Keely (Advisor)
Herbs:	Michelle Frazier, Michelle Williams
Iris:	Carol Price, Louise Jamail
Jardin Sale:	Lester Grundy, Heather Bowen, Grace Pierce, Jane Broyles Smith
Jr. Gardeners:	Caroline Dannenbaum, Eloise Novotny, Claire Curtin
Perennials:	
Butterfly Plants:	Katherine Stacy, Sharon Bryan, Melissa Rabalais
Ferns:	Cissy Beeler
Native Plants:	Catherine Zdunkewicz
Nine Natives:	Margaret Pierce, Laura Levenson
Sun & Shade:	Kelly Moneyhan, Cindy Wallace, Gail Hendryx
Plants that Merit Attention:	Dana Parkey, Nancy Thomas & Kingslea von Helms (Advisors)
Roses:	Mathilde Hoefler, Laura Kelsey, Kate Searls, Janet Cravens
Shrubs:	Susan Reedy, Sue White, Solace Southwick
Small Bulbs-Annual:	Mary Sommers Pyne, Kathryn Bragan
Small Bulbs-Perennial:	Patty Porter, Laura Crawford
Succulents:	Sheila Mayfield, Adele Bentsen
Trees:	Winifred Riser, Meg Murray
Tulips:	Elisa Pye, Isabel Lummis, Joy Randall
Vines:	Hilary Crady, Sally Hilliard, Sarah McMurrey (Advisor)

General Information

This educational horticulture book is given free of charge to each visitor attending The Garden Club of Houston Bulb & Plant Mart. We hope you will use this book as a list of many of the plants sold at the Mart and as a general reference book for plants in Houston.

Availability of Bulbs and Plants: Due to the printing deadline for this Mart Guide, some of our inventory may not be included. Also, some plants listed may not be available at the time of the Mart.

Suitability of Bulbs and Plants: Our booth chairmen and growers seek out plant material that is uniquely well-suited to Houston. The inventory offered is thoughtfully selected & tested so you will find the bulbs and plants satisfactory.

Important Note: Some of the bulbs, plants (often including their fruits, berries, flowers and branches) and other materials for sale at The Garden Club of Houston Bulb & Plant Mart may be poisonous and/or may cause an allergic reaction, serious bodily injury, or even death if eaten or inhaled, purposes for which they are not intended. We have tried to indicate those plants known to us to be poisonous with the designation ☠ but cannot guarantee that all poisonous plants are so marked.

To Pre-Order Bulbs for Next Year: In June 2020, a pre-order form will be available on our website: www.gchouston.org. To receive advance notice of items sold at the Mart and to be added to our mailing list, go to admin@gchouston.org

Caveat: Descriptions, growing conditions, and care of bulbs and plant materials are summarized from various sources: our members' growing experiences, the growers' expertise, online searches, The Southern Living Garden Book, The A-Z Encyclopedia of Garden Plants from the American Horticultural Society and other research books.

Although we have made every effort to be accurate, sometimes plants and bulbs grow differently than described. Houston's climate and your own planting site introduce a "wild card." Please share your experiences with our bulbs and plants with the volunteers in the booths.

All bulbs, unless noted otherwise, should be considered annuals in Houston's climate.

Recycling Tip: Black nursery pots can be recycled at the Houston Arboretum & Nature Center, 4501 Woodway. Place pots in the dumpster in the far corner of the parking lot.

Planting and Caring for Your Plants

Soil: Before adding anything to your soil, test your soil with a kit or use the Texas A & M soil analysis service. (Go to <http://soiltesting.TAMU.edu/files/soilwebform.pdf> to download forms and instructions) A report will be sent to you indicating the content of your soil and any nutrients needed. The term pH is the measure of the acidity or alkalinity of the soil. A pH between 5.5-6.5 is preferable for most plants. The pH of the soil affects how the plant receives nutrients. A soil sample will provide you with information needed for any pH adjustment. If your soil has what it needs, your plants will be healthier and need fewer fertilizers and pesticides.

There are many ways to enrich your soil.

Compost: Made from once-living organisms (usually plants or manures) which have been broken down over time by microorganisms. Uncomposted organic matter in your garden will slowly break down using the nitrogen in the soil, thereby robbing the plants of much needed nutrients. Compost contains the nutrients and organic matter (especially nitrogen) needed by plants to thrive.

Manure: Must be properly composted to ensure against disease (E. coli can live in uncomposted manure for close to two years). Manure has a high level of nutrients and is available for purchase from garden centers and soil retailers unless you have access to horse or cow manure and want to compost it yourself.

Yard waste: There are comprehensive instructions on the ins-and-outs of composting at: <http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/publications/landscape/compost/intro.html>. Adding food waste to your compost can be a problem. Get as much information as you can before adding meat or dairy. You can buy compost or humus at a garden store or retailer, but home-made is always best.

Nutrients: Natural fertilizers such as blood meal, seaweed extracts, fish emulsion, bone meal, etc. release nutrients over a long period of time and are less likely to burn plants. They also contain micro-nutrients that synthetic fertilizers do not. Synthetic fertilizer will be more effective in the short run, but it can burn plants and doesn't have the staying power of organic fertilizer. Slow release fertilizers work well and generally do not burn the plant.

Planting: Using your fingers, gently separate matted roots when you remove the plant from the container. If roots are matted at the bottom of the pot, cut or pull off the mat so that new roots will form. In large plants it is a good idea to take a knife and cut and spread out roots. (If the roots are growing in a circle around the bottom of the pot, they will continue to grow that way in the ground unless you

free them.) Plant so that the root ball is even with the soil surface. Pat the soil firmly around the roots and water gently. Check new plants daily for about two weeks to make certain they are getting enough water.

Watering: Water is essential for all living things. The root system of your plant is alive and therefore needs to be hydrated. However, too much water can drown the roots of your plant. Most plants prefer consistently moist, well-drained soil. In the summer, try not to water between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. because of high evaporation loss. In the winter, try not to water in the evening. The cooler overnight temperatures and moisture will increase chances for fungus and other plant diseases. The best time to water is early morning. Soaker or drip hoses provide water without the evaporation caused by sprinklers and prevent erosion and runoff. Moisture sensors can greatly reduce water usage.

Mulching: Two-to-four inches of mulch reduces the evaporation of moisture from the soil and helps to prevent weeds. Mulch in the spring with pine straw or composted pine bark mulch, which will add organic matter to the soil. Don't pile mulch too close to plant stems or tree trunks.

Weeding: Weeding eliminates competition for space, nutrients and water; it also improves air circulation, which reduces risk of disease. Handpicking is the best control environmentally, but the most labor intensive. Mulching and ground covers are effective. If you are overwhelmed and feel you must use a synthetic herbicide, follow the label directions to the letter (something you should do with all plant products).

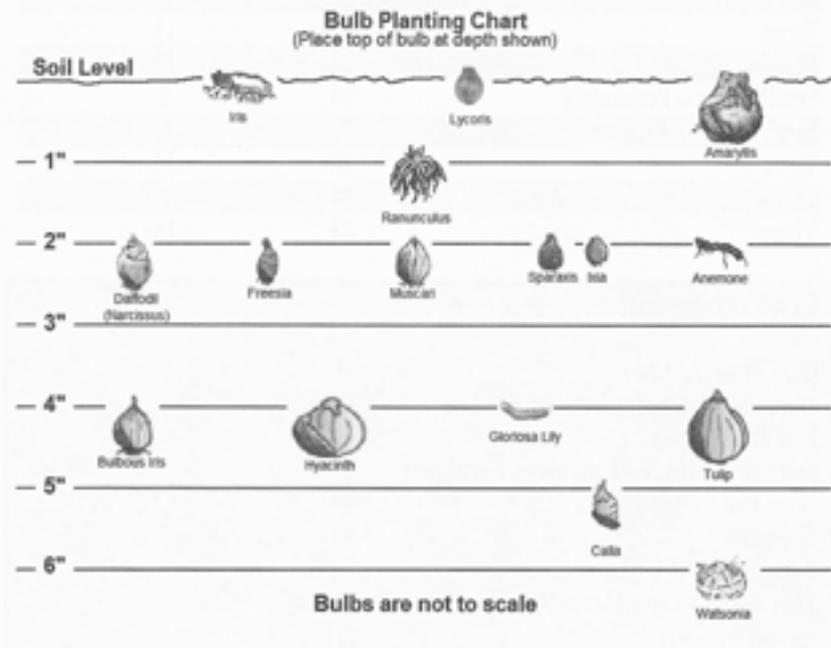
****Improper use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers – whether organic or synthetic – can have very serious consequences for local ecosystems and human health.***

Planting Calendar for Bulbs

October: Allium, Anemone, Bletilla, Calla Lily, Crocus, Iris, Freesia, Ixia, Leucojum, Lycoris, Milla, Montbretia, Muscari, Ornithogalum, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Scilla, Sparaxis, Watsonia, Zephyranthes.

November: Allium, Amaryllis, Crocus, Daffodil, Freesia, Homeria, Ixia, Leucojum, Milla, Muscari, Narcissus, Ornithogalum, Sparaxis, Watsonia,
December: (Early) Allium, Amaryllis, Ixia, Sparaxis, Zephyranthes.

January: Plant refrigerated tulips every two-to-three weeks until mid-February to extend their blooming time.



Most plants included here like moist, well-drained soil. More complicated soil requirements will be indicated in plant descriptions with the following symbols:

-  Full Sun
-  Shade
-  Part Sun
-  Protect in cold weather
-  Parts of plants are poisonous when eaten
-  Tolerates wet feet
-  Good cut flower
-  Naturalizes in Houston
-  Texas Native
-  Hummingbirds
-  Birds
-  Butterflies
-  Bees

For good, well-researched information on gardening in Texas go to:

<http://agriflifeextension.tamu.edu>

Organic Pesticides/Fungicides/Fertilizers

Pesticides:

Avoid using any sprays during the heat of the day or in direct sunlight.

Spray in late afternoon or early evening.

1. **Citrus Pesticide Spray:** The peel of the citrus acts as a nerve poison on soft-bodied insects. Chop the peel of one orange or lemon; add pieces to 4 cups boiling water and let steep overnight. Strain through a thin, meshed strainer, cheesecloth or old pantyhose. Be sure to spray the undersides of leaves, which is where the bugs live.
2. **Garlic Pepper/Tea Concentrate Spray:** Fill a blender 1/2-to-3/4 full of water. Add 2 bulbs of garlic and 2 hot peppers; liquefy. Strain the solids as in Citrus Pesticide. Add enough water to the juice to make 1 gallon of liquid. Use 1/4 cup of liquid per gallon of spray. Test before use, as this spray can cause leaf burn on some plants.

Fungicides:

1. **Cornmeal Juice:** Put one cup of food-grade or cheaper horticultural cornmeal (available at Southwest Fertilizer) in nylon stocking, place in one gallon of water, and use as spray without further dilution. As a fertilizer you can work 2 lbs. dry cornmeal into every 100 sq. ft. of soil; water well. One application per season.
2. **Vinegar:** Use for black spot and other fungal diseases on roses. Mix 3 tbsp. natural apple cider vinegar in one gallon of water. Spray during the cool part of the day; late afternoon or evening during the summer. For extra power, add 1 tbsp. of molasses per 1 gallon of water.
3. **Baking soda:** Use for powdery mildew or black spot on roses. Use 2 tbsp. of baking soda per gallon of water.

Fertilizers:

Manure/Compost Tea Concentrate: This can also be effective as pesticide/fungicide. Fill a 5-15 gallon plastic bucket half full of compost or well-composted manure and half with water. Let the mix sit for 10-14 days. Dilute to one part compost tea to 4-10 parts water (should look like iced tea). This equates to 6-8 oz. of compost tea to one gallon of water. Strain out the solids as with the citrus pesticide before spraying. Spray on foliage of plants. Caution: Manure that is not well-composted can contain pathogenic organisms such as E. coli and salmonella.

[Source: Bart Brechter, Curator, Bayou Bend Gardens, Houston: Notes from his lecture to The Garden Club of Houston, January 2009]

Combination Blooming Gardens

Inside Sumners Hall

PLEASE NOTE THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO PUT ALL TULIPS IN COLD STORAGE FOR A MINIMUM OF 6 WEEKS BEFORE PLANTING.

Astro Attitude: In rotation, Early - Late Season, Ferrari and Orange Sovereign Amaryllis, Mr. Fokker Anemone, Mount Hood Daffodils, Blue Jacket Hyacinth and Orange Van Eyk Tulip

Goya's Blue Boy: Mid-Season, Purple Lady Tulip, Mr. Fokker Anemone, Blue Jacket Hyacinth and Tel-Star Dutch Iris

Lone Star State: Mid-Season, Ferrari Amaryllis, Horn of Plenty Daffodil, Tel-star Dutch Iris and Blue Jacket Hyacinth and Red Revival Tulip

Parle Vous Francais: In rotation, Early - Mid season, Alfresco Amaryllis, Pipit Daffodil, Inball Paperwhite and Ollioules Tulips

World Dominance: In rotation, Early - Late Season, World's Favorite, World's Fire, and World's Peace Tulips



Amaryllis

Hippeastrum Amaryllidaceae

Inside Sumners Hall



Native to the tropics, this versatile bulb for Houston has many spectacular blooms atop sturdy stalks. A perfect holiday gift, it is easy to grow in a pot or in the garden and can even be grown in water, although the water robs the bulb of nutrients needed for the next year's flowering

Planting in Pots with Soil for Forcing: 6 to 8 weeks before desired blooming, select a heavy pot 1"-2" larger in diameter than bulb. If the pot is clay, soak it in water overnight. Soak the bulb roots, if any, in water for several hours prior to planting. Mound soil in center of pot. Arrange moistened roots over the mound. Firmly fill with soil, leaving 1/3 of bulb above soil line. Water thoroughly & place in a bright room. Keep moist, not wet.

When flower stalks appear, rotate 1/4 turn each day so stalks will grow straight. When blooms appear, stake the stem for support and move plant to a cool, not too sunny, location. Water while plant is blooming, but do not fertilize and do not wet foliage. Cooler temperatures delay blooming.

After blooming period, remove flower, but not leaves, as they are critical to rejuvenation. Place pots outdoors in filtered light. Water thoroughly. Feed 1/2 strength water-soluble fertilizer weekly through the summer. In September gradually stop watering and quit fertilizing. Turn pot on its side or bring inside to keep dry. When foliage has yellowed and dried, cut to 1" above bulb. Store in a cool, dry, dark place for a min. of 8 weeks.

Planting in the Garden: When weather warms, remove bulbs from pots and plant about 12" apart in a well-drained location with rich soil barely covering the top. Water and feed during summer. Plants go dormant in the winter. When growth begins in the spring, fertilize with a 5-10-10 mixture. Excess nitrogen promotes vegetative growth, reducing flowering. Plants will bloom in the spring and naturalize in your garden. Divide every 3 to 4 years in the fall.

