

Marilyn's Choice Abutilon

Abutilon 'Marilyn's Choice'



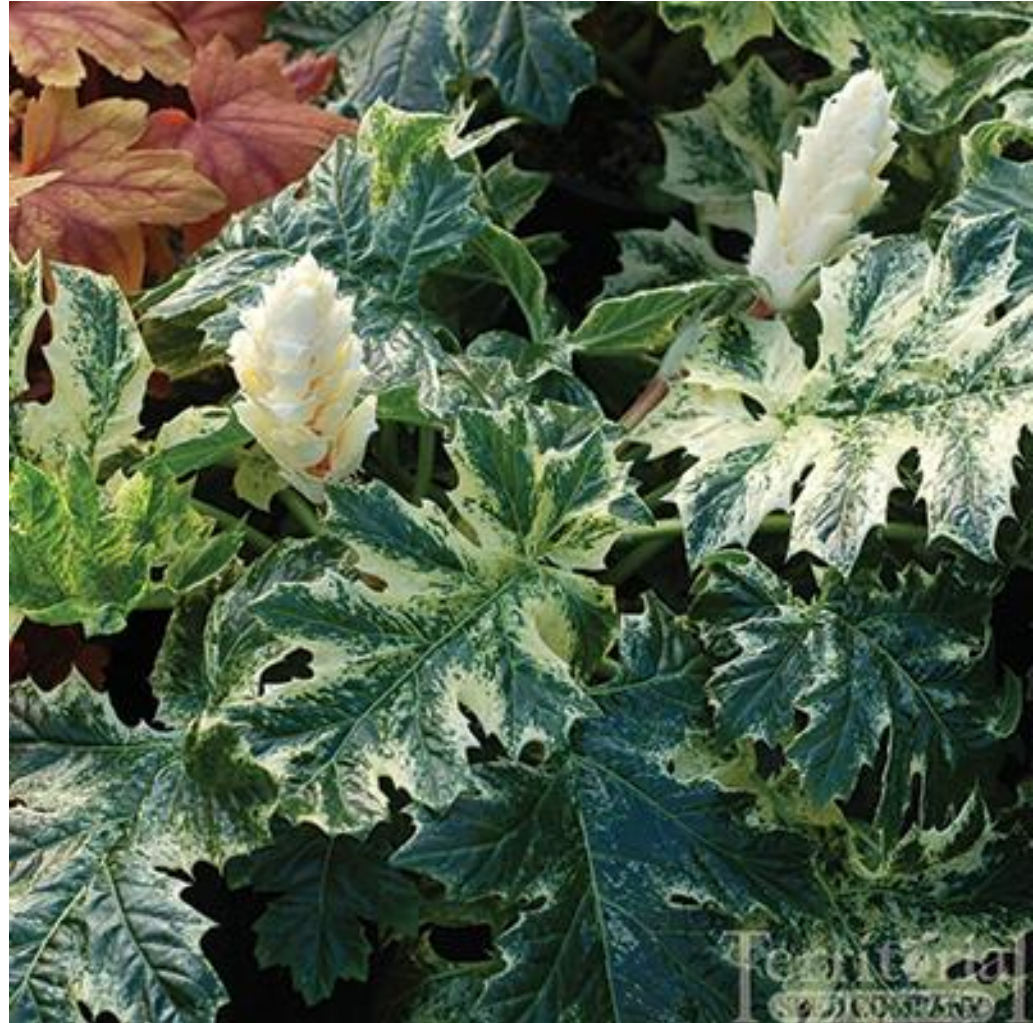
This abutilon grows to 4 feet in height. It has yellow "petticoat" and red calyx. It flowers in the late summer and fall and is evergreen. Will sometimes come back from the roots when killed to the ground. It's flowers are a favorite of hummingbirds.



Acanthus 'Whitewater'

Acanthus 'Whitewater'

Whitewater is a spectacular variety of a time-honored plant with leaves washed in splashes and ripples of crystal clear white against a deep green background. This outstanding perennial provides a powerful foliage presence with its saw-toothed leaves and magnificent stature. Growing to a height and width of 3 feet, the summer season brings a bonus of 4 foot tall, striking flower stalks in shades of cream and pink. Situate Whitewater as a focal point in borders and beds for waves and torrents of variegated foliage. Hardy in zones 7-10.



Aggie Cotton

Gossypium hirsutum 'Burgandy'



Gossypium sp. Cotton has been a common fiber used in cloth making for thousands of years and has an important role in the history of the United States. This variety has rich burgundy leaves and will produce beautiful blooms that will be followed by cotton bolls - these can be cleaned and used in cotton yarn or just as neat cotton puffs to show your friends! Cotton will have a cast of green or brown (not white). Plants are stunning as specimen plants in the garden or even in containers. Most to full sun. Annual (save seeds and plant next season). 3-5 feet.

Ajuga Chocolate Chip

Ajuga reptans 'Chocolate Chip'

Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soils in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist soils with good drainage, but tolerates moderately dry ones. Will grow in full shade, but best foliage color is in sunny locations (at least 3-4 hours of sun per day). Divide when clumps become overcrowded. A fast-growing plant which will spread in the garden by stolons to form an attractive, low-growing ground cover. Not as aggressive as many of the other ajugas. Larger plantings may be mowed on a high mower setting to remove spent flower spikes and to tidy the appearance of the planting.





