

- THE 2023 HORTICULTURE GUIDE -

THE EIGHTY-FIRST

BULB & PLANT *mart*

THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON

October 12 - 14, 2023

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE

2450 RIVER OAKS BLVD., HOUSTON, TX 77019

ALL PROCEEDS FROM THE BULB AND PLANT MART GO TOWARD
FURTHERING THE MISSION OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA.

GRANTS SUPPORT THE GREATER HOUSTON AREA'S CHARITABLE,
SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL ENDEAVORS.

WWW.GCHOUSTON.ORG

📷 Follow us on Instagram @gardenclubofhouston

📘 Like us on Facebook @GCHBulbAndPlantMart

Growing Gracefully

America's First
Triple Board-Certified Plastic Surgeon
Specialized in Facial Rejuvenation & Rhinoplasty

DR. HENRY A. MENTZ



THE AESTHETIC CENTER FOR PLASTIC SURGERY

4400 POST OAK PARKWAY SUITE 300
HOUSTON, TX 77027

PHONE 713.799.9999

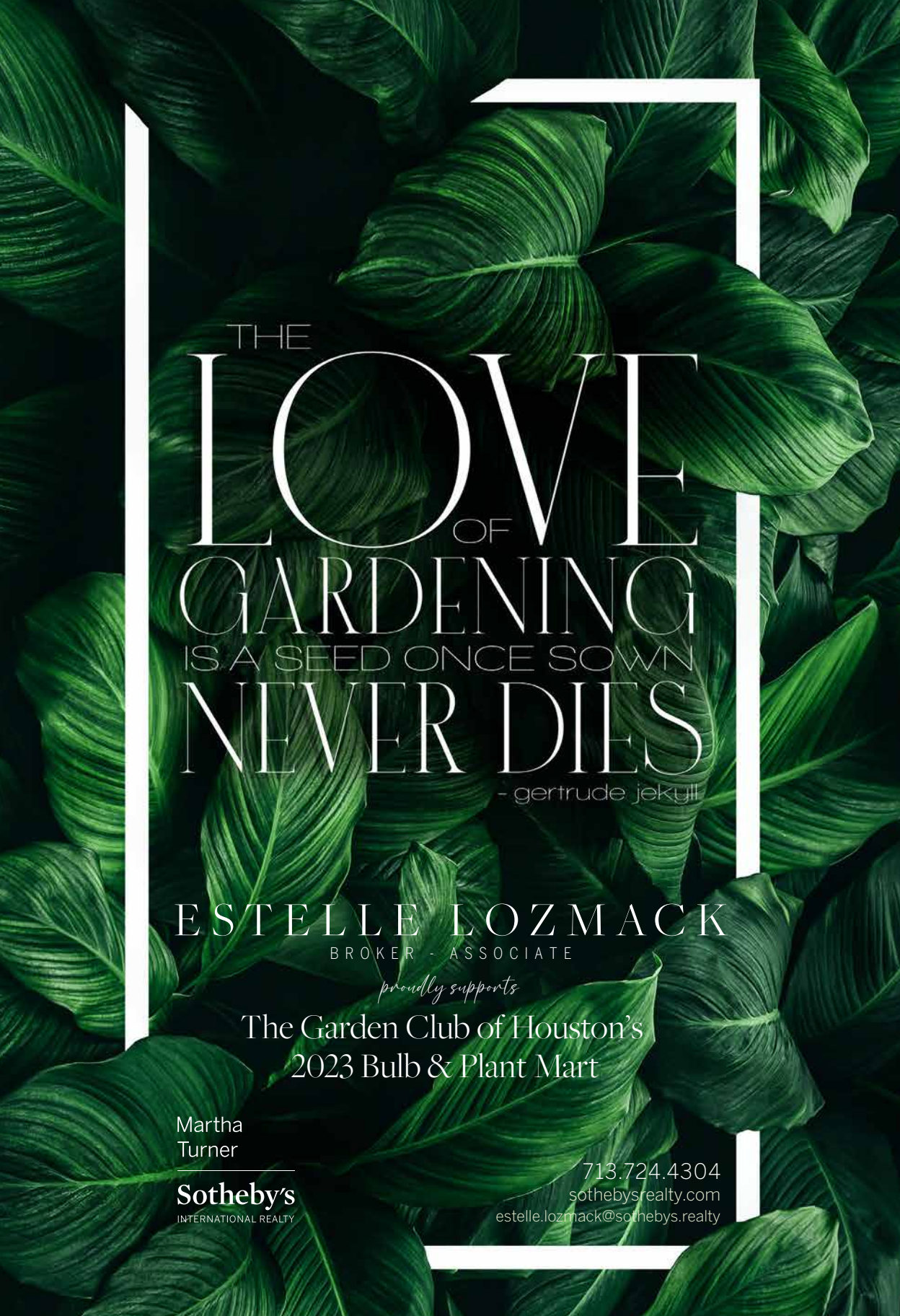
drmentz.com

HOUSTON'S ONLY PLASTIC SURGEON NOMINATED IN ALL 5 CATEGORIES



TABLE OF CONTENTS

WELCOME LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT	5
2024 NANCY STALLWORTH THOMAS HORTICULTURE LECTURE	7
GENERAL INFORMATION/MART SCHEDULE	9
SITE MAP	17, 19
BULB & PLANT BOOTHS	
● Amaryllis	20
● Citrus & Fruits	24
● Crinums & Other Lilies	27
● Daffodils & Paperwhites	33
● Daylilies	37
● Gingers	39
● Herbs	41
● Hostas	44
● Iris & Louisiana Iris	45
Louisiana Iris	46
Spuria Iris	53
Tall Bearded Iris	54
● Natives in the City	56
● Perennials	
Butterfly Plants	67
Grasses & Ground Covers	70
Sun & Shade	72
Texas Natives & Pollinators	76
● Plumerias	80
● Roses	81
● Shrubs	82
● Small Bulbs	
Annual	83
Perennial	86
● Succulents	88
● Tulips	89
● Vines	92
● Bulb Bar	95
● Jardin Extraordinaire	95
● Plants That Merit Attention	95
GARDEN TIPS	97
MONTHLY GARDEN GUIDE	112
DONORS	120
GRANT RECIPIENTS	123
COMMUNITY PROJECTS	124
BULB & PLANT MART LEADERSHIP	126
RESOURCES & LINKS	130
SPECIAL THANKS	131
ADVERTISER INDEX	132



THE
LOVE
OF
GARDENING
IS A SEED ONCE SOWN
NEVER DIES
- gertrude jekyll

ESTELLE LOZMACK
BROKER - ASSOCIATE

proudly supports

The Garden Club of Houston's
2023 Bulb & Plant Mart

Martha
Turner

Sotheby's
INTERNATIONAL REALTY

713.724.4304
sothebysrealty.com
estelle.lozmack@sothebys.realty



Hello Fellow Gardeners!

**Welcome to the Bulb and Plant Mart.
We so appreciate your support and love
the enthusiasm.**

This year marks the 100th anniversary for our club. We are so proud of this, and all we have accomplished.

Proceeds from the Bulb and Plant Mart support so many worthwhile causes in and around the City of Houston. We are all doing our part to keep Houston beautiful.

Enjoy this mart guide. It is useful for so many reasons. Tips for Tulips, Irises, and outdoor plants. We strive to cultivate a great selection for the yard, house, and even the balcony.

Look for the green aprons. We are here to help.

The Garden Club of Houston also wants to thank The Church of St. John the Divine for allowing us to host the mart here. They are so welcoming and accommodating.

This is our 81st year for the Bulb and Plant Mart.

Thanks so so much,

ESTELLE M LOZMACK

President, The Garden Club of Houston, Inc. founded in 1924
Member Club of The Garden Club of America since 1932

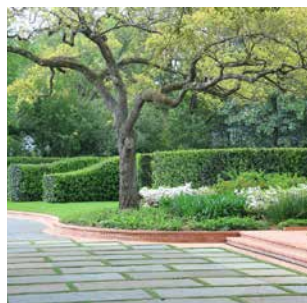
McDUGALD STEELE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS & CONTRACTORS

CREATE

CONSTRUCT

MANAGE



YOUR GARDEN DESERVES THE EXTRAORDINARY

Complimentary Garden Evaluation

mcdugaldsteele.com | 713.868.8060

Follow Us & Be Inspired



@mcdugaldsteele

ABOUT US: SINCE 1975, McDUGALD STEELE IS THE SUPERLATIVE FIRM FOR LUXURY GARDEN DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND GARDEN MANAGEMENT SERVICES. WITH A FULL TEAM OF LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND CONTRACTORS, McDUGALD STEELE PROVIDES A FULLY COMPREHENSIVE SERVICE TO ENSURE YOUR GARDEN IS EXTRAORDINARY, SUSTAINABLE, AND ONE-OF-A-KIND.

2024 NANCY STALLWORTH THOMAS HORTICULTURE LECTURE

TRAVELING AMERICA'S DIVERSE GARDENS

Featuring
KARL GERCENS

Karl Gercens' passion for horticulture started at an early age while growing-up on a 10,000-acre cotton farm in Mississippi. The warm Mississippi climate and long growing season nurtured his fondness for plants and his appreciation for the wonders of natural beauty. Karl's experimentation with different plant types and growing methods in that region sparked an interest in new and dynamic exploration for cultivation which led to a B.S. in Ornamental Horticulture at Mississippi State University and academic internships at Walt Disney World in



Orlando, Florida and the Filoli Estate in the San Francisco Bay Area. He gained professional, hands-on skills at these and other world class organizations such as Longwood Gardens in Kennet, Pennsylvania.

Karl combines innovative design-work with time-honored approaches for serious gardening. Renowned for his use of a pallet of colored foliage trees, shrubs, and perennials, he lectures nationwide and offers horticultural classes at Longwood Gardens. His passion for horticulture has led him to study public and private gardens in all 50 states and more than 20 countries. His vibrant photographs of these stunning locations catalog his experience and bring them vividly to life for his students and audiences.



WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 2024.

9:30 A.M. DOORS OPEN

10:00 A.M. TO 11:15 A.M. LECTURE

ST. MARTIN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

717 SAGE ROAD, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77056.

THIS EVENT IS FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

The Nancy Stallworth Thomas Horticulture Lecture was established in 1995 and is held biennially in February. This event focuses on horticulture. Recent speakers have included Doug Tallamy, Adriaan Geuze, William Cullina and Antonia Adezio.



THOMPSON+HANSON

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Designing Houston's most distinguished gardens since 1981

DESIGN & INSTALLATION • MAINTENANCE & GARDENING SERVICES

1301 NORTH FIRST STREET, BELLAIRE, TX 77027 • 713.622.0602 • THOMPSONHANSON.COM

@THOMPSONHANSONGARDENS

2023 MART SCHEDULE

REMEMBER: All sales during the Bulb & Plant Mart are sales tax free!

—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2023—

EARLY BIRD SHOPPING 5:00PM – 7:00PM

—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2023—

9:00AM – 3:00PM

—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2023—

9:00AM – 2:00PM

ASK THE EXPERTS

Have questions or looking for advice?

Visit the Ask The Experts table where Garden Club of Houston members, including Meg Tapp, plant expert on Houston Public Media's Houston Matters, are happy to visit with you.

Friday, October 13 – 10:00AM – 2:00PM

Saturday, October 14 – 9:00 AM – 1:00PM

Meg Tapp is the plant expert on Houston Public Media's Houston Matters.

She is a member and former President of The Garden Club of Houston

and an Approved Horticulture Judge with The Garden Club of America.

She travels around the country to judge horticulture shows and to give

lectures and workshops on all things horticulture. Meg also teaches classes for Urban Harvest in Houston. In her free time, she likes to garden, as you might expect!



GARDENING SYMBOLS

Most plants included in this guide 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



Decorating Homes + Gardens *Since 2007*



creativetonic

713.533.9000 @creativetonic creativetonicdesign.com

courtney tartt elias

GENERAL INFORMATION


Contact us at: admin@gchouston.org. Follow us on Instagram [@gardenclubofhouston](https://www.instagram.com/gardenclubofhouston) for news about BPM 2023, Florescence, our flower shows, and other local gardening information.

This educational Horticulture Guide is given free of charge to each visitor attending The Garden Club of Houston's Bulb & Plant Mart and is distributed to over 2,000 garden enthusiasts in and around Houston. If you would like to place an ad in our Guide, or purchase additional copies at \$10.00 each, please contact us at the email address above.

AVAILABILITY OF BULBS AND PLANTS: Due to the printing deadline for this Horticulture 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 the Houston area. The inventory offered is thoughtfully selected and 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, or used for 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: Bulbs can be pre-ordered from The Garden Club of Houston website: www.gchouston.org from June through early October. To receive advance notice of items sold at the Mart, follow us on Instagram [@gardenclubofhouston](https://www.instagram.com/gardenclubofhouston). To be added to our mailing list, email us at admin@gchouston.org.

Note: Descriptions, growing conditions, and care of bulbs and plant materials are summarized from various sources: including 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 the experiences that you have had with our bulbs and plants with the volunteers in the booths. We're interested!

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



MAKERS OF CUSTOM GUAYABERAS SINCE 1987
GAME DAY SHIRTS ✂ ROMANTIC WEDDING PARTIES
SIGNATURE FRAGRANCES ✂ THE GUAYAROB

DOSCAROLINAS.COM



HOUSTON | RIVER OAKS

713.529.3298

SAN ANTONIO | PEARL

210.224.7000

LATIN NAMES FOR PLANTS

Why Use Latin?

It was only natural that as soon as man identified a certain plant, he gave it a name. Unfortunately in early times, the same plant was being given a dozen different names in a dozen different parts of the world.

To avoid mass confusion the seventeenth and eighteenth century herbalists (who laid the foundation of modern botany) named all the plants in Latin. Educated Europeans of the day were still speaking and writing Latin in their studies. Today accepted names for all plants are Latin names or names made in Latin forms.

How did this start?

The Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus found that when you had only two kinds of roses, white and red, it was easy to name them *Rosa alba* and *Rosa rubra*, but when he needed to identify twelve different kinds of white roses, there was a problem.

To distinguish between two white roses Linnaeus wrote: *Rosa caule aculeato pedunculis laevibus, calycibus semipinnatis glabris* and *Rosa caule petiolisque aculeatis, calycis foliolis indivisis*. Difficult for most purposes.

Linnaeus determined that using a single word following the name of the genus to indicate the species was a much more workable solution. This one word, usually an adjective, describes one feature of the plant, sometimes not an especially important feature; but since the adjective is used only once in that genus, it identifies one, and only one plant. This binomial system is indispensable today to botanists and horticulturists.

FAMILY: Genera which are more or less alike and probably related by descent from a common ancestor are placed together in one family. The name of the family is usually formed by adding -aceae to the name of one of its genera. Two families below are representative of this system.

Ranunculaceae	Compositae
Aconitum	Ageratum
Anemone	Aster
Aquilegia	Echinacea
Clematis	Chrysanthemum
Ranunculus	Zinnia

GENUS: Within a given family plants with different characteristics separated in a general way are called genera. When the eighteenth century herbalists came across a group of plants which were not named, they often made up a name using a Latin stem. Most families have a dozen or more genera. Genus and species are the most useful plant names to know.

They are the binomial system.

SPECIES: Within each genus are many kinds of plants different in specific ways—the species. Each distinct type is identified by a single word (not capitalized) immediately following the genus. *Examples:*

(first general-then specific) *Cornus florida*
(first genus-then species) *Cornus minimus*

The descriptive word is usually an adjective Latinized to match the genus in gender.

Thus the use of *albus*, *alba*, or *album* are used depending on whether the word it modifies is masculine, feminine, or neuter. All three mean 'white form' and only vary to conform to the sex of the genus word. *Examples:*

Japanica means from Japan
Humulus japonicus, *Fatsia japonica*, *Acer japonicum*

The identifying species word may also be a person's name or an indication of geography—usually Latinized to conform. *Examples:*

-----*catesbaei*-honoring Mark Catesby
-----*gallicus*-from France
-----*exoticus*-from a foreign country

VARIETY: Within a species are still smaller units, the most common being variety. This is indicated by a third word, usually written:

Primula sinensis var. *fimbriata*
Cornus florida var. *rubra*

Another division is form and can be written:

Cornus florida F. *Rubra*

Another division is cultivar, an acronym meaning 'cultivated variety'. This is correctly written in single quotation marks:

Anemone blanda 'Radar'
Aquilegia hybrida 'Snow Queen'

An indication of the parentage of a hybrid is shown with a "X", which literally means 'crossed with.' *Examples:*

Camellia hybrida 'Cornish Snow'
C. cuspidate x *C. saluenensis*

Camellia hybrida 'Leonard Messel'
C. reticulata C. *japonica*

Hybrid and patented roses are known for promotion purposes by un-Latin names:
Peace White Masterpiece Blaze

These within the species division and subdivision can be almost as confusing as pre-Linnaean days. Just remember that variety is a subdivision of species, and there are several ways to indicate variety.

The Latin name is no harder to learn if you start with it. Pronunciations need not be a problem. To quote Liberty Hyde Bailey, noted botanist, professor, and author, "There is no standard agreement on rules for pronunciation of botanical binomials." You may go for the Latin pronunciation, or you may simply pronounce generic and descriptive names as if the words were English. Just give it a try!!

Nancy Stallworth Thomas

President, The Garden Club of Houston, 1979-1980
President, The Garden Club of America, 1991-1993

RENTALS



CATERING



FLOWERS



DECOR



“Many thanks to our fearless leader and President, Estelle Lozmack, and to the many volunteers that make Bulb & Plant Mart a success!”

Cissy Beeler, Alix Nakfoor and Melissa Schnitzer
Bulb & Plant Mart Chairs 2023



THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON

A MEMBER OF



THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA

THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA, 1932

The purpose of the Garden Club of America is to stimulate the knowledge and love of gardening, to share the advantages of association by means of educational meetings, conferences, correspondence and publications, and to restore, improve and protect the quality of the environment through educational programs and action in the fields of conservation and civic improvement.

All Proceeds from the Bulb and Plant Mart go toward furthering the mission of the Garden Club of America. Grants support the Greater Houston area's charitable, scientific, literary and educational endeavors. Please see pages 112, 113 and 115 for a list of our Community Projects and Grant Recipients.

Greenwood King Properties
and members of
THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON
are
Helping Houston Grow



KATHY
ARCIDIACONO



HESTER
HAWKINS



MARY HALE
MCLEAN



DABNEY
PIERCE

GREENWOOD KING

3201 Kirby Drive Houston, Texas 77098 • 713.524.0888

greenwoodking.com

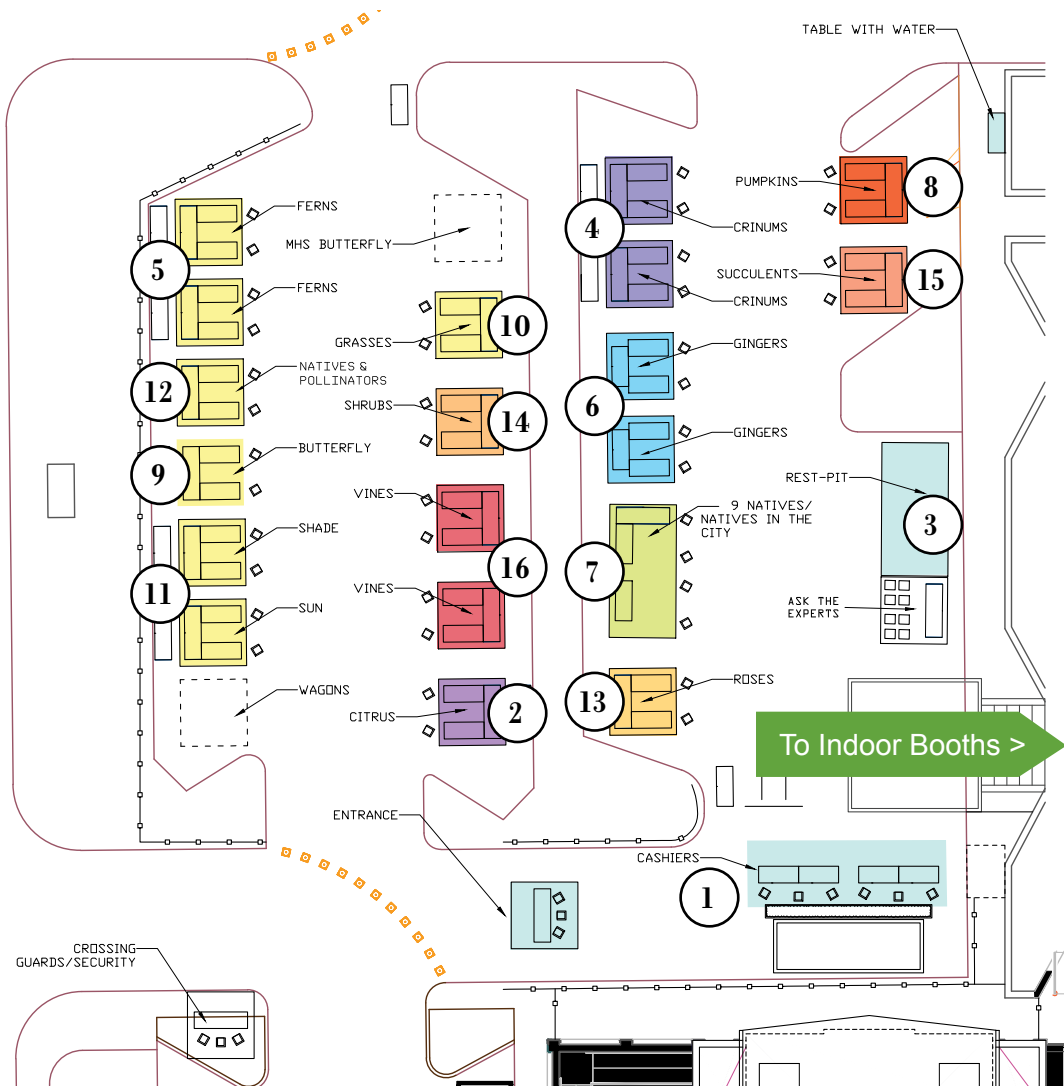


Well Connected.™



WE'RE LOCAL
WE'RE GLOBAL®

GREENWOOD KING
PROPERTIES *Concierge*
Refine & Refresh



OUTDOOR BOOTHS

- ① Cashiers
- ② Citrus & Fruits
- ③ Rest Pit
- ④ Crinum & Other Lilies
- ⑤ Ferns
- ⑥ Gingers
- ⑦ Natives in the City
- ⑧ Pumpkins

Perennials:

- ⑨ Butterfly Plants
- ⑩ Grasses & Groundcovers
- ⑪ Sun & Shade
- ⑫ Texas Natives
- ⑬ Roses
- ⑭ Shrubs
- ⑮ Succulent & Cacti
- ⑯ Vines

The Next Move is Yours



*Handling All Your
Real Estate
Needs in
Houston's Nicest
Neighborhoods!*



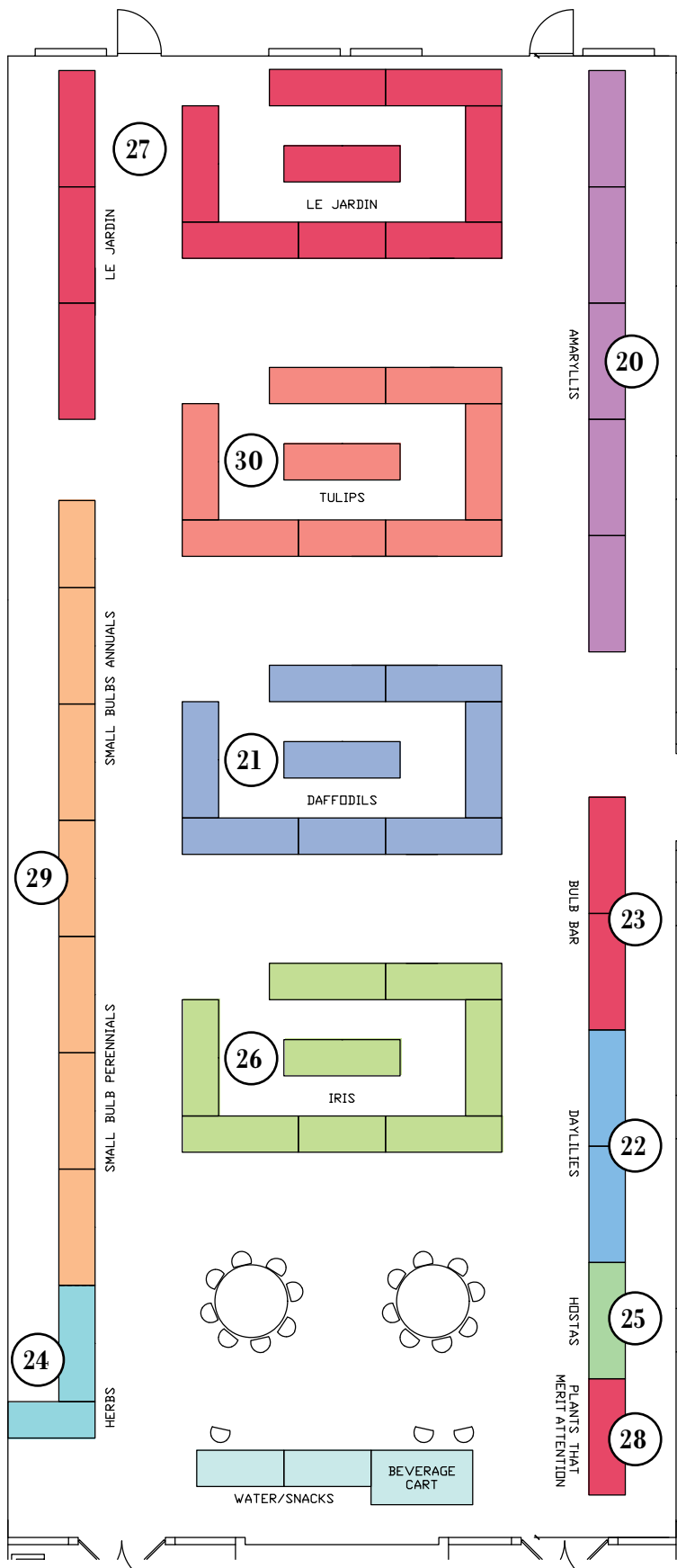
Mathilde C. F. Hoefer

Broker Associate

713.492.1511 | mathilde.hoefer@elliman.com

INDOOR BOOTHS

- ②0 Amaryllis
- ②1 Daffodils
- ②2 Daylilies
- ②3 Bulb Bar
- ②4 Herbs
- ②5 Hostas
- ②6 Iris
- ②7 Jardin
- Extraordinaire
- ②8 Plants that Merit Attention
- ②9 Small Bulbs
- ③0 Tulips



AMARYLLIS

HIPPEASTRUM AMARYLLIDACEAE

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 and 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 minimum 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, leaving the top 1/3 of bulb above soil. 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.

When will they bloom? 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.