Hippeastrum

H. 'Alfresco' Double, fluffy white petals with green eye.

H. 'Aphrodite' Double, white with thin red edge.

H. 'Apple Blossom' Single, pure white brushed with soft pink.

- H. 'Baby Star'* Single, small flowering, vibrant red with white stripes to the green center.
- H. 'Benefica'* Single, maroon.
- H. 'Carmen'* Single, intensely velvety rich red. (formally *Queen of the Night*)
- H. 'Christmas Gift'* Single, white, yellow with green throat.
- H. 'Clown'* Single, white petals with scarlet red stripes.
- H. 'Dancing Queen'* Double, large red with white stripes.
- H. 'Exotic Peacock'* Double, scarlet with white accents.
- H. 'Exposure'* Single, vibrant strong pink with white streaks, green throat.
- H. 'Ferrari'* Single, bright red.
- H. 'Flaming Peacock'* Double, crisp white, red and orange-red flame, ruffled edge.
- H. 'Ice Queen'* Double, huge white.
- H. 'Lady Jane'* Double, coral with white stripes.
- H. 'Lemon Lime'* Dwarf, soft yellow-green.
- H. 'Orange Sovereign'* Single, brilliant tangerine.
- H. 'Papillo'* Single, light green brush with mauve.
- H. 'Picotee'* White, edged with red blooms.
- H. 'Red Peacock'* Double, fiery red.
- H. 'Rilona'* Single, soft salmon orange.
- H. 'Samba'* Double, bright red bordered with white star & a white ruffled edge petal.
- H. 'Susan'* Double, clear pink.

When Will They Bloom?

It depends. In general, it takes five to eight weeks for amaryllis to bloom, but check the label on the variety you have- some bloom faster. You can ballpark the bloom time using the chart below.

TIP

Use graceful wire supports or make something yourself using twigs, bamboo stakes and a bit of raffia or twine.

Planting	Bloom Timeframe
December 1	Jan. 7-28
December 15	Jan. 19-Feb. 9
January 1	Feb. 6-26
January 15	Feb. 19-March 12
February 1	March 8-29
February 15	March 22-April 12
March 1	April 5-26

Citrus and Fruits

Outside Tent



Availability is dependent on our growers.

These evergreen trees and shrubs are highly valued for fruit and as landscaping plants. They offer year-round attractive form, glossy, deep green foliage, fragrant flowers, and decorative, delicious fruit in season. Citrus is an important host plant for indigenous butterflies & provides nectar to a variety of pollinators. The caterpillars can look like bird droppings on a leaf so be careful not to harm them.

Citrus requires good drainage and will not tolerate standing water. Danger from over-watering is greatest in clay soil where pore spaces are diminished. Do not plant citrus in locations where water stands more than 12 hours after a rainfall, even in improved soils or raised beds. Most citrus prefers full-partial sun. Some protection from the hottest SW exposure in mid-afternoon is appreciated.

Dig a hole twice as wide as the container, and 1"-3" shallower than the root ball. You may loosen the sides of the hole with a spading fork, if desired. Set the tree in the prepared hole and backfill with loosened native soil to 1/2 of the depth. Do not amend the fill soil with fertilizers or soil conditioners. Tamp this fill firmly, but not packed hard. Fill the hole with water and allow this to drain completely before finishing planting. After the water has drained, fill the rest of the hole with the same native soil. Water again, filling and draining at least twice to insure complete saturation of the root ball and the surrounding soil. The shallow hole will result in the tree sitting slightly higher than the surrounding grade. This will assist with drainage. The "shoulder" that is above grade will be covered with the remaining fill soil. Apply mulch.

Keep the soil evenly moist, but not soggy, until the tree is putting on new growth. Allow soil to dry slightly between watering, but do not allow the tree to wilt. Once established, citrus does not need too much supplemental watering except during periods of hot dry weather. Do not apply fertilizer until the start of the following season. Use a balanced citrus fertilizer that supplies N-P-K and minor nutrients. Citrus can benefit from the application of several handfuls of Epsom salts every 3-4 months.

Allow fruit to ripen on the tree. Citrus may be ripe before full color is attained. Begin tasting the fruits as soon as some color shows on the rind. Harvest the majority of the fruit once peak flavor is detected.

AVOCADO

Mexicola Grande, has a creamy and delicate flesh that is deep green near the skin and yellow near the seed, with a smooth, rich nutty flavor. The tree is a fast-growing, tall and spreading evergreen, reaching up to thirty feet high and twenty feet wide.

CLEMENTINE

Nules Often confused with mandarin oranges, clementines are either seedless or have very few. Nules Clementines are considered the best because of their sweet taste and premium flavor. This is a great citrus tree for even the smallest spaces. Clementines are heavy-yielding, even when maintained at a bush size.

GRAPEFRUIT

Ruby Red The Ruby Red has a classic yellow grapefruit peel with a lovely blush of red. Slice open the thin-skinned fruit to find beautiful, light-pink to deep red flesh inside.

FIGS (Ficus) Figs are easy to grow, drought tolerant, and are relatively disease and pest free. They are wonderful in the garden and are a practical way of creating a large, full screen. You can also plant one as a large, dramatic accent plant. The sculptured trunks and limbs provide winter interest. The added bonus is the delicious fruit in the summer and fall! Most fig trees mature anywhere from 12' x 12' to 20' x 20' and can easily be pruned if absolutely necessary. All figs need sun and a well-drained soil.

Celeste Sometimes referred to as the sugar fig, they bear sweet fruit with a smooth rich flavor. Delightful fresh or dried. Zone 7-9. Years to bear 1-2
Italian Honey Grow best in full sunlight and fast draining soils with a pH of 6.5 and produce golden to amber yellow, fleshy sweet-tasting fruits

LIMES

Key (Mexican Thornless) Upright thornless tree. Fruit is small, thin skinned and has very few seeds. Very aromatic, juicy and acidic. Ripens mid-Sept. to early Oct.

Palestinian Sweet Grown as an ornamental for personal use. Fruit is yellow-green to yellow-orange. Frost tender, better suited for containers.

LEMONS

Improved Meyer Compact tree, medium sized fruit, thin yellow skin, very juicy. Cold hardy to 25 F. Grows about 10' tall and 8'-10' diameter.

New Zealand Lemonade Cross between a mandarin and lemon. Plant in sun with good drainage. Thorns.

MANDARIN

Mandarin Honey might well be one of the tastiest citrus fruits you've ever tasted. Bursting with juice, sweet as honey, and almost entirely seedless, the Honey Mandarin ranks as one of the tastiest of its kind in the world.

ORANGES

Republic of Texas is the only true cold-hardy orange tree growing in the US. Young trees should be protected from frost the first two years. It produces a sweet, seedy, medium sized orange that ripens between November and January. Sun, slightly acidic, well-draining soil, and reaches a height of about 15 ft. Trees are self-fruitful.

Navel grows a second “twin” fruit opposite its stem. The second fruit remains underdeveloped, but from the outside, it resembles a human navel—hence the name. Navels are part of the winter citrus family. They’re seedless, peel easily, and are thought to be one of the world’s best-tasting oranges.

OLIVE, ARBEQUINA The arbequina olive is recognized for its aromatic ripeness, low bitterness, pungency and stability. Resists climate change and frost well. Arbequina is not only among the most cold-tolerant olive trees but also the most adaptable to a variety of growing conditions. Even with considerable neglect, this tree will grow well on almost any well-draining soil in full sun and is a great choice for drought-ridden climates. In spring, small, fragrant cream colored balloons peek out from among the attractive foliage. They are followed by masses of olives in summer, emerging green and then darkening to a glossy brown. This tree will top out at about 20 ft. high.

PEAR

Pineapple pear trees (*Pyrus communis*) are hardy, tough and hard to kill once established. These trees produce bushels of pears that are perfect for cooking or canning. Pineapple pear trees grow best in U.S. Department of Agriculture hardiness zones 5 through 9

SATSUMA

Satsuma Mandarin In the Houston and surrounding areas they are wonderful evergreen “trees” or large shrubs. It is very important that any mandarin is picked just as yellow or orange coloring begins to appear on the skin. Do not wait until they are fully orange or you will have lost the best flavor and juiciness. Satsumas peel easily and are normally seedless. They grow in full sun or light shade and need a moist but well-drained bed. Extremely cold hardy. Sweet and seedless. Ripens late Sept-early Oct. Bright red-orange fruit.

TANGERINE

Sunburst The most widely grown commercial Florida tangerine. It is a cross between the two citrus hybrids Robinson and Osceola. Sunburst trees have dark green foliage, moderately vigorous, thornless, up right and spreading shape. They are tolerant of snow scale, moderately cold hardy and have resistance to scab.

Crinum and Other Lilies

Outside Tent

L x A Inter-divisional Hybrid Lily (L. longiflorum Easter Lily x L. asiaticum)

Liliaceae Longiflorum traits produce more of a trumpet shape & longer vase life. Asiatic traits produce warmer flower colors & upright calyx, making the flower heads face upwards. Mid-to-late-summer blooms. Plant bulbs 5"-6" deep. To 68" tall.

L x A 'Fagio' Purple/Red

Crinum Amaryllidaceae Crinums are majestic plants with bold, fragrant, lily-like flowers, imposing foliage, and a strong constitution. Their 4"-6" fragrant flowers rise from clumps of long, strap-shaped leaves and bloom spring to fall. Plant 6" deep with neck above ground in humus-rich soil; water and feed heavily during summer; divide infrequently. Give ample space. ☼●

C. americanum **Southern Swamp Lily** White spider form. To 5' tall.

Blooms best in sun; can be planted in partial shade. Sets out stolons.

C. herbertii Milk and wine trumpet form.

C. 'Ellen Bosanquet' Deep rose, nearly red flower. All-time favorite.

C. J. C. Harvey' Pale pink.

C. menehuene (C. oliganthum x C. procerum 'Splendens') Dwarf red-leaf clumps, dark pink blooms.

C. 'Mystery' Bright pink.

C. oliganthum "West Indies Mini" Dwarf allied to americanum, white, stolons.

C. 'Queen Emma's Lily' (C. augustum var.) Giant crinum with purple upright leaves with pink/white spider flowers.

C. jagus 'Ratrayaii' Very upright leaves, white bell blossom, fragrant. RARE.

C. 'Stars and Stripes' White with bright pink stripes.

C. submersum White, tulip-form with pale pink stripe; fragrant.

C. 'Summer Nocturne' Blush colored, fragrant.

C. x amarcrinum Pale pink bloom, fragrant.

Gladiolus byzantinus **Byzantine Gladiola** Magenta flowers on stalks w/ sword-like leaves. Blooms early Summer. 2' tall. 2006 Heirloom Bulb of the Year. ☼

Gloriosa rothschildiana **Glory Lily/Gloriosa Lily** **Liliaceae** Climbing vine with exotic, reflexed lilies of scarlet margined with yellow. Glossy, green, lance-shaped leaves climb to 6' by tendrils on leaf tips. Train on trellis or frame. Plant horizontally, 4" deep in sandy soil. Spring-to-summer-bloomer. Keep moist; reduce moisture in fall. Can rot if over-watered. ☼☼

Hippeastrum Amaryllidaceae Hardy heirloom Amaryllis bulbs produce 2 to 4 fragrant spring blooms. Fertilize in spring and summer. Dormant in winter. Do not over water. ☼☼

H. x johnsonii **'St. Joseph Lily'** Fragrant bright red funnel-shaped flowers with

white stripe on the inside.

H. evansiae 'Yellow Butterfly' Rare. Yellow with white.

Hymenocallis carolinia Spider Lily *Amaryllidaceae* Fragrant spider form flowers from spring to summer. Plant in fall with neck and shoulders above soil level. Little water while dormant in winter. ☉☿

Lycoris Spider Lily *Amaryllidaceae* In early fall, leafless flower with spidery-looking stamens; followed by narrow strap leaves. Plant 3"-4" deep in good soil with neck just above soil. Water during growth period, but keep dry in summer dormancy. Feed when foliage emerges and again after blooming in Aug. and Sept. Does not bloom first year. Don't disturb. ☼☿

L. aurea Bright yellow blooms, fall.

L. radiata Red blooms, fall.

Rhodophiala bifida (syn. *Hippeastrum bifidum*) Oxblood Lily/ Schoolhouse Lily *Amaryllidaceae* Hardy, dependable heirloom plant. Dark red, amaryllis-like bloom appears before leaves. Summer dormant. Tolerates heavy clay soil, heat, drought, or wet conditions. ☼☉☿

Scadoxus *Amaryllidaceae* Blooms late spring to summer; green strap leaves die back in winter. Plant 2" deep, 4"-5" apart. Don't let soil dry out during growing period. ☼☉☿

S. multiflorus Blood Lily Bright-red globes with protruding red stamens.

S. puniceus 'Natalensis' Flaming Torch Rare. Produces beautiful globes of red-orange flowers.

Zephyranthes and *Habranthus* Rain Lily *Amaryllidaceae* Both species sprout and bloom 2 to 3 days after rain from late spring to fall. *Habranthus* flowers are trumpet to funnel-shaped and inclined at an angle. *Zephyranthes* resemble lilies or crocuses and "look up." Can take some drought. ☼☿

Z. candida White; blooms late summer, early fall.

Z. 'Capricorn' Dark Pink bud opens to a coral. Mid-late summer.

Z. citrina Mustard yellow, mid-late summer. Seeds.

Z. grandiflora Bright pink, mid-late summer.

Z. labuffarosa Pink, mid summer.

Z. labuffarosa White, large, early-mid summer. Seeds.

Z. 'Prairie Sunset' Rust to pink, mid summer.

Z. 'Regina' Light yellow, mid summer. Seeds.

Z. 'Ruth Page' Violet-pink, early-mid summer. Seeds.

Habranthus robustus Pink, early spring/summer. Seeds.

Zantedeschia Calla Lily *Araceae* Large, slightly cup-shaped flowers on sturdy stalks in summer. Set rhizomes 4"-6" deep, 1'-2' apart in fall. Thrives in water, even grows in bogs. Root-hardy.

Z. aethiopica Pure white or creamy-white; spring and early summer.

Daffodils/Narcissus

Amaryllidaceae

Inside Sumners Hall



Ideal spring bulbs for the South, daffodils often increase naturally from year to year, take minimal care and offer a wonderful array of flower forms, sizes and colors. Until planted, they should be stored in mesh bags or open flats in a cool, well-ventilated place-not in the refrigerator. Keep bulbs dry until planted.

Planting in the Garden: Plant in November or December with 2" soil above the shoulder of the bulb and 1" sand beneath. Water well. Fertilize after blooming by sprinkling bulb fertilizer over the bulb bed, then scratch or water in. Special bulb fertilizers are considered best. Look for a 10-10-20 formulation. Allow foliage to wither and die naturally, as the leaves build a food source for next year's blooms. Do not over water while dormant.

Planting in Soil in Pots: Paperwhites and some other Tazettas are the only Narcissi suitable for growing indoors. Use the same planting instructions as above (Planting in the Garden). Place pots in a cool place inside and check weekly for growth. As leaves form, move to a sunny window. When blooms appear, move to a cooler place to extend blooming. Place pots outdoors after blooms fade. Allow foliage to wither and die naturally, and do not over water while dormant.

Forcing Bulbs with Water-Planting: Use a bowl or vase with high sides (4"-14"). Place 1-2 tbsp. agricultural charcoal (available at a garden or fish store) in the bottom of the bowl to keep the water fresh. Add 2" to 4" gravel, rocks or glass marbles. Place the bulbs on top of these hard objects, but don't let bulbs touch the sides of the vase or each other, or they can rot. Add more objects to hold the bulbs upright. Plant as many bulbs as you can to make a better show. Add water just below the surface, but not touching the bulb. Keep water at this level. Place in a cool, low-light location. When roots form and growth begins, move to a sunny window. If the flower heads are heavy and the stems droop, stake the stems. Once flowers appear move to a cooler place to extend blooming time.

