

- THE 2021 HORTICULTURE GUIDE -

BULB & PLANT *mart*



THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON

October 14 - 16, 2021

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE

2450 RIVER OAKS BLVD., HOUSTON, TX 77019

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 2021 | 5pm - 7pm

EARLY BIRD SHOPPING

PARTY ON THE PATIO WITH LIVE MUSIC AND BITES

VISIT PARTICIPATING STORES NEARBY

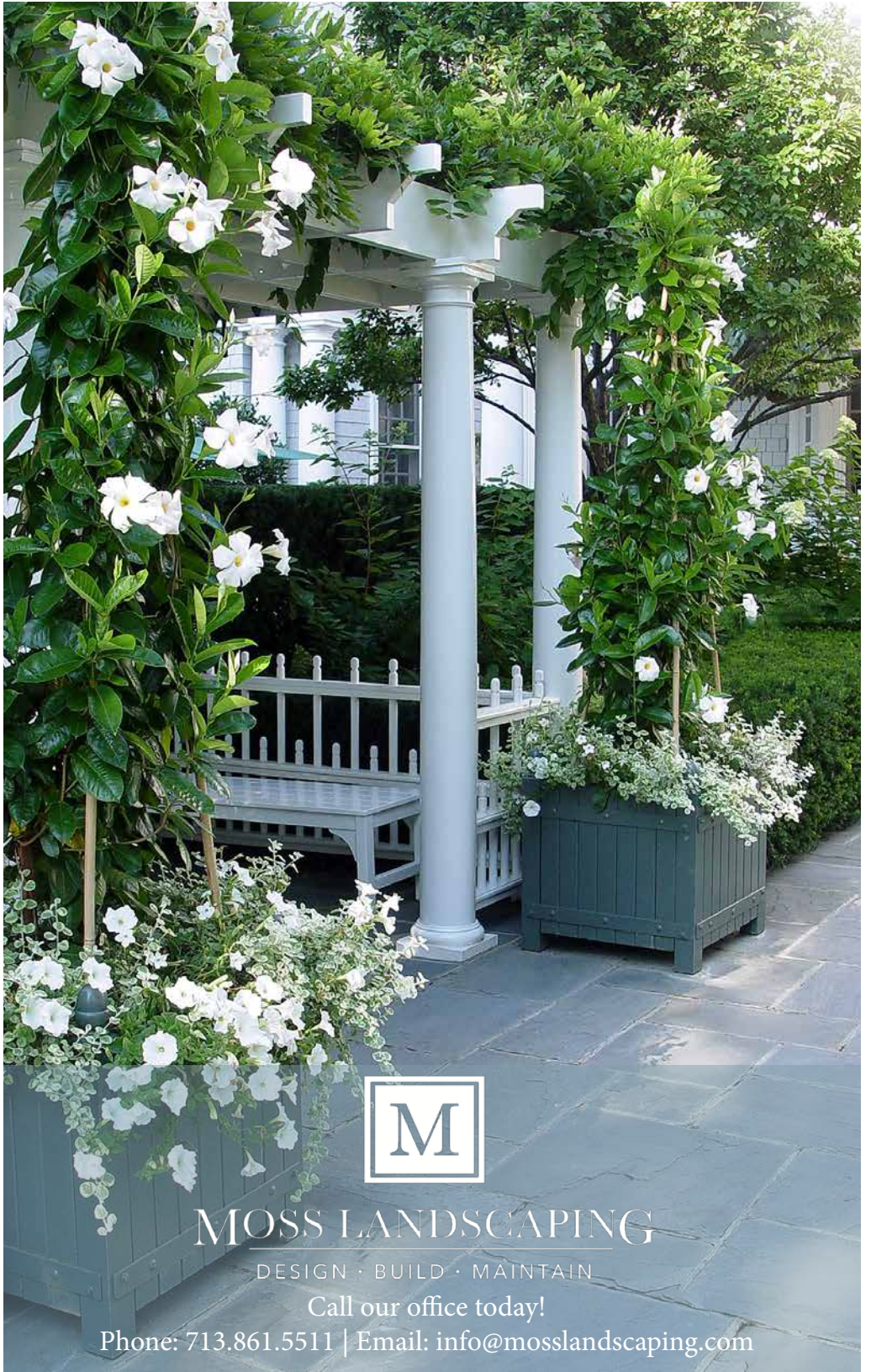
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2021 | 9am - 5pm

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2021 | 9am - 2pm

WWW.GCHOUSTON.ORG

 Follow us on Instagram [@gardenclubofhouston](https://www.instagram.com/gardenclubofhouston)

 Like us on Facebook [@GCHBulbAndPlantMart](https://www.facebook.com/GCHBulbAndPlantMart)



MOSS LANDSCAPING

DESIGN · BUILD · MAINTAIN

Call our office today!

Phone: 713.861.5511 | Email: info@mosslandscaping.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

WELCOME Letter from the President	5
2022 NANCY STALLWORTH THOMAS HORTICULTURE LECTURE	7
MART SCHEDULE AND SPEAKERS	9
HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE & GENERAL INFORMATION	11
SITE MAP	14
BULB & PLANT BOOTHS	
● Amaryllis.....	16
● Citrus & Fruits.....	20
● Crinum & Other Lilies.....	23
● Daffodils & Paperwhites.....	29
● Daylilies.....	33
● Gingers.....	35
● Herbs.....	40
● Hostas.....	43
● Iris & Louisiana Iris.....	44
● Natives in the City.....	52
● Perennials	
Butterfly Plants.....	56
Grasses & Ground Covers.....	59
Sun & Shade.....	61
Texas Natives.....	65
● Plumerias.....	69
● Roses.....	70
● Shrubs.....	71
● Small Bulbs	
Annual.....	72
Perennial.....	75
● Succulents and Cacti.....	77
● Tulips.....	78
● Vines.....	82
● Gift Bar.....	87
● Jardin Extraordinaire.....	87
● Plants That Merit Attention.....	87
GARDEN TIPS	
Five Bulb Types.....	89
Prepare Good Soil.....	91
Enrich Your Soil.....	93
Planting & Caring For Your Plants.....	94
Taking Care of Bulbs After Flowering.....	95
Double Layering of Tulips or Daffodils.....	96
Bulb Planting Calendar & Depth Chart.....	97
Go Organic.....	98
After a Freeze in Your Garden.....	99
MONTHLY GARDEN GUIDE	100
DONORS	108
COMMUNITY PROJECTS	110
GRANT RECIPIENTS	113
BULB & PLANT MART LEADERSHIP	114
RESOURCES & LINKS	119
SPECIAL THANKS	121
ADVERTISER INDEX	122

GREENWOOD KING PROPERTIES
and members of
THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON
are
Helping Houston Grow



**KATHY
ARCIDIACONO**



**HESTER
HAWKINS**



**MARY HALE
MCLEAN**



**DABNEY
PIERCE**

GREENWOOD KING

3201 Kirby Drive Houston, Texas 77098 • 713.524.0888
greenwoodking.com



Well Connected.™



**WE'RE LOCAL.
WE'RE GLOBAL.**



BULB & PLANT mart

THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON



Welcome to this magical time of the year – Bulb and Plant Mart time! While many things have changed about the Mart since it began in 1942, some things have remained constant ~ The Garden Club of Houston's efforts to share our love of gardening, to offer bulbs and plants that grow well in our area, and to increase knowledge about horticulture.

To enhance the success of your own gardens, we have:

- speakers scheduled during the Mart, giving expert advice on various topics.
- helpful and informative videos on our Website gchouston.org, under the education tab.
- this book, *The Horticulture Guide*. Hang on to this Guide and use it for reference going forward. I still look to mine from 10+ years ago when I need information on a plant that I have or one that I want.

Our members serve as volunteers to bring about the Mart and all profits from sales go directly into the Houston community. All purchases are tax-free. Parking and this Horticulture Guide are complimentary.

I am truly thankful for your support of The Garden Club of Houston and of our Bulb & Plant Mart.

NOW... ON WITH THE MART!

MEG ESTES TAPP

**PRESIDENT, THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON, INC.
MEMBER CLUB OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA SINCE 1932**



**BRINGING
BEAUTY TO**
full bloom.



Let's make your landscaping vision a reality. Backed by 20 years of experience and committed to sustainable practices, the landscape architects at Prewett, Read & Associates can help you transform your garden. From bulb to bloom, we are **bringing design to life** in Houston.

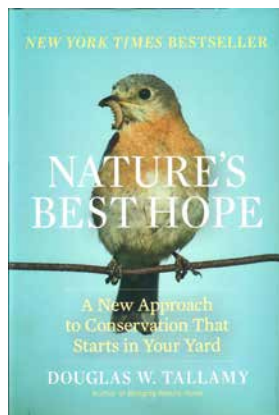
Let's Grow.

713.468.4313 | prewettread.com



2022 NANCY STALLWORTH THOMAS HORTICULTURE LECTURE

NATURE'S BEST HOPE: A NEW APPROACH TO CONSERVATION THAT STARTS IN YOUR YARD



Featuring
DOUG TALLAMY



Doug Tallamy is the T. A. Baker Professor of Agriculture in the Department of Entomology and Wildlife Ecology at the University of Delaware, where he has authored over 100 research publications and has taught insect related courses for 40 years. Chief among his research goals is to better understand the many ways insects interact with plants and how such interactions determine the diversity of animal communities. His book *Bringing Nature Home* was published by Timber Press in 2007 and was awarded the 2008 Silver Medal by the Garden Writers' Association. *The Living Landscape*, co-authored with Rick Darke, was published in 2014; *Nature's Best Hope*, a *New York Times* Best Seller, was released in February 2020, and his latest book *The Nature of Oaks* was released by Timber press in March 2021. Among his awards are The Garden Club of America Margaret Douglas Medal for Conservation and the Tom Dodd, Jr. Award of Excellence, the 2018 AHS B.Y. Morrison Communication Award and the 2019 Cynthia Westcott Scientific Writing Award.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 2022

9:30 A.M. DOORS OPEN

10:00 A.M. LECTURE

ST. MARTIN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH | 717 SAGE ROAD, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77056

THIS EVENT IS FREE AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC



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

THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON

would like to recognize our



Nancy
Stallworth
Thomas

Mary "Mare"
Frances
Dorrance
Monteith

Kay
Campbell
Cravens

Gay
Gooch
Estes

-not pictured-

Almeria Cottingham, Letitia "Letty" Lykes Knapp



2021 MART SCHEDULE AND SPEAKERS

THURSDAY OCTOBER 14, 2021

EARLY BIRD SHOPPING 5:00PM - 7:00PM

\$20 FEE FOR ADMISSION, FREE FOR UNDERWRITERS

ALL SALES ARE SALES TAX FREE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2021

9:00AM - 5:00PM

ALL SALES ARE SALES TAX FREE

11:00AM RANDY LEMMON from KTRH Newsradio will talk everything from aphids to zoysia. He's Houston's absolute expert on lawns and gardens.

1:00PM DARLA HARRIS with Fern Plantation Nursery will talk about all types of ferns which will be available for sale at the mart.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2021

9:00AM - 2:00PM

ALL SALES ARE SALES TAX FREE

10:00AM MARY SOMMERS PYNE GCH's very own Mary Sommers Pyne will be speaking and arranging flowers using flowers grown from bulbs sold at the Mart.

All profits generated from the sales at the Bulb and Plant Mart go directly to the Houston community. Please see pages 110-113 for a list of our Community Projects and Grant Recipients.

The Next Move is Yours



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



Mathilde C. F. Hoefler

Broker Associate

713.492.1511 | mathilde.hoefler@elliman.com

HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

Use this guide and save it for reference. Make a note of the quantity you have purchased and where you are thinking of planting your bulbs or plants.

The Garden Tips section of this Hort Guide (pages 89 - 107) spells out the when, where & how to get the best results from your Bulb & Plant Mart purchases and is a general reference for plants in the Houston area.

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. Houstonarboretum.org

“There are no gardening mistakes, only experiments”. Jane Kilburn Phillips

We hope this Horticulture Guide will encourage you to try your hand with some new bulbs and plants, to feel the sun at your back and rich soil in your hand. Enjoy your garden and the ever-changing magic it creates.

GARDENING SYMBOLS

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

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

Information resource

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

www.agrilifeextension.tamu.edu



à bientôt

S A L U T E S

all of our
friends and family at

GCHI

2501 RIVER OAKS BOULEVARD
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77019

713.523.3997

www.abientot713.com

 [abientot713](https://www.instagram.com/abientot713)



Urban Harvest cultivates thriving communities through gardening and access to healthy, local food. We are improving the lives, soil, and plates of all Houstonians through: Organic Gardening & Nutrition Education, Healthy Food Access, and Community Gardens.

FARMERS MARKETS

Urban Harvest Farmers Market

Every Saturday, 8am to Noon

Seasonal Chef Tastings

Sept. 11, Oct. 2, Nov. 6

2752 Buffalo Speedway

CLASSES

Organic Gardening, Growing Tomatoes,

Ecological Pest Management,

Growing in Small Spaces, Pollinators,

Composting, Plant Propagation,

School or Community Garden

SCAN THE QR CODE TO LEARN MORE
URBANHARVEST.ORG



GENERAL INFORMATION

Contact us at: admin@gchouston.org. Follow us on Instagram [@gardenclubofhouston](https://www.instagram.com/gardenclubofhouston) for news about BPM 2022, Florescence, our flower shows, and other local gardening information.

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

AVAILABILITY OF BULBS AND PLANTS: Due to the printing deadline for this Horticulture Guide, some of our inventory may not be included. Also, some plants listed may not be available at the time of the Mart.

SUITABILITY OF BULBS AND PLANTS: Our booth chairmen and growers seek out plant material that is uniquely well-suited to the Houston area. The inventory offered is thoughtfully selected and tested so you will find the bulbs and plants satisfactory.

Important Note:

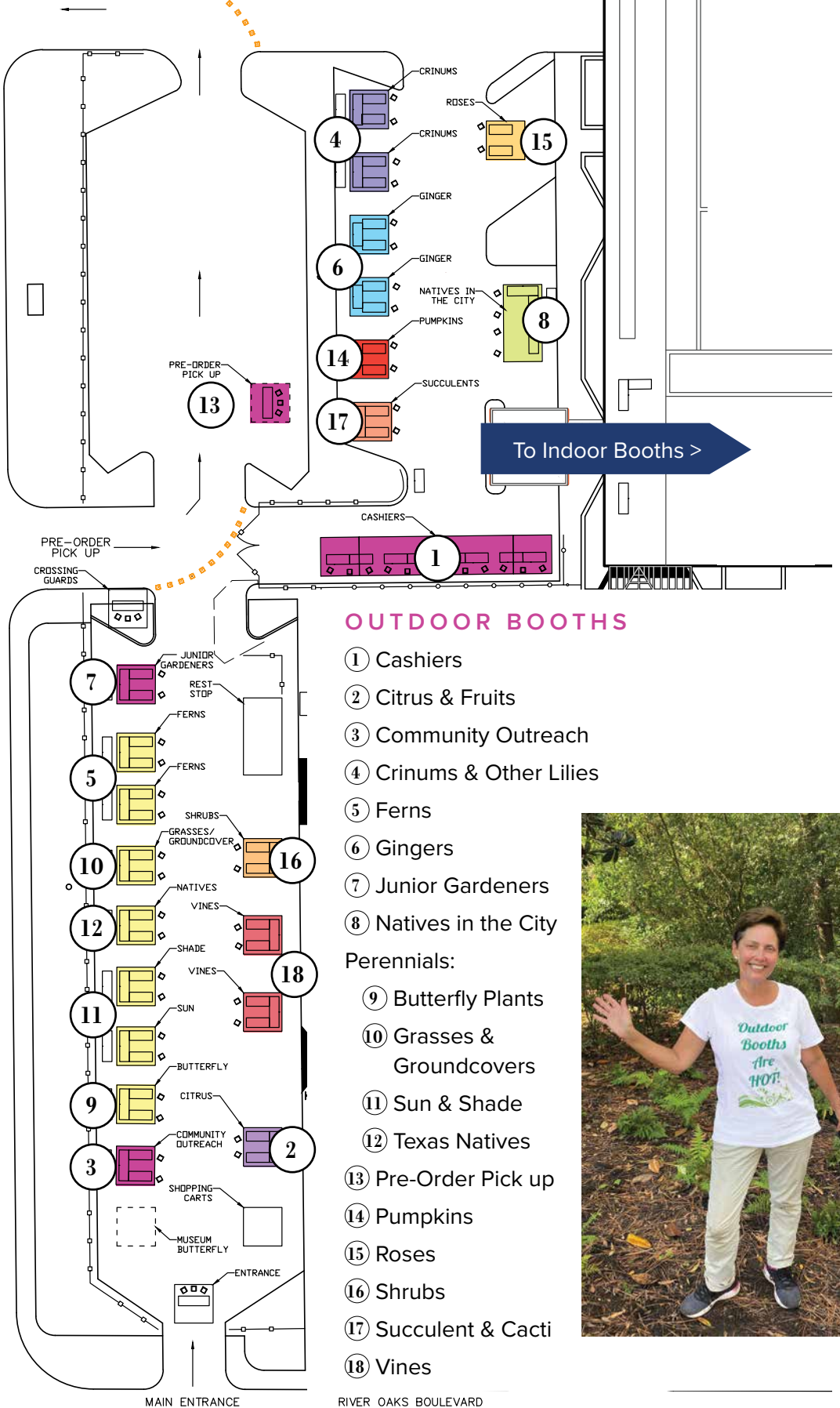
Some of the bulbs, plants (often including their fruits, berries, flowers and branches) and other materials for sale at The Garden Club of Houston Bulb & Plant Mart may be poisonous and/or may cause an allergic reaction, serious bodily injury, or even death if eaten or inhaled, or used for purposes for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

TO PRE-ORDER BULBS FOR NEXT YEAR: Bulbs can be pre-ordered from The Garden Club of Houston website: www.gchouston.org from June through early October. To receive advance notice of items sold at the Mart, follow us on Instagram [@gardenclubofhouston](https://www.instagram.com/gardenclubofhouston). To be added to our mailing list, email us at admin@gchouston.org.