PLANTING	BLOOM TIMEFRAME
DECEMBER 1	JANUARY 7-28
DECEMBER 15	JANUARY 19-FEBRUARY 9
JANUARY 1	FEBRUARY 6-26
JANUARY 15	FEBRUARY 19-MARCH 12
FEBRUARY 1	MARCH 8-29
FEBRUARY 15	MARCH 22-APRIL 12
MARCH 1	APRIL 5-26

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

Scan QR code for tips on planting Amaryllis



***Hippeastrum* 'Alfresco'**

Double large full white petals, like bulbs of cotton candy, with a chartreuse green eye, 12"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Aphrodite'**

Single large white petals that are decorated with tiny thin red orange lines, 18"-36" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Benefica'**

Single with deep red petals that are broad and ruffled, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Carmen' (Queen of the Night)**

Single, elegant rich deep red full colors make for large blossoms, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Christmas Gift'**

Single, white sophisticated with rich white petal surrounding a green throat, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Clown'**

Single, white petals with scarlet red stripes, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Dancing Queen'**

Large Double/triple, impressive starburst blooms with their petals lined with orange and white stripes, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Double Record'**

Double, white petals with brushed raspberry red around edges with a bright lime-green throat, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack.



***Hippeastrum* 'Exposure'**

Single, classic vibrant pink with white streaks leading to center of bloom and green throat, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Fairy Tale'**

Single, initially white petals that are pale pink and then tend to deepen to raspberry and red stripes, usually 2-3 stalks blooming at different times, to give an extended flowering time, 14"-16" height, one bulb per pack, late spring to early summer growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Flaming Peacock'**

Double, large hot pink blooms with faint white stripes, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Hercules'**

Single, flamboyant hot pink, rounded petals with faint white stripes, 2-4 stems with four or more 6 petal star shaped flowers, blooms 8-10 weeks after planting. 12"-18" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Ice Queen' (White Peacock)**

Double, large white blooms with hints of coral with ruffled edges, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Lady Jane'**

Double, coral and white petals, leading to faint apricot and white blooms with tiny stripes, 12"-18" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Nymph' NEW**

Double, full white petals with pale salmon to coral veins, leading to a rose like shape bloom, producing multiple stems, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.





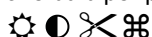
***Hippeastrum* 'Orange Sovereign'**

Single, bright tangerine-orange blooms, multiple stems, 20"-26" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Papillo'**

Exotic, lime green full bloom with mauve striped veins, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Picotee'**

Single, large bright white petals with just a hint red of at the edges with a soft green throat, 20"-26" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



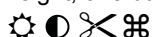
***Hippeastrum* 'Pink Surprise' NEW**

Single, bright pink to shocking pink, rounded petals with faint white stripes on the back sides, 12"-18" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Red Peacock'**

Double, fiery red bloom with tiny white center lines on each petal, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Rilona'**

Single, large brushed apricot and salmon blooms with dainty edges and a pale brown throat, 30"-36" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Samba'**

Single, bright red with crisp white star, very round in shape and a white ruffled edge on petal, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Susan'**

Single, bright, large rosy-pink blooms attached to a vibrant green throat, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



CITRUS AND FRUITS



Availability is dependent on our growers.

CITRUS

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 often 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 ensure 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. 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 30 feet high and 20 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.



Specializing in Pruning, Removals
Deep Root Fertilization, Diagnosis
& Treatment of Insects & Disease
Stump Grinding, Tree Installation
and Air Spading

Tree Care, Inc.

Tim Richardson
ISA Certified Arborist TX-4290A

Taylor Richardson
ISA Certified Arborist TX-4661A
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

Serving the Houston
and Brenham areas
for over 42 years!

Visit us on the web @
www.treecarehouston.com

106 South Market
Brenham, Texas 77833
Houston 713.850.8466
Brenham 979.836.5038
Fax 979.836.5703
customerservice@treecarehouston.com

Scan QR code for tips on growing Crinums and other lilies



CRINUMS & LILIES

CRINUM AMARYLLIDACEAE

Crinums are majestic plants with bold, fragrant, lily-like flowers, imposing foliage, and a strong constitution. The 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 the summer; divide infrequently. Give ample space. ☀️ 🌑



***Crinum americanum* 'Southern Swamp Lily'**

White spider form. Blooms best in sun; can be planted in partial shade. Seeds and sets out stolons. Fragrant. 5' height. Plant 4" deep with neck above ground in humus-rich soil; water and feed heavily during summer; divide infrequently. Give ample space. One bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. ☀️ ✂️ 🌱 🍄 🐛



***Crinum asiaticum* 'Giant Crinum Lily'**

White spider form. This crinum can get large, but takes a long time. A large bulb can split making smaller bulbs. Plant 4" deep with neck above ground in humus-rich soil; water and feed heavily during summer; divide infrequently. Give ample space. Naturalizes. One bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. ☀️ ✂️ 🌱 🍄 🐛



***Crinum* 'Ellen Bosanquet'**

Deep rose to wine-red trumpet shaped blooms. 2-3' height, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. Plant 6" deep with neck above ground in humus-rich soil; water and feed heavily during summer; divide infrequently. Give ample space. This variety has one of the longest lasting blooms ☀️ ✂️ 🌱 🍄 🐛



***Crinum* 'J. C. Harvey'**

Majestic pale pink trumpet-shaped blooms with bold, fragrant, 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.

☀️ ✂️ 🌱 🍄 🐛



***Crinum* 'Marisco' RARE**

Crinum 'Marisco' makes a relatively small (by *crinum* standards) 3' wide clump of 30" long strap-like, upright green leaves. The clump is adorned sporadically through the summer with 2' tall stalks of fragrant white flowers with each petal highlighted by a central dark pink stripe. Plant 6" deep with neck above ground in humus-rich soil; water and feed heavily during summer; divide infrequently. One bulb per pack, early summer to summer growing season. ☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🌿



***Crinum* 'Mystery'**

Vigorous clump with 8-10, open, dark pink, fragrant flowers with a white star-shaped throat atop 3' tall stems. This *crinum* does not get as large as some others. We are selling a 1" size bulb. Spring-summer growing season. ☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🌿



***Crinum jagus* 'Ratrayaii' RARE**

Majestic plants with bold, white, 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. Very upright leaves. One bulb per pack, spring-fall growing season. ☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🌿



***Crinum jagus* 'St. Christopher' RARE**

White bell blossom, fragrant, lily-like flowers and a strong constitution. Their 4"-6" fragrant, white flowers rise from clumps of long, strap-shaped leaves that start narrow and widen as they grow out. Blooms 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. Unlike the *Ratrayaii*, which have the same flowers, the *St. Christopher* leaves are somewhat thinner and not as upright. ☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🌿



***Crinum procerum* 'Queen Emma'**

Majestic plants with bold, lily-like flowers, imposing foliage, and a strong constitution. Their 6"-10" clump of fragrant flowers rise on a strong burgandy stalk from clumps of long, strap-shaped burgandy 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 as it grows. She will get larger every year. 4'-6' tall after about 6 years. We are selling a 1" size bulb. One bulb per pack. ☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🌿



***Crinum* 'Stars & Stripes'**

White with bright pink stripes. Majestic plants with bold, lily-like flowers, imposing foliage, and a strong constitution. Their 4"-6" fragrant flowers rise from clumps of long, strap-shaped leaves. Plant 6" deep with neck above ground in humus-rich soil; water and feed heavily during summer; divide infrequently. Give ample space. Very upright leaves. One bulb per pack. We are selling a 1" size bulb. One bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. ☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🌿



***Crinum* 'Submersum'**

Majestic plants with bold, fragrant, lily-like flowers, imposing foliage, and a strong constitution. Their 4"-6" fragrant, white with faint pink stripe 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. Submersum is one of the more fragrant crinums. One bulb per pack, summer growing season. ☼ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐝



***Crinum* 'Summer Nocturne'**

Pink and white striped, star-shaped flowers rise on a dark green to burgundy stalk from clumps of long, strap-shaped leaves. 4"-6", Summer Nocturne is one of the more fragrant crinums and not as large as others. We are selling a 1" size bulb. One bulb per pack, summer growing season. ☼ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐝



***Crinum* 'West Indies Mini'**

Crinum oliganthum is a small plant native to Caribbean. Allied to *Crinum americanum*, it prefers damp growing conditions and spreads by stolons. This is smallest in the crinum family but flowers are big, star shaped, white and fragrant. As they grow larger, the blooms will have more than one flower. One bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. ☼ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐝

LILIES

LXA 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. Full sun, but can be grown under other plants. Good cut flower, naturalizes, attracts butterflies and bees.



LXA Hybrid Lily 'American Native'

Multi blooms on one stalk; 3 to 5 star shaped blooms, color ranges from salmon to orange tones; a type of lily that is a cross between Asiatic and Longiflorum lilies; Bulbs come 4 to a pack. mid growing season. ☼ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐝



LXA Hybrid Lily 'Hot Dynamite'

Multiple blooms on one stalk; 3 to 5 blooms, a red hybrid lily that is a cross between Asiatic and Longiflorum lilies, four bulbs per pack. ☼ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐝

LYCORIS

In early fall, a leafless flower appears with spidery-looking stamens, followed by narrow strap leaves. Plant 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 August and September. Don't disturb.

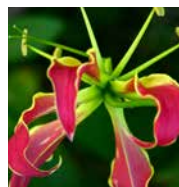


***Lycoris radiata* 'Red Spider Lily'**

Red, spider shaped flowers. 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. One bulb per pack. ☼ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐛

GLORIOSA

Gloriosa is a species of flowering plant in the family Colchicaceae. A climbing perennial from a rhizome. Full Sun but can grow under trees and climbs to find sun. Every part of the plant is poisonous.



***Gloriosa rothschildiana* 'Gloriosa Lily'**

Exotic lily-like flowers with red and yellow colors on creeping shiny foliage. Needs support for light-weight vine growth. Dormant in winter. 4-6' height One bulb per pack. 🌿 🦋 🐛

OTHER LILIES (AMARYLLIDACEAE FAMILY)



***Hymenocallis carolinia* 'Spider Lily' White Spider Lily**

Fragrant spider shaped flowers form from spring to summer. Plant in fall with neck and shoulders above soil level. Little water while dormant in winter. Naturalizes. One bulb per pack. ☼ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐛



***Hymenocallis harrisana* RARE**

Fragrant white spider shaped flowers form from spring to summer. Plant in fall with neck and shoulders above soil level. Little water while dormant in winter. Thinner upright leaves than the carolinia. Sold bare root. One bulb per pack ☼ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐛



***Rhodophilia bifida* 'Oxblood Lily, Schoolhouse Lily'**

A miniature looking red amaryllis. The blooms pop up in the fall and then attractive strap leaves throughout the winter. Goes dormant in Summer. Sun to part shade. Naturalizes. 12" height One bulb per pack. ☼ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐛

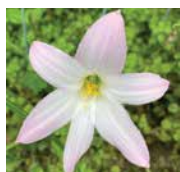


***Scadoxus multiflorus* 'Blood Lily'**

Amaryllidaceae blooms late spring to summer; green strap leaves die back in winter. Plant 2" deep, 4"-5" apart. The pinkish, red flower head consists of 200 flowers packed into a spherical umbel, up to 10" in diameter, with prominent stamens. Don't let soil dry out during growing period. ☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🐛

ZEPHYRANTHES & HABRANTHUS RAIN LILY

Rain Lilies sprout and bloom 2 to 3 days after rain from spring to fall. The flowers can take some drought and will naturalize. Zephyranthes resemble lilies or crocuses and "look up."



***Habranthus robustus* 'Pale Pink Rain Lily'**

Habranthus flowers are trumpet to funnel shaped and inclined at an angle. Sprouts and blooms 2 to 3 days after rain from late spring to fall. Can take some drought. They are typically larger than the Zephyranthes blooms. Every once in a while you can get two blooms on one stalk. Can take some drought. Seeds. One bulb per pack. ☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🐛



***Zephyranthes candida* 'White Rain Lily'**

White with star shaped blooms, sprouts and blooms 2 to 3 days after rain from late spring to fall. Zephyranthes resemble lilies or crocuses and "look up." Can take some drought. One bulb per pack.

☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🐛



Zephyranthes citrina

Dark yellow color with star shaped blooms. Sprouts and blooms 2 to 3 days after rain from late spring to fall. Zephyranthes resemble lilies or crocuses and "look up." Can take some drought. Seeds

☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🐛



***Zephyranthes grandiflora pink* 'Pink Rain Lily'**

Grandiflora is a larger bulb and has larger blossoms than most other Zephyranthes rain lilies; but does not seed. Sprouts and blooms 2 to 3 days after rain from late spring to fall. Zephyranthes resemble lilies or crocuses and "look up." These flowers can take some drought and will naturalize. ☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🐛



***Zephyranthes labuffarosa* Pink**

Pale pink color with star shaped blooms, sprouts and blooms 2 to 3 days after rain from late spring to fall. Zephyranthes resemble lilies or crocuses and "look up." These flowers can take some drought and will naturalize.

☼ ✂ ✂ 🦋 🐛



***Zephyranthes labuffarosa* White**

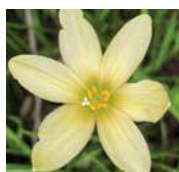
White with star shaped blooms, sprouts and blooms 2 to 3 days after rain from late spring to fall. Zephyranthes resemble lilies or crocuses and “look up.” Can take some drought. ☀️✂️🌿🦋🐝



***Zephyranthes* ‘Prairie Sunset’**

Pale pink or shell colored star shape blooms, sprouts and blooms 2 to 3 days after rain from late spring to fall. Zephyranthes resemble lilies or crocuses and “look up.” Can take some drought.

☀️✂️🌿🦋🐝



***Zephyranthes* ‘Reginae’**

Light yellow with star shaped blooms, sprouts and blooms 2 to 3 days after rain from late spring to fall. Zephyranthes resemble lilies or crocuses and “look up.” Can take some drought

☀️✂️🌿🦋🐝



***Zephyranthes* ‘Ruth Page’**

Deep pink with star shaped blooms, Ruth Page is a little smaller than grandiflora and it seeds. Sprouts and blooms 2 to 3 days after rain from late spring to fall. Zephyranthes resemble lilies or crocuses and “look up.”

Can take some drought.

☀️✂️🌿🦋🐝



We are improving the lives, soil, and plates of all Houstonians through: Organic Gardening & Nutrition Education, Healthy Food Access, and Community Gardens.

SAVE THE DATE

December 8, 2023

Women In Agriculture Conference

Join us as we Celebrate, Educate, & Cultivate

**Registration open mid October*

urbanharvest.org

UPCOMING CLASSES

*Please join for our upcoming classes listed below.
For details please visit urbanharvest.org*

October 14 – From the Garden to the Table

October 24 – Native Plants & Prairies

October 26 – Sipping Tea using Local Herb



< scan here to see
the full class list

Scan QR code for tips on Tips for Growing
Daffodils in the Houston Area



DAFFODILS & PAPERWHITES

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Ideal spring bulbs for the South, daffodils often expand and multiply 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 the refrigerator). Keep bulbs dry until planted.

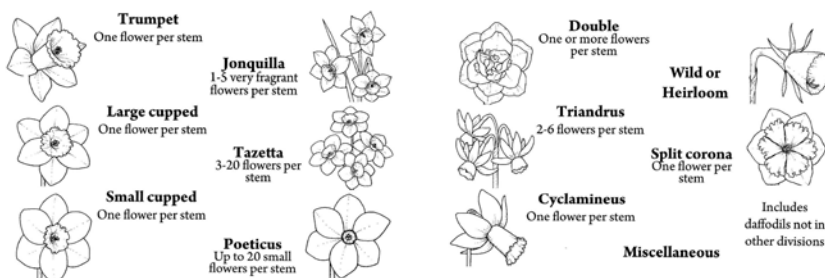
Planting in the Garden: Plant in November or December with 2" soil above the shoulder of the bulb and 1" sand beneath. Water well. Fertilize after blooming by sprinkling bulb fertilizer over the bulb bed, then scratch or water in. Special bulb fertilizers are considered best. Look for a 10-10-20 formulation. 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. *ONLY paperwhites are appropriate for forcing in water. Daffodils should be planted in the ground or in outside pots.

NARCISSUS DIVISIONS

There are 12 different Narcissus Divisions recognized by the American Daffodil Society. Colors range from pure white to yellow to coral. Many varieties are bi-color. Until planting, keep bulbs in a mesh bag in a cool dark place.



DAFFODILS

These bulbs are the darlings of the South. Many varieties naturalize in our area. There are 11 different *Narcissus* Divisions recognized by the American Daffodil Society. Colors range from pure white to yellow to coral. Many varieties are bicolor. Until planting, keep bulbs in a mesh bag in a cool dark place. 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.



***Narcissus* 'Audubon'**

Ivory perianth and creamy white cup with a frilled coral – pink rim, white and orange color, large cupped flower shape, 16"-18" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ☼ ● ✂ ☠



***Narcissus* 'Avalanche'**

Multi-headed white flowers with primrose yellow cups, tazetta flower shape, 16"-18" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid growing season.

☼ ● ✂ ☠



***Narcissus* 'Butterfly Mix'**

Yellow and white color, split corona flower shape, 16"-18" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid-spring growing season.

☼ ● ✂ ☠



***Narcissus* 'Carlton'**

Two-toned yellow, with a vanilla-like fragrance, large cupped flower shape, 14"-16" height, eight bulbs per pack, early spring growing season.

☼ ● ✂ ☠



***Narcissus* 'Chromacolor'**

Pure white blooms show deep ruffle coral cup. Colder temps bring orange tones, warmer produce pink/salmon colors, large cupped flower shape, 18"-20" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ☼ ● ✂ ☠



***Narcissus* 'Curly' NEW**

Soft white petals that surround a vivid yellow, very ruffled cup, 14"-16" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ☼ ● ✂ ☠



***Narcissus* 'Flowerdrift'**

Large double flower with multiple creamy and white petals being surrounded by a soft orange and yellow center, 12"-16" height, eight bulbs per pack, early growing season. ☼ ● ✂ ☠



***Narcissus* 'Gigantic Star'**

Huge yellow flower, overlapping petals, resembles a star and frilled vivid yellow trumpet, large cupped flower shape, 18"-24" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿 ☠️



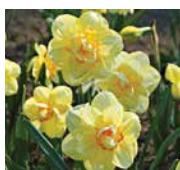
***Narcissus* 'Monal'**

Nicely formed yellow petals with a vivid orange cup. Division 2 daffodil meaning one bloom per stem and the cup length is more than 1/3 of, but less than or equal to the length of the petals. Fragrant. 16"-18" height, eight bulbs per pack, early growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ ☠️



***Narcissus* 'Mount Hood'**

Blooms are large and open a pale primrose yellow, then become snowy white, large cupped flower shape, 16"-18" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ ☠️



***Narcissus* 'Tahiti'**

Ruffled yellow petals, with yellow-orange split corona, double flower shape, 14"-16" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ ☠️



***Narcissus* 'White Marvel'**

Triandrus, scented, multi-flowered ivory white, corona-shaped double flower, 12"-14" height, eight bulbs per pack, early growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿 ☠️ 🐝 🦋 🌸

PAPERWHITES

An ideal bulb for the South, this *Narcissus* bulb can be planted in the ground (or in pots) November and December or forced in pots or water for the holiday season.

To force Paperwhites in a container, place bulbs on a layer of gravel to hold bulbs, but not cover them. Add water to the container to the base of the bulbs, taking care not to allow the bulbs to touch the water. Place container in a sunny spot for best growth. Bulbs that are forced without soil use all their energy to bloom and rarely revive in the garden, so add them to your compost pile after blooming.

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* 'Erlicheer'**

All white, heavily fragrant, can be forced indoors, multiple flowers, creamy yellow coronas, tazetta shaped flower, 14"-16" height, 10 bulbs per pack, January-March growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ ☠️



***Narcissus* 'Inball'**

All white, lightly fragrant, can be forced indoors, best look when planted in clumps, tazetta shaped flower, 12"-14" height, 10 bulbs per pack, January-March growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ ☠️



***Narcissus* 'Nir' (Galilea)**

All white cultivar, earlier bloomer, fragrant, can be forced indoors, best look when planted in clumps, tazetta shaped flower, 13"-18" height, 10 bulbs per pack, January-March growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ ☠️



***Narcissus* 'Ziva'**

All white, very tall, heavily fragrant, can be forced indoors, best look when planted in clumps, tazetta shaped flower, 16"-20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, January-March growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ ☠️

HOUSTON AUDUBON NATIVES NURSERY

Native plants are the ecological basis upon which life depends, including birds and people. They're low maintenance, conserve water, provide habitat for birds and wildlife, and help combat climate change!



**GET
STARTED
WITH...**



Black-eyed Susan
Rudbeckia hirta



Firewheel
Gaillardia pulchella



Lemon Beebalm
Monarda citriodora



[HOUSTONAUDUBON.ORG/NATIVESNURSERY](https://houstonaudubon.org/nativesnursery)

Order online & pick up on Fridays at Edith Moore Nature Sanctuary

Houston Audubon's mission is to advance the conservation of birds and positively impact their supporting environments.



DAYLILIES

HEMEROCALLIS

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 daylilies which have twice as many chromosomes as a normal daylily. They are not necessarily better, but they are usually bigger and stronger than diploids. Daylilies 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 daylilies bloom repeatedly throughout the season.

Daylilies 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 daylilies. Every 3-4 years, divide. Daylilies 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.

These almost carefree bloomers are a joy in any garden. There are a huge array of colors and many are repeat bloomers all summer long. The blooms are clusters of trumpet shaped flowers, waving above the long strap shaped leaves. They are adaptable to almost any type of soil. They are freeze hardy and drought tolerant.



***Hemerocallis* 'Autumn Red'**

Velvet red with orange throats, reblooming, heat tolerant clump forming perennial with strap like leaves, spreads slowly by rhizomes, 6 petal star shaped flower, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



***Hemerocallis* 'Catherine Woodbury'**

Pale pink to lavender with delicate golden eye, green leaves turn yellow in Fall, 6 petal star shaped flower, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



***Hemerocallis* 'Double Dream'**

Cheery apricot peach double blooms, fragrant, 6 petal star shaped flower, perennial, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.





***Hemerocallis* 'Double Pardon Me'**

Deep red, 6 petal star shaped double flower, perennial, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



***Hemerocallis* 'Double Talk'**

Yellow double blooms with warm orange glow, 6 petal star shaped flower, perennial, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



***Hemerocallis* 'Fragrant Returns'**

Vibrant yellow blooms, fragrant, 6 petal star shaped flower, perennial, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



***Hemerocallis* 'Happy Returns'**

bright yellow blooms, compact, ideal for smaller beds. fragrant, circular, 6 petal star shaped flower, perennial, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



***Hemerocallis* 'Rajah'**

Red orange bi-color, rusty orange with red center, 6 petal star shaped flower, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



***Hemerocallis* 'Raspberry Ruffles'**

Fragrant pale pink with thin streaks of burgundy, opens to reveal a dramatic, two-toned raspberry and lime green throat, 6 petal star shaped flower, perennial, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



***Hemerocallis* 'Stella D'Oro'**

Golden ruffled yellow blooms, compact with green throats, fragrant, 6 petal star shaped flower, perennial, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



GINGERS

ZINGIBERACEAE

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.

ALPINA 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. ☉



***Alpinia nutans* 'Dwarf Cardamom Ginger'**

White flowers have a porcelain look, shell-shaped and bloom prolifically, 30"-36" height. It has a very distinctive cardamom fragrance when brushed or rubbed, but this is not the plant that produces the spice by that name. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, late spring to early summer growing season. ☉ ☘ ●

CURCUMA HIDDEN GINGER

Highly ornamental. Known as Hidden Ginger because plume-like bloom may be hidden between rich, banana-shaped, apple green leaves. Dormant in winter, reappearing in late May or early June. Water sparingly in dormancy. Filtered sunlight. ☉



***Curcuma latifolia* 'Hidden Ginger'**

Highly ornamental. Pale pink, pineapple shaped blooms hidden at the base of strap green leaves with red spine. Dormant in winter, reappearing in late spring. Water sparingly in dormancy. Filtered sunlight. 3' height. Sold bare root.. ☉ ✂ ☘ ●

HEDYCHUM BUTTERFLY GINGER

Grown for handsome foliage of waxy stems and leaves with 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. Each flower head has several 2" individual colorful blossoms, reminiscent of flashy tropical birds or butterflies. Cut back old stems after flowers fade to encourage new growth. Likes morning sun; afternoon sun can burn foliage. 5'-6' tall. Perennial, sold bare root. ❶



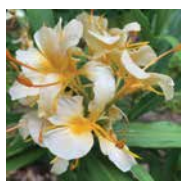
***Hedychium coronarium* White Butterfly Ginger**

Large white flower, fragrant. Waxy stems and leaves decorate the 5' tall stem which is topped with large spikes of bright, white, flowers. Spectacular flower heads crowning 3'-5' stems in summer. Each flower head has several 2" individual, very fragrant white blossoms, reminiscent of flashy tropical birds or butterflies. Perennial. Sold bare root. ❶ ❧



***Hedychium coronarium* 'Peach Delight'**

Waxy stems and leaves decorate the 5' tall stem which is topped with large spikes of bright, yellow to peach, fragrant flowers. Spectacular flower heads crowning 3'-5' stems in summer. Each flower head has several 2" individual, very fragrant peach blossoms, reminiscent of flashy tropical birds or butterflies. Perennial. Sold bare root. ❶ ❧



***Hedychium* 'Apricot' (Butterfly Ginger, Ginger Lily)**

Waxy stems and leaves decorate the 3'-5' tall stem which is topped with large spikes of bright peach fragrant flowers in summer. Each flower head has several 2" individual colorful blossoms, reminiscent of flashy tropical birds or butterflies. Perennial. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, summer growing season. ❶ ❧



***Hedychium* 'Tangerine' (Butterfly Ginger, Ginger Lily)**

Waxy stems and leaves decorate the 5' tall stem which is topped with large spikes of bright, flame orange, fragrant flowers. This one blooms mid-summer through September and is heat tolerant, with spectacular 12" tall flower heads crowning 3'-5' stems in late summer. Each flower head has tons of 2" individual, very fragrant colorful blossoms, reminiscent of flashy tropical birds. Tolerant of heavy soils, their normal habitat is the edge of the forest but where there is plenty of light and lots of moisture during growing season. Perennial. Sold bare root.. ❶ ❧

HERBS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

APIACEAE

***Anethum graveolens* 'Bouquet Dill'**

Blue-green foliage; grown for leaves; very few seeds. Prefers cool weather. To 4' tall. ☀️ 🌙 🦋

***Coriandrum sativum* 'Cilantro/Coriander'**

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'. ☀️ 🦋

***Petroselinum crispum* 'Parsley'**

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

***Petroselinum crispum* 'Neopolitanum' (Italian Flat Parsley)**

Considered more flavorful than other parsleys. 2'-3' tall. 🦋

ASTERACEAE

***Artemisia dracunculus* 'Sativa' (French Tarragon)**

Tall grass, medium in texture with slender leaves, no flowers or seeds. ☀️

***Tagetes lucida* 'Compact Mexican Mint Marigold/Texas Tarragon'**

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. ☀️

LAMIACEAE

Lamiaceae are members of the Mint Family. The rich, spicy quality of these plants makes them useful in cooking, and nearly half the spices in your kitchen come from this one family.

***Lavendula dentata* 'Lavender'**

Withstands our heat and humidity.

***Melissa officinalis* cv. 'Lemon Balm'**

Hardy and easy to grow; self-sows; spreads rapidly. Shear to keep compact. To 2' tall. 🌙

***Mentha* 'Mint'** Can be invasive. Prefers light, medium-rich, moist soil. Contain in pot or box to keep in bounds. ☀️ 🌑

***Mentha x piperita* 'Spearment'** Dark green leaves; spikes of purple flowers.

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

***Mentha x piperita f. Citrata* 'Chocolate'** sweet scented foliage, lavender flowers

***Mentha 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'** 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. ☀️

***Ocimum basilicum* 'True Thai' (Siam Queen)**

Strong, spicy, licorice flavor that's good in Thai and Vietnamese dishes.