Bi-Color

N. 'Avalanche' (Small-cupped) Multi-headed white flowers; primrose-yellow cups, scented, long-flowering, 16" Mid-season. ☞

N. 'Audubon' (Large-cupped) Ivory perianth with a white cup with frilled coral pink rim, 16"-18" Mid-season. **NEW**

N. 'Avalon' (Large-cupped) Open yellow and milky white with lemon

perianth, 14"-16" Mid-season. **NEW**

N. 'Bantam' (Large-cupped) Yellow perianth cup with an orange edged frilly cup, 14"-16" Mid-season. **NEW**

N. 'Curly' (Large-cupped) Yellow-orange curly corona, 13"-20" Mid-season.

N. 'Fortune' (Large-cupped) Bright yellow perianth with warm orange corona, 20" Mid-to-late season. ⌘

N. 'Monal' (Large-cupped) Yellow petals with bright orange cup, fragrant, early. Early. ⌘

N. 'Pink Silk' (Trumpet) White with large pink cup, 14"-16" Late spring.

N. 'Printal' Split Corona, White with Yellow, 14"-16" Late Season.

N. 'Tabiti' (Double) Yellow with orange ruffles, 13" Mid season.

N. 'Wave' (Double) Double ruffles of yellow and white petals surrounding white outer petals, 12"-16", Mid-season.

White

N. 'Mount Hood' (Large cupped) white, 16-18" Mid season.

N. 'White Marvel' (Double) Triandrus, scented, multi-flowered ivory white, corona shaped, 12"-14" Early season. **NEW**

Yellow

N. 'Carlton' (Large-cupped) Yellow perianth, 14"-18" Mid-to-late season. ⌘

Mixed

N. 'Butterfly' Mix of bi-color, split corona solid yellows and whites, 16"-18" Mid season.

Miniature

N. 'Jetfire' (Cyclamineus) Strongly reflexed, yellow perianth; long, bright orange trumpet fades in bright sun, 12" Early season. ⌘

Paperwhite

N. papyraceus 'Galilea' (Tazetta) Pure white, multi-flowers per stem. Very fragrant. Great for forcing and the garden, 12"-14" Early. ⌘

N. p. 'Inball' (Tazetta) Pure white. Less musky fragrance. Large blossoms on shorter stem, 12"-13" Early season.

N. p. 'Ziva' (Tazetta) Very fragrant, white flowers. Multiple flowers per stem. Blooms 3-4 weeks after planting or forcing, 16"-20" Early season.

N. p. 'Erlicheer' (Tazetta) Heavily fragrant, white creamy clusters of double ruffled blooms. Can be forced indoors, part shade, 14"-18" Spring flower if grown outdoors.

⌘ *Naturalizes in Houston*

Narcissus make wonderful cut flowers, but give them a vase of their own. Freshly-cut stems release a substance that may cause other cut flowers to wilt.

Narcissus Divisions

	Trumpet One flower per stem	Jonquilla 1-5 very fragrant flowers per stem	
	Large cupped One flower per stem	Tazetta 3-20 flowers per stem	
	Small cupped One flower per stem	Poeticus Up to 20 small flowers per stem	
	Double One or more flowers per stem	Wild or Heirloom	
	Triandrus 2-6 flowers per stem	Split corona One flower per stem	
	Cyclamineus One flower per stem	Miscellaneous	Includes daffodils not in other divisions

There is a lot of confusion about what to call these wonderful flowers. All are of the genus *Narcissus* and can be referred to as such. *Daffodil* refers to a specific kind of *Narcissus* which is large-flowered with flat, strap-like leaves. There are 12 generally recognized divisions of *daffodils* (see above). At the Mart, we sell only those *daffodils* which perform well in our area.

Day lilies *Hemerocallis*

Liliaceae

Inside Sumners Hall

Few plants offer so many flowers in so many colors for so little care. Clusters of lily-like flowers at the end of leafless, wand-like stems stand well above the foliage. Tetraploids are day lilies which have twice as many chromosomes as a normal day lily. They are not necessarily better, but they are usually bigger and stronger than diploids. Day lilies generally bloom once a year, producing numerous flowers over a three-week period. Flowers last only one day, although those labeled "Extended bloom" last for at least 16 hours. Re-blooming day lilies bloom repeatedly throughout the season.

Day lilies adapt to almost any soil type, but for best results, use a well-drained, slightly acidic soil. Do not plant near broad-leaved trees; as the tree roots can rob the soil of moisture and nutrients. Plant 12"-18" apart. Cover the top of the crown with 1" soil and then water well. Keep moist for the first month. They are drought-resistant once established, but bloom better with more moisture.

In spring, apply a 5-10-10 or 5-10-5 fertilizer (keep fertilizer off foliage) and water it in. Don't fertilize newly-planted day lilies. Every 3-4 years, divide. Day lilies are usually disease and pest-resistant. For best blooms, plant in full sun or in a place with at least a minimum of 6 hours of sun. Dark colors prefer some shade.



- H. 'Bonzanza'* M Five petal star shape, yellow with orange center, 36".
- H. 'Charles Johnson'* E/M Dark red with yellow throat 5-petal star shape, 24".
- H. 'Crimson Pirate'* M/L Red 6-petals with yellow ribs, 26"-30".
- H. 'Fragrant Returns'* E/RE Fragrant yellow, 6-petals, 20".
- H. 'George C. Bingham'* E-M Deep pink 5-petal star shape, lighter mid-rib, 24".
- H. 'Hyperion'* M Light yellow, 6-petal star shape, 36".
- H. 'Pardon Me'* M/RE Deep red, 6-petal star shape, 2-3 fan only, 20" NEW
- H. 'Prairie Blue Eyes'* M/RE Lavender 6-petal star shape, lighter eye zone, 24".
- H. 'Purely'* M/L Pure white 6-petal star shape, 24" NEW
- H. 'Purple D'Oro'* E-M/RE Reddish Purple with yellow throat, 20".
- H. 'Raspberry Ruffles'* M Pale pink 5-petal star shape. Two tone raspberry with lime green throat, 20"-24".

E=Early Season Bloomer, M=Mid Season Bloomer, L=Late Season Bloomer, RE=Repeat bloomer

Ferns, Grasses and Groundcovers

Outside Tent with Perennials

This collection of plants is very important in our gardens. They add a touch of interest between the shrubs and trees. Ferns, unless otherwise indicated, require a shady to part shady area and moist but not wet soil. They are great under trees and in the empty places where you need a spot of cooling green. Grasses add movement and color to the garden and can be quite large or small. The large grasses are wonderful in a large open area or in the background and the smaller grasses are good edging material or making a statement in clumps. Ground covers are more common so we have selected those that we feel are under used and of interest themselves. ☀🌱

The booth will provide a sizable list of additions for plants obtained after the Guide printing.

Ferns

Please visit the Fern booth hosted by Darla Harris from Fern Plantation.

Grasses & Groundcovers

***Acalypha pendula* Firetail Chenille** An attractive and unusual groundcover for partial shade that slowly carpets the ground and is almost constantly covered with 3" – 5" long crimson flower tassels. Evergreen in most winters. Partial shade, moist, well-drained soil.

***Aristolochia fimbriata* Fimbriata Dutchman's Pipe** Smaller version of Dutchman's Pipe, 2" – 3" rounded green leaves, miniature burgundy & yellow flowers, groundcover. Hosts the Pipevine Swallowtail Butterfly. Moist, well-drained soil. A MUST for any butterfly garden. ☀🦋

***Aristolochia watsonii* Southwestern Pipevine** Extremely rare, trailing dutchman's pipe vine native to Arizona. The 1" long, arrow-shaped leaves are usually dark brownish-green when growing in full sun, lighter green in less sun. The tubular funnel form flowers are about 1.5" long, green with brown spotting, host plant for the pipevine swallowtail butterfly. Will not tolerate wet feet, excellent plant for containers.

***Carex divulsa* Berkley Sedge** Grows in clumps with intermingling narrow foliage. Performs well in shaded areas under trees, or use as ground cover on slopes and meadows. Tolerates heat and humidity. Can naturalize in moist, boggy, clay or sandy soils. Fairly drought tolerant once established, but looks best with regular moisture. 1', part sun to shade. Evergreen.

***Carex Oshimensis* 'Everillo' Carex Everillo Sedge** Adds a color burst to mixed container plantings, garden beds, and borders. Lime green leaves deepen to golden yellow. Makes a vibrant ground cover. Grows in a neat mound arching up

from the crown and weeping gracefully. 1', shade to part shade. Evergreen. ● ***Carex Oshimensis* 'Feather Falls'** **Feather Falls Carex** versatile and vigorous, with finely textured, variegated evergreen foliage and remarkable durability, thriving in shade to partial shade. Long, narrow leaves arch up from the crown and weep gracefully to form a well-behaved clump. Delicate, feathery plumes emerge in spring. An ideal container or landscape accent. Stunning en masse. Low maintenance, deer resistant, attracts butterflies. Evergreen. 12"-18"h x 18"-24"w. Far superior to variegated lirope or Aztec grass.

***Carex Phyllocephala* 'Sparkler'** **Sparkler Sedge** Outstanding! A gorgeous, attention-getting, evergreen sedge that resembles Fourth of July sparklers with whorls of dramatic white & green foliage atop 12" - 15" stems. It's a clump forming "grass" that's attractive as one specimen or absolutely spectacular as a mass planting! Prefers light shade & moist, well-drained soil. Will grow in full sun if in an irrigated bed.

***Carex Testacea* 'Prairie Fire'** **Prairie Fire Carex** Upright, slender, green-bronze foliage is tipped with orange highlights; fiery coloring intensifies in full sun. Create a dramatic display in sweeps, blend with hot colored perennials and yellow-green shrubs, or use as a focal point in mixed containers. Coloring persists through most of the winter in warmer climates. Best in moist, well-drained soil; will adapt to drier soil once established.

***Dichondra argenta* Silver Falls** forms a mass of soft pewter leaves on silver stems in full sun to part shade.

***Lysimachia* Creeping Jenny** A wonderful mat-forming perennial ground cover for shade to part sun gardens. Averages 4" tall with bright chartreuse foliage. Dime sized round leaves grow in long runners. Fairly fast grower that makes a statement with its bright color! Great spiller for containers or hanging baskets.

Polygonum* Sp. 'Pinkbuttons'** **pink Buttons A beautiful groundcover for shade (or sun if irrigated). Green-burgundy foliage with pink "button" flowers. Goes dormant in winter.

***Stemodia tomentosa* Woody Stemodia** This tough little Texas native is a fast growing, mat-forming groundcover with soft, silver-gray foliage and small purple flowers from spring through frost. Takes heat and humidity well, and is easy to keep in bounds. Can also be used to spill out of the edge of containers. Requires good drainage.

***Viola hederacea* Australian Violet** An outstanding evergreen groundcover for shade gardens! Forms a lush carpet, 1" - 2" tall, of bright green foliage & is almost constantly blooming adorable white & blue violet flowers in heavy cycles spring, summer, & fall. Must have under-story conditions & especially afternoon shade. Also looks great cascading out of containers. Moist, well drained soil.

Gingers

Outside Tent

Prized for their beautiful, tropical foliage and exotic, scented blooms, gingers multiply well. Plants thrive in Southern heat and humidity, spreading slowly, but widely, through rhizomes. Gingers do best in loose soil enriched with humus.

Cover the rhizomes with 1"-2" soil. Many gingers go dormant in winter and reappear in spring.

Water sparingly when dormant; begin feeding monthly as soon as spring growth begins and continue during the growing season. Good drainage and an abundance of water (except during dormancy) are essential. If it is hot and dry, water your ginger daily. They prefer morning sun, afternoon shade; foliage will be damaged in Houston's full sun.

Alpinia Shell Ginger Ginger-scented rhizomes produce slender, but strong, reed-like stems with lance-shaped leaves, racemes of showy, bell-shaped flowers that are slightly hooded, and ovoid fruits. Handsome foliage, good for cuttings; evergreen in areas that do not have a hard freeze. Need to settle in for two years after planting before blooming. Cut to ground all canes that have finished flowering. Best grown in moist, fertile, humus-rich soil. Grows on prior year's growth, so bloom is lost if plant freezes back. Sun, partial shade.

A. zerumbet Evergreen tropical perennial having large waxy leaves and funnel formed pink flowers 8-10' tall.

A. nutans Dwarf Cardamom Evergreen foliage in areas where there is not a hard freeze; it has a very distinctive cardamom fragrance when brushed but it is not the plant that produces the spice by that name. It has shell like flowers; 3-4' tall.

Costus. Spiral Ginger Several varieties are root-hardy; mulch for winter dormancy. Good around foundation, patio, or pool. ☼●

C. spiralis Inflorescence has an orange, cone-shaped bract from which pink-red flowers emerge; lip of flowers is tipped white and flushed with red. Summer bloomer. 4'-6' tall, 3'-4' wide.

Curcuma Hidden Ginger Highly ornamental. Known as Hidden Ginger because plume-like bloom may be hidden between rich, banana-shaped, apple-green leaves. ●

C. x Banrai Red, 'Red Torch' Produces a vibrant red flower with yellow insides, delicate plants that can be grown in the ground or as potted plants. Dormant in winter, reappearing in late May or early June. Water sparingly in dormancy.

Filtered sunlight.

C. roscoeana, 'Orange Ginger' Produces a cone-shaped bright orange to yellow flower. Leaves up to 24".

Globba Dancing Lady Short, delicate plants that can be grown in the ground or as pot plants. Dormant in winter, reappearing in late May or early June. Water sparingly in dormancy. Filtered sunlight. ●

Globba winitii 'Grandifloras' Particularly delicate and purple, long-blooming.

Large, lance-shaped leaves to 8" long are heart-shaped at the base.

Hedychium Butterfly Ginger Grown for handsome foliage and fragrant blooms. In late summer or early fall, honeysuckle-scented blossoms in dense spikes open from cones of overlapping bracts at the ends of stalks. Cut back old stems after flowers fade to encourage new growth. Likes morning sun; afternoon sun can burn foliage. 5'-6' tall. ●

H. coronarium **White Butterfly Ginger** Large white flower, fragrant

H. coccineum 'Disney' Orange flowers. Summer-bloomer.

Kaempferia Peacock Ginger Excellent in pots or garden; small flowers produced daily. In spring, water and feed. Can be divided and replanted in spring. Shade or all-day filtered sun. ●

K. 'Grande' Great pattern on leaf with maroon underside. Large, rosy-pink flowers. Multiplies. 2'-3' tall.

K. pulchra 'Silver Spot' Large silver patches in feather pattern on leaves; lavender flowers to 5".

Stromanthe sanguinea Tricolor Ginger Tropical looking plant with red, pink, and white variegated foliage. They prefer filtered light and rich, evenly moist, organic soil with good drainage. Grow outdoors as a tender perennial in containers or beds. Can be grown indoors in bright humid rooms.

Zingiber Great foliage plants with long-lasting cone-shaped blooms in mid-late summer. Root-hardy. Easy to grow, pass-along plant that will make a large clump from a single rhizome in a few years. Filtered or morning sun. ●✂

Z. zerumbet **Pinecone Ginger** Green, cone-shaped bracts turn red over a couple of weeks, and then small, creamy-yellow flowers appear. To 7' tall.