Ajuga Purple Leaf

Ajuga reptans "Purple"



Bronzy green glossy foliage is topped by spikes of blue blooms in spring. This is a dense and durable groundcover preferring afternoon shade. Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil. Wide soil tolerance, but prefers moist, humusy soils. Provide good air circulation and divide when clumps become overcrowded





Heidi Sheesley of TreeSearch Farms, Inc.

Almond Verbena

Aloysia virgata



Small single or multi-trunk deciduous “tree” with delicate-looking foliage and a constant show of 6”– 8” spikes of feathery white flowers. It’s known for its unbelievable fragrance of a heavenly honey-vanilla scent that wafts across the garden. Prefers full sun. Averages 12’ tall. **Butterflies!**



Alternanthera Snow on the Mountain

Alternanthera ficoidea



Related to the more well-known Joseph's Coat, this plant is well-branched with small, beautiful snow-white leaves at its top, and is well-suited to container gardens. They tend to start off a little small and floppy, but with time and sun will fill out, stand up, and develop their colors; if they are kept too shady, the tops will not turn as pure a white and the stems will remain limp. Full to filtered sun, average water, 12"-18" tall.

Amaryllis

Amaryllis sp.

Amaryllis (*Hippeastrum* species) are popular for their 6 to 10 inch trumpet shaped flowers that are born on 1 to 2 foot stalks (scapes). Although red and scarlet are the most popular colors, the flowers may be pink, white, salmon, apricot, rose, bicolor or picotee (petals with a different edge color) and in both single and double forms. Because they can produce flowers in mid-winter, they are prized for the color they add to indoor landscapes. Amaryllis may be purchased as bulbs or plants, in or near bloom. Blooming plants are often given and received as gifts. Amaryllis plants should be kept out of direct sunlight while they are in flower to prolong the life of the flowers.



Yellow Amaryllis

Hippeastrum evansiae

NEW! A fairly rare amaryllis from the dry forests of Bolivia and the eastern foothills of the Andes where its habitat is now being used for agriculture. This is a rare color for Amaryllis in general. Pale lemon-yellow flowers with a green throat are held on short stems, with each bulb often producing several flowering stems. Full sun to part shade, well-drained beds of improved soil. This bulb has a place in every collector's garden.



Angel Trumpet

Brugmansia 'Yellow'

The show-stopping hanging trumpet-shaped flowers of angel's trumpet (*Brugmansia* spp.) make this a delight for any garden. It is tropical and grows best in gardens in Zone 9-11, but it certainly can be used as a container plant and brought inside when cool. Angel's trumpet can be either a shrub or a small tree. **Be careful - it's poisonous!**





Anisacanthus 'Flame'

Anisacanthus quadifidus 'Flame'



Anisacanthus, as the name implies, is related to Bear's Breeches (*Acanthus*). There are around 18 species in the genus *Anisacanthus*, all native to the Americas. The common names of *Anisacanthus* are Hummingbird bush, Flame *Acanthus*, Texas Firecracker, Desert Honeysuckle. The plant attracts hummingbirds (and butterflies), has orange-red tube-shaped flowers, is drought-tolerant, and is not palatable to deer.

Aristea 'Blue Stars'

Aristea ecklonii



Aristea ecklonii is a spreading evergreen perennial with stiff, upright, grasslike leaves that grow 15-18 in tall in a tight clump. In spring or early summer, flowering stalks covered with dozens of small blue saucer shaped flowers stand above the leaves. Each flower lasts for only one day and is open only in bright light, but the whole inflorescence makes a spectacular display above the grassy foliage.

Powis Castle Artemesia

Artemesia x 'Powis Castle'



A 'Dusty Miller' that will thrive in humid Gulf Coast conditions! This gorgeous evergreen perennial is the perfect 'neutral' to showcase your perennial color. The silvery-gray foliage is delicately cut – like fine silver lace. It grows in a dense billowing mound 2' – 3' tall and 3' – 6' wide. The foliage has a sweet, herbal fragrance when disturbed. Prune in spring just as new growth is starting and do not prune in the fall. Full to part sun, well-drained.

Aspidistra Milky Way

Aspidistra elatior 'Milky Way'

Grows to 2'. Plants grow fast. Glossy dark leaves speckled with white spots. Evergreen in warm climates. Cream colored bell shaped flowers that are maroon inside contrast in any garden. Cast iron plants are very drought tolerant and also tolerates dimly lit areas both inside and out. zones 7-10 overwinters well inside everywhere else.



Aztec Lily

Sprekelia formosissima

This elegant cousin of *Amaryllis* looks like a red velvet orchid! Native to Mexico and Guatemala this little beauty is tougher than it looks. The foliage is a rosette of strap-shaped 12" – 18" leaves that appears about the same time as the blooms. Great for container culture and in the garden. Full sun to part shade and well-drained soils. Water deeply when in bloom, but prefers to be on the dry side during dormancy.



Dwarf Blue Bachelor Button

Centaurea cyanus

Bachelor's button is a sweet little flower, reseeding freely here and there in your garden, adding a bright touch of true, clear blue wherever it chooses to sprout. This easy-growing annual produces papery flowers atop tall stems; the blooms are great for cutting and drying. The plant is happiest in sandy loam. It doesn't need much, if any fertilizer, and tolerates drought, but prefers moderate moisture. Plant in Full to part sun. Great for containers, beds and borders. Matures to 12-16" tall.



