

BULB & PLANT

MART

THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON

HORTICULTURE GUIDE

OCTOBER 12-13, 2018

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



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BULB & PLANT

~ M A R T ~

THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON

Welcome Friends and Fellow Gardeners!

The Garden Club of Houston's first Plant Sale was held in 1942, on the steps of The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, with proven plants taken from members' gardens. Now, 76 years later, we are still offering proven plants and the expertise that goes with them to present one of the area's major horticultural events of the year: The 76th annual Bulb & Plant Mart. Our goal remains the same: to stimulate a love of gardening and to increase to the knowledge of horticulture in our community.

The Mart's first educational publication was printed on a single sheet of paper, and you now hold a multi-page guide full of information that will help you select, plant and care for plants and bulbs available for purchase at our Mart. The Club staffs the Bulb & Plant Mart with knowledgeable gardeners who are happy to visit with you about specific gardening questions, successes, ideas, and even those occasional flops.

All of the profits generated from the sales at the Bulb & Plant Mart go directly to the Houston Community. Our ongoing permanent projects include:

Hogg Bird Sanctuary
MFAH

Houston Hospice
Rienzi

HMNS
Urban Harvest

Additionally, the following organizations have received grant requests for the 2018-2019 year:

The Brookwood Community
Buffalo Bayou Partnership
Christian Community Service Center
Dogan Elementary
Friends of River Oaks Park
The Harris School
Hermann Park Conservancy

Holly Hall Retirement Community
Holocaust Museum Houston
Houston Botanic Garden
Katy Prairie Conservancy
Laurenzo Early Childhood Center
Memorial Park Conservancy
Montessori Education Fund

National Wildlife Federation
Nature Discovery Center
Pro-Vision
Ronald McDonald House
Student Conservation Association
The Women's Home
Young Audiences of Houston

Enjoy shopping for your existing gardens and those you plan to create (a pollinator garden, perhaps?) and thank you very much for your continued support!

Dana Painter Parkey
2018-2019 President, The Garden Club of Houston
Member Club of The Garden Club of America since 1932

2018 Julia Picton Wallace Lecture



German Master Florist Gregor Lersch has won numerous floral awards from his homeland, as well as international prizes for his amazing floral artistry. Recognized as the Master of all Master Florists, he is one of the few people looked to internationally, for bringing new trends and design evolution to the global floral industry.

He is a prolific author of over thirty floral design books, is fluent in six languages, a musician, and is recognized for his wonderfully creative Land Art.

His concept of combining all styles of floral work, with a sense of place, and the personality of the artist in floristic expression, is recognized throughout the world as unique.

Gregor is dedicated first and foremost to the promotion of natural flora, whether it is fresh or dried.

His work stands under the motto of Albert Eurich, his revered teacher:

Appropriateness, decisiveness and truthfulness -
but above all with great character.

The Julia Picton Wallace Lecture was established in 2004 and is held biannually in the fall. This event focuses on floral design.



Wednesday - October 24, 2018
9:30am Coffee, 10:00am Lecture
Museum of Fine Arts Houston, Brown Auditorium
1001 Bissonnet Street

The event is free and open to the public.

Table of Contents

<u>Amaryllis/Hippeastrum</u>	16
<u>Citrus and Fruits</u>	19
<u>Combination Gardens</u>	15
<u>Committee/Booth Chairmen</u>	8
<u>Crinum and Other Lilies</u>	22
<u>Daffodils/Narcissus</u>	24
<u>Daylilies/Hemerocallis</u>	27
<u>Ferns, Grasses and Ground Covers</u>	28
<u>Gardener's Garden Shop</u>	30
<u>General Information</u>	10
<u>Gingers</u>	31
<u>Glossary</u>	67
<u>Herbs</u>	33
<u>Hyacinths (Pre-order Only)</u>	57
<u>Hostas</u>	35
<u>Iris</u>	36
<u>Nine Natives</u>	48
<u>Organic Pesticides/Fungicides/Fertilizers</u>	14
<u>Past Bulb & Plant Mart Chairmen</u>	4
<u>Perennials</u>	40
<u>Planting and Caring for Your Plants</u>	11
<u>Planting Calendar for Bulbs</u>	12
<u>Plants that Merit Attention</u>	51
<u>Plumerias</u>	51
<u>Rose/Rosa</u>	52
<u>Shrubs</u>	54
<u>Small Bulbs - Annual</u>	56
<u>Small Bulbs - Perennial</u>	58
<u>Succulents (and Cacti)</u>	59
<u>Trees</u>	60
<u>Tulip/Tulipa</u>	63
<u>Underwriters</u>	5
<u>Vines</u>	65

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1973	Mrs. R.P. Bushman & Mrs. David Peake	2004	Debbie Robinson & Marianna Brewster
1974	Mrs. John Staub & Mrs. Robert L. Dabney, Jr.	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

Bulb & Plant Mart Underwriters

Amaryllis

Brown Foundation, Inc. / Elisa Stude Pye

Harriet & Chris Alexander / Elisabeth & Ron Millard / Catherine & Will Randall

Iris

Cherie Hair Flores
Vivie O'Sullivan

Meredith J. Long
Judy Tate

Tulips

Jeanie Carter
H-E-B
Carrie M. Horne
Margaret Wilson Reckling

The Hobby Family Foundation (*In memory of Diana Hobby*)

Jenny Elkins
Laurie & Blake Liedtke
Pamela A. Wallace/Jennifer Wallace Warren

Roses

Nancy C. Allen
Merrell & Chris Athon
Ellie Camberg
Katie Cullen
Nancy Etheridge
Robert Jamail
Ruthie & Doug Kelly
Mimi Lloyd
Melinda & J.C. Nickens
Margaret & Mike Pierce
Fairfax Randall
Nina & Michael Zilkha

Mrs. Daniel C. Arnold
Gordon A. Cain Foundation
Minnie Cappel
Ann & Leslie Doggett
Lucy Goodrich (*In memory of Jane Adams Goodrich Jones*)

Ann Wier Jones
Christy Kolva
Mr. & Mrs. William H. McNair (*In honor of BPM Chairs*)
Carrie & Al Pepi
Eliza Lovett Randall
Nancy Thomas

Gingers

Lucia Benton
Cathy Cleary
Jane Eifler
Cindy & David Fitch (*In memory of Paul Chapman*)
Sally & Vincent Giammalva
Graeme & Randall Hicks
Ann Horton (*In memory of Sarah Jackson*)
Ann & Tom Kelsey
Dana Parkey (*In honor of BPM Chairs*)
Anne Pullen
Susan T. Whitfield

Virginia Watt Chandler
Kelli Cravens (*In memory of Clay Cravens*)
Carl Estes (*In honor of Gay Estes & Meg Tapp*)
Katherine Galloway
Mary Hayes (*In honor of the "A" Team*)
Janet B. Hoover
Nancy Kelley
Robin & Danny Klaes
Carol & Dan Price
Lynn & Joel Swanson
Karen Ytterberg

Bulb & Plant Mart Underwriters

Citrus

Lucy & David Barrow	Hailey Bechtol
Jan Bres	Mrs. W. R. Brinkoeter(<i>In memory of Margaret Dargan & W. R. Brinkoeter</i>)
Ann Bushman	Hilary Crady
Almeria Cottingham	Laura Easton(<i>In honor of Anne Pullen</i>)
Kit Detering	Debby Francis(<i>In memory of Susan Clayton Garwood</i>)
Gail Faris	Sally & Frank Hilliard
Julia Hancock	Mary Jornayvaz(<i>In memory of Jane McGill</i>)
Janet Hobby(<i>In honor of Lester Grundy</i>)	Mimi & Rob Kerr
Wendy Kelsey(<i>In honor of BPM Chairs</i>)	Estelle & Randy Lozmack
Jenny & Jay Kempner	Sheila & Tad Mayfield
Klinka & John Lollar	Betty Kyle Moore
Mary Carter & David Marold	Carson Seeligson
Mize Family Foundation	Robin Stuart(<i>In memory of Ann Journey Peak</i>)
Jean Rooke	Delby Willingham(<i>In honor of Josephine Shanks</i>)
Southwest Fertilizer	
Cindy Wallace	

Herbs

Ardon Armstrong(<i>In memory of Phin Armstrong BALL Institute</i>)	
Kelty Baker & Bruce McFarlin	Adele Bentsen(<i>In honor of Dana Parkey</i>)
Botanica Landscaping/Stephanie Fox	Sharon Bryan(<i>In honor of Adele Bentsen</i>)
Margot Cater	Vaughan Clark(<i>In honor of Dana Parkey</i>)
Hilary Crady(<i>In memory of Dr. Lee Tittle, Jr.</i>)	William Cravens
Julie B. Crosswell	Julie Donaldson(<i>In honor of Harriet Alexander</i>)
Ellen Donnelly(<i>In honor of Dana Parkey</i>)	Mrs. Anthony Duenner
Judy & Ned Earle(<i>In honor of Terrell Sprague</i>)	Lou Frame(<i>In honor of Anne Wise Pullen</i>)
The Fullenweiders	Elizabeth Howley(<i>In honor of Dana Parkey</i>)
Jennifer & Richard Gould	Carmen Knapp
Mary & Carl King	Katherine Lucke(<i>In memory of Anita Stude</i>)
Harriet Leavell	Meg Murray(<i>In memory of Daphne Wood Gawthorp</i>)
Susie McGee(<i>In honor of Catherine Randall</i>)	Suzanne C. Staley, Certified Appraiser of Fine Art & Antiques
Ellen Parkey(<i>In honor of Dana Parkey</i>)	
Kate & David Searls	Francita and Jim Ulmer (<i>In honor of Josephine Shanks</i>)
Giggy Thanheiser(<i>In honor of Dana Parkey</i>)	Susannah Wallace
JoLynn Towns	Vereen Woodward
Jan Wallace	
Sue White(<i>In honor of Adele Bentsen</i>)	

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The Church of St. John The Divine

NEW for 2018 - NINE NATIVES BOOTH!

“NINE NATIVES” program was created by the Katy Prairie Conservancy to promote the value of using native plants to create pockets of prairie in all gardens, even in the middle of the city.

“Nine” refers not to just nine specific plants, but to a goal of incorporating at least nine natives at a time into gardens.

KPC actually has a long list of natives ideal to this area.

Pop in to watch the video produced by Katy Prairie

Conservancy, supported by funds

raised at the Bulb & Plant Mart.

2018 Committee Chairmen

BPM Chairmen: Harriet Alexander, Elisabeth Millard, Catherine Randall

Advertising: Kathy Archidiacano, Kelli Cravens, Dabney Pierce

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Community Presentations: Annette Stephens

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Hostesses: Lynn Swanson

IT/Data Entry: Elizabeth Dukes

Mart Guide: Margaret Rotan

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Posters: Mary Jornayvaz, Meg Murray, Liz Winslow

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Set-Up: Susan Cravens, Mary Jornayvaz, Margaret Rotan

Signage: Pam Fullenweider, Anabel Thompson

Sign Up Genius: Jenny Kempner

Site Liason: Kim Jameson, Tonya Judah, Alison Tennant

Site Presentation: Jane DiPaolo, Cheryl Monteith

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Underwriting: Elisa Pye

Provisionals/2nd VP: Nancy Kelley

BPM Advisory Committee:

Chairman: Clayton Erikson, Harriet Alexander, Graeme Hicks, Elizabeth Howley, Dodie Jackson, Laura Kelsey, Judy Lee, Estelle Lozmack, Sarah McMurrey, Elisabeth Millard, Dana Parkey, Margaret Pierce, Catherine Randall, Margaret Rotan

