Welcome to the 2016 Spring Perennial Pepper, and Herb Plant Sale

The 2016 Spring Perennial Sale is hosted by the Harris County Master Gardener Association (HCMGA) at Precinct 2. Master Gardeners are certified by and volunteer for the Texas AgriLife Extension Service, a member of the Texas A&M System.

The Master Gardeners at Precinct 2 are a satellite group of Master Gardeners who meet and volunteer in southeast Harris County. Our mission is to assist AgriLife Extension in bringing relevant, research-based information in horticulture to the public.

We practice and teach safe and responsible gardening practices, landscaping, fruit and vegetable culture at the Genoa Friendship demonstration and donation gardens located at the Precinct 2 Road Camp at 1202 Genoa Red Bluff Rd.

The gardens include a 6000 square foot vegetable garden, a fruit orchard, a berry patch and an herb garden. The produce from this garden is donated to local food banks where it is used to provide healthy meals for those in need. We also have various other ornamental gardens including a butterfly garden, desert garden, and perennial garden that utilizes Earth-Kind plants and practices. The gardens are open to the public the 3rd Monday of each month and 1st and 3rd Mondays June, July and August.

Proceeds from this sale help us maintain the gardens and allow us to offer educational programs in our community. Master Gardeners are available to answer your gardening questions.

For questions after the sale or information on future Master Gardener classes, please call our hotline at 281-855-5600 or visit our Web site at:

http://hcmga.tamu.edu/

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Tree/Shrub

Plant availability may differ on day of sale

Wright’s Acacia A1
(Acacia wrightii)
The most cold hardy of all the native acacia trees. It’s a gorgeous small tree with a wonderfully airy look with its delicate, fern-like foliage. It produces 2” fuzzy spikes of extremely fragrant white flowers at least three times starting mid-spring through summer. The Wright Acacia is a valuable addition to small-scale landscapes. It averages 15’- 20’ tall. Full sun and good drainage. Drought tolerant.

Almond Verbena A2
(Aloysia virgata)
Small single or multi-trunk “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. Butterflies!!!

Shade Lovers

Plant availability may differ on day of sale

Southern Maidenhair Fern A3
(Adiantum capillus-veneris)
A delicate looking, elegant, native Texas Fern with its fine textured foliage and black stems. It forms attractive 18” clumps of bright green foliage throughout the warm seasons, then goes dormant after the first hard freeze. Needs shade and a moist, well-drained soil.
Hinckley Columbine  A4
(*Aquilegia chrysantha 'Hinckley')
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.

Aspidistra ‘Mary Sizemore’ A5
(*Aspidistra ‘Mary Sizemore’*)
A staple of the Gulf Coast shade garden, Mary Sizemore is considered dwarf – only getting about 18”-24” tall with wide, dark emerald green leaves with white ink spots. Makes a wonderful architectural accent in the garden, containers, or used as foliage in a floral arrangement.

Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow  A6
(*Brunfelsia magnifica*)
Bold, big foliage and larger than normal flowers make ‘magnifica’ magnificent! Dark purple blooms fade to lavender then to white over its long bloom period. Starts blooming in the spring and will bloom sporadically throughout the year. Evergreen in mild winters. Partial sun. Slow growing 4’x 4’. Fragrant! Attracts Butterflies!

African Hosta A7
(*Drimiopsis maculate*)
This hosta look-alike has olive green foliage that emerges in the spring with dark “leopard spots”. This fascinating plant is actually a scilla from South Africa and it will produce white spikes of scilla-like flowers on 12” spikes in late summer. Tolerates the heat and drought. African Hosta can be planted in masses as a ground cover in dry, shady areas, such as the dry shade of trees. It will tolerate a few hours of early morning sun but prefers full shade. Great for containers.

Pam’s Pink Turks Cap A8
(*Malvaviscus sp.*)
A new color of this perennial favorite. Greg Grant created this one by crossing our Big Momma Turk’s Cap with the native White Turk’s Cap. 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. Hummingbirds!

Red Firespike  A9
(*Odontonema strictum*)
A handsome, tropical looking perennial for shade gardens! Rich, glossy green leaves on a 4’- 6’ plant. Produces 12” spikes of bright red flowers in the fall & will bloom all winter if in a protected area. An absolute must for fall

Hummingbird migration! Responds well to pruning. Prefers shade or part shade.

Variegated Brake Fern  A10
(*Pteris ensiformis ‘Everbemiensis’*)
This remarkable fern with its beautiful variegated cream and green fronds is quite hardy. It will grow in moist locations, but is extremely tolerant of drier soils as well. Plant where it can get filtered sunlight. Has been root hardy in our gardens here at Treessearch for many years. 12’- 16” tall.

Citrus/Fruit

Pink Lemon  B1
(*Citrus limon x C. reticulata*)
Vigorous, open-growing tree with green/yellow/white variegation. Very attractive landscape plant. Fruit often ribbed. Young fruit is variegated yellow and pink, gradually fading to yellow. Interior flesh is light pink.

Improved Meyer Lemon  B2
(*Citrus x meyeri*)
The Meyer lemon tree is considered the world’s gourmet lemon. The fruit is sourest in August, and sweetest in January. Although it bears heavily November through April, the tree is everbearing – flowers and fruit are present on the tree at the same time. Meyer grows to about 10’ tall and 8’- 10’ wide and produces heavy crops year after year. Allowed to ripen on the tree, the rind turns golden. Meyer tolerates temperatures down to 29º F. If Meyer freezes to the ground in a hard freeze (every 20 years), it will grow and produces again in 18 months. The tree is believed a hybrid between Citrus limon, the lemon, and Citrus reticulata, the mandarin orange.

New Zealand Lemonade Lemon  B3
(*Citrus limon x C. reticulata*)
One of our new favorites, this sweet, juicy fruit actually tastes like lemonade! It is a sweet lemon hybrid of unknown parentage with distinctive black colored branches. Mature trees set several heavy crops each year with very pleasant, sweet, lemonade-like flavor.