Bamboo, Variegated Golden Pygmy

Pleboblastus viridi-striatus

This bamboo has showy variegated leaves of green and gold in an irregular pattern of stripes. It is a running bamboo, making it good for naturalizing and filling in or for hedging, but it may need to be controlled by underground barriers. It grows to about 5 feet high. Fast growing and disease free.



Barbados Cherry Tree

Malpighia glabra

Acerola cherry trees love lots of sunshine and well draining soil. It is also a drought resistant shrub. This makes Barbados a perfect fit for the growth of the cherry tree with our tropical sunshine and limestone base. It takes almost a year for Barbados cherry trees to start producing the cherry fruit, with optimal bearing at about 3 years or later. Having been planted in the spring the cherries will ripen and be ready for picking in the winter or spring each year. Tree grows to 8-10 ft. tall.





Blue Phillipine Violet

Barleria striata



Lavender trumpet flowers adorn Barleria beginning in early October – a sure sign that fall has arrived. Growing 3'-4' in one season, this reliable perennial also provides interest with its textured gray-green foliage. Prefers partial shade. **Butterflies!**
Hummingbirds!



Barleria - White

Barleria cristata 'White'



Grows into a shapely shrub with minimal pruning. The trumpet-shaped 2" long, white flowers opening in terminal clusters in November and continue into mid-December. This is an easy-to-grow shrub, about 4-6ft height, which can be used for a garden hedge or tightly clipped into geometrical shapes. Barleria is easily propagated from cuttings planted in fall directly in the ground. It requires some sun to flower profusely and occasional pruning to promote bushy growth.



**Mexican
Bauhinia**
Bauhinia mexicana



Heidi Sheesley of TreeSearch Farms



A very special, hard to find little tree with a spectacular display of white feathery blooms from May to November! Also, this is, without a doubt, one of the finest butterfly attractors in the state!!! Mexican Bauhinia forms a large shrub or small tree (single or multi-trunk) depending on our winter temperatures. It's deciduous down to 25 degrees & root hardy down to the high teens. They average 6' tall but can reach 10'-12' tall if protected from a hard freeze.

Bay Leaf Tree

Laurus nobilis



Originally from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, the plant can be grown virtually anywhere. While it reaches a stately 60 feet tall in its native lands, the bay tree is content to be grown in a container as a long-lived houseplant. Alternatively, in USDA Plant Hardiness Zones 8 to 11, this compact evergreen with glossy, dark green leaves can be a lovely addition to the low-water landscape. Full to filtered sun.



Chinese Beautyberry

Callicarpa dichotima



This is an outstanding 3' x 4' deciduous shrub with graceful arching stems. Small pale pink flowers are borne in clusters along the leaf axils in summer followed in the fall by clusters of spectacular rich lavender berries.

This is a more delicate form of our native beautyberry with smaller leaves & a smaller growth habit.
Full sun to dappled shade.



Beautyberry, Early Amethyst

Callicarpa dichotoma 'Early Amethyst'

Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Best flowering and fruiting is in full sun. Stems can become leggy in too much shade. Some tolerance for drought. Flowers bloom on new wood. Prune as needed in early spring. Most gardeners prefer to prune stems back to 6" in late winter to early spring each year. Such hard pruning tends to promote shrub compactness and good flowering. In harsh USDA Zone 5 winters, stems may die back to the ground in winter with new growth emerging from the roots in spring. Best cross-pollination and resultant fruit production occur when shrubs are planted in groups or massed.





Beautyberry Snow Storm

Callicarpa japonica 'Snow Storm'



This dramatic addition to the beautyberry family is a knock out with stunning white-cream-green variegated foliage, clusters of pink flowers in the summer and loads of rose-purple berries in the fall. 'Snow Storm' forms a nice compact shrub mounding to 4'x4'. Prefers light shade and a moist, well-drained soil. Deciduous. Beautyberries are a food source for up to 40 species of birds!

Bellyache Bush

Jatropha gossypifolia var. *elegans*



This bush has the most beautiful foliage you'll ever see! The new leaves on the top of each branch are a lovely purple-red which contrast with the small scarlet blooms, which attract small butterflies and other pollinators, and the large bright green seed pods. The leaves shine in the sun and it will reach 3' tall and easily as wide in one growing season. Grow in full sun or part shade (but the lovely color on the leaves shows better in the sun). Hardy to zone 9b/10 - self sowing annual in other zones. I have not had good luck growing these in containers - they do MUCH, MUCH better growing directly in the ground in sandy, well draining, fairly dry soil and full sun. If you'd like to grow in a container, provide very good drainage and use a sandy potting mix water only when top 1" of soil is dry.

