

- THE 2020 HORTICULTURE GUIDE -

BULB PLANT *mart*



THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON

THE 2020 BULB & PLANT MART
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2020

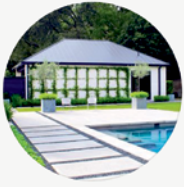
9:00am - 5:00pm

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2020

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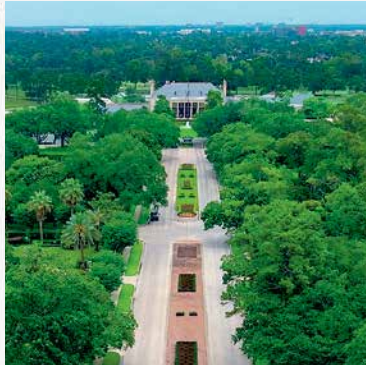
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DEAR FELLOW GARDENERS,

I am excited to welcome you to The Garden Club of Houston's 78th Annual Bulb and Plant Mart. Although this year has thrown many obstacles our way, we feel that the "show must go on." In response to the COVID-19 situation, this year will look a little different. For the safety of our members and our customers, this year will be an online pre-order only sale. Our mission stays the same: to support our community's green spaces, and to educate our community in the areas of gardening, horticulture, conservation, and related topics. GCH members serve as volunteers, and our profits from the Bulb Mart are given back to the community in support of our mission. In the last fifteen years, we have given back over \$3.5 million in grants to the community!

The Garden Club of Houston's first Plant Sale was held in 1942, on the steps of The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, with plants dug from members' gardens. Plants propagated from our own members' yards will be available again this year as well as plants and bulbs sourced from near and far that are unique, interesting, and well suited for area gardens.

It is our hope that this Mart Guide will help you care for the bulbs and plants you purchase at our mart. Our website gchouston.org is also a good source of information, tips and advice on gardening and horticulture. In addition to gardening information, our website also lists the GCH ongoing projects that benefit from our plant sale as well as the grant recipients we fund each year with proceeds from our mart.

We thank you for supporting our Bulb and Plant Mart and we hope to see you again next year in person!


JULIE GRIFFIN

2020-2021 PRESIDENT, THE GARDEN CLUB OF HOUSTON
MEMBER CLUB OF THE GARDEN CLUB OF AMERICA SINCE 1932



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GENERAL INFORMATION

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

AVAILABILITY OF BULBS AND PLANTS: Due to Corona Virus restrictions, The Garden Club of Houston is unable to hold its traditional Bulb & Plant Mart in 2020. However, we are delighted to be able to offer many bulbs and selected plants online at our website www.gchouston.org. Please refer to page 5 for a list of what is offered.

SUITABILITY OF BULBS AND PLANTS: Our booth chairmen and growers seek out plant material that is uniquely well-suited to Houston. The inventory offered is thoughtfully selected 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, purposes for which they are not intended. We have tried to indicate those plants known to us to be poisonous with the designation ☠ but cannot guarantee that all poisonous plants are so marked.

TO PRE-ORDER BULBS FOR NEXT YEAR: In June 2021, a pre-order form will be available on our website: www.gchouston.org. To receive advance notice of items sold at the Mart and to be added to our mailing list, go to admin@gchouston.org

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

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

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

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

2020 MART PICK UP SCHEDULE

Silver Street Studios at Sawyer Yards
2000 Edwards Street

All purchases placed online are sales tax free.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 2020

**Pre-orders are available for pick up
9:00am - 5:00pm**

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 2020

**Pre-orders are available for pick up
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COVID-19 COMPLIANCE

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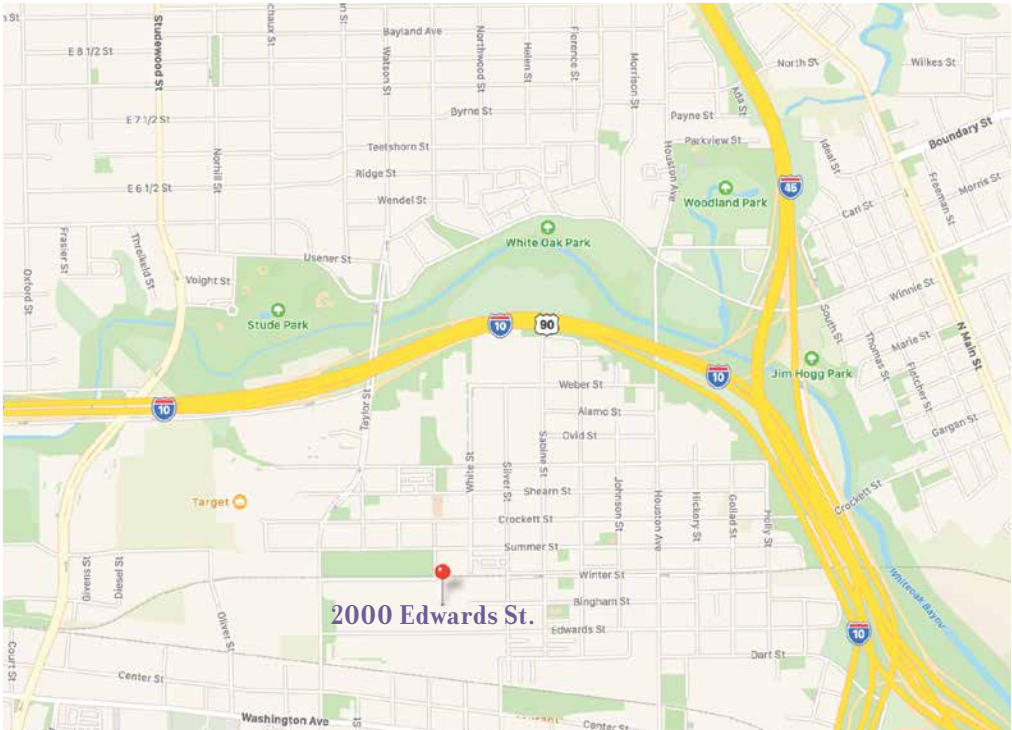
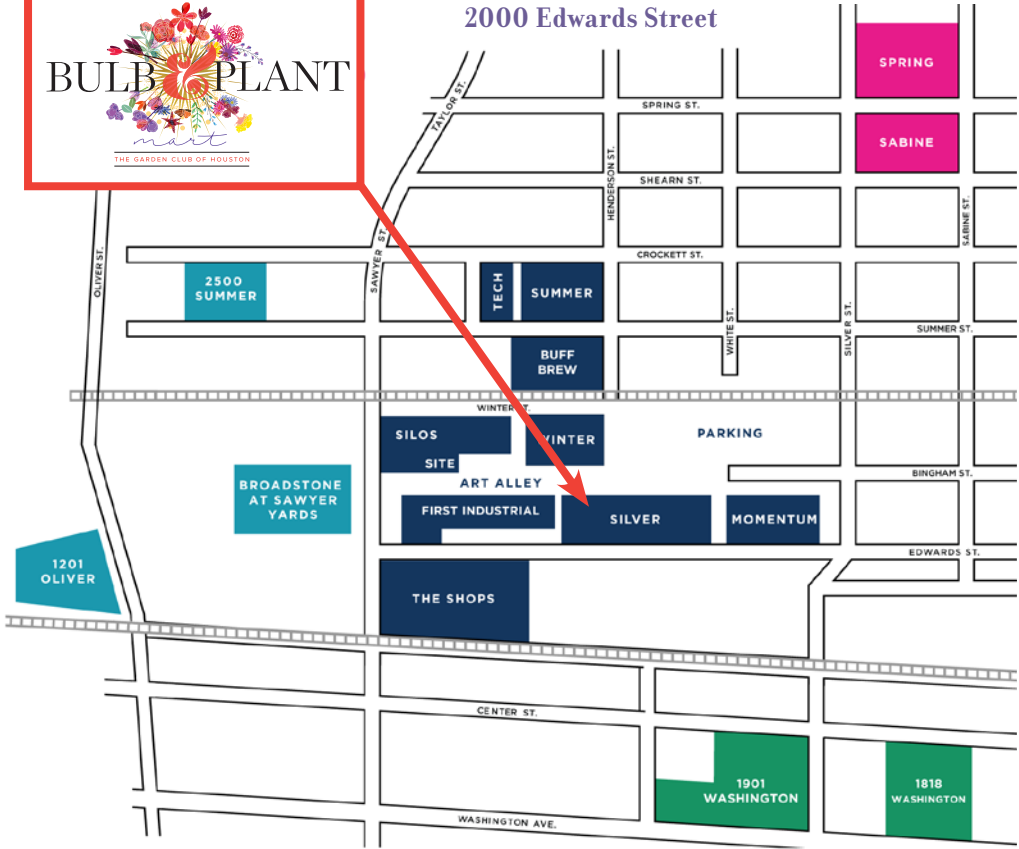
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Silver Street Studios at Sawyer Yards 2000 Edwards Street