Herbs

Inside Sumners Hall

Allium schoenoprasum **Chives** *Liliaceae* Sprinkle on food just before serving, as cooking destroys flavor. Clusters of clover-like, rose-purple spring flowers are formed on thin stems. ☼●

A. tuberosum **Garlic Chives** Delicate garlic flavor in flat leaves. Spreads by tuberous rootstock and by seeds. ☼✂

Anethum graveolens **Bouquet Dill** *Apiacea* Blue-green foliage; grown for leaves; very few seeds. Prefers cool weather. To 4' tall. ☼●🦋

Coriandrum sativum **Cilantro/Coriander** *Apiacea* Cool-weather annual. Winter hardy. 12"-15" high. Reseeds. ☼

Foeniculum vulgare **Sweet Greenleaf Fennel** Feathery foliage with sweet, anise flavor. Grows well in the South. Drought-resistant, but a little water improves its appearance. To 5'. ☼

Lavendula dentata **Lavender** Withstands our heat and humidity.

Melissa officinalis cv. **Lemon Balm** *Lamiaceae* Hardy and easy to grow; self-sows; spreads rapidly. Shear to keep compact. To 2' tall. ●

Mentha **Mint** *Lamiaceae* Can be invasive. Prefers light, medium-rich, moist soil. Contain in pot or box to keep in bounds. ☼●

M. piperata **Spearmint** Dark green leaves; spikes of purple flowers.

M. x piperita **Peppermint** Leaves are slightly fuzzy, purple flowers, mid-late summer.

M. x piperita f. *citrata* **Chocolate** sweet scented foliage, lavender flowers

M. x villosa **Mojito Mint** Cuba's famed Mojito Cocktail, once a daily favorite of Ernest Hemingway, has enjoyed a resurgence in popularity. The Mojito is made with rum, sugar, lime juice and mojito mint.

Nepeta cataria **Catnip** Blooms late summer. Cats will destroy! ☼●🦋

Ocimum basilicum **Sweet Basil** *Lamiaceae* Somewhat bushy plant with green, shiny, 1"-2" leaves and spikes of flowers. The hotter, the better. Pruning encourages dense growth and prevents seeding. To 2' tall. ☼

O. b. **'True Thai' Siam Queen** Strong, spicy, licorice flavor that's good in Thai and Vietnamese dishes.

O. b. x c. **Pesto Perpetuo'Variegated Sweet Aussie** Ornamental; less useful in kitchen.

Origanum x majoricum **Sweet Creeping Marjoram** *Lamiaceae* Cut back old, flowered stems in early spring. ☼●🦋

O. x majoricum **Scillian oregano** Some cooks consider this the best marjoram for seasoning. Clump-forming with rounded, aromatic, mid-green

leaves to 1" long. Bell-shaped, white flowers with pink bracts bloom early summer.

Petroselinum crispum* Parsley *Apiaceae Cool weather annual; pinch back. Black swallowtail butterflies love it; if you see caterpillars munching, be merciful; today's caterpillar is tomorrow's butterfly. ☉ 🦋

***P. c. var. neopolitanum* Italian Flat Parsley** Considered more flavorful than other parsleys. 2'-3' tall. 🦋

Rosemarinus officinalis* Rosemary *Lamiaceae Aromatic foliage and light blue, tubular flowers. Can survive blistering sun and poor soil. ☼ ✨

R. o. 'Arp' Discovered in Arp, Texas. Dark green foliage with grayish tinge.

Medium-blue flowers. Hardy. Needs frequent pruning. To 4' tall. 🇺🇸

***Rumex scutatus* French Sorrel** Large succulent leaves commonly used in soups and salads. It grows abundantly in meadows, a slender plant about 2 feet high, with juicy stems and leaves, and whorled spikes of reddish-green flowers, which give color, during the months of June and July, to the grassy spots in which it grows.

Salvia officinalis* 'Berggarten' Dwarf Garden Sage *Lamiaceae Fragrant, narrow gray-green leaves with same robust flavor as larger version; small, purplish-blue flowers. Compact. 16" high. ☼ 🦋 🦋

Tagetes lucida* Compact Mexican Mint Marigold/Texas Tarragon *Asteraceae Smooth, dark-green leaves have scent and flavor of tarragon and can be used as a substitute. Small, orange-red flowers in fall. Deadhead to prolong flowering. Water freely in drought. To 3' tall. ☼

***Artemisia dracunculus* 'Sativa' French Tarragon** Tall grass, medium in texture with slender leaves, no flowers or seeds.

Thymus* Thyme *Lamiaceae Tiny, heavily scented leaves and masses of little flowers in whorls. Cut back thyme in early spring; trim lightly and regularly after flowering to retain compactness. ☼ 🦋 🦋

***T. vulgaris* 'French'** It is a low-growing, bushy thyme with gray narrow leaves. Once established, it tolerates drought very well and requires little care. Honeybees love the white flowers.

***T. v. 'English'* Common Thyme/Old-Fashioned Thyme** White to lilac flowers spring/summer. Great as low edging or in containers. 1'-2'. ☼

***T. x citriodorus* Lemon-scented Thyme** Bushy, mid-green, lemon-scented leaves; pale lavender-pink flowers in late spring or early summer. ☼

A garden is a grand teacher. It teaches patience and careful watchfulness; it teaches industry and thrift; above all it teaches entire trust.

Gertrude Jekyll

Hostas

Asparagaceae

Inside Sumners Hall *with Day lilies*

These rhizomes are perennial and offer a bright spot in shady areas. They grow in clumps and come in a variety of beautiful green colors from chartreuse to creamy white. Plant hostas in well-draining soil to prevent the rhizomes from rotting. Their lush and diverse foliage varies widely in size from 1"-18" in length to 1"-12" in width. The flowers also open in the evening and close in the morning. Blooms in late summer and is also know as the "August Lily". Their easy care make them ideal for a low maintenance garden. Most Hostas need some shade but the leaf color determines how much. With lighter color leaves there needs to be some sunlight to keep their color.

H. 'Francee' Heart shaped dark green leaves with a white border; pale lavender flowers on 30" scapes. Late Summer.

H. 'Guacamole' Huge heart shape, glossy green leaves with dark green borders. Fragrant lavender bloom on a 36" scape. Late summer.

H. 'Halcyon' Mid sized pointed blue-green leaf. Pale blue flowers on 28" scapes. Mid summer.

H. 'U Medio Varigata' Bright green foliage with soft white centers, heart shaped. Summer. 14"-18".

Iris

Iridaceae

Inside Sumners Hall

Availability is dependent on our growers.

Crested Iris Evergreen foliage to 14" with small orchid-like blooms in spring. Likes azalea conditions, plant rhizome just beneath surface of soil, mulch lightly in summer, spreads rapidly, perennial.

I. japonica 'Nada' flowers are white with yellow in crest

I. japonica Flowers are blue-ish in color

Dietes Handsome, swordlike evergreen foliage to 36", flowering through the summer, hardy to 20 degrees, perennial.

D. vegeta 2-1/2" white flowers, crests marked with blue.

D. bi-color 2" yellow flowers with chocolate signal patch.

D. 'Lemon Drop' White flowers with a distinct yellow mark on each of the three larger petals. 24"-36" tall.

D. 'Orange Drop' White flowers with a distinct orange mark on each of the three larger petals. 24"-36" tall.

Freesia laxa (formerly *Lapeirousia laxa*) corm bears small freesia-like red flowers on 12" stalks in the spring.

Reseeds freely. Good for shade.

Deciduous perennial.

Montbretia (*Crocsmia*)

Red-orange flowers, 24-36", naturalizes and spreads, blooms in summer, cut back in fall.

Deciduous perennial. Sun to Part Sun, Good cut flower

Neomarica gracilis 'Walking Iris' or 'Apostle Iris' Tender evergreen

fans, to 14". Blooms in spring, with 2" blue and white flowers, with new plantlets forming as each flower fades, stalk is weighted down to the ground and it roots. Thus, the plant "walks."

Plenty of water in spring and while actively growing. Great for hanging baskets. Perennial; protect in winter.

Neomarica longifolia 'Apostle Iris' Hardy in Houston, forms evergreen fans to 36" yellow blooms late spring through early summer. Forms new plants where flowers fade, but stalk remains upright and doesn't "walk." Water well in active growth. Perennial.



Louisiana Iris The Mart features hybrid Louisiana Iris, perennials which are well-suited to Houston's climate and usually disease-free. They bloom from March through April and need at least 3 hours of sun/day (more in winter.) They should be planted immediately or soaked overnight and then planted in rich beds of peat moss, manure, and soil. Plant rhizomes just below the surface in a bed level with the lawn or a low spot. Fertilize once or twice during a growing season with a balanced food. They need plenty of water all year; flood once or twice in January and February before blooming, and water sufficiently in summer to maintain active growth. Mulch heavily to prevent sunburn during the summer.

If properly watered and fed, they may be left alone for years. August through October is the dormant season, and the best time for transplanting. When transplanting, cut the leaves back into a fan shape, leaving about 8" growth. Always keep the roots moist after they have been dug.

See the awards given by Society for Louisiana Iris at the end of this section.

Iris 'Ada Morgan' Stands light pinkish violet; style arms green; falls slightly deeper pinkish violet. 30" Early to mid-season.

Iris 'Aunt Shirley' Large coral pink, medium yellow signal. Very vigorous. Mid-season.

Iris 'Barcoo' Stands and style arms rosy pink; falls rosy pink, lighter edge, yellow dagger signal. 43" Mid to late season.

Iris 'Better Believe It' Stands yellow spray pattern, border red; style arms yellow, blushed red; falls yellow spray, red border, green ribbed yellow signal. 47" Mid to late season

Iris 'Bit of Blue' Wisteria blue self; Short yellow line signal. Mid to late season.

Iris 'Blue Mountain Mist' Pale sky blue with fine white rim and white reverse. Triangular flower form. 28" Mid to late season. **M.S.D.M.**

Iris 'Cherished One' Pure white standards with faint rose-pink line signal. Falls are palest lemon, overwashed with pink and featuring a lemon blotch signal, vivid lime steeple signal. Slightly ruffled petals combine with the petite, triangular flower shape. 39" Early-late.

Iris 'Crushed Ice' Classically pure white self with yellow signals. Outstanding growth and vigor with erect stalks. 39" Early to mid season.

Iris 'Dixie Country' Standards and falls violet-blue. Style arms slightly lighter violet-blue. Inconspicuous yellow spear signal. A good grower. 28" Late.

Iris 'Far and Away' Deep red purple with yellow signal. Red with large yellow spray pattern. 35" Mid season. **H.M.**

- Iris 'Faubourg-Saint John'* Reddish purple; Falls with yellow crown-shaped signal; style arms reddish purple with greenish cream base; heavily ruffled. 34" Mid season.
- Iris 'Frederick Douglass'* Stands medium to dark plum purple; style arms very dark plum purple; falls very dark velvety plum purple, gold steeple signal; lightly ruffled.
- Iris 'Friend's Song'* Medium pink, darker streaks; style arms dark green shading to cream at tip; Falls dark pink, darker streaks, green-tipped gold steeple signal; ruffled. 32" Early-mid.
- Iris 'fulva'* Terracotta red to deep red flowers. Easy to grow. Very vigorous. 30" Early-mid.
- Iris 'Giganticaerulea alba'* White hybrid of *Giganticaerulea* which has blue flowers. Very tall. Blooms mid-season.
- Iris 'Ginny's Choice'* Standards and falls blue violet, Yellow steeple signal with greenish crest. Ruffled and recurved. 26" Mid. **H.M., A.M.**
- Iris 'Gris Gris'* Deep red self, approaching maroon. Styles slightly darker. Yellow dagger signal outlined in wine. 34" Mid
- Iris 'Heartbreak Warfare'* Standards medium red-rose with deeper red-rose lines, style arms yellow blended red-rose. Falls show some ruffling. Gold signals. 36" Mid-late.
- Iris 'Her Highness'* White self with light green style arms. 40" early. **M.S.D.**
- Iris 'Honey Jumble'* Majolica yellow, overall brown veining, yellow rim, falls with yellow and lime line signal changing to brown at petal edge; style arms lighter majolica yellow, deeper crests; ruffled. Mid-late.
- Iris 'Inn Keeper'* Standards and falls violet blue; signal yellow gold; style arms violet, edged lighter. 41" Mid to late.
- Iris 'James Faith'* Standards blue purple, lightly ruffled, style arms blue with reddish cast. Falls darker blue purple, large golden yellow signal edged creamy white. 42" Mid. **A.M.**
- Iris 'Jeri'* Velvety dark grape violet, inconspicuous citron line signal. 38" Early-mid.
- Iris 'Land of Cotton'* Ruffled white, green tipped styles. **H.M.**
- Iris 'Laura Louise'* Vibrant yellow-orange flowers, bright yellow orange signals, vigorous grower, 28" Mid season.
- Iris 'Mrs. Mac'* Violet-blue self, large yellow signal. 36" Mid.
- Iris 'My Friend Dick'* Current red, bold gold yellow signal. 35" **H.M., M.S.D.**
- Iris nelsonii* Also known as Abbeville iris, native of the swamps near Abbeville, LA. Intensely colored red and large. 30"
- Iris 'Ocean Fisher'* Wavy-formed, blue-violet, purple styles. 43". Late.
- Iris 'Pegaletta'* Light purple self, large yellow signal. Grows like a weed. 36" Mid.

Iris 'Queen Jeanne' Deep blue violet, lilac rim, falls with golden steeple signal overlaid on yellow blotch; style arms white blushed violet, lemon midrib; heavily ruffled. 41" Mid-late.

Iris 'Raspberry Rilla' Stands light raspberry red, darker veining; style arms raspberry red edged cream; falls medium raspberry red veined darker, yellow steeple signal. 36" Mid.

Iris 'Red Velvet Elvis' Very dark red falls a shade darker than the standards, very velvety texture and light ruffling. Small orange-yellow signal, near black. 36' Early-late. **A.M., M.S.D.A.**

Iris 'Reverchon Snowfall' Standards white, green veined midrib. Falls white with slight green veining, ruffled. 34" Mid to late. **H.M.**

Iris 'Secret Rendezvous' Standards pastel-pink petal blush at edges and fine lime green veined signals. Falls mid cerise pink, slightly darker petal edges. Falls with lime steeple signals with maroon surround and tips. Style arms pale lemon, pink blush at the tips. Ruffled, triangular flower form. 40" Early

Iris 'Seminole Autumn' Stands caramel yellow with fine rose veining; style arms bright yellow; falls caramel yellow with prominent rose veining, yellow steeple signal.

Iris 'Sinfonietta' Mid gentian blue, bold yellow crest. 33" **H.M., A.M.**

Iris 'Suzanne Arceneaux' Hydrangea pink self. 34" Early.

Iris 'Swirling Waters' Heavily ruffled deep blue violet, stands with fine yellow line signal, falls with yellow blotch signal with overlaying yellow steeple signal; style arms apple green, violet tips. 43" Early-Mid.

Iris 'Sydney Harbour' Standards cobalt blue, style arms cream with lime green base and violet blue tip; very deep cobalt blue; ruffled. 48" Mid-season.

Iris 'Tanako' Red, large orange-yellow signal on falls. 33" Mid season.