Bird of Paradise

Strelitzia reginae

Great in tropical gardens, accent, pools, large containers. Leaves are simple pairs of boat shaped leaves 1 1/2 feet long by 6 inches wide; entire margin; acute tip. The blooms are 3 fused petals, 8 inches long; orange, blue, red, and white. Intermittent all year round. Takes full sun. The soil neutral is best, tolerates acid or alkaline; loam, sand or rocky soil best, tolerates clay. Irrigation: moderate to none. Tolerances: drought, heat, poor soil. Hardiness: frost tender. Pruning: remove old leaves to the ground



Blackberry Lily

Belamcanda chinensis

This uncommon perennial is grown for its unusual black berries that form in clusters when its seedpods split open in fall. They are fascinating to behold in the garden and often brought indoors for arrangements. In summer, this easy-care iris relative bears small orange or yellow flowers dotted with red. Plants are short-lived, but self-sow to replace themselves.



Blue Pea Vine

Clitoria ternatea

One of the most amazingly blue colored flowers in the plant world! This small growing but vigorous annual or tender perennial vine produces loads of brilliant deep blue flowers with overlapping petals with a white to creamy yellow throat. It can be successfully overwintered but it's easier just to save a few seeds to plant in spring.





Bluebonnet

Lupinus texensis



A hardy winter annual native to Texas. Adopted as the "State Flower of Texas", this is the most commonly seen variety along roadsides and in uncultivated pastures throughout the state. Flowers are densely arranged on a spike with a characteristic ice white terminal tip. Bluebonnets cannot tolerate poorly drained, clay based soils. Seed planted in poorly drained soils will germinate, but plants will never fully develop. Seedlings will become either stunted or turn yellow and soon die. Prefers a sloped area in light to gravelly, well-drained soil. Requires full sun.



Blushing Bride Spiderwort



Tradescantia 'Blushing Bride'

Blushing Bride Spiderwort features beautiful clusters of hot pink flowers with a white flare at the ends of the stems from early to late summer, which are most effective when planted in groupings. It's attractive pointy leaves emerge shell pink in spring, turning green in color with curious pink undersides and tinges of shell pink throughout the season. The fruit is not ornamentally significant.





Brazilian Blue Button Bush

Centratherum intermedium



1" powdery-blue to purple blooms are borne in profusion from spring to fall on this durable rounded perennial. It normally returns from the roots in spring and often reseeds itself. A favorite food for larvae of the Hydrangea Sphinx Moth. Nectar loved by butterflies.



Brazilian Red Cloak

Megaskepasma erythrochlamys



The Brazilian Red Cloak is a tropical shrub that makes a statement in any landscape (zone 9 - 11). It has very large, light green, heavy leaves, making it well suited for an application where the goal is to hide an eyesore, or to provide privacy. Add to that a constant bloom of large, upright cymes of pink to bright red flowers and you have a WOW specimen shrub that makes people take notice.

The Red Cloak is well suited to almost any cultural situation. It will grow just as well in shade as in full sun. It is partial to light, high organic soil, but will also thrive in very poor soil. It would rather have a moist condition, but again, will do just find in dry settings. If you apply heavy organic mulch, fertilizer 2 or 3 times a year, water once in a while, your plant will be the talk of the neighborhood.

Bromeliad
'Matchstick'
Aechmea gamosepala



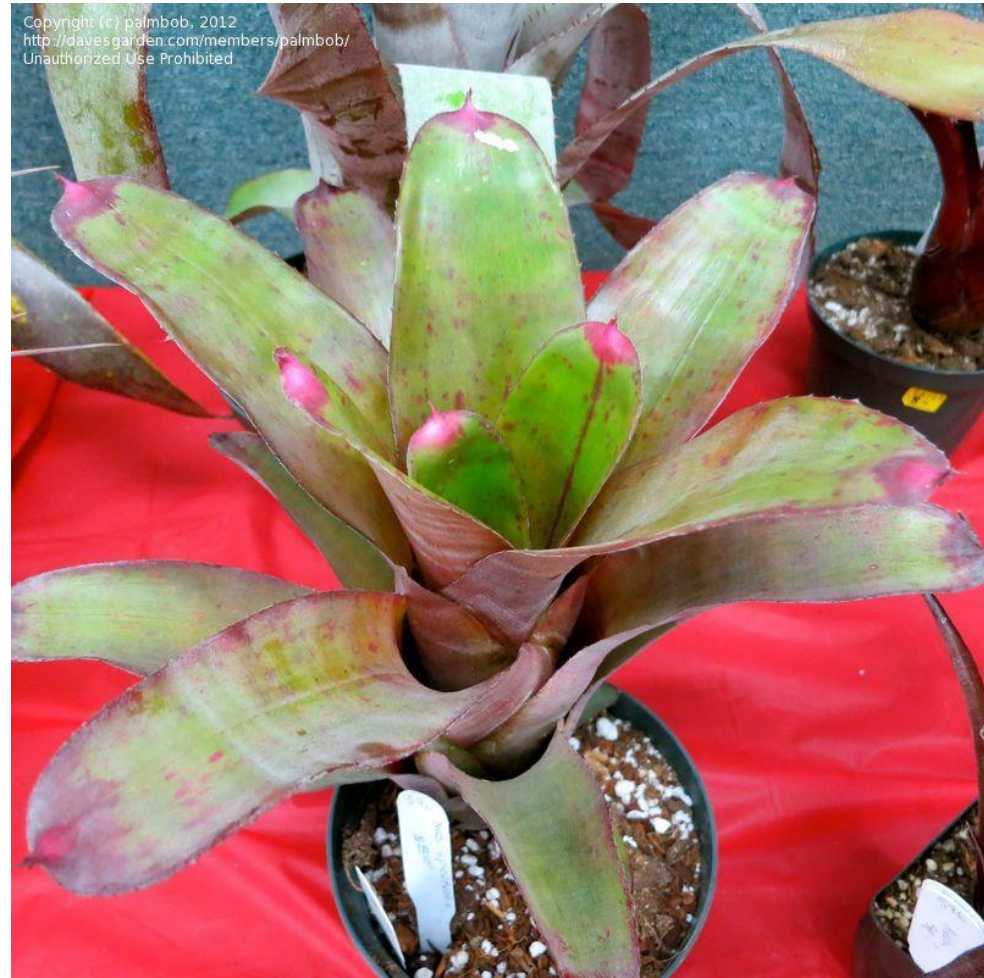
Bromeliads [Bro-MIL-ee-ads] are a family of over 2,000 tropical American plants that includes Spanish Moss and the edible Pineapple. They're commonly called "air plants" or "epiphytes" for their habit of growing up in the air on tree limbs and crotches, or in rock crevices, free of any connection with the ground beneath. (A few species grow on the ground, rooted in the soil.) Bromeliads are valued for the many forms, textures and colors of their leaves and for their showy, long-lasting flowers. As a bonus, they're among the easiest of indoor plants to grow and maintain.