2018 Booth Chairmen

Amaryllis: Cheryl Moore, Vivie O'Sullivan, Alice Randall
Caladiums: Caroline Dannenbaum, Katherine Stacy
Citrus: Hailey Bechtol, Marjorie Crawford, Susannah Wallace
Crinums/Plumerias: Nancy Keely, Nancy Owen
Daffodils: Lucia Benton, Claire Curtain
Daylilies/Hostas: Heather Firestone, Janet Hoover
Gingers: Dana Parkey
Herbs: Michelle Frazier, Michelle Williams
Iris: Louise Jamail, Carol Price
Jardin Sale: Heather Bowen, Jane Broyles Smith, Lester Grundy,
 Grace Pierce
Junior Gardeners: Caroline Dannenbaum, Eloise Novotny
Perennials - *Butterfly Plants*: Katherine Stacy ***Ferns*:** Madeline Hussey
***Native Plants*:** Catherine Zdunkewicz ***Shade Plants*:** Kelly
 Moneyhan ***Sun Plants*:** Mary Beth Arcidiacano
Plants that Merit Attention: Nancy Thomas, Kingslea von Helms
Roses: Janet Cravens, Mathilde Hofer, Laura Kelsey, Kate Searls
Shrubs: Susan Reedy, Karen Ytterberg
Small Bulbs Annual: Carrie Pepi, Mary Sommers Pyne
Small Bulbs Perennial: Patty Porter
Succulents: Elizabeth Dukes, Sheila Mayfield, Sue White
Trees: Winifred Riser
Tulips: Elisa Pye *Advisor:* Sharon Bryan
Vines: Sarah McMurrey, Ruthie Kelly

2018 Mart Schedule and Speakers

Friday, October 12, 9:00 am - 5:00 pm Mart Open

9:00 am - Speaker Heidi Sheesley of *Treesearch Farms*

Noon - Speaker Susie Marten of *Katy Prairie Conservancy,*
Nine Natives

5:00pm - Mart Closes

Saturday, October 13, 9:00 am - 3:00 pm Mart Open

10:00 am - Speaker Shelley Rice of *All Things Bee*

3:00 pm - Mart Closes

General Information

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

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

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

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

To Pre-Order Bulbs for Next Year: In June 2018, a pre-order form will be available on our website: www.gchouston.org. To receive advance notice of items to be sold at the Mart and to be included on our mailing list, go to admin@gchouston.org

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

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

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

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

Planting and Caring for Your Plants

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

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

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

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

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

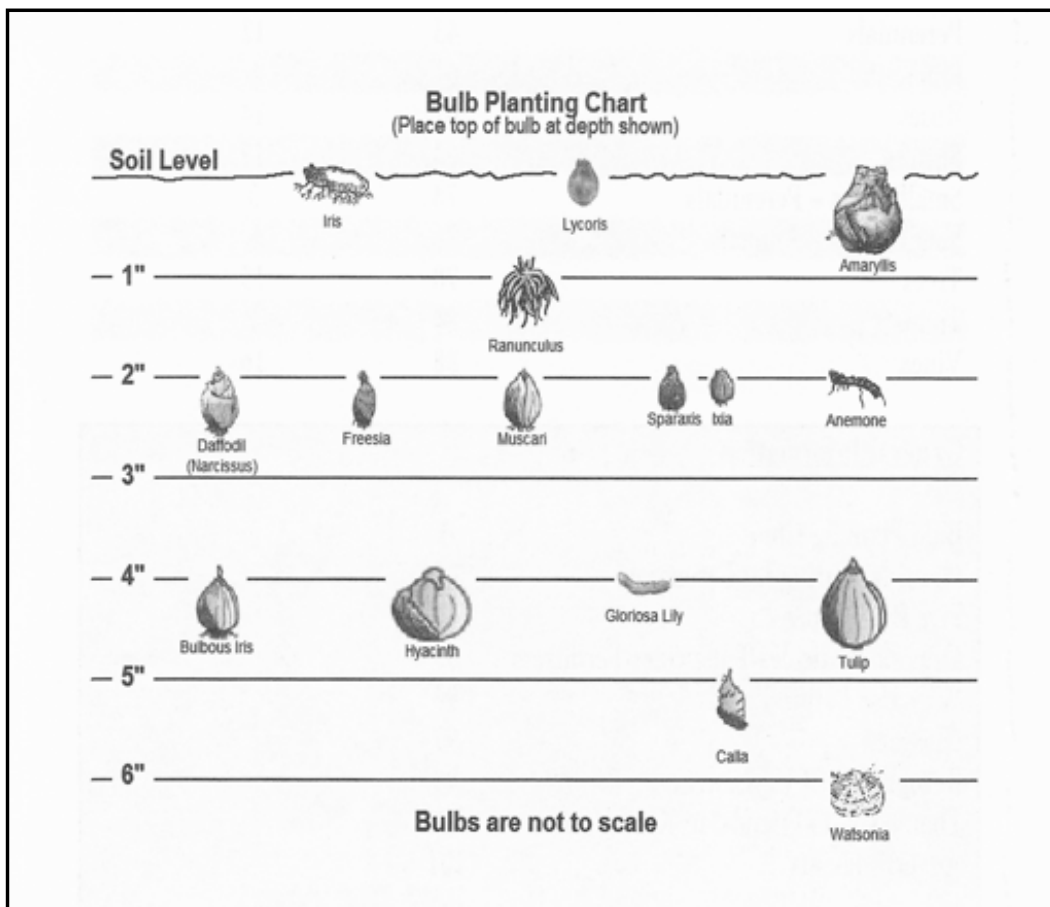
Planting: Using your fingers, gently separate matted roots when you remove the plant from the container. If roots are matted at the bottom of the pot, cut or pull off the mat so that new roots will form. In large plants it is a good idea to take a knife and cut and spread out roots. (If the roots are growing in a circle around the bottom of the pot, they will continue to grow that way in the ground unless you free them.) Plant so that the root ball is even with the soil surface. Pat the soil firmly around the roots and water gently. Check new plants daily for about two weeks to make certain they are getting enough water.

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

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

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

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



Planting Calendar for Bulbs

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

November: Allium, Amaryllis, Crocus, Daffodil, Freesia, Homeria, Ixia, Leucojum, Milla, Muscari, Narcissus, Ornithogalum, Sparaxis, Watsonia,

December: (Early) Allium, Amaryllis, Ixia, Sparaxis, Zephyranthes.

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

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

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

For good, well-researched information on gardening in Texas go to:
<http://agrilifeextension.tamu.edu>



Organic Pesticides/Fungicides/Fertilizers

Pesticides:

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

1. Citrus Pesticide Spray: The peel of the citrus acts as a nerve poison on soft-bodied insects. Chop the peel of one orange or lemon; add pieces to 4 cups boiling water and let steep overnight. Strain through a thin, meshed strainer, cheesecloth or old pantyhose. Be sure to spray the undersides of leaves, which is where the bugs live.

2. Garlic Pepper/Tea Concentrate Spray: Fill a blender 1/2-to-3/4 full of water. Add 2 bulbs of garlic and 2 hot peppers; liquefy. Strain the solids as in Citrus Pesticide. Add enough water to the juice to make 1 gallon of liquid. Use 1/4 cup of liquid per gallon of spray. Test before use, as this spray can cause leaf burn on some plants.

Fungicides:

1. Cornmeal Juice: Put one cup of food-grade or cheaper horticultural cornmeal (available at Southwest Fertilizer) in nylon stocking, place in one gallon of water, and use as spray without further dilution. As a fertilizer you can work 2 lbs. dry cornmeal into every 100 sq. ft. of soil; water well. One application per season.

2. Vinegar: Use for black spot and other fungal diseases on roses. Mix 3 tbsp. natural apple cider vinegar in one gallon of water. Spray during the cool part of the day; late afternoon or evening during the summer. For extra power, add 1 tbsp. of molasses per 1 gallon of water.

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

Fertilizers:

1. Manure/Compost Tea Concentrate: This can also be effective as pesticide/fungicide. Fill a 5-15 gallon plastic bucket half full of compost or well-composted manure and half with water. Let the mix sit for 10-14 days. Dilute to one part compost tea to 4-10 parts water (should look like iced tea). This equates to 6-8 oz. of compost tea to one gallon of water. Strain out the solids as with the citrus pesticide before spraying. Spray on foliage of plants.

Caution: Manure that is not well-composted can contain pathogenic organisms such as E. coli and salmonella.

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

Combination Blooming Gardens

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

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

Be Mine – In rotation, Early - Late Season, Baby Star Amaryllis, The Bride Anemone, Mount Hood Daffodil and Ile de France Tulip.

Something Old and Something New -- Mid-Season, Lemon Lime Amaryllis, Mary Bohannon Daffodil, Ziva Paperwhite, Red Revival Tulip.

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

In the Pink – Late Season, Lady Jane and Susan Amaryllis, Pink Silk Daffodil, Pink Pearl Hyacinth, and Amazing Grace Tulip.

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

Mardi Gras -- Mid-Season, Purple Lady and Strong Gold Tulips, and Mary Bohannon Daffodil.

Over the Rainbow –In rotation, Early - Late Season, Mr. Fokker Anemone, Monal Daffodil, African Corn Lily Ixia, and mixed Sparaxis.

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

Pink Pearls – Early Season, Pink Pearl Hyacinth, Red Ranunculus and Mystic Van Eyk Tulips.

Snow White and the Seven Bulbs – Mid Season, de Caen the Bride Anemone, Jeanne D'Arc Crocus, Misty Glen Daffodil, Antarctica Hyacinth, White Aestivum Leucojum, White Album Muscari and Snow Hunt Tulip.

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

Yellow Brick Road – Mid Season, Big Gun Daffodil, Grand Sol d'or Paperwhite, Yellow Ranunculus and Conqueror Tulip

Dab on Your Colors Gardens

Plant your school colors and show your spirit!

TCU -- Mid- Season, Purple Lady Tulip and Mount Hood Daffodil.

SMU -- Mid-Season, His Excellency and The Bride Anemones and Hyacinth Blue Jacket.

A & M -- Mid- Season, Carmen Amaryllis and Antarctica Hyacinth.

UT -- Late- Season, Orange Van Eyk and Snow Hunt Tulips.

OU -- Late- Season, Apeldoorn and Snow Hunt Tulips.

Amaryllis/Hippeastrum

Amaryllidaceae

Inside Sunners Hall



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

Planting in Pots with Soil for Forcing: 6 to 8 weeks before desired blooming, select a heavy pot 1"-2" larger in diameter than bulb. If the pot is clay, soak it in water overnight. Soak the bulb roots, if any, in water for several hours prior to planting. Mound soil in center of pot. Arrange moistened roots over the mound. Firmly fill with soil, leaving 1/3 of bulb above soil line. Water thoroughly 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 barely covering the top. Water and feed during summer. Plants go dormant in the winter. When growth begins in the spring, fertilize with a 5-10-10 mixture. Excess nitrogen promotes vegetative growth, reducing flowering. Plants will bloom in the spring and naturalize in your garden. Divide every 3 to 4 years in the fall.

When Will They Bloom?

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

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

TIP

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

Hippeastrum

H. 'Adele' Single, vibrant pink, 2 stems with multiple flower

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

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

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

H. 'Baby Star' Single, Small flowering, vibrant red with white stripes to the green center, NEW

H. 'Benefica' Single, maroon

H. 'Carmen' Single, Intensely velvety rich red, NEW
(formally *Queen of the Night*)

H. 'Christmas Gift' Single, white, yellow with green throat.

H. 'Clown' Single, white petals with scarlet red stripes.

H. 'Dancing Queen' Double, large red with white stripe.

H. 'Exotic Peacock' Double, scarlet with white accents

H. 'Exposure' Single, vibrant strong pink with white streaks, green throat.

H. 'Ferrari' Single, bright red.

H. 'Flaming Peacock' Double, crisp white, red and orange-red flame, ruffled edge

H. 'Ice Queen' Double, Huge White

H. 'Lady Jane' Double, coral with white stripes.

H. 'Lemon Lime' Dwarf, soft yellow-green.

H. 'Orange Sovereign' Single, brilliant tangerine.

H. 'Papillo' Single, light green brush with mauve.

H. 'Picotee' White, edged with red blooms.

H. 'Red Peacock' Double, fiery red.

H. 'Rilona' Single, soft salmon orange.

H. 'Samba' Double, **Bright** red bordered with white star and a white ruffled edge petal.

H. 'Susan' Double, clear pink.



Citrus and Fruits

Outside Tent



Availability is dependent on our growers.

These evergreen trees and shrubs are highly valued for fruit and as landscaping plants. They offer year-round attractive form, glossy, deep green foliage, fragrant flowers, and decorative, delicious fruit in season. Citrus is an important host plant for indigenous butterflies and 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 to partial sun. Some protection from the hottest southwestern exposure in mid-afternoon is appreciated.