Iris 'Trip the Light' Standards mid pastel blue with fine green line signals; Style arms lemon-lime with white tips; Falls paler pastel blue with raised golden steeple signals; ruffled. 41" Mid to late.

Iris 'Voodoo Music' Deep violet-purple, creamy sunburst signal. 28" Mid to late season.

Iris 'Waibi Wedding' White, lime green line signal on all petals, style arms lime green at base, white reflexed tips. Pronounced fragrance. 45' Mid to late.

Louisiana Iris Medals

M.S.D. Mary S. DeBallion Medal. The top Louisiana Iris award voted by American Iris Society judges.

A.M. Award of Merit. Given by the American Iris Society.

A.D. Aussie Dykes Medal, given annually to the best of all Iris by the American Iris Society, rarely given to a Louisiana Iris.

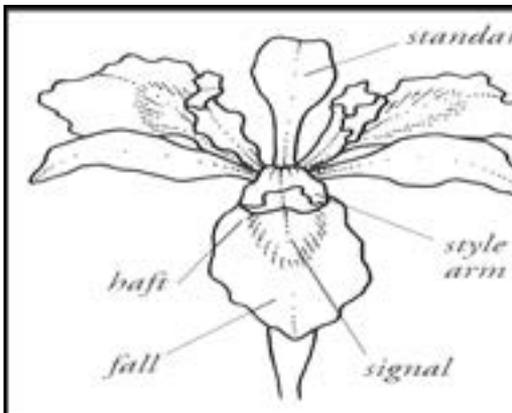
H.M. Honorable Mention. Given by the American Iris Society.

H.C. Honorable Commendation given by the American Iris Society.

Tall Bearded Iris The Tall Bearded Irises offered at the Mart are selected to thrive in mild climates and can be very difficult to grow in Houston's hot, humid climate. These irises need friable, slightly alkaline soil, careful watering, and sun. Light is very important.

A raised bed or container is necessary. Plant rhizomes 18"-24" apart, just below the surface of the soil, with 1/4" soil on top. Keep watered, but not wet, until new growth appears.

Fertilize in small amounts 6-8 weeks before bloom is expected in late March and early April. While blooming, keep the beds damp but not wet to promote blossoms. After flowering, water less often. They may be transplanted from August to mid-October. Mulch for the winter, but remove all mulch in spring. ☼



Spuria Iris Spurias do not like to be disturbed; keep them in the same place for a number of years. Because their height is 3-5', they are usually planted in the back of a bed or along a fence; they are ideal vertical accents. Plant 1-2" deep, with good drainage. Heavy watering in spring will increase growth and bloom. Cut foliage to the ground in late summer. New growth will start in the fall or spring. They are not affected by serious disease except crown rot (fungus), which is hard to eradicate. The flowers are long-lasting and great in arrangements. ☼

Perennials

OUTSIDE TENT

Perennials are plants that will often return for more than two years and sometimes last for generations. As soon as possible, plant your perennials and mulch. The root system will establish itself as it enters the dormancy of winter. Foliage and stems may turn brown, but the plant is not dead. Prune in spring after the last freeze and enjoy the new growth. During blooming season, remove spent blooms to encourage new ones.

This year, we have divided the Perennial booth into 5 sections (Sun to Part Sun; Shade to Part Shade; Butterflies; Texas Natives; and Ferns, Grasses and Groundcovers.) Of course, some plants fit into 2 or 3 categories, so please be sure to ask one of the volunteers if you need help finding a plant.

Sun to Part Sun (See also Butterfly Section)

These plants like bright sun, and can generally take the heat of our summers with regular irrigation. Some become drought tolerant over time. Many require a minimum number of daylight hours to bloom well.

***Asystasia gangetica variegata* 'Violet' Violet Ganges Primrose Variegated** Forms a lush, mounding "groundcover" of variegated heart-shaped leaves & is covered with inch-wide, flared, funnel-shaped violet flowers with a creamy throat all spring & into summer. Averages 18"-24" tall. Sun or part shade. Moist, well-drained soil is preferred.

***Bletilla striata* 'Alba' White Ground Orchid** A solid white form of this gorgeous terrestrial orchid. The attractive pleated foliage emerges in very early spring followed by stems covered with 1"-2" pure white orchids, blooms for up to 6 weeks in March-April. Bletillas thrive in a moist, humus-rich soil, but will tolerate sunnier, drier locations. Blooms best when crowded, and the best time to divide them is very early spring. Prefer light shade.

***Bletilla striata* Purple Chinese Ground Orchid** Amazingly tough! The attractive pleated foliage emerges in very early spring followed by stems covered with 1"-2" purplish-pink orchids. Blooms for up to 6 weeks in March-April. Bletillas thrive in a moist, humus-rich soil, but they also will tolerate sunnier, drier locations. Blooms best when crowded, and the best time to divide them is early spring.

***Caesalpinia pulcherima* Pride of Barbados** A subtropical, fragrant, multi-stemmed shrub or small tree topped with large panicles of spectacular orange and yellow blooms during the hot summer months. Averages 6'-8' tall & has been root hardy to 20 degrees. The stems are covered with attractive, feathery,

compound foliage. Drought tolerant. Good drainage. Full sun. 🦋🦋

***Dianthus barbatus* 'First Love' First Love Dianthus** One of the finest, heat tolerant, long lived, super blooming dianthus on the market!!! 'First Love' blooms practically 12 months of the year, producing 12"-18" stalks topped with clusters of white, light pink, & dark pink frilly flowers. Light shade or sun. It's happiest with a little afternoon shade in the summer. Moist, well drained soil. Evergreen. 🦋

***Dietes indiodes* 'lemon drop' Lemon Drop Butterfly Iris** Creamy white flowers with a touch of intense yellow, bloom from spring through fall. Has a clumping, vertical growth habit and reaches 3 to 4 feet tall and 2 to 3 feet wide. Perfect for mixed borders and beds.

Drought tolerant

***Eupatorium coelestinum* Blue Mist Flower** Fuzzy blue flowers atop attractive red stems, in September and October, make great cut flowers. This plant can be aggressive in Southern gardens. Found in old fields, meadows, and along stream banks. Naturalizes readily.



***Hymenoxys Acaulis* Angelita Daisy** Thrives in high heat, tolerates temperatures well below 0 degrees F. and blooms nearly year-round, drought tolerant, performs well through the damp conditions caused by our summer rains, and supplemental watering throughout the rest of the year will encourage its dropped seeds to sprout into new plants in spring.

***Mussaenda luteola* White Wing** Produces flowers that are composed of small bright yellow, star-shaped corollas with orange centers and subtended by the palest creamy yellow or off-white enlarged sepals (bracts) that resemble white wings or flags blooms all year, moderately fertile, moist but well drained soil.

***Nierembergia gracilis* Starry Eyes Nierembergia** This marvelous Yucca Do selection of the Argentine desert native is one of the finest plants for summer flowering in full sun. Forms a tight mound of linear foliage 10" tall x 18" wide. From spring until fall, the clump is smothered with up-facing, light lavender bells. Good drainage and 6 hours or more of baking sun are required for best performance. Is not winter hardy, but makes a great mixed container plant.

***Odontonema strictum* Pink Firespike** Blazing red blooms through Fall and Winter. Great way to fill a bed quickly with color that lasts until Spring. Will not tolerate long periods of cold. If it freezes back it will come back in Spring. ☼

***Oxalis regnellii* 'Francis' Purple Shamrock** Bright purple, triangular-shaped leaves and pink blossoms, moist soil in bright, indirect light.

Russelia sp. St. Elmo's Fire Taller, straighter, darker; this new selection has all of the great attributes of the species – fine foliage, lush mounded habit, slender, graceful stems, and bright red-orange tubular flowers. What sets St. Elmo's Fire apart is that it has a more upright form and the flowers are a darker, showier red. Maturing to 4' – 6' in height and 6' – 8' wide. Sun, moist, well-drained soil.  

Talinum paniculatum variegatum Jewels of Opar-Variiegated mounding plant with handsome creamy white edged leaves from which come reddish wiry stems holding dainty pink flowers...grows to 18" 1 foot long but possibly longer, is crowded with small red-orange flowers, full coastal sun to light shade.

Shade to Part Shade

OUTSIDE TENT

Most of these plants perform well in low light conditions. Some can handle deep shade, but the majority would do best in dappled morning sun or a bright under-story situation. Most cannot take the heat of a cloudless summer afternoon here. Plants with light colored foliage or white flowers are especially good at brightening up a shady garden.

Anemone x 'Alice Staub' Alice Staub Forms large full mounds of dark green grape-leaf type foliage & bears hundreds of 2" mauve-pink flowers on 2'-3' slender stems in early fall. Plantlets radiate out from the mother plant in a shade garden. In sun, it remains a fairly compact clump. The only perennial anemone known to reliably do well here year after year. Moist, well-drained soil.

Asystasia gangetica 'variegata' Variegated Ganges Primrose Pale yellow to white flowers, sometimes tinted purple, sub-shrub with ovate, mid-green, variegated leaves.

Clerodendron wallichii White Waterfalls Clerodendron Extremely glossy, dark green, tropical-looking foliage. Incredible 10" – 12" weeping panicles of soft creamy-white flowers with red calyxes in the fall. Flowers are reminiscent of 'Blue Butterfly Bush' in shape. Responds well to pruning and can be grown as a shrub or small tree. Grows 5'-9' tall. Light shade or sun. Gorgeous!

Justicia 'Lemon Sorbet' shrimp plant Butterfly and bee attractor. Average water needs which means to water regularly. Consistent moist soil. Light shade.  

Neomarica caerulea 'Regina' Giant Walking Iris vigorous growing tropical but surprisingly cold hardy Walking Iris with strongly upright, architectural fans of blue-gray to green, 2-3" wide.

Phlox paniculata 'John Fanick' John Fanick Phlox Acanthaceae Texas Superstar® Survives in heat, humidity and drought, 1 to 3 feet tall and 1 to 3 feet wide, flowers are bi color, pink with rose lavender eyes, full sun or light shade.

Spigelia marilandica* 'Indian Pink' Indian Pink *Spigelia The 2010 Montine McDaniel Freeman Horticulture Medal winner/Garden Club of America plant of the year. Clump forming perennial, thrives in fertile soils in semi-shade. Deer resistant. Bright red trumpets with yellow throats spring to summer. Use in bright woodland setting. 24" tall by 18" wide. Divide in spring. 🦋🦋

Tricyrtis* Toad Lily *Liliaceae Best known for miniature, orchid-like flowers, ability to bloom in shade, and its late summer/early fall flowers. Needs moist, but not boggy soil. Cold-hardy. To 3' tall by 2'-3' wide and spreading. 🌑🌑🌑

***T. formosana* 'Gilt Edge' Gilt Edge Toad Lily** Brown or maroon buds open to white/pale lilac flowers spotted with purple. Dappled to full shade. Consistent moisture. 🌑🌑

***T. f. 'Samurai'* Samurai Toad Lily** grows in a spreading clump to 2-3' tall, small, star-shaped, lily-like flowers (1" long) feature six showy tepals, flowers are white with heavy reddish-purple spotting and yellowish throats.

Butterflies

OUTSIDE TENT

Butterflies use many plants for nectar, and a few selected plants for larval food. The plants we have in our Butterfly section are especially appealing to area butterflies. Many plants in our "Sun to Part Sun" section, as well plants from other booths at the Mart, will also provide nectar and larval food for butterflies.

The most important thing to remember is that in order to attract butterflies, you must tolerate some "pests" such as aphids and caterpillars. This means you should not use chemical pesticides. There are organic methods of pest control, assuming you identify the pest and decide to eliminate it.

Butterfly plants are beautiful in the warm months, but they may be unattractive or vanish altogether in the colder months, so keep this in mind when considering placement. It is helpful to plant them in drifts, in a sunny location that is protected from strong winds.

Milkweed Collection especially for Monarchs:

Asclepias curassavica* Mexican Butterfly Weed/ tropical milkweed *Asclepiadaceae Great perennial for butterflies and beautiful in the garden as well. Constantly blooming clusters of orange & yellow flowers on 3' stalks. Responds well to pruning. This is The Monarch Butterfly Plant!!! It is their larval food as well as providing nectar. Do not use insecticides on this plant! Sun, part shade. Moist, well drained soil. A gorgeous red variety is available as well! 🌞🌑🦋🦋

***Asclepias perennis* Aquatic Milkweed** This perennial wildflower is 1-2' tall,

consisting clusters of unbranched flowering stems that are light green to purplish green. Produces clusters of white to pinkish flowers. The blooming period occurs from late spring to mid-summer (or sometimes later), lasting about 1-2 months. The flowers are mildly fragrant. The flowers are nectar rich and attract various bees, wasps, butterflies, and moths. The plant is a host plant for the Monarch butterfly caterpillar. Prefers partial sun to medium shade, wet to consistently moist conditions, and soil containing abundant organic matter. Standing water is tolerated if it is temporary.

***Aster georgianus* Georgia Aster** A threatened perennial that grows in the prairies of the Southeast and on the edges of woodlands where there is enough sun to mimic a prairie environment. Native asters are an important part of our ecosystems, but their habitats have been vastly reduced. The Georgia aster is distinguished by its dark purple ray flower surrounding a center disk of small white flowers which turn lavender once pollinated. It grows well in acidic soil that can range from sand to heavy clay. Pollinated by bees collecting nectar. Full to partial sun.

***Aster oblongifolius* Native Prairie Aster** An outstanding native Texas fall blooming aster! Mounds out to 2'-3' with tiny gray-green aromatic foliage. It's blanketed with lavender, yellowed centered daisies throughout the fall. Full sun or light shade & good drainage. This long-lived, incredible performer makes a tight, beautifully textured mound all summer. Cut back after a hard freeze for a full plant the following year. Butterflies!

***Calotropis gigantea* Giant Milkweed** This stunning large tropical looking "shrub" is native to India and southern China, but has been extensively cultivated in tropical areas around the world. It's noted for its giant, glossy foliage and clusters of white crown-like flowers that bloom throughout the hot summer months. It's a good cut flower – used in leis in Hawaii. It's been root hardy in zone 8 & 9. This giant milkweed averages 6'-8' tall in the Houston area. An important larval plant for monarch butterflies

***Cestrum Auranticum* Yellow Cestrum** A large, root hardy tropical-looking shrub displaying large showy clusters of bright yellow 1" tubular flowers spring to fall followed by spherical, fleshy white berries. The flowers are an excellent source of nectar for Butterflies & Hummingbirds. Birds love the berries. Grows 4'-6' tall. Prefers full sun. Responds well to pruning.

***Cuphea llavea* Big Bat Face** Red and purple blossoms resemble bat faces-children love them! Drought-tolerant. 18"-24" tall. ☼  

***Hamelia patens* Hummingbird Bush Texas Superstar™** Root hardy 4'-5' mounding shrub, profuse blooms of orange/red flowers late spring until frost, fall color, sun, hummingbirds!

***Hibiscus x 'Moy Grande'* Moy Grande Hibiscus** Texas Superstar™, One of the

largest known hibiscus flowers, 12" rose red blooms all summer to fall in cycles, 5' x 5', sun, moist, well drained soil.

***Orthosiphon racemiflora alba* White Cat Whiskers** 3', tender shrubby perennial, large striking whiskery white flower spikes, blooms spring to frost, part shade, moist, good drainage, hummingbird & butterfly nectar plant.