COMBINATION BLOOMING GARDENS

Please note that it is necessary to put all tulips in cold storage for a minimum of 6 weeks before planting.

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

Lone Star State: Mid-Season, Ferrari Amaryllis, Mount Hood Daffodil, Tel-star Dutch Iris and Blue Jacket Hyacinth and Apeldoorn Tulip

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

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GARDEN TIPS

FIVE BULB TYPES

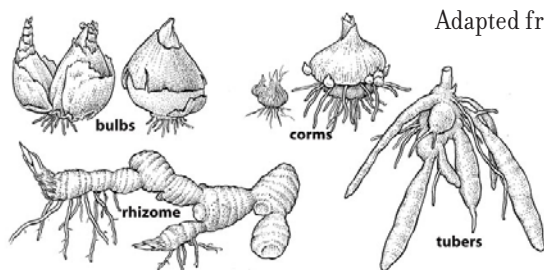
True Bulb: An underground stem base containing an embryonic plant surrounded by scales. A basal plate at the bottom of the bulb holds the scales together and produces roots. Most true bulbs have a protective papery outer skin. Lilies do not, so they are more susceptible to drying and damage; handle them 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*

GARDEN TIPS

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.

GARDEN TIPS

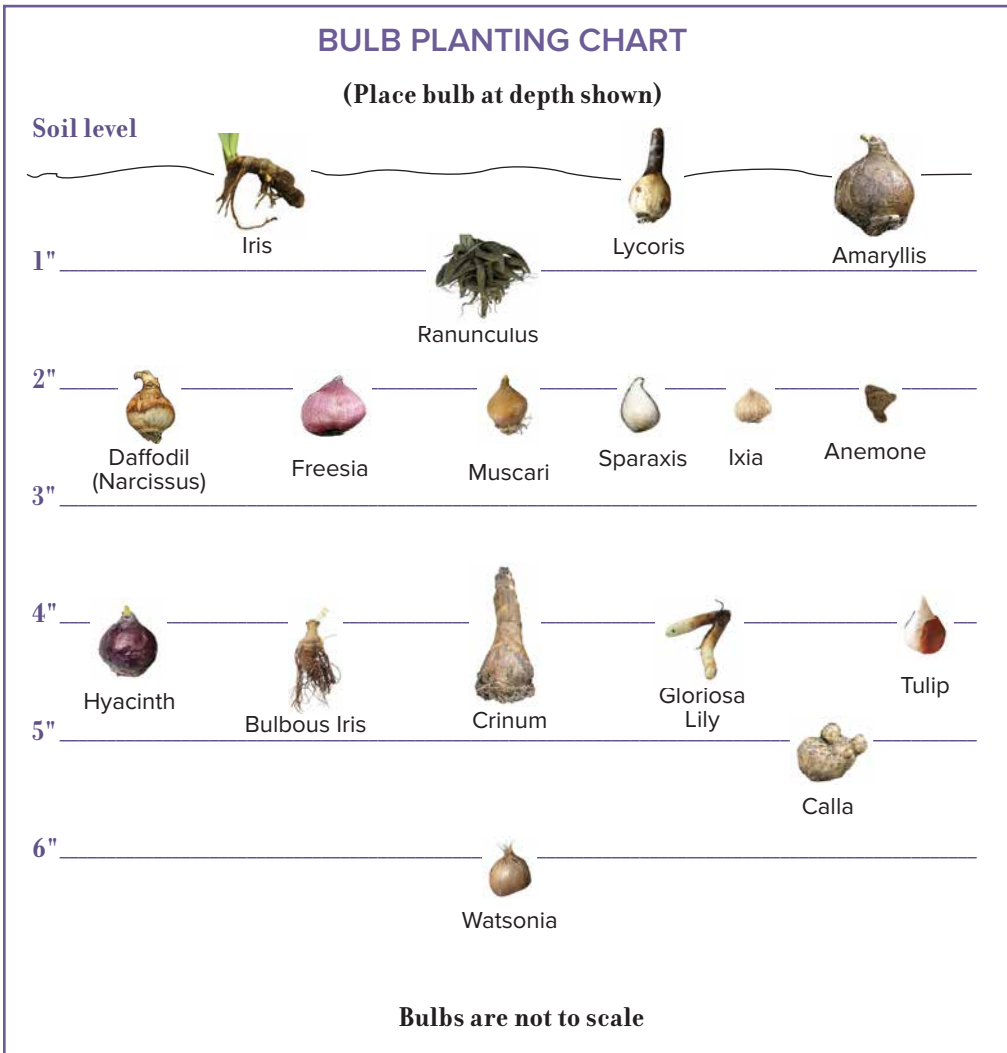
PLANTING CALENDAR FOR BULBS

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.