***Ocimum basilicum x c.* 'Pesto Perpetuo' (Variegated Sweet Aussie)**

Ornamental; less useful in kitchen.



à bientôt
S A L U T E S
all of our
friends and family at
GCHI
2501 RIVER OAKS BOULEVARD
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77019
713.523.3997
www.abientot713.com
📷 abientot713

***Origanum x majoricum* ‘Sweet Creeping Marjoram’** Cut back old, flowered stems in early spring. ☼ 🌑 🦋

***Origanum 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.

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

***Rosemarinus officinalis* ‘Arp’**

Discovered in Arp, Texas. Dark green foliage with grayish tinge. Medium-blue flowers. Hardy. Needs frequent pruning. To 4' tall. 🇹🇽

***Polygonaceae rumex scutatus* ‘French Sorrel’**

Large succulent leaves commonly used in soups and salads. It grows abundantly in meadows, a slender plant about 2' 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)**

Fragrant, narrow gray-green leaves with same robust flavor as larger version; small, purplish-blue flowers. Compact. 16" high. ☼ 🐝 🦋

***Thymus* ‘Thyme’** 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. ☼ 🐝 🦋

***Thymus vulgaris* ‘French’** It is a low-growing, bushy thyme with gray narrow leaves. Once established, it tolerates drought and requires little care. Honeybees love the white flowers. 🐝

***Thymus vulgaris* ‘English’ (Common Thyme/Old-Fashioned Thyme)** White to lilac flowers spring/summer. Great as low edging or in containers. 1'-2'. ☼

***Thymus* ‘Citriodorus’ (Lemon-scented Thyme)** Bushy, mid-green, lemon-scented leaves; pale lavender-pink flowers in late spring or early summer. ☼

LILIACEAE

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

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

HOSTAS

ASPARAGACEAE

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. Also known as the "August Lily" because it blooms in late summer. Their easy care makes 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.

**Hosta 'Fragrant Blue'**

Clump of medium size hosta with heart-shaped blue leaves with stalks of funnel-shaped white flowers on tall scapes. 20" height, one bulb per pack, summer growing season. ●

**Hosta 'Fortunei Aureo Marginata' NEW**

Large clump forming spinach green/blue heart-shaped leaves, edged with golden-yellow. Pale lavender flowers on 40" stalks, one bulb per pack, summer growing season. ●

**Hosta 'Patriot' NEW**

Large clump of glossy, bold, dark green foliage with gleaming white edges, one bulb per pack, summer growing season. ●

**Hosta 'Night Before Christmas'**

Large clump forming dark green leaves with ivory white centers, heart shaped lavender tubular flowers on 30" stalk, attracts hummingbirds, full to part shade, one bulb per pack, summer growing season. ● 🐦

**Hosta 'Royal Standard' NEW**

Large lime green heart shaped leaves, stalks of very fragrant white blossoms, one bulb per pack, summer growing season. ● 🐦

IRIS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

IRIDACEAE

A deciduous perennial bulb will bloom in the summer. It will naturalize and spread and should be cut back in the fall.



***Iris albicans* 'Cemetery Iris'**

White blooms with classic iris shape, evergreen, old fashioned heirloom plant, 10"-12" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



***Iris japonica* 'Nada'**

Shade loving evergreen leaves, small white orchid like flowers are white with yellow in crest, blooms in spring, 6"-8" height, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season.



***Montbretia* (Crocsmia)**

Red-orange flowers, naturalizes and spreads, blooms in summer, cut back in fall, 24"-36" height, three to four bulbs per pack, late fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Neomarica gracilis* 'White Walking Iris' or 'Apostle Iris'**

Blooms in spring with blue and white six petal star shaped flowers. Evergreen fans of leaves. New plantlets form as each flower fades, the stalk is weighted down to the ground and it roots. Thus the plant "walks." 12"-14" height, one bulb per pack, late spring to early summer growing season.



***Neomarica longifolia* 'Yellow Walking Iris' or 'Apostle Iris'**

Delicate yellow six petal star shape blooms develop in spring to early summer. Forms new plants where flowers fade. 14" height, one bulb per pack, late spring to early summer growing season.



Standards & Falls Iris
proudly supports

**The Garden Club of Houston's
Bulb and Plant Mart**

Louise Jamail, Melinda Nickens, and Carol Price
www.standardsandfallsiris.com



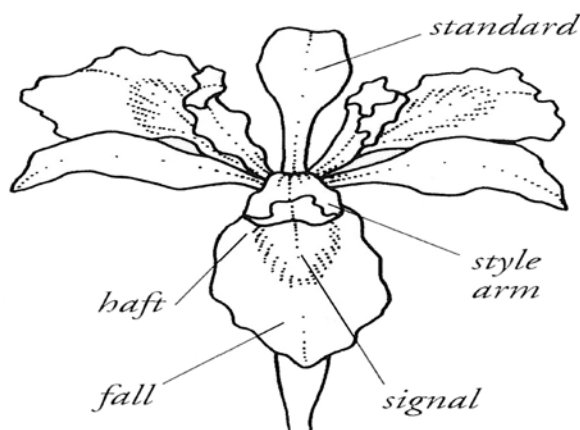
Scan QR code for tips on Tips for Growing Louisiana Iris



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 with the roots down, stalks up. 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.



LOUISIANA IRIS MEDALS

- C.W.A.** Charles W. Arny Jr. Award, given by the Society for Louisiana Irises in recognition of promising Louisiana irises.
- 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.
- J.B.M.** John Betts Medal for best iris in the West Australian trial garden. West Australian region of the ISA (Iris Society of Australia).
- C.B.** Cordon Bleu Award



Louisiana Iris 'Acadian Wedding'

(Musacchia, J. 2021) Standards white, tinged light blue, style arms olive green fading to white crest, falls white, tinged light blue, yellow-orange line signal, 30" height. One bulb per pack, early to mid season bloom.



Louisiana Iris 'Algier's Point'

(Musacchia, J. 2015) Light lavender, yellow sunburst signals, white base on falls, styles light lavender, 28" height. One bulb per pack, late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Better Believe It'

(John C. Taylor, R. 1996) Seedling UL 20-6. Standards yellow spray pattern, border red; style arms yellow, blushed red, falls yellow spray pattern, red border, green-ribbed yellow signal, 47" height. 'Desert Jewel' X 'Margaret Lee'. Rainbow Ridge 1998/99. Sold bare root, mid to late growing season



Louisiana Iris 'Birdland'

(Musacchia, J. R. 2015) Standards baby blue; style arms lavender, baby blue tips; Falls baby blue, signal yellow with light yellow at base. Parentage unknown. 23" -25" height. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Blue Mountain Mist' H.M. -2009-2010 A.M. -2010, 2014 M.S.D. -2016 H.C. -2008 J.B.M. -2009

(Bernard Pryor, R. 2006) Seedling 1/01-A. Standards and falls pale sky blue, fine white rim, white reverse; style arms ice blue, white tips; signals yellow blotch overlaid golden orange steeple on falls, triangular form, slight fragrance, 28" height. 'C'est La Mote' X 'Swirling Waters'. Iris City 2007. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Cajun Jester'

(Musacchia, J. 2019) Deep purple standards. Falls, deep purple with light rim. Style arms lighter purple. Bright yellow steeple signal. Very curvy stalk. Named for its form (like a jester hat) and its crazy curvy stalk. 34-36" height. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Chef John Folse'

(Musacchia, J. 2021) Standards blue, style arms green, blue crest, Falls blue, large yellow arrowhead signal., 30" height. One bulb per pack, early to mid growing season



Louisiana Iris 'Choctaw Sky'

(Dufrene, C.) Stands medium blue- violet, darker veining, white halo; style arms light blue-violet, yellow- green center, cream midrib and edge; Falls darker blue violet, white suffusion, heavy darker veining; yellow dagger signal; very ruffled, slight fragrance. Heavy substance. Very distinctive looking flower. 32-34" height. One bulb per pack, mid to late growing season



Louisiana Iris 'Clyde Redmond'

H.M. -1972 M.S.D. -1974

(Charles W. Army, R. 1970). Cornflower blue self; yellow signal, 30" height. 'Puttytat' X 'Snow Pearl'. Charjoy 1971. Seedling BL 2-69. LA, Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Early On'

(O'Connor, P. 2006) White standards veined medium orchid, orchid falls suffused white toward center, yellow thumbprint signals, orange centerline. 36" height. One bulb per pack, early growing season



Louisiana Iris 'Evangeline's Legacy'

(Musacchia, J. 2015) Standards cotton candy pink, Falls pink, yellow spear signal with maroon outline, 32"-34" height. One bulb per pack, mid to late growing season



Louisiana Iris 'Fortune Finder'

(Heather Pryor, R. 2002) Seedling 23/94-E. Early midseason bloom. Standards pale lemon, aging white with lemon line signal; style arms lemon; falls lemon, fine violet veining, violet line signal; ruffled. 'Mad About You' X seedling 60/90-14: ('Gladiator's Gift' x 'Desert Jewel'). Iris Haven 2004/05. 36" – 39" height. One bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Frank Carrol'

(O'Connor, P. 2015) Standards deep lavender. Style arms pale green, Falls deep lavender, yellow thumbprint signal with olive green centerline, 32-34" height. One bulb per pack, mid season growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Ginny's Choice'

H.M. -2008 A.M. -2010, M.S.D. -2012

(Wayland Rudkin, R. 2003). Seedling 99-99-1. LA, 26" (66 cm), Midseason bloom. Standards blue violet; style arms yellow; Falls blue violet, yellow star steeple signal with greenish crest; ruffled, recurved. 'Cotton Plantation' X 'Bayou Mystique'. Rudkin 2005. 30" height. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Hello in There'

(O'Connor, P. 2023) Falls sandy brown, standards dark slamon, styles light slamon with sienna edges. Signal goldenrod center dagger tipped sienna, 32-34" height, one bulb per pack, mid-late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Inn-Keeper'

(John C. Taylor, R. 1997). Seedling UL 29-4. LA, Standards and Falls violet blue, yellow gold signal; style arms violet, edged lighter. 'Louie' X 'Rachel's Request'. Rainbow Ridge 1997/98. 47" height. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Jingleheimer'

(Dufrene, C 2015) Bright red violet self, yellow gold lance signals surrounded by white thumbprint styles darker red violet, lime green center. 28" height, one bulb per pack, early mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Lafitte Celebration'

(O'Connor, P. 2002) Standards light coral pink, style arms coral pink, lighter center ridge near base. Falls light coral pink, narrow slightly serrated white rim, yellow dagger signal. 36" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Lafitte's Landing'

(Musacchia, J.- 2019). Rusty red standards. Falls darker rusty red, Style arms rusty pink. Large yellow blotch signal. Named for a plantation near the Sunshine Bridge where Lafitte once hung out. 36-39" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Lakeview'

(O'Connor, P. 2007) Standards violet red slightly lighter than Falls, style arms greenish cream. Falls rich violet red, deeper red line extending length of petal. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, 36" height, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Land of Cotton'

(Mary Dunn by Joseph Ghio, R. 1999). Creamy white, yellow line signal; style arms green, tipped white, upraised. 'Lina' X L166-2: ('Delta Dawn' 'Gourmet'). Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, 38" height, mid season late bloom.



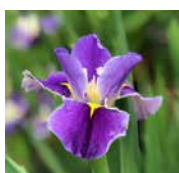
Louisiana Iris 'Lucky Dog'

(O'Connor, P. 2010) Deep rose pink self. Styles are distinctly green at base becoming nearer cream and marked with deep rose tips and center ridge. Signal is a wide yellow line. One bulb per pack, 26-30" height, late growing season.



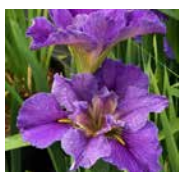
Louisiana Iris 'Magazine Street'

(O'Connor, P. 2017) Standards medium purple slight white suffusion, style arms brown-red, narrow yellow edge. Falls violet purple, yellow signal hidden by style but surrounded by deep purple arrowhead 32-34" height. One bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Mama Janice'

(Musacchia, J. 2019). Dark Lavender standards. Falls dark purple center fading to lavender rim. Styles White. Peaked starburst yellow signal. Falls Recurred. Named for my sister who got the name from her daughter's class. 32-34" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Migrant Home'

(Betts, T. J. 2003) Standards blue violet, style arms pale blue violet, edges silvery green, falls dark blue violet, gold pipe signal, ruffled. Musky fragrance. 40" height, one bulb per pack. Mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Moon Pie'

(Trahan Sr., Benny. R. 2012). Standards light yellow-orange, light spotty violet veining; style arms throat green, light yellow-orange upper half. Falls light yellow-orange, pronounced spotty violet veining, large orange-yellow arrowhead; slight spicy fragrance. Parentage unknown. 30" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Neutral Ground'

(O'Connor, P. 2014) Standards blue-purple; style arms same, edged and tipped pale blue-purple; falls medium blue-purple, narrow violet wash from signal to edge, signal yellow-orange starburst outlined violet-purple, violet-purple streak the length of petal. 36" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



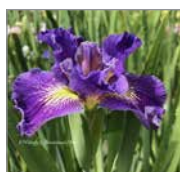
Louisiana Iris 'Pelican Island'

(Musacchia, J. 2019) Lavender standards, Falls dark lavender in the center fading lighter to the edge. Style arms light lavender darker on the crest green in the center. Large bright yellow thumbprint signal. 35-36" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Pop Rouge'

(Musacchia, J. 2019) Standards raspberry pink with dark center line. Falls raspberry pink with dark center line. Styles pink with darker center. Broken yellow signal. 36" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Quiski Bayou'

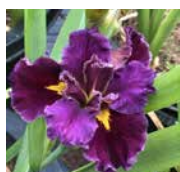
(Musacchia, J. 2018) Grape blue self, broken sunburst signal, light on edges. Pronounced "whisky." Beautiful, ruffled bloom in a lovely color. Performs great in both North and South. Queen Jeanne X Tchoupitoulas. 30-34" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Red Velvet Elvis'

H.M. -2000 A.M. -2002, M.S.D. -2005

(Kevin Vaughn, R. 1996). Seedling C-12-5. Standards dark red black; style arms near black, slight red shading near tip; falls velvety dark red black, orange yellow spear signal partially hidden by styles; lightly ruffled; slight fragrance. 'Jeri' X 'Cajun Cookery'. Contemporary 1997. 34-38" height, one bulb per pack, early to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Sean Philip'

(O'Connor, P. 2014) Standards red-violet; style arms garnet, tips lighter red, yellow ridge in lower half; falls garnet-red, yellow crown signal; heavily ruffled. 36-38" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Sharon Conoway'

(Dufrene, C 2017) Standards lemon-yellow, olive-green central line, rose blush at tips, lightly ruffled, style arms lemon-yellow, light rose blush along midrib, falls lemon-yellow, deep rose blush along outler edges; darker at tips, rose veining, golden yellow line signal, slight fragrance. 28" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Silver Run Creek'

(Dufrene, C 2017) Stands medium lilac, green lines halfway to tip, darker lilac veining; styles lime-green, blushed lilac edges and tips; yellow-green mid-rib; falls medium lilac; yellow-gold dagger signal, dark purple line to tip; dark lilac veining; ruffled, serrated edges on petals. 28" height, one bulb per pack, early growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Starlight Starbright'

(Granger, M. 1985) 24" Mid growing season. White small greenish yellow signal, slight fragrance. 24" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Surprise Caller'

(Jackson 2006) Standards wine red, style arms cream washed wine red, light edge. Falls velvety wine red, very fine light edge, heavy gold line, 3 gold signals, ruffled. 43" height, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Tchoupitoulas'

(O'Connor, P. 2002). Standards flat purple lavender, small red violet lance-shaped streaks near base; style arms purple lavender washed red violet; Falls flat purple lavender, red violet signal area with inconspicuous yellow centerline. 'Ice Magic' X 'River Road'. 36" height, old bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Tricky'

(O'Connor, P. 2023) Falls rosy brown, quickly transforming through several lighter shades to a pale grey lavender. Standards, self same as falls. Styles; blend of rosy brown and sienna, sienna edges and center ridge. Signal peru yellow dagger 36-38" height, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Waihi Wedding'

(Heather Pryor, B. 1999), Seedling 59/91-8. White, lime green line signal on all petals; style arms lime green at base, white reflexed tips; pronounced fragrance. 'Dural White Butterfly' X 'Sea Lord'. Iris Haven 1999/2000. Sold bare root. 38-45" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'White Oak'

(Musacchia, J. 2020). Cream/white self; large, tailored overlapping form: light yellow line signal. Pure Water X Unknown. This unique large flowering white iris has a Porcelain look to the petals. Very pretty in the garden or bouquets. Very floriferous and vigorous growth. 40" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.

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 flower arrangements ☼



Iris spuria 'Betty Cooper'

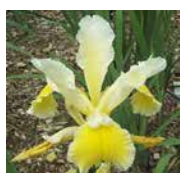
C.B. -1982 H.M. -1984 NIES AWARD -1986 NIES MEDAL -1993

(Eleanor McCown, R. 1981). Seedling #78-F. SPU, Standards light violet, lightly streaked pale yellow; falls light violet, border with strong orange center, heavily veined brownish purple; ruffled; slight fragrance. 'Highline Lavender' X seedling #71-3; ('Desert Seagold' x 'Imperial Flight'). Sold bare root. 48" height, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.



Iris spuria 'Hickory Leaves' H.M. -2003 A.M. -2006

(O. David Niswonger, R. 1998) Seeling #SP 7-93. Yellow gold falls with slightly deeper gold signal. 'Gold Mania' X 'Destination'. Cape Iris 1998. Sold bare root, 42" height, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.



Iris spuria 'Infini' H.M. -1996

(Glenn Corlew, R. 1992) Seeling #SP 12-6A, Standards white; falls bright yellow, edged white, finely ruffled. 'Ila Crawford' X 'Social Circle'. Bay View 1993, Honorable Mention 1996. Sold bare root. 40" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Iris spuria 'Missouri Boon' H.M. -2010 A.M. -2014

(O. David Niswonger by Wilhoit, R. 2007). Standards purple, yellow at base; style arms purple, yellowing at edge; falls yellow gold veined purple, purple edge, signal yellow gold. Parentage unknown. Redbud Lane 2007. 40" height, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.



Iris spuria 'Missouri Rivers' H.M. -1992 A.M. -1994 NIES MEDAL -1998

(O. David Niswonger, R. 1989). Ruffled blue, yellow blaze on falls. 'Missouri Streams' X unknown, probably self. 38" height, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.

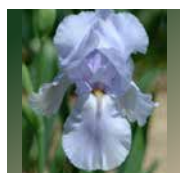


Iris spuria 'Sunrise in Sonora' H.M. -1997 A.M. -2000

(Floyd Wickenhamp, R. 1993) Seedling #SP-89-7. Dark maroon violet; falls with large bright gold blaze; lightly veined red violet; style arms tipped red violet, bright blue ridge. 'Headway' X seeling #SP-83-2; ('Burnished Brass' X ('Burnished Brass' X 'Proverb')). Shepard Iris 1994. 40-44" height, sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.

TALL BEARDED IRIS

Tall Bearded Iris can be challenging to grow in Houston's hot, humid climate. These iris 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, 1/4" of 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/lightly over the summer. Full sun. ☀



Tall Bearded Iris 'Blue Sapphire'

H.M. -1954 JUDGE'S CHOICE -1954 + 1955

A.M. -1956 AMERICAN DYKES MEDAL -1958

(Bernard Schreiner, R. 1953). Color Class-B1L, Blue self, light silvery. 'Snow Flurry' X 'Chivalry'. Schreiner 1953. Sold bare root. 40" height, one bulb per pack, early season bloom.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Conjuration'

H.M. -1991 PREMIO FIRENZE AWARD -1993 A.M. -1994

WISTER MEDAL -1998 AMERICAN DYKES MEDAL -1998

NELSON AWARD -2000, 2001, 2003, 2006, 2012

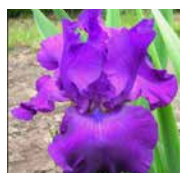
(Monty Byers, R. 1988). Seedling# D1-1. Standards white, edge lightly infused pale violet blue; falls white, suffusing to deep bright amethyst violet edge; white beard tipped tangerine; fuzzy white horns; ruffled. Seedling# B-37-10: ('Sky Hooks' x 'Condottiere') X 'Alpine Castle'. Moonshine Gardens 1989. ; #3 in 2010 TB Symposium. Sold bare root. 36" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late season bloom.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Got Milk'

H.M. -2004 A.M. -2006 3RD PRIZE FRANCIRIS -2005

(J. Terry Aitken, R. 2002). Seedling# 95M44. White self; beards white. 'Rapid Fire' X 'Alpine Summit'. Aitken 2002. 40" height, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Loyalist'

H.M. -1988 FAVORITE GUEST -1998 A.M. -1992

(Schreiner, R. 1986). Seedling# S 368-1. Ruffled rich claret wine; cerise claret beard. 'Master Touch' X seedling# J 43-1: (seedling# E 575-1 x 'Rondo'). Schreiner 1986. Sold bare root. 36" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late season bloom.



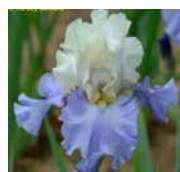
Tall Bearded Iris 'Perfect Interlude' H.M. -1986

(Schreiner, R. 1983) Seedling #N 1060-A. Standards lightly ruffled white; falls broadly ruffled and finely shaded yellow; self beard. Seedling #G 1399-BB: ('Citron Crème' x 'Sunlit Ripples') X 'Country Manor'. Schreiner 1984. Sold bare root. 42" height, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Raven's Quote' H.M. -1996

(Richard Ernst, R. 1994). Seedling# HS902-3. Ruffled dark violet blue, slightly lighter around beard; beards violet blue, tipped light blue; ruffled; slight sweet fragrance. 'Lavender Luck' X 'Dusky Challenger'. Cooley 1994. Sold bare root. 35" height, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Stairway to Heaven' H.M. -1995 A.M. -1997

WISTER MEDAL -1999 AMERICAN DYKES MEDAL -2000.

(Larry Lauer, R. 1992). Seedling# L87-48-3. Standards creamy off-white; falls medium blue undertoned lavender; beards white; slight fragrance. 'Edith Wolford' X 'Breakers'. Cottage 1993. Sold bare root. 40" height, one bulb per pack, early to mid season bloom.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Weiss Guy'

(Charles Rumbaugh, R. 2006) Seedling# CKR-4. White self; beards yellow tipped white; ruffled; slight musky fragrance. 'Silverado' X 'Laced Cotton'. Miller's Manor 2007. 34" height, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Wishful Thinking' H.M. -1998 A.M. -2000

(Keith Keppel, R. 1995). Seedling 90-66B. Standards hyacinth blue paling to vervain edge, wood violet texture veining; style arms vervain; falls paler silvery hyacinth, chartreuse yellow blending on haft; beards aureolin yellow, end lavender white; ruffled; pronounced sweet fragrance. Seedling 88-162B: (seedling 82-84D: ('Vivien' x 'Battle Fury') x 'Little Much') x 'Honky Tonk Blues') X 'Spring Tidings'. Keppel 1996. Sold bare root. 40-44" height, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.



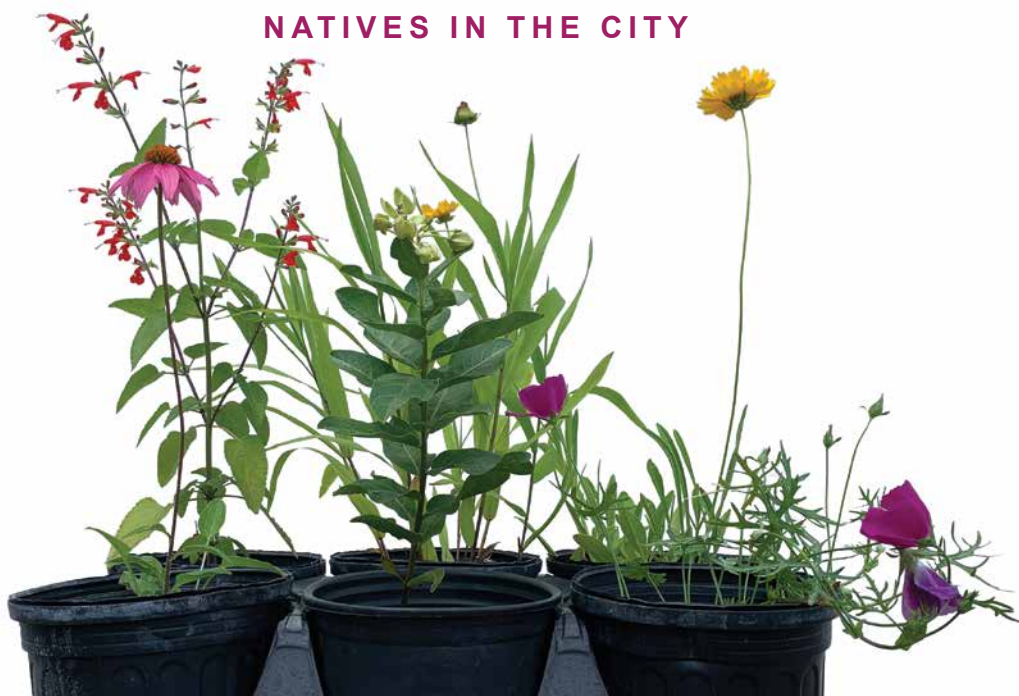
Tall Bearded Iris 'Yaquina Blue' H.M. -1994 A.M. -1996

FRANKLIN COOK CUP 1996 FAVORITE GUEST IRIS -1996

WISTER MEDAL -1998 AMERICAN DYKES MEDAL -2001.

(Schreiners, R. 1992). Seedling# W18-2. Ruffled medium blue; beards yellow, tipped white. Seedling# N59-A: (seedling# J78-3: (('Cup Race' x 'Tufted Cloud') x 'Sailor's Dance') x seedling# I 38-A: ('Sapphire Hills' x ('Parisian Blue' x (('Blue Linen' sibling x (seedling# J 274-A x 'Violet Harmony')) x (Swan Ballet' x 'Snowy Heron')))) x seedling# L 100-A: (seedling# I 144-G: (((('Black Onyx' x seedling# N 371-1) x 'Grand Ball') x ('Sterling Silver' x (((('Pierre Menard' x ('Blue Rhythm' x 'Chivalry')) x 'Harbor Blue') x ('Blue Sapphire' x 'Harbor Blue')))) x unknown) x 'Neptune's Pool') x seedling# G 119-H, 'Royal Regency' sibling). 37" height, one bulb per pack, mid season bloom.

NATIVES IN THE CITY



The Garden Club of Houston's Natives in the City project is our initiative to reach those urban dwellers who would like to plant native plants in their gardens of limited sizes or when large "prairie" plantings are not an option. We propagate from seed a variety of native flowers and grasses for our annual Bulb and Plant Mart. This year, we will offer mixed collections of six one-gallon plants to be planted in city gardens. Some don't know that native flowers and grasses can be incorporated into a more formal landscape – what is most important is that a variety of native plants be included – not just one or two varieties – a diversified selection of native plants is the key! This ensures that the variety of native birds, bees, butterflies, insects, and other pollinators are all supported – they have food, shelter, water, etc. so they will thrive. This means planting plants with different bloom times, and with varied flower shapes and colors. Our plant mixes are a great start for our shoppers to participate in supporting our native eco-systems.