Bromeliad - Painted Fingernail

(Neoregelia Spectabilis)

The olive green leaves of this bromeliad are tipped with red. The short, inconspicuous, blue flower head appears nestled within this rosette. Underside is maroon with white cross bands. Forming large clumps due to abundant offsets. Painted Fingernail is tough and well-suited to use as a groundcover.

Likes a well-lit to part shade position, can handle full sun for part of the day. Tolerates diffused sunlight. Plant under trees so the fallen leaves landing in the vase of the bromeliad provide all the necessary nutrients. Prefers an Orchid potting mix or a porous mixture such as equal parts bark chips, humus, peat moss and sand. During the growing season it is advisable to keep water in the funnel at the center of the rosette most of the time. Keep the soil barely moist - only water when the soil is dry to the touch.





Brown Eyed Susan



Rudbeckia triloba

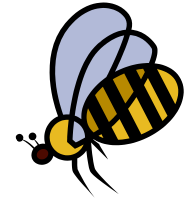
The flowerheads are bright yellow and oblong in shape and about 2" across. The flowerheads have little or no scent. The alternate leaves are large with rough-texture from minute stiff hairs.. The blooming period occurs from mid-summer to late summer for about 1-2 months. On robust plants, 6 or more flowerheads are often in bloom at the same time, creating a showy effect. Takes full to partial sun, moist to dry conditions, and fertile loamy soil, although soil with some gravel or clay is tolerated. This plant has moderate drought-tolerance.





Buddleia 'Attraction'

Buddleia davidii 'Attraction'



Commonly known as the Butterfly Bush, the Buddleia Attraction features showy panicles of fragrant red flowers with violet overtones and orange eyes at the ends of the branches from mid summer to mid fall. The flowers are excellent for cutting. It has grayish green foliage throughout the season. The fuzzy narrow leaves do not develop any appreciable fall color. The fruit is not ornamentally significant. The smooth brown bark is not particularly outstanding.



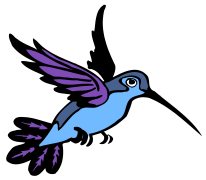


Buddleia 'Black Knight'

Buddleia davidii 'Black Knight'



Butterfly bushes are carefree deciduous shrubs that are reliably fragrant and easy to grow. 'Black Knight' has deep purple-blue, almost black, flowers in elongated clusters on arching branches to 10 feet tall if not cut back, and half that size if cut back. The blooms come from early summer to first frost. The foliage is willow-like and grayish green. Nearly black flowers. Attractive to butterflies, hummingbirds, and bees. Easy to grow, but is invasive in some areas. Fast grower. Easy to grow in fertile, well-drained soil in full sun. Prune back or cut to the ground in late winter or early spring. Deadhead regularly.



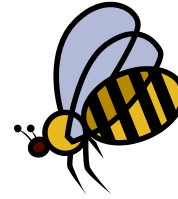
Blue Chip Butterfly Bush

Buddleia davidii 'Blue Chip' PP# 19,991



An exciting new “miniature” Buddleia that averages 2' tall and wide. It continuously blooms through the summer & fall covered with short spikes of lavender-blue fragrant flowers. This fabulous butterfly attractor is beautiful used in borders, containers, as a tall “ground cover”, and also as a great cut flower. It's tough, can tolerate heat, drought, cold, and is deer resistant! Full sun, moist, well-drained soil.





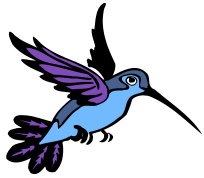
Dubonnet Buddleia

Buddleia davidii 'Dubonnet'



Buddleias provide a sea of color throughout spring, summer, & fall. Their colors range from pure white to purples, blues, pinks, reds, & lavenders. They're outstanding shrubs for color, fragrance, and butterflies. The Dubonnet Buddleia is a striking blue. Sun or part shade. Moist, well drained soil. Average 4'-6' tall. Super fragrant!
Butterflies!