GARDEN TIPS

PLANTING AND CARING FOR YOUR PLANTS

Soil: Before adding anything to your soil, test your soil with a kit or use the Texas A & M soil analysis service. 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.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO ENRICH YOUR SOIL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weeding: 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).



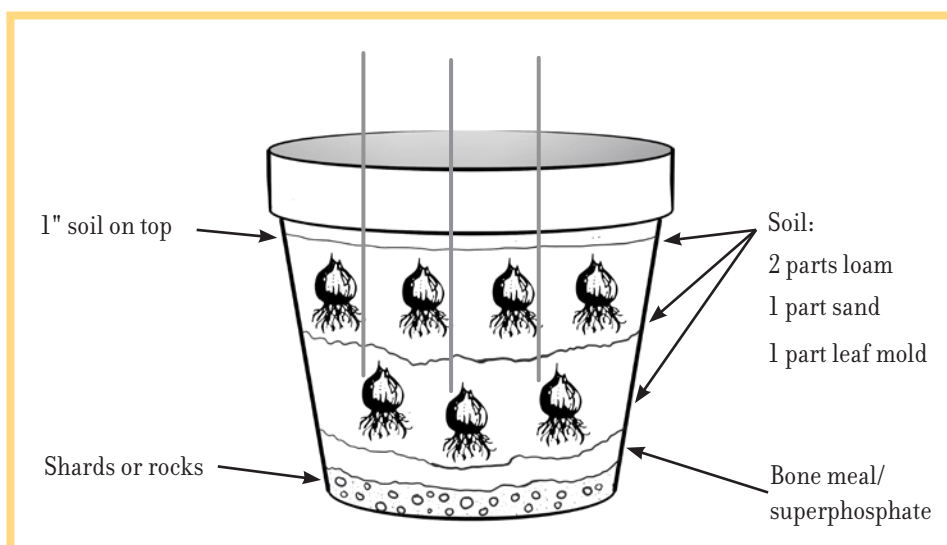
The Cravens family salutes the 78th Bulb and Plant Mart

GARDEN TIPS

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.

1. Cover drainage hole with a coffee filter, a piece of wire screening, shards or bits of rock to hold in the soil.
2. 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).
3. Set bulbs on the soil, flat side of the tulip toward the wall of the pot.
4. 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.
5. Just barely cover the bulbs with more soil.
6. With one hand, grasp and remove a stake and plant a new bulb just where the stake was located.
7. After all the bulbs are set in place, cover with soil to within one to two inches of the top of the pot.
8. Soak the pot after planting the bulbs. This waters it evenly. Then let it drain well.
9. Stick a plant label in the pot to remind you of the variety. It is easy to forget what is planted in each pot.



GARDEN TIPS

TAKING CARE OF BULBS AFTER FLOWERING

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Hang the bag in the garage where it will have good air circulation.
5. In the fall, at planting time, 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.
6. 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.



Tulip Bulbs

GARDEN TIPS

ORGANIC PESTICIDES:

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

Spray in late afternoon or early evening.

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

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

ORGANIC FUNGICIDES:

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

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

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

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.

GARDEN TIPS

GARDENING SYMBOLS

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

☀ Full Sun

● Shade

◐ Part Sun

❄ Protect in cold weather

☠ Parts of plants are poisonous when eaten

💧 Tolerates wet feet

✂ Good cut flower

⌘ Naturalizes in Houston

🇹🇽 Texas Native

🐦 Hummingbirds

🐦 Birds

🦋 Butterflies

🐝 Bees

Information resource

For good, well-researched information on gardening in Texas go to:
www.agrilifeextension.tamu.edu

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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 barely covering the top. Water and feed during summer. Plants go dormant in the winter. When growth begins in the spring, fertilize with a 5-10-10 mixture. Excess nitrogen promotes vegetative growth, reducing flowering. Plants will bloom in the spring and naturalize in your garden. Divide every 3 to 4 years in the fall.

When will they bloom? 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* 'Adele'**

Bright, vibrant-rosy pink, single flower shape, two stems with four or more flowers, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season. ☼ ● ✂ ✂



***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* 'Baby Star'**

Vibrant red blooms with white stripes leading to the center, which forms a greenish-white heart, red and white color, single flower shape, 12"-24" 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'** NEW

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* 'Exotic Peacock'**

Scarlet with white accents, double flower shape, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



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

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



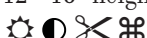
***Hippeastrum* 'Jewel'** NEW

Textured large all-white semi-double petals, 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 'Lemon Lime'

Large starry, pastel yellow and lime-green blooms, dwarf flower shape, 20"-24" height, one bulb per pack, fall to mid-spring growing season.



Hippeastrum 'Nymph' **NEW**

Wide white petals, mirror of an peony with brushed soft strokes of pink stripes, double flower shape, 18"-24" height, one bulb per pack, 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 'Papillo'

Large bright lime-green and dark red veined blooms, single flower shape, 18"-24" 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.

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' **NEW**

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 menchuene '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' NEW

Dark fuchsia pink, fragrant flowers with white 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' NEW

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' NEW

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 'Submersum' NEW

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



Crinum 'Summer Nocturne' NEW

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. ☼ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🌸



***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 AMARYLLIDACEAE

Hardy heirloom amaryllis bulbs produce 2 to 4 fragrant spring blooms. Fertilize in spring and summer. Dormant in winter. Do not over water. ☀️ 🌿



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

Fragrant bright red funnel-shaped flowers with white stripe on the inside. Hardy, heirloom, small amaryllis that blooms in the spring with stalk of fragrant bright red flowers with thin white stripe. Full Sun, 18" height. Naturalizes, seeds. Sold in a one gallon pot. ☀️ 🌿

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

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



LxA Hybrid Lily 'American Native'

Color ranges from salmon to orange, multiple blooms on one stalk, 3 to 5 blooms, a type of lily that is a cross between Asiatic and Longiflorum lilies, four bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ☀️ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐝



LxA Hybrid Lily 'American Tradition'

Pastel pink, star shaped flowers, multiple blooms on one stalk, 3 to 5 blooms, a type of lily that is a cross between Asiatic and Longiflorum lilies, four bulbs per pack, mid growing season. ☀️ ✂️ 🌿 🦋 🐝



LxA Hybrid Lily 'American Warrior'

Deep pink, star shaped flowers, multiple blooms on one stalk, 3 to 5 blooms, a type of lily that is a cross between Asiatic and Longiflorum lilies, four bulbs per 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.