Starting in February, GCH members begin to sow seeds of native plants we will grow for our October plant sale. For the last several years, Memorial Park Conservancy has graciously offered their greenhouse and lath house for our project. They have also shared supplies, irrigation and expertise that are very helpful in the process. We plant our seeds in nursery trays - they resemble tiny fields with rows of crops! Once true leaves have formed, we "bump up" these small plants into one-gallon containers and move them to the lath house to mature. The lath house provides some protection from full sun and wind, but is not as sheltered as a greenhouse – this allows our plants to strengthen and grow as they mature. By June, our seeding is about complete, and our focus shifts to grooming, weeding and nurturing our plants so they will be at their prime for Bulb and Plant Mart. And we hope our shoppers appreciate that we are all organic – we use no synthetic fertilizers or herbicides, which could be detrimental to the critters we are trying to support.

NATIVES IN THE CITY GROWING GUIDE

		BLOOM COLORS + CALENDAR												MAX HEIGHT (INCHES)	MT HEIGHT (INCHES)	LIFE SPAN	WATER NEEDS	LIGHT NEEDS	2023 SALE
Botanical Name	Common Name	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC						
<i>Amsonia repens</i>	Creeping bluestar													24	18	P	Avg-Wet	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Asclepia tuberosa</i>	Butterfly milkweed													60	36	P	Wet	Sun	
<i>Asclepias perinis</i>	Aquatic milkweed													32	24	P	Wet	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Asclepias viridis</i>	Green Milkweed													36	12	P	Dry	Sun	
<i>Baptisia alba</i>	White wild indigo				white	white	white	white						48	24	P	Avg	Sun	*
<i>Baptisia sphaerocarpa</i>	Yellow wild indigo				yellow	yellow								36	18	P	Avg-Dry	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Sideoats grama													12	36	P	Avg-Wet	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American Beautyberry													60	36	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	Wine Cup													24	12	P	Avg-Dry	Sun	*
<i>Carex Cheroakensis</i>	Cherokee Sedge													12	18	P	Avg-Wet	Part Sun	*
<i>Centaurea americana</i>	American Basketflower													60	18	A	Avg-Dry	Sun/Part Sun	
<i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i>	Partridge pea													36	12	A	Avg	Part Sun	
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	Inland Sea Oats													48	24	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Chromolaena ivifolia</i>	Ivyleaf Thoroughwort													60	36	P	Avg	Sun	*
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Fragrant boneset													72	24	P	Dry	Part Sun	*
<i>Cirsium texanum</i>	Texas thistle													72	48	B	Dry	Sun	*
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i>	Blue Mistflower													36	18	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Lanceleaf coreopsis													36	12	P	Dry	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Dalea compacta</i>	Compact prairie clover													24	18	P	Avg	Sun	*
<i>Desmodium ciliare</i>	Hairy Small-leaf Ticktrefoil													36	30	P	Avg-Wet	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	Narrow-leaf coneflower													24	12	P	Dry	Sun	
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple coneflower													48	24	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Elymus virginicus</i>	Virginia Wild Rye													24	48	P	Avg	Part Sun	
<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Rattlesnake Master													72	48	P	Wet	Sun	*
<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i>	Late boneset									white	white	white		60	36	P	Avg-Wet	Part Sun	*
<i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Indian Blanket													18	12	A	Avg-Dry	Sun	*
<i>Glandularia bipinnatifida</i> var. <i>bipinnatifida</i>	Prairie verbena													12	6	P	Avg-Dry	Part Sun	*
<i>Helenium amarum</i>	Bitter sneezeweed													36	30	A	Avg-Dry	Part Sun	*
<i>Helenium flexulosan</i>	Purplehead sneezeweed													36	24		Avg-Dry	Sun	*
<i>Helianthus maximiliani</i>	Maximilian sunflower													60	48	P	Avg	Sun	*
<i>Herbertia lahue</i>	Prairie Nymph													2	1	P	Avg	Part Sun	*
<i>Ipomopsis rubra</i>	Standing Cypress													24	48	B	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Liatis acidota</i>	Sharp Blazing Star													48	24	P	Avg-Wet	Sun	*
<i>Lobelia cardenalis</i>	Cardinal Flower													60	36	P	Wet	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Lupinus texensis</i>	Bluebonnet													24	12	A	Dry	Sun	
<i>Malvastrum arboreum</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	Turk's Cap													120	60	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Monarda citriodora</i>	Lemon mint													36	12	A	Avg-Dry	Sun/Part Sun	
<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Bergamot													60	36	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Gulf muhly													20	48	P	Avg-dry	Sun	*
<i>Neptunia pubescens</i>	Tropical Puff													6	2	P	Avg-Dry	Sun	*
<i>Palafoxia rosea</i>	Rosy palafox													1.5	1	A	Dry	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Penstemon tenuis</i>	Gulf Coast Penstemon													36	12	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Phlox drummondii</i>	Drummond Phlox													12	6	A	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Mexican Hat													36	18	P	Avg-Dry	Sun	
<i>Rivina humilis</i>	Pigeonberry													36	18	P	Avg-Wet	Part Sun	*
<i>Rudbeckia grandiflora</i>	Rough coneflower													60	30	P	Avg-Wet	Sun	*
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan													36	12	A	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Rudbeckia maxima</i>	Giant Coneflower													84	36	P	Avg-Wet	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Rudbeckia texana</i>	Texas Coneflower													48	20	P	Avg-Wet	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Salvia azurea</i>	Big blue sage													60	24	P	Avg-Dry	Part Sun	*
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	Scarlet sage													36	12	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Salvia farinacea</i>	Mealy Blue Sage													36	24	P	Avg	Sun	*
<i>Salvia lyrata</i>	Lyre leaf sage													30	12	P	Avg-Wet	Sun	
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Blue Stem													24	60	P	Avg-Dry	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Silphium radula</i>	Roughstem rosinweed													96	72	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Silphium simpsonii</i>	Simpson rosinweed													60	36	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Solidago nemoralis</i>	Prairie Goldenrod													36	18	P	Avg-Dry	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Solidago sempervirens</i>	Seaside goldenrod													72	36	P	Dry	Sun	*
<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indian Grass													36	72	P	Avg-Wet	Sun/Shade	
<i>Teucrium cubense</i>	Coast germander													24	20	P	Avg-Dry	Sun	*
<i>Tradescantia occidentalis</i>	Prairie Spiderwort													24	6	P	Dry	Sun	*
<i>Verbesina virginica</i>	Frostweed													72	36	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*
<i>Vernonia missurica</i>	Missouri ironweed													72	48	P	Avg	Sun/Part Sun	*

* Native plants for sale at 2023 Bulb Mart

Scan QR code for Natives in the City Plants -
Pocket Prairies



***Amsonia repens* 'Creeping Bluestar'**
APOCYNACEAE

Perennial, growing to around 2 feet tall. A spring blooming flower with pale indigo blooms. Prefers full to part sun and moist soil. Consider for bog and butterfly gardens. Hummingbirds, butterflies, and bees seek its nectar. ☀️ 🌙 🦋 🐝 🐦 🇹🇽

***Asclepias perinis* 'Aquatic milkweed'**
ASCLEPIADACEAE

Perennial, growing up to 2 1/2 feet tall, white to pale pink flower. Blooms May through September. Prefers full to part sun and moist soil. Consider for bog and butterfly gardens. Host plant for Monarch butterfly. ☀️ 🌙 🦋 🐝 🇹🇽

***Asclepias tuberosa* 'Butterfly milkweed'** **ASCLEPIADACEAE**

Perennial growing one to two feet tall with flat topped clusters of bright orange flowers. Has a tough root that puts out flowering shoots periodically during the growing season. Nectar source for butterflies and host plant for Monarchs. Caterpillars may consume leaves and stalk, but it will regrow. Blooms May through September. Full sun and moderate water needs. ☀️ 🦋 🐝 🇹🇽

***Asclepias viridis* 'Green milkweed'**
ASCLEPIADACEAE

Perennial growing one to two feet tall with clusters of greenish white blooms with faint pink tinged centers. Blooms intermittently from spring until fall. Nectar source for bees, butterflies and host plant for Monarchs. Caterpillars may consume leaves and stalk, but it will regrow. Full sun and moderate water needs. ☀️ 🦋 🐝 🇹🇽

***Baptisia alba* 'White wild indigo'**
FABACEAE

Perennial, growing up to 6 feet tall, but typically shorter. Blooms April through July. Prefers full sun and medium water requirements. Heat tolerant. Supports bees. Note: May be harmful if ingested by humans or animals. ☀️ 🐝 🇹🇽

***Baptisia sphaerocarpa* 'Yellow wild indigo'** **FABACEAE**

Perennial in the pea family growing up to 4 feet tall, when blooming. Has bright yellow flowers growing along the stem which bloom April through June. Pollen and nectar are used by bees and bumblebees. Thrives in full sun and average to dry soil. Can be slow to establish. ☀️ 🐝 🇹🇽

***Bouteloua curtipendula* 'Sideoats Grama'** **POACEAE**

Perennial grass growing 1-3 feet tall. Grows in sun to part sun, drought and temperature tolerant. Provides food for birds and small mammals, larval host plant for green and dotted skipper butterflies. ☀️ 🌙 🐦 🦋

***Callicarpa americana* 'American Beautyberry' ACANTHACEAE**

Perennial understory shrub with beautiful purple/pink berries in the late fall/early winter. 5-8 feet tall. Great source of food for birds. Grows well in sun to partial shade, average water requirements. ☀️🌑🐦🇺🇸

***Callirhoe involucrata* 'Wine Cup' MALVACEAE**

Herbaceous perennial that grows as low spreading mound. Poppy-like magenta flowers. Full sun and well drained soil. ☀️🐝🇺🇸

***Carex Cherokee* 'Cherokee Sedge' CYPERACEAE**

Perennial evergreen grass growing 12 to 18" – drought tolerant but thrives in more moist soils. Low maintenance filler in mixed garden. Interesting foliage. Clumping.

***Centaurea americana* 'American basketflower' ASTERACEAE**

Annual growing two to six feet tall with a stout stem and multiple branches. Flower is lavender pink with a whitish center. Nectar source for butterflies. Blooms early spring. Seeds can be collected early summer and dispersed in fall. Part to full sun and low water needs. ☀️🌑🐦🇺🇸

***Chamaecrista fasciculata* 'Partridge pea' FABACEAE**

Annual in the pea family growing three feet tall. Yellow bloom color. Thrives with full sun and moist soil. Blooms May through October. Supports bees and bumblebees. ☀️🐝🇺🇸

***Chasmanthium latifolium* 'Inland Sea Oats' POACEAE**

Clump-forming perennial grass with cascading, oat-like flower spikelet growing 2'-4' 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. ☀️🌑🐦

***Chromolaena ivifolia* 'Ivyleaf Thoroughwort' ASTERACEAE**

Perennial growing 3-6 feet tall. Full sun and average water needs. Flowers August through November. ☀️🐝🇺🇸

***Chromolaena odorata* 'Fragrant boneset' ASTERACEAE**

Perennial sub-shrub growing up to five feet tall with pale purple blooms, flowering summer to fall. Part shade, low water. Cut back in spring. Can be used as ground cover. Leggy habit. 🌑🐦🐝🇺🇸

***Cirsium texana* 'Texas thistle' ASTERACEAE**

Biennial growing up to 6 feet tall, flowering in spring. Bumblebees and butterflies use nectar, host plant for Painted Lady butterfly. Goldfinches use parts of flower to line nests. Heat tolerant, low water needs. Full sun. ☀️🌑🐦🐝🇺🇸

***Conoclinium coelestinum* 'Blue Mistflower' ASTERACEAE**

Herbaceous perennial growing up to 3' tall. Soft lilac colored flower clusters. Medium water needs. ☀️🌑🐝🐦

***Coreopsis lanceolata* 'Lanceleaf
Coreopsis' ASTERACEAE**

2'-3' tall perennial with daisy-like golden blooms in spring and early summer. Perennial and self-sowing. Drought tolerant, medium water needs. ☀️ 🌙 🐝 🦋

***Dalea compacta* 'Compact prairie
clover' FABACEAE**

Perennial growing up to two feet tall. Great food source for native and honeybees. Blooms April – July. Full sun and average water needs. ☀️ 🐝 🇺🇸

***Desmodium ciliare* 'Hairy Small-leaf
Ticktrefoil' FABACEAE**

Perennial growing up to 3 feet tall. Purple blooms June through September. Host plant for various butterflies/caterpillars, and seeds provide food for wildlife. Average water needs but prefers moist soil, and sun to part sun. ☀️ 🌙 🦋 🇺🇸

***Echinacea angustifolia* 'Narrow-leaf
Coneflower' ASTERACEAE**

Herbaceous perennial native to prairies, pastures, savannas, woodland edges. Grows 18"-24" tall. Pinkish-lavender, blooms. Prefers full sun and dry soil. Used by native bees and bumblebees and butterflies. ☀️ 🦋 🐝

***Echinacea purpurea* 'Purple
coneflower' ASTERACEAE**

Perennial growing 2-4 feet tall with pink to lavender blooms. Blooms April through September. Medium water, sun to part shade. True native species (as opposed to cultivars) supports bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. ☀️ 🌙 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

FOR THOSE WHO LOVE TO
GET down AND dirty.

We are Houston's Organic Garden Headquarters

- PLANTS & VEGETABLES
- HERBS & FRUIT TREES
- SEEDS & HABITAT PLANTS

- FERTILIZER & AMENDMENTS
- ORGANIC SUPPLIES
- TOOLS & CONTAINERS

Wabash
Feed & Garden
4537 N. Shepherd Drive
WabashFeed.com (713) 863-8322



OPEN 'TIL
6PM DAILY!

***Elymus virginicus* 'Virginia Wild Rye'**
POACEAE

Native perennial grass requiring part shade and average water. Grows 2'-4' tall. Host for larvae of most branded skipper and satyr butterflies. Care should be taken with pets where this is planted as seed husks are barbed and can injure their eyes. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

***Eryngium yuccifolium* 'Rattlesnake Master'** **APIACEAE**

Blue-green leaves with thistle like flower growing up to 6 feet tall. Full sun and medium water but prefers moist soil. Does well in bog garden. Supports native bees. Blooms May – August. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

***Eupatorium serotinum* 'Late boneset'**
ASTERACEAE

Perennial growing up to 5 feet tall. Showy white blooms appear in September through November. Grows by rhizome. Supports butterflies, bees, other insects, and birds. Medium water needs but prefers moist soil, and part shade conditions. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

***Gaillardia pulchella* 'Indian blanket'**
ASTERACEAE

Short lived perennial or annual in the aster family growing up to two feet tall. Very long blooming season, spring through fall. Pretty red/orange and yellow flowers. Reseeds vigorously. Butterflies use nectar and birds extract seeds from seedheads. Works well in container. Full sun and moderate water needs. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

***landularia bipinnatifida* var. *bipinnatifida* 'Prairie Verbena'**
VERBENACEAE

Short-lived perennial requiring low water and sun to part shade. Grows 6"-12" tall. Pretty purple flowers provide nectar and pollen to birds and butterflies. Great in rock gardens. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

***Helenium amarum* 'Bitter sneezeweed'**
ASTERACEAE

Annual that flowers spring through fall. Grows 1'-3'. Requires little watering and is drought-tolerant. Full sun to part shade. Prefers calcareous, limestone-based, sandy, loamy, and clay soils. Contains toxins that may make some animals sick. Source of pollen for native bees. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

***Helenium flexulosan* 'Purplehead sneezeweed'** **ASTERACEAE**

Perennial growing up to 3 feet tall. Blooms spring through fall, yellow blooms with purple center. Full sun and low water needs. Contains toxins that may make some animals sick. Source of pollen for native bees. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

***Helianthus maximiliani* 'Maximilian Sunflower'** **ASTERACEAE**

Perennial sunflower growing 4'-6' tall. Pretty, yellow daisy-like flowers in late summer into fall. Seeds are used by birds and other wildlife. Provides nectar to native bees and butterflies. Full sun, low water requirements. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

***Herbertia lahue* 'Prairie Nymph'**
IRIDACEAE

Perennial member in the iris family growing only 2 inches tall. Grass-like appearance, part shade. Blooms in spring. Medium water needs. Nectar source for bees. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

***Ipomopsis rubra* 'Standing Cypress'**
POLEMONIACEAE

Sparsely leaved biennial with showy, red, tubular flowers. Can grow up to 6' tall. Prefers dry conditions and sun to part sun. Attracts hummingbirds. ☀️ 🌙 🦋 🇺🇸

***Liatris acidota* 'Sharp Blazing Star'**
ASTERACEAE

Perennial growing up to 4 feet tall and blooming June through November. Pink/purple blooms. Prefers full sun and moist soil. May take two years to bloom. Nectar source for butterflies. ☀️ 🦋 🇺🇸

***Lupinus texensis* 'Texas bluebonnet'**
FABACEAE

Annual in the pea family with blue pea-like flowers. Blooms in spring in full sun and grows 1 to 2 feet tall. Low water needs. Larval host to Hairstreak butterfly, and provides nectar to butterflies and bees. ☀️ 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

***Lobelia cardinalis* 'Cardinal Flower'**
CAMPANULACEAE

Perennial growing up to 6', with showy red flowers – hummingbirds are its primary pollinators. Sun to part sun, moist conditions. ☀️ 🌙 🦋 🇺🇸

1-2-3 Completely Easy is perfect for BULBS (and all of your plants)! 🦋

The Arbor Gate

Northwest Houston's premier gardening destination!

A system so easy, you can't mess it up.



- **One FOOD** that feeds anything with roots.
- **One SOIL** for any application.
- **One COMPOST** that improves any and all soil.

Completely organic, completely easy.

Follow us: [f](#) [@](#) [v](#)

(281) 351-8851 • 15635 FM 2920, Tomball • ArborGate.com

***Malvaviscus arboreus* var.
drummondii ‘Turk’s Cap’**

MALVACEAE

Perennial shrub growing up to 10 feet tall. Full to part sun and red flowers bloom summer through fall. Drought resistant once established and requires only moderate water. Nectar source for hummingbirds, butterflies. Cut back if leggy. Reseeds easily – volunteers can be dug up and shared. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐝 🐦 🇹🇽

***Monarda citriadora* ‘Lemon horsemint’**
LAMIACEAE

Annual flowering from May through October. Sun to part shade, with low water needs. Beautiful tuft-like lavender flower heads up to 3 feet tall. Nectar source for native bees, other insects, hummingbirds and butterflies. Leaves used for teas and salads. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐝 🐦 🇹🇽

***Monarda fistulosa* ‘Wild bergamot’**
LAMIACEAE

Perennial monarda with pink or white pom-pom like flowers. Blooms up to five feet tall. Leaves sed to make a mint type tea. Sun to part shade, with average water needs. Attracts birds, hummingbirds, butterflies. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐦 🇹🇽

***Muhlenbergia capillaris* ‘Gulf Muhly’**
POACEAE

Showy tall grass growing 20 to 48 inches. Full sun, and average to dry soil. Beautiful rose/purple fall color. Nesting material and cover for wildlife. ☀️

***Neptunia pubescens* ‘Tropical Puff’**
FABACEAE

Perennial groundcover with a trailing habit growing 2-6 inches tall. Full sun and low water requirements/drought-tolerant. Prefers well-draining soil. Spring to fall bloomer. Host plant to Ceraunus Blue butterfly (Hemiargus ceraunus). ☀️ 🦋

***Palafoxia rosea* ‘Rosy Palafox’**
ASTERACEAE

Annual that blooms spring to fall – prefers sun to part shade and low water. Grows up to 20 inches tall. Great for rock gardens, dryer areas. Supports butterflies and small insects. ☀️ 🌑 🦋

***Penstemon tenuis* ‘Gulf Coast Penstemon’**
SCROPHULARIACEAE

Spring blooming perennial with purple/violet bloom spikes up to 30” tall. Full to part sun and medium water needs, but moist soil preferred. Attracts bees, other insects, butterflies and hummingbirds. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐦 🇹🇽

***Phlox drummondii* ‘Drummond phlox’**
PHLOX

Annual plant growing a foot tall and blooming early spring through summer. Best in full to part sun, and moist soil. Flower colors vary from red to pink to purple to white. Supports bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐦 🇹🇽

***Ratibida columnifera* ‘Mexican Hat’**
ASTERACEAE

Perennial wildflower growing 1-3 feet tall, with orange/yellow/brown coloration, and drooping petals resembling Mexican sombrero shape. Blooms May through October. Likes full sun and medium water – once established is drought tolerant. Supports bees, butterflies and birds. ☀️ 🐦 🦋 🐝 🇹🇽

***Rivinia humilis* 'Pigeonberry'**
ACANTHACEAE

A Herbaceous perennials with red berries in the fall, white flower spikes in summer. Low growing, often under trees. Medium water needs. Deciduous. ☀️ 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

***Rudbeckia grandiflora* 'Rough coneflower'** **ASTERACEAE**

Perennial growing 2 ½ to 5 feet tall. Dramatic erect stems with yellow/drooping ray flowers. Prefer full sun and moist soil. Bees, insects, butterflies, and beetles feed on the nectar and pollen. It blooms April through August. ☀️ 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

***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' tall, blooming from April to November. Butterflies and bees use its nectar and pollen. ☀️ 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

***Rudbeckia maxima* 'Giant Coneflower'**
ASTERACEAE

Perennial native coneflower with stately flower stalks and showy yellow daisy-like blooms. Blooms 3'-6' tall. Great cut flower. Special benefit to native bees. Part sun to sun, moist soil. ☀️ 🦋 🐝 ✂️ 🇺🇸

***Rudbeckia texana* 'Texas Coneflower'**
ASTERACEAE

Yellow flowers with dark cones on 2'-4' tall stalks. Blooms in summer, sun to part sun. Moist soil. Butterflies, bees, and birds use its pollen and nectar. ☀️ 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

***Salvia azurea* 'Big blue sage'**
LAMIACEAE

Perennial growing up to 5 feet tall with blue flowers. Low water needs, and part shade. Native bees and bumblebees use its nectar and pollen. 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

THE PROVISIONAL CLASS 1971



L to R: Nancy Stallworth Thomas, Mare Dorrance Monteith, Kay Campbell Cravens, Gay Gooch Estes
Not pictured - Almeria Cottingham, Letty Lykes Knapp

***Salvia coccinea* 'Scarlet Sage'**

LAMIACEAE

A native salvia with red blooms that grow to 2'+ tall. Full sun to part sun – prefers a little afternoon shade in summer. Self seeds vigorously. Attracts bees and hummingbirds.



***Salvia farinacea* 'Mealy Blue Sage'**

LAMIACEAE

2-to-3-foot tall, mounding perennial with white to purple sepals. Blooms spring through fall – cut back when it gets leggy and the blooms are spent. Prefers full sun and average water. Butterflies and hummingbirds use its nectar. Great garden addition in hot climates. Sun/ butterflies/hummingbirds



***Salvia lyrata* 'Lyreleaf sage'**

LAMIACEAE

A native salvia that grows 1'-2' with pale purple blooms. Prefers full sun. Will reseed. Attracts butterflies.



***Schizachyrum scoparium* 'Little Bluestem' POACEAE**

Ornamental bunch grass with an 18–24-inch mound and 3-foot blue/green stems which turn a pretty red/mahogany color in the fall. Smaller size is great for urban gardens. Seeds are important source of winter sustenance for birds. Sun to part shade and low water needs.



***Silphium radula* 'Roughstem rosinweed' ASTERACEAE**

Growing up to 8 feet tall, this member of the aster family has yellow, daisy-like flowers on long stems. Prefers full sun and average water. Provides nectar and pollen to bees. Summer bloomer.



***Silphium simpsonii* 'Simpson rosinweed' ASTERACEAE**

Daisy like yellow flowers that grow from a wide leaved base plant. Flowers grow 3-5 feet spring to mid-summer. Sun to part sun, with average water requirements. Attracts butterflies and bees. Easy!



***Solidago nemoralis* 'Prairie Goldenrod'**

Perennial growing 1 ½ to 3 feet tall. Yellow flowers bloom on sides of hairy, arching stalks. Individual plants bloom at various times, for a long flowering season. Supports butterflies and birds. Dry soil and sun to shade tolerated. Reseeds/spreads.



***Solidago sempervirens* 'Seaside Goldenrod' ASTERACEAE**

3'-6' 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, other butterflies and bees.



***Sorghastrum nutans* 'Indian Grass'**
POACEAE

Perennial grass that grows 3'– 8' tall. Blooms in late summer. Grows in sun to shade and has average water requirements. Provides seeds to small mammals and is host plant to pepper and salt skipper butterfly. ☀️ ● 🦋 🇹🇽

***Teucrium cubense* 'Coast germander'**
LAMIACEAE

This perennial member of the mint family blooms from March to October, reaching up to 2 feet in height. Pretty white to purple blooms thrive in full sun. Low water requirements. Provides nectar for native insects and pollinators. ☀️ 🐝 🇹🇽

Tradescantia occidentalis
'Spiderwort' COMMELINACEAE

Perennial with erect branching stems with pink to purple blooms, which last just a day. Grows 1'-2' tall in full sun. Many native bees and insects use its nectar and pollen. ☀️ 🐝 🇹🇽

***Verbesina virginica* 'Frostweed'**
ASTERACEAE

Dark green leaves and white flowers in the fall. Spreads via rhizomes. During winter freezes, it exudes water, which freezes in unusual shapes, hence the name. 3'-6' tall, deciduous. Medium water needs. ☀️ 🌑 🐝 🇹🇽

***Vernonia missurica* 'Missouri Ironweed'** **ASTERACEAE**

Mid-summer blooming perennial growing up to 6 feet tall. Nice pop of pink/purple color when other natives are taking a break from the heat. Long thin branches benefit from support. Provides nectar and pollen to bees and butterflies. Full to part sun, moderate water needs. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐝 🇹🇽

The “A” Team

Celebrates 2023 GCH Bulb & Plant Mart and our Centennial Year
With fond memories of

Our fearless leader, **ALICE THOMAS**
And fellow teammate, **MIKKI PHILLIPS**

Class of 2002

Gail Faris, Mary Hayes, Susan Miclette, Cheryl Monteith,
Susie Peake, Mollie Pettigrew, Dabney Pierce,
Cindy Wallace, Cindy Ward, Sue White, Beth Wray

Scan QR code for Host Plants



PERENNIALS

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 4 sections (Butterfly Plants; Grasses & Ground Covers; Sun & Shade; and Texas Natives). 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.

PERENNIALS – BUTTERFLY PLANTS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

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 as 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.







Scan QR code for Nectar Plants








Milkweed Collection especially for Monarchs:

APOCYNACEAE




***Asclepias curassavica* ‘Mexican Milkweed/Mexican Butterfly Weed’**

Red-orange flower clusters, 2"-4" across, blooms summer to fall. Monarch host. Deadhead to prevent seedlings. 3' by 2'    



***Asclepias incarnata* ‘Swamp Milkweed’**

Showy, herbacious, perennial plant species that thrives in damp to wet soils common in Houston. Blooms early - mid summer. Produces small, fragrant pink to mauve flowers clustered at the top of a tall stem. 2'-4' Attracts butterflies, bees and hummingbirds.     



***Asclepias perennis* ‘Aquatic Milkweed’ ‘White 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.   



***Asclepias viridis* ‘Green Milkweed’**

Native milkweed found in prairies, pastures and along roadsides. Grows in full sun with low water needs. Plant grows 10"-25" tall. White flowers with yellow-green tinge. Monarch butterfly host plant.  