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

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

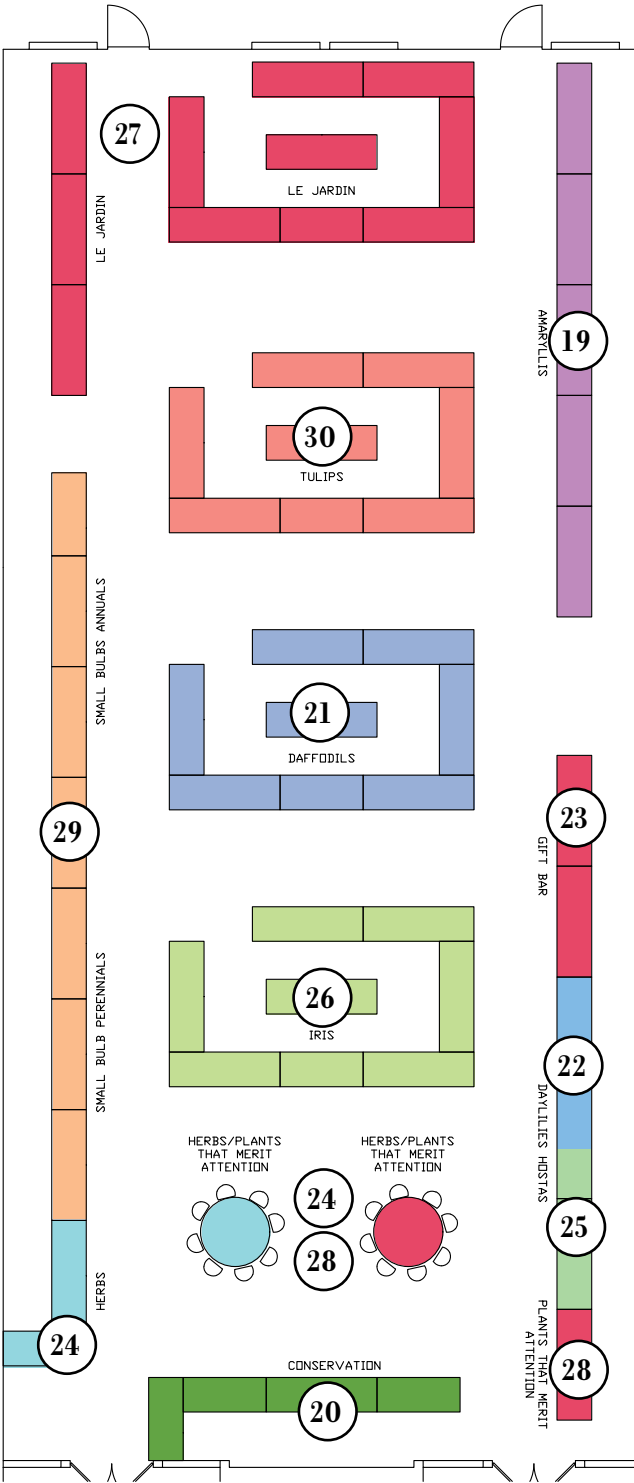
All bulbs, unless noted otherwise, should be considered annuals in Houston's climate.



OUTDOOR BOOTHS

- ① Cashiers
 - ② Citrus & Fruits
 - ③ Community Outreach
 - ④ Crinum & Other Lilies
 - ⑤ Ferns
 - ⑥ Gingers
 - ⑦ Junior Gardeners
 - ⑧ Natives in the City
- Perennials:
- ⑨ Butterfly Plants
 - ⑩ Grasses & Groundcovers
 - ⑪ Sun & Shade
 - ⑫ Texas Natives
 - ⑬ Pre-Order Pick up
 - ⑭ Pumpkins
 - ⑮ Roses
 - ⑯ Shrubs
 - ⑰ Succulent & Cacti
 - ⑱ Vines





INDOOR BOOTHS

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

AMARYLLIS

HIPPEASTRUM AMARYLLIDACEAE

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

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

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

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

Planting in the Garden: When weather warms, remove bulbs from pots and plant about 12" apart in a well-drained location with rich soil, leaving the top 1/3 of bulb above soil. Water and feed during summer. Plants go dormant in the winter. When growth begins in the spring, fertilize with a 5-10-10 mixture. Excess nitrogen promotes vegetative growth, reducing flowering. Plants will bloom in the spring and naturalize in your garden. Divide every 3 to 4 years in the fall.

When will they bloom? In general, it takes five to eight weeks for amaryllis to bloom but check the label on the variety you have—some bloom faster. You can ballpark the bloom time using the chart below.

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

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



***Hippeastrum* 'Alfresco'**

Fluffy white petals with dainty chartreuse-green eye, double flower shape, 12"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



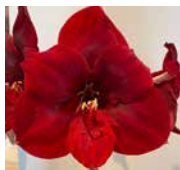
***Hippeastrum* 'Aphrodite'**

White petals decorated with tiny, thin red-orange lines, double flower shape, 18"-36" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Benefica'**

Deep burgundy, single flower shape, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



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

Rich red blossoms which produce two or more stalks; very elegant, double flower shape, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Christmas Gift'**

White and yellow with green throat, single flower shape, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Clown'**

White petals with scarlet-red stripes, single flower, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Dancing Queen'**

Large orange-red with white stripes, double flower shape, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



***Hippeastrum* 'Double Record'**

White petals with brushed raspberry red around edges with a bright lime-green throat, double flower shape, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack.





Hippeastrum 'Exposure'

Vibrant strong pink with white streaks and a green throat, single flower shape, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



Hippeastrum 'Ferrari'

Deep fiery red blooms, single flower shape, 22"-26" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.

☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



Hippeastrum 'Flaming Peacock'

Crisp white with red flames and a ruffled edge, double flower shape, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.

☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



Hippeastrum 'Hercules' NEW

Fuschia pink with a faint white stripe, 2-4 stems with four or more 6 petal star shaped flowers, blooms 8-10 weeks after planting. 12"-18" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



Hippeastrum 'Ice Queen' (White Peacock)

Huge, pure snow-white, double flower shape, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.

☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



Hippeastrum 'Lady Jane'

Coral, apricot and white blooms with tiny stripes, double flower shape, 12"-18" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.

☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



Hippeastrum 'Marquis' NEW

Double ivory white blooms from multiple stalks with multiple flowers, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, blooms 6-8 weeks after planting, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



Hippeastrum 'Moon Scene' NEW

Ivory white blooms with traces of scarlet and light green throat from multiple stalks, 6 petal star shaped flowers, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, blooms 6-8 weeks after planting, fall to mid-spring growing season.

☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Opal Star' NEW**

Dusty pink with green and white blooms on up to 3 stalks with multiple single flower shaped blooms, 12"-24" height, one bulb per pack, blooms 6-8 weeks after planting, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Orange Sovereign'**

Bright tangerine-orange blooms, single flower shape, 20"-26" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.

☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Picotee'**

Large bright white with dark red edges and green throat, single flower shape, 20"-26" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Red Peacock'**

Fiery red bloom with tiny center lines on each petal, double flower shape, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.

☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Rilona'**

Large brushed apricot and salmon blooms, single flower shape, 30"-36" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.

☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Samba'**

Bright red with crisp white star and a white ruffled edge on petal, double flower shape, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿



***Hippeastrum* 'Susan'**

Bright, large rosy-pink blooms with a green throat, double flower shape, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.

☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿

CITRUS AND FRUITS



Availability is dependent on our growers

CITRUS

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

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

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

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

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

AVOCADO

Mexicola Grande, has a creamy and delicate flesh that is deep green near the skin and yellow near the seed, with a smooth, rich nutty flavor. The tree is a fast-growing, tall and spreading evergreen, reaching up to 30 feet high and 20 feet wide.

CLEMENTINE

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

GRAPEFRUIT

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

FIGS (FICUS)

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

Celeste—Sometimes referred to as the sugar fig, they bear sweet fruit with a smooth rich flavor. Delightful fresh or dried. Zone 7-9. Years to bear 1-2.

Italian Honey—Grow best in full sunlight and fast draining soils with a pH of 6.5 and produce golden to amber yellow, fleshy sweet-tasting fruits.

LIMES

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

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

LEMONS

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

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

MANDARIN

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

ORANGES

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

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

OLIVE, ARBEQUINA

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

PEAR

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

SATSUMA

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

TANGERINE

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

CRINUMS & LILIES

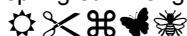
CRINUM AMARYLLIDACEAE

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



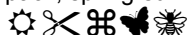
***Crinum americanum* 'Southern Swamp Lily'**

White spider form. Blooms best in sun; can be planted in partial shade. Seeds and sets out stolons. Fragrant. 5' height, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season.



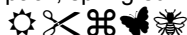
***Crinum asiaticum* 'Giant Crinum Lily'**

White spider form. This crinum can get large but takes a long time, a large bulb can split making smaller bulbs. Naturalizes. One bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season.



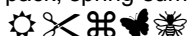
***Crinum asiaticum* variegated**

White spider form, to 5' tall, Leaves can burn in full sun, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season.



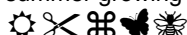
***Crinum* 'Ellen Bosanquet'**

Deep rose to wine-red trumpet shaped blooms. 2'-3' height, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season.



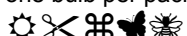
***Crinum* 'J. C. Harvey'**

Pale pink trumpet-shaped blooms. 4'-6' height, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season.



***Crinum* 'Marisco'**

White flowers with each petal highlighted by a central dark pink stripe, star shaped flower, 3' wide clump of 30" long strap-like, upright green leaves, one bulb per pack, early summer-summer growing season.





***Crinum menehuene* 'Red Bog Lily' RARE**

Dwarf crinum with clusters of deep pink flowers on small sword like strap burgandy leaves. Likes damp soils but tolerates containers. Naturalizes. We are selling very small bulbs. 12" height, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. ☀️✂️🌀🦋🌱



***Crinum* 'Mystery'**

Dark fuchsia pink, fragrant flowers with a white star-shaped throat, atop 3' tall stems, does not get as large as some crinums, 3' tall stems, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. ☀️✂️🌀🦋🌱



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

This is smallest in the crinum family but flowers are big, white and fragrant. It prefers damp growing conditions and spreads by stolons. As they grow larger, the blooms will have more than one flower. One bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. ☀️✂️🌀🦋🌱



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

Red buds open to white petals, 6"-10" bunch of fragrant star shaped flowers rise on a strong burgundy stalk from clumps of long, strap-shaped burgundy leaves, 4'-6" height, one 1" bulb per pack, spring-fall growing season. ☀️✂️🌀🦋🌱



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

White petals, 4"-6" bell shaped flowers, very upright leaves, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. ☀️✂️🌀🦋🌱



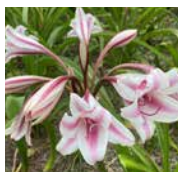
***Crinum jagus* 'St. Christopher' RARE**

White Bell blossom, fragrant, lily-like flowers, and a strong constitution. Their 4"-6" fragrant flowers rise from clumps of long, strap-shaped leaves that start narrow and widen as they grow out. One bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. ☀️✂️🌀🦋🌱



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

White with bright pink stripes, 4"-6" fragrant star-shaped flowers, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season. ☀️✂️🌀🦋🌱



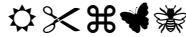
***Crinum herbertii* 'Schreck' NEW**

Pink and white striped petals, 4"-6" bold, fragrant, lily-like flowers rise from clumps of long, strap-shaped leaves, one bulb per pack, earliest bloomers in the crinum family that we sell, spring to summer growing season. ☀️✂️🌀🦋🌱



Crinum 'Submersum'

White and pink color , 4"-6" fragrant star-shaped flowers, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



Crinum 'Summer Nocturne'

Pink and white striped petals , 4"-6" fragrant star-shaped flowers rise on a dark green to burgundy stalk, from clumps of long, strap-shaped leaves, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



LXA INTER-DIVISIONAL HYBRID LILY (*L. longiflorum* Easter Lily x *L. asiaticum*)

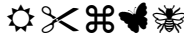
LILIACEAE

Longiflorum traits produce more of a trumpet shape & longer vase life. Asiatic traits produce warmer flower colors & upright calyx, making the flower heads face upwards. Mid-to-late summer blooms. Plant bulbs 5"-6" deep. To 68" tall. Full sun, but can be grown under other plants. Good cut flower, naturalizes, attracts butterflies and bees.



LxA Hybrid Lily 'American Dream'

White with raspberry red multi blooms on one stalk, 3 to 5 star shaped blooms, color ranges white with pink tips, a type of lily that is a cross between Asiatic and Longiflorum lilies; 36" tall. Bulbs come 4 to a pack., mid growing season.



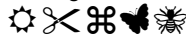
LYCORIS SPIDER LILY AMARYLLIDACEAE

In early fall, leafless flower with spidery-looking stamens; followed by narrow strap leaves. Plant 3" to 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 August and September. Does not bloom first year. Don't disturb.



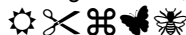
Lycoris aurea 'Yellow Hurricane Lily'

Yellow, spider shaped flowers. In early fall, leafless flower with spidery-looking stamens; followed by narrow strap leaves. One bulb per pack.



Lycoris radiata 'Red Spider Lily'

Red, spider shaped flowers. In early fall, leafless flower with spidery-looking stamens; followed by narrow strap leaves. One bulb per pack.



OTHER LILIES

***Eucharis amazonica* 'Eucharis Lily'****AMARYLLIDACEAE**

White bell shaped, star shaped blooms. Tight, compact rosettes of deep green, glossy leaves with tall spikes of fragrant long lasting flowers. Filtered to full shade. 8-10" height, Naturalizes. One bulb per pack.

***Gloriosa rothschildiana* 'Glory Lily' COLCHICACEAE**

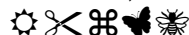
Climbing vine with exotic, reflexed lilies of scarlet margined with yellow. Glossy, green, lance-shaped leaves climb to 6' by tendrils on leaf tips. Train on trellis or frame. Plant horizontally, 4" deep in sandy soil. Keep moist; reduce moisture in fall. Dormant in winter. Can rot if over-watered. One bulb per pack, spring to summer growing season.

***Hippeastrum x johnsonii* 'St. Joseph Lily'****AMARYLLIDACEAE**

Fragrant bright red funnel-shaped flowers with white stripe on the inside. Hardy, heirloom, small amaryllis that blooms in the spring with stalk of 2 to 4 fragrant bright red flowers with thin white stripe. Full Sun, 18" height. Fertilize in spring and summer. Dormant in winter. Do not over water. Naturalizes, seeds. Sold in a one gallon pot. ⚙️

***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. Naturalizes, seeds. One bulb per pack.

***Hymenocallis maximilian* White Spider Lily NEW****AMARYLLIDACEAE**

Spider forms flowers from spring to summer. This is the earliest of the Hymenocallis bloomers. It has a thinner leaf than the Carolina. Plant in fall with neck and shoulders above soil level. Little water while dormant in winter. Sold bare root. One bulb per pack. ⚙️ ✂️



***Rhodophiala bifida* 'Oxblood Lily, Schoolhouse Lily'**

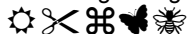
AMARYLLIDACEAE

The blooms pop up in the fall and then attractive strap leaves throughout the winter. Goes dormant in Summer. Naturalizes. 12" height Hardy, dependable heirloom plant. Tolerates heavy clay soil, heat, drought, or wet conditions.



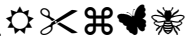
***Scadoxus multiflorus* 'Blood Lily' AMARYLLIDACEAE**

Pinkish, red flower head consists of 200 flowers packed into a spherical umbel, green strap leaves die back in winter, up to 10" in diameter, with prominent stamens, powder puff shaped flower, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



***Scadoxus puniceus natalensis* 'Flaming Torch' RARE**

AMARYLLIDACEAE In spring, orange globular flowers (like a blush brush) emerge first on tall spike then spear shaped upright leaves. Goes dormant in winter. Plant 2" deep, 4"-5" apart. 18" tall. One bulb per pack.



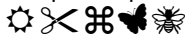
ZEPHYRANTHES & HABRANTHUS RAIN LILY AMARYLLIDACEAE

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



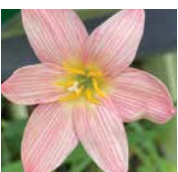
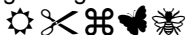
***Habranthus robustus* 'Pale Pink Rain Lily'**

Habranthus flowers are trumpet to funnel-shaped and inclined at an angle. They are typically larger than the Zephyranthes blooms. Every once in a while you can get two blooms on one stalk. Pale pink color with trumpet shaped blooms, one bulb per pack, spring to fall growing season.



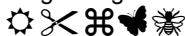
***Zephyranthes candida* 'White Rain Lily'**

White color with star shaped blooms, one bulb per pack, spring to fall growing season.



***Zephyranthes* 'Capricorn'**

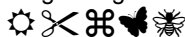
Coral apricot color with star shaped blooms, one bulb per pack, spring to fall growing season.





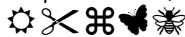
Zephyranthes citrina

Dark yellow color with star shaped blooms, one bulb per pack, spring to fall growing season.



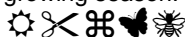
Zephyranthes grandiflora

Grandiflora is a larger bulb and larger blossom than most other Zephyranthes rain lilies; but does not seed. Deep pink color with star shaped blooms, one bulb per pack, spring to fall growing season.



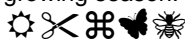
***Zephyranthes labuffarosa* Pink**

Pale pink color with star shaped blooms, one bulb per pack, spring to fall growing season.



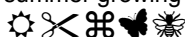
***Zephyranthes labuffarosa* White**

White with star shaped blooms, seeds, one bulb per pack, spring to fall growing season.



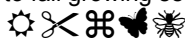
***Zephyranthes* 'Prairie Sunset'**

Pale pink or shell colored star shaped blooms, one bulb per pack, mid summer growing season.



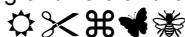
***Zephyranthes* 'Regina'**

Light yellow with star shaped blooms, seeds, one bulb per pack, spring to fall growing season.



***Zephyranthes* 'Ruth Page'**

Deep pink with star shaped blooms, Ruth Page is a little smaller than grandiflora and it seeds, one bulb per pack, spring to fall growing season.