Vaniglia Sanguino Blood Orange  B4
(*Citrus sinensis*)
This cultivar of the blood orange produces a purple-red fruit that is amazingly sweet even when ripened under less than optimum light levels. The fruit coloration is more uniform when grown as a container plant, not needing the extremes in temperature differential that other blood
oranges require. It blooms in late winter and spring with fruit ripening in fall and winter. Perfect for the potted indoor garden.

**Goji Berries Big Lifeberry® ‘Proven Winners’ B5**  
(*Lycium barbarum*)

Goji berries are packed with vitamins, minerals, protein and antioxidants. The bright orange-red berries are borne singly and in large clusters along the stems of this large shrub. Can reach up to 12’ high with support & is deciduous in the winter. Provide it with moist soil and full sun for best fruit production. Goji Berry is a member of the Nightshade family so only eat the fruit! Best to shake the fruit from the plant rather than pick it off. Cold hardy zones 5-9.

**Carnavale™ Apple by Treesearch Farms B6**  
(*Malus ‘Carnavale tm’*)

**Newest apple for the Gulf Coast!** Carnavale™ is yellow, but with pronounced rosy-red blush overtones. Looks more red than yellow. The fruit is firm, the flesh is crisp and the flavor complex – sweet with a tart overtone. A heavy bearer of uniform rounded fruits. It is early to flower, just slightly later than Anna, with a similar ripening date. Originally from Brazil. Good resistance to fireblight – heat and humidity tolerant. Self-fruitful. 250-300 chill hours.

**Miracle Tree B7**  
(*Moringa oleifera*)

A fast-growing, drought-resistant tree, native to the southern foothills of the Himalayas in northwestern India, and widely cultivated in tropical and subtropical areas where its young seed pods and leaves are used as vegetables. It can also be used for water purification and hand washing, and is sometimes used in herbal medicine.

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**Ground Covers**

*Plant availability may differ on day of sale*

**Pink Buttons B8**  
(*Polygonum sp. ‘Pink Buttons’*)

A beautiful groundcover for shade (or sun if irrigated). Green-burgundy foliage with pink “button” flowers. Goes dormant in winter.

**Moses in the Boat – Varig. B9**  
(*Rhoeo spathacea vittata ‘Var’*)

A colorful, semi-tropical groundcover that is perfect for difficult areas where a splash of color is needed. It tolerates dry shade and can be used in areas under trees where turf is thin. Sword-like, somewhat succulent leaves are deep green with purple undersides. ‘Vittata’ has red and yellow-green striped variegations. Grows 6”-12” and may form a short ‘trunk’ up to 8” long that is topped with many clusters of leaves. Flowers appear deep in the leaf axils. They have small white petals, but the focus is on the deep purple boat-shaped bracts. Prefers shade to part shade, but will grow in full sun. Moist, well-drained soil. Drought tolerant once established.

**Pigeonberry B10**  
(*Rivina humulis*)

A unique native perennial groundcover that is almost always covered with pink and white flowers and 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.

**Blue Shade Ruellia B11**  
(*Ruellia caroliniensis*)

1-1/2” - 2”, petunia-like, blue-violet flowers bloom periodically throughout the warm season on this 1’-3’ groundcover. Foliage is evergreen in mild winters. This is a great groundcover for shady areas and in mass plantings under trees where grass will not grow.

**Sinoloa Salvia B12**  
(*Salvia sinaloensis*)

A low mounding, 8” tall salvia, with a hint of burgundy in the foliage. It has intense cobalt blue flowers spring to fall. Full sun to part shade. Good drainage. Foliage turns amethyst with the first cool spell.

**Bouncing Bet Soapwort B13**  
(*Saponaria officinalis*)

Evergreen groundcover with clusters of fragrant, soft pink 1” phlox-like flowers in the summer. This herbaceous perennial forms a dense 1’ clump with flower stalks approximately 2’ tall when in bloom. Also known as Soapwort, the plant will produce a soapy lather when crushed - it was used as a cleaning agent by early settlers. Deer resistant. Part sun or shade. Tolerates poor soils in wet or dry conditions.
White Verbena B14
(Verbena)
Hardy groundcover, 12” tall. Broad, flat clusters of 2”- 3” bright white flowers from spring to fall. Sun or part shade. Drought tolerant once established. **Butterflies!**

Pink Orchid Vine B15
(Bauhinia yunnanensis)
It’s spectacular! Tough, fast growing and cold hardy (actually semi-evergreen in mild winters). This beautiful and unusual vine has wonderful 1” double “kidney”-shaped leaves, and is covered with terminal racemes of 2” orchid-like pink flowers in late spring, all summer, and into fall. It’s drought tolerant once established and prefers full sun.

**Bulbs/Rhizomes**

*Plant availability may differ on day of sale*

Blackberry Lily C1
(Belamcanda chinensis)
A favored heirloom pass-a-long plant that was once grown by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. It is actually in the iris family and gets its name from the interesting large, shiny seeds that follow the flowers. The flowers are orange with interesting purple spots. They are borne on thin stems that arise from a clump of narrow, sword-like foliage that is 24”- 36” tall. Prefers moist, well-drained soils, but requires good drainage through winter. Full to part sun.

Buttered Popcorn Daylily C2
(Hemerocallis ‘Buttered Popcorn’)
This buttery gold winner has been called a large blooming Stella de Oro due to its nearly continuous blooming habit but, is even more heat tolerant. This kind of reliable flowering is very rare in a chunky sized daylily! It has an abundance of **fragrant 6” blossoms** displaying from mid-season into fall. Flower stalks are 28”- 33” and sturdy. lush foliage 24” tall x 30” wide quickly becomes self shading for better weed control in the landscape. Excellent cut flower. Semi-evergreen. Tough enough for road side plantings and erosion control. Unsurpassed performance.