***Buddleja davidii* ‘Buzz Ivory’ SCROPHULARIACEAE**

Prolific bloomer loaded with fragrant Ivory spikes and generous foliage. Great for small space gardens and patio plantings. Blooms from spring to fall in full sun. 3'-4'  

***Buddleja davidii* ‘Buzz Velvet’ SCROPHULARIACEAE**

Full size blooms in compact upright plant. Magenta flowers bloom from May to September. Full sun. 3'-4'  

***Buddleja davidii* ‘Griffins Blue/Butterfly Bush’ SCROPHULARIACEAE**

Compact shrub with panicles of rich blue flowers. 5'-6'. Summer blooming. Full sun   

***Conoclinium coelestinum* 'Blue Mistflower' ASTERACEAE**

Low maintenance, robust plant with blue, fuzzy flowers. Can be tender in harsh winter. Herbaceous perennial growing up to 3' tall. Soft lilac colored flower clusters. Medium water needs. ☀️🌑🐝🦋

***Cuphea llavea* 'Big Batfaced Cuphea' LYTHRACEAE**

The dark green foliage makes this a desirable plant even when not blooming. Semi-evergreen in mild winters. Low growing, drought tolerant and prefers sunny locations with well-drained soil. Red and purple blossoms resemble bat faces,- children love them! Drought tolerant. 18" - 24" tall. 🐝🦋🐦

LAMIACEAE

Salvias are considered the #1 plant for hummingbirds. Their tubular flowers are designed for pollination by hummingbirds and butterflies. Salvias are in the Lamiaceae Family and in the genera commonly referred to as sage. Many species are used as herbs, as ornamental plants and sometimes for their aromatic foliage. 🦋🐦

***Salvia guaranitica* 'Purple Sage'**

Perennial that blooms from mid-summer to fall. Prefers average evenly moist soil. Full sun to part shade. Blooms early to late summer. A low maintenance plant that is relatively disease free. Heat and drought tolerant. 3'-5' ☀️🌑🌒🦋🐝

***Salvia Microphylla X greggii* 'Heatwave Blaze'**

Evergreen shrub produces masses of dark crimson blooms from spring to fall. Exceptional tolerance for dry conditions. Aromatic. Easy to grow 3' ☀️🦋🐝

***Salvia oxyphora* 'Fuzzy Pink Sage'**

Deep green foliage with fuzzy, tubular, magenta flowers with dense spikes. Blooms late spring until frost. 3'4' tall. ☀️🌑🦋🐦

***Salvia* 'Skyrocket Pink'**

Long pink tubular flowers in dense spikes from spring until frost. Mid-sized well-branched and free flowering. Suited for use in medium sized containers as well as in sunny gardens. ☀️🌑🌒🦋🐦

VERBENACEAE***Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* 'Purple Porterweed'**

Deep velvety purple blooms, upright to spreading perennial. 3'-5' tall, attracts butterflies ☀️🦋🐝🐦

***Stachytarpheta jamaicensis blue* 'Blue Porter Weed'**

3'-5' tall, attracts butterflies 🦋

PERENNIALS – GRASSES & GROUND COVERS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

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. ☾

GRASSES & GROUND COVERS

***Acalypha pendula* 'Firetail Chenille' EUPHORBIACEAE**

An attractive and unusual ground cover 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. ☼ ☾ 🦋

***Asystasia gangetica* 'Ganges Primrose' ACANTHACEAE**

Shrub-like perennial. Spreads quickly to form a dense groundcover. Perfect for large areas or slopes. Dainty trumpet shaped flowers in lavender or creamy white depending on the variety attract hummingbirds, butterflies, bees and other pollinators 🦋 🐝 🐦

CYPERACEAE

***Carex cherokeensis* 'Cherokee Sedge'**

Carex cherokeensis is a rhizomatous perennial graminoid. It has drooping spikes which are 8–9 mm thick. Its perigynium beaks are papery and fragile. It produces fruits in late spring and early summer.

***Carex morrowii* 'Gold Band/Japanese Sedge'**

Green and creamy gold striped bladed foliage with a mounding habit. Use for low borders or ground cover. Needs regular water or consistently moist soil.

***Liriope muscari* 'Lynn's Legacy' ASPARAGACEAE**

A tufted, grass-like perennial which typically grows 12"-18" tall and features clumps of strap-like, arching, glossy, dark green leaves to 1/2 inch wide. Clumps slowly expand by short stolons to a width of about 12", but plants do not spread aggressively.

***Lysimachia congestifolia* 'Variegated Creeping Jenny' PRIMULACEAE**

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.

***Miscanthus zebrinus* 'Gold Bar' POACEAE**

This variety has large coppery flowers over an arching clump of green leaves, uniquely banded with yellow. The foliage dries and turns a light tan shade for the winter. Useful as a specimen, in the border, or for mass planting. Trim to the ground in late winter or early spring. Clumps may be divided in spring before new growth appears.

***Muhlenbergia capillaris* 'Gulf Coast Muhly' POACEAE**

Sun/part shade. A perennial bunchgrass with wire-like foliage; purple flower plumes make a great display in autumn, often massed for effect. Gulf muhly prefers moist, open settings, but needs little care once established.

***Muhlenbergia lindheimeri* 'Lindheimer's Muhly' POACEAE**

This species is a perennial grass forming clumps of erect stems up to 5' tall. The ligule may be up to 3.5 centimeters in length. The leaves are up to 55 centimeters long and are flat or folded. The inflorescence is a panicle up to 50 centimeters long which is often purplish in color, with grayish spikelets.



***Polygonum capitatum* 'Pink Buttons' POLYGONACEAE**

A beautiful ground cover for shade (or sun if irrigated). Green-burgundy foliage with pink "button" flowers. Goes dormant in winter.

***Sisyrinchium* 'Blue Eyed Grass' IRIDACEAE**

Violet-blue flowers. Though its foliage is grass-like, the blue-eyed grasses belong to the iris family, not the grass family. Clump forming perennial. Grows to 12-18". Blooms May to June.

***Stemodia* 'Gray Carpet Stemodia' PLANTAGINACEAE**

Mat forming ground cover that has soft, silver grey foliage, similar to Lambs Ears. And small, purple flowers early spring to frost.  

***Turnera alternifolia* 'Creeping Yellow Alder' PASSIFLORACEAE**

Evergreen ground cover, showy yellow flowers. 2'-3' Needs good drainage    

PERENNIALS – SUN TO PART SUN

Availability is dependent on our growers.

(See also Butterfly Section)

This category describes plants which benefit from receiving some hours of direct sun in order to bloom optimally. A few of these can happily withstand all day sun in Houston! As a rule, morning sun exposure is best, with some afternoon shade to protect them from the hottest part of the day.

***Callicarpa americana* ‘American Beautyberry’ LAMIACEAE**

Native to the American southeast, arching branches of striking deep purple berries in clusters form in the fall. The berries are very attractive to birds, and gorgeous in a woodland garden. Can take lots of sun but appreciates some afternoon shade. Can grow to 4' to 6' tall. Woody, deciduous. ☀️🌑🦋🍂

***Callicarpa dichotoma f. albifructa* ‘White Beautyberry’ LAMIACEAE**

Variety with white or ivory berries. Can get leggy in too much shade. Prune back in late winter to encourage compactness and flowering. Woody, deciduous. ☀️🌑🦋🍂

***Clerodendrum wallichii* ‘Cascade Falls or Bridal Veil’ LAMIACEAE**

Beautiful tall (to 7') plant with shiny, dark green leaves and loose hanging panicles of white flowers. Blooms in late fall and spring. Really beautiful in a shady area. May freeze down in a hard freeze (see: freeze of 2021) but will return. Needs protection from afternoon sun. Evergreen.

***Itea virginica* ‘Little Henry’ Little Henry Sweetspire ITEACEAE**

Interesting racemes of tiny white flowers seem to shoot from this plant in early summer, attracting bees and butterflies. Best flowering occurs with at least half-day sun, but will tolerate heavier shade. A good bog or wet location choice. Can grow to 3' to 4' tall. Foliage turns red and gold in fall, adding to interest in the garden. Deciduous. 🦋🐝



***Justicia brandegeana* ‘Lemon Sorbet’ Shrimp Plant ACANTHACEAE**

Pale yellow flower bracts. Lovely color in the shade garden, attractive to bees and butterflies. Repeat bloomer in spring and summer. Evergreen. 🦋🐝

***Justicia brandegeana* ‘Variegata’ Shrimp Plant ACANTHACEAE**

White variegated green foliage and the classic salmon pink flower bracts. Upright growth habit, to about 3'. Evergreen. 🦋🐝



***Justicia chrysostephana* 'Orange Flame' ACANTHACEAE**

Brilliant orange shaggy, starburst shaped flowers cover this plant in summer, attracting bees and hummingbirds. Early morning sun or dappled light. Native to South America. Herbaceous.  

***Lespedeza thunbergii* 'Alba' Bush Clover FABACEAE**

Arching branches from a central point. Bluish green leaves. White flowers in fall. Can grow to 5' tall and wide. Flowers best in at least half-day sun. Woody, deciduous.

***Lespedeza thunbergii* 'Little Volcano' Bush Clover FABACEAE**

Can grow to 6' tall. Blooms profusely in purple blossoms in fall. Needs at least half-day sun for optimal blooming. Beautiful along a fence. Woody, deciduous.  


***Lobelia cardinalis* Cardinal flower CAMPANULACEAE**

Beautiful scarlet flowers in summer. Does best in consistently moist soil and does not tolerate drought. Deadhead to encourage reblooming. Appreciates afternoon shade, may grow 3' to 4' tall. Wonderful in the rain garden or low, ponding location, tolerates brief flooding. Herbaceous.



***Megaskyplasma erythrochlamys* Bishop's Cloak or Brazilian Red Cloak ACANTHACEAE**

Tropical, semi-woody, evergreen shrub that grows to 6' to 8' tall. Flowering spikes feature red bracts that bloom autumn to mid winter.

***Monarda pink* – Balmy Pink Monarda LAMIACEAE**

Also called bee balm, makes a lovely and interesting light pink many-petalled tubular flower in spring and early summer. A compact species of monarda, growing to 10" to 12" tall. Requires evenly moist soil. Beautiful as a border or mass planting. Herbaceous. 

***Russelia equisetiformis* Firecracker Fern PLANTAGINACEAE**

Native to Mexico and Guatemala, this is a multibranching plant with a weeping, fountain form. Very tiny green leaves and profuse flowering of tubular blooms. Attractive to hummingbirds and butterflies. Heat and drought resistant once established. Very long blooming period, almost year-round in the Houston area. Beautiful cascading over a low wall or rocks in the garden. Needs well draining soil; allow to dry out between waterings. Evergreen.  

Tagetes lemmonii* Copper Canyon Daisy **ASTERACEAE*

Also called Mexican Marigold. Blooms profusely in late summer and fall, producing bright yellow-gold daisy-shaped flowers that attract bees and butterflies. Flowering can be so dense that blooms completely hide the foliage, creating an amazing golden display. Has a noticeable fragrance of marigold, lemon and mint. Drought tolerant and deer-resistant. Can grow to 4-6+ feet tall and at least as wide. Best in well-drained soil. 🦋🐝

***Thunbergia battiscombei* Mercer Blue Clock vine**

Also called Glory vine, a true perennial woody shrub rather than a climbing vine, it must be tied to a support to appear to climb. Produces bright blue flowers in summer to mid-fall which attract butterflies. Prefers evenly moist soil but will not tolerate standing in water. Beautiful in containers and hanging baskets. Deciduous. 🦋

JULIE GRIFFIN'S SUPER FINE NINE | 2016 – 2017



L to R: Caroline Dannenbaum, Marguerite Johnson, Laura Levenson, Grace Cartwright, Jeanie Kolb, Alix Nakfoor, Julie Griffin (mom), Dallas McNamara, Elizabeth Howley, Stephanie Shanks

PERENNIALS – SHADE TO PART SHADE

Availability is dependent on our growers.

(See also Butterfly Section)

This category includes plants which perform best in little to no direct sunlight, but instead enjoy dappled light, understory locations, “high shade” or no more than one to two hours of direct morning sun. Note that almost no plant will do well in extremely dense or complete shade.

***Bletilla striata* ‘Alba’ White Ground Orchid ORCHIDACEAE**

Lovely nodding white blooms on spikes, similar to cattleya orchid, appearing in spring and early summer. Beautiful in a woodland garden, appreciates moist to wet soil. Dark green, deeply veined foliage appears to be pleated.

***Bletilla striata* ‘Kate’ Ground Orchid ORCHIDACEAE**

Sword-like, pleated green leaves, blooming in spring with purple flowers. Bloom cycle can last up to two months.

***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.



‘Alice Staub’ Species named for our former GCH member and club president, this spreading, clumping plant can grow to 24” – 30” tall and sends out arching stems of miniature orchid-like flowers in the fall. Can make a nice underplanting for trees, and attracts bees. Naturalizes.

Variegata Slightly more upright in habit than ‘Alice Staub’, also fall-flowering with purple orchid-like flowers in clusters. Shade and moisture loving. Foliage is variegated, adding interest to the woodland garden or shady area even when not in bloom.



Swallowtail
butterfly

PERENNIALS – TEXAS NATIVES & POLLINATORS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

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 Ground Covers 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.

***Anisacanthus wrightii* ‘Hummingbird Bush’ ACANTHACEAE**

A tough, Texas native, shrubby perennial covered with orange tubular flowers summer & fall. Averages 3' height. Drought tolerant once established. Hummingbirds! 🌻🦋🐝

JUDY LEE'S PETAL PUSHERS | 2019 - 2020



Back row L -R, Susanne Pritchard, Dede Russo, Kelly Duenner, Susan Solcher, Consuelo Macpherson, Colleen Smith Middle row: Judy Lee, Susie Green, Melissa Grobmyer, Missy Duffie Front row: Laura Cureton, Cristi Harvey, Jeanne Pfeffer, Wendy Askew

***Calylophus* 'Texas Primrose' ONAGRACEAE**

Drought tolerant, low-growing perennial with large bright yellow flowers. Needs good drainage and sunny exposure. Does well in sandy or rocky soil. Blooms spring & summer, Texas native.

***Capsicum annuum* 'Chili Pequin' ONAGRACEAE**

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 and bright red, "bird's eye" peppers much of the year. Does well in containers. Birds love the peppers! Sun, light shade, and good drainage.

***Conoclinium coelestinum* 'Blue Mistflower' ASTERACEAE**

Low maintenance, robust plant with blue, fuzzy flowers. Can be tender in harsh winter. Herbaceous perennial growing up to 3' tall. Soft lilac colored flower clusters. Medium water needs.

***Coreopsis lanceolata* 'Lanceleaf Coreopsis' ASTERACEAE**

Evergreen herbaceous native. Easy to grow, yellow, daisy-like blooms. Prefers full sun and well drained soil. 1'-3' tall.

***Echinacea purpurea* 'Purple Coneflower' ASTERACEAE**

Perennial flowering plant for Texas gardens. Drought tolerant. Bee & butterfly attractor. Flowers June-October. 18" tall.

***Lantana horrida* 'Texas Lantana' VERBENACEAE**

Masses of orange & yellow flowers. Drought tolerant. Disease & pest resistant. Low maintenance bloomer provides food and shelter for bees, butterflies and birds.

***Liatris pycnostachya* 'Prairie Blazing Star' ASTERACEAE**

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 and a moist, well-drained soil.

***Lobelia cardinalis* 'Cardinal Flower' CAMPANULACEAE**

Perennial growing up to 6', with showy red flowers. Hummingbirds are its primary pollinators. Sun to part sun, moist conditions.



***Malvaviscus drummondii* 'White Lightning Turk's Cap' MALVACEAE**

New Greg Grant introduction with more vigorous growth habit and flower production. White flowers on dark green foliage. ☀️🌑🐝🐦

***Malvaviscus drummondii* '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 x pink* 'Pam's 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. ☀️🌑🐝🐦

SALLY GIAMMALVA'S SUNFLOWERS | 2021 – 2022

Front row L to R: Sheri Beggins, Tara Caldwell, Melissa Schnitzer, Christine Underwood, Wendy Dalton Back row L to R: Kelly Montgomery, Shirley Rouse

***Modara fistulosa x bartlettii* 'Peter's Purple' 'Bee Balm' LAMIACEAE**

Purple to pink frilly flowers on 3-4' tall plant. Blooms summer to fall. Prefers moist, well-drained soil in sun to light shade ☀️🌑

***Oenothera lindheimeri* 'pink', formerly *Gaura lindheimeri* 'Pink Butterflies' ONAGRACEAE**

Loose sprays of deep pink flowers. In the breeze these move constantly, looking like a cloud of butterflies. Flowers for the entire summer and fall. Excellent in containers and for cutting. Needs good drainage to survive the winter. Heat & drought tolerant

***Oenothera lindheimeri*, formerly *Gaura lindheimeri* 'White Butterflies & Indian feather' ONAGRACEAE**

Plants bloom for weeks with loose sprays of white flowers. These move constantly in the breeze looking like a cloud of butterflies. Heat and drought tolerant.

***Pavonia lasiopetala*, 'Rockrose' or 'Texas swamp-mallow'**

A shrubby Texas native in the mallow family. It grows up to 4'. The flowers have 5 red or pink petals and bloom from June to the Fall. Hummingbirds love them. Drought tolerant once established. Trim lightly throughout season. 🐦

***Penstemon tenuis* 'Gulf Coast Penstemon' PLANTAGINACEAE**

Evergreen perennial with mounding habit. 2'-3' flower stalks of tubular lavender flowers held above foliage in spring.

***Phlox paniculata* 'Texas Pink' 'Texas Pink Phlox' POLEMONIACEAE**

Fragrant, pink flowers. Clump-forming plants 2'-4' tall. Prefers moist, well drained soil

***Scutellaria suffrutescens* 'Pink Skullcap' 'Hot Pink Skull Cap' LAMIACEAE**

Pink Skullcap forms a 6-8" mound of tiny foliage and is smothered with small snapdragon-like bright pink flowers and gray green foliage, semi-evergreen and tough. Blooms spring-fall, sun to part sun and good drainage, Pollinator.

***Stokesia laevis* 'Pete' 'Peter's Texas Stokesia' ASTERACEAE**

Very showy species that is used in both wildflower and formal gardens.

***Zexmenia hispida* 'Zexmenia, Orange wedelia' ASTERACEAE**

Bouquet-like shurlet with golden-orange flowers summer to fall. 1-3' tall. 2' wide. Drought tolerant. Needs good drainage.

PLUMERIAS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

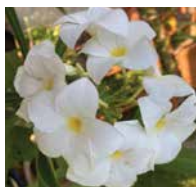
Plumeria Frangipani **APOCYNACEAE**

These deciduous trees have leathery leaves with fragrant, five-petaled flowers. During growing season water and feed regularly. Before the first frost, bring the plants into protected area, either in pots or uprooted from the garden with soil removed. Return to garden once danger of frost is over.

Plumeria pudica

'Bridal Bouquet'

White with yellow center, 2" blooms, arrow or spoon shaped leaves.



Plumeria

'Lemon Drop'

Yellow with white tips, 2" blooms, fragrant.



Plumeria

'Laredo Princess'

Pink with yellow, fades to light pink, 4" blooms, fragrant.



Plumeria rubra

'Slaughter Pink'

Pink with yellow centers fades to white with yellow, 4" blooms.



RENEE DAVIS' MARVELOUS MARIPOSAS | 2022 – 2023



L to R - Courtney Elias, Renee Davis (provisional leader), Ainsley Letzerich, Elisabeth Bickham, Lisa Rowe Bates, Dana Hartwell, Angela Peterman, Annie Lovell

ROSES

Availability is dependent on our growers.

ROSACEAE

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 weeks. 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.



Rosa ‘Peggy Martin’

The Peggy Martin rose is a vigorous climber than can reach 15'. Clusters of pink flowers occur from spring through fall. Also known as the Hurricane Katrina rose, this thornless climber survived under 20' of salt water for two weeks after the hurricane. “This rose is a beautiful symbol of survival on the Gulf Coast” and a hardy rose for novice gardeners!

Quote by Dr. William C. Welch

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ROSES:

Antique Rose Emporium www.weareroses.com

Houston Rose Society www.houstonrose.org

Heritage Rose Group www.heritagerosesgroup.org

SHRUBS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

***Aloysia virgata* 'Sweet Almond Verbena' VERBENACEAE**

A tough deciduous shrub or small tree. Produces spikes of tiny white flowers from spring to fall. Intensely fragrant flowers attract a host of pollinators. Semi-evergreen; can be trained into a small tree, 12'-15' tall. Plant in full sun to part shade with plenty of room to grow. ☀️ 🌑 🦋

***Buddleja davidii* 'Buzz Ivory' SCROPHULARIACEAE**

Prolific bloomer loaded with fragrant Ivory spikes and generous foliage. Great for small space gardens and patio plantings. Blooms from spring to fall in full sun. 3'-4'. ☀️ 🦋

***Callicarpa americana* 'American Beautyberry' LAMIACEAE**

This plant is native to the American southeast, with arching branches of striking deep purple berries in clusters that form in the fall. The berries are very attractive to birds, and gorgeous in a woodland garden. Can take lots of sun but appreciates some afternoon shade. Can grow to 4' to 6' tall. Woody, deciduous. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐦

***Callicarpa dichotoma f. albifructa* 'White Beautyberry' LAMIACEAE**

Variety with white or ivory berries. Can get leggy in too much shade. Prune back in late winter to encourage compactness and flowering. Woody, deciduous. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐦

***Hydrangea quercifolia* 'Oak Leaf Hydrangea' HYDRANGEACEAE**

A deciduous shrub, 4'-8', tall with oak leaf shaped leaves. Produces a pyramidal cluster of white blooms in spring and early summer. Blooms pick up subtle shades of pink and brown as they age. Leaves turn from bright green to shades of red in late autumn and winter. Best in morning sun and afternoon shade and well-draining soil. ☀️ 🌑 🌒

***Hydrangea quercifolia* 'Penny Mac' HYDRANGEACEAE**

Massive tinged-blue flower heads, long blooming and fast growing, Great for containers. ✂️

***Lespedeza thunbergii* 'Little Volcano' FABACEAE**

A deciduous shrub that has graceful arching branches resembling a fountain. Produces showy pink blooms from late summer through fall. Best in full sun with well-draining soil. Can grow to 6' tall. Needs at least half-day sun for optimal blooming. Beautiful along a fence. Woody, deciduous. ☀️

SMALL BULBS

ANNUAL

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 *AMARYLLIDACEAE*

Allium is a small annual bulb that likes good drainage and sandy loam. Plant at depth of 1 1/2 times the diameter of bulb, 2"-3" apart for small bulbs and 8"-10" for larger ones. Allium will increase by offset or reseeding. They are summer bloomers.



***Allium hollandicum* 'Purple Sensation' 'Dutch Garlic'**

Vibrant purple, large globe shape, fragrant, 28"-36" height, plant in fall, blooms late spring, 3 bulbs per pack, late growing season.



***Allium schubertii* Ornamental Onion**

Rose pink blooms, large spikes in shape of fireworks, fragrant, 16"-30" height, 3 bulbs per pack, late growing season. ⚙️ ●

ANEMONE *RANUNCULACEAE*

Ranunculus produce heavily layered tissue-like petals. All of our ranunculus are jumbo. Soak tubers for no more than 2 hours in tepid water and root stimulator before planting. Plant the tubers 'claws down' 1"-2" deep and 3"-5" apart in October or November. Water well; then keep moist for first 2-3 weeks.



***Ranunculus asiaticus* 'Flamenco'**

Coral apricot color with open faced petals. See *planting and care instructions above*. 10 bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ⚙️ ● ✂️



***Ranunculus asiaticus* Mixed**

White, yellow, orange, pink and red color with multi-layered petals. See *planting and care instructions above*. 10 bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ⚙️ ● ✂️



***Ranunculus asiaticus* Mixed Pastel**

Light yellow to pale pink color with open faced multi-layered petals. See *planting and care instructions on page 78*. 10 bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ⚙️ ● ✂️



***Ranunculus asiaticus* Rose**

Rose color with open faced multi-layered petals. Heavily layered tissue-like petals. Big 3"-5" flowers. All of our ranunculus are jumbo. *See planting and care instructions on page 78.* 10 bulbs per pack, mid growing season.



***Ranunculus asiaticus* White**

White color with open faced multi-layered petals. *See planting and care instructions on page 78.* 10 bulbs per pack, mid growing season.



ANEMONE

Anemones are an annual small bulb grown for beautiful, open flowers. Plant in November, 6"-8" apart, 1" to 2" deep, in well-drained soil. Soak tubers in warm water with 1 ounce fish emulsion and 1 ounce molasses for no more than 2 hours before planting. Plant tuber scarred side up or on its side. De Caen varieties are single flowering cultivars. The St. Brigid varieties are double flowering cultivars.



***Anemone coronaria de Caen* Mixed-Single**

Red, pink, white and blue: white has green eye, all other colors have black eye, opened poppy flower shape, 8"-12" height, 20 bulbs per pack, late growing season.



***Anemone coronaria de Caen* 'Mr. Fokker'**

Layered petals of velvety violet blue with black centers, 8"-12" height, 20 bulbs per pack, late growing season.



***Anemone coronaria de Caen* 'The Bride'**

Pure white with green eye, poppy shaped flower, 8"-12" height, 20 bulbs per pack, late growing season.



***Anemone coronaria de Caen* 'The Governor'**

Double. Scarlet, shiny red petals with a black center, edged in white, 8"-12" height, 20 bulbs per pack, late growing season.



***Anemone coronaria St. Brigid* 'Double Mixed'**

Powder puffed shaped double-flowering, slightly ruffled blooms in colors, red, pink and white. 10"-12" height on fern like foliage, 10"-12" height, 20 bulbs per pack, late growing season.



***Anemone coronaria St. Brigid* 'The Admiral'**

Heavily sword shape petals forming circular blooms with black eye, poppy shaped flower, 10"-12" height, 20 bulbs per pack, late growing season.



DUTCH IRIS *IRIDACEAE*

Dutch Iris prefer well-draining soil and full sun. Plant October-November, 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



Iris x hollandica Dutch Iris Purple Sensation

Vivid purple with a contrasting spot of yellow at the center of petals, fragrant and thrives in full sun, 10"-12" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid-late growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️



Iris x hollandica Silvery Beauty **NEW**

Pale silver-blue standards with white and yellow falls; shimmers in the sun, water sparingly, until growth starts, then more frequently. 10"-12" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid-late growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️



Iris x hollandica Yellow Queen

Brilliant pure yellow, sword-shaped green leaves, thrives in full sun, 10"-12" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid-late growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️

ASPARAGACEAE

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. They should 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. 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. Although sun loving, Hyacinths will tolerate some shade.



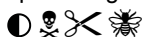
Hyacinthus orientalis 'Blue Jacket'

Cool blue color, large, dense, fragrant spikes (racemes) of up to 40 waxy, bell shaped flowers that bloom in early spring, bright green leaves, larger bulbs produce larger spikes, three bulbs per pack, mid growing season.



Hyacinthus orientalis 'City of Haarlem' **NEW**

Large, dense, fragrant off-white spikes (racemes) of up to 40 waxy, bell-like flowers that bloom in early spring. The larger the bulb, the larger the spike. Bright green leaves, three bulbs per pack, mid growing season.



SMALL BULBS

PERENNIAL

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. Nothing smells sweeter than Muscari—no wonder the bees love it!

