

## LOCATION

Weekley Park  
19110 Longenbaugh  
Cypress, TX. 77433

Free and open to the public Featuring special Children Activities with our Growing with Plants & Nature Crew  
*Children under 7 need a parent or responsible adult within clear sight, please.*

# Harris County Master Gardeners Association

## 2020 WEST SIDE SPRING SALE

Saturday MARCH 7<sup>TH</sup>, 2020

9:00 AM to 1:00 PM

19110 Longenbaugh @

The Richard & Meg Weekley Park

Cypress, TX. 77433

\*Please see map below as GPS may not recognize this address\*



**TOMATOES, PEPPERS, HERBS, ROSES,  
DAY LILIES, PERENNIALS, SOILS, FERTILIZERS &  
FRUIT TREES**



### Directions to our sale:

**From TX -290:** Travel TX-290 to Barker Cypress Rd. South, 3.6 miles to Right on Longenbaugh Rd. 1.3 miles to Weekley Park on the Right, into parking area.

**From I-10:** Travel I-10 East or West exit Barker Cypress Rd. North and Travel 7.7 Miles to Left on Longenbaugh Rd. 1.3 Miles to Weekley Park on right, into Parking area.

**From Grand Pkwy TX-99:** Exit FM-529 Travel East 2.0 Miles to Left on Fry Rd., 1.3 miles to Right on Longenbaugh Rd. the .9 miles to Weekley Park on left, into Parking area

# Reasons to Shop the Harris County Master Gardener Association

## 2020 Spring Tomato, Pepper, Herb, Rose, Daylily, Geranium, Perennial, Begonia, Soil and more Sale

**March 7, 2020 at the Richard & Meg Weekley Park  
19110 Longenbaugh Rd. Cypress, Texas 77433**

1. A 14,000 sq. ft. fenced and partially covered sales area, with coordinated catalog, layout and plant list, ample adjacent parking, and convenient and assisted loading zone. Shuttle service provided for overflow parking at the Weekley Center. Public facilities available.
2. This year's sale will have more selections than ever before: 15 varieties of Tomatoes, 10 varieties of Peppers, 27 different fresh Herbs, 13 vibrant Geraniums, 19 beautiful Roses, 9 exciting Begonias, dozens of Perennials and Day Lilies, Microlife 6-2-4 and Microlife Maximum Bloom Liquid, and super rich soils. Even some fruit trees will be available.
3. Children's activities with our Growing with Plants & Nature crew. Fun filled gardening activities for the future gardeners.
4. Sales staff are all Harris County Master Gardeners to assist customers in their selection of Plants, Trees, Soils and more, as well as advise the proper planting, feeding and tending of all plants on sale.
5. Ask a Master Gardener Booth is available to discuss any questions gardeners may be experiencing in their yard, supported with published AgriLife Extension brochures and literature to guide them through fertilizing, planting, and garden and yard maintenance.

For information about upcoming Master Gardener events & programs, please visit our website: <http://hcmga.tamu.edu>  
Or give us a call 713-274-0950

"Like" us on Facebook: [www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyMasterGardeners](http://www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyMasterGardeners) and [www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyHorticulture](http://www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyHorticulture)  
Visit our blog page: <http://AgriLife.org/HarrisHort>

Individuals with disabilities requiring auxiliary aids, services or accommodations in order to participate in Extension programs are encouraged to call 713-274-0950.

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension provides equal opportunities in its programs and employment to all persons, regardless of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, disability, age, genetic information, veteran status, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

## Index

<u>Page</u>	
1	Plant List
2	Lot Layout
	Plants:
3 - 6	Perennials
7	Begonias
8	Day Lilies
9 - 10	Roses
11	Geraniums
12	Peppers
13 - 14	Tomatoes
15 - 16	Herbs
16	Trees
17 - 18	Herb Harvesting Tips
19	How to Plant, Maintain and Prune Your Roses
19	Plant Your Tomatoes Deep.....
20 - 21	How to Plant a New Tree - In the Ground or in a Container
21 - 22	How to Care for Your Tree the First Couple Years
22	How to Protect Young Fruit Trees from Frost and Cold Spells
23 - 24	Why use Compost and Rose Soil Mix
25	More About Soil and Transplanting Your New Vegetables
Back Page	Soil Samples - How to Test your Soil