Grape Ripples Daylily C3
(Hemerocallis ‘Grape Ripples’)
A unique daylily with rich purple flowers that have a chartreuse throat. Grows to about 24” tall – sturdy and reliable. Full sun to partial shade. **Butterflies!**

Lemon Vista Daylily C4
(Hemerocallis ‘Lemon Vista’)
Large 6.5” fragrant, lemon-yellow blooms with light green centers atop 24”-30” tall scapes. This daylily meets the demanding criteria for overall beauty, balance, growth and performance needed to be named an All-American winner. Repeat bloomer – evergreen in some winters. Excellent cut flower.

Red Volunteer Daylily C5
(Hemerocallis ‘Red Volunteer’)
Striking in the landscape! Red Volunteer blooms on well branched 30” tall scapes with large 6” velvety, crimson red blooms. Strong grower, very popular and great as a large focal plant. Excellent cut flower. One of the prettiest red daylilies on the market. Sun to part sun.

Louisiana Iris C6
(Iris fulva)
These colorful hybrids are derived from five species of iris that are indigenous to the wetlands of Louisiana and southeastern Texas. Their common name as a group was coined by James Audubon when he began sketching the fauna and flora of Louisiana in the 1820’s. Often known as a water plant, these iris perform equally well in normal garden bed conditions. They are available in a virtual rainbow of colors. Their attractive, blue-green, architectural foliage is evergreen in mild winters. Plant in partial sun to full sun – providing more water in full sun conditions. Louisiana Iris’s are a staple of the Gulf Coast spring perennial garden. (See signs for varieties available.)

Phillipine Lily C7
(Lilium formosanum)
One of the few naturalizing lilies for the Houston area! Dark green grassy evergreen mounds that produce gorgeous white Easter Lily-type blooms in summer on 4’ stalks. Light shade, sun. Moist, well-drained soil.

Giant Blue Walking Iris C8
(Neomarica caerulea)
The regal sister of our beloved Blue Walking Iris. A beautiful vertical accent forming clumps that average 4’ tall. Green sword-like foliage with strikingly beautiful 3”-4” wide violet-blue flowers that appear above the leaves in late spring. Color is best when these are lightly shaded. Best in moist, well-drained soil.
Yellow Walking Iris C9
(\textit{Neomarica longiflora})
Striking sword-like green foliage. Produces 2” blooming yellow flowers in cycles spring to fall. Grows 18”- 24”.
Light shade. Needs moist but well-drained soil.

\section*{Perennials}

\textit{Plant availability may differ on day of sale.}

\textbf{Flame Acanthus D1}
(\textit{Anisacanthus wrightii})
This dazzling, Texas-loving plant thrives in the sun and blooms from late spring all the way until frost. The flowers bloom in masses of long-tubed, bright orange star-shaped flowers. It is sun loving and drought tolerant!

\textbf{Spanish Snapdragon D2}
(\textit{Antirrhinum hispanicum})
This is an amazing \textit{deer-resistant} snapdragon that likes the heat! It makes a 1’ tall x 2’ wide clump of fuzzy grey-green leaves. The flowers are \textit{pink} on the upper lips and \textit{whitish} on the tips of the lower lip with \textit{yellow} near the base. Mexican Snapdragon (also called Spanish Snapdragon, Creeping Snapdragon or Perennial Snapdragon) thrives in our hot, humid summers where most snapdragons fear to tread. Prefers a sunny, \textit{well-drained} spot. \textit{Evergreen} “subshrub” – flowers year round with peaks in late spring to early summer and again in the fall. Great for rock gardens or those often neglected corners of the garden! Hardly to below 0.

\textbf{Mexican Butterfly Weed D3}
(\textit{Asclepias curassavica})
Great perennial for butterflies and beautiful in the garden as well. Constantly blooming clusters of orange & yellow flowers on 3’- 4’ stalks. Responds well to pruning. This is \textit{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.

\textbf{Attraction Buddleia D4}
(\textit{Buddleia davidii} ‘Attraction’)
A spectacular new Buddleia with large panicles of \textit{highly fragrant}, cranberry-red flowers that bloom summer to fall on full 6’ shrubs. “Attraction” is considered the reddest of any Butterfly Bush and is an absolute magnet for \textit{Butterflies}! It provides rich color at the back of a perennial bed or makes a bold statement as a single specimen. Great cut flower. It’s tough, can tolerate heat, drought, cold, and is deer resistant! Full sun, moist, well-drained soil.

\textbf{Winecup D5}
(\textit{Callirhoe involucrata})
A native Texas perennial with \textit{evergreen} rosettes in winter & long prostrate stems (forming a lush mat of textured foliage) absolutely covered with 2” \textit{poppy-like} wine-red flowers March thru April. It grows during the winter & rests in the summer, so it’s happiest with winter sun & light shade in the summer. Tough once established.

\textbf{Standing Winecup D6}
(\textit{Callirhoe digitata})
A fabulous native perennial that produces 2’- 3’ tall slender stems that are absolutely covered with 2” \textit{poppy-like}, wine-magenta flowers for months in the spring. It prefers full sun and a moist, well-drained soil, but can take a little shade.

\textbf{Yellow Cestrum D7}
(\textit{Cestrum auranticum})
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 \textit{Butterflies} and \textit{Hummingbirds}. \textit{Birds} love the berries. Grows 4’-6’ tall. Prefers full sun. Responds well to pruning.

\textbf{Early Sunrise Coreopsis D8}
(\textit{Coreopsis lanceolata} ‘Early Sunrise’)
‘Early Sunrise’ produces a profusion of brilliant \textit{golden-yellow} semi-double flowers, each flushed \textit{orange-yellow} in the center, bringing unbeatable color to perennial and butterfly gardens! This is one of the earliest Coreopsis to bloom, beginning in early spring and continuing into summer if spent flowers are removed. One of the easiest plants to grow. \textit{Butterflies}! Full sun. \textit{Great cut flower}!