***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. ⚙️ 🗂️ 🌸 🦋 🐝

***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. ⚙️ 🗂️ 🌸 🦋 🐝

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. ☀️✂️🌱🦋🌿



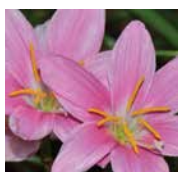
Zephyranthes 'Capricorn'

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. ☀️✂️🌱🦋🌿



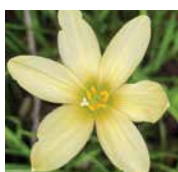
Zephyranthes labuffarosa White

White with star shaped blooms, seeds, one bulb per pack, spring to fall growing season. ☀️✂️🌱🦋🌿



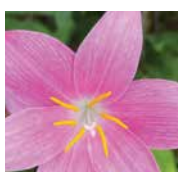
Zephyranthes 'Prairie Sunset'

Rust to pink with star shaped blooms, seeds, 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.

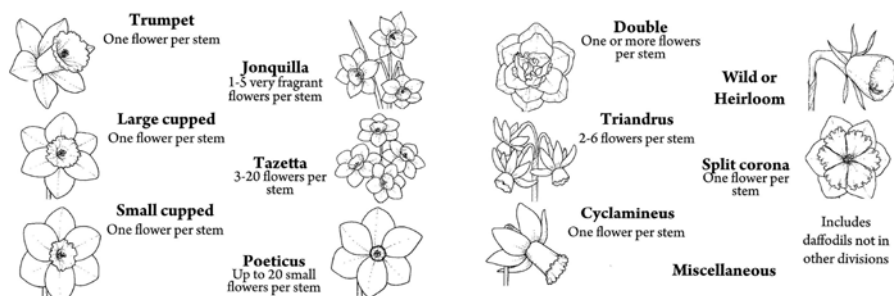
Planting in the Garden: Plant in November or December with 2" soil above the shoulder of the bulb and 1" sand beneath. Water well. Fertilize after blooming by sprinkling bulb fertilizer over the bulb bed, then scratch or water in. Special bulb fertilizers are considered best. Look for a 10-10-20 formulation. 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 tbsp. agricultural charcoal (available at a garden or fish store) in the bottom of the bowl to keep the water fresh. Add 2" to 4" gravel, rocks or glass marbles. Place the bulbs on top of these hard objects, but don't let bulbs touch the sides of the vase or each other, or they can rot. Add more objects to hold the bulbs upright. Plant as many bulbs as you can to make a better show. Add water just below the surface, but not touching the bulb. Keep water at this level. Place in a cool, low-light location. When roots form and growth begins, move to a sunny window. If the flower heads are heavy and the stems droop, stake the stems. Once flowers appear, move to a cooler place to extend blooming time. *ONLY paperwhites are appropriate for forcing in water. Daffodils should be planted in the ground or in outside pots.

NARCISSUS DIVISIONS

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



DAFFODILS

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' **NEW**

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' NEW**

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' NEW**

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.

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’ **NEW**

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’ **NEW**

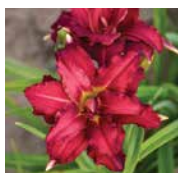
Pale pink to lavender with delicate golden eye, green leaves turn yellow in Fall, 6 petal star shaped flower, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.





***Hemerocallis* 'Double Dream' NEW**

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



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

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



***Hemerocallis* 'Double Talk' NEW**

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* 'Purely'**

Pure white and yellow petal, 6 petal star shaped flower, perennial, one bulb per pack, summer growing season.



***Hemerocallis* 'Rajah' NEW**

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.



FERNS, GRASSES & GROUND COVERS

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. ●

FERNS

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

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.

Aristolochia fimbriata 'Dutchman's Pipe' ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Smaller version of Dutchman's Pipe, 2"-3" rounded green leaves, miniature burgundy & yellow flowers, ground cover. 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 pipe vine native to Arizona. The 1" long, arrow-shaped leaves are usually dark brownish-green when growing in full sun, lighter green in less sun. The tubular funnel form flowers are about 1.5" long, green with brown spotting, host plant for the pipevine swallowtail butterfly. Will not tolerate wet feet, excellent plant for containers.

Carex divulsa 'Berkley Sedge' CYPERACEAE

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

Carex oshimensis 'Everillo' CYPERACEAE

Adds a color burst to mixed container plantings, garden beds, and borders. Lime green leaves deepen to golden yellow. Makes a vibrant ground cover. Grows in a neat mound arching up from the crown and weeping gracefully. 1', shade to part shade. Evergreen.

●

***Carex oshimensis* ‘Feather Falls’ CYPERACEAE**

Versatile and vigorous, with finely textured, variegated evergreen foliage and remarkable durability, thriving in shade to partial shade. Long, narrow leaves arch up from the crown and weep gracefully to form a well-behaved clump. Delicate, feathery plumes emerge in spring. An ideal container or landscape accent. Stunning en masse. Low maintenance, deer resistant, attracts butterflies. Evergreen. 12"-18" height x 18"-24" width. Far superior to variegated liriopoe or Aztec grass. 🦋

***Carex phyllocephala* ‘Sparkler’ CYPERACEAE**

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

***Carex testacea* ‘Prairie Fire’ CYPERACEAE**

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

***Dichondra argenta* ‘Silver Falls’ CONVULVACEAE**

Forms a mass of soft pewter leaves on silver stems in full sun to part shade.

***Lysimachia nummularia* ‘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.

***Polygonum* ‘Pinkbuttons’ POLYGONACEAE**

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

***Stemodia tomentosa* ‘Woody Stemodia’ SCROPHULARIACEAE**

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

***Viola hederacea* ‘Australian Violet’ VIOLACEAE**

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

GINGERS

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' **NEW**

White flowers have a porcelain look, shell-shaped and bloom prolifically, 30"-36" height. The dwarf foliage of *Alpinia nutans* is evergreen in areas that do not have a hard freeze. It has a very distinctive cardamom fragrance when brushed or rubbed, but this is not the plant that produces the spice by that name. Sold bare root, one bulb per pack, late spring to early summer growing season. ● ✂ ●

CURCUMA HIDDEN GINGER

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

Curcuma 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' **NEW**

Highly ornamental. Deep to pale pink, cone shaped flowers. In spring, beautiful pineapple shaped bloom in pale pink, hidden between rich, banana-shaped, apple-green leaves. 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.

HEDYCHIUM BUTTERFLY GINGER

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

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



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

Waxy stems and leaves decorate the 3'-5' tall stem which is topped with large spikes of bright, yellow to 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) **NEW**

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' **NEW**

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. ● ☞

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'** NEW

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* 'Resurrection Lily'**

Purple 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. 24" height. Dormant in winter. 1 gal. pots. ☉ ☘ ●

ZINGIBER

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



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

Green foliage plants with long-lasting cone-shaped blooms in mid-late summer. Green, cone-shaped bracts turn red over a couple of weeks, and then small, creamy-yellow flowers appear. Root-hardy. Easy to grow, pass-along plant that will make a large clump from a single rhizome in a few years. Filtered or morning sun. Up to 7' tall. Sold bare root. ☉ ☘



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HERBS

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

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 Piperata '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* x** ‘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 make them ideal for a low maintenance garden. Most hostas need some shade but the leaf color determines how much. With lighter color leaves there needs to be some sunlight to keep their color.