DAFFODILS & PAPERWHITES

AMARYLLIDACEAE

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

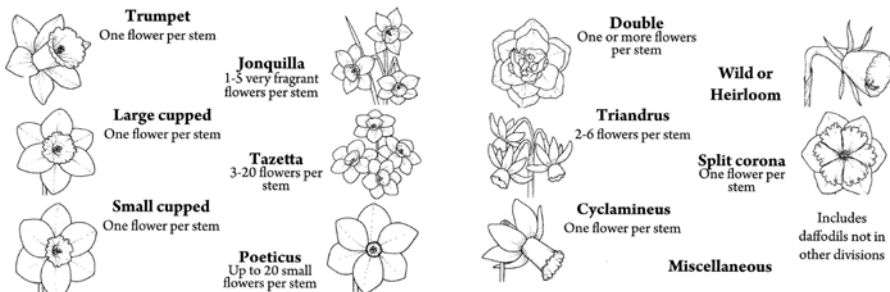
Planting in the Garden: Plant in November or December with 2" soil above the shoulder of the bulb and 1" sand beneath. Water well. Fertilize after blooming by sprinkling bulb fertilizer over the bulb bed, then scratch or water in. Special bulb fertilizers are considered best. Look for a 10-10-20 formulation.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

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

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

NARCISSUS DIVISIONS

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



DAFFODILS

There is a lot of confusion about what to call these wonderful flowers. All are of the genus *Narcissus* and can be referred to as such. Daffodil refers to a specific kind of *Narcissus* which is large-flowered with flat, strap-like leaves.



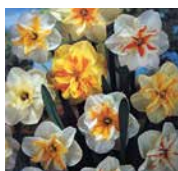
***Narcissus* 'Audubon'**

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



***Narcissus* 'Avalanche'**

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



***Narcissus* 'Butterfly Mix'**

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



***Narcissus* 'Carlton'**

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



***Narcissus* 'Chromacolor'**

Pure white blooms show deep ruffle coral cup. Colder temps brings orange tones, as warmer weather produces pink/salmon colors, large cupped flower shape, 18"-20" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ ☠️



***Narcissus* 'Fortune'**

Large yellow flowers with orange throat, large cupped flower shape, 16"-18" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️ 🌿 ☠️



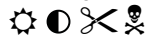
***Narcissus* 'Gigantic Star'**

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



***Narcissus* 'Monal'**

Yellow with bright orange cup, fragrant, large cupped flower shape, 16"-18" height, eight bulbs per pack, early growing season.



***Narcissus* 'Mount Hood'**

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



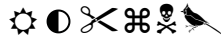
***Narcissus* 'Tahiti'**

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



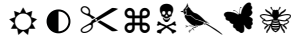
***Narcissus* 'Wave'**

Ruffles of yellow and white petals surrounding white outer petals, double flower shape, 12"-16" height, eight bulbs per pack, mid growing season.



***Narcissus* 'White Marvel'**

Triandrus, scented, multi-flowered ivory white, corona-shaped double flower, 12"-14" height, eight bulbs per pack, early growing season.



PAPERWHITES

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

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



***Narcissus* 'Erlicheer'**

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





Narcissus 'Inball'

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



Narcissus 'Nir' (Galilea)

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



Narcissus 'Ziva'

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



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.



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

Serving the Houston and Brenham areas for over 41 years!

106 South Market
Brenham, Texas 77833
Houston: 713.850.8466
Brenham: 979.836.5038
Fax: 979.836.5703

Online: www.treecarehouston.com
Email: customerservice@treecarehouston.com

Tim Richardson
ISA Certified Arborist
TX-4290A



DAYLILIES

HEMEROCALLIS

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

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

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

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



***Hemerocallis* 'Autumn Red'**

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



***Hemerocallis* 'Catherine Woodbury'**

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





***Hemerocallis* 'Double Dream'**

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



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

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



***Hemerocallis* 'Double Talk'**

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



***Hemerocallis* 'Fragrant Returns'**

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



***Hemerocallis* 'Rajah'**

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



***Hemerocallis* 'Raspberry Ruffles'**

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



GINGERS

ZINGIBERACEAE

Prized for their beautiful, tropical foliage and exotic, scented blooms, gingers multiply well. Plants thrive in Southern heat and humidity, spreading slowly, but widely, through rhizomes. Gingers do best in loose soil enriched with humus. Cover the rhizomes with 1"-2" soil. Many gingers go dormant in winter and reappear in spring. Water sparingly when dormant; begin feeding monthly as soon as spring growth begins and continue during the growing season. Good drainage and an abundance of water (except during dormancy) are essential. If it is hot and dry, water your ginger daily. They prefer morning sun, afternoon shade; foliage will be damaged in Houston's full sun.

ALPINA SHELL GINGER

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



Alpinia nutans 'Dwarf Cardamom Ginger'

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

COSTUS SPIRAL GINGER

Several varieties are root-hardy; mulch for winter dormancy. The tall stems spiral upwards. Good around foundation, patio, or pool. ☀️🌑



Costus 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. Dormant in winter, reappearing in late May or early June. Water sparingly in dormancy. Filtered sunlight. ●

***Curcuma alismatifolia* 'Chiang Mai Pink'**

Produces a dark, rose pink inflorescence above the foliage, flower closely resembles a tulip, grows to 2'.

***Curcuma x Banrai* 'Red Torch' or 'Ban Rai Red'**

Produces a vibrant red flower with yellow insides, delicate plants that can be grown in the ground or as potted plants. 3' height. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, late spring to early summer growing season.

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

Highly ornamental. Pineapple shaped, bright pink blossom with yellow insides, leaves have a pink spine, 3' height. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack. Dormant in winter, reappearing in late May or early June. Water sparingly in dormancy. Filtered sunlight. ● ✂ ✂ ●

***Curcuma longa* 'Turmeric'**

White bloom. Apple-green leaves are alternate and arranged in twos; 36' height.

GLOBBA WINITII

Delicate plants that can be grown in the ground or in pots. Dormant in winter, reappearing in late May or early June. Water sparingly in dormancy. Filtered sunlight.

***Globba winitii* 'Grandiflora' (Dancing Lady Ginger)**

Dancing Lady produces a long, gracefully arching spike of mauve bracts and tiny yellow flowers that seem to "dance". 2' tall with long lance shaped leaves, prefers moist, well-drained soil. ● ✂ ●

HEDYCHIUM BUTTERFLY GINGER

Grown for handsome foliage of waxy stems and leaves with fragrant blooms. In late summer or early fall, honeysuckle-scented blossoms in dense spikes open from cones of overlapping bracts at the ends of stalks. Each flower head has several 2" individual colorful blossoms, reminiscent of flashy tropical birds or butterflies. Cut back old stems after flowers fade to encourage new growth. Likes morning sun; afternoon sun can burn foliage. 5'-6' tall. Perennial, sold bare root. ●



***Hedychium coronarium* White Butterfly Ginger**

Large white flower, fragrant.



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

Peachy orange flowers with dark orange throat.



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

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



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

Waxy stems and leaves decorate the 3'-5' tall stem topped with large 12" tall flower head spikes of 2" individual, fragrant, flame orange flowers. Blooms mid-summer through September and is tolerant of heat and heavy soil. Their normal habitat is the edge of the forest with plenty of light and lots of moisture during growing season. Perennial. Sold bare root. ● ☞



***Hedychium flavium x coccineum* 'Dr. Moy'**

Peach to coral flowers with darker throats. This is one of the best known ornamental plant hybrids from the late plant breeder Dr. Moy of the San Antonio Botanical Garden. The 4'-6' tall stalks of this hybrid have long variegated leaves. One bulb per pack, summer growing season. ● ☞



Hedychium x samsheri

Creamy peach to pink flowers with darker throat flower.

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. ●

***Cornukaempferia aurantiflora* 'Jungle Gold'**

Bright orange flowers on low growing patterned leaves with silver markings. In spring, water and feed. Can be divided and replanted in spring. Shade or all-day filtered sun. Dormant in winter. 1 gal. pot.

● ☞ ●

***Kaempferia pulchra* 'Alva'**

Violet flowers on large 8-10" low growing leaves with brush stroke pattern.

***Kaempferia roscoeana* 'Peacock Ginger'**

Low growing, patterned leaves come up in the spring, iridescent lavender blooms for several weeks in summer. Likes part shade to shady areas. Good ground cover, 4"-6" height. Deciduous. One bulb per pack, summer growing season. ● ☞ ●

***Kaempferia rotunda* 'Peacock Ginger, Resurrection Lily'**

Lavender flowers bloom before the erect patterned leaves with burgundy underside. Excellent in pots or garden. In spring, water and feed. Can be divided and replanted in spring. Shade or all-day filtered sun. 12"-24" height. Dormant in winter. 1 gal. pots. ● ☞ ●

ZINGIBER

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

***Zingiber zerumbet* 'Pinecone Ginger'**

Green foliage plants with long-lasting cone-shaped blooms in mid-late summer. Cone-shaped bracts with creamy-yellow flowers. As the flower heads mature they will gradually fill with an aromatic, slimy liquid and turn a bright red color. Root-hardy. Up to 7' tall. Sold bare root. ● ☞



The 79th Annual
Bulb and Plant Mart
is gingertastic!

THE CRAVENS FAMILY PROUDLY SUPPORTS THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON.


NATURE'S WAY
RESOURCES
an organically based service company

*"Where old fashioned customer service
and product quality are still important!"*

www.NaturesWayResources.com
936-321-6990 (Metro)
936-273-1200 (Conroe)
101 Sherbrook Circle
Conroe, TX 77385

- PLANTS
 - SOILS
 - MULCH
 - COMPOST
 - SAND & GRAVEL
 - ORGANIC GARDENING
SUPPLIES
- All our products are safe
for children and animals.*

Retail & Wholesale, Bag, or Bulk
Delivery Available



HERBS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

APIACEAE

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

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

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

Cool-weather annual. Winter hardy. 12"-15" high. Reseeds. ☀️

***Foeniculum vulgare* 'Sweet Greenleaf Fennel'**

Feathery foliage with sweet, anise flavor. Grows well in the South. Drought-resistant, but a little water improves its appearance. To 5'. ☀️ 🦋

***Petroselinum crispum* 'Parsley'**

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

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

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

ASTERACEAE

Artemisia dracunculus 'Sativa' (French Tarragon)

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

Tagetes lucida 'Compact Mexican Mint Marigold/Texas Tarragon'

Smooth, dark-green leaves have scent and flavor of tarragon and can be used as a substitute. Small, orange-red flowers in fall. Deadhead to prolong flowering. Water freely in drought. To 3' tall. ☀

LAMIACEAE

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

Lavendula dentata 'Lavender'

Withstands our heat and humidity.

Melissa officinalis cv. 'Lemon Balm'

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

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

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

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

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

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

Nepeta cataria 'Catnip'

Blooms late summer. Cats will destroy! ☀ ☾ 🦋

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

Ocimum basilicum 'True Thai' (Siam Queen)

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

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

Ornamental; less useful in kitchen.

***Origanum x majoricum* 'Sweet Creeping Marjoram'** Cut back old, flowered stems in early spring. ☀️ 🌑 🦋

***Origanum x majoricum Scillian* 'Oregano'**

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

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

***Rosemarinus officinalis* 'Arp'**

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

***Polygonaceae rumex scutatus* 'French Sorrel'**

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

***Salvia officinalis* 'Berggarten' (Dwarf Garden Sage)**

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

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

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

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

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

LILIACEAE

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

***Allium tuberosum* 'Garlic Chives'** Delicate garlic flavor in flat leaves. Spreads by tuberous rootstock and by seeds. ☀️ ✂️

HOSTAS

ASPARAGACEAE

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



Hosta 'Francee'

Heart shaped dark green leaves with white border, pale lavender funnel-shaped blooms on 30" scapes, one bulb per pack, summer growing season. ●




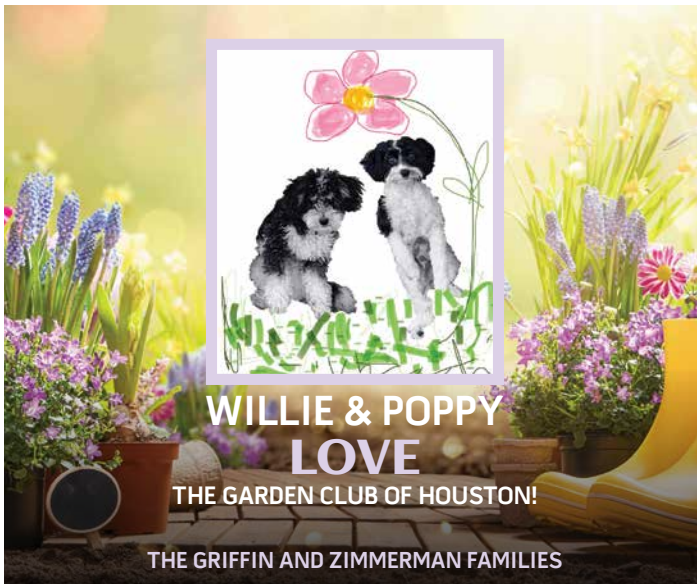
Hosta 'Guacamole'

Huge glossy avocado green heart shaped leaves with a dark green border, fragrant lavender blooms on 36" scapes, one bulb per pack, summer growing season. ●



Hosta 'Night Before Christmas'

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



IRIS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

IRIDACEAE

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

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

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

***Iris japonica* 'Nada'**

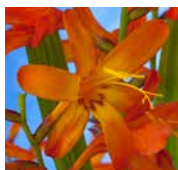
Shade loving evergreen leaves, small white orchid like flowers are white with yellow in crest, blooms in spring, 6"-8" height, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season.

***Dietes iridioides* 'Orange Drop'**

Sword-like evergreen foliage with white flowers (like butterflies) with distinct orange mark, 24"-36" height, one bulb per pack, spring-summer growing season.

***Freesia laxa***

Dark pink freesia-like 6-petal star shaped flowers grow on 12" stalks in the spring, reseeds freely, 6"-8" height, three to four bulbs per pack, early spring growing season.

***Montbretia* (Crocsmia)**

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

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

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

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

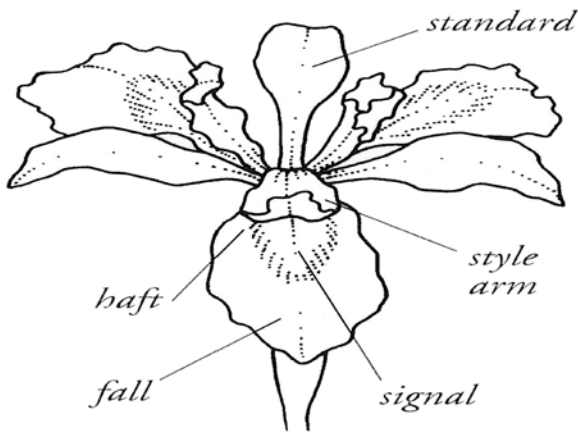
Delicate yellow six petal star shape blooms develop in spring to early summer. Forms new plants where flowers fade. 14" height, one bulb per pack, late spring to early summer growing season.



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.



LOUISIANA IRIS MEDALS

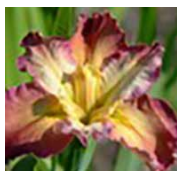
- C.W.A.** Charles W. Army Jr. Award, given by the Society for Louisiana Irises in recognition of promising Louisiana irises.
- M.S.D.** Mary S. DeBallion Medal.
The top Louisiana Iris award voted by American Iris Society judges.
- A.M.** Award of Merit, given by the American Iris Society.
- A.D.** Aussie Dykes Medal, given annually to the best of all Iris by the American Iris Society, rarely given to a Louisiana Iris.
- H.M.** Honorable Mention, given by the American Iris Society.
- H.C.** Honorable Commendation, given by the American Iris Society.



Louisiana Iris 'Acadian Miss' **NEW**

H.M. -1982 A.M. 1986 M.S.D. -1990

Ruffled white, pastel yellow-green signal; green style arms, 30" height. 'Clyde Redmond' X 'Clara Goula'. Charjoy 1980. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season



Louisiana Iris 'Ann Horden' **NEW**

H.C. -1996

Pale lemon, pink blush to petal rim, darker pink veining; falls with bright yellow raised steeple signal; style arms lemon; entire flower changing to pink after second day; scalloped, ruffled, 40" height. 'Desert Jewel' X 'Noble Planet'. Iris Haven 1997/98. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



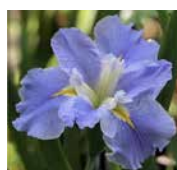
Louisiana Iris 'Barcoo' **NEW**

Standards and style arms rosy pink, falls rosy pink, lighter edge, yellow dagger signal. 'Dancing Vogue' X 'Dural White Butterfly'. Rainbow Ridge 1997/98. Sold bare root, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Better Believe It' **NEW**

Standards yellow spray pattern, border red; style arms yellow, blushed red, falls yellow spray pattern, red border, green-ribbed yellow signal, 47" height. 'Desert Jewel' X 'Margaret Lee'. Rainbow Ridge 1998/99. Sold bare root, mid to late growing season



Louisiana Iris 'Blue Mountain Mist' **NEW**

H.M. -2010 A.M. -2014 M.S.D. -2016 (AIS Awards). H.C. -2008 (WA Regional trial garden), H.M. -2009 (WA Regional trial garden) A.M. 2010 (WA Regional trial garden). Winner of the John Betts Medal for best iris in the West Australian trial garden, -2009. West Australian region of the ISA (Iris Society of Australia)

Standards and falls pale sky blue, fine white rim, white reverse; style arms ice blue, white tips; signals yellow blotch overlaid golden orange steeple on falls, triangular form, slight fragrance, 28" height. 'C'est La Mote' X 'Swirling Waters'. Iris City 2007. Sold bare root, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Caddo Gap' **NEW**

Red violet, orange yellow steeple signal; style arms lighter red violet, 30-36" height. 'Strange Romance' X L4-A: ('Trail of Tears' x 'Bayou Comus'). Redbud Lane 1993. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Chief of Chiefs' NEW

Standards wide rosy-orange edge, pale yellow center veined darker orange; style arms cream, washed rose at edges and tips; Falls rust orange, orange-yellow thumbprint signal overlaid with a gold line signal, 34" height. 'Lemon Zest' X 'Bellocq'. Zydeco 2008. Redbud Lane 1993. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Clyde Redmond' NEW

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

Cornflower blue self; yellow signal, 30" height. 'Puttytat' X 'Snow Pearl'. Charjoy 1971. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Dixie Deb'

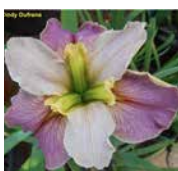
H.M. -1956, M.S.D. -1967

Sulphur-yellow self color with gold spot, one bulb per pack, 38" height. 'Lockett's Luck' X ('Maringouin Fulva' x foliosa). Conger 1951. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, early growing season.