\textbf{David Verity Cuphea D9}
(\textit{Cuphea ignea} ‘David Verity’)
A compact and more refined version of the standard cigar plant. ‘David Verity’ grows into an upright, very full plant with tiny foliage and is a \textit{non-stop} bloomer of \textit{small}, \textit{tubular}, \textit{orange} and \textit{yellow} flowers spring through fall. It’s an incredibly tough plant and 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. \textit{Hummingbirds} and \textit{Butterflies}. 
Pink Cuphea D10  
(Cuphea ignea)  
An adorable tough cuphea with tiny foliage & hundreds of small ¼" tubular pink and lavender flowers with white lips covering the 2’ plant all spring, summer & fall! Sun, light shade.  **Hummingbirds!**

Cuban Gold Duranta D11  
(Duranta repens)  
A little tropical shrub that comes to us by way of Jamaica. This is a very versatile plant that can be maintained at 12” or will make a 3’- 4’ shrub. It can be used in low borders, as a small accent plant, can be sheared as a low hedge, and does equally well in containers. It will hold its dazzling chartreuse color even in the toughest of summer heat and humidity. Bears occasional sprays of light blue flowers. Performs best in full sun to partial shade. Root hardy; adaptable to many soils; drought tolerant once established.

Gold Emu Bush D12  
(Eremophila glabra)  
A lush evergreen shrub with small, narrow, medium to dark green leaves. Produces masses of tubular yellow flowers in late winter and early spring. Has an attractive natural shape, but can be pruned as well. Pruning after its first spring bloom cycle improves the flower display for the next bloom cycle. Needs good drainage, full sun. Drought tolerant once established. 2.5’x 2.5’.

Euphorbia ‘Diamond Delight’ E1  
(Euphorbia hybrid)  
An absolutely amazing, tough, drought tolerant, attractive plant! Form a 1’-2’ mound of tiny white flowers that, at a distance, looks like a soft white cloud. This heavenly-looking airy plant is perennial in zones 9 and 10 and will normally bloom all year round! It adds a touch of softness to a garden and does well in pots. Full sun or light shade. Moist, well drained soil. Diamond Delight blooms heavier and more dense than our old favorite Diamond Frost! **Deer resistant.**

Neches River Rose Mallow E2  
(Hibiscus ‘Dasyclax’)  
This rare and endangered Texas native mallow is a joy to have in any garden with its wonderfully textured look of almost thread-like foliage and its 3” white flowers sporting deep pink to maroon throats. This full, lush 3’-4’ perennial blooms normally from May to October. It prefers full sun and is a terrific "water-smart" plant that will tolerate wet or dry conditions.

Tapeworm or Centipede Plant E3  
(Homalocladium platycladum)  
This unusual upright growing shrub has long wands of flat, leafless stems, jointed at the nodes, giving the stem the look of a measuring tape. Tiny leaves do appear on new growth but disappear as the stems age. In late fall through winter, small greenish-white flowers bloom in the stem joints, which may be followed by red fruits. Can take full sun, but will be darker green with some protection from afternoon sun. **Hardy and evergreen to 25 degrees.** Will re-sprout from the base if damaged at lower temperatures. Can take regular irrigation and is also drought tolerant. Nice specimen plant in containers. A real conversation piece!

Shrimp Plant, Variegated E4  
(Justicia sp. Variegata)  
Native to Mexico, this wonderful hummingbird attractor forms a 3’ mound of soft, apple-green leaves with subtle variegation. Produces 3” spikes of overlapping plum-red bracts with bright red and cream flowers. These spikes eventually lengthen to 6”-7” & resemble large red shrimp. This is the MOST floriferous of the shrimp plants. Responds well to pruning, is root hardy, grows in sun or light shade, and moist, well-drained soil. **Hummingbirds!**

Red Lantana E5  
(Lantana camara)  
One of the best red lantanas available. Tough, low mounding and drought tolerant once established. Individual flowers emerge gold then change quickly to orange and ultimately to red in heavy bloom cycles spring through fall. 2’-3’ mounding plants. Sun. Moist, well-drained soil. **Butterflies!**

Silver Mound Lantana E6  
(Lantana camara ‘Silver Mound’)  
A fabulous perennial for any sunny garden! Tough low mounding, colorful & drought tolerant once established. ‘Silver Mound’ is a bright creamy-white. It looks beautiful planted with ‘New Gold’ because they have the same growth habit as 14”-18” mounding plants. Sun. Moist, well-drained soil. **Butterflies!**

Butter Cream Lantana E7  
(Lantana sp. ‘Butter Cream’)  
Elegant and tough! This low mounding perennial has the same growth habit as ‘New Gold’ Lantana but the flowers are unique. Each flower starts out bright golden-yellow and as it ages, a creamy white edge forms and blends in until the entire flower is white. The 18”-24” mound of flowers, is a beautiful blend of gold, creamy yellow and

**Peter's Purple Monarda E8**  
(*Monarda sp. 'Peter's Purple')
Texas plantsman Greg Grant passed this plant along from Peter Loos’ Nacogdoches garden. This incredible selection displays heads of bright purple tubular flowers that bloom throughout the summer on upright stalks. ‘Peter’s Purple’ forms a 3- to 4-foot clump and the leaves have a minty-spicy fragrance. This variety is mildew resistant, enjoys full sun and moist but well-drained soil. **Butterflies and Hummingbirds!**

**Catmint - Walkers Low E9**  
(*Nepeta faassenii 'Walker's Low')
A softly moundy 24” x 30” evergreen perennial with attractive, silver-green foliage. Small, prolific, intensely violet-blue flowers are borne along arching stems from spring through frost. This is a dependable performer that thrives in well-drained soils and full sun. Shear occasionally to maintain fullness and stimulate a new flush of blooms. **Deer resistant.** Perennial Plant Association Plant of the Year 2007. **Butterflies, Hummingbirds, Pollinators!!**

**Basil, African Blue E10**  
(*Ocimum kilimandscharicum x basilicum purpureum*)
An outstanding herb for the landscape. African blue is one of the longest blooming basils because it is sterile and will not make seed. It’s a dramatic addition to the garden or to containers. Excellent, long lasting cut flower too. **Attracts Butterflies and Bees. Fragrant, edible and gorgeous.** Plant in sun or part sun. Cut or pinch back often to keep the plant full and bushy. Blooms spring thru frost - lavender-pinkish bloom spikes on purple blushed leaves. Easy to grow from cuttings.