## Pricing

<b>PERENNIALS</b>	4 INCH		X	2.00
	6 INCH		X	6.00
			X	
	1-gallon		X	6.00
	3-gallon		X	15.00
<b>HERBS</b>	4 INCH		X	2.00
			X	
<b>GERBERA DAISY</b>	EACH		X	6.00
<b>BASKETS</b>	BEGONIAS & GERANIUMS		X	20.00
<b>GERANIUMS</b>	NOT BASKET		X	6.00
<b>BEGONIAS</b>	NOT BASKET		X	5.00
<b>ROSES</b>	EACH		X	20.00
Guide to Antique Roses	book		X	5.00
<b>TOMATO CAGE</b>			X	6.00
<b>Tomatoes</b>	4 INCH		X	2.00
<b>Peppers</b>	4 INCH		X	2.00
<b>VEGETABLES</b>	4 INCH		X	2.00
<b>DAY LILLIES</b>	Potted each		X	6.00
			X	
<b>FERTILIZERS</b>				
Microlife	(6-2-4) 7 lbs		X	20.00
Microlife Max Bloom	(3-8-3) 1-Quart liquid		X	20.00
<b>COMPOST</b>	per bag (1 cubic feet)		X	10.00
<b>SOIL MIX</b>	per bag (1 cubic feet)		X	6.00
<b>RAIN BARRELS</b>	*Priced as Marked*		X	
			X	
<b>FRUIT TREES ASSORTED</b>			X	25.00

# 2020 Spring Sale Plant List

## Perennials - Rows A & B

Anisacanthus
Artemesia - Powis Castle
Artemesia - Silver King
Beautyberry - Purple
Beautyberry - White
Blue Daze - Dwarf
Bromeliad - Match Stick
Butterfly Bush
Buttonbush
Cardinal Flower
Coral Berry
Fern - Cinnamon
Fern - Mairi's Maidenhair
Fern - Mother
Fern - Royal
Fern - Firecracker - Yellow
Daisy, Gerbera - Elephant Scarlet
Daisy, Gerbera - Revolution Select Mix
Daisy, Gerbera - Refolution Mega White
Daisy, Gerbera - Revolution Yellow Dk Eye
Grass - Blue Eyed
Grass - Gulf Coast Muhly
Grass - Lindheimer Muhly
Grass - White Cloud
Hibiscus - Roselle
Hummingbird Bush
Hummingbird Plant -King's Crown
Lady of the Night
Lily - Red Surprise
Purple Lady
Red Buckeye
Stokesia - Mary Gregory
Mexican Bauhinia
Sage - Mexican Bush
Pineapple Sage
Salvia - Amistad
Salvia - Augusta Duelberg
Salvia - Argentine Skies
Salvia - Black and Blue
Salvia - Henry Duelberg
Salvia - Phyllis Fancy
Salvia - Lavender Lace
Salvia - Silke's Dream
Salvia - Wendy's Wish
Toad Lily - Mary Staub
Viburnum - Mrs. Schillers Dwarf
Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow

## Begonias - Row B

Jurassic™ Watermelon **
Jurassic™ Pink Shades **
Jurassic™ Silver Swirl **
Jurassic™ Pink Splash **
Jurassic™ Red Splash **
Mistral Orange (Hanging Basket)
Miss Malibu Coral (Hanging Basket)
Lucky Strike (Hanging Basket)

## Geraniums - Row C

Americana® Coral
Americana® Dark Salmon
Americana® Salmon
Americana® White
Brocade Fire Night
Caliente Deep Red
Calliope® Lavender Blue
Dynamo™ Hot Pink
Fantasia® Purple Sizzle
Fantasia® StrawberrySizzle
Patriot™ Watermelon
Rocky Mountain™ Dark Red