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 'Halcyon'

Mid-size frosty blue-green pointed leaves, pale blue flowers on 28" scapes, one bulb per pack, summer growing season. ●



Hosta 'U Medio Variegata'

Bright green heart shaped foliage with soft white centers; great for deep shade, pale lilac flowers, one bulb per pack, early to mid season growing season. ●



IRIS

IRIDACEAE

A deciduous perennial bulb will bloom in the summer. It will naturalize and spread and should be cut back in the fall. *Availability is dependent on our growers.*



Iris albicans 'Cemetery Iris' **NEW**

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 (Crocosmia)

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. ●❄️



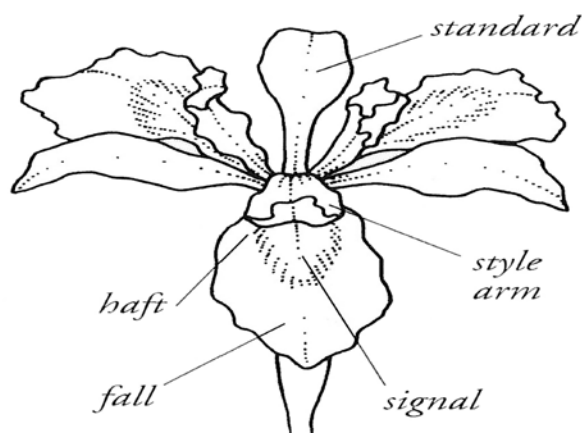
Neomarica longifolia 'Yellow Walking Iris' or 'Apostle Iris'

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



Louisiana Iris 'Candlelight Supper'

Ruffled pale lemon yellow, falls with butter yellow signal and stripe, slight musky fragrance, one bulb per pack, 34-38" height, 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, early growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Empress Josephine'

Ruffled velvety dark red violet, veined and streaked black, bright gold yellow spearhead signal, dark red violet styles edged cream, 32" height, one bulb per pack, mid-late growing season.

This iris named in honor of GCH member, Josephine Shanks.



Louisiana Iris 'Far And Away'

Ruffled deep red purple, yellow signal, 35" height, one bulb per pack, 38" height, mid 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 'Heartbreak Warfare'

Standards medium red-rose, cream-white underwash, deeper red-rose lines, rounded, style arms yellow-red-rose, falls red, slightly rounded, gold signal, ruffled, 36" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Heather Pryor'

Standards cream, veined and flushed pink, rimmed paler, green yellow signal; falls cream ground, veined and heavily flushed pink toward paler rim, green line signal surrounded by yellow center area, heavily ruffled, 51" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Her Highness' M.S.D.-1950

Bright white self, light-green style arms; raised chrome-yellow signal patch, 40" height, one bulb per pack, early growing season.



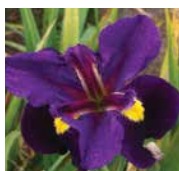
Louisiana Iris 'Hurricane Party'

Lightly ruffled full red violet, slightly darker around large triangular yellow gold signal and down center of falls; cream styles shading to full dark red violet, slight fragrance, 39" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Jacaranda Lad'

Soft jacaranda blue, veined darker, falls with bright lime green steeple signal, style arms jacaranda blue, cream side rim, lightly ruffled, 40" height, one bulb per pack, mid 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 'Jean Betzer'

Standards rosy pink, light yellow interior; style arms rosy-pink, yellow edge, falls same as standards, green-yellow line signal; wavy; slightly curved petals, 32" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late 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 'Joyful Charm'

Rose pink, yellow signal, 32" height, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Marie Aimee'

Standards medium pink, edged silver-white, style arms green, edge lighter, falls bright pink, edged silver-white, bright green gold signal turning to bright yellow, ruffling and lacy edge, slight sweet fragrance, 34" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Melon Party'

Orange self, dull gold signal, melon sepals, 30" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Midnight Drama'

Ruffled violet, lighter reverse, yellow signal on standards and falls, 43" height, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'No Data'

Deep full violet, greenish line signal, 29" height, one bulb per pack, mid to late growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Parade Music'

Standards dark red, falls deeper, gold wire rim, large orange signal, 30" height, one bulb per pack, early to mid growing season.



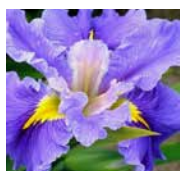
Louisiana Iris 'Pegaletta'

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 'Queen Jeanne'

Deep blue violet, lilac rim and reverse, falls with golden steeple signal overlaid on yellow blotch, style arms white blushed violet, lemon midrib, heavily ruffled, 41" height, one bulb per pack, mid-late growing season.



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.



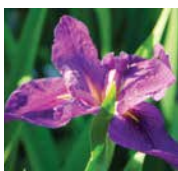
Louisiana Iris 'Shining Times'

Standards tan, washed red, falls red, large yellow signal, 32" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris 'Swirling Waters'

Heavily ruffled deep blue violet, standards with fine yellow line signal, falls with yellow blotch signal with overlaying yellow steeple signal, style arms apple green, violet tips, 43" height, one bulb per pack, early to 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 'Vermillion Treasure'

Red violet, veined darker, silver serrated edge on falls, large yellow sunburst signal fading to white, 40" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.



Louisiana Iris fulva (Dwarf)

Terracotta red dwarf species red iris with slight yellow throat, 12" height, one bulb per pack, early growing season.



Louisiana Iris nelsonii

Rich, intense, deep red iris with slight yellow signal, 30" height, one bulb per pack, mid growing season.

NINE NATIVES PLANTS - POCKET PRAIRIES

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

***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 asperula* 'Antelope-horns Milkweed' APOCYNACEAE**

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

***Asclepias oenotheroides* 'Zizotes Milkweed' APOCYNACEAE**

Native milkweed found in prairies, ditches and fields. Prefers sandy, dry soil. Grows 1' - 3' tall. Green blooms with purple tinges. Full sun. Monarch host plant. ☀️ 🦋

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

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

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

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

***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. 🌑 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

***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.

☀️ 🌑 🦋 🐝 🇺🇸

***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.

***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.

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

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



***Lobelia 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.

***Ratibida columnifera* 'Mexican Hat' ASTERACEAE**

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



***Rudbeckia hirta* ‘Black-eyed Susan’ ASTERACEAE**

Reseeding annual or short-lived perennial with yellow, daisy-like flowers and a black or brown center. Sun to part sun. 1'-3' 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. ☀️🐝🇺🇸



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


PERENNIALS SUN – PART SUN (See also Butterfly Section)

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

***Bletilla striata* Purple Chinese Ground Orchid ORCHIDACEAE**

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

***Caesalpinia pulcherima* ‘Pride of Barbados’ FABACEAE**

A subtropical, fragrant, multi-stemmed shrub or small tree topped with large panicles of spectacular orange and yellow blooms during the hot summer months. Averages 6’-8’ tall & has been root hardy to 20 degrees. The stems are covered with attractive, feathery, compound foliage. Drought tolerant. Good drainage. Full sun. 