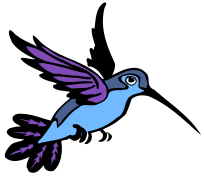
Buddleia Royal Red

Buddleia davidii 'Royal Red'



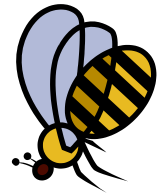
This butterfly bush cultivar is a deciduous shrub with an arching, spreading habit which typically grows 6-8' tall if not cut back in late winter and 4-5' tall if cut back. Features spike-like 6-14" long terminal clusters of magenta-purple flowers which bloom from June to September and sometimes to first frost. Flowers are fragrant, and, as the common name suggests, very attractive to butterflies. Willowy gray-green foliage. Popular fresh cut flower. The spent blooms should be removed to enhance blooming.





Buddleia White Profusion

Buddleia davidii 'White Profusion'



This shrub has long blooming, white fragrant flowers and is deer-resistant. The shrub is heat and drought tolerant. It can grow to 96" tall and 46" wide and is deciduous. Can be grown in a container. The plant needs full sun and it blooms on new growth during the summer. Remove spent blooms to enhance blooming. Attracts bees, butterflies and hummingbirds.



Bulbine – Yellow and Orange

Bulbine flavescens
“Yellow and Orange”



A very unique, Texas native that is normally evergreen clump-forming perennial for full sun. Narrow aloe vera-type foliage 12” tall. Forms dense, terminal racemes of small_star-shaped yellow and orange flowers on slender 18” stems almost 11 months of the year! Has been evergreen down to 25 degrees. Sun, part shade. Good drainage

'Shorty' Bulbine
Bulbine fruticosa 'Shorty'



**New more compact yellow form!
Evergreen clumping perennial for full sun. Green, narrow, aloevera-type foliage 12"-15" tall. Forms dense, terminal racemes of small, star-shaped yellow flowers on slender 18" stems almost 11 months of the year! Sun, light shade. Drought tolerant, needs good drainage.**

Red Mexican Butterfly Weed

Asclepias curassivica



A root hardy perennial that grows to 3'. Also reseeds. Blooms in clusters of bright red flowers spring and fall. Responds well to pruning. Full sun, to part sun. Moist, well-drained soil. **Host plant for the Monarch butterfly caterpillar. This is a must for every butterfly garden.**



Red Powder Puff

Calliandra emarginata



This is a slow-growing, evergreen to die-back shrub. It grows to about two to four feet tall. Leaves are composed of four leaflets. It produces red flowers on new growth for a long season of color. It grows well in sun to part shade in a well-drained soil. It is drought tolerant. This plant is an evergreen shrub in zone lower 9a and south. It is not reliable in northern zone 9a.

The plant is evergreen to about 29° F. The plant dies back to the ground in the low to mid-20's F. New shoots and leaves appear in early April. It flowers from mid-June into January or until a hard freeze.

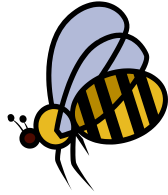


Cactus, Rick Rack

Cryptocereus Anthonyanus

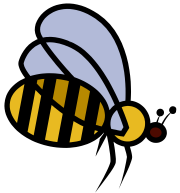


Cacti are relatively easy to grow. Most will tolerate neglect but thrive when given good care. These plants are well-adapted to the dry conditions found in the home. Holiday cacti and other rain forest cacti need substantially more water than desert cacti, but should never be waterlogged. Never let them dry out completely during the spring and summer months. They prefer at least 50 percent humidity, but will tolerate less. Misting may be beneficial in the home.



Candlestick Plant

Senna alata



The Candle plant or candle bush is so named because the erect flower spikes when in bud resemble yellow candles. It is also commonly called ringworm cassia because the plant leaves were once used to treat ringworm. It is an evergreen tropical shrub or tree that typically grows to 12-30' tall in its native habitat. It can grow rapidly to 6-8' tall in a single growing season if started by seed indoors in late winter. Features pinnately compound medium to dark green leaves (to 30" long), each with 7-14 pairs of leaflets. Bright yellow 5-petaled cup-shaped flowers bloom bottom to top in erect axillary racemes in fall. Flowers give way to winged bean-like seedpods (6-8" long) which also add ornamental interest.



Canna, Red Mexican

Canna Warscewiczii



The beauty of this plant is that it gives your garden cohesion. Instead of having a number of large tropical foliage plants growing in your garden... you have a number of large tropical foliage plants bursting through a sea of luxuriant foliage. The flowers are not huge as with the hybrids, but are unaffected by torrential downpours. Of all the canna varieties, canna Warscewiczii has reputation of being difficult to overwinter.





Carolina Wild Petunia

Ruellia caroliniensis



Highly adaptable, Carolina ruellia prefers full sun to light shade and well-drained soil, but pretty much tolerates whatever environment it finds itself in, making *R. caroliniensis* a natural for managed wildflower gardens and meadows, cottage-type borders, and lawn conversion, diversification and naturalization projects. It's not so good for formal designs because, like all the Acanthaceae, its seed capsules explode, spewing seeds to impressive distances from the mother plant.



Heidi Sheesley of Tresearch Farms



Cat Whiskers

Orthosiphona



Outstanding spring, summer, & fall blooming tender perennial for part shade gardens. Blooms 12" panicles of light purple or white flowers in heavy cycles. Super showy! Responds well to pruning. Grows 3'-4' tall. Prefers afternoon shade or light shade.