## Roses - Row C

Belinda's Dream
Beverly™ - Eleganza®
Chrysler Imperial
Crimson Sky™
Drift® - Coral
Drift® - Red
Duchesse de Brabant
Enfant de France
Firecracker™ - Kolorscape®
Icecap™
Jasmina™ - Arborose®
Knock Out®, Double Red
Knock Out®, Peachy
Lafter
Madame Laurette Messimy
Magic Celebration
Mutabilis
South Africa™ - Sunbelt®
Sweet Pea

## Day Lilies - Row C

Addie Branch Smith
Beautiful Edgings
Bela Lugosi
Bertie Ferris
Black Eyed Stella
Condilla
Ed Murray
Leebea Orange Crush
Little Grapette
Midnight Magic
Pandora's Box
Persian Market
Prairie Blue Eyes
Red Volunteer
Red Ribbons
Renegade Lady
Siloam Double Classic
Strawberry Candy
Susan Webber
Wedding Band

## Tomatoes - Rows D & E

Beefy Boy
Better Bush
Big Beef
Bush Early Girl
Celebrity
Champion
Chocolate Cherry
Juliet
Little Bing
San Marzano
Sweet Million

## Peppers - Rows E & F

Ancho Tiburon
Big Bertha
Cajun Belle
Chile Chiltepin
Ghost
Golden Summer
Jalapeno - Mucho Nacho
Mariachi
Pequin
Scotch Bonnet
Sweet Heat

## Herbs - Rows F & G

Basil - Pesto Perpetuo
Basil - Sweet
Borage
Catnip
Fennel
Fennel - Bronze
Lemon Balm
Lemon Grass
Lemon Verbena
Mint - Peppermint
Mint - Spearmint
Oregano - Greek
Parsley - Italian Giant
Parsley - Italian Plain
Rosemary
Rosemary - BBQ
Rosemary - Foxtail
Rosemary - Trailing
Sage - Culinary
Thyme - Creeping Red
Thyme - Pink Chintz

## Trees - Row H

Citrus and Non-Citrus
-----------------------



PERENNIALS		PERENNIALS		PERENNIALS		PERENNIALS		PERENNIALS		PERENNIALS			
Row	Common Name	Botanical Name	Color	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Information
													
A or B	Anisacanthus	Anisacanthus wrightii	Orange /Red	X			3' - 5' x 3' - 4'	X				1 gal	Deer resistant. Texas native small shrub that thrives in well-drained soil. Light, flaky bark adds winter interest; midsummer to frost long, slender blooms cover the bush.
A or B	Artemesia - Powis Castle * **	Artemesia	Yellow	X			3' x 3'					1 gal	Deer resistant. Evergreen perennial with finely divided foliage that is pleasantly aromatic. A great plant to use for a change from green foliage.
A or B	Artemesia - Silver King *	Artemesia ludoviciana	Silver	X			1' x 4'			X	X	1 gal	Spreading clump of aromatic, silvery foliage is excellent massed as a groundcover or at the edge of a wood. Shear lightly to shape. Plant in well-drained beds.
A or B	Beautyberry - Purple	Callicarpa americana	Purple		X		8'x6'		X		X	1 gal	A large understory shrub, w/a naturally loose & graceful arching form; in the Autumn, the branches are laden w/magenta purple berry clusters.
A or B	Beautyberry - White	Callicarpa americana	Ivory		X		8'x6'		X		X	1 gal	A fast growing shrub w/drooping branches. In Spring, there're inconspicuous white blooms; in Autumn the slender stems are covered in clusters of ivory berries.
A or B	Blue Daze - Dwarf	Evolvulus glomeratus	Blue	X	X		1'-1.5' x 2'-3'					1 gal	Blooms open in the morning and close in the evening. They will stay open longer if given some afternoon shade. Grown in hanging baskets and containers or in the ground as a bedding plant, ground cover or trailing over a wall. Will not tolerate frost.
A or B	Bromeliad - Match Stick	Aechmea gamasepula	Pink/Blue	Early a.m.	Lt shd	Filtr shd	1.5'-2' x 1.5'-2'		X			1 gal	Produces dense spikes of purple tipped, pink "matchsticks" on sturdy upright-to-arching spikes that emerge from the center of the glossy rosettes of nearly spineless foliage.
A or B	Butterfly Bush	Buddlia d. Griffins Blue	Dark blue			X	5'x5'		X	X		1 gal	A hardy schrub with fragrant pannicles of flowers all summer. Rich in nectar. A butterfly and bee favorite
A or B	Buttonbush	Cephalanthus occidentalis	White / red fruit			X	4'x4'	X	X	X		3 gal	Continuous interest and color from spring thru fall. In spring, enjoy white sweetly scented ball-shaped blooms. Red fruit follows in late summer.
A or B	Cardinal Flower	Lobelia cardinalis	Red		X	X	3'x3'	X	X			1 gal	Grows in moist locations - features erect spikes of large, cardinal red flowers. Late summer bloom period. Irresistible to hummingbirds and butterflies
A or B	Coral Berry	Symphoricarpus orbiculatu	Pinkish white		X	X	2-5' x 4-8'				X	1 gal	A dense, suckering deciduous schrub which spreads by runners. Arching stems sport bell-shaped, white flowers w/a pink tinge. In autumn, cluster of round, coral-red berries which persist through the winter.
A or B	Daisy- Gerbera - Elephant Scarlet	Gerbera jamesonii	Scarlet		X		16"-18" x 12"-16"	X	X			6"	<b>Annual.</b> Exceptional cut flower with long lasting blooms. Great as a container plant.