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

Keep the soil evenly moist, but not soggy, until the tree is putting on new growth. Allow soil to dry slightly between watering, but do not allow the tree to wilt. Once established, citrus does not need too much supplemental watering except during periods of hot dry weather. Do not apply fertilizer until the start of the following season. Use a balanced citrus fertilizer that supplies N-P-K and minor nutrients. Citrus can benefit from the application of several handfuls of Epsom salts every 3-4 months. Allow fruit to ripen on the tree. Citrus may be ripe *before full color is attained*. Begin tasting the fruits as soon as some color shows on the rind. Harvest the majority of the fruit once peak flavor is detected.

AVOCADO

Joey Egg-shaped fruit is medium in size. It has excellent flavor, skin is purple/black in color. Pick a sunny spot with good drainage. Be careful of freezing and sunburn in the first couple of years.

FIGS (*Ficus*) Figs are easy to grow, drought tolerant, and are relatively disease and pest free. They are a 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' & 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-September to early October.

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

Kaffir Lime Known for their fragrant rind and zest. Small limes with bumpy surface - great for cooking.

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.

Citrus 2-n-1 (Meyer lemon & Persian lime hybrid)

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

A little lemon juice makes everything taste better!

Virginia Sanbar



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.

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.

PEACH

Dwarf Patio Dwarf trees planted in the ground outproduce container-grown peaches. But if you only have a deck, porch or rooftop patio, you can enjoy seasonal blooms and edible fruit in your urban setting. 6" tall.

*The peach-bud glows, the wild bee hums,
and wind-flowers wave in graceful gladness.*

Lucy Larcom

SATSUMAS

Satsuma Mandarins 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.

Seto one of the most delicious sweetest and easiest to peel mandarin fruits. Cold hardy and loves full sun.

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, upright and spreading shape. They are tolerant of snow scale, moderately cold hardy and have resistance to scab.

Crinum and Other Lilies**Outside Tent**

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

C. americanum Southern Swamp Lily White spider form. To 5' tall. Blooms best in sun; can be planted in partial shade. Sets out stolons.

C. herbertii Milk and wine trumpet form.

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

C. 'J. C. Harvey' Pale pink.

C. Marisco Thin petals with outer pink and inner white with pink strip, RARE

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

C. 'Mystery' Bright pink.

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

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

C. jagus 'St. Christopher' clump strap leaves, white bell flower, fragrant.

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

C. splendens (C. asiaticum var. procerum) Red to green upright leaves, more upright and narrow than 'Queen Emma'. Clusters of red to white blooms.

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

C. submersum White with pale pink stripe; fragrant.

C. 'Summer Nocturne' Blush colored, fragrant.

C. x amarcrinum Pale pink bloom, fragrant.

Gladiolus byzantinus **BYZANTINE GLADIOLA** Magenta flowers on stalks with sword-like leaves. Blooms early Summer. 2' tall. Forms a bloompile.

Plant 2" deep, full sun, well-draining soil. 2006 Heirloom Bulb of the Year. ✨☼

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

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

H. x johnsonii 'St. Joseph Lily' Fragrant bright red funnel-shaped flowers with white stripe on the inside.

Hymenocallis carolinia* SPIDER LILY *Amaryllidaceae Fragrant spider form flowers from spring to summer. Plant in fall with neck and shoulders above soil level. Little water while dormant in winter. ☀️🌱

Lilium zanolophator*, LILY TRIUMPHATOR, *Liliaceae longiflorum x oriental, hybrid, Grows 3-4' tall with large white blossoms with dark pink centers. Plant 4-6" deep. ☀️🌱 NEW

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

L. aurea Bright yellow blooms, fall.

L. radiata Red blooms, fall.

Rhodophiala bifida* (syn. *Hippeastrum bifidum*) OXBLOOD LILY/ SCHOOLHOUSE LILY *Amaryllidaceae Hardy, dependable heirloom plant. Dark red, amaryllis-like bloom appears before leaves. Summer dormant. Tolerates heavy clay soil, heat, drought, or wet conditions. ☀️🌱

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

***S. multiflorus* BLOOD LILY** Bright-red globes with protruding red stamens.

***S. puniceus* 'Natalensis'** FLAMING TORCH Rare. Produces beautiful globes of red-orange flowers.

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

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

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

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

Z. grandiflora Bright pink, mid-late summer.

Z. labuffarosa Pink, mid summer.

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

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

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

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

Habranthus robustus Pink, early spring/summer. Seeds.

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

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

Daffodils/Narcissus*Amaryllidaceae***Inside Sumners Hall**

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

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

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

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

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.



Bi-Color

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

N. 'Barrett Browning' (Small-cupped) White perianth, strong orange corona. 16". Early season.

N. 'Big Gun' (Large Cupped) Yellow turns to orange, fragrant. 16", Mid-summer.

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

N. 'Mary Bohannon' (Large-cupped) Yellow and orange, 16-18", early season. Curly corona. NEW

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

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

N. 'Printal' Split Corona, White with Yellow, 20", Early Season

N. 'Tahiti' (Double) Yellow with orange ruffles, 16", Mid season.

White

N. 'Horn of Plenty' (Double) Pure white, Triandrus shape petals reflex back, 14"-16", , Mid to Late season, NEW

N. 'Misty Glen' (Small cupped) white on white, 16", Mid season.

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

Yellow

N. 'Carlton' (Large-cupped) Yellow perianth. 18". Early to mid season. ☼

Mixed

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

Miniature

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

N. 'Pipit' (Jonquilla) Multiple flowers with yellow perianth and white streaked yellow corona. 12"-14", Mid-season. ☼

Paperwhite

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

N. p. 'Gran Sol d'Or' Yellow with Orange, fragrant, 12"-15", Mid-season

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

forcing. 16"-20". Early season.

☼ **Naturalizes in Houston**

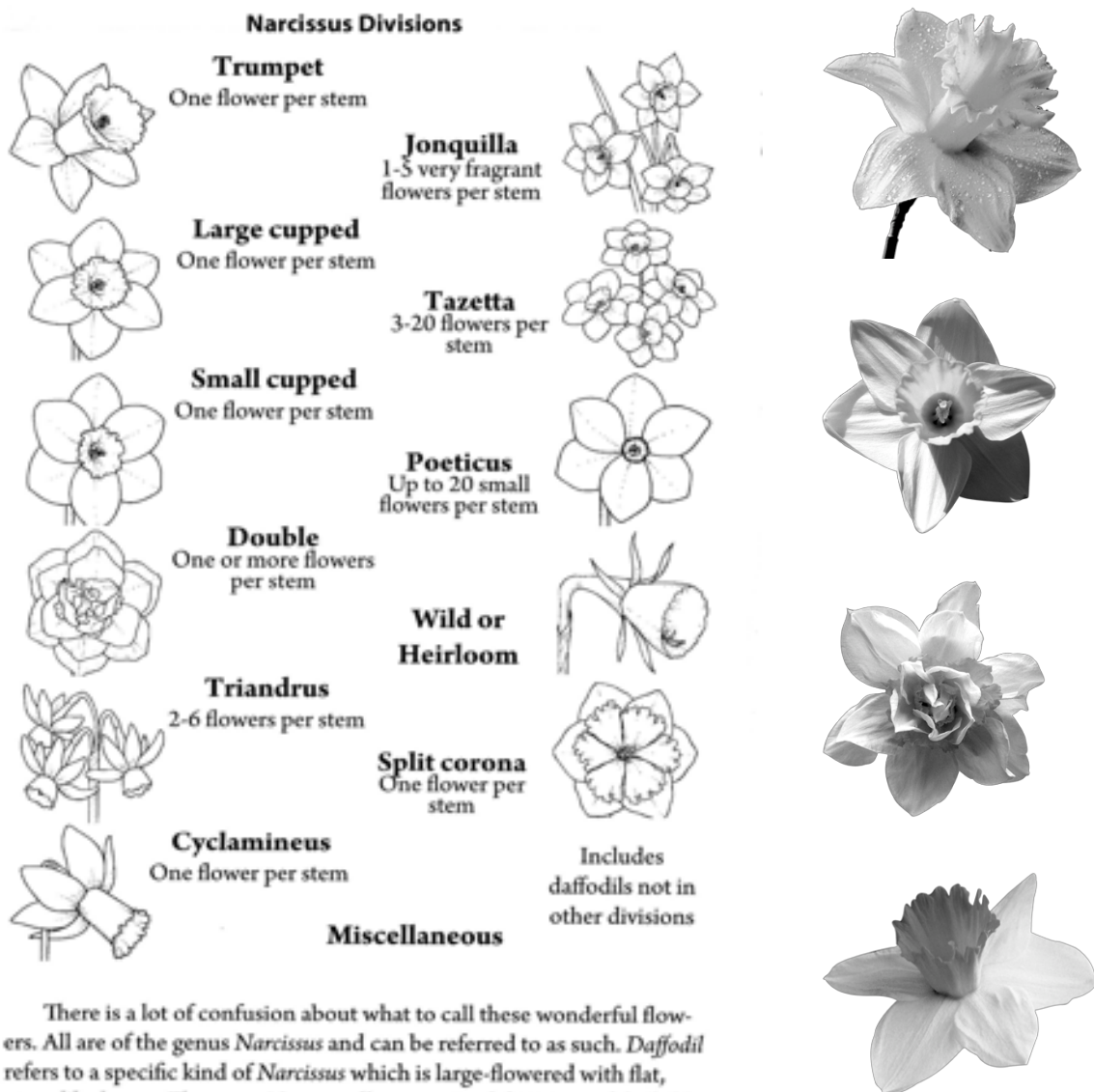
N. p. 'Ziva' (Tazetta) Very fragrant, white flowers. Multiple flowers per stem. Blooms 3-4 weeks after planting or forcing. 16"-20". Early season.

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

Texas Grown Daffodils

N. 'Italicus' (Tazetta) creamy petals with light yellow cup, fragrant, 12"-14", Early season. ☞

☞ Naturalizes in Houston



Daylilies *Hemerocallis*

Liliaceae

Inside Sumners Hall

These almost carefree bloomers are a joy in any garden. There is 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 leaf. They are adaptable to almost any type of soil. They are freeze hardy and drought tolerant.

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. Reblooming 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. ☀️🌀

H. 'Bonanza' M Five petal star shape, yellow with orange center, 36".

H. 'Raspberry Ruffles' M Pale pink 5-petal star shape. Two tone raspberry with lime green throat, 20"- 24". NEW

H. 'Crimson Pirate' M/L Red 6-petals with yellow ribs, 26"-30".

H. 'Fragrant Returns' E/RE Fragrant yellow, 6-petals, 20".

H. 'Charles Johnson' E/M Dark red with yellow throat 5-petal star shape, 24". NEW

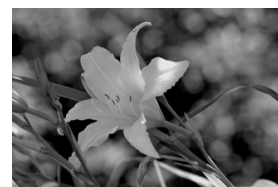
H. 'Pardon Me' M/RE Deep red, 6-petal star shape, 2-3 fan only, 20" NEW

H. 'Purely' M/L Pure white 6-petal star shape, 24" NEW

H. 'Purple D'Oro' E-M/RE Reddish Purple with yellow throat, 20".

E=Early Season Bloomer, M=Mid Season Bloomer, L=Late Season Bloomer,

RE=Repeat bloomer



Ferns, Grasses and Groundcovers
Outside Tent *with Perennials*

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

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

FERNS

Pteris cretica albonlineata VERIGATED LACE FERN Textured green with creamy white centers. Bright light to full shade 12-24". Works in containers or as houseplant. ☀️●

Selaginella species are spore-producing plants that are frequently referred to as "fern allies." This prehistoric-era family (*Selaginellaceae*) separated itself early on from the ferns and is botanically closer to lycopods and quillworts.




S. braunii ABORVITAE FERN Clump-forming spikemoss (a fern cousin) is easy to grow in a woodland park. Dark green, lacy fronds rise to 18" + 2' wide. Adds textural interest. Part sun to shade. ☀️●


S. kraussiana TRAILING SPIKEMOSS A wonderful container plant; its trailing habit makes it perfect for cascading over the front of a mixed-specimen container.


Woodwardia orientalis MOTHER FERN *Blechnaceae* Originally from China and Japan, this slow growing fern reaches 4 ft. tall and prefers part sun light shade. Reproduces via plantlets growing on it's fronds which can be removed and planted elsewhere. ☀️●





GRASSES

Juncus effuses WETLAND GRASS A vertical grass for pond edge or rain garden. Easy to grow in damp soil, including standing water to 4" deep. Full sun/part shade. Texas native.   