***Salvia sp. 'Otabal'* Otabal Blue Salvia** Amazing spikes of blue-violet flowers with silver calyx against silver-green foliage. A non-stop bloomer. Averages 2' tall. Sun, moist, well drained soil. Hummingbirds! 🦋

***Salvia confertiflora* Pohl Red Velvet Salvia** Grows with an upright habit to 5 to 8 feet tall, flower stalk, covered with reddish-brown velvety hairs, typically up to 1 foot long but possibly longer, is crowded with small red-orange flowers, full coastal sun to light shade. 🦋

***Scutellaria costaricana* Red Fountains Skullcap** Clusters of deep red, 1 1/2", tubular blooms, provide a moist but well-draining soil for the best results. ☀️🦋

***Scutellaria sp.* Fuchsia Fountains Skullcap** Wonderful, tough, dynamite perennial, 6-8" tall mound of tiny foliage, sun, good drainage.

***Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* Purple Porterweed** Deep velvety purple blooms, upright to spreading perennial. ☀️🦋🦋

Texas Natives

OUTSIDE TENT

Texas native plants are important to the local insect population. These insects, in turn, become food for the next level of the food chain - baby birds, lizards, frogs, etc. and enable new generations of wildlife to be born. Planting natives and providing a water source are the best ways to support native wildlife. Make sure to read about our Ferns, Grasses and Groundcovers section to find native grasses.

There is some debate over how to define "native." We have chosen to include plants native to our gulf coast region, as well as plants native to different parts of our state. Plants that are native to the gulf coast should thrive with little care here. Plants from neighboring regions can do well if you note preferred soil conditions (for example, organically rich bottomland vs. sandy loam) and either amend soil or use containers. Good air circulation is important to correct for high humidity as some plants love it and some plants dislike it. Consider salt tolerance if you are planting on the coast.

***Aquilegia chrysantha* 'Hinckley'** **Hinckley Columbine** A gorgeous evergreen native Texas perennial for shade gardens. Forms 24" mounds of bright green parsley-like foliage all winter. Then in March-April, produces stalks of magnificent orchid-like yellow flowers for up to 6 weeks! Afternoon shade &

good drainage.

***Anisacanthus Wrightii* ‘San Antonio Red’ San Antonio Red Flame Acanthus**

A tough, Texas native, shrubby perennial covered with orange tubular flowers summer & fall. Averages 3’ height. Drought tolerant once established.

Hummingbirds! ☀️🦋🦋

***Capsicum annuum* Chili Pequin** This native perennial pepper makes a beautiful addition to the garden. It is a 2’– 3’ mounding shrub that is covered with tiny white flowers & bright red, “bird’s eye” peppers much of the year. Does well in containers. Birds love the peppers! Sun, light shade, & good drainage.

***Eupatorium greggii* Greg’s Blue Mist Flower** A spectacular native that naturalizes readily and makes a fabulous ground cover. Flat-topped flower heads with dense clusters of fragrant, fluffy, lavender-blue flowers persist from mid-summer to early fall. Sun or light shade, tolerates a range of soil types.

Butterflies!

***Eupatorium havanense* White Mist Flower** Native, shrubby 3’-4’, fall blooming clusters of super fragrant white blooms, full sun/part shade, drought tolerant & tolerates poor drainage. 🦋

***Liatris pycnostachya* Native Gayfeather** A striking architectural native perennial with multiple 3’-4’ tall, elegant, bottle-brush looking flower stalks covered with frilly, rosy-purple flowers during the summer. It’s a hardy native once established. Prefers full sun & a moist, well-drained soil. 🦋

***Liatris Aspera* Rough Blazing Star** Perfect for medium to dry, well-drained soils. Usually reaches 2’-3’ –shorter than many blazing stars. Tufted lavender blooms cover the flower stalks in late summer and attract butterflies, hummingbirds and bees. “Aspera” is latin for rough which refers to the short stiff hairs on the stem and leaves. The stems are slightly zigzagged as well. Perennial. Native. Full sun.

***Malvaviscus arboreus drummondii* Variegated Native Red Turk’s Cap**

Malvaceae Small red upward facing blooms summer & fall. Petals only partially unfold. Heart-shaped, bright green leaves. Deer-resistant. Evergreen. Prune to keep confined or when leggy. 4-6 hours of direct sunlight for best results. Prefer moist, well-drained soil. Most varieties do well in sun to light shade. 🦋🦋

Malvaviscus* ‘Pink Turk’s Cap’ Variegated Pink Turk’s Cap *Malvaceae A cross of Big Momma Turk’s Cap with the native White Turk’s Cap – only this Pam’s has variegated white and green foliage. Tough, non-stop bloomer with beautiful pink flowers all summer and into fall in heavy bloom cycles. Will tolerate drought and periods of wet. Blooms in sun or part shade. 🦋

***Rivina humilis* Pigeonberry** A unique native perennial groundcover that is almost always covered with pink and white flowers and red berries. Foliage turns burgundy in fall. Birds love the berries. Goes dormant in winter. 12” tall - can be pruned back for thicker plants. Thrives and blooms in part shade.

Nine Natives Plants - Pocket Prairies

OUTSIDE TENT

These plants, which are native to Texas, can be used in garden landscapes and on neighborhood street medians. A diversified grouping (which does not have to be exactly nine!) of these plants, grown together, will provide a habitat for many butterflies, birds, beneficial insects, hummingbirds, and other wildlife in urban gardens. The flowers, foliage, fruit, and berries produced by these plants will provide beautiful color and textures that change with the seasons.

Asclepia perennis **Aquatic Milkweed** *APOCYNACEAE* Native milkweed found in soils that are continually wet, grows 3+feet tall, white blooms with pink touches, slim leaves. Full to part sun. Monarch butterfly host plant.

Asclepia asperula **Antelope-horns Milkweed** *APOCYNACEAE* Native milkweed found in meadows, prairies, pastures and along roadsides. Prefers rocky or sandy soils. Curved form of seed pods resembles antelope horns. Flower is whitish with green tinges. Plant grows 8-24 inches tall. Monarch host plant. Full sun.

Asclepia oenotheroides **Zizotes Milkweed** *APOCYNACEAE* Native milkweed found in prairies, ditches and fields. Prefers sandy, dry soil. Grows 1-3 feet tall. Green blooms with purple tinges. Full sun. Monarch host plant.

Baptisia sphaerocarpa **Yellow wild indigo** *FABACEAE* Shrubby, full- sun native with pea-like showy yellow flowers and interesting seed-pods. Spring bloomer. Attracts butterflies. ☼ 🦋 🇹🇽

Callirhoe involucrata **Wine Cup** *MALVACEAE* Herbaceous perennial that grows as low spreading mound. Poppy-like magenta flowers. Full sun and well drained soil. ☼ 🇹🇽

Cassia fasciculate **Partridge pea** *FABACEAE* Re-seeding annual with feathery foliage and pretty yellow blooms. Grows to 2 feet in part sun. Cloudless Giant Sulfur, Orange Sulfur, Little Yellow, and Sleepy Orange Butterflies use as their larval food. Also used by native bees and bumblebees and honeybees. Birds love their seed pods.

Centaurea americana **American Basketflower** *ASTERACEAE* Re- seeding annual growing from 1-5 feet tall with thick, branching stem and lavender-pink flowers. Part sun to part shade. The plant provides nectar and pollen to many hummingbirds, songbirds, butterflies, moths, bees, beetles and a host of other insects. ☼ 🌱 🦋 🐛 🐝 🐞 🇹🇽

9 Natives page 2...

***Chasmanthium latifolium* Inland sea oats POACEAE** Clump-forming perennial grass with cascading, oat-like flower spikelet growing 2-4 feet tall. Nice soft brown color in winter. Cut back in early spring. Part shade to shade. Small mammals and birds eat seeds and birds use grass fronds for nest building. ☀️🐿️🐦

***Echinacea angustifolia* Narrow leaf coneflower ASTERACEAE** Herbaceous perennial native to prairies, pastures, savannas, woodland edges. Grows 18-24 inches tall. Pinkish-lavender, blooms. Prefers full sun and dry soil. Used by native bees and bumblebees and butterflies.

***Eryngium yuccifolium* Rattlesnake Master APIACEAE** Herbaceous perennial growing 4 to 5 feet tall with greenish-white thistle like blooms (June to September) and thin spiky fronds. Prefers full sun and well-drained soil. Name comes from past use as treatment for rattlesnake bite. Attracts many pollinators such as native bees, wasps and moths. ☀️🐝🐛🇺🇸

***Gaillardia pulchella* Indian Blanket ASTERACEAE** Short-lived, reseeding perennial with bright red and yellow color. Prefers full sun and good drainage. Source of nectar for many native bees, bumblebees and butterflies. ☀️🐝🐦🇺🇸

***Liatris pycnostachya* Prairie Blazing Star ASTERACEAE** Perennial growing 2-5 feet tall with showy, rose-purple flower spike. Found in dry prairies. Full sun, medium water requirements. Bees, Butterflies and other insects use it's nectar.

***Lobelia cardenalis* Cardinal Flower CAMPANULACEAE** Perennial growing up to 6 feet, with showy red flowers – hummingbirds are its primary pollinators. Sun to part sun, moist conditions.

***Lupinus texensis* Bluebonnet FABACEAE** State flower of Texas. Reseeding annual, grows wild in prairies in full sun. Up to a foot tall. Good drainage is important. Bees! ☀️🐝🇺🇸

***Monarda citriodora* Lemon mint LAMIACEAE** Reseeding annual with lavender tuft-like blooms. Grows 1-2 feet tall. Sun to part sun. Low water requirement. Attracts bees, butterflies and hummingbirds.

***Ratibida columnifera* Mexican Hat ASTERACEAE** A species of flowering plant native to much of North America which grows 2-3 feet tall. Drooping yellow to red petals with upright conical center. Blooms summer to fall. Prefers sunny conditions and good drainage. Dies back in winter. Bees, butterflies, insects and birds use Mexican Hat for sustenance. ☀️🐝🐦🇺🇸

9 Natives page 3...

Rudbeckia hirta **Black-eyed Susan** *ASTERACEAE* Reseeding annual or short-lived perennial with yellow, daisy-like flowers and a black or brown center. Sun to part sun. 1-3 feet tall, blooming from April to November. Butterflies and bees use its nectar and pollen. ☼ ○ 🦋 🌻 🇺🇸

Rudbeckia texana **Texas Coneflower** *ASTERACEAE* Yellow flowers with dark cones on 2-4 ft. tall stalks. Blooms in summer, sun to part sun. Moist soil. Butterflies, bees, and birds use its pollen and nectar. ☼ ○ 🦋 🌻 🇺🇸

Salvia azurea **Giant blue sage** *LAMIACEAE* A long stemmed salvia with clear blue blossoms blooming late summer into fall. Growing 3-5 feet tall, sometimes needs staking. Prefers full sun and dry conditions. Bees and butterflies love its nectar and pollen. ☼ 🌻 🦋 🇺🇸

Salvia coccinea **Scarlet sage** *LAMIACEAE* A native salvia with red blooms that grow to 2+ feet. Full sun to part sun – prefers a little afternoon shade in summer. Self seeds vigorously. Attracts bees and hummingbirds. ☼ ○ 🌻 🇺🇸

Salvia lyrata **Lyre leaf sage** *LAMIACEAE* A native salvia that grows 1-2 feet with pale purple blooms. Prefers full sun. Will reseed. Attracts butterflies. ☼ 🦋 🇺🇸

Solidago sempervirens **Seaside goldenrod** *ASTERACEAE* 3-6 foot tall perennial that has yellow flowers at its tip. Blooms late summer into fall. Prefers full sun. This species does not cause hay fever. Supplies nectar to fall migrating monarch butterfly and other butterflies, and bees. ☼ 🦋 🌻 🇺🇸

Tradescantia occidentalis **Spiderwort** *COMMELINACEAE* Perennial with erect branching stems with pink to purple blooms, which last just a day. Grows 1 to 2 feet tall in full sun. Many native bees and insects use its nectar and pollen. ☼ 🌻 🇺🇸

Plants that Merit Attention

Inside Booth

Saturday Only

This booth focuses on unique and hard to find plant material; plants that do indeed merit our attention. There are many new plants and some older, tried and true plants that are not as easily found in the nursery trade, which we bring to the public through this booth. Our hope is that the public will become more aware of, and interested in, alternative plants to those commonly seen in the landscape, many of which are invasive or require more attention and water.

Another highlight of this booth is all the plant experts that come to help us educate and sell. They are true dirt-gardeners and they love to share their knowledge.

'Jardin Extraordinaire'

Gardener's Garden Shop

Garden Goods

Inside/Outside Sumners Hall

Back by Popular Demand!

Featuring:

statuary and garden furniture

tools, pots, vases

fabrics, pillows and wreaths

decorative accessories, books and objects of art

Think creatively for your garden!



Rose

Rosaceae

Outside Tent

The majority of roses sold at the Mart are “Heirloom” roses, among the best-loved shrubs in the South. We sell roses grown “on their own root stock.” These are not “grafted” roses, which generally require more care and chemicals, but roses as easy to grow and as carefree as their forebears.

Growing Instructions: Plant roses in an open, well-drained area that gets at least 6 hours of direct sun; a location with light shade during the hotter part of the day will keep flowers from fading. Plant the bush in the ground at a depth and width of the pot in which it comes. Water thoroughly to remove air pockets and settle soil around roots. Mulch well. Soak deeply every 7-10 days. Keep leaves dry to avoid fungus but if needed, spray with 2 tbsp. baking soda in 1 gallon of water. Spray tops and undersides of leaves in morning or early afternoon. Roses with few petals (under 30) may go from bud to wide-open blossom in several hours. The more petals the rose has, the longer it will take to open and the longer it will last! ✂

Pruning Instructions: Our roses do not require the severe pruning methods used for Hybrid Teas. While thinning of old, crossing, or crowded growth can be done in February or March, most dead or diseased branches can be removed any time of the year. Climbers and one-time bloomers should be pruned after blooming. Our hot summers can be difficult for roses, and so you may wish to consider a light pruning and fertilization in August to encourage fall flowers.

For more information on Roses:

Antique Rose Emporium	www.wearerose.com
Houston Rose Society	www.houstonrose.org
Heritage Rose Group	www.heritagerosesgroup.org



"Among the heirlooms for a Southern gardener are the horticultural treasures our great-grandparents loved. And above all other flowers, they loved roses. These survivors from lost gardens are special.... old roses are living reminders of our heritage. Every spring they create anew their colors and perfumes, and in their vigor and grace, they keep our past ever young. These flowers are not copies, not "restored", not a re-creation. They are the real thing...to be cherished and lovingly preserved. Besides their charm and beauty, old roses are also tough. In the days before garden hoses, sprinkler systems and pesticides, these old sorts flourished and, once established, survived on old homesites and cemeteries without care. Decades of climatic extremes and often the bulldozers of developers have killed the weaklings, leaving a select group of survivors. And the majority of these antique shrubs simply sneer at the attacks of insects and diseases."

"The definition of an old rose is somewhat nebulous. The American Rose Society classes as "old" any rose introduced before 1867, but most collectors are more lenient, considering as eligible any rose 75 + years old, if it exhibits typical old rose characteristics. One thing is the unforgettable true rose perfume that lives on in undiluted form in many old roses. In addition, old roses, for the most part, are superior shrubs. Old roses have an inherent beauty of form and healthy foliage, qualities that do not diminish over the years, and ones that make them particularly useful as landscape plants."