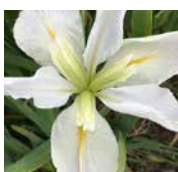
Louisiana Iris 'Frederick Douglass'

Standards medium to dark plum purple, style arms very dark plum purple, falls very dark velvety plum purple, gold steeple signal, lightly ruffled, 30" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



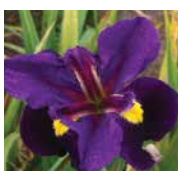
Louisiana Iris 'Friends Song' NEW

Standards 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" height, 'Heavenly Glow' X 7-85-1: (29-83-1: ('Pegaletta' x 'Charlie's Michele') x 4-83-16: ('Alston' x 'Charjoy's Mike') Iris City 2004. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, early growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Frosted Morn' NEW

Ivory white, signal yellow orange, 38-40" height. 'Alston' X unknown. Bois d'Arc 1991. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, early growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'James Faith' M.S.D. -2013

Standards blue purple, lightly ruffled; style arms blue, reddish cast; Falls darker blue purple, large golden yellow signal edged creamy white, 42" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



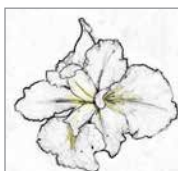
Louisiana Iris 'Jeri' M.S.D. -1994, C.W.A. -1995, 2011

Velvety dark grape violet, inconspicuous citron line signal, 38" height, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Joe Pott'

Standards lavender purple, yellow midrib; style arms yellow, green throat, lavender highlights, falls yellow ground veined light lavender-purple, signal yellow, pendant form; 24" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'La Rona' NEW

Ruffled white self; dark cream line signal; 34-36" height. 'Ila Nunn' X 'Her Highness'. Bay View Gardens 1982. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, 34-38" height, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Low and Inside' NEW

Standards light yellow, several light orange veins along midline; style arms medium yellow, deep rose wash over lower third; Falls medium yellow, rust-rose veins on lower half, orange line signal, 24" height. 03-67: (94-20: (('Harland K. Riley' x 'Gold Reserve') x 'Flame On') x 'Prytania') X 'Highland Road'. Zydeco 2013. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Pegaletta'

Light purple self, large deep yellow signal, 36" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season. Grows like a weed.



Louisiana Iris 'Plantation Belle'

Iridescent lilac, violet self, falls with large light line signal, style arms greenish and lighter lilac, 37" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Red Dazzler' H.M. -1972

Red self with velvet sheen on Falls; red beard, 20-28" height. (Three generations of 'Dorothea K. Williamson' x *I. fulva*) X same. Hale 1969. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Red Velvet Elvis' NEW

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

Standards dark red black; style arms near black, slight red shading near tip; Falls velvety dark red black, orange yellow spear signal partially hidden by styles; lightly ruffled; slight fragrance. 34"-38" height, 'Jeri' X 'Cajun Cookery'. Contemporary 1997. one bulb per pack, early season, mid season, late bloom.



Louisiana Iris 'Reverchon Snowfall'

Standards white, tailored, style arms green and white, falls same as standards, yellow signal, 38" height, one bulb per pack, mid-late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Sea Knight'

Very dark blue, orange line signal, 20"-25" height, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Secret Rendezvous' NEW

Standards pastel pink, darker pink blush at edges, fine lime-green veined signals; style arms pale lemon, pink blush and tips, occasional small lemon horns, falls medium cerise-pink, slightly darker edges, raised lime steeple signal with maroon surround, ruffled, triangular form, slight fragrance, 40" height, 'Our Dorothy' X 'Renée Fleming'. Iris City 2010. one bulb per pack, early growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Sunny Episode' NEW

Sunny yellow, greenish line signal; green styles, yellow crests, 38-40" height. 'Walter Dupree III' X 'Miskey Reveley'. Rowlan Irises 1984. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Time Keeper'

Violet, edged violet blue, yellow signal on all petals, 47" height, one bulb per pack, late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Voodoo Music' NEW

Ruffled violet purple, creamy yellow sunray signal, self styles and crest, 28" height. 'Roll Call' X seedling 77 LA 4: ('Miss Arkansas' x 'Peggy Mac'). Comanche Acres, Rowlan Irises 1988. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, late growing season.

SPURIA IRIS

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

TALL BEARDED IRIS

IRIS X GERMANICA

Tall Bearded Iris can be challenging to grow in Houston's hot, humid climate. These iris need friable, slightly alkaline soil, careful watering, and sun. Light is very important. A raised bed or container is necessary. Plant rhizomes 18"-24" apart, just below the surface of the soil, 1/4" of soil on top. Keep watered, but not wet, until new growth appears. Fertilize in small amounts 6-8 weeks before bloom is expected in late March and early April. While blooming, keep the beds damp but not wet to promote blossoms. After flowering, water less often/lightly over the summer. Full sun. ☀



Tall Bearded Iris 'Blue Montana Sky' NEW

Standards wisteria blue; falls softer blue; beards blue white, slightly tipped gold; sweet fragrance, 32" height. 'Electric Avenue' X 'Full Tide'. Iris Country 1994. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Ceremonium' NEW

Heavily ruffled white infused blue orchid in heart; beards lemon, tipped white, 34" height. K. Mohr seedling# 1332-1 X D. Mohr seedling# J-161-1. Pacific Coast Hybridizers 1993. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Loyalist' NEW H.M. -1998 A.M. -1992

Medium red-rose, ruffled rich claret wine; cerise claret beard, 36" height. 'Master Touch' X seedling# J 43-1: (seedling# E 575-1 x 'Rondo'). Schreiner 1986. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Monday-Monday' NEW

Smooth bright deep lavender blue, falls with lighter area near beard; beards deep lavender blue, some gold orange deep in throat; ruffled, pleated; pronounced sweet fragrance, 30" height. 'Venus And Mars' X 'Pledge Allegiance'. Iris Country 1993. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, early to late growing season.



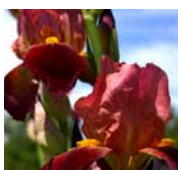
Tall Bearded Iris 'Principles' NEW

Silvery white; beards cream white, tipped yellowish; slight fragrance, 32" height. 'Twice Delightful' X seedling# 1851-2: (('Appalachian Spring' x 'Navy Strut') x (('Captain Jack' x 'Warm Laughter') x sibling)). Innerst 1993. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Queens Circle' NEW H.M. -2002 A.M. -2004 M.S.D. -1990 Franklin Cook Cup 2005; Wister Medal 2006; American Dykes Medal 2007. #2 in 2010 TB Symposium.

Standards white; falls white, dark blue edge; beards orange red, pale yellow at end, 32" height. 'Victoria Circle' X 'Christiana Baker'. Rainbow Acres 2000. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Tall Bearded Iris 'Rip City' NEW

H.M. -2003

Bright red, beards yellow, 38" height. 'War Chief' X 'Mulberry Punch'. Schreiner 1999. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, late growing season.



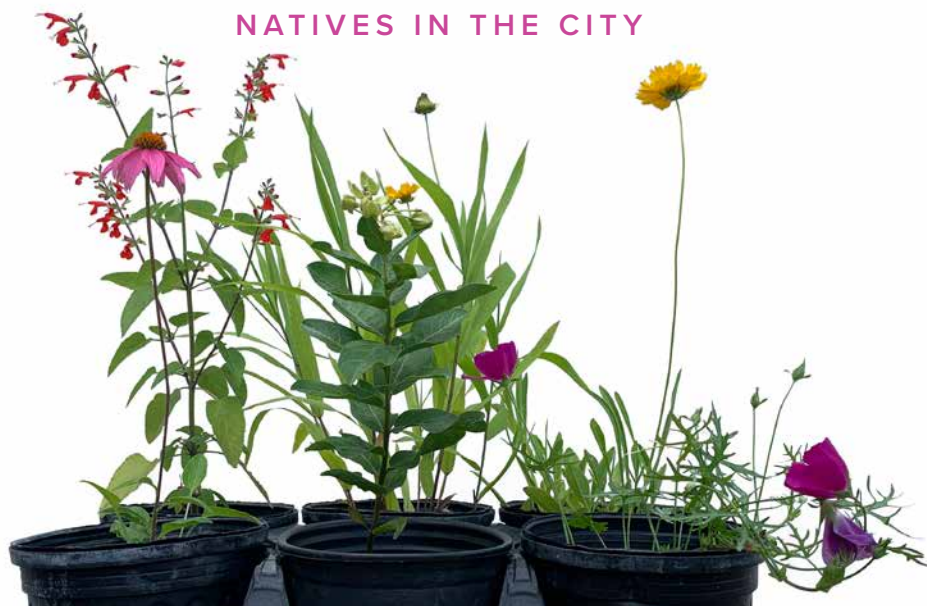
Tall Bearded Iris 'Sea of Love' NEW

Standards and style arms wisteria blue; falls lighter wisteria blue; beards wisteria blue, orange in throat; ruffled; pronounced sweet fragrance, 32" height. 'Swing And Sway' X 'Speeding Again'. Lauer's Flowers 2005. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.


 PLANTER BROTHERS
**MAKERS OF FINE QUALITY
 STEEL PLANTERS, FIRE PITS, & GARDEN BARRIERS.**

ALL PRODUCTS MADE OUT OF OUR STUDIO IN HOUSTON.
 PLANTERBROTHERS.COM | IG: @PLANTERBROTHERS | 713-364-9492

NATIVES IN THE CITY



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

Starting in February, GCH members begin to sow seeds of native plants we will grow for our October plant sale. For the last several years, Memorial Park Conservancy has graciously offered their greenhouse and lath house for our project. They have also shared supplies that are very helpful in the process, particularly "conetainers" and one-gallon pots. Conetainers are racks with approximately 100 cone-shaped tubes – we fill these with planting mix that is light and airy – so as the seeds germinate, the first tiny roots produced can make their way down to the bottom of the cone. These take up much less space than if we were planting in larger containers, and are very water efficient. These conetainers are in the greenhouse for a month or more as the seedlings germinate and grow. Once the roots are visible at the bottom of the cones, then we "bump up" these small plants into one-gallon containers and move them to the lath house to mature. The lath house provides some protection from full sun and wind, but is not as sheltered as a greenhouse – this allows our plants to strengthen and grow as they mature. By June, our seeding is about complete, and our focus shifts to grooming, weeding and nurturing our plants so they will be at their prime for Bulb and Plant Mart. And we hope our shoppers appreciate that we are all organic – we use no synthetic fertilizers or herbicides, which could be detrimental to the critters we are trying to support.

***Asclepias perennis* 'Aquatic Milkweed' APOCYNACEAE**

Native milkweed found in soils that are continually wet, grows 3'+ tall, white blooms with pink touches, slim leaves. Full to part sun. Monarch butterfly host plant. ☀️ 🦋 🦋

***Asclepias viridis* 'Green Milkweed' APOCYNACEAE**

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

***Baptisia sphaerocarpa* 'Yellow Wild Indigo' FABACEAE**

Shrubby, full-sun native with pea-like showy yellow flowers and interesting seed-pods. Spring bloomer. Attracts butterflies. ☀️ 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

***Calicarpa americana* 'American Beautyberry' VERBENACEAE**

Shrubby native plant with beautiful purple or white berries in the fall. Found in woods, bottomlands, coastal woodlands and plains. Grows 3'-5' tall. Low water needs. 🌑 🐦

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

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

***Centaurea americana* 'American Basketflower' ASTERACEAE**

Re-seeding annual growing from 1'-5' 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. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐝 🐦 🇺🇸

***Chamaecrista fasciculata* 'Partridge Pea' FABACEAE**

Re-seeding annual with feathery foliage and pretty yellow blooms. Grows to 2' in part sun. Cloudless Giant Sulfur, Orange Sulfur, Little Yellow, and Sleepy Orange Butterflies use as their larval food. Also used by native bees and bumblebees and honeybees. Birds love their seed pods. 🌑 🦋 🐝 🐦





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

Clump-forming perennial grass with cascading, oat-like flower spikelet growing 2'-4' tall. Nice soft brown color in winter. Cut back in early spring. Part shade to shade. Small mammals and birds eat seeds and birds use grass fronds for nest building. ☀️ 🌑 🐦




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

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




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

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





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

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




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

Herbaceous perennial growing 4'-5' 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.    




***Liatis pycnostachya* 'Prairie Blazing Star' Prairie gayfeather ASTERACEAE**

A native perennial with multiple, 2'-5' tall showy, rosy-purple flower spikes. Found in dry prairies, it is a hardy native once established. Prefers full sun and a moist, well drained soil. Bees, butterflies and other insects use it's nectar.   






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

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



***Lupinus texensis* 'Texas Bluebonnet' FABACEAE**

State flower of Texas. Reseeding annual, grows wild in prairies in full sun. Up to a foot tall. Good drainage is important. Bees!   

***Monarda citriodora* 'Lemon Mint' LAMIACEAE**

Reseeding annual with lavender tuft-like blooms. Grows 1'-2' tall. Sun to part sun. Low water requirement. Attracts bees, butterflies and hummingbirds.     

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

A herbaceous perennial with red berries in the fall, white flower spikes in summer. Low growing, often under trees. Medium water needs. Deciduous.  

***Rudbeckia hirta* 'Black-eyed Susan' ASTERACEAE**

Reseeding annual or short-lived perennial with yellow, daisy-like flowers and a black or brown center. Sun to part sun. 1'-3' tall, blooming from April to November. Butterflies and bees use its nectar and pollen. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

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

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

***Salvia azurea* 'Big Blue Sage' LAMIACEAE**

A long stemmed salvia with clear blue blossoms blooming late summer into fall. Growing 3'-5' 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'+ tall. Full sun to part sun – prefers a little afternoon shade in summer. Self seeds vigorously. Attracts bees and hummingbirds. ☀️ 🌑 🐝 🦋 🇺🇸

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

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

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

3'-6' tall perennial that has yellow flowers at its tip. Blooms late summer into fall. Prefers full sun. This species does not cause hay fever. Supplies nectar to fall migrating monarch butterfly, other butterflies and bees. ☀️ 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

***Tradescantia occidentalis* 'Spiderwort' COMMELINACEAE**

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

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

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

PERENNIALS

Perennials are plants that will often return for more than two years and sometimes last for generations. As soon as possible, plant your perennials and mulch. The root system will establish itself as it enters the dormancy of winter. Foliage and stems may turn brown, but the plant is not dead. Prune in spring after the last freeze and enjoy the new growth. During blooming season, remove spent blooms to encourage new ones. This year, we have divided the Perennial booth into four sections (Butterfly Plants; Grasses & Ground Covers; Sun & Shade; and Texas Natives). Of course, some plants fit into two or three categories, so please be sure to ask one of the volunteers if you need help finding a plant.

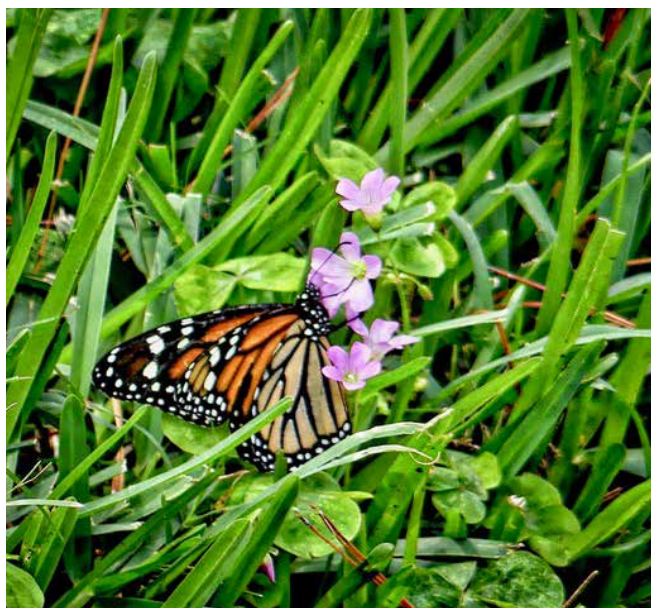
PERENNIALS – BUTTERFLY PLANTS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

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

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





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








Milkweed Collection especially for Monarchs:

APOCYNACEAE




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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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

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

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





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

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




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

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



***Conoclinium coelestinum* ‘Blue Mistflower’ ASTERACEAE**

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






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

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




LAMIACEAE

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





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

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






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

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





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

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

***Salvia* 'Skyrocket Pink'**

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

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

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

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

3'-5' tall, attracts butterflies. 

PERENNIALS – GRASSES & GROUND COVERS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

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

GRASSES & GROUND COVERS

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

An attractive and unusual ground cover for partial shade that slowly carpets the ground and is almost constantly covered with 3"-5" long crimson flower tassels. Evergreen in most winters. Partial shade, moist, well-drained soil. ☼ ☾ 🦋

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

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

CYPERACEAE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





PERENNIALS – SUN TO PART SUN

Availability is dependent on our growers.





(See also Butterfly Section)

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

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

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



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

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



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

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



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

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


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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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


***Lobelia cardinalis* Cardinal flower CAMPANULACEAE**

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


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

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

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

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

***Russelia equisetiformis* Firecracker Fern PLANTAGINACEAE**

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

Tagetes lemmonii* Copper Canyon Daisy *ASTERACEAE

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

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

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



MAISON MAISON DESIGN

*Featuring fine antiques
and woven shades*

*3014 Earl Street, Houston, TX
77098
(Behind Giacomo's Restaurant)*

www.maisonmaisondesign.com 713 520 1654

PERENNIALS – SHADE TO PART SHADE

Availability is dependent on our growers.

(See also Butterfly Section)

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

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

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

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

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

***Tricyrtis* ‘Toad Lily’ LILIACEAE**

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



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

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

PERENNIALS – TEXAS NATIVES

Availability is dependent on our growers.

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

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

***Anisicanthus wrightii* ‘Hummingbird Bush’ ACANTHACEAE**

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

***Calylophus* ‘Texas Primrose’ ONAGRACEAE**

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

***Capsicum annuum* ‘Chili Pequin’ ONAGRACEAE**

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



***Conoclinium coelestinum* ‘Blue Mistflower’ ASTERACEAE**

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

***Coreopsis lanceolata* ‘Lanceleaf Coreopsis’ ASTERACEAE**

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

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

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

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

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

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

A native perennial with multiple, 2'-5' tall showy, rosy-purple flower spikes. Found in dry prairies, it is a hardy native once established. Prefers full sun and a moist, well drained soil. Bees, butterflies and other insects use it's nectar. ☀️🐝🦋

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

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

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

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

***Malvaviscus drummondii* 'Native Red Turk's Cap' MALVACEAE**

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

***Malvaviscus x pink* 'Pam's Pink Turk's Cap' MALVACEAE**

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

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

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

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

ONAGRACEAE

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


Oenothera lindheimeri, formerly Gaura lindheimeri

'White Butterflies & Indian feather' ONAGRACEAE

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

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

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

Trim lightly throughout season. 