Muhlenbergia capillaris GULF COAST MUHLY *Poaceae* Ornamental clump grass. In fall produces a hazy mass of pink blooms. 3'x 3'. Heat and drought tolerant. Texas Native. 


M. linderheimeri LINDHEIMER MUHLY *Poaceae* Heat and drought tolerant ornamental grass with blue-green foliage. 18-30 inches tall. Blooms in fall. 

GROUNDCOVERS



Dychoriste oblongifolia FLORIDA HERB SNAKE 6"-12". Lavender flowers that attract bees and butterflies. Space closely.  



Rosmarinus officinalis 'Blue Lady' PROSTRATE ROSEMARY 'BLUE LADY'

Lamiaceae Trailing rosemary with beautiful blue blossoms, especially during winter months. Low water needs. Great in ground or in a container.  

Salvia sonomensis CREEPING SILVER SAGE Creeping, grey-green perennial that can spread to 8'. Blue-violet blossoms in spring. 5" high. Plant under or between shrubs in well-draining soil. Part shade/shade.  ●

Stemodia Tomentosa WOOLY STEMODIA

Plantaginaceae Native perennial forming mat of soft, silver grey foliage. Fast growing.  

Trachelosperum jasminoides VARIEGATED ASIAN JASMINE This popular groundcover becomes gorgeous when variegated into green, white and pink foliage. Perfect for Houston in well-drained soil. Sun/part shade.  

Gardener's Garden Shop
'Jardin Extraordinaire'
Garden Goods
Inside/Outside Sumners Hall

Back by Popular Demand!

Featuring statuary and garden furniture; tools, pots, vases; fabrics, pillows and wreaths; decorative accessories, books and objects of art.

Think creatively for your garden!



Gingers Outside Tent

Prized for their beautiful, tropical foliage and exotic, scented blooms, gingers multiply well. Plants thrive in Southern heat and humidity, spreading slowly, but widely, through rhizomes. Gingers do best in loose soil enriched with humus. Cover the rhizomes with 1"-2" soil. Many gingers go dormant in winter and reappear in spring.

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

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

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

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

Costus. SPIRAL GINGER Several varieties are root-hardy; mulch for winter dormancy. Good around foundation, patio, or pool. ☀️🌿

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

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

C. sparganifolia '*Purple Garden*' Excellent focal point in the landscape; dark pink/purple bracts and yellow flowers. 18"-24".

C.x '*Emerald Chocozebra*' Produces an apple green bloom with chocolate stripes

C. x Banrai Red, '*Red Torch*' Produces a vibrant red flower with yellow insides

Globba DANCING LADY Short, delicate plants that can be grown in the ground or as potted plants. Dormant in winter, reappearing in late May or early June. Water sparingly in dormancy. Filtered sunlight. ☀️

Globba winitii 'Grandifloras' Particularly delicate and purple, long-blooming. Large, lance-shaped leaves to 8" long are heart-shaped at the base.

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

H. coronarium **WHITE BUTTERFLY GINGER** Large white flower, fragrant

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NEW THIS YEAR

Z. Heliconiaceae psittacorum **PARROTS BEAK** The flowers can be hues of reds, oranges, yellows, and greens, and are subtended by brightly colored bracts. Prefers tropical climates, sun to part shade, slightly spreading. Moist well drained soil, blooms Spring through Fall. ☀️☀️



Herbs
Inside Sumners Hall

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

A. tuberosum **GARLIC CHIVES** Delicate garlic flavor in flat leaves. Spreads by tuberous rootstock and by seeds. ☀️✂️

Anethum graveolens **BOUQUET DILL** *Apiacea* Blue-green foliage; grown for leaves; very few seeds. Prefers cool weather. To 4' tall. ☀️☁️🦋

Coriandrum sativum **CILANTRO/CORIANDER** *Apiacea* Cool-weather annual. Winter hardy. 12"-15" high. Reseeds. ☀️

Foeniculum vulgare **SWEET GREENLEAF FENNEL** Feathery foliage with sweet, anise flavor. Grows well in the South. Drought-resistant, but a little water improves its appearance. To 5'. ☀️

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

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

Mentha **MINT** *Lamiaceae* Can be invasive. Prefers light, medium-rich, moist soil. Contain in pot or box to keep in bounds. ☀️☁️

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

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

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

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

Nepeta cataria **CATNIP** Blooms late summer. Cats will destroy! ☀️☁️🦋

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

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

O. b. x c. 'Pesto Perpetuo' **VARIEGATED SWEET AUSSIE** Ornamental; less useful in kitchen.

Origanum x majoricum **SWEET CREEPING MARJORAM** *Lamiaceae* Cut back old, flowered stems in early spring. ☀️☁️🦋

O. x majoricum **SCILLIAN OREGANO** Some cooks consider this the best marjoram for seasoning. Clump-forming with rounded, aromatic, mid-green leaves to 1" long. Bell-shaped, white flowers with pink bracts bloom early summer.

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

P. c. var. neopolitanum ITALIAN FLAT PARSLEY Considered more flavorful than other parsleys. 2'-3' tall. 🦋

Rosemarinus officinalis ROSEMARY *Lamiaceae* Aromatic foliage and light blue, tubular flowers. Can survive blistering sun and poor soil. ☀️🌸

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

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

Salvia officinalis 'Berggarten' DWARF GARDEN SAGE *Lamiaceae* Fragrant, narrow gray-green leaves with same robust flavor as larger version; small, purplish-blue flowers. Compact. 16" high. ☀️🐝🦋

Tagetes lucida COMPACT MEXICAN MINT MARIGOLD/TEXAS TARRAGON *Asteraceae* Smooth, dark-green leaves have scent and flavor of tarragon and can be used as a substitute. Small, orange-red flowers in fall. Deadhead to prolong flowering. Water freely in drought. To 3' tall. ☀️

Artemisia dracunculus 'Sativa' FRENCH TARRAGON Tall grass, medium in texture with slender leaves, no flowers or seeds.

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

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

T. v. 'English' COMMON THYME/OLD-FASHIONED THYME White to lilac flowers spring/summer. Great as low edging or in containers. 1'-2'. ☀️

T. x citriodorus LEMON-SCENTED THYME Bushy, mid-green, lemon-scented leaves; pale lavender-pink flowers in late spring or early summer. ☀️

A garden is a grand teacher.

It teaches patience and careful watchfulness;

it teaches industry and thrift; above all it teaches entire trust.

Hostas
Asparagaceae
Inside Sumners Hall
with Daylilies

These rhizomes are perennial and offer a bright spot in shady areas. They grow in clumps and come in a variety of beautiful green colors from chartreuse to creamy white. Plant hostas in well-draining soil to prevent the rhizomes from rotting. Their lush and diverse foliage varies widely in size from 1"-18" in length to 1"-12" in width. The flowers also open in the evening and close in the morning. Blooms in late summer and is also known as the "August Lily". 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.

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

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

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

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



Iris
Iridaceae**Inside Summers Hall**

Availability is dependent on our growers.

Crested Iris

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

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

I. japonica Flowers are blue-ish in color

Dietes

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

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

D. bicolor 2" yellow flowers with chocolate signal patch.

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

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

Freesia laxa (formerly *Lapeirousia laxa*) corm bears small freesia-like red flowers on 12" stalks in the spring. Reseeds freely. Good for shade. Deciduous perennial.

Montbretia (*Crocsmia*) Red-orange flowers, 24-36", naturalizes and spreads, blooms in summer, cut back in fall. Deciduous perennial. Sun to Part Sun, Good cut flower ☀️ ✂️

Neomarica gracilis 'Walking Iris' or 'Apostle Iris' Tender evergreen fans, to 14". Blooms in spring, with 2" blue and white flowers, with new plantlets forming as each flower fades, stalk is weighted down to the ground and it roots. Thus, the plant "walks." Plenty of water in spring and while actively growing. Great for hanging baskets. Perennial; protect in winter. ☀️ ●

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



Louisiana Iris The Mart features hybrid Louisiana Iris, perennials which are well-suited to Houston's climate and usually disease-free. They bloom from March through April and need at least 3 hours of sun/day (more in winter). They should be planted immediately or soaked overnight and then planted in rich beds of peat moss, manure, and soil. Plant rhizomes just below the surface in a bed level with the lawn or a low spot. Fertilize once or twice during a growing season with a balanced food. They need plenty of water all year; flood once or twice in January and February before blooming, and water sufficiently in summer to maintain active growth. Mulch heavily to prevent sunburn during the summer. If properly watered and fed, they may be left alone for years. August through October is the dormant season, and the best time for transplanting. When transplanting, cut the leaves back into a fan shape, leaving about 8" growth. Always keep the roots moist after they have been dug.

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

Iris 'Angel Mist' White, yellow green signal. 16". Mid season.

Iris 'Better Believe It' Red with large yellow spray pattern.

Iris 'Clyde Redmond' Cornflower blue self; yellow signal. 30" Mid season. Great variety for Houston. **H.M., M.S.D.A.**

Iris 'Cotton Plantation' Pure white, lime yellow line signal. 34". Mid. **H.M.**

Iris 'Creole Flame' Dark cardinal red with small chartreuse signal. 34" Mid season.

Iris 'Evelyn Boon' Stands light blue; deep cream style arms; falls pale yellow; bright yellow signal. Mid. **H.M.**

Iris 'Friends Song' Medium pink, darker streaks; style arms dark green shading to cream at tip; Falls dark pink, darker streaks, green-tipped gold steeple signal; ruffled. 32" Early-Mid.

Iris 'Geisha Eyes' Standards dark blue-violet. Large yellow-green signal with extended line crest. Falls same. 30". Mid. **A.M., H.M.**

Iris 'Jacaranda Lad' Soft blue self with lime green signals and pink style arms changing to jacaranda blue. 40" Mid season.

Iris 'Jack Attack' Stands light purple; falls purple, strong yellow signal; ruffled. Early-Mid.

Iris 'La Rona' Ruffled white self; dark cream line signal.

Iris 'Land of Cotton' Ruffled white, green tipped styles. **H.M.**

Iris 'Lightning Quick' Medium yellow self. 36". Mid season.

Iris 'Meadow Frost' White with green yellow signal and style arms. 20" Mid-late.

Iris 'Noble Planet' Ruffled light yellow, veined yellow; yellow style arms. Mid-late.

Iris 'Pink Poetry' Ruffled shell pink, yellow steeple signal, creamy white style arms, shell pink crests; slight spicy fragrance. Mid-season.

Iris 'President Hedley' Dark yellow with slight brown shading on front edge of falls; darker yellow-orange line signal; yellow style arms. 32-34". Early. **A.M., H.M.**

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

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

Iris 'Rhett' Stands mahogany red; falls velvety mahogany red with yellow line crest. 30". Mid season.

Iris 'River Road' Medium blue yellow line signal on white ground. Medium blue style arms with cream markings. Mid season.

Iris 'Royal Love' Stands magenta rose; magenta rose crest and style arms; falls magenta rose, large yellow lance-head signal. 36" Early to mid-season.

Iris 'Shizuoka Sunrise' Standards orange-buff base overlaid with deeper red-orange veining; style arms red-orange to orange-buff; falls red-orange, large yellow-orange arrowhead signal with short deep red-orange line marking at tip. 37". Mid season.

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

Iris 'Sit In' Light pink standards, deep rose falls; yellow spear signal. Superb!

Iris 'Sun and Surf' Stands ice blue, olive green line signal; style arms lemon; falls pastel lemon veined darker, bright orange line signal extending petal length. 40" Mid-season.

Iris 'Surprise Caller' Standards wine red, falls velvety wine red; fine light edge. Ruffled with gold signals. 43" Early-Mid.

Iris 'Swiss Chalet' Showy White. 55". Early-Mid.

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

Iris 'Watchout' Stands red magenta, edged lighter; falls red magenta, edged lighter, yellow dagger signal; ruffled. Early-Mid.

Iris 'Wizzard of Aussie' Variable standards can be lemon with a red blush or all red. Falls deep red with yellow sunray veining and yellow line signal. Style arms lime-yellow with a red tip. 45".