**Corydalis** *PAPAVERACEAE* **NEW**

Showy clusters of small pale coral pink flowers over delicate foliage. Nice ground cover. Plant in dappled all-day shade in loamy, well-drained soil rich in organic matter. Avoid planting in hot spots in the garden. 4" deep; 5" apart. 20 bulbs per pack, early spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑

**Crocus Jeanne d'Arc** *IRIDACEAE*

Small goblet shaped flowers, earliest bloomer. Mass them for best effect. Plant corms in November 1"-2" apart, 1/2 their own depth in irregular clumps or drifts. Can be used in borders. Height 4-6", 20 bulbs per pack, early growing season. ☀️ 🌑

**Crocus Mixed** *IRIDACEAE*

Crocus are small, goblet-shaped flowers often with interiors of contrasting colors. Yellow, white and purple goblet shaped flowers with yellow stamens, 4"-6" height, can be used in borders. Mass them for best effect. Plant corms in November, 1"-2" apart, 1/2 their own depth, in irregular clumps or drifts. 20 bulbs per pack, early spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑



Freesia Double Mixed *IRIDACEAE* White, pink, yellow, red and purple fragrant bugle shaped flowers on wiry, 12"-16" stems, blooms winter to early spring. Plant October-November, 2" deep, 2" apart, in rows 4"-6" apart. 20 bulbs per pack, early to late growing season. ☀️ ✂️ 🌿



Freesia Single Mixed *IRIDACEAE* White, pink, yellow, red and purple fragrant bugle shaped flowers on wiry, 12"-18" stems, blooms winter to early spring. Plant October-November, 2" deep, 2" apart, in rows 4"-6" apart. 20 bulbs per pack, early to late growing season. ☀️ ✂️ 🌿

**Gladiolus byzantinus** 'Byzantine Gladiola' *IRIDACEAE*

Magenta spike shaped flowers on stalks, 2' height, fragrant. Byzantine Gladiolus is a perennial that flowers best in full sun, although light shade is tolerated. In September plant 4" deep and 4"-6" apart in moist, but well draining soil. It will naturalize and multiply in favorable growing conditions. 10 bulbs per pack, late spring to early summer growing season. ☀️ ✂️ 🌿 🐝



***Hyacinthoides hispanica* 'Excelsior' 'Spanish Bluebells'**

ASPARAGACEAE Hyacinthoides is a genus of flowering plants in the family Asparagaceae, known as bluebells. Excelsior features clumps of glossy strapshaped leaves. 12"-18" height with stalks of multiple bell-shaped blue/purple flowers. Plant spring or fall for spring blooms. Pest and disease resistant. Parts of the plants are poisonous. Plant 4" deep and 4" apart. ☼ ● ☿ ✂ ☠



***Ipheion uniflorum* 'Charlotte Bishop' AMARYLLIDACEAE**

Spring starflower features pink star-shaped six-petal flowers with darker strip down the middle, atop grassy foliage, fragrant and good cut flower. Plant in drifts, Award of Garden Merit by the Royal Horticulture Society, pest resistant, long bloomer, plant 2"-3" deep and space 2"-4" apart, 6" height and width, early spring bloomer. ☼ ● ☿ ✂



***Ipheion uniflorum* 'Whisley Blue' AMARYLLIDACEAE**

Lilac blue, star-shaped, six petaled hint of garlic; scented flowers. Vigorous, pest resistant, long bloomer, clump-forming. Good in rock gardens or as underplantings. 6" height, early to late growing season. ☼ ● ☿ ✂



***Ixia maculata* 'African Corn Lily' – Mixed IRIDACEAE**

Colorful flowers, showy spikes in hot pink, pale pink, white and salmon, star shaped flower, 12"-16" height. Bloom spring-summer. Plant In spring 2" deep on 2"-3" centers. 25 bulbs per pack. ☼ ● ☿ ✂



***Leucojum aestivum* 'Summer Snowflake' AMARYLLIDACEAE**

White bell shaped flowers with tiny green dots, on scalloped edges Plant 3"-4" deep and 4"-6" apart in the fall, in well-drained soil. 12" to 16" height. Naturalizes best if left undisturbed once set in the ground. 8 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ☼ ● ☿ ✂ ✂



***Muscari armeniacum* 'Grape Hyacinth' ASPARAGACEAE**

Small cobalt spikes, great for borders, very fragrant. Plant 2" deep in well-draining soil in October and November for blooms in February and March. 6" height, Plant in mass for best show. 20 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ☼ ● ☿ ✂ ✂



***Quamash Camassia* 'Quamash' ASPARAGACEAE NEW**

Light blue/lavender perennial blooms in the late spring with spikes of star shaped flowers, also named wild hyacinth. Pale blue to a deeper blue raceme at the end of the green base stem, leaves like a stick of grass. 24-36" height, fragrant spikes, nice cut flower. Plant 4" deep, 5"-6" apart. 20 bulbs per pack. ☼ ●



***Sparaxis* Mixed IRIDACEAE**

Loose spikes of tiny, white, pink, red and orange flowers with black hearts. Plant in groups 2" deep, 3"-4" apart in November-December for blooms in March-April, 12"-16" height. 20 bulbs per pack, early to mid growing season. ☼

Scan QR code for Succulents and Cacti



SUCCULENTS AND CACTI

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, and are classified into six families, one of which is cacti, claiming 25 percent of all succulent species.

Succulents and cacti in Houston are best grown in pots or very well prepared raised beds with full sun and rain protection from Houston's many inches of annual rain. Place succulents and cacti under a covered porch with partial sun or filtered light. Most plants 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 - as this will ensure success and survival. All cacti are succulents. To maximize plant health, many cacti require a more porous and aerated soil than other succulents. And as with all plants, the most important element to begin with will be the soil mixture, which for these plants should be a cacti and succulent blend, with rapid functioning drainage.

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

ASPHODELACEAE

Aloe "Blue Elf"

Aloe "Brass Hat"

Aloe "Cha Cha"

Aloe "Crosby's Compact"

Aloe "Delta lights"

Aloe "Dorian Black"

Aloe "Fat Albert"

Aloe "Green Ice"

Aloe "Lizard Lips"

Aloe "Pepe"

Aloe "Pink Blush"

Aloe "Pink Lace"

Aloe "Sparkling Burgundy"

Aloe "Vito"

Aloe "White Fox"

Aloe "Winter Sun"

Aloe arborescens

Aloe bakerii

Aloe brevifolia

Aloe deltoideodonta
"Sparkler"

Aloe fragilis

Aloe ibitiensis

Aloe jacunda

Aloe jacunda x harlana
hybrid

Aloe rauhii

Aloe spinosissima

Aloe variegata

Haworthia angustifolia

Haworthia angustifolia
liliputana

Haworthia angustifolia
obtus

Haworthia attenuata
variegata

Haworthia batesiana

Haworthia black beaidiana

Haworthia chloracantha

Haworthia coarctata

Haworthia coarctata
fa chalwnii

Haworthia cooperi

Haworthia cymbiformis

Haworthia cymbiformis
lepida

Haworthia fasciata
browniana

Haworthia guttata

Haworthia Harry Johnson

Haworthia limifolia

Haworthia Limifolia keithii

Haworthia Limifolia
ubomboensis

Haworthia longiana

Haworthia magnifica

Haworthia Manda's Hybrid

Haworthia marumiana

Haworthia mirabilis
mundula

Haworthia mutica

Haworthia reinwardtii

Haworthia Retusa

Haworthia tortuosa

Haworthia turgida

Haworthia turgida glauca

Haworthia venosa
tessellata

Scan QR code for Tips on Growing Tulips in Houston



TULIP/TULIPA

LILIACEAE

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.

The species tulip, **clusiana**, will naturalize in Houston. It is small, 5" tall and makes a nice flower border.

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.



***Tulipa* 'Amazing Grace'**

Pink, peony-like petals, Double flower shape, 16"-22" height, 10 bulbs per pack, early season growing season. Tulips require six weeks of chilling before planting. ●✂



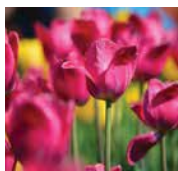
***Tulipa* 'Apeldoorn'**

Brilliant red, a true classic, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



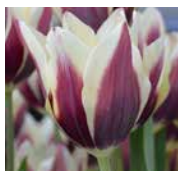
***Tulipa* 'Beauty of Apeldoorn' NEW**

Double, lush petals in bright tones of golden and orange, peony-like flower, 20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Big Love'**

Large dusty rose blossoms with a lilac sheen. Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 22" height, 10 bulbs per pack, late season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Chassonette' NEW**

Deep purple to violet with white edges, triumph shape, opens up like a poppy, 14"-16" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Don Quichotte'**

Large deep pink blossoms. Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 22" height, 10 bulbs per pack, late season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Mondial'**

Opens creamy white and goes to snow white with yellow base, double flower shape, 16"-18" height, 10 bulbs per pack, early season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Monsella'**

Yellow with red stripes, mid-season, can be forced inside, double flower shape, 16"-18" height, 10 bulbs per pack, late season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Montreux'**

Large ivory blossoms, resembles peonies, double row of four petals, blush pastels, fragrant, double flower shape, 12"-14" height, 10 bulbs per pack, early season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Novisun' NEW**

Bright, reliable, golden tall bloom that is sturdier than Golden Apeldoorn, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 12"-14" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Orange van Eyk'**

Large Marigold orange with hot pink feathering, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 18"-24" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Orleans'**

Ivory white with pale green feathering on upper petals, triumph flower shape, 18"-20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Pink Pride' NEW**

Vibrant, sturdy bright pink flowers on tall stems; strong new generation performer, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 18"-20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Purple Pride' NEW**

Vibrant, sturdy purple flowers on tall stems; strong new generation performer, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 18"-20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'World's Favourite'**

Red with yellow edge, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'World's Fire'**

Fire engine red with trace yellow edges, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 18"-20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, early season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'World's Peace'**

Red with yellow accents, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, late season growing season. ●✂

VINES

Availability is dependent on our growers.

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 *POLYGONACEAE

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. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐛



***Aristolochia fimbriata* White Veined Hardy Dutchman's Pipe
*ARISTOLOCHIACEAE***

Extremely rare, trailing dutchman's pipevine, 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.

☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐛

Clematis* *RANUNCULACEAE

A favorite saying about clematis is that they like their roots in the shade and their tops in the sun. Plant deep, mulch well. To provide shaded roots, plant a companion plant at its feet. Prefers moist, well-drained soil. Does well in pots. Best light conditions are morning sun and afternoon shade. Climbs by twining.

***Clematis* 'Ernest Markham'**

A vigorous deciduous climber that grows 10 to 15 feet and produces roundish magenta flowers, in mid to late summer. Half day sun. 🌑



***Clematis* 'Huldine'**

A large-flowered variety, producing pale, lavender-blue flowers that may reach 5"-7" across. Flowers are followed by distinctive seed pods that appear as attractive, fluffy clusters. Moist, well-drained soil. Shade the roots with deep mulch and a companion plant at its feet. ☀️ 🌑



***Clerodendron x speciosum* 'Red Wine' Bleeding Heart Vine**
"Red Wine" RANUNCULACEAE

A gorgeous, non-stop blooming, root hardy vine that performs in sun OR shade! Large clusters of deep crimson flowers emerge from lavender, bell-shaped calyces. Glossy dark green leaves. Blooms spring-fall, sun/part shade, rich, moist, well-drained soil. ☀️🌑🦋

***Jasminum officinale* Poet's Jasmine, Common Jasmine OLEACEAE**

Fragrant twining vine 15'-30'. Beautiful blush of white flower clusters in the spring, then sporadic blooming summer to first frost. Loved for its fragrance. Grow on trellis, in pots or as a ground over. Stays evergreen in mild winters. ☀️🌑

***Lonicera sempervirens* Coral Honeysuckle OLEACEAE**

Vigorous honeysuckle (but not invasive like the Japanese honeysuckle) with a coral tubular flower that attracts hummingbirds, birds, bees, and butterflies. A spring flush of flowers with lighter flowering continuing all summer. Red berries in fall, attracting birds. Freeze hardy. ☀️🌑🦋🐝🦋

***Passiflora* 'Passionflower Vine' PASSIFLORACEAE**

Passifloraceae is a large plant genus with more than 500 species. Medieval monks thought that the Passion Vines' unusual flowers (rays, petals and sepals) could represent the Passion (Crucifixion) of Christ, hence the name. Most Passion Vines are host plants for the Gulf Fritillary butterfly. The flowers' nectar attracts bees and butterflies, and its fruit attracts birds. Flowers summer through fall; freezes back in winter, but is root hardy. Climbs by tendrils. 🦋🐝🦋

***Passiflora coccinea x P. incarnata* 'Lady Margaret Passion Vine'**

Vigorous, produces large passion flowers that bloom in April. The Edulis (fruit bearing) flower produces a green, egg-shaped fruit that turns purple-brown when ripe and falls off the vine. Collect the fruit off the ground and allow to shrivel on the kitchen counter. Cut in half and the inside seeds, along with very aromatic yellow jelly sacs, can be spooned out and slurped down or added to fruit salad, ice cream or yogurt. The yellow sacs can be eaten, seeds and all. ☀️🌑



***Passiflora incarnata* Maypop or Purple Passion flower**

When in bloom, a showstopper. A lovely tropical, vigorous twining vine. Summer blossoms open white, darken to pink, and eventually turn red. Fragrant, especially at night. Root hardy. Prune after flowering. Up to 25'. ☀️🌑🦋🐝🦋🌵

***Passiflora edulis* 'Novak' Novak Passion Fruit Vine**

Native to Texas. Spreads by root suckers, grows up to 25'. (Tongue in cheek: a great vine to introduce yourself to your neighbors.) Three lobed deciduous dark green leaves above and white below with a lavender flower, orange-yellow berry is edible. The name Maypop comes from the way the ripe fruit pops if squeezed. Blooms spring to fall, moist to dry soil, host plant for the Gulf Fritillary butterfly. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐌 🐦

***Quisqualis indica* 'Rangoon Creeper' COMBRETACEAE**

When in bloom, a showstopper. A lovely tropical, vigorous twining vine. Summer blossoms open white, darken to pink, and eventually turn red. Fragrant, especially at night. Root hardy. Prune after flowering. Climbs to 25' tall. ☀️ 🌑 🐌 🦋

***Solanum jasminoides* 'Alba' White Potato Vine or nightshade jasmine
SOLANACEAE**

A nearly perpetual blooming vine with large, showy clusters of 1" blue flowers with bright yellow centers from spring to fall, followed by red berries that the birds love. Is fast growing. This is part of the nightshade family, so the berries are poisonous. ☀️ 🌑 🐌 🦋

***Solanum seaforthianum* 'Blue Potato Vine' SOLANACEAE**

Native to Texas. 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 and June, then blooms lightly and sporadically throughout the summer into fall. Much less aggressive than its Asian cousin. ☀️ 🌑 🐌 🦋

***Thunbergia battiscombei* Mercer Blue Thunbergia, Blue Glory vine
ACANTHACEAE**

Produces a brilliant blue trumpet-shaped flower with a yellow throat. Excellent container plant. Deciduous. Light freeze will kill to the ground, but it will return in the spring. ☀️ 🐌 🇹🇽

***Wisteria frutescens* Texas Wisteria 'Dam B' cultivar FABACEAE**

Native to Texas. 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 and June, then blooms lightly and sporadically throughout the summer into fall. Much less aggressive than its Asian cousin. ☀️ 🌑 🐌 🇹🇽

BULB BAR

Inside Booth

A perfect gift in a lovely container all wrapped up to go. Stop by the Bulb Bar for one-stop shopping for the bulb lover on your list.

Great for Christmas or anytime!



JARDIN EXTRAORDINAIRE

Inside/Outside Sumners Hall

Gardener's Garden Shop & Garden Goods

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!



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 are true dirt-gardeners and they love to share their knowledge!



NATURE'S WAY RESOURCES

an organically based service company

Nature's Way Resources is a leading organic landscape supply company committed to providing sustainable solutions for a healthier environment.

- **Native Plants**
- **Soil Blends**
- **Mulch**
- **Compost**
- **Sand**
- **Gravel**
- **Rock**

*Bagged and bulk product**

**100%
Organic**



936-273-1200
101 Sherbrook Circle
Conroe, Texas 77385
natureswayresources.com



GO ORGANIC

ORGANIC PESTICIDES:

Avoid using any sprays during the heat of the day or in direct sunlight. Spray in late afternoon or early evening.

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.

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.

ORGANIC FUNGICIDES:

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.

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.

Baking soda: Use for powdery mildew or black spot on roses. Use 2 tbsp. of baking soda per gallon of water.

ORGANIC 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]

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

DEBBY FRANCIS'
PROVISIONAL
CLASS
2002 – 2003



L to R: Left to right: Tori Schroer, Liz Wozencraft, Sarah McMurrey, Homoiselle Bujosa, Lucy Barrow Not pictured: Sara Ledbetter, Ryland Stacy and Terrell Sprague

RIVER OAKS

— HOUSTON —



Sense and Sensibility

In Houston, buying and selling property reaches its zenith in River Oaks, where homes are often stunning ... with prices to match. It is the most intensive level of residential real estate.

And it's an area that requires a greater range of skills than ever before. We are the chain that links your property, advertising, sales promotion, persuasion, negotiation and successful closure.

Cameron Ansari & Teresa Byrne-Dodge

Sign up for our free
newsletter at
riveroakshouston.com



Publishers of the
River Oaks
Market Report

Agents for

GREENWOOD KING PROPERTIES

713-240-2611

ENRICH YOUR SOIL

Soil: Before adding anything to your soil, test your soil with a kit or use the Texas A & M soil analysis service. To download forms and instructions, go to <http://soiltesting.TAMU.edu/files/soilwebform.pdf>. 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.

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 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.

LESLEYE WEAVER'S THE PERFECT TEN 2003 – 2004



L to R: Left to right: Carla Brower, Ruthie Kelly, Sharon Bryan, Susan Reedy and Jennifer Arnold Not pictured: Margaret Pierce, Louise Jamail, Cathy Chapman, Elizabeth Schwing and Leslye Weaver (Provisional Leader)

Dreaming of a Paperwhite Christmas!



MARTHA TURNER SOTHEBY'S INTERNATIONAL REALTY'S **TOP PRODUCER**

713.851.9753 | WALTER.BERING@SIR.COM | [WALTERBERING.COM](https://www.WALTERBERING.COM) |   @WALTERBERINGSOTHEBYS

Martha
Turner | Sotheby's
INTERNATIONAL REALTY

PREPARE GOOD SOIL

When you hear seasoned Houston gardeners say, "It's better to put a 25¢ plant in a \$5.00 hole than a \$5.00 plant in a 25¢ hole," take heed. These seasoned gardeners know their gardens - Houston style - and work industriously to produce a flourishing garden based on the Number 1 Principle of gardening in Houston: fertile, friable soil with good drainage, in a bed raised at least 4" above the surface of the surrounding ground level.

The proper initial preparation of beds can save later heartbreak and backache. The addition of humus to Houston soil is imperative and raised beds are a must for good drainage. The humus promotes aeration, increase water holding capacity, stabilized pH of the soil, aids in the retention of soluble nutrients and reduces the extremes of soil temperatures. Houston soils are deficient in all nutrients and excessively so in phosphate, the nutrient needed by the bulb for prolific flowering. Phosphorus should be worked deeply into the soil. In Houston, 30 lbs. of 20% superphosphate plus 50 lbs. of rock phosphate, per 1000 sq. ft., is a good rule of thumb. If you prefer to use a balanced fertilizer in place of the superphosphate, use 30 lbs. of 10-20-10 or 60lbs. of 5-10-5. Fertilizers in both these analyses are readily available. About 15-20 bushels of good compost and at least 50 lbs. of sharp sand should be worked in per 1000 sq. ft. at the same time. Well-rotted manure may be used in place of the compost, but be sure it is well rotted.

Remember that soil texture influences the proper depth for planting bulbs. In heavy or poorly drained soil, plant less deeply to avoid the bulb's rotting. A general guide for bulb planting in Houston is: the depth of the soil above the bulb should equal its diameter and there should be 6" of well-prepared soil beneath the bulb.

At the time of planting, work 1 teaspoon of bone meal, superphosphate or bulb food into the soil below the bulb; add a bit more soil and sand, and set the bulb on the sand. Be sure the bulb does not sit directly on the fertilizer. Cover the bulb with soil, and water thoroughly. In the absence of rain, water once a week. A layer of organic mulch (shredded pine bark, shredded oak leaves, pine needles, or a combination of these ingredients) applied at the time of planting will aid in keeping the soil slightly acid, a condition in which the bulbs will thrive, and in retaining moisture in the soil. Scrape the mulch away as the shoots begin to emerge through the soil.

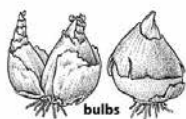
Feed the bulbs when the shoots break through the ground and after the blooming has ceased. Granular fertilizers, such as Rapid-Gro, BR-61, etc., mixed with water, as well as the bone meal, superphosphate or bulb food, can be used on bulbs and are much easier to use in heavily planted beds. In naturalized planting, a pelletized high-test fertilizer is recommended, but be sure that it is not allowed to lodge in the foliage and that it is watered thoroughly into the soil. The easiest fertilizer for potted bulbs and other container plants is the plastic-coated slow release material, such as Osmocote or Poracel. Applications applied once every three months provide a constant food supply.



GOOD THINGS *grow* HERE.

Are you ready to transform your landscape?
From custom designs to stunning seasonal colors,
we're here to make your vision a reality. The landscape
architects at Prewett, Read & Associates bring over
20 years of design experience and sustainable practices
to Houston-area homes. From bulb to bloom, we are
bringing life to design.

FIVE BULB TYPES



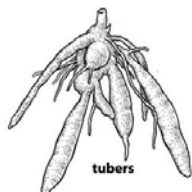
True Bulb: An underground stem base containing an embryonic plant surrounded by scales. A basal plate at the bottom of the bulb holds the scales together and produces roots. Most true bulbs have a protective papery outer skin. Lilies do not, so they are more susceptible to drying and damage; handle them with care. To divide, simply separate offsets from the mother bulb. True bulbs include allium, amaryllis, hyacinth, spider lily, lily, daffodil, grape hyacinth, crinum, snowdrops, tulips, and snowflakes.



Corm: A swollen underground stem base composed of solid tissue rather than scales. Roots grow from a basal plate at the corm's bottom, and the growth point is at the top. Each corm lasts a year. As it shrinks away, a new corm and, in many species, small cormels form on top of it. To divide, separate healthy new corms and any cormels from the old corms (cormels may take as long as two to three years to reach flowering size). Corms include crocosmia, crocus, freesia, gladiolus, and triteleia.



Rhizome: A thickened stem growing partially or entirely below ground. Its roots grow directly from the underside. The primary growing point is at one end of the rhizome, and additional growing points form along the sides. To divide, cut into sections that have visible growing points. Rhizomes include agapanthus, calla lily, canna, some iris, lily-of-the-valley, tuberose, society garlic and oxalis.



Tuber: Swollen underground stem bases that lack a corm's distinct organization. There is no basal plate, so roots can grow from all sides. Instead of just one or a few growing points, a tuber has multiple growth points scattered all over its surface. Some tubers, such as begonia, are perennials that increase in size each year. Other are annual. As new tubers grow, the old ones disintegrate. To divide either kind of tuber, cut it into sections, making sure each has one or more growing points. Tubers include anemone, caladium, elephant's ear, cyclamen, and tuberous begonia.



Tuberous Root: Unlike the other four bulb types, these are true roots, thickened to store nutrients. Fibrous roots for the uptake of water and nutrients develop from its sides and tip. Tuberous roots grow in a cluster, with the swollen portions radiating out from a central point. The growth buds are at the bases of old stems rather than on the roots themselves. To divide, cut the root cluster apart so each division contains both roots and part of a stem base with one or more growth buds. Tuberous roots include alstroemeria, clivia, dahlia, daylily, liatris, and ginger lily.

Adapted from *The New Southern Living Garden Book*



ARCHITECTS OF INNOVATIVE LANDSCAPE

Irrigation • Lighting • Electrical

Since 2011, Stirling Electric & Irrigation is committed to exceeding expectations through our top-rated landscape electrical, lighting and irrigation services. Our team of licensed professionals specialize in the design, installation and maintenance of these three key landscape trades on commercial and residential properties. Stirling's standard of service is to provide the highest quality products, superior knowledge and leading innovation. Our licensed professionals work simultaneously on-site to minimize common project delays. At Stirling Electric & Irrigation, we prove #WaterAndElectricityDoMix!

CONTACT US

(T) 713.691.0500
(E) info@stirlingtx.com

@STIRLINGTX

#WaterAndElectricityDoMix
#TheStirlingStandard



LICENSE

TECL28175
LI0023881

PLANTING CALENDAR FOR BULBS

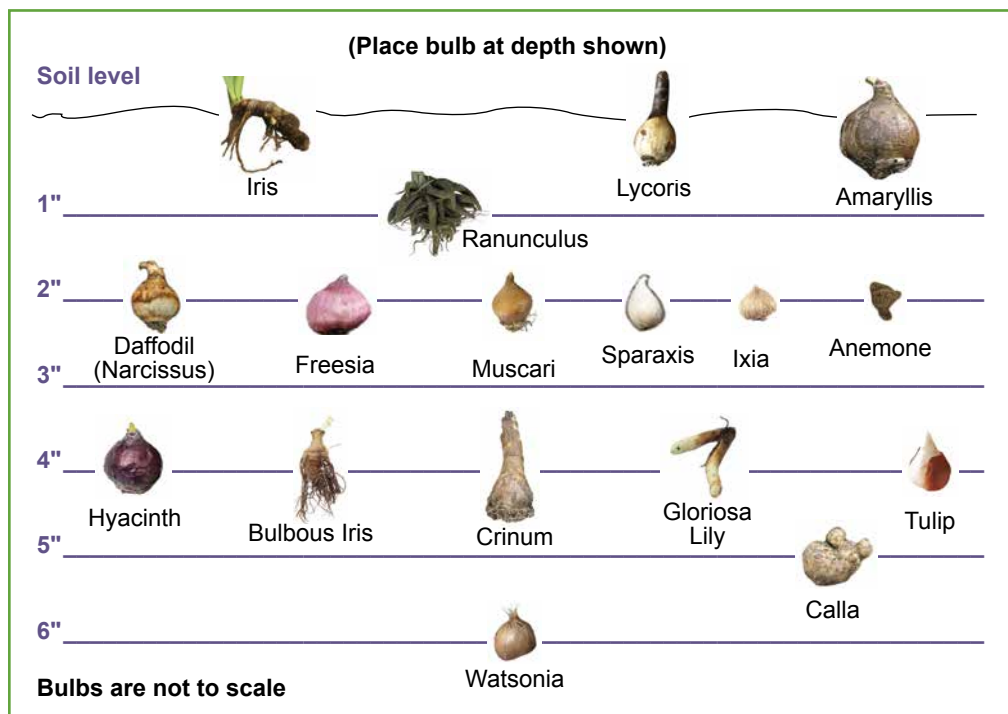
October: Allium, Anemone, Bletilla, Calla Lily, Crocus, Iris, Freesia, Ixia, Leucojum, Lycoris, Milla, Montbretia, Muscari, Ornithogalum, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Scilla, Sparaxis, Watsonia, Zephyranthes.

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.

BULB PLANTING DEPTH CHART



**MIMI KERR'S
THE NINES
2006 - 2007**



L to R: Doris Heard, Jennifer Warren, Clayton Erikson, Karen Terrell, Meg Murray, Cynthia Guill, Alison Tennant, Lucy Goodrich, Melissa Moss, and Provisional Mom, Mimi Kerr

PLANTING AND CARING FOR YOUR PLANTS

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: Regular 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).