***Eupatorium coelestinum* Blue Mist Flower ASTERACEAE**

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

***Hymenoxys acaulis* Angelita Daisy ASTERACEAE**

Native Texas plant thrives in high heat, tolerates temperatures well below zero degrees Fahrenheit. and blooms nearly year-round, drought tolerant, performs well through the damp conditions caused by our summer rains, and supplemental watering throughout the rest of the year will encourage its dropped seeds to sprout into new plants in spring.




***Mussaenda luteola* ‘White Wing’ RUBIACEAE**

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



***Nierembergia gracilis* ‘Starry Eyes Nierembergia’ SOLANACEAE**

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



***Odontonema strictum* ‘Pink Firespike’ ACANTHACEAE**

Blazing red blooms through fall and winter. Great way to fill a bed quickly with color that lasts until spring. Will not tolerate long periods of cold. If it freezes back it will come back in spring.   

***Russelia* sp. ‘St. Elmo’s Fire’ PLANTAGINACEAE**

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

***Talinum paniculatum variegatum* ‘Jewels of Opar’ TALINACEAE**

Mounding plant with handsome creamy white edged leaves from which come reddish wiry stems holding dainty pink flowers. Grows to 18", 1' foot long but possibly longer, is crowded with small red-orange flowers, full coastal sun to light shade.  



PERENNIALS – SHADE TO PART SHADE

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

***Anemone* x ‘Alice Staub’**

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

***Asystasia gangetica variegata* ‘Violet’ Ganges Primrose Variegated
ACANTHACEAE**

Forms a lush, mounding “ground cover” of variegated heart-shaped leaves & is covered with inch-wide, flared, funnel-shaped violet flowers with a creamy throat all spring & into summer. Averages 18"-24" tall. Sun or part shade. Moist, well-drained soil is preferred.  


***Bletilla striata* 'Alba' White Ground Orchid ORCHIDACEAE**

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

***Clerodendron wallichii* 'White Waterfalls Clerodendron'**

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

***Justicia* 'Lemon Sorbet' 'Shrimp Plant'**

Butterfly and bee attractor. Average water needs which means to water regularly. Consistent moist soil. Light shade. 


***Oxalis regnellii* 'Francis' 'Purple Shamrock' OXALIDACEAE**

Bright purple, triangular-shaped leaves and pink blossoms, moist soil in bright, indirect light.


***Phlox paniculata* 'John Fanick' 'John Fanick Phlox' ACANTHACEAE**

Texas Superstar® Survives in heat, humidity and drought, 1'-3' tall and 1'-3' wide, flowers are bi color, pink with rose lavender eyes, full sun or light shade.

***Spigelia marilandica* 'Indian Pink' 'Indian Pink Spigelia'**

The 2010 Montine McDaniel Freeman Horticulture Medal winner/Garden Club of America plant of the year. Clump forming perennial, thrives in fertile soils in semi-shade. Deer resistant. Bright red trumpets with yellow throats spring to summer. Use in bright woodland setting. 24" tall by 18" wide. Divide in spring. A native plant loved by hummingbirds and butterflies. 

***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. 

***Tricyrtis formosana* 'Gilt Edge' 'Gilt Edge Toad Lily'** Brown or maroon buds open to white/pale lilac flowers spotted with purple. Dappled to full shade. Consistent moisture. 

***Tricyrtis formosana* 'Samurai' 'Samurai Toad Lily'** grows in a spreading clump to 2'-3' tall, small, star-shaped, lily-like flowers (1" long) feature six showy tepals, flowers are white with heavy reddish-purple spotting and yellowish throats.

PERENNIALS – BUTTERFLY PLANTS

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

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

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

Milkweed Collection especially for Monarchs:

***Asclepias curassavica* ‘Mexican Butterfly Weed/ tropical milkweed’**

ASCLEPIADACEAE

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

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

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

***Aster georgianus* ‘Georgia Aster’**

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

***Aster oblongifolius* Native Prairie Aster**

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




***Calotropis gigantea* Giant Milkweed**

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


***Cestrum Auranticum* Yellow Cestrum**

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

***Cuphea llavea* Big Bat Face**

Red and purple blossoms resemble bat faces-children love them! Drought-tolerant. 18"-24" tall.   



***Hamelia patens* Hummingbird Bush**

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


***Hibiscus x 'Moy Grande'* Moy Grande Hibiscus**

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


***Orthosiphon racemiflora alba* White Cat Whiskers**

3', tender shrubby perennial, large striking whiskery white flower spikes, blooms spring to frost, part shade, moist, good drainage, hummingbird & butterfly nectar plant.  

***Salvia sp. 'Otahal'* Otahal Blue Salvia**

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

***Salvia confertiflora Pohl* Red Velvet Salvia**

Grows with an upright habit to 5' - 8' tall, flower stalk, covered with reddish-brown velvety hairs, typically up to 1 foot long but possibly longer, is crowded with small red-orange flowers, full coastal sun. Prefers morning sun and afternoon shade. 

***Scutellaria costaricana* ‘Red Fountains Skullcap’**

Clusters of deep red, 1 1/2", tubular blooms, provide a moist but well-draining soil for the best results. Prefers light shade. ☀️🐦

***Scutellaria sp.* ‘Fuchsia Fountains Skullcap’**

Wonderful, tough, dynamite perennial, 6"-8" tall mound of tiny foliage, prefers light shade, good drainage.

***Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* ‘Purple Porterweed’**

Deep velvety purple blooms, upright to spreading perennial. ☀️🐦

PERENNIALS – TEXAS NATIVES

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

***Aquilegia chrysantha* ‘Hinckley’ ‘Hinckley Columbine’**

A gorgeous evergreen native Texas perennial for shade gardens. Forms 24" mounds of bright green parsley-like foliage all winter. Then in March-April, produces stalks of magnificent orchid-like yellow flowers for up to 6 weeks! Afternoon shade and good drainage. ●🌑

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

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

***Capsicum annuum* ‘Chili Pequin’**

This native perennial pepper makes a beautiful addition to the garden. It is a 2'-3' mounding shrub that is covered with tiny white flowers 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. ☀️🌑

***Eupatorium greggii* ‘Greg’s Blue Mist Flower’**

A spectacular native that naturalizes readily and makes a fabulous ground cover. Flat-topped flower heads with dense clusters of fragrant, fluffy, lavender-blue flowers persist from mid-summer to early fall. Sun or light shade, tolerates a range of soil types. Butterflies! ☀️🌑🦋

***Eupatorium havanense* ‘White Mist Flower’**

Native, shrubby 3’-4’, fall blooming clusters of super fragrant white blooms, full sun/part shade, drought tolerant and tolerates poor drainage. ☀️🌑🦋

***Liatris pycnostachya* ‘Native Gayfeather’**

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

***Liatris aspera* ‘Rough Blazing Star’**

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

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

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

***Malvaviscus* ‘Pink Turk’s Cap’ ‘Variegated Pink Turk’s Cap’ MALVACEAE**

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

***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.

***Rivina humilis* ‘Pigeonberry’**

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

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, Slaughter Pink, and No Id (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.