\* Plant Parts or Fruit May be Toxic if Ingested    \*\* Drought Tolerant When Established

## PERENNIALS (continued)

Row	Common Name	Botanical Name	Color	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Information
													
A or B	Daisy, Gerbera - Revolution Select Mix	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Various	X			8"-12" x 8"-12"	X	X				<b>Annual.</b> Early flowering, these plants produce a ravishing mix of upright perennials. Praised for their tight, compact habit, reliable uniform growth and resilient, dark green foliage. Great container plant.
A or B	Daisy, Gerbera - Revolution Mega White	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	White	X			8"-12" x 8"-12"	X	X				<b>Annual.</b> Early flowering. Produces vigorous, bushy plants with extremely large flowers. Exceptional cut flower with long lasting blooms. Great as a container plant.
A or B	Daisy, Gerbera - Revolution Yellow Dark Eye	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Yellow	X			8"-12" x 8"-12"	X	X				<b>Annual.</b> Early flowering. Produces vigorous, bushy plants with extremely large flowers. Exceptional cut flower with long lasting blooms. Great as a container plant.
A or B	Fern - Cinnamon	<i>Osmunda cinnamonea</i>	n/a	X	X		2-3'x2-3'					1 gal	This fern grows in clumps in boggy ground. Brilliant green lacy fronds gracefully arch outward in vase-shaped clumps. In early summer, narrow fronds emerge as vertical spikes of red brown in the center.
A or B	Fern - Mairi's Maidenhair	<i>Adiantum X maririsii</i>	n/a	X			1.5'x1.5-3'					1 gal	This fern is known for its beauty of their fine lacy fronds. It is deciduous, however usually holds its fronds well into the fall season. Not frost hardy.
A or B	Fern - Mother	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>	n/a	X			2'x2'					3 gal	Bright green, finely cut fronds emerge from a single crown, developing into lush, feather-like evergreen foliage w/a graceful, arching habit. Provides excellent texture contrast in shady landscapes.
A or B	Fern - Royal	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>		X			3-6'x2-3'					1 gal	A bright fern for the shade garden. Green, erect fronds have large leaflets, different from other more lace-like ferns.
A or B	Fern - Firecracker - Yellow	<i>Rusellia e.</i>	Yellow	X	X		2'-4' x 3'-5'	X				1 gal	A tough evergreen perennial blooming from spring to fall on nearly leafless deep green arching stems.
A or B	Grass - Blue Eyed	<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	Blue	X	X		1'-1.5' x					1 gal	Likes wet, moist soil. The flattened, leaf-like flower stems may be up to 18" long and a few inches above the leaves. Flowers have all the features of the Iris family.
A or B	Grass - Gulf Coast Muhly **	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Pink	X	X		3'-6' x 1'-3'					1 gal	Texas native. Deer resistant. Fine textured bluish-green foliage. Cloud-like flower panicles 1' above foliage.
A or B	Grass - Lindheimer Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia lindheimeri</i>	Pink fades to tan	X			3'-5' x 3'-4'		X			1 gal	Upright growth habit and blue/green foliage. Blooms in the fall. Best for dry sites.
A or B	Grass - White Cloud *	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris WC</i>	Creamy White			X	3'					1 gal	This grass produces beautiful, moonlight white, billowing seed heads and fine-textured, blue-green foliage. Drought tolerant and undemanding.
A or B	Hummingbird Bush **	<i>Dicliptera suberecta</i>	Orange				2'x3'	X				1 gal	An amazingly durable and long blooming - heat, humidity and drought tolerant - perennial. Makes a great textual and familial addition to your garden.