**White Cat Whiskers E11**  
(*Orthosiphon sp. 'Alba')
Super Showy! Normally root hardy perennial with terminal white flowers in heavy bloom cycles spring to fall. Responds well to pruning. Another **Butterfly and Hummingbird** nectar plant! Part shade. 3’- 4’ tall.

**Purple Cat Whiskers E12**  
(*Orthosiphon stamineus*)
Super showy! Tender, shrubby, “mint” with terminal lavender flowers in heavy bloom cycles spring to fall. Responds well to pruning. Another **Butterfly and Hummingbird** nectar plant. 3’- 4’ tall. Part shade.

**Lady’s Slipper E13**  
(*Pedilanthus macrocarpus*)
This fascinating leafless plant is perfect for containers. The chartreuse green stems grow to about 3’ tall and are tipped by bright orange “slippers”. This plant is heat and drought tolerant. Stems are succulent and very upright.

**Pentas F1, F2, F3**  
(*Penta lanceolata*)
These “uprights” are the heirloom, pass-a-long originals that still carry all the sweet nectar that hummingbirds and butterflies love. The self-cleaning lanceolatas bloom non-stop with no dead-heading. They can reach up to 3’ tall and their flower clusters are 3” across thereby adding both height and color to sun, part-sun or light shade gardens. Each plant will carry dozens and dozens of clusters at one time. Normally root hardy in harsh winters – if not, cut back hard in early spring for a full plant with year-round beauty. Easy to grow and makes a decent cut flower! **Butterflies!**

**Ruby Glow** – a stunning, rich red  
**Starburst** – pink and white “stars” on the same blossom  
**White** – pure, clean white – great for gardens that you can enjoy at night!

**John Fanick Phlox F4**  
(*Phlox paniculata ‘John Fanick’*)
One of the finest summer phlox for the south!! It is not only an outstanding bloomer, but is tight and compact for a summer phlox, is mildew resistant, and is very heat-tolerant – must be, it was found in San Antonio!! Produces huge heads of light pink flowers with a dark pink eye from May to September. 24” - 36” tall. Sun or light shade.

**Robert Poore Phlox F5**  
(*Phlox paniculata ‘Robert Poore’*)
A, fragrant summer phlox that is mildew resistant and heat-tolerant. It is an outstanding bloomer that produces heads of medium to dark pink flowers from mid-summer to fall. Grows 30”- 36” tall depending on light exposure. Sun or very light shade. Deadheading will produce constant flowering over a long period. Makes a good cut flower.

**May Night Salvia F6**  
(*Salvia nemorosa ‘May Night’*)
An outstanding salvia with a compact growth habit, profuse deep purple flower spikes and a tolerance for heavy clay soils. **Foliage is evergreen** in winter – very cold hardy! Blooms nearly year round. Dead head
occasionally. Bees, Butterflies and Hummingbirds love ‘May Night’. Deer and rabbit resistant. 12”- 16” high including the flower spikes. Full to partial sun.

Dancing Flame Salvia F7
(*Salvia vanhouttei ‘Dancing Flame’*)
This plant really lives up to the name - it is a riot of color!! Bright, golden variegated leaves are topped with spikes of brilliant tomato-red flowers in the fall. This is great used in borders and along walkways, and is dynamite in mixed containers with purples, yellows and oranges. Sun, but appreciates afternoon shade. Hummingbirds and Butterflies!

Silke’s Dream F8
(*Salvia darcyi x microphylla ‘Silke’s Dream’*)
This cross of Salvia darcyi x Salvia microphylla was discovered by Art Petley of Austin, Texas. Looking superficially like Salvia microphylla, the 2’ tall x 3’ wide clump is topped all summer and until frost with 15” spikes of rich, dark orange-red. In fall, the remarkable number of flowers explodes into a solid mass of color...a hummingbird party plant. Salvia 'Silke's Dream' is a particularly durable and easy-to-grow sage that is destined for stardom. Thanks to Scott Ogden for sharing this exciting salvia hybrid.

Pineapple Sage F9
(*Salvia elegans*)
A deliciously fragrant, super colorful, tough perennial with an open, airy structure of soft fuzzy green leaves and long terminal spikes of vivid red tubular flowers late summer thru fall. The fragrance of the foliage smells of pineapple! The leaves are used in fruit salads and teas, and the flowers are great in desserts and salads. It averages 3’- 4’ tall and grows in full sun or part shade in moist, well-drained soil. It responds well to pruning. Hummingbirds and Butterflies!

Indigo Spires Salvia F10
(*Salvia hybrid ‘Indigo Spires’)*
A large, 3’ – 4’ salvia that is almost constantly in bloom with long, dark blue spikes of flowers. Responds well to pruning – cutting it back occasionally makes an even fuller plant with more blooms. Likes full sun and well-drained soil. Hummingbirds and Butterflies!

Coral Autumn Sage F11
(*Salvia greggii ‘Coral’*)
A shrubby, evergreen, native salvia with small oval leaves & an abundance of bright colorful flowers spring thru fall. They come in a range of colors- this one is coral and white. An absolute must for Hummingbirds! Sun, well-drained soil. 2’-3’

Dark Pink Autumn Sage F12
(*Salvia greggii Dark Pink*)
A shrubby, evergreen, native salvia with small oval leaves & an abundance of bright colorful flowers spring thru fall. They come in a range of colors – this one is dark pink. An absolute must for Hummingbirds! Sun, well-drained soil. 2’ - 3’.

Red Autumn Sage G1
(*Salvia greggii Red*)
A shrubby, evergreen, native salvia with small oval leaves and an abundance of bright colorful flowers spring thru fall. They come in a range of colors – this one is red. An absolute must for Hummingbirds! Sun, well-drained soil. 2’ - 3’.