***Plumeria rubra* sp.**

Pink with dark orange centers, 2" blooms.

ROSES

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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ROSES:

Antique Rose Emporium www.wearerose.com

Houston Rose Society www.houstonrose.org

Heritage Rose Group www.heritagerosesgroup.org






Belinda's Dream roses,
a Garden Club favorite.

SHRUBS




Aloysia virgata 'Sweet Almond Verbena'

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. Plant in full sun to part shade with plenty of room to grow.



Buddleia crispa 'Himalyan'

Deciduous, upright, bushy shrub that produces small, lavender flowers, well drained soil, sun.   




Buddleia 'Orange Sceptre'

8' tall, flowers year-round in mild climates, 1' long terminal spikes of bright orange flower, sun.   

Calliandra emarginata 'Dwarf Fairy Duster'

Great for both garden and containers. Growing to about 2'-3' tall, covered with hot pink "powderpuff" flowers from spring to fall. Sun or light shade.    

Callicarpa 'Beautyberry' LAMIACEAE

Flowers in clusters, white to pinkish. The fruit is a berry, 2-5 mm diameter and pink to red-purple with a highly distinctive metallic lustre. Plant beautyberries in a location with light shade and well-drained soil.    

Callicarpa japonica 'Snow Storm Beautyberry'

Callicarpa longissima 'Longissima Beautyberry White'



Callicarpa mexicana 'Mexican Beautyberry'

Callicarpa salicifolia 'Beautyberry, Salicifolia'

Clerodendrum sp 'Pink Butterfly'

Pink flowers in a 2'-4' upright shrub.

Duranta erecta

A fast-growing evergreen shrub sporting shiny green leaves and loose clusters of vibrant violet-blue flowers. Blooms summer to fall (or throughout the year where hardy). Best in full sun but tolerates light shade.  

***Erythrina herbacea* ‘Coralbean’**

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

***Euonymus americana* ‘Strawberry Bush’**

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

***Cardenia jasminoides* ‘Kleim’s Hardy’**

A small evergreen shrub (2-3' tall) with thick, lustrous dark green leaves and intensely fragrant, star-like ivory flowers. Blooms in late spring and early summer. Best in full sun to light shade in consistently moist, acidic, well-draining soil. ☀️ 🌑

***Hydrangea quercifolia* ‘Oak Leaf Hydrangea’**

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. ☀️ 🌑 🌑

***Lespedeza thunbergii* ‘Little Volcano’**

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. ☀️

***Lindera benzoin* ‘Spicebush’**

Aromatic foliage, showy fruit, good autumn color, partial sun to light shade and wet to moderately dry soil. 🌑

***Thryallis Galphimia glauca* ‘Golden Shower Thryallis’**

Evergreen mild winters, 3'-6', narrow bluish-green foliage, clusters of small bright yellow flowers nearly year-round, sun, salt and drought tolerant. ☀️

Golden Shower Thryallis



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 LILIACEAE

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'

Rose pink blooms, large spikes in shape of fireworks, 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. ☀️🌑✂️



***Ranunculus Asiaticus* Yellow**

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

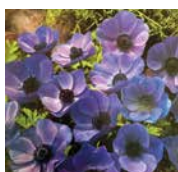
ANEMONE DE CAEN

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.



***Anemone 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. ☀️🌑✂️



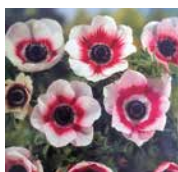
***Anemone de Caen* 'Mr. Fokker'**

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 de Caen* 'The Bride'**

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



***Anemone de Caen* '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 de Caen '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.



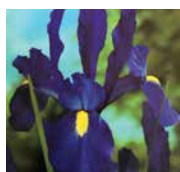
DUTCH IRIS IRIDACEAE

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



Dutch Iris 'Light Blue'

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



Dutch Iris 'Tel-Star'

Brilliant blue standards with yellow splotches, Fleur de lis flower shape, 18"-20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid-late growing season. ☀️ 🌙 ✂️

ASPARAGACEAE

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



Hyacinthus orientalis 'Blue Jacket'

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



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. *Watsonia* ranges from pure white to a glorious red. Nothing smells sweeter than *Muscari*—no wonder the bees love it!



***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. ☀️✂️



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

Lilac blue, star-shaped scented flowers. Vigorous, clump-forming. Good in rock gardens or as underplantings. 4"-5" height. ☀️🌑



***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. ☀️🌑

CROCUS IRIDACEAE

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



Crocus 'Jeanne d'Arc'

White goblet shaped flowers, mass them for best effect, 4"-6" height, can be used in borders, 20 bulbs per pack, early growing season. ☀️ 🌑



Crocus Mixed

Yellow, white and purple goblet shaped flowers with yellow stamens, 4"-6" height, can be used in borders, 20 bulbs per pack, early spring growing season. ☀️ 🌑

IRIDACEAE

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.



Gladiolus byzantinus 'Byzantine Gladiola'

Magenta spike shaped flowers on stalks, 2' height, fragrant, 10 bulbs per pack, late spring to early summer growing season.



IXIA IRIDACEAE

Grown for star-shaped brightly colored spikes in pink, white, salmon, and green flowers. Bloom spring-summer. Plant 2" deep on 2"-3" centers. Blooms late season.



Ixia 'African Corn Lily - Mixed'

White, hot pink, pale pink and yellow color, star shaped flower, 12"-16" height, 25 bulbs per pack, late growing season. ☀️ 🌑 🐝 ✂️

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, are classified into six families, and 25 percent of those are cacti.

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

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

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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

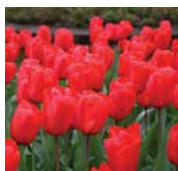
For horticultural purposes, tulips are divided into 15 groups, chiefly defined by flower type. The following 5 classifications of tulips are represented at the Bulb & Plant Mart.