\* Plant Parts or Fruit May be Toxic if Ingested    \*\* Drought Tolerant When Established

## PERENNIALS (continued)

Row	Common Name	Botanical Name	Color	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Information
													
A or B	Hummingbird Plant - King's Crown **	Dicliptera suberecta	Orange /Red	X	X		1.5' - 2' x 1.5' - 2'	X	X	X		1 gal	Soft, fuzzy leaves support masses of brilliant flowers summer to fall. Plant in well-drained soil - this plant takes reflected heat well.
A or B	Lady of the Night *	Brunfelsia americana	Creamy White	X	X		4'-6' x 3'-4'		X			1 gal	Fast growing. Flowers have long tubes, which are extremely fragrant after dark. Perfect houseplant for a bright window.
A or B	Lily - Red Surprise	Lycorus radiata	Red		X	X	2'					1 gal	A late summer-blooming bulb of the amaryllis family. Naked flower scapes emerge from the ground in late summer - each bearing umbels of blooms resembling spider legs. Leaves reappear in fall after the flowers.
A or B	Purple Lady	Iresine herbstii	Purple foliage	X	X		2-5'x1-3'					1 gal	An excellent accent plant - a bushy tropical specimen. It is grown for its bright hot pink to red foliage. Not winter hardy.
A or B	Red Buckeye	Aesculus pavia	Bright red			X	12-15 x 12-15'	X	X			1 gal	A deciduous clump-forming shrub or small tree. Showy, erect 4-10" long panicles of tubular flowers appear in spring.
A or B	Stokesia - Mary Gregory **	Stokesia l. MG	Yellow		X	X	1.5'x2'		X		X	1 gal	Cornflower-like daisies appear in the summer. This plant has moderate drought resistance, few pest or disease problems and loves the heat and sun.
A or B	Mexican Bauhinia	Bauhinia mexicana	Pink/White		X		6' x 4' - 8'	X	X			1 gal	A deer-resistant multi-trunked shrub often trained into a tree shape. Fluttery orchid-like flowers appear summer to fall. Excellent understory tree. Protect from afternoon summer sun.
A or B	Roselle Hibiscus	Hibiscus	Yellow	X			4' - 4'					1 gal	Upright, bushy shrub with lobed, toothy leaves. Yellow flowers with red eyes are followed by red fruit (calyx) used for hibiscus tea or as a replacement for cranberry flavor. Prune early for more flowers.
A or B	Sage - Mexican Bush **	Salvia leucantha	Purple	X	Lt shd		3'-4' x 3'	X				1 gal	Texas Superstar. Deer resistant. Hairy white stems, gray-green leaves and velvet-like flower spikes.
A or B	Pineapple Sage	Salvia elegans	Red	X			3'-4' x 3'	X	X			1 gal	Pineapple-scented, edible leaves support spikes of bright red flowers. Prefers evenly moist, though not soggy soil.
A or B	Salvia - Amistad	Salvia amistad	Purple	X	Lt shd		3'-5' x 4'-6'	X	X			1 gal	Deer resistant. Spikes of royal purple flowers emerge from nearly black bases on this large, bushy salvia. Blooms spring to frost.
A or B	Salvia - Augusta Duelberg **	Salvia farinacea white	White	X	X		2.5' x 2.5'	X				1 gal	Texas native. Deer resistant. Topped with numerous spikes of silvery-white flowers from May until first frost.
A or B	Salvia - Argentine Skies	Salvia guaranitica 'Argentine Skies'	Blue	X	Lt shd		4' - 5' x 4'	X	X	X		1 gal	Light sky-blue flowers on a clumping bush with bright green leaves that smell of licorice.