Royal Blue Guaranitica G2
(*Salvia guaranitica ‘Royal Blue’)*)
The flowers are an intense rich blue on long stems that appear above green, ribbed foliage. Blooms profusely from spring to frost and responds well to pruning. Grows 3’ tall. Sun or part shade. Hummingbirds and Butterflies!

Mexican Bush Sage G3
(*Salvia leucantha*)
A beautiful, upright growing 4’ salvia with velvety purple spikes of flowers. Blooms a little in spring and summer and has its most spectacular display in fall. Prefers full sun. A must for Hummingbirds!

Oxford Pink Salvia G4
(*Salvia microphylla ‘Oxford Pink’)*)

Fuzzy Bolivian Sage G5
(*Salvia oxxiphora*)
We love this new salvia’s performance! It has glossy, black-green heavily corrugated leaves and clusters of hairy, rich pink tubular flowers, each with a large lip designed for hummingbirds! Normally reaches 3’x3’ before going dormant in the winter. Hardy zones 8a to 10b at least. Prefers morning sun and afternoon shade. Responds well to pruning to maintain fullness. Blooms May/June through first frost. Hummingbirds and Butterflies!
Fuchsia Fountain Skullcap G6
(Scutellaria sp.)
A wonderful, tough, dynamite perennial from Northern Mexico. Forms a 6” to 8” tall mound of tiny foliage and is smothered with small snapdragon-like fuschia flowers spring to fall in heavy bloom cycles. Sun, good drainage. A very long-lived perennial.

Pink Skullcap G7
(Scutellaria suffrutescens)
A wonderful tough, dynamite perennial from Northern Mexico! Forms a 6”-8” tall mound of tiny foliage & is smothered with small snapdragon-like pink flowers spring to fall in heavy bloom cycles. Sun and good drainage.

Hummingbirds.

Silver Fingers G8
(Senecio ‘Kilimanjaro’)
A fabulous hardy succulent from South Africa. This eye-catching specimen is a good structural accent for any garden. It is densely multi-branched with long silver-blue “fingers”. Suitable for containers and in the landscape. Averages 2’- 3’ but could reach 4’ if conditions are favorable. Responds well to pruning, and appreciates regular watering, but do not overwater! Full sun to part shade. Well-drained soil.

Red Porterweed G9
(Stachytarpheta jamicensis)
A Cockrell Butterfly center introduction. Bushy herbaceous plants that, depending on the variety, grow anywhere from 2’ to 4’ tall with red flowers. The flowers appear a few at a time, from the bottom up, along long narrow flower spikes all summer & fall. Prefers part shade. Tender in a hard winter. Hummingbirds and Butterflies!!!

Memphis Blues Stokesia G10
(Stokesia laevis)
Stunning! Considered one of the best Stoke’s Aster available. Tight evergreen rosette of foliage. A multitude of compact upright flower spikes are topped with dozens of large, blue flowers in early summer. Averages 18”-24”. Sun or part shade. Butterflies!

Copper Canyon Daisy G11
(Tagetes lemonii)
A medium sized, wonderfully textured, aromatic shrubby perennial that explodes with bright golden yellow flowers in the fall & sometimes in the spring. 3’-4’ tall. Full sun, moist but well-drained soil. Butterflies!

Mexican Mint Marigold G12
(Tagetes lucida)
A wonderful fall blooming perennial that bears clusters of golden-yellow, single flowers on attractive, 2’-3’ upright, many-branched mounds. The aromatic foliage has a pleasing, anise-like scent & is popular as a substitute for tarragon. It grows best in a sunny, well-drained bed.

Peppers - 30 Varieties

Plant availability may differ on day of sale

Big Bertha  Sweet bell, 70 days, Hybrid. These extra large, mostly 4 lobed peppers are excellent fresh or cooked. The 7” long by 3 1/2” across size makes them perfect for stuffing. Will turn red if left on the plant. Resists Tobacco Mosaic virus. Upright plants are 2ft. or a little larger.

Cajun Belle  Mildly spicy/sweet bell, 75 days, Hybrid. 2010 AAS winner. The spicy, sweet taste makes this the perfect choice for salsas, salads and stir fry. Plants reach 24” in height and width, good for containers. Pick it green or let it mature to rich red. Scoville units 100 – 1,000

California Wonder  Sweet bell, 75 days, Heirloom. The standard of the sweet bells since 1928. Deep green to red, thick-walled, glossy; medium sized fruits - 4”x4” and 3-4 lobed, smooth and blocky. High yields on 28” plants. Tobacco Mosaic resistant.

Orange California Wonder  Sweet bell pepper. Starts out green and ripens to deep yellow-orange that is sweeter and with higher vitamin content. Eat raw, stuffed, grilled. Freezes well. 75 days from transplant.

Caribbean Red  110 days. One of the world's hottest. Blunt tapered, 1 -1 1/2” fruits. Twice as hot as a typical commercial Habanero. Can be used green, although they will be a little less hot and firm. Plants grow to 30”.

Cayenne, Long Red Thin  Very hot, 75 days, Heirloom. Two foot tall plants are vigorous, productive and dependable. Fruits are 6” by 3/4”, wrinkled, tapered and slightly curved. Popular for using as a spice and drying - they look decorative hanging to dry. Scoville units 10,000 - 25,000

Chocolate Beauty Fruits ripen from green to rich chocolate brown. Best flavor when fully ripe. Very productive. Crisp, juicy, very sweet. Blocky, medium to large.

Corno Di Toro Sweet non-bell, 72 days, Heirloom. This "Horn of the Bull" pepper was imported from Italy. Fruits are 8" to 10" long, curved much like its namesake. Fruits ripen to a gorgeous red at maturity, with superb taste and size. The tall plants are very vigorous.

Cubanelle Sweet, 75 days, Heirloom. Thin walled, long, tapered pepper with lots of flavor. Great for pickling and roasting or frying. Will turn red if left to mature longer.