Antique Roses for the South, William C. Welch, Ph.D.

Shrubs

Outside Tent

***Buddleia crispa* Himalyan** deciduous, upright, bushy shrub that produces small, lavender flowers, well drained soil. Sun ☀●🦋

***Buddleia 'Orange Sceptre'* Orange Sceptre** 8' tall, flowers year-round in mild climates, 1' long terminal spikes of bright orange flower, sun. ☀●🦋

***Calliandra emarginata* Dwarf Fairy Duster** great for both garden and containers. Growing to about 2' – 3' tall, covered with hot pink “powderpuff” flowers from spring to fall. Sun or light shade. ☀●🦋🌿

***Callicarpa Beautyberry* Lamiaceae** flowers in clusters, white to pinkish. The fruit is a berry, 2–5 mm diameter and pink to red-purple with a highly distinctive metallic lustre. Plant beautyberries in a location with light shade and well-drained soil. ☀●🦋🌿

C. japonica **Snow Storm Beautyberry**

C. longissima **Longissima Beautyberry White**

C. mexicana **Mexican Beautyberry**

C. salicifolia **Beautyberry, Salicifolia**

***Clerodendrum sp* Pink Butterfly** **Pink Butterfly** Pink flowers in a 2'-4' upright shrub.

***Erythrina herbacea* Coralbean** Native, hardy, 4'-6' drought tolerant shrub, bears 36" spikes of bright red tubular flowers in summer followed by 8" bean-like pods that open to expose scarlet-red seeds, full sun/part shade, good drainage. ☀●🌿

***Euonymus americana* Strawberry Bush** Native, 5'-6' upright shrub, irregular, airy form with thin, green, horizontal stems, strawberry-like red capsules in fall that crack open exposing bright orange seeds, red fall foliage, shade, moist, well drained.

***Thryallis Galphimia glauca* Golden Shower** **Thryallis** Evergreen mild winters, 3'-6', narrow bluish-green foliage, clusters of small bright yellow flowers nearly year-round, sun, salt & drought tolerant.

***Lindera benzoin* Spicebush** Aromatic foliage, showy fruit, good autumn color, partial sun to light shade and wet to moderately dry soil.

***Malpighia glabra 'Nana'* Dwarf Barbados Cherry** Native, 3'-4' unique & colorful shrub with small pink & white flowers summer & fall, produces an abundance of red cherry-like fruit, evergreen most winters, sun/part shade, birds.

***Prunus sp. 'Hirome'* Hirome Dwarf Cherry** Dwarf flowering, grown as a 3-4' shrub, pink flowers & later red cherries, moist, well-drained soil. ☀●🌿🦋

***Sclerochiton harveyanus* Blue Lips Shrub** Mauve-blue flowers create a pretty floral display on this shade-loving shrub with its attractive glossy green foliage; shade, morning sun

Small Bulbs Annual

Inside Sumners Hall

With a huge variety to choose from, Annual Small Bulbs can delight young and old. The bulbs range from the gigantic Fireworks Allium, bursting with bright purple spikes to the tiny sweet crocus that brings the first breath of spring. Many are fragrant and attract bees and butterflies.

Allium Liliaceae Likes good drainage and sandy loam. Plant at depth 1-1/2 times the diameter of bulb, 2"-3" apart for small bulbs, 8"-10" for larger ones. Will increase by offset or reseeding. Annual blooms. Planted in a row will produce dramatic border.

A. hollandicum Purple Sensation Vibrant Purple globes, plant in fall, blooms late spring, 32" tall.

A. schubertii 100 pink rose shape flowers that look like fireworks, fragrant blooms late season, 16"-30" tall.

Anemone Ranunculaceae Grown for beautiful, open flowers. Plant in Nov. 6"-8" apart, 1" to 2" deep, in well-drained soil. Soak tubers in warm water with 1 oz. fish emulsion and 1 oz. molasses for no more than 2 hours before planting. Plant tuber scarred side up or on its side.

R. White

R. Yellow

R. Rose

R. Flamenco

R. Mixed

Anemone Bi-color Each flower is two tone white with ring of red, great in containers. 8"-10". Early to mid-season.

De Caen Group Single flowers with 5-8 petals.

A. c. de Caen 'The Bride' Pure white with green eye, 8"-12" Late season.

A. c. de Caen 'Mixed' Red, pink, white, blue with black eye

A. c. de Caen 'Mr. Fokker' Single, light blue with black eye.

St. Brigid Group Double-flowered.

A. c. St. Brigid 'The Admiral' Semi-double, violet sword shaped petals, 10"-12", Late season

A. c. St. Brigid 'Bi-color' Semi-double, white poppy shaped with black and red eye, 10"-12"

Crocus Iridaceae Mixed colors of yellow & white. Small, goblet-shaped flowers often with interiors of contrasting colors. Mass them for best effect. Plant corms in November, 1"-2" apart, 1/2 their own depth, in irregular clumps or drifts.

C. Jeanne d'Arc' White, goblet shaped.

Iris (Bulbous) Dutch Iris Iridaceae Plant Oct.-Nov., 4" deep, 6" apart; water

deeply after planting. Water sparingly until growth starts; after that, water often, taking care not to over-water. Fertilize in spring.

I. 'Telstar' Brilliant blue standards with yellow splotches. Most widely grown Iris in the Netherlands. 18"-20", Mid to Late season.

Ixia African Corn Lily *Iridaceae* Grown for star-shaped brightly colored spikes in, pink, white, salmon, and green flowers. Bloom spring-summer. Plant 2" deep on 2"-3" centers. 16", Late season.

Small Bulbs Annual Hyacinths/Hyacinthus

Liliaceae

(Pre-Order Only)

Along with tulips and daffodils, hyacinths are considered a "must-have" spring bulb. Their glorious, thick spikes of fragrant, bell-shaped flowers rise from narrow, bright green leaves. In Spanish, hyacinth is jacinto as in San Jacinto or Saint Hyacinth.

Planting: In Houston, Hyacinths must be stored in the refrigerator for 8 weeks prior to planting. Store in a mesh bag on an open shelf not subject to moisture. Keep dry. Plant in mid-November in a well-drained bed with 2" of soil mixed with bone meal or super-phosphate above the tops of the bulbs; space 5"-6" apart; if there are squirrels, eliminate the bone meal, or they will dig up your bulbs. Blooms 6 to 8 weeks after planting. May also be forced in pots or in special hyacinth glasses. In pots, leave the tip of the bulb above the soil surface. 8"-12" tall. Although sun-loving, Hyacinths will tolerate some shade.

Recommend wearing gloves when planting to avoid possible skin contact.

Dutch Hyacinth

H. orientalis Common Hyacinth Large, dense, fragrant spikes (racemes) of up to 40 waxy, bell-like flowers bloom in early spring. The larger the bulb, the larger the spike. Bright green leaves. 6"-14" tall.

H. o. 'Antartica' White, large dense flowers, 8"-12", Mid season.

H. o. 'Blue Jacket' Cool blue, richly perfumed, 10"-12", Mid season.

H. o. 'Pink Pearl' Pastel Pink, 10"-12", Mid season.

Hyacinthoides 'Spanish Blue Bell' 12"-16", sun to partial shade, blooms May-June. Violet blue, darker and larger variety

Small Bulbs Perennial

Inside Sumners Hall

These bulbs are tried and true in our area. Year after year they magically pop up to surprise and delight gardeners of all ages. The perennial bulbs come in a variety of colors. *Watsonia* ranges from pure white to a glorious red. Nothing smells sweeter than *Muscari*, no wonder the bees love it!

Freesia Iridaceae (Single and Double Mixed) Fragrant flowers on wiry, 14" stems, blooms winter to early spring. Plant Oct.-Nov. 2" deep, 2" apart, in rows 4"-6" apart. ☼✂

***Hippeastrum sonatini* Hardy Garden Amaryllis** plant and forget! **NEW**

H. 'Eyecatcher' early summer, red and white, 3-4 blooms per stem, 12"-15"

H. 'White rascal' early summer, all white, 3-4 blooms per stem, trumpet shaped, 12"-15".

Ipheion 'Whisley Blue' Lilac blue, star-shaped scented flowers. Vigorous, clump- forming. Good in rock gardens or as underplantings. 4"-5".
☼●

Leucojum aestivum* Summer Snowflake *Amaryllidaceae Bell-shaped, white flowers with green tips in spring. Plant in fall 2" deep. ☼●

Muscari armeniacum* Grape Hyacinth *Liliaceae Small, violet-blue flowers with white tips. Plant Oct.-Nov. for blooms in Feb.-Mar. ☼●

M. armeniacum botryoides album
White, early bloomer.

Sparaxis* Wandflower *Iridaceae Mixed. Loose spikes of brightly colored flowers bloom Mar.-April. Mixed colors, yellow to salmon and rose to purple. Plant in groups 2" deep, 3"-4" apart in Nov.-Dec. 12"-16" high. ☼●



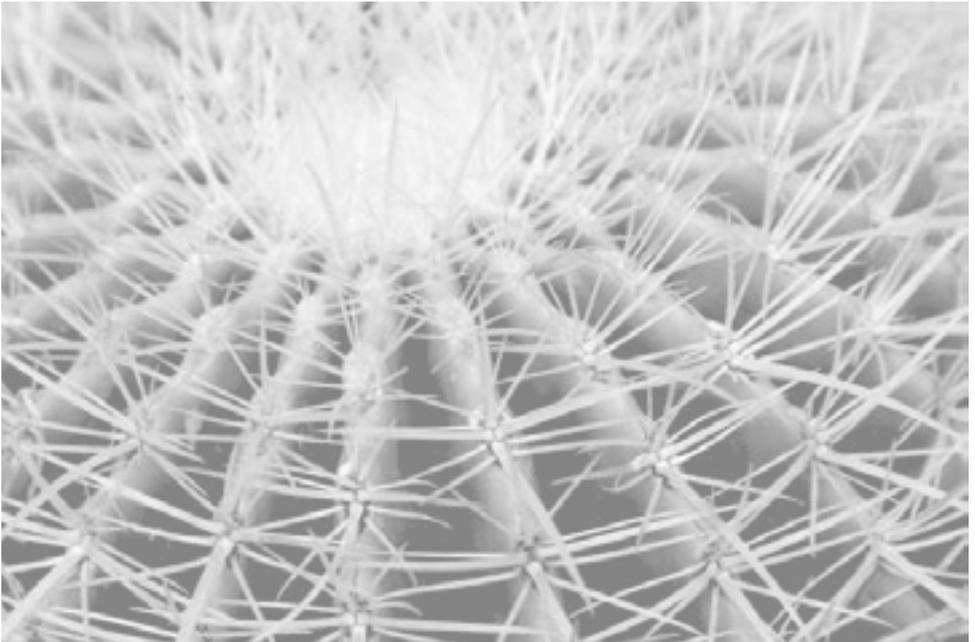
Succulents Including Cacti

Outside Tent

Succulents and cacti are valued for their unique shapes and low care needs. The approximately 10,000 species of succulents come from many regions worldwide, are classified into six families, and 25 percent of those are cacti.

They are best grown in Houston in pots or very well prepared raised beds with full sun. Many need protection from our inches of rain outside under a covered porch with full sun or filtered light. Most will survive a light freeze unless from the Madagascar area or a tropical region. It is important to consider origin of country and altitude to determine the best planting type and location for the succulent that you fall in love with, this will ensure success and survival. All cacti are succulents. Many cactus require a more porous and aerated soil than most other succulents to ensure success. As with all plants the most important element to begin with will be soil mixture, which for these plants should be a cacti and succulent mixture, with rapid functioning drainage.

Consider the growth rate and your container and whether you are buying for indoors or outdoors when purchasing your plant.



Trees

Outside Tent

Trees are often divided into two categories: shade and ornamental. Most shade trees are slow-growing and live longer. Ornamental trees are usually understory trees – about half the size of shade trees. In partial shade, they grow in a woody manner; put them in full sun and they fill out into dense, well-rounded, small trees with more blooms and fruits. When planting a tree, make a hole 1-1/2 times larger than the root ball. Plant the tree slightly high in the hole to allow for settling of the soil.

Great Small Trees for Houston. Designated by a . This list was compiled by the The Garden Club of Houston to celebrate the Garden Club of America's Centennial. Choices were based on three criteria: native to our area and likely to thrive with little maintenance; exceptional beauty and the widest possible range of season interest; and habitat benefits, particularly for birds.

***Acer saccharum Skutchii* Mexican Sugar Maple** Rare, heat tolerant tree with excellent fall color and large winged fruits. Native to Mexico and Guatemala. 40' - 50' tall, 20' 30' wide. Deciduous, Sun to mostly sun.

Halesia diptera* Two-Winged Silverbell *Styracaceae Tiny, bell-shaped, white flowers in March, followed by 2-winged green fruit. Good understory tree. Fast growing with few disease or insect problems. To 30' tall. Deciduous. Spreading ornamental.   

***Prunus Mexicanas* Mexican Plum** Outstanding native spring blooming tree with very fragrant white flowers! Slowly grows to about 20'. Sun, part shade. Produces a tasty small plum. Great for eating, for jellies, jams.    

***Quercus Canbyi* Sierra Oak** A red oak that is perfect for a medium sized garden. Like live oaks, its evergreen but shed the majority of the leaves in late winter. Leaves start and end with a reddish hue. 50'-60' tall, 30'-40' wide, full sun.

Quercus Oak* *Fagaceae Very important trees in the Texas landscape for ornamental shade and hardwood; in fact, Texas has the largest diversity of oaks in the U.S. Oaks usually thrive in rich, rather moist soil; they are sensitive to soil disturbance.

***Q. alba* White Oak** Best large oak for fall color varying from brown to wine-red and for lack of debris. Attractive light gray bark. 50' to 80' tall. Deciduous. Shade tree.   

***Quercus suber* Cork Oak** Beautiful shade tree to sip a glass of wine under and admire the elaborate bark. Native to Southern Europe, the cork oak grown to 60' tall. Prefers full sun.

Tulip/Tulipa

Liliaceae

Inside Sumners Hall

In Houston, tulips should be considered annuals. Nearly all tulips need an extended period of winter chill to bloom well. Here, where winters are short and mild, the bulbs should be packed into mesh bags and left on a refrigerator shelf for a minimum of 8 weeks. ***Be sure to store the tulips away from fruit as fruit emits ethylene gas which kills flowering.***

Plant bulbs from mid-December to mid-January. Choose a well-drained location with good morning sun and afternoon shade. Add humus; mix to a minimum of 9". Plant tulips close together to ensure a spectacular display of color. Dig holes 3"-4" deep; cover with 3"-4" soil. The heights listed on the next pages occur during regular winter weather. If it is too warm, the tulips may bloom close to the leaf and be shorter, a condition called blasting. Be sure to water the tulips often if there is a winter hot spell.

All tulips are suitable for outdoor container gardening if the containers are kept moist. Start the bulbs in a sunny spot. When the first tinge of color appears, move to the shade; the flowers will enlarge and stay in bloom longer. ☼✂

Tulip Divisions

For horticultural purposes, tulips are divided into 15 groups, chiefly defined by flower type. The following 5 classifications of tulips are represented at the Bulb & Plant Mart.