Louisiana Iris Medals

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

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

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

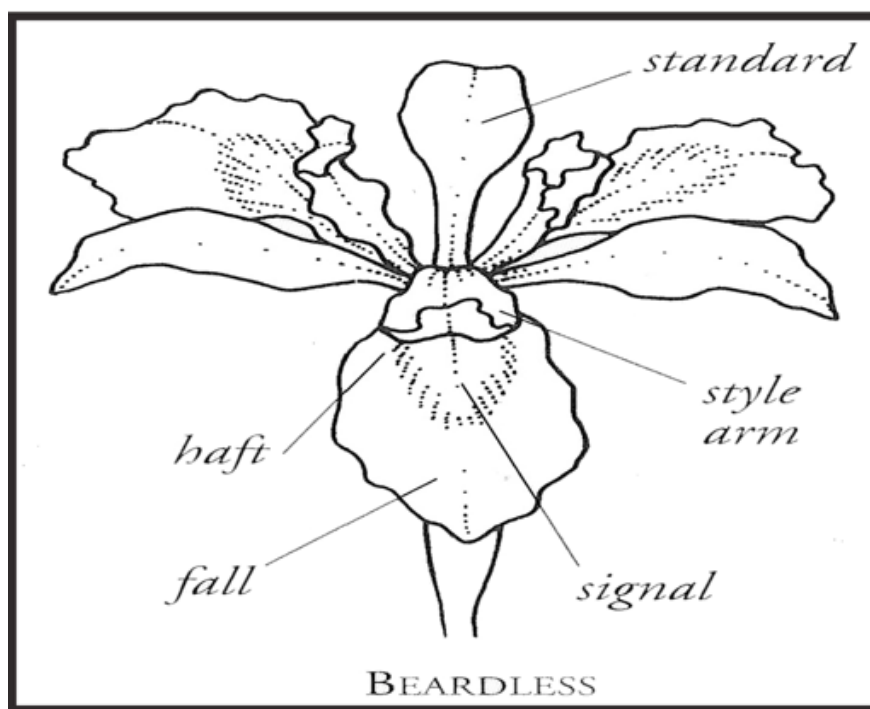
H.M. *Honorable Mention. Given by the American Iris Society.*

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

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

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

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



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

Perennials Outside Tent

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

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

Sun to Part Sun (See also Butterfly Section)

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

Achillea mille folium “OERTEL’S ROS” (aka Old Rose Pink) Bright rosy-pink flowers grace the short sturdy 12" stems of this yarrow from May into July. Cutting for drying or arrangements will encourage re-blooming. Blooms fade gracefully to white.

Aechmea recurvata HARDY BROMELIAD *Bromeliaceae* 1' tall, 2' wide. Ideal for rocky wall or container. Needs good drainage and prefers consistent water. Bright pink/red flower held low in cup in spring. Cold hardy, shelter from north wind.

Bletilla 'Kate' CHINESE GROUND ORCHID ‘Kate’ *Orchidaceae* Terrestrial orchid with magenta flowers. Protect early shoots from late frost in spring. Average water needs; do not overwater. Will naturalize and should be divided every 2-3 years. 12-18" tall, 6-12" wide. Naturalizes in Houston. Suitable for container. ☘

Calliandra emarginata DWARF FAIRY DUSTER This species has dwarf growth habit, and blooms year round. The plant is always covered with flowers. The name Calliandra comes from Greek which means “beautiful stamens”. 🐝 🦋


Duranta 'Cuban Gold' cuban gold *Duranta* *Verbenaceae* Tropical shrub that adds interest and brightens garden with yellow/lime-green, shiny foliage. 18-24" tall, 6-15" wide. Drought tolerant once established. 🐝 🦋

Eupatorium coelestrum Blue violet flowers from late summer to front. Full sun or partial. Can be a groundcover for shade but then it may not flower. Attracts butterflies. Good for borders but can spread quickly.

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




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

***Orthosiphon labiatus* PINK SURPRISE BUSH**

Mint-like leaves with pink salvia-like flowers spring to fall. Root hardy. Needs some direct sun to bloom. 3'tall by 3'wide. 

***Pentas lanceolata* EGYPTIAN STARCLUSTER** White, upright clusters, ideal for flowerbeds and containers. They do require regular watering. Attracts bees, butterflies, and hummers. Plant in full sun or part shade

Russelia equisetiformis* CORAL FOUNTAIN PLANT/HORSETAIL *Scrophulariaceae
Mounding sub-shrub with scarlet tubular flowers and open, airy growth habit. Bright green, 4-5 foot long, arching stems that add textural contrast.

***Russelia equisetiformis* 'Aurea' YELLOW FIRECRACKER FERN** The white flowering fountain plant is somewhat less popular than the bright red flowering cultivar. As with the red flowering plant, this one produces wiry green stems, and with age they have a nice cascading form when planted in a raised bed. Butterflies and hummingbirds are attracted to the flowers.   

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



Serissa foetida* 'APPLE BLOSSOM' *Rubiaceae Semi-evergreen shrub rare to the nursery industry. Can be grown in container or in landscape. Blooms May through August. Makes an excellent bonsai specimen. Mature size in the landscape 3' tall, 4-5' wide.

***Tagetes lemonii* COPPER CANYON DAISY** Yellow, daisy-like flowers from fall into winter; very fragrant foliage. Deciduous. Prune to size mound wanted; discontinue pruning by mid-summer. Drought tolerant. Deer resistant. 3' by 4'.

***Tagetes lucida* MEXICAN MINT MARIGOLD** Yellow flowers in fall. Culinary use as tarragon-flavored herb. Root-hardy to lower teens. 3' tall by 2' wide and spreading.



● *Shade to Part Shade* ☀️

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

***Clerodundum incisum* MUSICAL NOTE** Semi shade/morning sun—avoid full sun. Delicate white flowers that unroll that bloom in Summer and Fall. Well drained moist soil. It will freeze so mulch heavily in Winter. Can be grown in large containers

Dianella tasmanica* ‘variegata’ VARIEGATED TASMANIAN FLAX LILY *Liliaceae Strappy, evergreen leaves held in fan-like sprays. Lavender-blue flowers in summer followed by metallic blue seedpods. 2’-3’ tall; 20” wide. Grow in woodland border with part sun or container.

***Drimiopsis maculata*. AFRICAN HOSTA. *Asparagaceae*.** Low-growing, deciduous bulb from South Africa that resembles a hosta, but grows well here. Cluster of somewhat fleshy, oblong leaves. 6-12” flower spikes. Moderate water, well-drained soil. Divide every few years. ● ☀️

Euonymus americanus* STRAWBERRY BUSH/HEARTS-A-BUSTIN’ *Celastraceae (Bittersweet family) Airy, deciduous shrub that grows 4-6’ tall. Pale green, inconspicuous flowers in spring, followed by bright red seed capsules that open in October to reveal orange seeds. Best for woodland/naturalized garden. Fruit considered poisonous to humans. 🐝 🦋 🐦

***Justicia* ‘Lemon Sorbet’ SHRIMP PLANT** Butterfly and bee attractor. Average water needs which means to water regularly. Consistent moist soil. Light shade.

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

Tricyrtis* TOAD LILY *Liliaceae Best known for miniature, orchid-like flowers, ability to bloom in shade, and its late summer/early fall flowers. Needs moist, but not boggy soil. Cold-hardy. To 3’ tall by 2’-3’ wide and spreading. ♀ ☀️ ● 🌀

***T. formosana* TOAD LILY** Brown or maroon buds open to white/pale lilac flowers spotted with purple. Dappled to full shade. Consistent moisture. ♀ ☀️ ●

***T.f.* ‘Alice Staub’** Grown by the late Alice Staub, renowned GCH horticulturalist. Flowers more blue than traditional toad lily. Early bloomer. Dappled to full shade. Consistent moisture.

Butterflies

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

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

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

Milkweed Collection especially for Monarchs:

***Asclepias curassavica* MEXICAN BUTTERFLY WEED/ TROPICAL MILKWEED**
Asclepiadaceae Red-orange and yellow flower clusters, 2” to 4” across, blooms summer to fall. Native to Mexico, but well acclimated to our climate. Tolerate part shade, but blooms less frequently. Cut back to 6 inches in early winter to encourage Monarchs to continue their migration. Plant will return from the roots in spring. 3’ tall 2’ wide. Moist, well-drained soil. ☀️🌸🦋🐛

***Asclepias viridis* GREEN ANTELOPE-HORN MILKWEED** Native milkweed often seen along roadsides in Texas. Prefers sandy or rocky soil. 1-2’ usually with numerous stems emerging from the root crown. Yellow-white flowers with a purple tinge. Foliage has a coarse texture and leaf shape is highly variable. Freezes down in winter, returns in summer.

***Cuphea* CUPHEA *Lythraceae* (Loosestrife family)** Upright, mounding, evergreen perennial with glossy foliage and flowers spring to fall. May freeze to the ground in harsh winter, but will return in spring. Prune to maintain desired size. Flowers suggest a lit cigar or firecracker. Hummingbird magnet! ☀️🌸🦋🐛

***C. ignea* ORANGE CIGAR PLANT** 2-3’ tall and wide. Orange tubular flowers.

***C. ignea* PINK CIGAR PLANT/LITTLE BATFACE CUPHEA** 2-3’ tall and wide. Bright green leaves. Pink tubular flowers with purple fringe.

***C. llavea* BIG BAT FACE** Red and purple blossoms resemble bat faces-children love them! Drought-tolerant. 18”-24” tall. ☀️🌸🦋🐛

***Foeniculum vulgare* BRONZE FENNEL** Butterfly host plant for the pipevine swallowtail. This herb can grow to 3ft tall. Full sun and well-drained soil. Can replace green fennel in recipes.

***Ocimum kilimanscharicum* AFRICAN BLUE BASIL** Strong camphor scent. Attractive ornamental. Leaves start purple when young then turn green when they reach full size retaining purple veins.

Salvia Lamiaceae Distributed throughout the temperate and sub-tropical regions of the world, Salvias are members of the mint family. More than 900 species of *Salvia* occur worldwide, with well over half occurring in the Americas. Plants usually have square stems and opposite leaves, with 2-lipped flowers of unequal length, the lower lip usually spreading. Plants are generally sturdy and thrive with irregular care and water. Protect from excessive winter moisture. ☀️🌸🐝🦋

***S. azurea* PITCHER OR BLUE SAGE.** 3-6 ft tall, delicate with large 2 lip blue flowers that form a spike-like cluster of flowers. Spring-fall, part-shade and can be dry.

***S. greggii* RED SALVIA** Native, 3' with oval leaves and produces bright red flowers spring-fall. Sun, well drained soil and drought tolerant.

***S. leucantha* MEXICAN BUSH SAGE.** One of the most successful salvias in our zone. Velvety soft purple bloom spikes with white calyx in summer. Drought tolerant once established.

***S. oxiphora* FUZZY BOLIVIAN SALVIA** Flowering sage from the highlands of Bolivia. Broad deep green leaves create a uniform backdrop to the clusters of fuzzy red blooms, Fast grower. Flowers late July to frost.

***S. splendens* DANCING FLAME** Variegated green foliage with large bright red flowers. Blooms in the summer, requires well-drained soil.

***S. x sylvestris* MAY NIGHT** Tall spikes of indigo blue flowers, blooms in summer, will re-bloom if deadheaded. Drought tolerant.

***S. microphylla* 'Hot Lips'** Unique red and white, bi-color flowers in cool weather. The hotter the temperature, the redder the flower. Drought-tolerant and deer-resistant. Trim back in early spring to reduce legginess. 3' tall, 4' wide. Needs good drainage.

***S. sinoloensis* 'Bicolor Sage'** Small, neon-blue flowers with white spots on lower lip. Mounding burgundy-tinted foliage. Water regularly; do not overwater. 8" tall, 8"-12" wide. Suitable for container.

***Senna corymbosa* CASSIA** Yellow flowers that bloom repeatedly from late spring to mid Fall. Full Sun. Drought tolerant suitable for xeriscaping. 4-6' tall

Verbenaceae lantana Woody perennial that all pollinators enjoy. Spreading growth habit, frost tender, ☀️🐝🦋

***V. l.* 'New Gold'** Yellow flowers bloom repeatedly late spring to early fall. 6"-12"

***V.l.* 'Silver Mound'** White flowers with yellow centers, low maintenance groundcover.



 **Texas Natives** 


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






Make sure to read about our Ferns, Grasses and Groundcovers section to find native grasses.