Fish Very hot, 100 days, Heirloom. Considered by many to be the best variety to use with fish and shellfish. Green and purple foliage is decorative and often splashed with white. High yields of very hot, 1 1/2” pointed peppers in several colors. Scoville units 5,000 - 10,000

Golden California Wonder Sweet bell, 75 days, Heirloom. Bright green peppers mature to a golden yellow. Sturdy plants produce blocky 5" x 4" peppers. Mild, sweet flavor.

Gypsy Sweet, 65 days, Hybrid. All America Selections winner is a very prolific frying pepper that is also great in salads. Tapered fruits are 4 ½” long by 2 ½ “ wide, mature from yellow to orange to red.

Habanero Very hot, 100 days, Heirloom. One of the hottest peppers in the world. These small peppers are commonly used fresh or dried for sauces. Wear gloves and have a glass of milk handy! 250,000 Scoville units

Habanero Orange VERY, VERY HOT, 100 days, Heirloom. One of the hottest peppers in the world. Commonly used for sauces by the very brave! 100,000 – 350,000 Scoville units

Habanero Red Very hot, 100 days, Hybrid. A close relative of the Scotch Bonnet. This pepper has a delicious, pungent, smoky quality along with searing heat. Use in sauces and salsa - if you dare! Scoville units 350,000 - 580,000

Holy Mole Mildly spicy, 85 days. Peppers are bright green at early maturity then darken to chocolate brown. Distinctive taste, but not overly spicy, often used in Mexican mole sauce. Sturdy plants can reach 3 feet tall, peppers are 7” or more. Mature peppers can be dried and ground.


Jalapeno Early Hot, 80 days, Heirloom. Good yields of hot peppers commonly used for salsa, pickles and Mexican dishes. Peppers are 2 ½” long by 1” wide. Scoville units 3500 - 5000

Jalapeno Mucho Nacho Mild hot, 68 days, Hybrid. All the jalapeno taste without burning your mouth! These 4” heavy peppers can be stuffed or used in salsas and nachos. Scoville units 4,000 - 8,000

Jalapeno Gigantica Gigantea (note spelling change): Moderately hot. 5” fruits. Eat fresh, grill, salsa. Large size, thick walls. Ideal for stuffing. 68 days.

Jalapeno TAM Mild hot, 75 days, Hybrid. Milder than Jalapeno M, this is perfect for those wanting a little less heat. Semi compact plants, these cylindrical peppers are medium green then red at full maturity. Perfect for stuffing or dried for chili powder. Excellent yields, disease resistant. Developed by Texas A&M University. Scoville units 1,000.

Lemon Drop 100 days. Heirloom. Orginated in Peru. Terrifically hot, citrus flavored. Bright yellow, crinkled, cone-shaped. 2 1/2” long x 1/2” wide. Less than 15 seeds/pepper. Dense plants grow to about 2 ft high and wide. Excellent choice for container gardening.

Mariachi Spicy, mildly hot, 65 days. Blast of color, hint of heat! Loads of 4” cone shaped peppers that change from creamy yellow to bright red. Freezes and cans well.

Poblano Mild hot, 65 days, Heirloom. Called Ancho when dried, this versatile pepper is great for salsa, grilling, stir fries and making chili powder. Sweet, spicy taste. Scoville units 1000 - 2000

Serrano Chili  Hot, 75 days, Hybrid. Small finger shaped peppers can be picked green and mild or red and hot!

Sweet Banana  Sweet non-bell, 70 days, Heirloom. A popular non-bell sweet peppers - excellent fresh, pickled or cooked! Thick-walled fruits with sweet, mild, waxy flesh are prolifically produced on 20” plants. Fruits start out a pale green, ripening to yellow, then red. They get sweeter as they ripen.

Sweet Heat  Sweet and hot, 52 days, Hybrid. A nice blend of sweetness and very mild heat. Plants are 10” tall and bear 3 ½ “x 1.5” peppers in about 54 days. Very gentle heat when green, even milder at red.

Tabasco  Hot, 90 days, Heirloom. Famous pepper that is the main ingredient in Tabasco Pepper Sauce. Plants are up to 4” tall and covered with fruits that ripen from green to orange then red.

Scoville Units: The Scoville scale is a measure of the "hotness" of a chili pepper or anything derived from them such as hot sauce. For reference, a bell pepper registers "0", Tabasco ® sauce is 2,500 – 5,000 units.

Information on growing all vegetables in Texas can be found at: https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/vegetable

Herbs

Plant availability may differ on day of sale

General descriptions

Basils
Basils are the Herbs of Summer! Beautiful in the garden, they require little care other than the regular removal of blooms. Blooming will reduce flavor in the leaves, and because they are true annuals, they will eventually go to seed and die if allowed to bloom. They are very tender and will blacken and die if temperatures fall below 40 degrees.

The sweet basils are used fresh in pesto and Caprese salad, and are added to many Italian dishes only at the end of cooking to preserve the delicate flavor. Varieties available may include generic Sweet but also Genovese (the chef’s choice!), Eleonora (a Genovese type that is mildew resistant), Pesto Perpetuo (a non-blooming hybrid), and Valentino (large leaves suitable for salads and sandwiches). Many sweet basils do double duty as ornamentals and flavorful herbs. Purple Ruffles and Red Rubin are varieties that should not be cooked as they will lose their color, but they are beautiful in the garden and provide color when used to flavor vinegar. Greek Columnar basil has a narrow, upright form attractive in containers or tight spaces while Boxwood basil has tiny leaves and a low mounding form useful as a border plant. Use either of these when the recipe calls for sweet basil.

Thai basils have a strong licorice-like aroma and flavor. They are widely used in Southeast Asian cuisine and hold onto flavor during cooking. Varieties may include generic Thai and Siam Queen, an All-American Selections award winner. Cinnamon basil has the aroma and flavor of cinnamon and cloves. It is used in stir-frys and pairs well with fruit and hot drinks.
Chives
The leaves of chives are used to flavor foods from soups to salads to baked potatoes and are one of the fines herbes of French cuisine. Onion chives have round leaves and purple blooms. Garlic chives have flat leaves and white blooms.