\* Plant Parts or Fruit May be Toxic if Ingested    \*\* Drought Tolerant When Established

## PERENNIALS (continued)

Row	Common Name	Botanical Name	Color	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Information
													
A or B	Salvia - Black and Blue	Salvia guaranitica 'Black and Blue'	Blue	X	Lt shd		3'-5' x 3' - 5'	X	X	X		1 gal	Royal blue, tubular flowers with a purple-black base, blooms summer to fall. Leaves are dark green on top, light below and smell lightly of anise.
A or B	Salvia - Henry Duelberg **	Salvia farinacia 'Henry Duelberg'	Blue	X			3' x 3'	X	X	X	X	1 gal	Texas Superstar®. Texas native. Deer resistant. Has square stems and five-petaled flowers with a fragrance like sage.
A or B	Salvia - Phyllis Fancy	Salvia x Phyllis Fancy	Purple/White	X	Lt shd		4'-5' x 4'-5'	X	X			1 gal	Deer resistant. Long, showy flower spikes of light purple/white with a cup of dark purple at the base. Blooms midsummer to frost. Needs excellent drainage.
A or B	Salvia - Lavender Lace	Salvia purpurea 'Lavender Lace'	Purple	X	X		6' x 6'	X	X	X		1 gal	Deer resistant. Tall, shaggy spikes of lavender flowers on a fast-growing, mounding bush. Can bloom into spring if no frost. Well-drained soil needed. Protect from summer afternoon sun.
A or B	Salvia - Silke's Dream	Salvia microphylla 'Silke's Dream'	Red	X	Lt shd		2.5' x 3'	X	X	X		1 gal	Deer resistant. Tall spikes of richly colored flowers appear midsummer through fall. Drought tolerant once established. Prune after first flush of spring growth.
A or B	Salvia - Wendy's Wish	Salvia 'Wendy's Wish'	Pink	X	Lt shd		3'- 4' x 3' - 4'	X	X	X		1 gal	Deer resistant. Blooms spring to frost with showy magenta-pink flowers on maroon stems.
A or B	Toad Lily - Mary Staub	Trictris sp.	Pink w/Maroon spots		X	X	2' - 2.5'		X	X		1 gal	Forms tall clumps of gracefully arching stems inviting you to admire clusters of miniature orchid-like flowers in late summer and fall.
A or B	Viburnum - Mrs. Schillers Dwarf	Viburnum obo. MSD	White		X	X	2-5'x3-5'				X	3 gal	A low growing shrub which blooms abundantly w/delicate, small white flowers - next come the red berries.
A or B	Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow	Brunfelsia	Purple		X		3'-8' x 4'-6'					3 gal	Profuse bloomer lives up to its name by opening deep violet, turning to light violet, then white, all in three days.