1. ***Double Early*** Fully double, peony-like flowers, to 3" across, often margined or flecked with another color. Early-to-mid-season.
2. ***Triumph*** Single, cup-shaped flowers, up to 2-1/2" across, often margined or flecked with contrasting color. Leaves 4"-14" long. Mid-to-late-season.
3. ***Darwin Hybrid*** Brightly-colored flowers on 24"-28" stems up to 5" across, usually flushed, flamed or penciled with a different color, and often with contrasting bases. Mid-to-late-season.
4. ***Single Late*** Graceful plants with large oval blooms often with contrasting margins on 1' to 3' stems. Late-season.
5. ***Double Late*** Very large, heavy-textured double peony-like blossoms sometimes flamed in a different color, up to 5". Leaves 4"-16". Late-season.

Red

T. 'Apeldoorn' (Darwin Hybrid) Mid-season, brilliant red, 20".

T. 'World's Fire' (Darwin Hybrid) Early, Fire engine red, 18"-20"

Orange

T. 'Orange Van Eyk' (Darwin Hybrid) Large orange with pink, 24"

White

T. 'Clearwater' (Single) Late season, pure white, 18"-24"

T. 'Orleans' (Triumph) Ivory white with pale green feathering, 18"-20."

Bi-color

T. 'Chasonette' (Triumph) Mid-season, white with purple stripes, 15"-18"

T. 'Monsella' (Double) Mid-season, yellow with red stripes, can be forced inside, 16"-18"

T. 'World's Peace' (Darwin Hybrid) Late season, red with yellow, 20".

T. 'World's Favorite' (Darwin Hybrid) Mid-season, red edged in yellow. 20".

Yellow

T. 'Conqueror' (Darwin Hybrid) Late season, vibrant yellow, 16"-19".

T. 'Marie Jo' (Double) Early season, multi-petaled, happy yellow color, requires full sun and average soil. 12"-16".

T. 'Strong Gold' (Triumph) Late season, canary yellow with faint orange, 16".

Pink

T. 'Amazing Grace' (Double) Early, medium pink, peony-like, 16"-22".

T. 'Mystic Van Eyk' (Triumph) Mid-season, soft pink, 18"-24"

T. 'Ollioules' (Darwin Hybrid) Medium pink with pale pink edging. 18"-24".

Purple

T. 'Purple Lady' (Triumph) Dramatic, vivid purple, 19".

Species

T. clusiana 'Lady Jane' (Hybrid) Pink and white. 10"-12".

T. Saxatalis Devastatingly beautiful heirloom is a vivid rose-lilac with a yellow base. Late season, 5"-6" tall and prefers a warm spot in the garden. Plant it and forget it!

Vines

Outside Tent

Vines climb in various ways: stems, tendrils, leaf petioles that twist around supports, aerial roots, hooked thorns or tiny, adhesive ducts. Roots should be cool and damp, but most vines need sun to bloom. Clipping and tipping will provide better blooms and disciplined structure. Frequent feeding is recommended.

Antigonon leptopus alba **White Coral Vine** Climbs by tendrils, fast growing, veined, heart shaped leaves with an open airy look, trailing sprays of snow white flowers summer to fall, sun/part shade, moist, good drainage, drought tolerant, root hardy.

Antigonon leptopus **Dark Pink Coral Vine** Climbs by tendrils, fast growing, veined, heart shaped leaves with an open airy look, trailing sprays of hot rose pink flowers summer to fall, sun/part shade, moist, good drainage, drought tolerant, root hardy.

Aristolochia elegans **Calico Pipe Vine** 3" wide, widely flaring flowers are a creamy white delicately marked with an abundance of maroon, easily grown, twining, generally evergreen tropical vine.

Aristolochia tomentosa **Woolly Pipevine** Vigorous, climbing woody vine without tendrils, pipe shaped flowers and large, heart-shaped leaves, blooms from May to June, shady to sunny areas.

Clerodendron thomsoniae, **Bleeding Heart Vine**

Profuse blooming large clusters of deep crimson flowers emerging from pure white, bell-shaped calyces spring to fall, 6" long, rich, deep emerald green foliage, full sun/part shade, rich, loose soil, well drained, root hardy, butterflies.

Glorioso rothschildiana **Gloriosa Lily** Tropical trailing vine that produces flame-colored blooms. Perfect for growing in a pot or in the garden - just make sure to give it something to climb on!

Passiflora **Passionflower Vine** *Passifloraceae* Host plant for butterflies. Freezes back. Flowers summer-fall. Needs support. Most all species produce nectar and pollen for honeybees and carpenter bees

P. coccinea x *P. incarnata* **Lady Margaret Passion Vine** Vigorous climber with year round interest, sepals and petals are a rich dazzling raspberry-red with a bright white center, full sun.

P. pura vinda, **Pura vinda Passionflower** Deep crimson flowers with unique purple and white tipped pentagon-shaped corona, year round bloomer, host plant for Gulf Fritillary.

P. Mooreanna **Passion Flower Vine** Vigorous climber with year round interest, blue-gray foliage and purple flowers, Gulf Fritillary butterflies, edible fruit, full sun to part shade.

***P. edulis* 'Novak' Novak Passion Fruit vine** Vigorous, produces large passion flowers that bloom in April. The Edulis flower produces a green egg-shaped fruit that turns purple-brown when ripe and falls off the vine. The fruit is collected off the ground and allowed to shrivel on the kitchen counter. It is then cut in half and the inside seeds, with the very aromatic yellow jelly sacs, are spooned out and slurped down or added to fruit salad ice cream or yogurt. The yellow sacs can be eaten, seeds and all

Quisqualis indica* Rangoon Creeper *Combretaceae Summer blossoms open white, darken to pink, and eventually turn red. Fragrant, especially at night. Root- hardy. Prune after flowering. Climbs to 25' tall.

***Testrastigma voinierianum* Chestnut Vine** large, five-lobed leaves that look similar to those of chestnut leaves, bright, indirect sunlight.

***Solanum crispum* Blue Potato Vine** Takes full sun with southern exposure. Clusters of small one inch star shaped blue flowers. Blooms spring thru fall, red berries provide food for birds, protect from freezing. This is part of the nightshade family so the berries are poisonous. ☼🐝

***Wisteria frutescens* 'Dam B' Wisteria, Dam B** sports dark blue/lavender, finely scented, pendulous blue flowers in racemes that mix perfectly with the fine-textured foliage. This plant enjoys a heavy flowering season in late May & June, then blooms lightly and sporadically throughout the summer and into the fall.

Arthur Temple College of Forestry and Agriculture
Wisteria frutescens 'Dam B'

Way back in late May, 1998, Greg Grant and I were admiring a particular *Wisteria frutescens* in the Arboretum's "lines of vines." We were kicking around the merits of the plant - nice-sized blooms for the species, clean foliage, texture, repeat blooming, easy to keep in bounds - and searching for a good name. In a flash, one of those pesky bumble bees made a dive at Greg's head. He rocked backwards just a bit and kind of took a swat at the critter and muttered, "Damn bee". I said, "That's it! We'll name it Dam B." After all, the plant was collected many years ago by Lynn Lowrey at Dam B, a lake in southeastern Texas. The name made sense but the problem remained with the spelling. Should we go with "Dam B" or "Damn Bee?" This created a healthy debate on who might or might not be offended. Were there better names out there? Would this grab the public attention to plant more native *Wisterias*? We never really settled the issue, couldn't come up with a better name, and the inspiration soon left the both of us. I decided on the name "Dam B." We quickly returned, for some reason or another, to admiring another remarkable vine somewhere down the lines of vines.

Glossary

Annual Completes its life cycle in one growing season. (See reseeding annual.)

Biennial Completes life cycle in two years, flowering and fruiting in second year.

Bonsai The art of growing and training dwarfed plants in containers. These miniature trees often resemble very old, gnarled specimens. A Japanese art form.

Butterfly Host Plant Female butterflies locate and lay eggs on only the type of plant the caterpillar can use for food. Be kind; a little munching on your plant will be worthwhile when you see the beautiful butterflies. Healthy plants will revive quickly.

Cultivar A variety produced by selective breeding. Indicated by cv.

Deadhead To remove spent flowers, thus prolonging the blooming season, eliminating unwanted seedlings and the garden looks tidier! Also called "tip pruning."

Deciduous Shedding leaves annually; falling off at a particular stage of growth or season. Dormancy The period when a plant's growth processes diminish or stop; for most plants this begins in late fall-winter with cold temperatures and short days.

Espalier A tree or shrub trained so that branches are flat against a wall, trellis, or fence.

Evergreen A plant having foliage that persists and remains green throughout the year. Forcing Hastening a plant to maturity; growing it to its flowering or fruiting stage out of its normal season.

Family Primary category in plant classification. A group of one or more genera sharing a set of underlying features. Family names end in -aceae.

Genus (pl. genera) Secondary classification under Family. Group of one or more plants that share a wide range of characteristics.

Hybrid A plant produced by cross-breeding two or more genetically dissimilar parents. Can occur naturally, but often is deliberate. Hybrids are indicated with the symbol x.

Native Plant A plant indigenous to the area in which it is grown.

Naturalizes Describes a species that grows and reproduces with little care in an area but is not necessarily native.

Organic Matter Material originating from a living organism that can be added to the soil to improve its condition: for example, peat moss, ground bark, compost, or composted manure.

Panicle Open flower cluster, blooming from top to bottom.

Perennial Plants that last for more than two years; sometimes for several generations.

Raceme Simple flower cluster with flowers on nearly equal stalks along a stem with lower flowers blooming first.

Remontant Flowering repeatedly during the season.

Reseeding Annual Flowers make seedpods which will self-sow or can be spread by hand.

Root-hardy Foliage may freeze, but roots live; the plant will come back in the next growing season, usually in spring.

Subshrub Low-growing plant with woody stems; a perennial with a woody base, but upper stems that are soft and herbaceous.

Species Sub-section of genus. Group of plants that are capable of breeding together to produce offspring similar to themselves.

Topiary Trees and shrubs trained into formal shapes such as globes, cones, or animals.

Umbel Flower cluster with individual flowers springing from approximately the same point.

Underplanting Planting one plant under another, such as putting a ground cover under and oak tree.

NOTES

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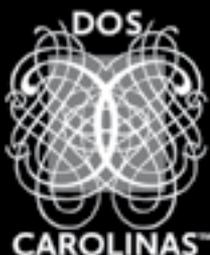
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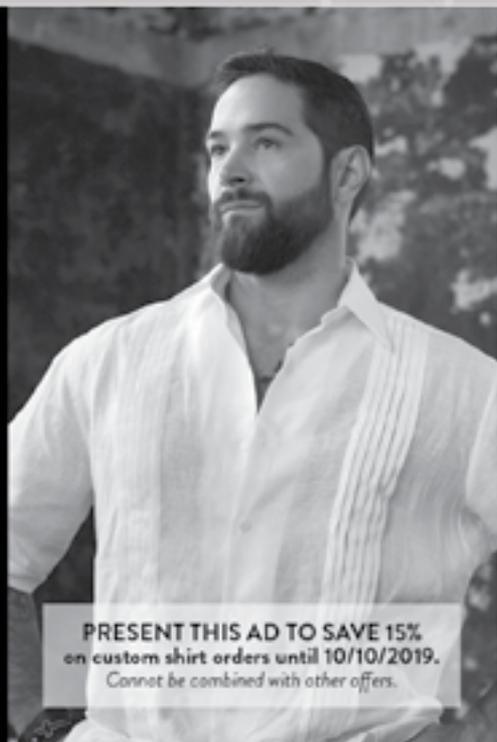


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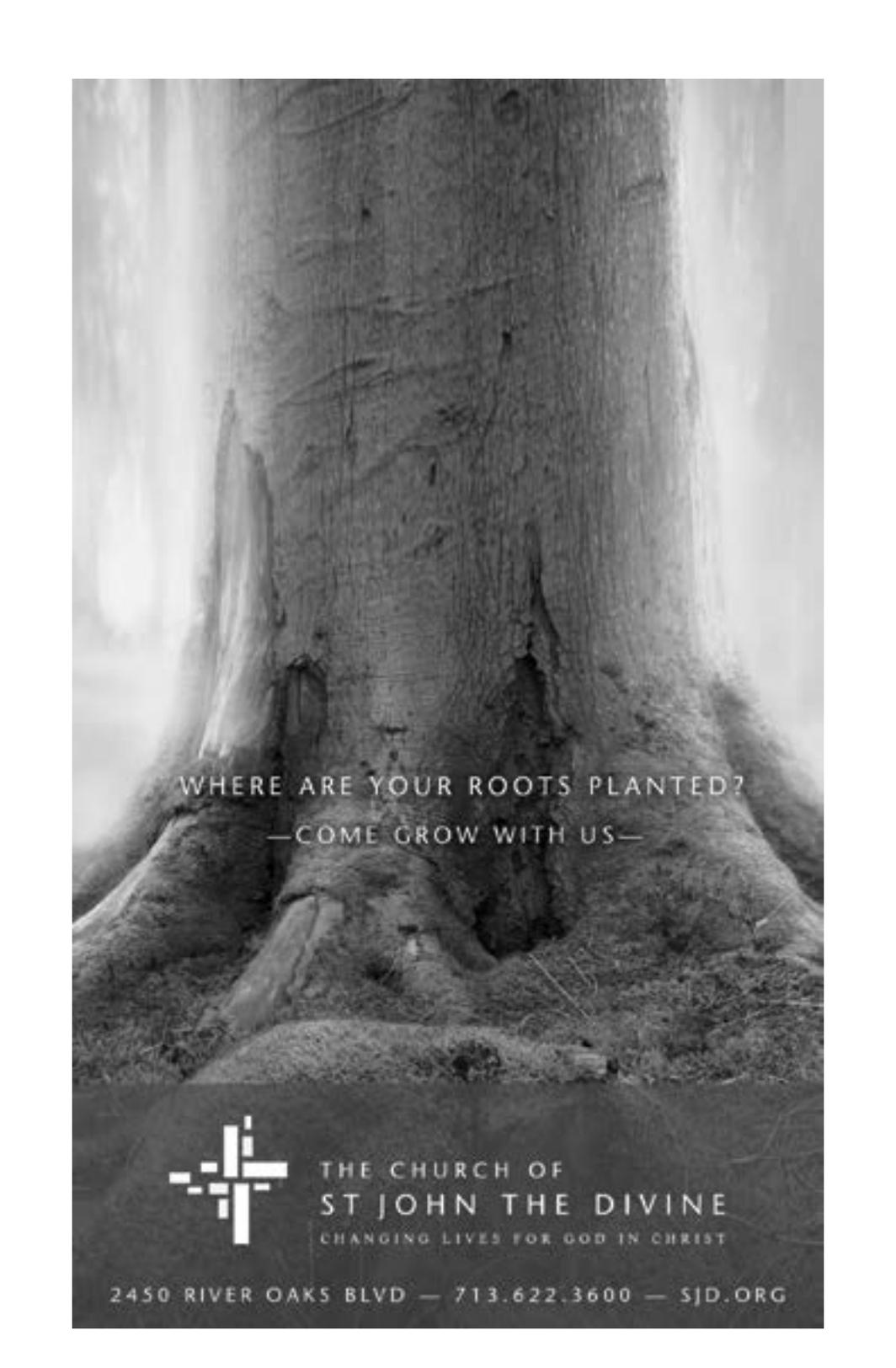
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