Lavender
Lavender is difficult to grow in our heat and humidity, but who can resist the beautiful flowers and heavenly aroma? Give it plenty of room for air circulation and perfectly drained, gravelly soil. Varieties available are more resistant to humidity than the familiar English types and may include Goodwin Creek, Spanish (rabbit ears!), and French.

Mint
Mints are wonderful groundcovers for problem areas as they will tolerate wet soil better than any other herb. Be warned that they can grow out of control in a garden. Grow them in pots for better results. Varieties include Chocolate Mint (a peppermint with a chocolate aroma), Mojito Mint (the mild Cuban mint used in the famous drink), Spearmint (refreshing in tea and with fruit), and Corsican Mint (a fragrant, tiny leaved, low-growing variety perfect for using between stepping stones.

Oregano
The oregano family ranges in flavor from mild and perfumy marjoram to hot and spicy Greek oregano. Often called the pizza herb, it is a staple of Italian cuisine, but it is also used worldwide as an addition to many recipes. Varieties may include Sweet Marjoram (often used in French cooking), Italian (a mild, all around useful type),

Rosemary
One of the toughest of herbs, everyone should be growing rosemary. Use it to flavor chicken, roast beef, and breads, but use a light hand to avoid a piney effect. Strip the leaves from sturdy stems to use as skewers for shish kabob. Varieties may include the generic Upright Rosemary, Arp (a large type more hardy to cold), and Barbeque (with sturdy, straight stems for skewers). Hot and Spicy (it’s in the name!), and Variegated (a beautiful garden addition with a mild flavor).

Thyme
Thyme can be a challenge in our wet and humid climate. Give it perfect drainage in gravelly soil and plenty of air circulation. Commonly used in European cuisines, thyme has an affinity for pork and poultry and is used in soups and stews. English Thyme (the standard thyme) does reasonably well here. Lemon thymes tolerance humidity better than English thyme and have a fresh lemon flavor that is delicious with chicken or fish. Varieties may include Golden Lemon, Silver Edged, and Doone Valley.

Other Herbs
Other herbs that may be available at this sale include Artemisia (an ornamental herb used in potpourri), Lemon Balm (used to flavor tea and fruit), Leaf Celery (a biennial more tolerant of our climate than stalk celery), German Chamomile (an annual flower used for tea), Curry Plant (an ornamental herb with a spicy fragrance not to be confused with the mix of spices called curry used in Indian cuisine), Lemon Grass (a large ornamental useful in landscaping and used to flavor soups and stir frys in Southeast Asian cuisine), Triple Curled Parsley (one of the fines herbes of French cuisine, it is tasty, nutritious, and beautiful), Purple Sage (ornamental and flavorful), and Stevia (the sugar substitute!).
# Harris County Master Gardeners at Precinct 2
## Spring 2016 Perennial, Pepper and Herb Sale
### Price List

#### Trees and Shrubs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Code</th>
<th>Plant Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Wright's Acacia</td>
<td>3 gal</td>
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<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Almond Verbena</td>
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#### Shade Plants
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<td>A3</td>
<td>Southern Maidenhair Fern</td>
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<tr>
<td>A4</td>
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<td>A5</td>
<td>Mary Sizemore Aspidistra</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>A6</td>
<td>Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow</td>
<td>1 gal</td>
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<tr>
<td>A7</td>
<td>Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>A8</td>
<td>African Hosta</td>
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<tr>
<td>A9</td>
<td>Pam's Pink Turk's Cap</td>
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<tr>
<td>A10</td>
<td>Red Firespike</td>
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<tr>
<td>A11</td>
<td>Variegated Brake Fern</td>
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#### Fruit
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>Variegated Pink Lemon</td>
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<td>B2</td>
<td>Meyer Lemon</td>
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<td>B3</td>
<td>New Zealand Lemonade Lemon</td>
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<td>B4</td>
<td>Vanigilia Sanguigno Blood Orange</td>
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<td>Big Lifeberry Goji Berry</td>
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<td>B6</td>
<td>Carnivale Apple</td>
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<td>B7</td>
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#### Groundcovers and Vines
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<td>B9</td>
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<td>B10</td>
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<td>B11</td>
<td>Blue Shade Ruellia</td>
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<td>B12</td>
<td>Sinaloa Salvia</td>
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<td>B13</td>
<td>Bouncing Bet Soapwort</td>
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<td>B14</td>
<td>White Verbena</td>
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<td>B15</td>
<td>Pink Orchid Vine</td>
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#### Lilies and Irises
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<td>C3</td>
<td>Grape Ripples Daylily</td>
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<td>C4</td>
<td>Lemon Vista Daylily</td>
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<td>C5</td>
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<td>C6</td>
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<td>Philippine Lily</td>
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<td>C8</td>
<td>Giant Blue Walking Iris</td>
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<td>Other Perennials</td>
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<td>D6 Standing Winecup</td>
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<td>E12 Purple Cat Whiskers</td>
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<td>F9 Pineapple Sage</td>
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<td>F10 Indigo Spires Salvia</td>
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<tr>
<td>F12 Dark Pink Autumn Sage</td>
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<td>G1 Red Autumn Sage</td>
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<tr>
<td>G2 Royal Blue Guaranitica</td>
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<tr>
<td>G3 Mexican Bush Sage</td>
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<td>G4 Oxford Pink Salvia</td>
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<td>G5 Fuzzy Bolivian Sage</td>
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<tr>
<td>G6 Fuschia Fountains Skullcap</td>
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<td>G7 Pink Skullcap</td>
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<tr>
<td>G8 Silver Fingers</td>
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<tr>
<td>G9 Red Porterweed</td>
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<td>G10 Memphis Blues Stokesia</td>
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<td>G11 Copper Canyon Daisy</td>
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<tr>
<td>G12 Mexican Mint Marigold</td>
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<td>Size</td>
<td>Price</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Herbs</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Peppers</td>
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