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



The Arbor Gate
Northwest Houston's premier gardening destination!

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



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

Completely organic, completely easy.

Follow us:   

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



VFLANDSCAPE
RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES

V.F. Landscape Service, Inc.
Armando@VFLandscapeService.com

PLUMERIAS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

***Plumeria* Frangipani APOCYNACEAE** These deciduous trees have leathery leaves with fragrant, five-petaled flowers. During growing season water and feed regularly. Before the first frost, bring the plants into protected area, either in pots or uprooted from the garden with soil removed. Return to garden once danger of frost is over. A variety of Plumerias, grown by GCH members, will be available in a full range of colors: Bridal Bouquet (*Plumeria pudica*), Laredo Princess, Lemon Drop, and Slaughter Pink. Other varieties may become available at the time of Mart.



***Plumeria pudica* 'Bridal Bouquet'**

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



***Plumeria* 'Laredo Princess'**

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



***Plumeria* 'Lemon Drop'**

Yellow with white tips, 2" blooms, fragrant.



***Plumeria rubra* 'Slaughter Pink'**

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

ROSES

Availability is dependent on our growers.

ROSACEAE

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

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



Rosa ‘Peggy Martin’

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



FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ROSES:

Antique Rose Emporium www.wearerose.com

Houston Rose Society www.houstonrose.org

Heritage Rose Group www.heritagerosesgroup.org

SHRUBS

Availability is dependent on our growers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SMALL BULBS

ANNUAL

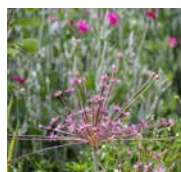
With a huge variety to choose from, Annual Small Bulbs can delight young and old. The bulbs range from the gigantic Fireworks Allium, bursting with bright purple spikes to the tiny sweet crocus that brings the first breath of spring. Many are fragrant and attract bees and butterflies.

ALLIUM AMARYLLIDACEAE

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

**Allium hollandicum 'Purple Sensation'**

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

**Allium schubertii Ornamental Onion**

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

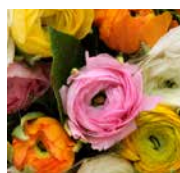


ANEMONE RANUNCULACEAE

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

**Ranunculus asiaticus 'Flamenco'**

Coral apricot color with open faced multi-layered petals, 10 bulbs per pack, mid growing season.

**Ranunculus asiaticus Mixed**

White, yellow, orange, pink and red color with open faced multi-layered petals, 10 bulbs per pack, mid growing season.

**Ranunculus asiaticus Mixed Pastel**

Light yellow to pale pink color with open faced multi-layered petals, 10 bulbs per pack, mid growing season.





***Ranunculus asiaticus* Rose**

Rose color with open faced multi-layered petals, 10 bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ⚙️ 🌑 ✂️



***Ranunculus asiaticus* White**

White color with open faced multi-layered petals, 10 bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ⚙️ 🌑 ✂️

ANEMONE

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



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

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



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

Light blue with black eye, all other colors have black eye, poppy shaped flower, 8"-12" height, 20 bulbs per pack, late growing season. ⚙️ 🌑 🌿 ✂️



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

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



***Anemone coronaria St. Brigid* Bi-color**

Double white petals with black eye with red surround, poppy shaped flower, 10"-12" height, 20 bulbs per pack, late growing season. ⚙️ 🌑 🌿 ✂️



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

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

DUTCH IRIS IRIDACEAE

Dutch Iris prefer well-draining soil and full sun. Plant October-November, 4" deep, 6" apart, water deeply after planting. Water sparingly until growth starts, after that, water often, taking care not to over-water. Fertilize in spring.

***Iris x hollandica* Dutch Iris Silver Beauty**

Light blue standards with splotch of yellow color, Fleur de lis flower shape, 10"-12" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid-late growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️

***Iris x hollandica* Dutch Iris Mixed**

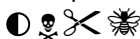
Fleur de lis flower shape, 18"-20" height. Mixed colors of yellow, blue, purple and white with splashes of yellow. 10 bulbs per pack, mid-late growing season. ☀️ 🌑 ✂️

ASPARAGACEAE

Along with tulips and daffodils, hyacinths are considered a "must-have" spring bulb. Their glorious, thick spikes of fragrant, bell-shaped flowers rise from narrow, bright green leaves. They should be stored in the refrigerator for 8 weeks prior to planting. Store in a mesh bag on an open shelf not subject to moisture. Keep dry. Plant in mid-November in a well-drained bed with 2" of soil mixed with bone meal or super-phosphate above the tops of the bulbs; space 5"-6" apart. Blooms 6 to 8 weeks after planting. May also be forced in pots or in special hyacinth glasses. In pots, leave the tip of the bulb above the soil surface. Although sun loving, Hyacinths will tolerate some shade.

***Hyacinthus orientalis* 'Blue Jacket'**

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



SMALL BULBS

PERENNIAL

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



Crocus Mixed *IRIDACEAE*

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



Freesia Double Mixed *IRIDACEAE*

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



Gladiolus byzantinus 'Byzantine Gladiola' *IRIDACEAE*

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



Ipheion uniflorum 'Whisley Blue' *AMARYLLIDACEAE*

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



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

White, hot pink, pale pink and yellow color, star shaped flower, 12"-16" height. Grown for star-shaped brightly colored spikes in pink, white, salmon, and green flowers. Bloom spring-summer. Plant 2" deep on 2"-3" centers. 25 bulbs per pack, late growing season. ☀️ 🌙 🌸 ✂️



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 October-November for blooms in February-March. ☀️ 🌑



***Sparaxis* Mixed IRIDACEAE**

Loose spikes of brightly colored flowers bloom March-April. Mixed colors, yellow to salmon and rose to purple. Plant in groups 2" deep, 3"-4" apart in November-December, 12"-16" height. ☀️ 🌑

*Julie and her Super Fine Nine
think the 2021 Bulb Mart is Divine!*



Back row left to right: (sitting) Alix Nakfoor, (standing) Marguerite Johnson, Caroline Dannenbaum, Jeanie Kolb, Grace Cartwright, Laura Levenson, Front row: Dallas McNamara, Julie Griffin, Stephanie Shanks, Elizabeth Howley

SUCCULENTS AND CACTI

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

Succulents and cacti in Houston are best grown in pots or well prepared raised beds with full sun and rain protection. Place succulents and cacti under a covered porch with partial sun or filtered light. Most plants will survive a light freeze unless from the Madagascar area or a tropical region. It is important to consider country of origin and altitude to determine the best planting type and location for the succulent that you fall in love with - as this will ensure success and survival. All cacti are succulents. To maximize plant health, many cacti require a more porous and aerated soil than other succulents. And as with all plants, the most important element to begin with will be the soil mixture, which for these plants should be a cacti and succulent blend, with rapid functioning drainage.

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

ASPHODELACEAE

<i>Aloe "Blue Elf"</i>	<i>Aloe jacunda</i>	<i>Haworthia guttata</i>
<i>Aloe "Brass Hat"</i>	<i>Aloe jacunda x harlana hybrid</i>	<i>Haworthia Harry Johnson</i>
<i>Aloe "Cha Cha"</i>	<i>Aloe rauhii</i>	<i>Haworthia limifolia</i>
<i>Aloe "Crosby's Compact"</i>	<i>Aloe spinosissima</i>	<i>Haworthia Limifolia keithii</i>
<i>Aloe "Delta lights"</i>	<i>Aloe variegata</i>	<i>Haworthia Limifolia ubomboensis</i>
<i>Aloe "Dorian Black"</i>	<i>Haworthia angustifolia</i>	<i>Haworthia longiana</i>
<i>Aloe "Fat Albert"</i>	<i>Haworthia angustifolia liliputana</i>	<i>Haworthia magnifica</i>
<i>Aloe "Green Ice"</i>	<i>Haworthia angustifolia obtusa</i>	<i>Haworthia Manda's Hybrid</i>
<i>Aloe "Lizard Lips"</i>	<i>Haworthia attenuata variegata</i>	<i>Haworthia marumiana</i>
<i>Aloe "Pepe"</i>	<i>Haworthia batesiana</i>	<i>Haworthia mirabilis mundula</i>
<i>Aloe "Pink Blush"</i>	<i>Haworthia black beaidiana</i>	<i>Haworthia mutica</i>
<i>Aloe "Pink Lace"</i>	<i>Haworthia chloracantha</i>	<i>Haworthia reinwardtii</i>
<i>Aloe "Sparkling Burgundy"</i>	<i>Haworthia coarctata</i>	<i>Haworthia Retusa</i>
<i>Aloe "Vito"</i>	<i>Haworthia coarctata fa chalnii</i>	<i>Haworthia tortuosa</i>
<i>Aloe "White Fox"</i>	<i>Haworthia cooperi</i>	<i>Haworthia tortuosa</i>
<i>Aloe "Winter Sun"</i>	<i>Haworthia cymbiformis</i>	<i>Haworthia turgida</i>
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	<i>Haworthia cymbiformis lepida</i>	<i>Haworthia turgida glauca</i>
<i>Aloe bakerii</i>	<i>Haworthia fasciata browniana</i>	<i>Haworthia venosa tessellata</i>
<i>Aloe brevifolia</i>		
<i>Aloe deltoideodonta "Sparkler"</i>		
<i>Aloe fragilis</i>		
<i>Aloe ibitiensis</i>		

TULIP/TULIPA

LILIACEAE

In Houston, tulips should be considered annuals. Nearly all tulips need an extended period of winter chill to bloom well. Here, where winters are short and mild, the bulbs should be packed into mesh bags and left on a refrigerator shelf for a minimum of 8 weeks.

Be sure to store the tulips away from fruit as fruit emits ethylene gas which kills flowering.

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

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

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

TULIP DIVISIONS

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

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



***Tulipa* 'Amazing Grace'**

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



***Tulipa* 'Apeldoorn'**

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



***Tulipa* 'Big Love' NEW**

Dusty pink, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 22" height, 10 bulbs per pack, late season growing season. ●✂



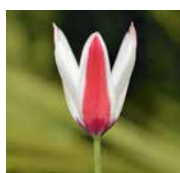
***Tulipa* 'Charming Beauty' NEW**

Apricot/peach, large double bloom, 20"-24" height, 10 bulbs per pack, late season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Clearwater'**

Snow white, single flower shape, excellent cut flower, 18"-24" height, 10 bulbs per pack, late season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Clusiana Lady Jane'**

Pink and white petals and ivory-white interior, small, slender flowers, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 10"-12" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂✂



***Tulipa* 'Conqueror'**

Vibrant yellow petals, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 16"-19" height, 10 bulbs per pack, late season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Mondial'**

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



***Tulipa* 'Monsella'**

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



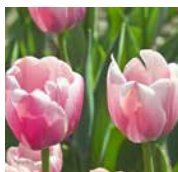
***Tulipa* 'Montreux' NEW**

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



***Tulipa* 'Mystic Van Eyk'**

Soft pink, triumph flower shape, 18"-24" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Ollioules'**

Medium pink with pale pink edges, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 18"-24" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



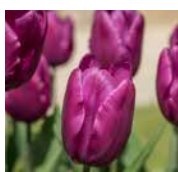
***Tulipa* 'Orange van Eyk'**

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



***Tulipa* 'Orleans'**

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



***Tulipa* 'Purple Lady'**

Dramatic, vivid purple petals, triumph flower shape, 19" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



Tulipa 'World's Favourite'

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



Tulipa 'World's Fire'

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



Tulipa 'World's Peace'

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

Water & Electricity Do Mix

Since 2011, Stirling Electric & Irrigation specializes in the design, installation and maintenance of landscape lighting, electrical and irrigation systems. Stirling's team of licensed professionals look forward to providing you with the very best service on the three key elements of your garden project.



Lighting
Electrical
Irrigation

FOR COMPLIMENTARY EVALUATION, CONTACT
713.691.0500 | INFO@STIRLINGTX.COM

STIRLINGTX.COM | @STIRLINGTX | TECL28175 LIO023881

VINES

Availability is dependent on our growers.

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

***Antigonon leptopus alba* 'White Coral Vine' POLYGONACEAE**

Climbs by tendrils, fast growing, veined, heart shaped leaves with an open airy look, trailing sprays of snow white flowers summer to fall, sun/part shade, moist, good drainage, drought tolerant, root hardy. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🌿

***Antigonon leptopus* 'Dark Pink Coral Vine' POLYGONACEAE**

Climbs by tendrils, fast growing, veined, heart shaped leaves with an open airy look, trailing sprays of hot rose pink flowers summer to fall, sun/part shade, moist, good drainage, drought tolerant, root hardy. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🌿



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

Smaller version of Dutchman's Pipe, 2"-3" rounded green leaves, miniature burgundy & yellow flowers, ground cover. Reseeding. Hosts the Pipevine Swallowtail butterfly. Moist, well-drained soil. A MUST for any butterfly garden. 🦋 🌿

***Aristolochia watsonii* Southwestern Pipevine ARISTOLOCHIACEAE**

Extremely rare, trailing dutchman's pipevine, native to Arizona. The 1" long, arrow-shaped leaves are usually dark brownish-green when growing in full sun, lighter green in less sun. The tubular, funnel-form flowers are about 1.5" long, green with brown spotting. Host plant for the Pipevine Swallowtail butterfly. Will not tolerate wet feet. Excellent plant for containers. ☀️ 🌑 🦋

***Bignonia capreolata* 'Tangerine Beauty' Tangerine Beauty Crossvine
BIGNONIACEAE**

Native to Texas. Evergreen with dark green leaves, 2" trumpet-shaped tangerine blossoms that bloom heavily in spring then intermittently all year. Drought resistant, interesting seed pods after blooming, grows up to 30'. Attracts hummingbirds and butterflies, vigorous, climbing woody vine without tendrils, pipe shaped flowers and large, heart-shaped leaves, heavy blooming from May to June, shady to sunny areas. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🌿 🗺️

***Clematis* RANUNCULACEAE**

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

***Clematis* ‘Huldine’**

A vigorous deciduous climber that grows 10 to 15 feet and produces many white, 3- to 4-inch flowers with white filaments and bright yellow anthers, in mid to late summer. 🌙

***Clematis* ‘Ramona’**

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

***Clematis* ‘Ville de Lyon’**

Large 4"-6" carmine-colored flowers with creamy white centers. Blooming mid to late summer, on new year's growth. Moist rich soils. Growing 10-12'. 🌙



***Clerodendron x speciosum* ‘Red Wine’ Bleeding Heart Vine “Red Wine” RANUNCULACEAE**

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

***Clitoria ternatea* Blue Butterfly Pea FABACEAE**

Beautiful blue 2-inch, morning glory-like flowers blooming on slender, twining stems. In colder winters is an annual but will reseed. Tender. ☀️ 🌙 🦋

***Heteropterys glabra* Redwing Vine MALPIGHIACEAE**

A small woody vine that needs a trellis for support or it will form a small mound. It blooms a dainty yellow flower in spring at the same time producing clusters of double, red, samara shaped seedpods, making a lovely display. Needs at least 6 hours of sun and moist, well-draining soil. ☀️

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

Very fragrant white flowers bloom on new growth summer to fall. Fast growing twiner. Great for a pergola or large trellis. Up to 30' tall. ☀️



Lablab purpureus* Hyacinth Bean Vine *FABACEAE

Annual climbing vine grows 10' to 20' in full sun to part shade, planted in well-draining soil. Produces purplish-green heart shaped leaves, showy amethyst flowers, mid-summer to frost, followed by eye catching shiny purple 3"-5" purple seed pods. Pods, when dried, have unusual black and white seeds which can be harvested and planted each year. The beans contain toxins so not recommended for consumption. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds. Larval host for Long-tailed Skipper butterfly. ☀️ 🌑 🦋

***Lonicera sempervirens* Coral Honeysuckle or Trumpet honeysuckle
*CAPRIFOLIACEAE***

A Texas native. Trumpet shaped, coral flowers. Twining vine growing to 20'. The berries are inedible and grow from summer to fall. Attracts hummers and butterflies. Cold hardy, prefers acidic soil. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

Manettia luteorubra* Candy Corn or Firecracker vine *RUBIACEAE

Small vine with bright orange and yellow tubular flowers, attracting hummingbirds and butterflies. Good for pots but don't allow to go dry. Transplant to larger pot when it becomes rootbound. Tender. Bring inside when there is a threat of a freeze. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐝



***Mascagnia macroptera* Mexican Butterfly Vine
*MALPIGHIACEAE***

Yellow flowers spring to frost followed by chartreuse seedpods. Climbs by twining. In mild winters will be evergreen. If left to its own it will climb on itself forming a mound. Heat and cold hardy, fast grower, climbs to 10'-15'. ☀️ 🌑 🦋

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. 🦋 🐝

***Passiflora coccinea* Red Passion Vine** Native to Brazil, stunning scarlet red flower with white, purple and yellow centers. Sun to part shade, attracts birds and butterflies, vigorous grower. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐝 🦋

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

***Passiflora* '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 butterfly. ☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐝 🦋



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

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

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

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

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

Summer blossoms open white, darken to pink, and eventually turn red. Fragrant, especially at night. Root- hardy. Prune after flowering. Climbs to 25' tall. ☀️ 🌑 🐝 🐦

***Senecio confusus* Mexican Flame Vine ASTERACEAE**

Twining vigorous vine with masses of brilliant orange flowers, blooming all summer. Excellent nectar plant to attract butterflies & bees. Blooms more in full sun. Root hardy. ☀️ 🌑 🐝 🐦

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

Withstands hot, full sun with southern exposure. Clusters of small one inch star shaped white flowers. Blooms spring through fall. Red berries provide food for birds. Protect from freeze. This is part of the nightshade family, so the berries are poisonous. ☀️ 🌑 🐝 🐦



***Solanum seafortianum* 'Blue Potato Vine' SOLANACEAE**

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



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

Native to Texas. Sports dark blue/lavender, finely scented, pendulous blue flowers in racemes that mix perfectly with the fine textured foliage. This plant enjoys a heavy flowering season in late May and June, then blooms lightly and sporadically throughout the summer into fall. Much less aggressive than its Asian cousin. ☀️ 🌑 🐝 🇺🇸

Considering moving?
Consider me.