**BETTY
PALMQUIST'S
PROVISIONAL
CLASS
2007 – 2008**



Pictured L to R: Vivie O'Sullivan, Tee Wickman, Kelli Cravens, Meg Tapp, Ellen Morris, Betty Palmquist (leader) Not pictured: Katie Cullen, Jane Curtis, Patricia Laurent, Janet Lionberger, Isabel Lummis, Beverly Roark

TAKING CARE OF BULBS AFTER FLOWERING

The foliage of bulbs that are to naturalize in the ground or of bulbs that you wish to lift and store over the summer until the next fall must be allowed to wither and die naturally. The rays of the sun on the foliage will help re-energize the bulb into producing the flower bud for next season's bloom.

You may leave the bulb in place in the garden, keeping the foliage growing as long as possible. Continue to water until the foliage has completely died. If you leave the bulb in the garden, you may not like the sight of the dying foliage. New annuals may be planted in front to hide the foliage or you may gently roll the foliage and fasten loosely with a bit of twine. Do not break the foliage, however. Feed again when the foliage begins to emerge the following spring.

You may gently lift the bulb from the ground and heel it in a bed out of sight. After the foliage has withered, lift the bulb from the ground and place it in a location protected from rain. After several days, wipe any residual dirt from the bulb, trim off strands of foliage and place the bulb in a mesh bag filled with vermiculite, perlite or sawdust. Hang the bag in the garage where it will have good air circulation.

At planting time in the fall remove the bulbs and carefully check them for signs of soft spots, mildew, insects. Cut out damaged areas with a sharp knife and dust the area with sulfur or a fungicide.

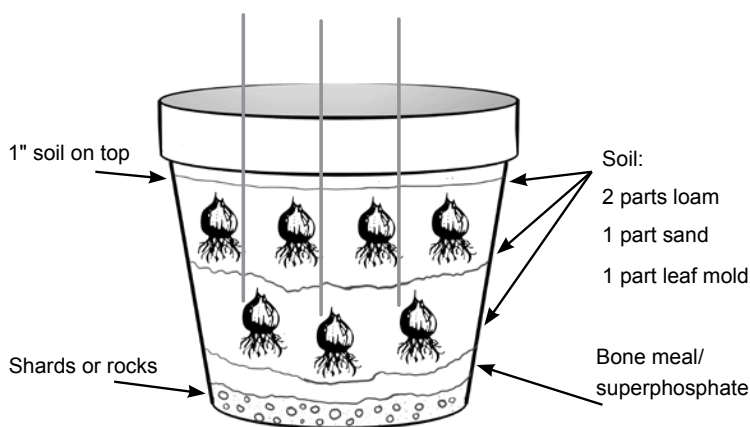
Refrigerate tulips until planting time. Daffodils, hyacinths, and other bulbs may be placed in a shallow tray and covered with the storing material until time for planting. The flowers may never be as large as they were the first season, but storing the bulbs is worth the trouble if the blooms were unusual or spectacular. Daffodils may be left in the ground.

If your naturalizing bulbs fail to bloom profusely in succeeding years, the bulbs may not be receiving enough winter and spring sunlight. You may not have provided them with good soil or you may not have given them enough water and fertilizer; or they may have sunk too low in the beds. Check the growing conditions and transplant the bulbs that seem to be unproductive; or lift them with a turning fork and put fresh, fertile soil beneath the clump. Bulbs are persistent- they will bloom, if given half the chance. And the blooms next spring will make it all worthwhile.

**SUE WHITE'S
THE SENSATIONAL
SEVEN
2009 – 2010**



L to R: Kelli Mize, Teresa Bolton, Cabrina Owsley, Mathilde Hoeffer, Sue White (Provisional Leader), Laura Kelsey, Jenny Kempner



DOUBLE LAYERING OF TULIPS OR DAFFODILS

Tulips **must** be in a refrigerator at 45 degrees 6-8 weeks before planting. Plant daffodils in pots in November and tulips in pots in January.

Cover drainage hole with a coffee filter, a piece of wire screening, shards or bits of rock to hold in the soil.

Layer a bit of bone meal or superphosphate, then soil (a mixture of 2 parts loam or potting soil, 1 part sand, 1 part leaf mold, compost or humus).

Set bulbs on the soil, flat side of the tulip toward the wall of the pot.

Insert stakes **between** each bulb, showing where the bulbs are **not**. The stakes show where the first layer of bulbs is located, so that you will not plant on top of a bulb.

Just barely cover the bulbs with more soil.

With one hand, grasp and remove a stake and plant a new bulb just where the stake was located.

After all the bulbs are set in place, cover with soil to within one to two inches of the top of the pot.

Soak the pot after planting the bulbs. This waters it evenly. Then let it drain well.

Stick a plant label in the pot to remind you of the variety. It is easy to forget what is planted in each pot.

LESTER GRUNDY'S LUCKY 13 2010 – 2011



Back: Susan Horne, Lester Grundy, Carol Price, Mary Smith, Cedar Baldridge, Katherine Galloway, Carrie Pepi Middle: Cati Brown, Renee Davis, Nancy Kelley, Mimi Kerr, Courtney Hutcheson Front: Judy Lee, Melinda Nickens, Lucy Chambers

WHAT TO DO AFTER A FREEZE IN YOUR GARDEN

Wait – You may want to get out there with scissors, snippers, loppers, shears, or whatever to take out your frustrations, but wait. The parts of our plants that are brown and dry (even crispy!) do serve a purpose. They gave one for the team and got burned and died to protect the main part of the plant. Let them finish their mission for a couple more weeks. In March, you can whack away. When you start cutting back the brown, dead branches, go slowly. Keep cutting back until you notice what you are cutting is actually alive. You will know because it won't just break off easily and it will have some green showing at the cut. This is for small trees, vines, bushes and shrubs. For ferns, you will have to cut back and wait and see if any new bright green growth comes back later in March or early April. For plants like amaryllis, crinum, palm, and vegetables that may be mushy, you can get rid of that now. Cut the mushy part off and throw it away.

Water – Your plants fought hard to stay alive. They need a drink. Give it to them.

Look – Take notice of what survived and still looks decent; hopefully in your garden but maybe in a neighbor's. You may want to plant that in your own garden.

Feed – Use fish Emulsion, Seaweed, Humic Acid – Really anything that is organic that is a liquid. Mix with water in a watering can and water your plants when you cut them back. Microlife is a Houston based company that makes all sorts of organic fertilizers. You can get that brand at Buchanan's in the Heights, Southwest Fertilizer in Bellaire and Wabash.

Remember – What was bugging you about your garden before the freeze? Maybe a plant or two were in the wrong spot. Maybe they were getting too big or not thriving because of their sun exposure. Spring is the time to make your garden new again. It is easier to cut back plants that had gotten too leggy or tall since the foliage is browned and thinned out. You can really get in there and see what needs to be shaped.

Plant – Get some color into your garden now; it will make you feel better and planting some native flowering plants will help the bees. If you planted your tomatoes before the freeze, they did not survive. Now is the time to plant those again.

**DODIE JACKSON'S
PROVISIONAL
CLASS
2011 – 2012**



Elizabeth Elder, Mundi Elam, Dodie Jackson (provisional Mom), Susannah Wallace, Sheila Mayfield, Robin Burke, Fran Brennan, Catherine Zdunkewicz.

IN ANTICIPATION OF *THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN 2024*, WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE OUR GIFT TO THE *HERMANN PARK CONSERVANCY* TO FUND THE "*WELCOME PROMENADE*" IN THE NEWLY DESIGNED *HERMANN PARK*.

FUNDS RAISED AT OUR *BULB & PLANT MARTS* SUPPORTED THIS GIFT.



The Garden Club of Houston
1924-2024
Centennial Gift
Hermann Park



Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates, landscape architects

WELCOME PROMENADE

*The Welcome Promenade is the main thoroughfare through the garden.
The walkway spans over 90 feet – about the length between baseball bases!*

*With generous paths, plenty of seating, shade from the Live Oaks, and
meticulously planned native gardens flanking visitors on either side,
the Promenade will make the journey into the Commons unforgettable.*



THE AFTERMATH OF A DROUGHT

Droughts come and they go, on their own timeline, as they have throughout the history of the planet. There are things that we can do, once a drought has ended, to help our gardens recover and flourish.

It is easy to see the damage that plants sustain during a drought. What you can't see is what is happening in the soil. The plant that you see above ground is a product of a complex and extraordinary web of activity going on in the soil.

Just as your plants have suffered, so has everything that lives in the soil (microbes, fungi, worms, nematodes, etc.). We need to rebuild that habitat so the cycle can start where healthy plants are the result.

- **Remove the plants that didn't make it.** Consider replacing with natives as they have a greater chance of surviving future droughts and freezes. Look around your community and see what plants fared well – those could be good choices.

- **Test your soil for nutrient deficiencies and pH.** N-P-K are the three main nutrients that all plants need. These are chemical symbols for Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potash. Every bag or jug of fertilizer will show the ratio of these nutrients on the label. It will look something like 10-4-8. That is 10% Nitrogen, 4% Phosphorus, and 8% Potash.

- o Nitrogen is for foliage growth.
- o Phosphorus is for root and flower/fruit growth.
- o Potash is for overall strength and disease resistance.

You can't know what fertilizer to add if you don't know what your soil needs. Knowing your pH helps because nutrients can't be as readily used by plants if the pH is off – they can still be used, but not efficiently.

Ways to test:

Test by mail at local AgriLife extension office.

Texas A&M is www.soiltesting.tamu.edu

Test with a handy at-home kit, called RapiTest Soil Tester Kit.

- **Add what's deficient or depleted.** Organic is the way to go to create and maintain healthy soil systems.

- o Nitrogen – blood meal or fish emulsion. Look for a high 1st number on label. Example: 18-0-2.
- o Phosphorus – bone meal or composted chicken manure. Look for a high 2nd number on label. Example: 0-10-4.
- o Potash – greensand, compost, liquid seaweed. Look for a high 3rd number on label. Example 0-1-6.

- **Humic Acid.** This is a general boost to soils and grass any time but especially after drought. This helps get and keep activity going in soils. Think of it as a multi-vitamin or a probiotic for the garden.

- **Earthworms.** This is an added step if you are a go the extra mile type of person. They can be ordered from Uncle Jim's Worm Farm and a box of worms will be delivered to your doorstep! Earthworms are different than composting worms – you want earthworms living in your soil.

- **Soil and compost.** Add soil and compost to build back up the level and structure of the soil.

- **Lawns.** Can benefit from horticulture molasses application (dried is easier to spread than liquid, which can be sticky) and a thin layer fine compost spread on the grass.

- **Water.** City water is treated water and is what we must use during a drought. Treated water is hard on the soil and plants. Once the drought is over, pay attention to the rain cycle and adjust your watering accordingly. Drought aside, for most people overwatering is more of an issue than underwatering. Once a healthy soil system is established, not as much water is needed. Selecting plants that do well in your area, also helps.

GARDEN GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER

Divide and transplant dormant bulbs such as calla lilies, daylilies and irises.

Clean out your beds in preparation for October's prime planting time and all of your many BPM purchases.

Check your hoses and replace as necessary.

Test Your Soil: Download the form from Texas A&M at <http://soiltesting.tamu.edu/files/soilwebform.pdf>. Collect separate soil samples for areas of grass, flowers and shrubs and vegetables and send them in with the completed form and your payment. In about 10 days you will receive a detailed report of your soil conditions, mineral deficiencies, etc. It is easy reading and will tell you exactly what needs to be added to your soil to be ready for the fall planting season. Be aware, however, that traditional soil tests are biased toward the use of chemical fertilizers, but there are many excellent organic fertilizers available. Pay attention to mineral deficiencies and choose an organic soil amendment to address those specific problems. As always, compost tea, compost, and mulch are the trifecta of healthy, happy soil. Spread compost around annuals, herbs and vegetables. Even ¼" in the root zone makes a difference!

Plant fall vegetables like broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage and kale, peppers; brussels sprouts, mustard, lettuce, and kohlrabi can be planted September through January. Early September is the last chance to plant tomatoes!

Mulch all transplants with an organic mulch.

Apply 3" of mulch around trees and shrubs to deter weeds and to conserve water. But don't pile higher than the root flare – this suffocates the tree/shrub, invites fungi, and results in unsightly "tree volcanoes"!

Water in the morning, instead of at night, to discourage fungal diseases, this is especially important for grass. Reduce frequency of watering your grass as cooler weather approaches – but water more deeply to promote deeper roots.

Refresh outdoor pots with some fall color. Consider dianthus, lobelia, crotons, mums, petunias or snapdragons.

Order a native pollinator seed mix for sowing in October/November.

Always – Go Organic!

**LAURIE LIEDTKE'S
LOVELY ELEVEN
2012 – 2013**



L to R: Karen Ytterberg Back- Tonya Judah, Heather Bowen, Kathy Arcidiacono, Ellie Beard, Top- Sally Giammalva, Heather Firestone, Bottom- Janet Hoover, Greta Zimmerman Not pictured: Mary Bea Wickman, Mary Sommers Pyne, Laurie Liedtke,

GARDEN GUIDE FOR OCTOBER

Clean out your beds in preparation for fall planting – **Shop it up at BPM!**

Compost! Consider a self-contained compost tumbler if you do not already have a good place for a static pile. Remember to add brown stuff (dead leaves, yard waste, small twigs, shredded paper) along with your green stuff (kitchen scraps, grass clippings), and usually more brown than green – too much nitrogen/green material can lead to a stinky, slimy mess. Layering the two types of material and mixing them up will ensure that your compost is “cooking” – you should be able to sense the heat in the center of the pile. Fall is a good time to start composting with extra leaf matter.

Divide perennials at their roots if they have outgrown their location and replant elsewhere or share with friends.

Move roses while they are dormant.

Plant new perennials, rose bushes, shrubs and trees so they can become more established by winter. Designate and mark areas for bulbs. Plant fall and winter color transplants such as alyssum, dianthus, dusty miller, ornamental kale and cabbage, pansies, snapdragons, etc. Plant fall vegetable and herb seeds and transplants such as arugula, beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, chard, cilantro, dill, kale, lettuce and onions. Plant strawberries between October 15 and November 15. Plant cool season “color” in your pot plants. Consider, crotons, dianthus, lobelia, mums, petunias, snapdragons & more.

Seed wildflower mixes in the right location - check out the online catalog at Native American Seed Farm: <http://www.seedsources.com/>. Disperse seeds for spring color now through November – Black-eyed Susan, larkspur, nasturtium, poppy, and sweet peas are good choices.

Add a layer of mulch to all your garden beds. This will provide protection from cold, help retain moisture and add micronutrients to your soil as the mulch breaks down. Consider adding a thin layer of good compost prior to mulching – even ¼" will help to build healthy soil.

Reduce frequency of watering your grass as cooler weather approaches – but water more deeply to promote deeper roots.

Remember to always provide nectar plants for the butterflies, bees, hummers and other pollinators who visit your garden. Suggestions for Houston include: Black-eyed Susan, native or tropical Butterfly weed (*Asclepias* sp.), Coneflowers, Lantana, *Liatris*, Penta, Porterweed, Plumbago, *Salvias*, and Zinnias. But... **Cut back** *Asclepias curassavica* (Tropical Butterfly Weed) to six inches from October to February so Monarchs get the “message” to continue south to their wintering grounds in Mexico.

And Always –
go organic!!

**ADELE BENTSEN'S
GIRLS WITH
PEARLS
2013 – 2014**



L to R: Catherine Randall, Harriet Alexander, Laura Crawford, Adele Bentsen (provisional leader), Patty Porter, Elisabeth Millard, Janet Cravens
Not pictured- Mary Beth Lee, Pam Fullenweider, Gwen Smith, Katherine Stacy, Aliyya Stude, Margaret Watson

GARDEN GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER

Move potted tropical plants to a protected area for the winter.

Buy frost cloth now so that you'll have it at the ready.

Get your trees, shrubs, and roses in the ground now, so they'll get established before winter.

Fertilize trees now.

Cut back perennials and clean out dead foliage from beds.

Sow wildflower seeds today! The earlier in the month the better.

Sow seeds for your winter vegetables – root crops like carrots, garlic, onions, and turnips, and leafy crops like lettuce, mustard, and parsley.

Plant (outside) herbs, fall color, your Bulb Mart bulbs: allium, daffodil, freesia, hyacinth, and (inside) amaryllis bulbs and paperwhites by November 11 (Armistice Day) for Christmas day blooms.

Refrigerate tulips

Water your compost pile, since you are not adding as much green material to it during the winter.

Mulch your beds to 3 inches.

And always...Go Organic!

**MARGARET
ROTAN'S
GARDEN
GODDESSES
2014 – 2015**



L to R: Elizabeth Boss, Kim Jameson, Jennifer Gaines, Susan Cravens, Susan Miclette (GCH President), Margaret Rotan, Winifred Riser, Hailey Bechtol, Vereen Woodward, Mary Jornayvaz

GARDEN GUIDE FOR DECEMBER AND JANUARY

Reprogram your automatic sprinkler system for the lawn for the winter. You may only need to water once a week, if at all.

Sow seeds in the ground for arugula, carrots, collards, garlic, kale, onions, peas (English and Snap), parsley, radishes and spinach.

Start seeds indoors for tomatoes and peppers.

Keep an eye on the thermometer. If the temperature is projected to dip below 32 degrees, water your plants beforehand and wrap tender plants with cloth. Plastic can be used as a second (outside) layer, but do not let plastic touch foliage. When the temperature warms back up during the day, take off the coverings.

Add color to your beds: cornflower, dianthus, larkspur, pansy, petunia and viola will add cool season color. Planting delphinium, hollyhock, larkspur and poppies now can give you color in the spring. Sweet peas can be direct sown during the first half of December.

Transplant shrubs and trees, including rose bushes.

Plant your bulbs early in December; allium, amaryllis, ixia, sparaxis, zephyranthes and winter vegetables broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower.

Plant in January your refrigerated tulips every two-to-three weeks until mid-February to extend their blooming times. For container gardening, see page 96 in the Garden Tips for double layering of tulips or daffodils.

Move tender container plants inside and mist regularly to counter the dry heated air inside our homes.

Refill your bird feeders and keep fresh water available.

Start your annual garden journal in January.

Plant trees and prune for deadwood after the first of the year.

And always...

Go Organic!

**NANCY OWEN'S
ELEVEN FROM
HEAVEN
2015 – 2016**



L to R: Barbara Bushong, Lynn Swanson, Nancy Owen (Prov Mom), Michelle Frazier, Jane DiPaolo, Sarah Dameris, & Linda Burdine. Not pictured: Kate Gibson, Harriet Leavell, Katherine Lucke, Anabel Thompson, June Cowan

GARDEN GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY

Water all plants if a hard freeze is expected. Dry roots are more susceptible to damages from a freeze

Fertilize trees and shrubs, (except for azaleas and camellias), with a complete organic-based product. A lot of root growth happens in the winter!

Spray shrubs and fruit trees with horticultural oil to kill miscellaneous eggs, scale, etc.

Plant bulbs, corms and tubers that flower in late spring or in summer – these include amaryllis, cannas, daylilies, and gladioli. (See page 11, Five Bulb Types.)

Plant herbs such as cilantro, dill, fennel, lemon balm, mint, oregano, rosemary, sage, and thyme.

Plant trees! Here's how: <https://www.arborday.org/trees> Also plant fruit trees and shrubs.

Prepare lawns for spring by broadcasting corn gluten meal (20 lbs./100 sq. feet) in early spring. This acts as a natural weed and feed agent and can prevent grass burrs, crabgrass and annual weeds.

Prune back damaged branches of shrubs and trees towards the end of the month, when no more freezes are likely. Average last frost day is February 10th.

Prune modern/grafted/hybrid roses to remove leggy or unproductive growth. Repeat-blooming climbers can be pruned now, as they will bloom on new growth, but only light trimming is needed for old garden roses. Do not prune once-a-year bloomers until after they have bloomed.

Pull winter growing weeds growing in your beds and then add a layer of mulch.

Cut Back ornamental grasses before the new growth starts to flush – but leave a 'hedgehog' at the base so as not to allow too much water into the base.

Separate and re-plant crowded perennials, including agapanthus, black-eyed Susans, canna, chrysanthemums, Echinacea, daylilies, irises, monarda, ornamental grasses, and yarrow.

Sow seeds of alyssum, bluebonnet, cleome, coreopsis, cosmos, daisies, dianthus, hollyhock, Indian blanket, larkspur, marigold, nasturtium, penstemon, phlox, salvias, sweet pea.

Sow veggie seeds such as arugula, chard, greens, lettuce, and radishes, and set out transplants for broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, and onions. Plant tomatoes late in the month.

RUTH KELLY'S GARDENISTAS 2017 – 2018



Back Row L to R: Liz Winslow, Lucia Benton, Ruthie Kelly (mom)
Front Row L to R: Michelle Williams, Claire Curtin, Elizabeth Dukes, Jan Bres,
Laurie Allen, Ashley Clark, Kelly Moneyhan, Paula Mentz

GARDEN GUIDE FOR MARCH

Fill and Clean your bird feeders regularly and set out and fill hummingbird feeders. Keep your feeders, birdbaths and fountains tidy. A tiny splash of bleach added to the water, about once a month, will keep them sparkling and won't bother the birds. Just use a little.

Prune trees and shrubs to remove dead or damaged branches and to create and maintain a nice shape. Wait to prune spring flowering shrubs and trees such as azalea, redbud, and spirea until they have bloomed.

Cut back ornamental grasses before new shoots appear and divide clumps as needed – but do not cut to the base, as water penetration can cause rot. Perennials can use some trimming to encourage more lush growth and a thicker habit.

Divide bulbs as needed and plant bulbs that flower in warm weather such as amaryllis, canna, crinum, daylilies, ginger, gladiolus, rain lilies, and spider lilies.

Plant citrus and other fruit trees. For best fruit production, fertilize regularly with an organic fertilizer.

Plant Perennials (shade) such as cat whiskers, creeping jenny, firespike, leopard plant, Persian shield, ruellias, shrimp plant, and turk's cap. For sun, try bee balm, coreopsis, gaillardia, lantana, mist flower, perennial salvias, portulaca, rudbeckia, shasta daisy, skullcap, and verbena.

Plant summer vegetables and herbs. These include basil, beans, cucumbers, dill, eggplant, melons, parsley, peppers, summer squash, and tomatoes. Planting transplants on a cloudy day helps with acclimation to the sun.

Add native, perennial plants to encourage more pollinators in your garden, reduce the need for irrigation, and increase the hardiness of your plants. Good choices with a high success rate include coneflowers, gaura, muhly grasses, salvias, Texas native lantana, and Turk's cap.

Include seasonal color such as annual phlox, bachelor buttons, begonias, calendula, coleus, dusty millers, geraniums, impatiens, marigolds, and petunias in your landscape and in pots.

Prepare your lawn for the growing season by applying a low-nitrogen organic fertilizer (6-2-4) according to directions. at the beginning of March.

Top-dress your lawn with a thin layer of organic compost toward the end of the month.

Spread mulch around shrubs, flowerbeds and trees (being careful not to smother tree trunks by placing too close and high – you should be able to see the root flare as it touches the ground).

NANCY KELLEY'S BUSY BEES 2018 – 2019



Back Row L to R: Shelly Thomas, Kathryn Bragan, Hilary Crady, Elizabeth Copeland, Melissa Rabalais, Laura Easton, Julie Donaldson Front Row L to R: Janet Hobby, Cissy Beeler, Nancy Kelley, Fiona Guinn, Joy Randall

GARDEN GUIDE FOR APRIL

Inspect your outdoor hoses to be sure that they were not damaged over the winter.

Cut Back bulbs after the foliage dies and wilts – be careful with lilies (leave about 1/4 of foliage above bulb) and gladioli (leave a few leaves on the lower part of the stem). Plant amaryllis that spent the winter in pots. (See page 15, Taking Care of Bulbs After Flowering.)

Prune and fertilize camellias after blooming. A foliar spray of molasses and liquid seaweed (both about 1-2 oz/gallon) will add strength to the plant and help combat scale and other insects.

Plant everything that you want to plant now, early in the month, before the full on heat of summer gets here.

Water before 9am or after 4pm and remember to avoid frequent short periods of water and opt for less frequent longer watering sessions to encourage strong roots

Mulch to discourage weeds, to keep your soil cooler, and to conserve moisture.

Consider adding ladybugs to your garden! They help control aphids and other small garden interlopers.

Avoid the use of chemical herbicides (except organic products). These are not good for us, our pets, for the environment, or for the birds, bees, butterflies, or the fish in our ponds. (See page 16, Organic Pesticides and Fertilizers.)

Move your orchids outside to a shady spot and feed them. Re-pot them if necessary and water them once a week.

Sow vegetable seeds for cantaloupe, cucumber, summer squash, and watermelon, directly outside. Keep plants well mulched.

Wash birdfeeders and birdbaths frequently to reduce germs that could harm your avian visitors.

Consider giving your soil some attention. MicroLife Super Seaweed and Medina Soil Activator are both good organic choices and are easy to apply. Orif you are really adventurous, you can order garden worms from Uncle Jim's Worm Farm! unclejimswormfarm.com

**GRETA
ZIMMERMAN'S
WILDFLOWERS
2020 – 2021**



Seated L to R: Sally Rice, Greta Zimmerman, Nellen Roland, Dianna Patterson
Standing L to R: Dina Ormiston, Wendy Fatjo, Farley Erikson, Christine Williams
Not pictured: Diane Modesett, Stephanie Willinger

GARDEN GUIDE FOR MAY

Prune dead branches from shrubs and trees, and spring blooming vines and shrubs, such as azaleas and wisteria. May is the last month in which to prune and fertilize azaleas.

Weed by hand before weeds go to seed to avoid adding more weed seeds to your soil.

Move your orchids outside for the summer. Remember to “water weakly weekly”. (Might need more water while outside due to evaporation from higher temperatures.) Place where they will receive bright light but no direct sun.

Trim back the tops of spent bulbs. Fertilize Louisiana iris after bloom cycle.

Replace Spring annuals with summer flowers such as Black-eyed Susans, gaura, milkweed, pentas, purple coneflowers, salvias, and zinnias. Natives and pollinator friendly plants are best. Mix in summer herbs such as basil, oregano and rosemary.

Fertilize with a foliar spray of liquid seaweed and/or molasses, to boost plant strength and deter sucking insects. Application rates for both are 1 TBSP/gallon. This can happen monthly during the growing season. Fish hydrolysate is another good choice but smelly!

Add a ½ to 1" layer of compost and a 2" layer of mulch to all of your flowerbeds to deter weeds, protect your plant roots from excess heat, and to provide a slowly releasing source of nutrition for your plants. Avoid mounding compost and mulch against the base of a trunk on either shrubs or trees – be sure the root flare is exposed and clean.

Adjust sprinkler frequency as temperatures become warmer.

Water your lawn deeply to encourage a stronger root system, but set timer so that no water runoff goes into the sewers.

Adjust lawn mower to high setting (3" is recommended) and do not bag clippings – allow them to stay on the lawn for “built-in” fertilization.

Pick tomatoes at the sign of first blush color so that squirrels, birds and other unmentionable critters do not get to them first. Ripen on windowsill.

Keep your birdbath tidy and clean

Enjoy being outdoors before the dog days of summer are upon us!