\* Plant Parts or Fruit May be Toxic if Ingested    \*\* Drought Tolerant When Established

### Notes

**BEGONIAS      BEGONIAS      BEGONIAS      BEGONIAS      BEGONIAS      BEGONIAS      BEGONIAS**

Deer and Rabbit resistant  
 Toxic to pets; not toxic to humans  
 All begonias like evenly moist, well draining soil, with some added organic matter

Row	Common Name	Type	Habit	Bloom Season	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Information
B	Jurassic™ Watermelon **	Rex	Mounding	Early Spring to Late Summer			X	16"-20" x 18"20"					6"	Defies explanation—large leaves look like slices of watermelon with white speckles in the green.
B	Jurassic™ Pink Shades **	Rex	Mounding	Early Spring to Late Summer			X	16"-20" x 18"20"					6"	Deep rose-pink leaves have pink polka-dotted dark brown edges.
B	Jurassic™ Silver Swirl **	Rex	Mounding	Early Spring to Late Summer			X	16" x 18"	X	X			6"	Produces stunning dark gray leaves with contrasting silver bands that swirl outward.
B	Jurassic™ Pink Splash **	Rex	Mounding	Early Spring to Fall			X	16"-20" x 18"20"	X	X			6"	Silver foliage and a large, pink center. Bright foliage plants grow in the deepest shade, carefree and colorful.
B	Jurassic™ Red Splash **	Rex	Mounding	Early Spring to Fall			X	16"-20" x 18"20"	X	X			6"	Red centers and outer edges with a silvery-green middle margin. The inner part is splotched with red.
B	Mistral Orange (Hanging Basket)	Angel Wing	Semi-Trailing	Spring to Late Summer	X	X		10"-12" x 14"-16"	X	X			10"	Brightly colored flowers are excellent for mixed containers or baskets. Well branched and vigorous.
B	Miss Malibu Coral (Hanging Basket)	Angel Wing	Semi-Trailing	Year round	X	X		10"-12" x 14"-16"	X	X			10"	Rabbit and deer resistant. Coral-colored blooms. Ideal for hanging baskets and containers.
B	Lucky Strike (Hanging Basket)	Angel Wing	Upright	Spring thru Fall	X			10"-14" x 10"-14"	X	X			10"	Deer and rabbit resistant. Peach-colored blooms. Foliage has serrated leaves in a distinctive olive green that are lightly detailed with red.

**\*\* Drought Tolerant When Established**

**Notes**

**DAYLILIES DAYLILIES DAYLILIES DAYLILIES DAYLILIES DAYLILIES DAYLILIES DAYLILIES DAYLILIES**

**BLOOM PERIOD:** April - July

**SUN EXPOSURE:** They do best if planted in an area that receives at least 6 hours of direct sunlight per day.

But they benefit from some shade during the hottest part of the day.