GIFT BAR

Inside Booth

Stop by the Gift Bar for one-stop shopping for the bulb lover on your list.

Great for Christmas or anytime!



JARDIN EXTRAORDINAIRE

Inside/Outside Summers Hall

Gardener's Garden Shop & Garden Goods

Back by Popular Demand!

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

Think creatively for your garden!



PLANTS THAT MERIT ATTENTION

Inside Booth Saturday Only

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

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



Gardeners
have the best
dirt...
Buy dirt.



Martha
Turner



Sotheby's
INTERNATIONAL REALTY

WALTER BERING

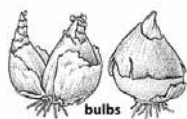
#1 TOP PRODUCER

713.851.9753

walter.bering@sir.com | walterbering.com

  @walterberingsothebys

FIVE BULB TYPES



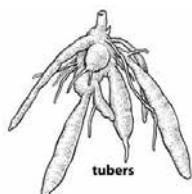
True Bulb: An underground stem base containing an embryonic plant surrounded by scales. A basal plate at the bottom of the bulb holds the scales together and produces roots. Most true bulbs have a protective papery outer skin. Lilies do not, so they are more susceptible to drying and damage; handle them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



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



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



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



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

Adapted from *The New Southern Living Garden Book*

Oral Surgery That Makes You Smile.

Remove the fear and restore confidence and comfort.



Reconstructive Surgery



Wisdom Teeth Removal



Dental Implants

OMSH
ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL
SURGEONS OF HOUSTON

Dr. Paul Metz | Dr. Shelly Seidel | Dr. John Orfanos

omsh.com | 713-464-2833

8800 Katy Freeway Suite 210 Houston, TX 77024

PREPARE GOOD SOIL

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

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

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

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

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



Come Bloom with us
in the neighborhood you love.

Luxury Independent Living | Assisted Living | Memory Care

Imagine days full of possibilities in your beautiful new home at The Village of River Oaks. Enjoy delicious cuisine, enriching programs, 24-hour concierge, valet services, transportation, and signature amenities. You will continue to Live Life Well® with the added spectrum of care and wellness services tailored to your individual needs.

THE VILLAGE
of River Oaks
Luxury Independent Living
Assisted Living • Memory Care

**Call to schedule a tour &
join us for Happy Hour!
346-800-4761**

1015 Shepherd Dr. | Houston, TX 77019
www.villageofriveroaks.com

ENRICH YOUR SOIL

This page generously sponsored by **THE PROVISIONAL CLASS OF 2007-2008**

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

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

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

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

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

BETTY PALMQUIST'S PROVISIONAL CLASS 2007-2008



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

PLANTING AND CARING FOR YOUR PLANTS

This page generously sponsored by **THE SUNFLOWERS**

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

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

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

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

IN HONOR OF
THE 2021-2022
PROVISIONAL CLASS
"THE SUNFLOWERS"
BY SALLY GIAMMALVA:



Melissa Schnitzer, Sheri Beggins, Shirley Rouse, Christine Underwood, Kelly Montgomery, Wendy Dalton, Tara Caldwell

TAKING CARE OF BULBS AFTER FLOWERING

This page generously sponsored by **THE NINES**

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

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

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

Hang the bag in the garage where it will have good air circulation.

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

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

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

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



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

DOUBLE LAYERING OF TULIPS OR DAFFODILS

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

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

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

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

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

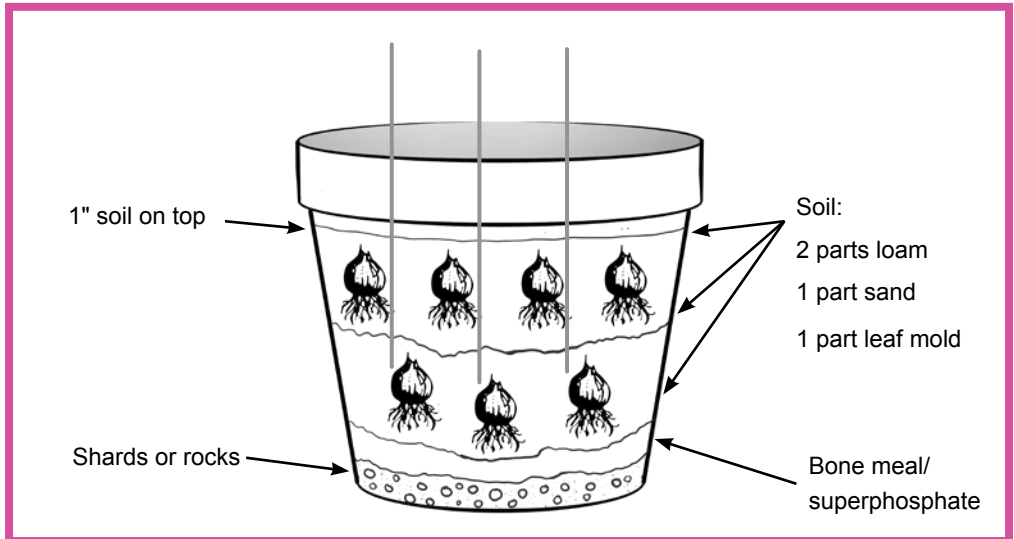
Just barely cover the bulbs with more soil.

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

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

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

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



PLANTING CALENDAR FOR BULBS

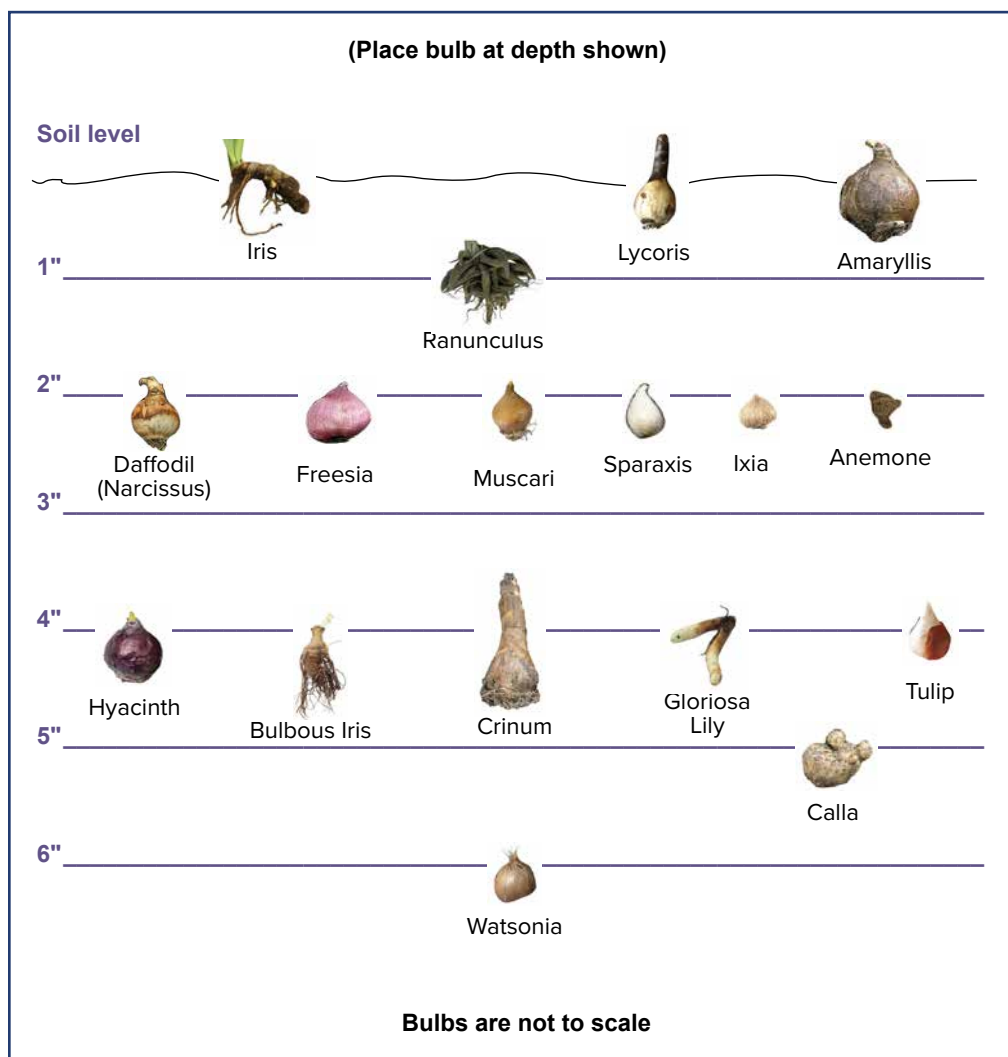
October: Allium, Anemone, Bletilla, Calla Lily, Crocus, Iris, Freesia, Ixia, Leucojum, Lycoris, Milla, Montbretia, Muscari, Ornithogalum, Oxalis, Ranunculus, Scilla, Sparaxis, Watsonia, Zephyranthes.

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

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

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

BULB PLANTING DEPTH CHART



GO ORGANIC

ORGANIC PESTICIDES:

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

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

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

ORGANIC FUNGICIDES:

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

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

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

ORGANIC FERTILIZERS:

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

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

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

WHAT TO DO AFTER A FREEZE IN YOUR GARDEN

This page generously sponsored by **THE PETAL PUSHERS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**JUDY LEE'S
PETAL PUSHERS
2019 - 2020**



Back row L -R, Susanne Pritchard, Dede Russo, Kelly Duenner, Susan Solcher, Consuelo Macpherson, Colleen Smith

Middle row: Judy Lee, Susie Green, Melissa Grobmyer, Missy Duffie

Front row: Laura Cureton, Cristi Harvey, Jeanne Pfeffer, Wendy Askew

GARDEN GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER

This page generously sponsored by **THE GARDEN GODDESSES**

Divide and transplant dormant bulbs such as calla lilies, daylilies and irises.

Clean out your beds in preparation for October's prime planting time and all of your many BPM purchases.

Check your hoses and replace as necessary.

Test Your Soil: Download the form from Texas A&M at <http://soiltesting.tamu.edu/files/soilwebform.pdf>. Collect separate soil samples for areas of grass, flowers and shrubs and vegetables and send them in with the completed form and your payment. In about 10 days you will receive a detailed report of your soil conditions, mineral deficiencies, etc. It is easy reading and will tell you exactly what needs to be added to your soil to be ready for the fall planting season. Be aware, however, that traditional soil tests are biased toward the use of chemical fertilizers, but there are many excellent organic fertilizers available. Pay attention to mineral deficiencies and choose an organic soil amendment to address those specific problems. As always, compost tea, compost, and mulch are the trifecta of healthy, happy soil. Spread compost around annuals, herbs and vegetables. Even ¼" in the root zone makes a difference!

Plant fall vegetables like broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage and kale, peppers; brussels sprouts, mustard, lettuce, and kohlrabi can be planted September through January. Early September is the last chance to plant tomatoes!

Mulch all transplants with an organic mulch.

Apply 3" of mulch around trees and shrubs to deter weeds and to conserve water. But don't pile higher than the root flare – this suffocates the tree/shrub, invites fungi, and results in unsightly "tree volcanoes"!

Water in the morning, instead of at night, to discourage fungal diseases, this is especially important for grass. Reduce frequency of watering your grass as cooler weather approaches – but water more deeply to promote deeper roots.

Refresh outdoor pots with some fall color. Consider dianthus, lobelia, crotons, mums, petunias or snapdragons.

Order a native pollinator seed mix for sowing in October/November.

Always – Go Organic!

**MARGARET ROTAN'S
GARDEN GODDESSES
2014-2015**



L-R Elizabeth Boss, Kim Jameson, Jennifer Gaines, Susan Cravens, Susan Miclette (GCH President), Margaret Rotan, Winifred Riser, Hailey Bechtol, Vereen Woodward, Mary Jornayvaz

GARDEN GUIDE FOR OCTOBER

This page generously sponsored by **ROSE'S BUDS**

Clean out your beds in preparation for fall planting – **Shop it up at BPM!**

Compost! Consider a self-contained compost tumbler if you do not already have a good place for a static pile. Remember to add brown stuff (dead leaves, yard waste, small twigs, shredded paper) along with your green stuff (kitchen scraps, grass clippings), and usually more brown than green – too much nitrogen/green material can lead to a stinky, slimy mess. Layering the two types of material and mixing them up will ensure that your compost is “cooking” – you should be able to sense the heat in the center of the pile. Fall is a good time to start composting with extra leaf matter.

Divide perennials at their roots if they have outgrown their location and replant elsewhere or share with friends.

Move roses while they are dormant.

Plant new perennials, rose bushes, shrubs and trees so they can become more established by winter. Designate and mark areas for bulbs. Plant fall and winter color transplants such as alyssum, dianthus, dusty miller, ornamental kale and cabbage, pansies, snapdragons, etc. Plant fall vegetable and herb seeds and transplants such as arugula, beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots, chard, cilantro, dill, kale, lettuce and onions. Plant strawberries between October 15 and November 15. Plant cool season “color” in your pot plants. Consider, crotons, dianthus, lobelia, mums, petunias, snapdragons & more.

Seed wildflower mixes in the right location - check out the online catalog at Native American Seed Farm: <http://www.seedsources.com/>. Disperse seeds for spring color now through November – Black-eyed Susan, larkspur, nasturtium, poppy, and sweet peas are good choices.

Add a layer of mulch to all your garden beds. This will provide protection from cold, help retain moisture and add micronutrients to your soil as the mulch breaks down. Consider adding a thin layer of good compost prior to mulching – even ¼" will help to build healthy soil.

Reduce frequency of watering your grass as cooler weather approaches – but water more deeply to promote deeper roots.

Remember to always provide nectar plants for the butterflies, bees, hummers and other pollinators who visit your garden. Suggestions for Houston include: Black-eyed Susan, native or tropical Butterfly weed (*Asclepias* sp.), Coneflowers, Lantana, Liatris, Penta, Porterweed, Plumbago, Salvias, and Zinnias. But...

Cut back *Asclepias curassavica* (Tropical Butterfly Weed) to six inches from October to February so Monarchs get the “message” to continue south to their wintering grounds in Mexico.

And Always – go organic!

**ROSE CULLEN'S
ROSE BUDS
2004 - 2005**



Back row L-R: Claire Caudill, Adele Bentsen, Nancy Keely, Margaret Rotan, Graeme Hicks, Weezie Johnston
Front row L-R: Dana Parkey, Emily Wilde, Ann Lents, Gail Orr, Minnie Cappel, Karen Devlin

GARDEN GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER

This page generously sponsored by **THE LUCKY 13**

Move potted tropical plants to a protected area for the winter.

Buy frost cloth now so that you'll have it at the ready.

Get your trees, shrubs, and roses in the ground now, so they'll get established before winter.

Fertilize trees now.

Cut back perennials and clean out dead foliage from beds.

Sow wildflower seeds today! The earlier in the month the better.

Sow seeds for your winter vegetables – root crops like carrots, garlic, onions, and turnips, and leafy crops like lettuce, mustard, and parsley.

Plant (outside) herbs, fall color, your Bulb Mart bulbs: allium, daffodil, freesia, hyacinth, and (inside) amaryllis bulbs and paperwhites by November 11 (Armistice Day) for Christmas day blooms.

Refrigerate tulips.

Water your compost pile, since you are not adding as much green material to it during the winter.

Mulch your beds to 3 inches.

And always...Go Organic!

**LESTER GRUNDY'S
LUCKY 13
2010-2011**



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

GARDEN GUIDE FOR DECEMBER AND JANUARY

This page generously sponsored by **GIRLS WITH PEARLS**

Reprogram your automatic sprinkler system for the lawn for the winter. You may only need to water once a week, if at all.

Sow seeds in the ground for arugula, carrots, collards, garlic, kale, onions, peas (English and Snap), parsley, radishes and spinach.

Start seeds indoors for tomatoes and peppers.

Keep an eye on the thermometer. If the temperature is projected to dip below 32 degrees, water your plants beforehand and wrap tender plants with cloth. Plastic can be used as a second (outside) layer, but do not let plastic touch foliage. When the temperature warms back up during the day, take off the coverings.

Add color to your beds: cornflower, dianthus, larkspur, pansy, petunia and viola will add cool season color. Planting delphinium, hollyhock, larkspur and poppies now can give you color in the spring. Sweet peas can be direct sown during the first half of December.

Transplant shrubs and trees, including rose bushes.

Plant your bulbs early in December; allium, amaryllis, ixia, sparaxis, zephyranthes and winter vegetables broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower.

Plant in January your refrigerated tulips every two-to-three weeks until mid-February to extend their blooming times. For container gardening, see page 96 in the Garden Tips for double layering of tulips or daffodils.

Move tender container plants inside and mist regularly to counter the dry heated air inside our homes.

Refill your bird feeders and keep fresh water available.

Start your annual garden journal in January.

Plant trees and prune for deadwood after the first of the year.

And always...Go Organic!

**ADELE BENTSEN'S
GIRLS WITH PEARLS
2013 - 2014**



Back: Adele Bentsen, Catherine Randall, Mary Beth Arcidiacono, Patty Porter, Laura Crawford, Janet Cravens, Harriet Alexander
Front: Katherine Stacy, Gwen Smith, Elisabeth Millard, Aliyya Stude, Margaret Watson, Pam Fullenweider

GARDEN GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY

This page generously sponsored by **THE GARDENISTAS**

Water all plants if a hard freeze is expected. Dry roots are more susceptible to damages from a freeze.

Fertilize trees and shrubs, (except for azaleas and camellias), with a complete organic-based product. A lot of root growth happens in the winter!

Spray shrubs and fruit trees with horticultural oil to kill miscellaneous eggs, scale, etc.

Plant bulbs, corms and tubers that flower in late spring or in summer – these include amaryllis, cannas, daylilies, and gladioli. (See page 11, Five Bulb Types.)

Plant herbs such as cilantro, dill, fennel, lemon balm, mint, oregano, rosemary, sage, and thyme.

Plant trees! Here's how: <https://www.arborday.org/trees> Also plant fruit trees and shrubs.

Prepare lawns for spring by broadcasting corn gluten meal (20 lbs./100 sq. feet) in early spring. This acts as a natural weed and feed agent and can prevent grass burrs, crabgrass and annual weeds.

Prune back damaged branches of shrubs and trees towards the end of the month, when no more freezes are likely. Average last frost day is February 10th.