There is some debate over how to define “native.” We have chosen to include plants native to our gulf coast region, as well as plants native to different parts of our state. Plants that are native to the gulf coast should thrive with little care here. Plants from neighboring regions can do well if you note preferred soil conditions (for example, organically rich bottomland vs. sandy loam) and either amend soil or use containers.




Good air circulation is important to correct for high humidity – some plants love it and some plants dislike it.

Consider salt tolerance if you are planting on the coast.

Aesculus pavia* RED BUCKEYE *Sapindaceae Grows to 15’ tall, 10’ wide. Conical shrub or small tree with long, palmately compound, shiny leaves early spring through July. Red flowers on conical panicles 4-10” long in early summer attract hummingbirds. Smooth-skinned fruit called “buckeyes” ripen in the fall. Seeds are poisonous to almost all wildlife. Full sun to part shade. Drops leaves in extreme heat. Deciduous. Medium water. 


Anisacanthus wrightii* FLAME ACANTHUS *Acanthaceae Cone-shaped-shrub with spikes of bright orange-red tubular flowers from June to frost. Deciduous. Cut back before buds swell in early spring. Drought-tolerant. Deep water, then dry. 2-4 Feet tall and wide.     

Coreopsis lanceolata* LANCELEAF COREOPSIS *Asteraceae Bright yellow, ray flowers April-June. This plant forms colonies along roadsides; use as border along sidewalk or driveway. Tolerates heat, humidity and drought. 24-30” tall. Deadhead frequently to keep in bloom. Suitable for container.   

Dalea candida White prairie clover. 8-10 slender 1-2 ft. stems and groups of short narrow leaflet. Individual white flowers cluster round cylinder cone. Blooms spring-summer, drought tolerant, but can handle summer water.   

Echinacea purpurea* CONEFLOWER *Asteraceae From summer to autumn, bears 5” flower heads with purplish-red flowers and conical brown disc centers. Great cut flower. Likes heat. 3’- 4’ by 18”. Moist, well drained soil. Do not over water.



Equisetum hyemale* HORSETAIL *Equisetaceae Spreading, reed-like perennial with evergreen stems that are jointed. Sun, part shade or shade. Keep in a pot to prevent spreading. Prefers consistently moist soil. Dragonflies love to perch on this native. 

Gaillardia pulchella Indian Blanket. Native wildflower 18-24" with 2" yellow and deep red daisy like flowers. Blooms spring – fall, heat and drought tolerant, full sun with good drainage. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

Gaura lindheimeri 'Pink Cloud' Arching spikes bear many 1" pink blossoms, closely set on stems spring to fall. 5' tall by 36" wide. Prefers good drainage. Texas native. Drought tolerant once established. 🦋🐝🇺🇸

G. lindheimeri 'White Butterfly' Arching spikes of white flowers.

Hibiscus coccineus 'Red Texas Star' RED TEXAS STAR HIBISCUS Scarlet star shaped flowers 6" across in summer and early fall. Dies back in cold, returning from woody base in spring. Mature size 10' tall by 4' wide. Moist, well-drained soil. Sun. 💧🦋🐝🇺🇸

Liatris pycnostachya GAYFEATHER *Asteraceae* Lavender spikes on tall, feathery stalks. Drought-tolerant once established, deer-resistant. Prefers sun and moist, well-drained soil. Protect in winter with dry mulch. 3'-4' tall in summer. Sun. 🦋🐝🇺🇸

Lobelia cardinalis Cardinal Flower *Acanthaceae* 2-6' tall with showy scarlet red flowers in summer. Moist to wet, humus-rich soil. ☀️🦋🇺🇸

Malvaviscus arboreus drummondii NATIVE RED TURK'S CAP *Malvaceae* Small red upward facing blooms summer and fall. Petals only partially unfold. Heart-shaped, bright green leaves. Deer-resistant. Evergreen. Prune to keep confined or when leggy. Provide 4-6 hours of direct sunlight for best results. Prefer moist, well-drained soil. Most varieties do well in sun to light shade. 🦋🇺🇸

M. a. drummondii 'Pam's Pink' Many pink upward facing blooms. 4'-6' tall.

M. a. drummondii 'White Lightning' WHITE TURK'S CAP New Greg Grant introduction with more vigorous growth habit and flower production. White flowers on dark green foliage.

Monarda fistulosa x bartlettii 'Peter's Purple' BEE BALM *Lamiaceae* (Mint family) Purpley, pink frilly flowers on 3-4' tall plant. Blooms summer to fall. Prefers moist, well-drained soil in sun to light shade. 🦋🐝🇺🇸

Pavonia lasiopetala TEXAS ROCK ROSE *Malvaceae* Bright pink flowers bloom spring and summer. Drought tolerant once established. Trim lightly throughout season. 2' tall, 3' wide. Sun to Part Sun. 🦋🐝🇺🇸

Penstemon tenuis GULF COAST PENSTEMON *Acanthaceae* Evergreen perennial with mounding habit. 2'-3' flower stalks of tubular lavender flowers held above foliage in spring.

Phlox paniculata sp. Texas Phlox/ Texas Pink Phlox *Acanthaceae* Fragrant, pink flowers. Clump-forming plants 2'-4' tall. Prefers moist, well-drained soil. ☀️☁️🇺🇸

***Phylla nodiflora* TURKEY TANGLE**
FROGFRUIT *Verbenaceae* Low, spreading ground cover growing up to 1' tall. Flowers are white to pale pink and provide nectar for butterflies. Foliage serves as larval host for common buckeye and phaon crescent. Can tolerate dry to moist soil. Excellent tolerance to foot traffic. Primarily recommended for natural landscapes and habitat restoration. Sun to Part Sun. ☀️☁️🇺🇸



***Rudbeckia nitida var. texana*.** Texas Coneflower. Yellow flowers, dark cones on 2-4' tall stalks. Blooms in summer, sun to part sun. Prefers heavy, moist soil. 🦋🐝🇺🇸

Rudbeckia maxima* GIANT RUDBECKIA (CONEFLOWER) *Asteraceae Distinctive powder blue foliage gives rise to stately 6'-7' flower stalks in summer. 3" yellow ray flowers dangle from raised conical brown centers. Should be cut back after blooming and planted in mass for best effect in landscape. Prefers sandy or silty soils with consistent moisture. Sun 🐝🇺🇸

Scutellaria suffrutescens 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. Pollinators. ☀️☁️🇺🇸


Zexmenia hispida* ORANGE WEDELIA, TEXAS CREEPING OXEYE *Asteraceae
 Bouquet-like shrublet with golden-orange flowers summer to fall. 1-3' tall, 2' wide. Drought tolerant. Needs good drainage. ☀️☁️🇺🇸





9 Natives Plants - Pocket Prairies


These plants, which are native to Texas, can be used in garden landscapes and on neighborhood street medians. A grouping of these plants (at least nine species recommended), grown together, will provide a habitat for many butterflies, birds, beneficial insects, hummingbirds, and other wildlife in urban gardens. The flowers, foliage, fruit, and berries produced by these plants will provide beautiful color and textures that change with the seasons.


Asclepia linearis SLIM MILKWEED APOCYNACEAE Native milkweed found in coastal prairie and woodland savanna, grows 8-20 inches tall, greenish-white flowers with slender leaves. Full to part sun. Monarch butterfly host plant. 


Baptisia sphaerocarpa YELLOW WILD INDIGO FABACEAE Shrubby, full-sun native with pea-like showy yellow flowers and interesting seed-pods. Spring bloomer. Attracts butterflies. 

Callirhoe involucrata WINE CUP MALVACEAE Herbaceous perennial that grows as low spreading mound. Poppy-like magenta flowers. Full sun and well drained soil. 

Carex cherokensis CHEROKEE SEDGE CYPERACEAE Grows in medium to wet soils in full sun to part shade. Cut back after winter. Nice garden accent – slow spreading clumps. Attracts pollinators and birds. 

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

Centaurea americana AMERICAN BASKETFLOWER ASTERACEAE Re-seeding annual growing from 1-5 feet tall with thick, branching stem and lavender-pink flowers. Part sun to part shade. The plant provides nectar and pollen to many hummingbirds, songbirds, butterflies, moths, bees, beetles and a host of other insects. 

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

9 Natives page 2....

***Conoclinium coelestinum* BLUE MISTFLOWER ASTERACEAE** Herbaceous perennial growing 1 ½ - 3 feet tall. Pretty blue blooms July to October. Full sun to part shade. Attracts butterflies. ☀️🌸🦋🇹🇽

***Echinacea sanguinea* SANGUINE PURPLE CONEFLOWER ASTERACEAE** Herbaceous perennial native to open sandy fields and open pine woods and prairies in eastern Texas. Grows 3-5 feet tall. Prefers full sun and moist soil. Used by native bees and bumblebees and butterflies such as the monarch, swallowtail and sulfur. ☀️🐝🦋🇹🇽

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

***Gaillardia pulchella* INDIAN BLANKET ASTERACEAE** Short-lived, reseeding perennial with bright red and yellow color. Prefers full sun and good drainage. Source of nectar for many native bees, bumblebees and butterflies. ☀️🐝🦋🇹🇽

***Glandularia bipinnatifida* var. *bipinnatifida* PRAIRIE VERBENA VERBENACEAE** Perennial/reseeding annual. Pretty, light lavender blooms from spring through fall growing 6-12 inches tall. Susceptible to freeze. Butterflies love it. ☀️🦋🇹🇽

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






***Monarda citriodora* LEMON MINT LAMIACEAE** Reseeding annual with lavender tuft-like blooms. Grows to 3 feet tall.. Sun to part sun. Attracts bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. ☀️🌸🦋🐝🇹🇽

***Monarda fistula* BERGAMOT LAMIACEAE** Large, beautiful lavender to dark pink blossoms on 3-4 ft. long stems (can be staked). Full sun. early to mid summer blooms. Native bees, wasps, moths, bumblebees. ☀️🐝🇹🇽







***Muhlenbergia capillaris* GULF COAST MUHLY POACEAE** Ornamental native grass with long, deep pink, feathery seed heads. Grows 1-3 feet tall and prefers full sun to part sun. Provides food/shelter for bees, butterflies and birds. ☀️🌸🦋🐝🇹🇽





***Penstemon tenuis* GULF COAST PENSTEMON SCROPHULARIACEAE** Native perennial with upright habit and pink blooms. Blooms early spring into summer and dies back in winter. Grows to 2.5 feet tall. Butterflies, birds and hummingbirds use its nectar and pollen. 🦋🐝🇹🇽






9 Natives page 3....




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






***Rudbeckia hirta* BLACK-EYED SUSAN ASTERACEAE** Reseeding annual or short-lived perennial with yellow, daisy-like flowers and a black or brown center. Sun to part sun. 1-3 feet tall, blooming from April to November. Butterflies and bees use its nectar and pollen.     





***Rudbeckia texana* TEXAS CONEFLOWER ASTERACEAE** Yellow flowers with dark cones on 2-4 ft. tall stalks. Blooms in summer, sun to part sun. Moist soil. Butterflies, bees, and birds use its pollen and nectar.      





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

***Salvia coccinea* SCARLET SAGE LAMIACEAE** A native salvia with red blooms that grow to 2+ feet. Full sun to part sun – prefers a little afternoon shade in summer. Self seeds vigorously. Attracts bees and hummingbirds.     

***Salvia lyrata* LYRE LEAF SAGE LAMIACEAE** A native salvia that grows 1-2 feet with pale purple blooms. Prefers full sun. Will reseed. Attracts butterflies.   

***Schizachyrium scoparium* LITTLE BLUESTEM POACEAE** Ornamental grass that grows 2-4 feet tall with slender, upright green leaves with a blue-tinged base. Full to part sun. Great fall and color as it turns bronze/orange and sports white seed heads. Larval host for butterflies and moths. Provides cover for small mammals and seeds for birds.     

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

***Sorghastrum nutans* INDIAN GRASS POACEAE** Warm season, perennial grass that grows to 3-5 feet in height. Has vertical flowering stems with feathery, light brown flower panicles that rise above the foliage clump in late summer. Seasonal interest in winter. Cut back in late winter/early spring. Attractive to birds.    