CATHERINE
RANDALL'S
THE SOIL SISTERS
2023 – 2024



Front row L to R: Catherine Randall, Katherine Tower, Julie Price, Mary Jane Gallagher, Lucy Carter, Kriste Sullivan, Hilary Smith
Back row L to R: Sydney Jelinek, Hollis Grace, Lacy Price, Alexandra Tennant, Brenda Atkins, Kelli Blanton, Charlotte Hickey

DONORS

We apologize if any donations made after our print deadline of September 1, 2023, are not included on this list

Bountiful Bouquet

Cissy Beeler, Alix Nakfoor, Melissa Schnitzer
Brown Foundation

Amazing Amaryllis

Cornelia C. Long
Carole Walter Looke/Walter Oil & Gas

Darling Daffodils

Kelli and Eddy Blanton
Isla Reckling

Lovely Lilies

Jeanie and Tommy Carter
In memory of John O'Sullivan
Mary Cooley Craddock
Clayton Erikson
In honor of Alix, Cissy & Melissa
Kate Gibson
Julie Griffin
Nancy and Jay Kelley
In honor of Cissy Beeler, Alix Nakfoor & Melissa Schnitzer
Estelle and Randy Lozmack
In honor of 100 YEARS!
Vivie and Chris O'Sullivan
Judy and Charles Tate
In honor of Estelle Lozmack

Terrific Tulips

Katie Cullen	Robert and Sally Meadows
Courtney & Mark Elias/Paula & Hal Mentz <i>In honor of Nancy Kelley and Estelle Lozmack</i>	Gary and Louise Moss
Jenny Elkins <i>In honor of my many GCH friends</i>	Stephanie and Kirby Shanks <i>In memory of Josephine Shanks</i>
Amy Hammer	Katherine Stacy
Janet and Paul Hobby	Pamela A. Wallace/ Jennifer Wallace Warren
Carrie M. Horne	Nina Zilkha

Romantic Roses

Anonymous
Chris and Merrell Athon
Susan Belding
Rosanette S. Cullen
Nancy Etheridge
Cheri and Jim Flores
Sally and Vincent Giammalva
In honor of Cissy Beeler, Alix Nakfoor & Melissa Schnitzer
The Greentree Fund/Nancy C. Allen
Marcia Gsell
Katherine Hatcher
Susan Keefe
Ruthie and Doug Kelly
Jeanie F. Kolb
In memory of Susan Kolb Dunwoody
Anita O'Shaughnessy Laquer
In memory of John Breckenridge O'Sullivan

Carter and Bill Lee
Mimi Lloyd
Kathy J. Masterson
In honor of Estelle
Susie McGee
In honor of Mundi Elam and Harriet Alexander
Leila and Walt Mischer
Francey Pengra & Ed Allday
Carrie and Al Pepi
Margaret and Mike Pierce
In honor of This Year's BPM Chairs
Ruthie Porterfield-Martha Turner Sotheby's
International Realty
In honor of Estelle Lozmack
Dede and Steven Russo
Katherine Tower

Pretty Pollinators

Julia Bayouth
In honor of Alix Nakfoor
Rosanna Blalock
In honor of BPM 2023 Chairmen
Polly Bowden
Jane B. Broyles
Minnie Cappel
Curtis and Windham Architects
Claire and John Curtin
In honor of The Fabulous BPM Chairs!
Mr. and Mrs. Micheal P. Dalton
Jo Lynn Falgout
In honor of Alison Tennant & Kim Jameson
Wendy Cochran Fatjo
Susan and Bill Finnegan
Cindy Fitch
Julia Anderson Frankel
Susie and Ira Green
Mary Elizabeth Hahnfeld
Heather Bowen Interiors
In memory of Susan Garwood
Sydney Mills Jelinek
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Kelsey
Page Kempner

Marie Louise Kinder
Robin and Danny Klaes
Sara Ledbetter
Amy H. Lee
Klinka Lollar
Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery Lovell
In memory of Marilyn Lillie Lovell
Mary Jane Gallagher Interior Design
In honor of Susan Solcher
Kelli and Chris Mize
Kelly Moneyhan and Todd Colvard
In memory of Bonnie McMurtry
Mrs. J. Fulton Murray III
Dina and Jim Ormiston
Susanne and William Pritchard III
Anne W. Pullen
Mr. and Mrs. Risher Randall
Liz and Matt Rotan
In honor of Alix Nakfoor, Melissa Schnitzer, Cissy Beeler
Elizabeth Stone
Shelly and Bob Thomas
Michelle Williams
Karen Ytterberg

Continued on next page

Sensational Succulents

Jennifer Tuttle Arnold <i>In memory of Jean Griffey Tuttle</i>	Mary Jornayvaz <i>In memory of Jane McGill</i>
Lucy and Fowler Carter	Mimi Kerr <i>In honor of Judy Lee</i>
John and Margot Cater	Harriet and Whitney Leavell <i>In honor of Estelle Lozmack</i>
Claire P. Caudill <i>In honor of Elizabeth Howley</i>	Mary Nell and Malcolm Lovett <i>In honor of Alix Nakfoor and Melissa Schnitzer</i>
Mr. and Mrs. John Chandler	Ruth Moorhead
Michele Clements	Carol and Dan Price
Ellen Cummins	Julie Price
Sarah Dameris	Catherine and Will Randall <i>In honor of The BPM Chairs</i>
Mary-Charles and Jay Davis <i>In memory of Robert Charles Sigal</i>	Jean Rooke
Kit Detering	Kim Schuenemann
Debby Francis	Kate and David Searls
Florence Gautier-Winther	Mrs. Randa Weiner
Sally and Hank Hillard	Vereen and Madison Woodward
Elizabeth Howley <i>In honor of The Bulb & Plant Mart Chairs</i>	
Mr. and Mrs. Ward R. Jones <i>In memory of Verlinde Doubleday</i>	

Colorful Crinums

Dee Boswell	Kelly S. Labanowski
Botanica L.S. <i>In honor of Mrs. Cornelia Long</i>	Sheila and Tad Mayfield <i>In honor of Estelle Lozmack</i>
Kathryn and Billy Bragan <i>In honor of Nancy Kelley</i>	Lauren and Jordan Mintz
Martha and John Britton <i>In honor of Stephanie Shanks, Alix Nakfoor and Melissa Schnitzer</i>	Amy Mueller <i>In honor of The BPM Chairmen!</i>
Hilary Crady	Nancy Owen
Flo Crady	Angela and David Peterman
Jane DiPaolo	Debbie Robinson
Ellen Donnelly	Mr. and Mrs. Scott Schroer
Kelly Morrell Duenner	Kristin Sjoberg
Judith T. Earle <i>In honor of Terrell Sprague</i>	Deborah Sondock <i>In honor of Stephanie Shanks</i>
Nancy Epley	Mary Bea Wickman – Old Republic Title
Kay Hedges	Delby and B.J. Willingham
Jessica Inoff	Marilyn Winters
Mary King	Liz and Frank Wozencraft

Other Donations

Alan and Gracie McClure

GRANT RECIPIENTS

The Garden Club of Houston grants several requests from local 501(c)(3) organizations each year, as funds allow, to fund community projects whose purposes correspond to those of the Club. To submit a grant request for your organization, please visit our website and follow the Grant Request guidelines.

In recent years, recipients of funds through grant requests have included:

BROOKWOOD COMMUNITY

Shipping racks for transportation of plants

BUFFALO BAYOU PARTNERSHIP

Great Small Trees path improvement and QR signage

COASTAL PRAIRIE CONSERVANCY

Expansion of Native Plants Program in underserved populations in Houston

GALVESTON BAY FOUNDATION

Plant and supplies for educational programs

GOD'S GARDEN

Improvement of clay soil quality in new garden

HOUSTON ARBORETUM & NATURE CENTER

Produce a "Field Notes Workbook"

HOUSTON AUDUBON

Preservation of historical documents in Mrs. Moore's cabin

HOUSTON BOTANIC GARDEN

Enhancement and restoration of Botanist Alley

HOUSTON HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

Trails & plantings in Robins Landing development

JERSEY VILLAGE HIGH SCHOOL

Soil purchase for use in native garden for Environmental Studies classes

JOHN FAIREY GARDEN

Design, creation, and restoration of beds at garden entrance

JOYRIDE CENTER

Sensory Garden for functional life skills classroom

LAWNDALE ART CENTER

Continue work of Symbiosis to inspire urban land conservation

MAIN STREET MINISTRIES

Improvements in the Community Garden

PARISH SCHOOL

Redevelop Certified Monarch Waystation

PROVISION, INC

Supplies for aquaponics-based greenhouses

RECIPE FOR SUCCESS - HOPE FARMS

Plants for pollinator and perennial gardens

STUDENT JUSTICE LEARNING INSTITUTE/ATTUCKS MIDDLE SCHOOL

Garden supplies and plants

STUDENT CONSERVATION ASSOCIATION

Summer conservation programs for underserved youth

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

The Garden Club of Houston supports public gardens and green spaces in the Houston area, community gardening efforts, public education on correct gardening practices, civic beautification and conservation efforts, and programs promoting the knowledge and love of gardening. Club fundraising efforts every year provide funds that the Club uses to support its ongoing Projects in the community, and to grant funds requested by local organizations that fit within the parameters of the Club's purposes. Currently the Club's Projects which receive annual funding and support include:

HOUSTON HOSPICE GARDEN

The Club supports and maintains this beautiful public garden on the grounds of Houston Hospice in the Texas Medical Center. Once the family home of former Houston mayor Oscar Holcombe, Houston Hospice serves palliative care patients and their families. The gardens at Houston Hospice provide a wonderful restorative and peaceful greenspace in the Medical Center.



HOUSTON MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCE

COCKRELL BUTTERFLY CENTER

The Club supports the work of the Museum in growing and maintaining plant material for use in the Cockrell Butterfly Center in the Museum's own greenhouses. Additionally, the Club provides funds for brochures for the public and for an intern to work in the Butterfly Center every summer.



MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, HOUSTON

SOUTH LAWN AND ALICE PRATT BROWN GARDENS

The Club has supported the gardens of the MFAH for over 90 years, starting with fundraising in 1931 to pay for the designing and planting of the original museum grounds which were designed by the prominent landscape architect, Ruth London. Today, Club funds go toward maintaining the Founders Garden and the Alice Pratt Brown Garden at MFAH main campus. Biennially, The Garden Club of Houston partners with River Oaks Garden Club and the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston to produce Florescence, a Garden Club of America major flower show.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, HOUSTON-RIENZI

GARDENS, FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS, AND CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

The Club is instrumental in funding the restoration and maintenance of the ten gardens at Rienzi. Designed in 1950 by the noted landscape architect Ralph Ellis Gunn, the design beautifully combines the wooded landscape with formal gardens. The former home of Carroll Sterling Masterson and Harris Masterson III, Rienzi is a Museum of Fine Arts, Houston house and garden museum.



URBAN HARVEST/GREGORY LINCOLN EDUCATION CENTER

GARDEN AND EDUCATION OUTREACH



The Club supports the Urban Harvest School Garden Project at Gregory-Lincoln Education Center. Through this partnership a vegetable, herb, and pollinator teaching garden was installed on the school grounds. The school garden has since expanded to include a fruit orchard and a chicken coop thanks to continued funding by the Club. The students learn about vegetable gardening, nutrition, cooking and animal care. The Gregory-Lincoln gardens are used as a teaching tool for other educators. The Club funded the creation of the Edible Academy, a unique professional

development resource for the region, allowing the Club's donation to have a broader influence throughout the city. Families, neighbors and volunteer groups participate in "Dig It Days!" work days held monthly throughout the school year.

BULB & PLANT MART CHAIRMEN

Cissy Beeler, Alix Nakfoor, Melissa Schnitzer

2023 COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Acknowledgements

Kelli Mize
Vereen Woodward

Advertising (Ad Sales)

Kelli Cravens

Apparel

Sheri Beggins
Christine Williams

Ask the Experts

Aynsley Letzerich
Marguerite Johnson
Meg Tapp

Buyers-Indoor

Graeme Hicks
Nancy Keely

Buyers-Outdoor

Judy Lee
Winifred Riser
Stephanie Willinger

Cashiers

Wendy Askew
Tara Caldwell
Janet Hobby
Susan Solcher
Christine Underwood

Community Outreach

Susan Cravens
Mary Jornayvaz

Conservation

Claire Caudill
Doris Heard
Elizabeth Howley

Customer Assistance

Tonya Judah

Entrance Decorations

Colleen Smith

Graphic Design

Clayton Erikson

Horticulture Guide

Clayton Erikson
Lucy Chambers

Hospitality/Lunchroom

Elizabeth Swift Copeland
Laurie Allen

Hospitality/Rest Pit

Cedar Baldrige

Hostess/Information

Grace Cartwright
Jeanie Kolb
Dallas McNamara

Labels

Sally Giammalva

Post Mart Sales & Donations

Stephanie Willinger

Pre-orders

Jan Bres
Fiona Guinn

Pre-orders (Data Entry)

Nancy Keely

Properties

Sarah Dameris
Ryland Stacy

Provisionals

Catherine Randall

Publicity

Wendy Dalton
Diane Modesett

Raffle

Mundi Elam
Jenny Kempner

Set Up

Ashley Clark
Claire Curtin
Paula Mentz

SignUpGenius

Sheila Mayfield

Site Liaison

Kim Jameson
Alison Tennant

Thursday Party

Katie Cullen
Vivie O'Sullivan
Cabrina Owsley

Treasurer

Dina Ormiston

Trucking

Annie Lovell
Angela Peterman

Underwriter Signing Hosts

Courtney Elias
Elisabeth Bickham

Underwriting

Stephanie Shanks

Volunteer Coordinator

Julie Griffin

2023 BOOTH CHAIRS

INDOOR BOOTHS:

Amaryllis

Cheryl Moore
Vivie O'Sullivan
Alice Randall
Margaret Watson

Bulb Bar

Kelly Duenner
Dede Russo

Caladiums

Caroline Dannenbaum

Daffodils/Narcissus

Melissa Grobmyer
Jeanne Pfeffer
Kelly Montgomery

Daylilies & Hostas

Shirley Rouse

Herbs

Michelle Frazier
Michelle Williams

Iris

Louise Jamail
Carol Price

Jardin

Heather Bowen
Lester Grundy
Grace Pierce
Jane Broyles Smith

Plants that Merit Attention

Dana Parkey
Nancy Thomas

Small Bulbs Annual

Kathryn Bragan
Mary Sommers Pyne

Small Bulbs Perennial

Laura Crawford
Patty Porter

Tulips

Isabel Lummis
Elisa Pye

OUTDOOR BOOTHS:

Citrus

Hailey Bechtol
Marjorie Bowen
Susannah Wallace

Crinums

Nancy Keely

Garden Gear

Susie Green
Courtney Elias

Gingers

Harriet Alexander
Nancy Keely
Elisabeth Millard
Catherine Randall

Jr. Gardener

Kathryn Bragan

Natives in the City

Elizabeth Dukes
Laura Levenson
Margaret Pierce
Patty Porter

Perennials (Butterfly Attractors)

Sharon Bryan
Dana Hartwell
Katherine Stacy
Shelly Thomas

Perennials (Grasses & Ground Cover)

Linda Burdine
Dianna Patterson

Perennials (Natives & Pollinators)

Missy Duffie
Catherine Zdunkewicz

Perennials (Sun & Shade)

Lucia Benton
Gail Hendryx
Cindy Wallace

Roses

Janet Cravens
Laura Cureton
Laura Kelsey

Shrubs

Farley Erikson
Sara Ledbetter
Susan Reedy
Sue White
Karen Ytterberg

Succulents

Consuelo Macpherson

Vines

Hilary Crady
Sally Hilliard
Sarah McMurrey

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. H.M. Garwood
1946	Mrs. H.M. Garwood
1947	Mrs. Henry T. Hilliard, Mrs. Robert Meysenberg, Mrs. J.W. Slaughter
1948	Mrs. W.S. Cochran, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Robert Meysenberg
1949	Mrs. J.W. Slaughter, Mrs. Robert Meysenberg
1950	Mrs. McAshan
1951	Mrs. McAshan, Mrs. R.H. Goodrich
1952	Mrs. R.H. Goodrich
1953	Mrs. Victor Carter
1954	Mrs. Donald G. Austin, Mrs. J.W. Slaughter, Mrs. Robert Meysenberg
1955	Mrs. A.J. Kincannon Smith
1956	Mrs. Edward G. Pearson
1957	Mrs. Charles Daly, Mrs. Random Porter
1958	Mrs. Ben F. Thompson
1959	Mrs. Milton Williams, Mrs. Ben Yeager
1960	Mrs. Edward G. Pearson
1961	Mrs. Forrest Lee Andrews, Mrs. John G. Hull
1962	Mrs. Thad T. Hutcheson, Mrs. Forrest Lee Andrews, Mrs. Edward G. Pearson
1963	Mrs. W. Browne Baker, Jr., Mrs. Hugh R. Goodrich
1964	Mrs. Hugh R. Goodrich, Mrs. Shelby Gibbs
1965	Mrs. George H.W. Bush, Mrs. Baine P. Kerr
1966	Mrs. James E. McAshan, Mrs. Ernest Eutsler, Jr.
1967	Mrs. Forest Lee Andrews, Mrs. Mavis Kelsey, Mrs. Nelson Steenland
1968	Mrs. Sally McQueen Squire
1969	Mrs. Frank C. Nelms
1970	Mrs. Harold Coley, Mrs. Henry Hilliard
1971	Mrs. William D. Hawkins, Mrs. W.J. Mendell
1972	Mrs. Sellers J. Thompson, Jr., Mrs. Henry Hilliard
1973	Mrs. R.P. Bushman, Mrs. David Peake
1974	Mrs. John D. Staub, Mrs. Robert L. Dabney, Jr.
1975	Mrs. Henry D. Bruns II, Mrs. Almeria Thompson Cottingham
1976	Mrs. James H. Davis, Mrs. David Knapp
1977	Mrs. Lovett Baker, Mrs. Lewis A. Brown
1978	Mrs. Roland M. Howard, Mrs. Robert L. Baker
1979	Mrs. Preston Moore, Jr., Mrs. Charles Squire
1980	Mrs. William R. Lloyd, Sr., Mrs. Roland Howard
1981	Mrs. Roger C. Stotler, Mrs. Browne Baker, Jr.

1982	Mrs. George C. Hancock II
1983	Mrs. James C. Kempner
1984	Mrs. George Sealy, Mrs. W.R. Smith
1985	Mrs. William G. Lee, Mrs. Paul Salmonsens
1986	Sarah Mendell Brown, Suzanne Lake
1987	Mrs. William P. Conner, Mrs. Marshall H. Pengra
1988	Mrs. Michael B. Raine, Mrs. William A. Faubion
1989	Mrs. Marshall H. Pengra
1990	Linda Ligon, Anne Tucker
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 Miclette, 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 Lummis
2016	Sarah McMurrey, Kathy Arcidiacono
2017	Margaret Rotan, Susan Cravens, Mary Jornayvaz
2018	Harriet Alexander, Elisabeth Millard, Catherine Randall
2019	Linda Burdine, Karen Ytterberg, Ruthie Kelly
2020	Clayton Erikson, Mathilde Hoefer, Cabrina Owsley
2021	Jan Bres, Fiona Guinn
2022	Ashley Clark, Claire Curtin, Paula Mentz

RESOURCES & LINKS

To see all of the educational videos and brochures go to the Education page on The Garden Club of Houston website: <https://www.gchouston.org/education/>

Amaryllis

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nJkSApYADE>



Crinums & Other Lilies -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DkX7YvMWT2I>



Daffodils & Paperwhites

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w5fn-1pTomY>



Iris & Louisiana Iris

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4GOOW1cwzs>



Nine Natives Plants - Pocket Prairies

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ACzT1DX-aM>



Butterfly Plants

Host Plants

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S1dKEh6uR5k&t=6s>



Nectar Plants

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJAuH1FpRjk>



Succulents and Cacti

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HYue1gTAnEM&t=6s>



Tulips

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xXtBmjs2UHs>



SPECIAL THANKS

Baldrige Landscape LLC / Manny Lopez
Brenda Beust Smith, The Lazy Gardener
Central Market
KICPOPS
LIMB
Memorial Park Conservancy
Nature's Way Resources
Standard & Falls Iris
Swift + Company
The Church of St. John the Divine



GCH AND BPM TREASURERS 2008 - 2023

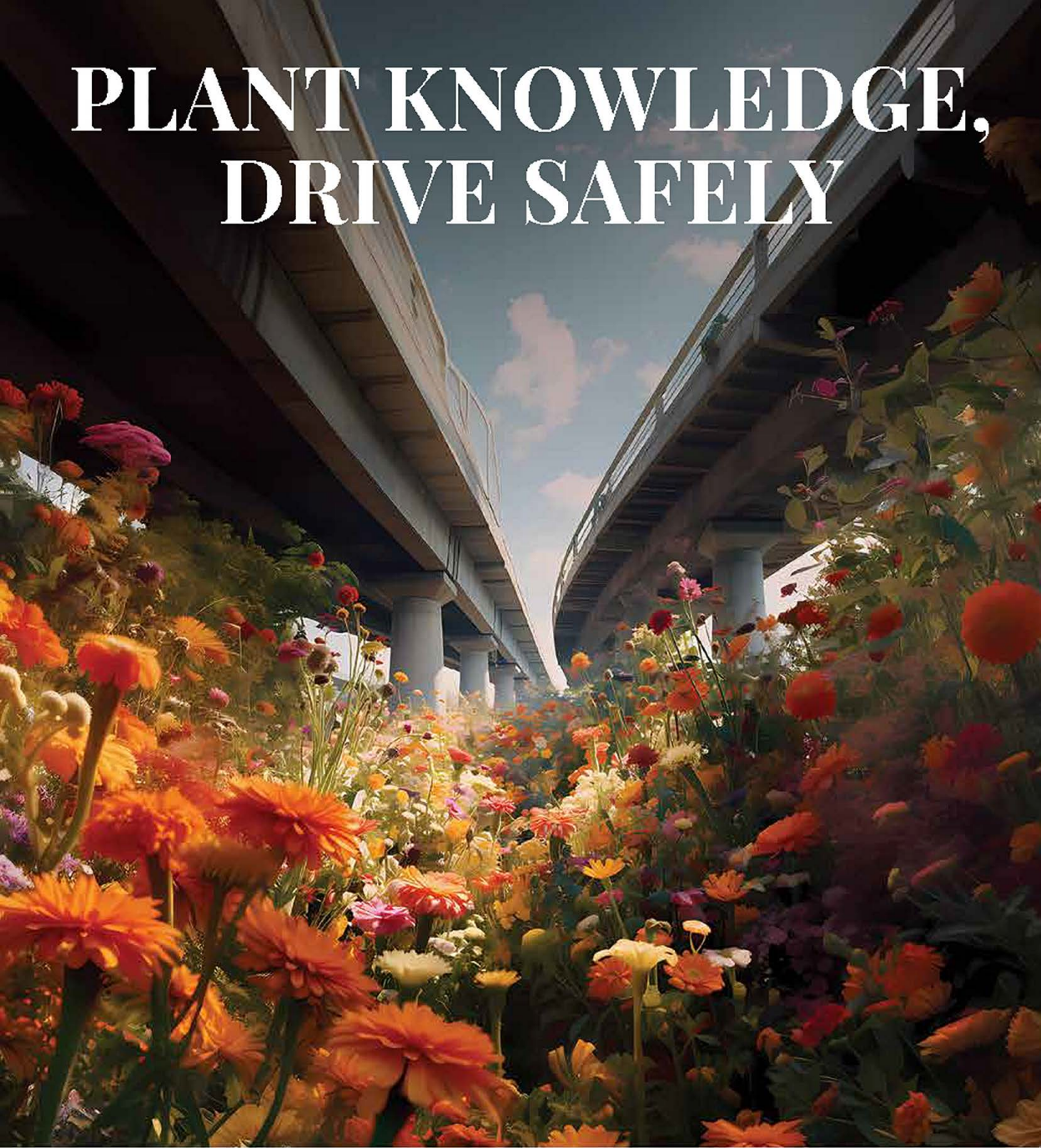
Front Row: Harriet Leavell, Claire Curtin, Dina Ormiston
Back Row: Meg Tapp, Kelli Cravens, Sharon Bryan, Ruthie Kelly
Not pictured: Helen Buckwalter, Melinda Nickens, Margaret Pierce

ADVERTISER INDEX

2023 Bulb & Plant Mart Chairs	15
à bientôt	42
Cameron Ansari & Teresa Byrne-Dodge, Greenwood King	98
Creative Tonic	10
DefensiveDriving.com	IBC
Dos Carolinas	12
Estelle Lozmack, Broker Associate	4
GCH & BPM Treasurers	131
Greenwood King Properties	16
Houston Audubon	36
Mathilde C. F. Hoefler/Douglas Elliman Real Estate	18
McDugald Steele	6
Dr. Henry A. Mentz	IFC
Moss Landscaping	BC
Nature's Way Resources	96
Prewett Read & Associates	102
Standards & Falls Iris	45
Stirling Electric & Irrigation	104
Swift + Company	14
The Arbor Gate	62
Thompson + Hanson	8
Tree Care, Inc.	26
Urban Harvest	32
Wabash	60
Walter Bering, Martha Turner Sotheby's	164
Provisional Class of 1970 – 1971	122
Provisional Class of 2001 – 2002	66
Provisional Class of 2002 – 2003	97
Provisional Class of 2003 – 2004	99
Provisional Class of 2006 – 2007	105
Provisional Class of 2007 – 2008	106
Provisional Class of 2009 – 2010	107
Provisional Class of 2010 – 2011	108
Provisional Class of 2011 – 2012	109
Provisional Class of 2012 – 2013	112
Provisional Class of 2013 – 2014	113
Provisional Class of 2014 – 2015	114
Provisional Class of 2015 – 2016	115
Provisional Class of 2016 – 2017	74
Provisional Class of 2017 – 2018	116
Provisional Class of 2018 – 2019	117
Provisional Class of 2019 – 2020	76
Provisional Class of 2020 – 2021	118
Provisional Class of 2021 – 2022	78
Provisional Class of 2022 – 2023	80
Provisional Class of 2023 – 2024	119

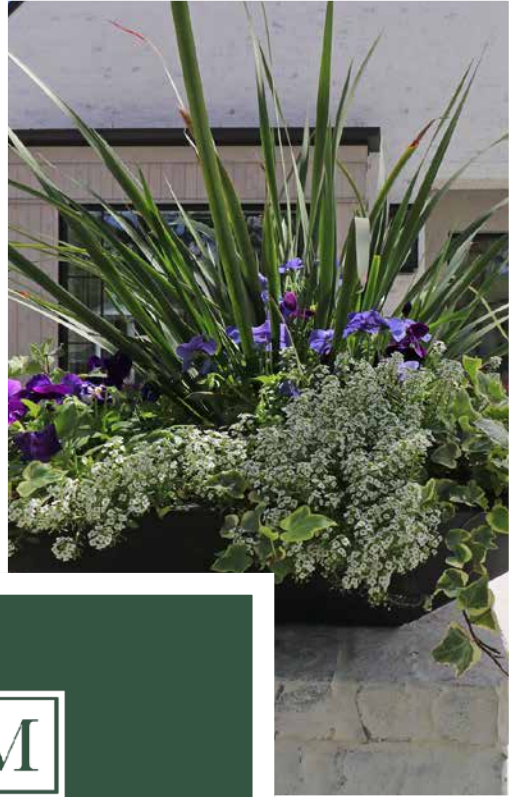
Thank You for Your Support!

PLANT KNOWLEDGE, DRIVE SAFELY



DefensiveDriving.com™

**PROUDLY SUPPORTING
THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON**



MOSS LANDSCAPING
DESIGN • BUILD • MAINTAIN



Call our office today!
Phone: 713.861.5511 | Email: info@mosslandscaping.com