Prune modern/grafted/hybrid roses to remove leggy or unproductive growth. Repeat-blooming climbers can be pruned now, as they will bloom on new growth, but only light trimming is needed for old garden roses. Do not prune once-a-year bloomers until after they have bloomed.

Pull winter growing weeds growing in your beds and then add a layer of mulch.

Cut Back ornamental grasses before the new growth starts to flush – but leave a 'hedgehog' at the base so as not to allow too much water into the base.

Separate and re-plant crowded perennials, including agapanthus, black-eyed Susans, canna, chrysanthemums, Echinacea, daylilies, irises, monarda, ornamental grasses, and yarrow.

Sow seeds of alyssum, bluebonnet, cleome, coreopsis, cosmos, daisies, dianthus, hollyhock, Indian blanket, larkspur, marigold, nasturtium, penstemon, phlox, salvias, sweet pea.

Sow veggie seeds such as arugula, chard, greens, lettuce, and radishes, and set out transplants for broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, kale, and onions. Plant tomatoes late in the month.

RUTHIE KELLY'S GARDENISTAS 2017 - 2018



Standing left to right: Kelly Moneyhan, Claire Curtin, Liz Winslow, Ashley Clark, Jan Bres, Paula Mentz. Seated left to right: Lucia Benton, Michelle Williams, Elizabeth Dukes, Laurie Allen, Mary Conner

GARDEN GUIDE FOR MARCH

This page generously sponsored by **THE SEXY SEVEN**

Fill and Clean your bird feeders regularly and set out and fill hummingbird feeders. Keep your feeders, birdbaths and fountains tidy. A tiny splash of bleach added to the water, about once a month, will keep them sparkling and won't bother the birds. Just use a little.

Prune trees and shrubs to remove dead or damaged branches and to create and maintain a nice shape. Wait to prune spring flowering shrubs and trees such as azalea, redbud, and spirea until they have bloomed.

Cut back ornamental grasses before new shoots appear and divide clumps as needed – but do not cut to the base, as water penetration can cause rot. Perennials can use some trimming to encourage more lush growth and a thicker habit.

Divide bulbs as needed and plant bulbs that flower in warm weather such as amaryllis, canna, crinum, daylilies, gingers, gladiolas, rain lilies, and spider lilies.

Plant citrus and other fruit trees. For best fruit production, fertilize regularly with an organic fertilizer.

Plant Perennials (shade) such as cat whiskers, creeping jenny, firespike, leopard plant, Persian shield, ruellias, shrimp plant, and turk's cap. For sun, try bee balm, coreopsis, gaillardia, lantana, mist flower, perennial salvias, porterweed, rudbeckia, shasta daisy, skullcap, and verbena.

Plant summer vegetables and herbs. These include basil, beans, cucumbers, dill, eggplant, melons, parsley, peppers, summer squash, and tomatoes. Planting transplants on a cloudy day helps with acclimation to the sun.

Add native, perennial plants to encourage more pollinators in your garden, reduce the need for irrigation, and increase the hardiness of your plants. Good choices with a high success rate include coneflowers, gaura, muhly grasses, salvias, Texas native lantana, and Turk's cap.

Include seasonal color such as annual phlox, bachelor buttons, begonias, calendula, coleus, dusty millers, geraniums, impatiens, marigolds, and petunias in your landscape and in pots.

Prepare your lawn for the growing season by applying a low-nitrogen organic fertilizer (6-2-4) according to directions. at the beginning of March.

Top-dress your lawn with a thin layer of organic compost toward the end of the month.

Spread mulch around shrubs, flowerbeds and trees (being careful not to smother tree trunks by placing too close and high – you should be able to see the root flare as it touches the ground).

DODIE JACKSON'S SEXY SEVEN 2011 - 2012



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

GARDEN GUIDE FOR APRIL

This page generously sponsored by **THE BUSY BEES**

Inspect your outdoor hoses to be sure that they were not damaged over the winter.

Cut Back bulbs after the foliage dies and wilts – be careful with lilies (leave about 1/4 of foliage above bulb) and gladioli (leave a few leaves on the lower part of the stem). Plant amaryllis that spent the winter in pots. (See page 15, Taking Care of Bulbs After Flowering.)

Prune and fertilize camellias after blooming. A foliar spray of molasses and liquid seaweed (both about 1-2 oz/gallon) will add strength to the plant and help combat scale and other insects.

Plant everything that you want to plant now, early in the month, before the full on heat of summer gets here.

Water before 9am or after 4pm and remember to avoid frequent short periods of water and opt for less frequent longer watering sessions to encourage strong roots.

Mulch to discourage weeds, to keep your soil cooler, and to conserve moisture.

Consider adding ladybugs to your garden! They help control aphids and other small garden interlopers.

Avoid the use of chemical herbicides (except organic products). These are not good for us, our pets, for the environment, or for the birds, bees, butterflies, or the fish in our ponds. (See page 16, Organic Pesticides and Fertilizers.)

Move your orchids outside to a shady spot and feed them. Re-pot them if necessary and water them once a week.

Sow vegetable seeds for cantaloupe, cucumber, summer squash, and watermelon, directly outside. Keep plants well mulched.

Wash birdfeeders and birdbaths frequently to reduce germs that could harm your avian visitors.

Consider giving your soil some attention. MicroLife Super Seaweed and Medina Soil Activator are both good organic choices and are easy to apply. Orif you are really adventurous, you can order garden worms from Uncle Jim's Worm Farm! unclejimswormfarm.com

**NANCY KELLEY'S
BUSY BEES
2018 - 2019**



Back Row L to R: Shelly Thomas, Kathryn Bragan, Hilary Crady, Elizabeth Copeland, Melissa Rabalais, Laura Easton, Julie Donaldson
Front Row L to R: Janet Hobby, Cissy Beeler, Nancy Kelley, Fiona Guinn, Joy Randall

GARDEN GUIDE FOR MAY

This page generously sponsored by **THE WILDFLOWERS**

Prune dead branches from shrubs and trees, and spring blooming vines and shrubs, such as azaleas and wisteria. May is the last month in which to prune and fertilize azaleas.

Weed by hand before weeds go to seed to avoid adding more weed seeds to your soil.

Move your orchids outside for the summer. Remember to “water weakly weekly”. (Might need more water while outside due to evaporation from higher temperatures.) Place where they will receive bright light but no direct sun.

Trim back the tops of spent bulbs. Fertilize Louisiana iris after bloom cycle.

Replace Spring annuals with summer flowers such as Black-eyed Susans, gaura, milkweed, pentas, purple coneflowers, salvias, and zinnias. Natives and pollinator friendly plants are best. Mix in summer herbs such as basil, oregano and rosemary.

Fertilize with a foliar spray of liquid seaweed and/or molasses, to boost plant strength and deter sucking insects. Application rates for both are 1 TBSP/gallon. This can happen monthly during the growing season. Fish hydrolysate is another good choice but smelly!

Add a ½ to 1" layer of compost and a 2" layer of mulch to all of your flowerbeds to deter weeds, protect your plant roots from excess heat, and to provide a slowly releasing source of nutrition for your plants. Avoid mounding compost and mulch against the base of a trunk on either shrubs or trees – be sure the root flare is exposed and clean.

Adjust sprinkler frequency as temperatures become warmer.

Water your lawn deeply to encourage a stronger root system, but set timer so that no water runoff goes into the sewers.

Adjust lawn mower to high setting (3" is recommended) and do not bag clippings – allow them to stay on the lawn for “built-in” fertilization.

Pick tomatoes at the sign of first blush color so that squirrels, birds and other unmentionable critters do not get to them first. Ripen on windowsill.

Keep your birdbath tidy and clean.

Enjoy being outdoors before the dog days of summer are upon us!

**GRETA ZIMMERMAN'S
WILDFLOWERS
2020 - 2021**



L to R standing: Sally Rice, Farley Erikson, Wendy Fatjo, Dina Ormiston, Stephanie Willinger, Diane Modesett, Christine Williams, Dianna Patterson, Nellen Hawkins. Front row: Greta Zimmerman

DONORS

We apologize if any donations made after our print deadline of September 1, 2021, are not included on this list

Glorious Gladiola

Isabel Stude Lummis
Elisa Stude Pye

Amazing Amaryllis

Jan Bres
Cornelia Long
In memory of Meredith Long

Lovely Lilies

Carrie M Horne	Vivie and Chris O'Sullivan
Diane and David Modesett	Judy and Charles Tate

Terrific Tulips

Anonymous <i>In honor of Meg Tapp</i>	Poppi Massey <i>In honor of Susan Solcher</i>
Katie Cullen	Sally and Robert Meadows
Rosanette S Cullen	Cabrina and Steven Owsley <i>In honor of Jan & Fiona!</i>
Jenny Elkins	Meg Tapp and Gay Estes
Graeme and Randall Hicks <i>In honor of Carrie Horne</i>	Pamela A Wallace and Jennifer Wallace Warren
Nancy and Jay Kelley	Nina Zilkha

Romantic Roses

Chris and Merrell Athon <i>In memory of Leila Hull</i>	Carter Lee
Cissy and Rick Beeler	Susan and David Lummis
Jeanie and Tom Carter	Leila Mischer
Mr and Mrs James R Cravens, Jr <i>In honor of Kelli Pickens Cravens</i>	Morian Foundation
Jennifer and Michael Dellinger	Margaret Owen
Nancy Etheridge	Francey Pengra and Ed Allday <i>In memory of Bo Hawkins and Dossy Lummis</i>
Katherine and Scott Galloway	Margaret and Michael Pierce
Kate and Steve Gibson	Fairfax Randall/Alice Randall/ Catherine Randall/Hally Carver
Julie and Edward Griffin <i>In honor of Jan & Fiona</i>	Isla Reckling
Fiona and Shea Guinn <i>In honor of Jan Bres</i>	Melissa Schnitzer
Susan and Tom Keefe	Susan and Steve Solcher
Ruthie and Doug Kelly	Alice Thomas
	Nancy S Thomas

Pretty Pollinators

Harriet and Chris Alexander
 Anonymous
 Lucia Benton
 Heather Bowen Interiors
 Minnie S Cappel
 Claire and John Curtin
 Laura Easton
*In memory of
 Ziggy and Bobby Easton*
 Sidney and Ab Fay
 Cindy Fitch

Lisa Francisco
 Sally and Vincent Giammalva
 Janet Hoover
*In honor of Elizabeth Rotan,
 Margaret Rotan, Liney Rotan*
 Ann and Tom Kelsey
 Robin and Danny Klaes
 Carmen M Knapp
In honor of Meg Tapp
 Christy and George Kolva
 Ann Lents and David Heaney

Mize Family Foundation
 Melinda H Nickens
 Dina and Jim Ormiston
 Carol and Dan Price
*In memory of
 Josephine M Shanks*
 Katharine and Richard Rider
 Scurlock Foundation
 Ann Wales
 Susan Whitfield
 Stephanie and Gerry Willinger

Sensational Succulents

Anonymous
 Jennifer Tuttle Arnold
 Lucy and David Barrow
 Hailey and Brent Bechtol
 Adele and Lan Bentsen
 Rosanna Blalock
 Polly Bowden
 Jane Z Carr
 Claire P Caudill
 Virginia Meyers Chandler
 Hilary Crady
 Michael and Wendy Dalton
In memory of Terry P Dalton
 Sarah Dameris
 Kelly Duenner
 Jane Eifler
 Gail Faris
 Debby Francis
 Helen Fraser
In memory of Louise Cooley

The Fullenweiders
 Susie and Ira Green
 Mary Grace Hamill
 Julia and George Hancock
 Sally and Hank Hilliard
 Barbie and Jeff Horowitz
 Elizabeth Howley
In honor of Bulb Mart Chairs
 Shelby and Ward Jones
*In memory of
 Lydia Caffery Hilliard O'Reilly*
 Mary Jornayvaz
 Harriet H Leavell
 Janet F Lionberger
 Estelle and Randy Lozmack
 Katherine and David Lucke
In memory of Anita Stude
 Ruth Moorhead

Patty and Bill Porter
In memory of Meredith Long
 Susanne Pritchard
 Anne W Pullen
 Catherine and Will Randall
 Joy Randall
 The Riser Family
 Jean Rooke
 Carson Seeligson
 Stephanie and Kirby Shanks
In honor of Carol S Price
 Terrell Eastman Sprague
 Shelly and Bob Thomas
 Mr and Mrs James Ulmer
*In memory of
 Josephine M Shanks and
 In honor of Carol S Price*
 KC and Randa Weiner
 Vereen and Madison
 Woodward

Colorful Crinums

Sallie Alcorn
 Anonymous
 Cathy Brock
In honor of my GCH friends!
 Sharon Bryan
In memory of Sherry Kempner
 Beth Cozby
 Flo Crady
 Liz Crowell
 Ellen Cummins
 Kit Detering
 Jane DiPaolo
 Judy and Ned Earle
*In honor of
 Jeffery James Tucker, MD*

Nancy Epley
 Jennifer and Rich Gould
 Kay and David Hedges
 Marjorie and Raleigh Johnson
 Mary King
 The Rev Dr and
 Mrs Russell Levenson
*In honor of Margaret Pierce,
 Dana Parkey and Meg Tapp*
 Susie Bailey McGee
 Mr and Mrs Jordan Mintz
 Alix Nakfoor
 Nancy Owen

Mollie Pettigrew
In memory of Jeff Wray
 Julie and Andrew Price
In honor of Fiona Guinn
 Liz Rigney
In honor of Nancy Kelley
 Shirley L Rouse
In memory of Fredrica Lake
 Julia P and Timothy T Samson
 Tori and Scott Schroer
 Cindy Wallace
 Sue White
In memory of Lollie Cluett
 Delby and B.J. Willingham

Other Donations

Gracie McClure

COMMUNITY PROJECTS

The Garden Club of Houston supports public gardens and green spaces in the Houston area, community gardening efforts, public education on correct gardening practices, civic beautification and conservation efforts, and programs promoting the knowledge and love of gardening. Club fundraising efforts every year provide funds that the Club uses to support its ongoing Projects in the community, and to grant funds requested by local organizations that fit within the parameters of the Club's purposes. Currently the Club's Projects which receive annual funding and support include:



Hogg Bird Sanctuary – *Pollinator Garden*

The pollinator garden at the Hogg Bird Sanctuary is a small, non-contiguous area of Memorial Park that Miss Ima Hogg stipulated to be preserved as a sanctuary for birds. Originally begun as a Partners for Plants grant from The Garden Club of America, the Club worked on removal of invasive species and a plan for habitat improvement for birds and other wildlife. Currently being redesigned as part of the work of the Memorial Park Conservancy and the Houston Parks Board, the Club has been involved in the

initial plans for a pollinator garden. Hogg Bird Sanctuary offers the unique opportunity for the Club to have a voice in the process of developing appropriate habitat for birds and other wildlife in the heart of Houston.



Houston Hospice – *Garden*

The Club supports and maintains this beautiful public garden on the grounds of Houston Hospice in the Texas Medical Center. Once the family home of former Houston mayor Oscar Holcombe, Houston Hospice serves palliative care patients and their families. The gardens at Houston Hospice provide a wonderful restorative and peaceful greenspace in the Medical Center.



Houston Museum of Natural Science – *Cockrell Butterfly Center*

The Club supports the work of the Museum in growing and maintaining plant material for use in the Cockrell Butterfly Center in the Museum's own greenhouses. Additionally, the Club provides funds for brochures for the public and for an intern to work in the Butterfly Center every summer.



Museum of Fine Arts, Houston Rienzi – *Gardens, Flower Arrangements, and Christmas Decorations*

The Club is instrumental in funding the restoration and maintenance of the ten gardens at Rienzi. Designed in 1950 by the noted landscape architect Ralph Ellis Gunn, the design beautifully combines the wooded landscape with formal gardens. The former home of Carroll Sterling Masterson and Harris Masterson III, Rienzi is a Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, house and garden museum.



Museum of Fine Arts, Houston – *South Lawn and Alice Pratt Brown Gardens*

The Club has supported the gardens of the MFAH for over 90 years, starting with fundraising in 1931 to pay for the designing and planting of the original museum grounds which were designed by the prominent landscape architect, Ruth London. Today, Club funds go toward maintaining the Founders Garden and the Alice Pratt Brown Garden at MFAH main campus. Biennially, The Garden Club of Houston partners with River Oaks Garden Club and the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston to produce *Florescence*, a Garden Club of America major flower show.



Urban Harvest Gregory-Lincoln Education Center – *Garden and Education Outreach*

The Club supports the Urban Harvest School Garden Project at Gregory-Lincoln Education Center. Through this partnership a vegetable, herb, and pollinator teaching garden was installed on the school grounds. The school garden has since expanded to include a fruit orchard and a chicken coop thanks to continued funding by the Club. The students learn about vegetable gardening, nutrition, cooking and animal care. The Gregory-Lincoln gardens are used as a teaching tool for other educators. The Club funded the

creation of the Edible Academy, a unique professional development resource for the region, allowing the Club's donation to have a broader influence throughout the city. Families, neighbors and volunteer groups participate in monthly "Dig It Days!" which are workdays held throughout the school year.



West University's Premier High-Rise Retirement Living
A community you can grow with.

- Modern elegance with breathtaking skyline views
- Exceptional Formal Dining, Sky Lounge & Bistro
- Valet & 24-Hour Concierge Service
- Town car service to The Texas Medical Center and the Rice Village Shopping District
- Priority access to Assisted Living and Memory Care

THE VILLAGE

*of Southampton
Luxury Independent Living
Assisted Living & Memory Care*

**Schedule Lunch
& Tour Today!
346-800-5032**

5020 Kelvin Dr. | Houston, TX 77005

www.villagesouthampton.com

GRANT RECIPIENTS

The Garden Club of Houston grants several requests from local 501(c)(3) organizations each year, as funds allow, to fund community projects whose purposes correspond to those of the Club. To submit a grant request for your organization, please visit our website and follow the Grant Request guidelines.