Hummingbirds & Butterflies!!!





Cat Whiskers White

Orthosiphon racemiflora alba



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



Cereus Night Blooming

Epiphyllum oxypetalum



Epiphyllum Oxypetalum is a night blooming succulent cactus of the type called an epiphyte. *Oxypetalum* is also called 'Dutchman's Pipe' after the trailing habit of the flower buds which resemble little round bowled pipes. Epiphytes grow in the upper story of tropical jungles by clinging to trees; but they are not parasites. This cactus is a night bloomer whose fragrant flowers last 1 to 3 days. *Oxypetalum* forms the buds during early spring and blooms with the arrival of cooler fall temperatures. The leaves are broad and do not resemble the usual fleshy leaves of other succulents. Epiphyllums are easy to grow and with proper care will produce abundant blooms.



Cestrum, Red

Cestrum elegans 'Red'



Red Cestrum, unlike the Orange flowering type, is readily available. Fairly drought tolerant but flowers better with some summer water. Grows fast and the arching branches will overshadow other plants nearby if you don't stake/prune. Tough and vigorous/ Very self-cleaning, no pest problems , a very good perennial that deserves more notice.



Chenille Plant, Dwarf

Acalypha pendula



The Dwarf Chenille, like its big sister *Acalypha hispida*, is a very showy plant. It blooms almost all year with red, furry cattail type flowers. When the bloom period is taking a rest, the small serrated leaves on trailing stems turn this in to a very attractive foliage plant.

Dwarf Chenille can be planted in the ground as an excellent ground cover. It will reach 6 to 12 inches in height with little red cattails sticking their heads up above the green foliage. The foliage will become very dense covering every square inch of the ground. It could be placed in a hanging basket, allowing the stems to spill out below the basket with the cattails popping out all around.



Chili Pequin

Capsicum annuum var. aviculara

This native perennial pepper makes a beautiful addition to the garden. It is a 2'– 3' mounding shrub that is covered with tiny white flowers & bright red, “bird’s eye” peppers much of the year.

Does well in containers. Birds love the fruits! Sun, light shade, & good drainage.



Heidi Sheesley, TreeSearch Farms



Clerodendrum

Red Bleeding Heart

Clerodendrum speciosum
'Delectum'



Similar to the more popular White Bleeding Heart vine but red calyces with mauve blooms in 5" clusters. An easy tropical or perennial vine. Maybe somewhat more cold tolerant than the White Bleeding heart vine. Outdoor Light: Part shade, Light shade Average Mature Plant Size: 10'H Zone 8-11 Native to West Africa. Attracts butterflies.



Clerodendrum Rose Glorybower

Clerodendrum bungei



Clerodendrum bungei “Rose Glory Bower” Our hardy Clerodendrum bungei with its flamboyant large umbels of rose-pink flowers can be grown inside as a potted showpiece or outside in your summer garden. The fragrant flowers appear spring through fall. Vigorous and easy-to-grow, the semi herbaceous shrub has large, deep-green leaves and often dies-back to the ground in winter. The underground root system is invasive so the plant will spread unless kept in check. Prune when it gets too large and it will come back to fullness. Attracts butterflies.

Coleus

Solenostemon scutellarioides

Coleus are tender tropicals that are generally grown as annuals because they are hardy only in Zone 11. The variously shaped leaves of these popular bedding plants typically combine several colors, such as chartreuse, rust red, cream, and purple-black. Some cultivars sport almost all of these colors combined. The darker the red in the leaf, the more sun the plant will tolerate. Coleus blooms in summer, but the blue to white nettle-like flowers are unremarkable and tend to detract visually from the impact of the foliage.





Texas Gold Columbine

Aquilegia chrysantha 'Texas Gold,'



Texas Gold Columbine is a small to medium perennial plant found in mossy areas of West Texas. When not in bloom, its soft lacy foliage is 8 to 16 inches high. Each leaf has three lobed leaflets. When flowering, it sends up airy 1 to 3 foot stalks, which open to reveal yellow to pale yellow blooms that seem to float above the foliage. The five petals are elongated into knob-tipped spurs. Like other columbines, it is a nectar source for hummingbirds and butterflies. It blooms March through May, with occasional blooms in the summer if grown in shade. Plant in full to partial shade. This plant likes moist, but well-drained soil and will grow best in soil that has been amended with organic matter like compost. Allow about 12-16 inches between plants. After planting, water well and mulch. The plant will spread by self-sowing or re-seeding, but expect the parent plant to last at least several years. Water once a week until well established. During a summer drought, or after a hard winter freeze, the plant will become dormant. However, it will recover when growing conditions improve. But do not over water or it may rot.

Coneflower

Native Purple



Echinacea purpurea

Lots of rosy purple flowers with non-drooping petals around a brown cone-shaped seed head. Very easy to grow. Adapts to many soil types and grows well in full sun or light shade. Remove seed heads after flowering if self-seeding is not desired. Grows to 24 to 36 inches





Cornflower Pink



Echinacea purpurea 'Pink'

Echinacea has big, bright flowers that appear from late June until frost. Plants thrive in average soils or hot, dry conditions and shrug off cold. Blooms last well cut or dried, and the seeds in the large cone at the heart of the flower head provide nourishment for birds.