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* 'Clearwater'**

Snow white, single flower shape, 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* 'Daydream'**

Lovely orange that turns an apricot yellow, Darwin Hybrid flower shape, 20" height, 10 bulbs per pack, mid season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'La Belle Epoch'**

Pink apricot, deluge of amber and dusty rose petals, double flower shape, 16" height, 10 bulbs per pack, late season growing season. ●✂



***Tulipa* 'Mascotte'**

Fuchsia pink tulip with light pink fringe, double flower shape, 18"-24" 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'

Large ivory blossoms, resembles peonies, double row of four petals, bluish 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 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. ● ✂



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VINES

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

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

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

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

***Clerodendron thomsoniae* ‘Bleeding Heart Vine’** Profuse blooming large clusters of deep crimson flowers emerging from pure white, bell-shaped calyces spring to fall, 6" long, rich, deep emerald green foliage, full sun/part shade, rich, loose soil, well drained, root hardy, butterflies. ☀️🌑🦋

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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



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Wilhelmina E. (Beth)
Robertson
Marcy Taub Wessel
*In honor of Cabrina Owsley
and Clayton Erikson*
Michelle and Lacy Williams
Stephanie Willinger
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Harriet and Chris
Alexander
Lucy and David Barrow
Bess Tooke Black
In memory of Sally Avery
Rosana Blalock
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Erikson & Cabrina Owsley*
Virginia Watt Chandler
Hilary Crady
*In memory of Bernie
Riviere*
Janet Cravens
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Gail C. Faris

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Firestone
Stephanie K. Fox
*In memory of
Mr. Meredith Long*
Debby Francis
*In honor of
Margaret Pierce*
The Fullenweiders
Patricia Hawk Gano
*In honor of
Doris Heard &
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Julia Hancock
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Estelle Lozmack

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*In memory of Clare and
Lake Robertson*
Leslye and David Weaver
*In honor of
Clayton Erikson*
Mary and Temple
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Susan Whitfield
*In memory of
Sue Whitfield*
Vereen and Madison
Woodward
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Claire Caudill
Vaughan and Les Clark
Cheers to Bulb Mart
Flo Crady
Reneé Davis
Kit Detering

Julie Doherty
In honor of Nancy Kelley
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Kay Hedges
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Ruth Moorhead
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Ann Schramm
Mr. and Mrs. Scott
Schroer
Ann Wales
Sue White
*In memory of
Ursula Aston & Ann Jones*
Christine and Blake
Williams

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 procedures, 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 Major Projects which receive annual funding and support include:



Hogg Bird Sanctuary

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 is 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

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

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 a college intern to work for the Butterfly Center every summer.



Rienzi

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

The Club has supported the gardens of the MFAH for over 75 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 and River Oaks Garden Club partner with the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston to produce *Florescence*, a Garden Club of America major flower show.



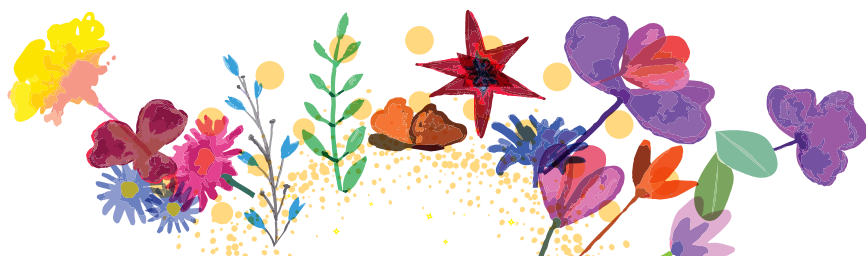
The Garden Club of Houston Park

The original park designed and created by the Club on property owned by Houston Methodist has been moved due to expansion by Methodist in the Medical Center. The Park was a place of quiet and relaxation in the busy Medical Center for patients, their families and medical workers alike.



Urban Harvest

The Club supports the Urban Harvest School Garden Project at Gregory-Lincoln Education Center. Through this partnership, Urban Harvest planted a vegetable, herb, and pollinator teaching garden in front of the school with the Culinary Arts teacher. The school garden has since expanded to include fruit trees and a chicken coop thanks to continued funding by the GCH. 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, thus the Club's donation has 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.



GRANT RECIPIENTS FOR 2019-2020

Brookwood Community
Buffalo Bayou Partnership
College Park Cemetery Association and St. Francis Memorial Gardens
God's Garden
Houston Advanced Research Center (HARC)
Harvard Outdoor Classroom and Playscape (HOCP)
Houston Chapter of Native Prairies Association of Texas (HNPAT)
Katie Prairie Conservancy
Kinkaid School
Lift Memorial LLC
Memorial Park Conservancy
Methodist Hospital Therapeutic Garden
National Wildlife Federation
Nature Discovery Center
Recipe for Success Foundation
Rice University, Holistic Garden
Rothko Chapel
Student Conservation Association
University of Houston Coastal Center
Young Audiences of Houston

In recent years The Garden Club of Houston has also funded grant requests from the following organizations:

Asia Society Texas Center
Bayou Greenways 2020
Briargrove Elementary PTO
Dona Marie Clubhouse
Hermann Park Conservancy
KIPP Academy
Learn Local - Hogg Middle School
Magnolia Garden Club - Cattail Marsh Education Center
Mercer Society
Neighborhood Recovery Community Development Corporation
Rummel Creek Elementary
The Harris School

THE 2020 BULB & PLANT MART CHAIRS WOULD LIKE TO
THANK ALL OF OUR BPM CHAIRMEN FOR YOUR FLEXIBILITY
AND ALL GCH MEMBERS FOR YOUR SUPPORT THIS YEAR!



Clayton Erikson

Cabrina Owsley

Mathilde Hoefler

“The garden suggests there might be a place where we can meet nature halfway.”

— Michael Pollan



BULB & PLANT MART CHAIRMEN

Clayton Erikson

Mathilde Hoefler

Cabrina Owsley

2020 COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Acknowledgements

Vereen Woodward

Advertising (Ad Sales)

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Kelli Cravens

Apparel (Clothing)

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Graeme Hicks

Nancy Keely

Buyers-Outdoor

Judy Lee

Kelly Moneyhan

Cashiers

Janet Hobby

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Community Organizations

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Missy Duffie

Conservation

Doris Heard

Claire Caudill

Elizabeth Dukes

Elizabeth Howley

Patty Porter

Customer Assistance

Tonya Judah

Hospitality

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Horticultural Guide

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Cedar Baldrige

Hospitality Rest Stop (Refresh)

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Katie Cullen

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Claire Curtin

Trucking

Ashley Clark

Paula Mentz

Underwriting

Nancy Kelley

2020 BOOTH CHAIRS

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Vivie O'Sullivan
Cheryl Moore
Margaret Watson

Bulb Bar

Dede Russo (Chair)
Kelly Duenner
Elizabeth Boss
Susan Solcher

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Caroline Dannenbaum

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Jeanne Pfeffer

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Heather Firestone

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Michelle Williams

Iris

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Louise Jamail

Jardin

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Merit Attention

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Kingslea von Helms
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Small Bulbs Perennial

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Elisa Pye
Isabel Lummis

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Nancy Owen

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Missy Duffie

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Ruthie Kelly |

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Panicle Open flower cluster, blooming from top to bottom.

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

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

Remontant Flowering repeatedly during the season.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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