In recent years, recipients of funds through grant requests have included:

BAYOU PRESERVATION

Bayou Planting Guide on social media

BROOKWOOD COMMUNITY

Horticulture equipment

BUFFALO BAYOU PARTNERSHIP

Great Small Trees grove improvements

CAMP HOPE PTSD FOUNDATION

Pathways and seating for garden

GALVESTON BAY FOUNDATION

Herbarium supplies

HERMANN PARK CONSERVANCY

Bird habitat

HOUSTON AUDUBON

Native plants and pathway improvements

HOUSTON PARKS BOARD

Stuart Park wetlands plants

KATY PRAIRIE CONSERVANCY

9 Native Brochures

MAIN STREET MINISTRIES

Improvements to courtyard

MERCER SOCIETY

Relocate native plant nursery

NATURE DISCOVERY CENTER

Native plants

OHBA ORGANIC HORTICULTURE BENEFITS ALLIANCE

Spanish language education for groundskeepers

POE ELEMENTARY PTO

Pollinator garden/outside classroom

SCENIC HOUSTON

Roadside planting Pease Street

SHARPSTOWN PARKS ALLIANCE

Ed White / Elementary nature centers improvements

ST. CECILIA SCHOOL

Plants for garden

TEXAS ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG CHILDREN

Vegetable garden at two campuses

BULB & PLANT MART CHAIRMEN

Jan Bres & Fiona Guinn

2021 COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Acknowledgements

Susan Solcher

Advertising (Ad Sales)

Kathy Arcidiacono
Kelli Cravens
Alix Nakfoor

Apparel (Clothing)

Consuelo Macpherson
Cabrina Owsley

Apparel (On-Line Shop)

Sally Giammalva
Dina Ormiston

Buyers-Indoor

Graeme Hicks
Nancy Keely

Buyers-Outdoor

Judy Lee
Kelly Moneyhan

Cashiers

Wendy Askew
Janet Hobby

Community Outreach

Annette Stephens

Conservation

Claire Caudill
Doris Heard
Elizabeth Howley

Customer Assistance/ Rest Stop

Cedar Baldrige
Tonya Judah

Horticultural Guide

Clayton Erikson

Hospitality/Lunchroom

Elizabeth Copeland
Laurie Allen

Hostess/Information

Jeanie Kolb
Dabney Pierce

Labels

Laura Cureton

Photography

Fran Brennan

Post Mart Donations

Winifred Riser

Post Mart Sales

Lucy Chambers

Pre-orders

Carrie Pepi

Pre-orders (Data Entry)

Nancy Keely

Properties

Sarah Dameris
Ryland Stacy

Provisionals

Sally Giammalva

Publicity (Print/Newspapers)

Jan Bres
Fiona Guinn

Publicity (Social Media)

Clayton Erikson
Melissa Moss

Raffle

Melissa Moss

Set Up

Clayton Erikson
Mathilde Hoefler
Cabrina Owsley

Signs & Posters

Colleen Smith

SignUpGenius

Alix Nakfoor
Annette Stephens

Site Liaison

Kim Jameson
Alison Tennant

Speakers

Annette Stephens

Thursday Party

Katie Cullen
Vivie O'Sullivan
Cabrina Owsley

Treasurer

Claire Curtin

Trucking

Ashley Clark
Jane DiPaulo
Paula Mentz

Underwriting

Susan Solcher

2021 BOOTH CHAIRS

INDOOR BOOTHS:

Amaryllis

Cheryl Moore
Vivie O'Sullivan
Alice Randall
Margaret Watson

Bulb Bar

Kelly Duenner
Dede Russo

Caladiums

Caroline Dannenbaum

Daffodils/Narcissus

Melissa Grobmyer
Jeanne Pfeffer
Lynn Swanson

Daylilies & Hostas

Heather Firestone
Janet Hoover

Herbs

Michelle Frazier
Michelle Williams

Iris

Louise Jamail
Carol Price

Jardin

Heather Bowen
Lester Grundy
Grace Pierce
Jane Broyles Smith

Plants that Merit Attention

Dana Parkey

Small Bulbs Annual

Kathryn Bragan
Mary Sommers Pyne

Small Bulbs Perennial

Laura Crawford
Patty Porter

Tulips

Isabel Lummiss
Elisa Pye

OUTDOOR BOOTHS:

Citrus

Hailey Bechtol
Marjorie Crawford
Susannah Wallace

Crinums

Nancy Keely

Gingers

Harriet Alexander
Nancy Keely
Catherine Randall

Jr. Gardener (Sat. Only)

Caroline Dannenbaum
Missy Duffie

Natives in the City

Elizabeth Dukes
Laura Levenson
Margaret Pierce
Stephanie Shanks

Perennials (Butterfly Attractors)

Sharon Bryan
Katherine Stacy

Perennials (Grasses & Ground Cover)

Cissy Beeler

Perennials (Sun & Shade)

Gail Hendryx
Kelly Moneyhan
Cindy Wallace

Perennials (Texas Natives)

Catherine Zdunkewicz

Roses

Janet Cravens
Laura Cureton
Laura Kelsey
Meg Murray

Shrubs

Susan Reedy
Sue White
Karen Ytterberg

Succulents

Adele Bentsen
Sheila Mayfield

Vines

Hilary Crady
Susie Green
Sally Hilliard
Sarah McMurrey

GCH BULB & PLANT MART PAST CHAIRS

1942	Mrs. J.C. Pryor
1943	Mrs. J.C. Pryor
1944	Mrs. J.C. Pryor, Mrs. J.W. Slaughter
1945	Mrs. H.M. Garwood
1946	Mrs. H.M. Garwood
1947	Mrs. Henry T. Hilliard, Mrs. Robert Meysenberg, Mrs. J.W. Slaughter
1948	Mrs. W.S. Cochran, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Robert Meysenberg
1949	Mrs. J.W. Slaughter, Mrs. Robert Meysenberg
1950	Mrs. McAshan
1951	Mrs. McAshan, Mrs. R.H. Goodrich
1952	Mrs. R.H. Goodrich
1953	Mrs. Victor Carter
1954	Mrs. Donald G. Austin, Mrs. J.W. Slaughter, Mrs. Robert Meysenberg
1955	Mrs. A.J. Kincannon Smith
1956	Mrs. Edward G. Pearson
1957	Mrs. Charles Daly, Mrs. Random Porter
1958	Mrs. Ben F. Thompson
1959	Mrs. Milton Williams, Mrs. Ben Yeager
1960	Mrs. Edward G. Pearson
1961	Mrs. Forrest Lee Andrews, Mrs. John G. Hull
1962	Mrs. Thad T. Hutcheson, Mrs. Forrest Lee Andrews, Mrs. Edward G. Pearson
1963	Mrs. W. Browne Baker, Jr., Mrs. Hugh R. Goodrich
1964	Mrs. Hugh R. Goodrich, Mrs. Shelby Gibbs
1965	Mrs. George H.W. Bush, Mrs. Baine P. Kerr
1966	Mrs. James E. McAshan, Mrs. Ernest Eutsler, Jr.
1967	Mrs. Forest Lee Andrews, Mrs. Mavis Kelsey, Mrs. Nelson Steenland
1968	Mrs. Sally McQueen Squire
1969	Mrs. Frank C. Nelms
1970	Mrs. Harold Coley, Mrs. Henry Hilliard
1971	Mrs. William D. Hawkins, Mrs. W.J. Mendell
1972	Mrs. Sellers J. Thompson, Jr., Mrs. Henry Hilliard
1973	Mrs. R.P. Bushman, Mrs. David Peake
1974	Mrs. John D. Staub, Mrs. Robert L. Dabney, Jr.
1975	Mrs. Henry D. Bruns II, Mrs. Almeria Thompson Cottingham
1976	Mrs. James H. Davis, Mrs. David Knapp
1977	Mrs. Lovett Baker, Mrs. Lewis A. Brown
1978	Mrs. Roland M. Howard, Mrs. Robert L. Baker
1979	Mrs. Preston Moore, Jr., Mrs. Charles Squire
1980	Mrs. William R. Lloyd, Sr., Mrs. Roland Howard
1981	Mrs. Roger C. Stotler, Mrs. Browne Baker, Jr.

1982	Mrs. George C. Hancock II
1983	Mrs. James C. Kempner
1984	Mrs. George Sealy, Mrs. W.R. Smith
1985	Mrs. William G. Lee, Mrs. Paul Salmonsén
1986	Sarah Mendell Brown, Suzanne Lake
1987	Mrs. William P. Conner, Mrs. Marshall H. Pengra
1988	Mrs. Michael B. Raine, Mrs. William A. Faubion
1989	Mrs. Marshall H. Pengra
1990	Linda Ligon, Anne Tucker
1991	Brooke Lee, Karen Kelsey
1992	Adele Hedges, Nancy Godshall
1993	Judy Tate, Ellen Donnelly
1994	Ellen Donnelly, Suzanne Loomis
1995	Nancy Kurtz, Nina Lyons
1996	Nancy Kurtz, Nina Lyons
1997	Susan Garwood, Adrienne Bullard
1998	Sarita Hixon, Nancy Etheridge
1999	Nancy Etheridge, Mary King
2000	Debby Francis, Gail Hendryx, Marjorie Crawford
2001	Gail Hendryx, Leslye Weaver
2002	Barbara Kraft, Debra Wolcott
2003	Mary Hayes, Mimi Kerr
2004	Debbie Robinson, Marianna Brewster
2005	Marianna Brewster, Cindy Wallace
2006	Susan Mickette, Sally Meadows
2007	Pam Wallace, Jennifer Wallace
2008	Margaret Pierce, Ryland Stacy
2009	Sharon Bryan, Julia Rasmussen
2010	Nancy Owen, Julie Griffin
2011	Paule Johnston, Anne Kirkland
2012	Nancy Keely, Graeme Hicks
2013	Dodie Jackson, Carol Price
2014	Judy Lee, Hally Carver
2015	Jenny Kempner, Mundi Elam, Isabel Lummis
2016	Sarah McMurrey, Kathy Arcidiacono
2017	Margaret Rotan, Susan Cravens, Mary Jornayvaz
2018	Harriet Alexander, Elisabeth Millard, Catherine Randall
2019	Linda Burdine, Karen Ytterberg, Ruthie Kelly
2020	Clayton Erikson, Mathilde Hoefér, Cabrina Owsley



Swift+
company

inspired event design

expressive florals

exquisite catering

swiftevents.com



simply baked



delectable soufflés

the FAB
FÊTE



ready-to-ship

cheese soufflé - delivered

thefabfete.com

RESOURCES & LINKS

To see all of the educational videos and brochures go to the Education page on The Garden Club of Houston website: <https://www.gchouston.org/education/>

Amaryllis

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nJikSApYADE>



Crinum & Other Lilies

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DkX7YvMWT2I>



Daffodils & Paperwhites

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w5fn-1pTomY>



Iris & Louisiana Iris

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a4GOOW1cwzs>



Nine Natives Plants - Pocket Prairies

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6ACzT1DX-aM>



Butterfly Plants

Host Plants

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S1dKEh6uR5k&t=6s>



Nectar Plants

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dJAuH1FpRjk>



Succulents and Cacti

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HYue1gTAnEM&t=6s>



Tulips

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xXtBmjs2UHs>



McDUGALD STEELE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS & CONTRACTORS

CREATE CONSTRUCT MANAGE



YOUR GARDEN DESERVES THE EXTRAORDINARY

Complimentary Garden Evaluation
mcdugaldsteele.com | 713.868.8060

Follow Us & Be Inspired



@mcdugaldsteele

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

SPECIAL THANKS

IN KIND CONTRIBUTORS

The HC Companies

WITH GRATITUDE

Over the years, the Bulb and Plant Mart has been very fortunate to have special volunteers to help with our Mart and to share their love of plants and expertise with our customers. A heartfelt thanks to:

Manny Lopez, Baldridge Landscape LLC

The Church of St. John the Divine

LIMB Design (whose patient help made this book possible)

Scooter Cheatham & Lynn Marshall, Useful Wild Plants, Inc.

Dr. William C. Welch, Professor and

Texas AgriLife Extension Service Landscape Horticulturist, Texas A&M University

VILLAGE AREA DELIVERY COMING SOON

ORDER ONLINE AT CHRISTOMIO.COM
-BULK ORDERING AVAILABLE ONLINE-

CHRISTO MIO

alcohol-free coffee bar & eatery

FULL BREAKFAST MENU

COFFEE SMOOTHIES PASTRIES WELLNESS DRINKS
IN-HOUSE MADE NUT MILKS ORGANIC MENU WITH
GLUTEN FREE, PALEO, AND VEGAN OPTIONS

lunch and late night menu coming soon!

HOURS: Mon 7 am-3 pm Tues-Wed 7 am-9 pm
Thurs-Sat 7 am-2 am & Sun 7 am -9 pm

COME SEE US

 **DOG FRIENDLY PATIO**

Pop-Up Markets Art & Music Shows Supporting Local Artists
Late Night Fun: Karaoke, Trivia Nights, Lectures, & More
Space Available for Venue Rental

COUPON FOR ONE FREE DRIP COFFEE
2523 QUENBY ST | (713) 528-6508
@CHRISTOMIOCOFFEEBAR

ADVERTISER INDEX

á bientôt----- 12

Alix Nakfoor and The Super Fine Nine----- 76

Baldrige Landscape L.L.C. -----IBC

Betty Palmquist's Provisional Class 2007-2008----- 93

Chilton Capital Management----- BC

Christo Mio -----121

Douglas Elliman Real Estate/Mathilde C. F. Hoefer ----- 10

Estelle Lozmack, Broker Associate ----- 86

Girls with Pearls-----103

Greenwood King Properties----- 4

Julie Griffin & Greta Zimmerman ----- 43

Kelli Cravens----- 39

Maison Maison Design ----- 63

McDugald Steele Landscape Architects & Contractors -----120

Moss Landscaping, Inc. ----- IFC

Nature's Way Resources ----- 39

OMSH Oral & Maxillofacial Surgeons of Houston ----- 90

Planter Brothers----- 51

Prewett, Read & Associates Landscape Architects & Contractors----- 6

RCM Retirement, The Village of River Oaks----- 92

RCM Retirement, The Village of Southampton----- 112

Rose's Buds-----101

Stirling Electric & Irrigation ----- 81

Swift + Company and The Fab Fete ----- 118

The Arbor Gate ----- 67

The Busy Bees -----106

The Class of 1971 (50 Year Members)----- 8

The Garden Goddesses -----100

The Gardenistas -----104

The Lucky 13-----102

The Nines----- 95

The Petal Pushers----- 99

The Sexy Seven -----105

The Sunflowers----- 94

The Wildflowers -----107

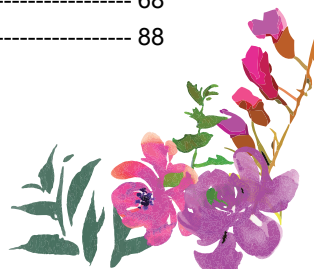
Tree Care, Inc.----- 32

Urban Harvest ----- 12

VF Landscape Service, Inc.----- 68

Walter Bering, Martha Turner | Sotheby's International Realty----- 88

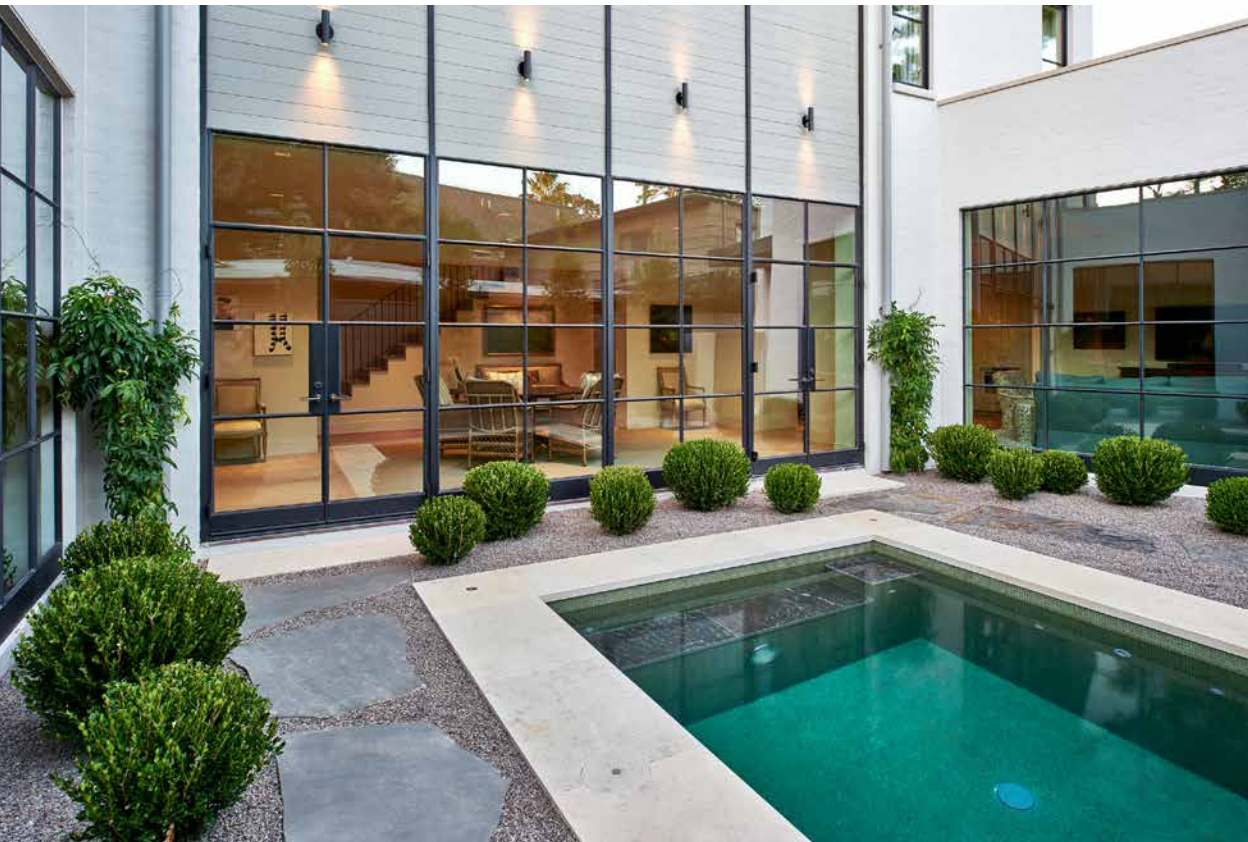
Thank You for Your Support!





Baldrige Landscape L.L.C.
1424 W. Alabama Street, Houston, Texas 77006
o. 713 529 2646 | www.baldrigelandscapes.com

**BALDRIGE
LANDSCAPE**
design-build





Wealth Advisory | Investment Management | Trust Services

PROUDLY SUPPORTS

The Garden Club of Houston's 2021 Bulb & Plant Mart

www.chiltoncapital.com

1177 West Loop South, Suite 1750 Houston, Texas 77027

| 713-650-1995