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



Plants that Merit Attention

Inside

Saturday Only

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

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

Plumerias

Outside Tent

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. A variety of Plumerias, all propagated by our members, will be available in a full range of colors: *Fruit Salad*, *Kimo*, *Pink Pansy*, *Plastic Pink*, *Polynesian Sunset*, *Slaughter Pink*, *Texas Beauty* and *Thorton Lemon*.

Rose
Rosaceae
Outside Tent

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

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



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

For more information on Roses:

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



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

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

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



Shrubs

Outside Tent

Aloysia virgata ALMOND VERBENA *Verbenaceae* Small, white, almond-scented flowers spring to fall. Semi-evergreen. 12'-15' tall. ☀️🦋

Brunfelsia pauciflora YESTERDAY-TODAY-AND-TOMORROW *Solanaceae* Purple changing to white flowers spring to summer. To 3'-10' tall.

Buddleia BUTTERFLY BUSH *Buddlejaceae* Colors range from pure white to purple, blue, pink, red and lavender. Hardy. ☀️🌸🦋

B. davidii 'Buzz Ivory' Dwarf variety. panicles of white flowers bloom summer-fall, good for large pots or terraces.

B. d. 'Blue Chip' Averages 2' tall and wide. Continuously blooms through the summer and fall covered with short spikes of lavender-blue fragrant flowers.

Calliandra emarginata DWARF POWDERPUFF *Fabaceae* Funnel shaped, hot pink flowers bloom spring to fall. Evergreen. To 3' tall. ☀️🌸🦋

Callicarpa americana BEAUTYBERRY *Verbenaceae* Small lilac or pink flowers in summer followed by tight clusters of violet to purple berries. Bloom and fruit on current season's growth, prune in late winter. Can reach 9'. ☀️🦋

C. americana var. *lacteal* small white flowers and clusters of white berries.

Cephalanthus occidentalis BUTTONBUSH *Rubiaceae* Small, very fragrant white-to-cream flowers have projecting stigmas that give the flower clusters the appearance of a pincushion. Blooms early summer to fall. Open-branched deciduous shrub with glossy, mid-green leaves veined in red. Deadhead regularly. Tolerates wet soil. Waterfowl and other birds eat the seeds. ☀️🌸🦋🇺🇸

Clerodendron BLUE BUTTERFLY Blue flowers that resemble butterflies, partial shade, water freely. Will freeze to ground in winter but will come back

Duranta erecta 'Sweet Memory' GOLDEN DEWDROP *Verbenaceae* Evergreen, bushy shrub or small tree, grown for attractive, small, blue, lilac, or white flowers in the summer followed by yellow berries. 6'-15' tall. ☀️🦋

D. erecta 'Alba' white, Sun, part sun 1-2 ft. Keep moist but do not overwater. Low maintenance. 🦋

Euonymus americanus STRAWBERRY BUSH Dark green leaves, best grown in light shade, needs water, moist soil. Can get 6-12 ft. Pale green flowers and bright red fruits open in fall to reveal orange seeds.

Gardenia jasminoides Gardenia *Rubiaceae* Shrub with greyish bark, dark shiny green leaves with fragrant, white gardenia blossom. Neutral to acidic soil. Protect from freezes. ☀️❄️✂️

Hamelia patens - HUMMINGBIRD BUSH – mix of sun and shade. Not too hot sun. Morning sunlight, afternoon shade. Do not overwater.

Hibiscus cardiophyllus HEARTLEAF HIBISCUS Native that is tough. Grows 2'-3' tall and wide. Extremely drought tolerant once established. Soft velvety heart shaped leaves with rich coral red flowers. Needs excellent drainage and full sun. 🦋

Hydrangea quercifolia '**Semmes Select**' OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA Attractive, peeling, orange-brown bark in fall. Large, white flowers, pink-tinged with age. Grows best under trees (holly or pine). ☀️🌳

H. macrophylla '**Penny Mac**' Massive tinged-blue flower heads, long blooming and fast growing, Great for containers. ✂️

Lespedeza liukiensis '**Little Volcano**' Fabaceae Grown for profuse, small, pea-like flowers. Excellent late-flowering plant. 5' tall. ☀️

Prunus Glandulosa DWARF FLOWERING ALMOND This small, deciduous shrub is typically 2.5' tall by 4' wide. Although the plant is more often used by itself in a prominent location in the front yard, a better use for this plant would be a mass near the front of a large shrub bed, just as we might use an azalea. The plant will do best in full sun. There are no serious diseases or insect problems. Realistically, they have pink flowers similar to carnations.

Serissa foetida '**Kowloon**' Rubiaceae Pink buds open to star-shaped, white flowers in summer. Wiry-stemmed, bushy shrub with variegated leaves. Shelter from cold, drying winds. 2'-3' tall.

Thryallis galphimia GOLDEN SHOWERS THRYALLIS, Small shrub with golden flowers, fast growing, drought tolerant. 6' tall.


Vaccinium darrowii '**Rosa's Blush**' – Rosa's Blush Dwarf Blueberry Every texture that fruits. Rosey colored new growth, dusty blue-green foliage, light pink bell shaped flowers in early Spring. Grown mainly for its compact habit and beautifully colored, ever changing foliage. Evergreen to the low 20's. acidic soil, 2'-3' in height. ☀️☁️

Viburnum macrocephalum Slow growing, deciduous, dense beautiful shrub. 10'-12' tall. Large white flowers in late spring. Leaves are purple-tinted in fall.




Small Bulbs Annual
Inside Sumners Hall

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

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

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

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

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

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

De Caen Group Single flowers with 5-8 petals.

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

A. c. de Caen 'His Excellency' Scarlet with black center 8"-12" Late season

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

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


St. Brigid Group Double-flowered.

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


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

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

C. 'Jeanne d'Arc' Mixed – yellow, white, purple. Goblet shaped.

Iris (Bulbous) DUTCH IRIS Iridaceae Plant Oct.-Nov., 4" deep, 6" apart; water deeply after planting. Water sparingly until growth starts; after that, water often, taking care not to over-water. Fertilize in spring. 

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

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



Small Bulbs *Annual*
Hyacinths/Hyacinthus
Liliaceae
(Pre-Order Only)



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

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



Dutch Hyacinth

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

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

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

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

H. o. 'Purple Sensation' Violet with cream edge, 8"-12", Mid season.

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

Small Bulbs *Perennial* Inside Sumners Hall

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

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

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

Leucojum aestivum SUMMER SNOWFLAKE ***Amaryllidaceae*** Bell-shaped, white flowers with green tips in spring. Plant in fall 2" deep. ☀️☁️

Muscari armeniacum GRAPE HYACINTH ***Liliaceae*** Small, violet-blue flowers with white tips. Plant Oct.-Nov. for blooms in Feb.-Mar. ☀️☁️

M. armeniacum botryoides album White, early bloomer

M. 'Pink Sunrise' Small pale pink flowers.

Scilla Liliaceae Many 1" bell-shaped flowers in terminal clusters on 6"-10" stems; narrow, grass-like foliage; blooms early March. Dormant in summer. Plant in Oct. 1"-2" deep, 3"-6" apart. ☀️☁️

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

Watsonia BUGLE LILY ***Iridaceae*** Showy spikes of tubular flowers on erect stems. Plant 6" deep, 5" apart in Oct.-Nov. in light, well-drained soil. Do not let them dry out in summer. Up to 6' tall. ☀️

W. 'Cherry Splash' Red.

W. 'Early Dawn' Orange.

W. 'Flamboyant' Deep rose.

W. 'Snowbell' White.

W. 'Snow Queen' White.

W. 'Hispanica Excelsior' Blue, single, 12" mid to late spring, small Bell shaped medium blooms. NEW

Succulents Including Cacti Outside Tent

Succulents and cacti are valued for their unique shapes and low care needs.

The approximately 10,000 species of succulents come from many regions worldwide, are classified into six families, and 25 percent of those are cacti.

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



Trees

Outside Tent

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

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

Acacia wrightii* WRIGHT ACACIA *Leguminosae Small, fast growing, thorny tree with multiple trunks. To 10' tall. Pale yellow, fragrant flowers in spring. Attracts bees. Cannot tolerate wet soil. Very drought tolerant. Semi-evergreen. Ornamental. ☀☁

Acer* Maple *Aceraceae All maples prefer well-drained soil, but must have moisture available in the root zone during leaf period. Deciduous.

***A. leucoderme* CHALK MAPLE.** Orange to red fall color. Small white flower in April. To 30' tall. Deciduous. Fast growing ornamental. ☀☁🇺🇸♥

***A. rubrum var. drummondii* SAN FELIPE DRUMMOND RED MAPLE.** Fast-growing maple with excellent yellow to red fall color and red flowers on female trees in spring. Not long lived (50 years.) 40' tall. Best maple for Houston. Deciduous. Part-shade to full sun. All soils. Shade Tree.

Aloysia* ALMOND VERBENA *Verbenaceae Aggressive multi-trunk shrub or pruned into a small tree with very fragrant white flowers which attract bees. Best used as a thicket or cut into a hedge. Flowers are poisonous to horses. Part shade to full sun. To 10' tall and 10' wide. Semi-evergreen. Any soil, tolerates poor drainage. Ornamental.

Bauhinia lunaroides* (aka *B. congesta*) ANACACHO ORCHID TREE *Fabaceae Orchid-shaped pale pink to white flowers appear March through May. Best suited to Hill Country or limestone soils. Requires good drainage. To 12' tall. Single-trunked. Deciduous. Ornamental. ☀

B. mexicana* SHEEP'S FOOT BAUHINIA or Mexican Orchid Tree *Fabaceae Covered in delicate, white blossoms spring to fall. Plant on south side of house to avoid freezing. To 6' tall, 6' wide. Deciduous. Ornamental. ☀🦋

Callistemon citrinus* 'Hannah Ray' BOTTLE BRUSH *Myrtaceae Shrub or small tree with showy orange-red blossoms in spring. Drought-tolerant once established. Easy care. Evergreen in mild winter. Root hardy in cold winter. Full sun. Well-drained soil. To 12'tall and 9'wide. Hummingbirds, butterflies, bees. Ornamental.

Carpinus caroliniana* AMERICAN HORNBEAM *Betulaceae Slow growing and long-lived small tree with nice yellow fall color. To 20' tall. Distinctive trunk character is smooth, hard, muscle-like. Sun to heavy shade. Native to understory stream banks with rich, moist soils in East Texas. Ornamental.

Catalpa bignonioides* SOUTHERN CATALPA *Bignoniaceae Tropical-looking large leaves and showy white flower clusters in late spring and early summer make this tree a show-stopper. Long brown seed pods follow in fall. To 40' tall, 25' wide. Full sun to partial shade. Moist, well-drained soil. Deciduous. Ornamental/shade.

Cercis canadensis* EASTERN REDBUD *Fabaceae First to bloom in spring with tight, rosy-red flowers. Great understory tree. Up to 20' tall, 20' wide. Deciduous.

Ornamental. ☀️☁️❤️

Chionanthus retusus* CHINESE FRINGE TREE *Oleaceae Fantastic white blooms late spring. Yellow fall color. Handsome, gray-brown bark provides winter interest. To 20' tall, 15' wide. Deciduous. Ornamental. ☀️☁️🐦

Clethera pringlei* MEXICAN CLETHERA *Clethraceae Small tree with delicate white flowers in summer. To 15' tall, 4 – 6' wide. Moist soil. Sun to part sun. Evergreen. Understory.

Crataegus marshallii* PARSLEY HAWTHORN *Rosaceae Parsley-shaped leaves turn red or yellow in fall. Early spring flowers are dainty white. Striking, cherry-red berries. To 25' tall. Part shade to full sun. Deciduous. Ornamental. ☀️🐦❤️

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

Ilex decidua* "Paco's" POSSUMHAW HOLLY *Aquifoliaceae Prized for red-orange berries in fall and winter. To 18' tall, 12' wide. Needs 6 hours of sun for berries. Deciduous. Ornamental. ☀️🇺🇸❤️

I.vomitorea* YAUPON HOLLY *Aquifoliaceae Texas native frequently used as ornamental shrub or small tree. Tolerant of all soil and lighting conditions. Tiny red berries in winter on female plants only. To 15' tall and 6' wide.