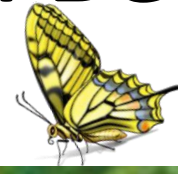
Coneflower, *E. purpurea*, a rugged species that is native from Iowa and Ohio to Louisiana and Georgia. Equally at home in formal borders or cottage gardens.



Cornflower Pow Wow Wild Berry



Echinacea purpurea "Pow Wow Wild Berry"



New Deep pink to magenta flowers. 3-4" fragrant blooms. 18-24" tall. Large, daisy-like flowers of bright golden yellow, orange, glowing deep pink or white with striking dark button eyes. Once established, they produce an abundance of flowers June-September. Butterflies love them ! Perfect in containers, mixed borders, and native plant gardens. Should be grown in sunny gardens with lean soil. Insect, disease, and drought tolerant. Withstands rain, wind, and is very tolerant of heat, humidity, and drought.



Confederate Rose

Pink

Hibiscus mutabilis

Hibiscus mutabilis is an old-fashioned perennial or shrub hibiscus better known as the Confederate rose. It tends to be shrubby or treelike in Zones 9 and 10, though it behaves more like a perennial further north. Flowers are double and are 4 to 6 inches in diameter; they open white or pink, and change to deep red by evening. The 'Rubra' variety has red flowers. Bloom season usually lasts from summer through fall. When it does not freeze, the Confederate rose can reach heights of 12 to 15 feet with a woody trunk; however, a multi-trunk bush 6 to 8 feet tall is more typical. Once a very common plant throughout the South, Confederate rose is an interesting and attractive plant that grows in full sun or partial shade, and prefers rich, well-drained soil.





Dark Pink Coral Vine

Antigonon leptopus

Trailing sprays of hot rose pink flowers from mid-summer to fall. Beautifully veined, heart shaped leaves with an open, airy look. Climbs by tendrils, fast growing to 40 feet. Zone 9. Sun or part shade and moist, well drained soil. Drought tolerant. A root hardy deciduous vine to grace any arbor, fence or porch.



Coreopsis Lanceleaf

Coreopsis lanceolata



Easily grown in dry to medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun. Thrives in poor, sandy or rocky soils with good drainage. Tolerant of heat, humidity and drought. Prompt deadheading of spent flower stalks encourages additional bloom and prevents any unwanted self-seeding. Freely self-seeds, and in optimum growing conditions will naturalize to form large colonies. Plants may be cut back hard in summer if foliage sprawls or becomes unkempt. If grown in borders, division may be needed every 2-3 years to maintain robustness.



Coreopsis, Plains

Coreopsis tinctoria Nutt.

A slender, 1-2 ft. annual with pinnately-compound foliage, tickseed is known for its small but abundant yellow flowers, painted maroon near the center. Numerous smooth, slightly angled branches bearing showy, daisy-like flower heads with yellow rays surrounding a reddish-purple central disk. The yellow petals are notch-tipped. Flower heads occur on long stalks from the multi-branching stems.



Crinum, Pink

Crinum X powelii 'Roseum'

Crinum species and cultivars prefer a warm climate, and few will tolerate even the lightest of frosts. In cooler climates, they should be grown in containers in the greenhouse or conservatory. Elsewhere, they should be planted in a sunny or semi-shaded position in a moist well-drained soil. Crinums dislike being transplanted and take time to establish.



Crinum Purple/Red

Crinum asiaticum var. *procerum*

Herbaceous perennial with white flowers on 3-4 foot purple and green spikes in summer. This crinum needs moisture, likes poor drainage and makes good bog plant. Plant in sun or shade; more flowering in sun. Remove cold damaged foliage in winter. Groom yellow leaves as needed in summer for neater appearance. Thin as needed to control spread. Let the flower spike turn brown before removing. Apply a source of soft rock phosphate once a year to improve blooming.

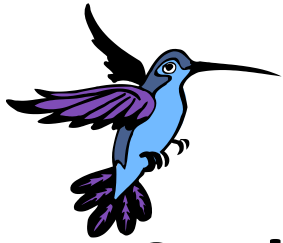




Stars & Stripes Crinum

Crinum 'Stars & Stripes'

Talk about star power!
Spectacular, free flowing blooms
with white petals and dramatic
red stripes down the center.
Foliage forms a tight clump about
20" tall, with the flower stalks
averaging 2 ½'. Sun or part
shade. Multiplies slowly.



Cuphea

Batface

Cuphea llavea 'Batface'



Masses of unique flowers shower this colorful shrub over a long season. Named for its resemblance to a bat: the dark purple flower is the face and the red lobes are the ears. Thrives in heat, tolerates drought and attracts hummingbirds. A showy addition to the color border. Evergreen above 25 Fahrenheit.



'David Verity' Cuphea

Cuphea ignea 'David Verity'



A compact & more refined version of the standard cigar plant. 'David Verity' grows into an upright, very full plant with tiny foliage, & is a non-stop bloomer of small tubular orange & yellow flowers spring thru fall. It's an incredibly tough plant, & doesn't seem to have any insect or disease problems. It's a great companion plant for the Mexican Butterfly Weed! Averages 3' tall. Sun, light shade.
Hummingbirds & Butterflies!!!