Magnolia Magnoliaceae A large, important group of flowering trees with showy, single, fragrant flowers. Preferably acidic to neutral soil.

***M. x soulangiana* SAUCER MAGNOLIA.** Large pink blossoms open in late winter before leaves appear. Well-drained soil essential. Sun to part sun. to 20' tall and 15' wide. Deciduous. Ornamental.

***M. stellata* STAR MAGNOLIA** Smaller, compact magnolia tree. Pink buds open to 3-4" double white star-like flowers that cover tree before leaves appear. Up to 20' tall, 15' wide. Deciduous. Ornamental. ☀️☁️

***M. virginiana* SWEET BAY MAGNOLIA** Can take poor drainage and clay. Fragrant, small white flowers, seeds for wildlife. A good tree to use in a wet spot in your yard. 20'-40' tall. Semi-evergreen. Ornamental. ☀️☁️❤️

Platanus occidentalis* SYCAMORE *Platanaceae Wide-canopied, fast growing shade tree with large leaves. Smooth, white bark appears on trunks of mature trees. Great for erosion control. 75 – 100' tall. Deciduous. ☀️☁️

Prunus Mexicana* MEXICAN PLUM *Rosaceae This fragrant native Texas plum grows on edges of woodlands in moist but well-drained, fertile soil. Blooms very early in spring. Yellow fall foliage. To 15'tall and 20' wide. Deciduous. Ornamental.

P. mume* 'Josephine' FLOWERING APRICOT/CHINESE PLUM *Rosaceae Light pink in the center of the fragrant white blooms. Fairly hardy. 25' tall and wide. Deciduous. Ornamental. ☀️☁️

P. 'St. Lukes' Purple leaf cultivar flowering plum.

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

Q. alba WHITE OAK Best large oak for fall color varying from brown to wine-red and for lack of debris. Attractive light gray bark. 50' to 80' tall. Deciduous. Shade tree. ☀️☁️🇺🇸

Q. lyrata OVERCUP Oak Rounded crown and red/brown-tinted, light gray bark. Slow growing and long-lived, this oak's leaves turn scarlet and orange in fall. Requires little pruning. To 90' tall, 45' wide. Deciduous. Shade tree. ☀️☁️🇺🇸

Q. macrocarpa BUR OAK Rugged with broad, rounded crown. Yellow fall color. Large acorns. Tolerates acid or alkaline soil, drought, and city conditions. To 80'. Deciduous. Shade tree. ☀️☁️

Q. nuttallii NUTTALL OAK Fast growing, tolerates poor drainage and clay soils. Delicate foliage. Yellow to red fall color. 60'-80' tall, 40' wide. Deciduous. Shade tree. ☀️☁️

Sassafras albidum SASSAFRAS *Acanthaceae* Distinctive leaf shape and great orange to red fall color. To 90'tall. Sandy, loamy, acidic soil. Partial shade to full sun. Deciduous. Shade. ☀️☁️

Sophora afinis EVE'S NECKLACE *Fabaceae* Multi-trunk small tree with delicate foliage, pale pink blossoms in spring, and distinctive black seed pods. Requires well-drained soil. Drought tolerant. To 20' tall and 10' wide. Can form suckers. Deciduous. Ornamental. ☀️☁️

S. secundiflora TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL. *Fabaceae* Single or multi-trunk small tree with lavender, fragrant blossoms in mid-spring. Limestone soils of Hill Country are best. Requires good drainage. Slow growing. Seeds and flowers are poisonous. To 35' tall and 10' wide. Evergreen. Ornamental. ☀️☁️☠️

Ungnadia speciosa MEXICAN BUCKEYE *Sapindaceae* Purplish-pink flowers in spring are followed by ornamental seedpods. Foliage turns golden yellow in fall. Multi-trunked. 18' tall, 18' wide. Deciduous. Ornamental. ☀️☁️🇺🇸

Viburnum rufidulum RUSTY BLACKHAW *Caprifoliaceae* White flower clusters, 5" across, in late spring. Glossy, dark green leaves with fall color. Dark blue berries in late summer and fall. Grows 10'-20' tall and wide. Deciduous. Ornamental. ☀️🇺🇸❤️

Vitex agnus-castus "Montrose" VITEX MONTROSE PURPLE Long, narrow spikes of purple flowers cover this plant in the summer months. These fragrant flowers attract bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. After blooming, narrow spikes of round, dark brown seeds are produced. Chaste tree is very shrub-like, but can be shaped into a tree form, eventually reaching a mature size of 25' tall and wide. Semi-evergreen. Ornamental. ☀️☁️



Tulip/*Tulipa* *Liliaceae*

Inside Sumners Hall

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

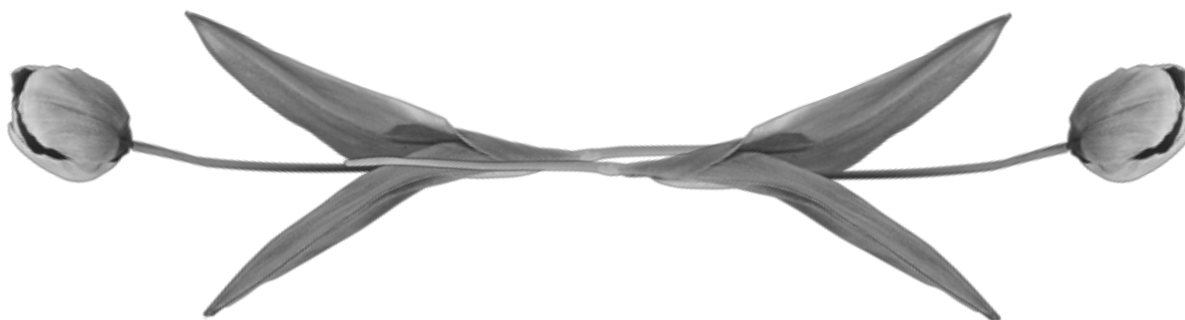
Plant bulbs from mid-December to mid-January. Choose a well-drained location with good morning sun and afternoon shade. Add humus; mix to a minimum of 9". Plant tulips close together to ensure a spectacular display of color. Dig holes 3"-4" deep; cover with 3"-4" soil. The heights listed on the next 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 called blasting. Be sure to water the tulips often if there is a winter hot spell.

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

Tulip Divisions

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

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



Red

- T. 'Apeldoorn' (Darwin Hybrid)* Mid-season, brilliant red, 20".
- T. 'Ile de France' (Triumph)* Early season, vibrant red. 16"-18".
- T. 'World's Fire' (Darwin Hybrid)* Early, Fire engine red, 18"-20" NEW
- T. 'Red Revival' (Darwin Hybrid Single)* Scarlet red with yellow gage, 14", NEW
- T. 'Carnaval de Rio' (Triumph)* Mid-Season, 24", Multi layered, double Blooms, brilliant red with interior yellow centers. NEW

Orange

- T. 'Lighting Sun' (Darwin Hybrid)* Mid-season, large 20"-24" NEW
- T. 'Orange Van Eyk' (Darwin Hybrid)* Large orange with pink, 24"

White

- T. 'Clearwater' (Single)* Late season, pure white, 18"-24"
- T. 'Orleans' (Triumph)* Ivory white with pale green feathering, 18"-20."
- T. 'Snow Hunt' (Triumph)* Mid-season, bright white, fragrant, 15"-18" NEW

Bicolor

- T. 'Chasonette' (Triumph)* Mid-season, white with purple stripes, 15"-18" NEW
- T. 'Monsella' (Double)* Mid-season. yellow with red stripes, can be forced inside, 16"-18" NEW
- T. 'World's Peace' (Darwin Hybrid)* Late season, red with yellow, 20". NEW
- T. 'World's Favorite' (Darwin Hybrid)* Mid-season, red edged in yellow. 20".

Yellow

- T. 'Conqueror' (Darwin Hybrid)* Late season, vibrant yellow, 16"-19", NEW
- T. 'Strong Gold' (Triumph)* Late season, canary yellow with faint orange, 16".
- T. 'Jaap Groot' (Darwin Hybrid)* Mid-season, Ivory petals and golden yellow Flames. 22"
- T. 'Monte Carlo' (Double Early)* Mid-season, Fragrant, 18", multi layered Bright yellow petal, resembles peonies. NEW

Pink

- T. 'Amazing Grace' (Double)* Early, medium pink, peony-like, 16"-22", NEW
- T. 'Mystic Van Eyk' (Triumph)* Mid-season, soft pink, 18"-24"
- T. 'Ollioules' (Darwin Hybrid)* Medium pink with pale pink edging. 18"-24".

Purple

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

Species


- T. clusiana 'Lady Jane' (Hybrid)* Pink and white. 10"-12". ☞
- T. 'Humilus Violacea' (Star Shaped)* pink and purple with black base inside the throat. NEW

Vines


Outside Tent


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

***Bauhinia yunnanensis* ORCHID VINE** Evergreen climber with tendrils. Has smaller (1 to 1.5 inch) bifoliate, lobed leaves. Bears beautiful, striking white to light pink, two-inch, blooms with magenta veins, in loose clusters. Part sun to filtered bright light, in fertile, well drained soil.


***Bignonia capreolata* Tangerine Beauty'**, **TANGERINE BEAUTY CROSSVINE** Native, evergreen with dark green leaves, 2" trumpet-shaped tangerine blossoms, drought resistant, interesting seed pods after blooming, attracts hummingbirds and butterflies, up to 30'. 


***Clerodendron x speciosum*, RED WINE BLEEDING HEART VINE**


Great bloomer with clusters of deep crimson flowers emerging from white bell shaped calyces from spring – fall with dark green foliage, sun/part shade, rich moist well drained soil, food source for larvae of certain butterfly species! 

***Lotus maculatus*, PARROT'S BEAK VINE** A compact natural trailer with blue-green feathery foliage and yellow/orange blooms up to one inch with curved petals during spring and early summer, moist soil, 

***Mascagnia macroptera* MEXICAN BUTTERFLY VINE** Yellow flowers spring to frost followed by chartreuse seedpods. Heat and cold-hardy, fast-grower, climbs to 10'-15' 

***Muehlenbeckia axillaris* CREEPING WIRE VINE** Sprawling, evergreen plant with glossy leaves, 2"-4" height, 30" spread 

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

***P. coccinea* MAYPOP** Scarlet passion flower. Vigorous climber with year round interest and stunning red flowers, a host plant for Gulf Fritillary butterflies, edible fruit, 

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

P. incarnata **PURPLE PASSIONFLOWER** Herbaceous vine up to 25', three-lobed deciduous dark green leaves above and white below with lavender flower, orange-yellow berry fruit is edible, blooms Sping-Fall, mosit to dry soil, including Gulf Fritillary. 🦋

P. incarnata x cinninata '*Insence*', **FRAGRANT PASSIONFLOWER** Evergreen with striking purple with a wonderful fragrance, produces lots of flowers and attracts butterflies including Gulf Fritillary, blooms late spring, will tolerate light shade. ☀️

P. pura vida, **PURA VIDA PASSIONFLOWER** Deep crimson flowers with unique purple and white tipped pentagon-shaped corona, year round bloomer, host plant for Gulf Fritillary.

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

Senecio confusus **MEXICAN FLAME VINE** *Asteraceae* Clusters of orange blooms all year in mild winters. Dark green leaves provide excellent contrast to bright flowers. Foliage darkens to burgandy in fall. Best nectar vine for attracting Monarch Butterflies! Heat-tolerant. Twining stems to 10'. ☀️🌸🦋

Solanum jasminoides aureovarigata, **WHITE VARIEGATED POTATO VINE** Evergreen/semi-evergreen with yellow and green variegated foliage, hummingbirds and bees enjoy the fragrant showy 1' clusters of white star-shaped flowers bloom spring-fall in moist, well-drained soil, grows to 10'. ☀️🌸



Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deciduous Shedding leaves annually; falling off at a particular stage of growth or season.

Dormancy The period when a plant's growth processes diminish or stop; for most plants this begins in late fall-winter with cold temperatures and short days.

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

Evergreen A plant having foliage that persists and remains green throughout the year.

Forcing Hastening a plant to maturity; growing it to its flowering or fruiting stage out of its normal season.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Panicle Open flower cluster, blooming from top to bottom.

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

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

Remontant Flowering repeatedly during the season.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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