Row	Common Name	Bloom Season	Potted or Bare Root	Bloom Size	Foliage Type	Height	Description
C	Addie Branch Smith	Midseason	Potted	4"	Dormant	20"	Orchid rose blooms with a dark purple eyezone and a pale green throat held on short scapes over mounds of dark blue-green foliage
C	Beautiful Edgings	Midseason	Potted	7"	Semi-Evergreen	30"	Cream edged rose with green throat. Lenington All-American Award
C	Bela Lugosi	Midseason	Potted	6"	Semi-Evergreen	33"	Deep purple self with a green throat. Leninton All-American Award
C	Bertie Ferris	Early - Extended	Potted	2.5"	Dormant	20"	Persimmon orange self. STOUT award
C	Black Eyed Stella	Early + Rebloom	Potted	3.12"	Semi-Evergreen	13"	Golden yellow with dark red eyezone and yellow gold throat. All American Selection
C	Condilla	Early Midseason	Potted	4.5"	Dormant	20"	Double. Deep gold self. Georgia Doubles Appreciation Award
C	Ed Murray	Mid + Extended	Potted	4"	Dormant	30"	Black red self with green throat
C	Leebea Orange Crush	Early MidSeason	Potted	6"	Semi-Evergreen	18"	Cream orange with red eyezone and yellow green throat. Honorable mention. All American Selection
C	Little Grapette	Early	Potted	2"	Semi-Evergreen	12"	Deep grape-colored blooms with a deeper purple band around a small chartreuse throat. Donn Fischer Memorial Award winner for miniatures
C	Midnight Magic	Early Midseason	Potted	5.5"	Evergreen	28"	Black red self with green throat. Award of Merit, Honorable Mention, Lenington All-American Award
C	Pandora's Box	Early-Mid + Rebloom	Potted	4"	Evergreen	19"	Blooms are a pale cream with a deep purple eyezone. Fragrant. Award of Merit, Annie T. Giles Award for small flowers
C	Persian Market	Midseason + Rebloom	Potted	7"	Evergreen	27"	Deep rose with rose red eyezone and gold throat Award of Merit. All American Daylily Selection
C	Prairie Blue Eyes	Mid Late	Potted	5.25"	Semi-Evergreen	28"	Lavender with near blue eyezone and green throat
C	Red Volunteer	Mid	Potted	7"	Dormant	30"	Rich, red blooms with a smooth velvety texture. Consistently at the top of the Popularity Poll and was runner up for the Stout Medal. Chosen as an All American Selection and was featured in Better Homes and Gardens as an Editor's Choice. Winner of the Lenington All American Award for varieties that perform well around the country and the Award of Merit
C	Red Ribbons	Midseason	Potted	8"	Evergreen	42"	Spider. Red self with greenish yellow throat. Award of Merit Harris Olson Award for Best Spider
C	Renegade Lady	Midseason-Late + Rebloom	Potted	4"	Evergreen	28"	Yellow gold with red eyezone and green throat. Award of Merit
C	Siloam Double Classic	Early Mid	Potted	5"	Dormant	18"	Bright pink self with green throat. Double. Fragrant. STOUT award. Ida Munson Award for Best Double. L. Ernest Plouf Best Fragrance award
C	Strawberry Candy	Early Midseason + Rebloom	Potted	4.25"	Semi-Evergreen	26"	Strawberry pink blend with rose red eyezone and golde3n green throat. STOUT awardDon C. Stevens Eyed Daylily Award. Annie T. Giles Small Flower Award
C	Susan Webber	Late	Potted	5.75"	Semi-Evergreen	26"	Light rose pink-edged rose with yellow green throat. Award of Merit
C	Wedding Band	Midseason	Potted	5.5"	Semi-Evergreen	26"	Cream white-edged yellow with green throat

**ROSES      ROSES      ROSES      ROSES      ROSES      ROSES      ROSES      ROSES      ROSES**

	Common Name	Note	Classification	Habit	Color	Fragrant	Date of Introduction	Mature Size	Description
	Belinda's Dream	Earth-Kind ®	Hybrid Tea	Shrub	Medium Pink	Yes	1992	3'-6'	Bred by Dr. Robert Basye, a mathematics professor at Texas A&M University. This fast growing shrub is upright and sturdy, has few disease problems, and is covered with an abundance of bluish-green foliage. Flowers are freely produced throughout the growing season with a rich, distinctive fragrance of their own.
	Beverly <sup>™</sup> - Eleganza ®	Kordes ®	Hybrid Tea	Shrub	Pink Blend	Yes	2008	4'-5'	A very disease resistant rose of unbelievable beauty and fragrance. The blooms are two tones of pink. An excellent cut flower due to its large size and fragrance.
C	Chrysler Imperial	Lammerts	Hybrid Tea	Shrub	Medium Red	Yes	1952	3'-4'	One of first roses involved in the promotional marketing of a consumer product, the Chrysler Imperial car. Lovely, long pointed buds open to globular flowers of dark velvety red. The 4"-5" blooms contain a strong citrus scent.
C	Crimson Sky <sup>™</sup>	Meilland Int.	Mannerly Climber	Climber	Bright Red	Yes	2006	8'-12'	Large, bright, fire-engine red, old-fashioned rose blossoms retain their vibrant color without fading. Blooms early in the season and continues to bloom throughout the warm season. A great choice for the trellis or arbor.
C	Drift ® - Coral	Meilland Int.	Groundcover	Shrub	Coral	No	2006	1'-2'	Bright, coral-orange blooms cover this small mounding shrub from mid-spring to mid-fall. Vibrant flowers that catch your eye from anywhere. They are fully winter hardy, disease resistant as well as heat and drought tolerant.
C	Drift ® - Red	Meilland Int.	Groundcover	Shrub	Red	No	2006	1'-2'	Clusters of petite flowers bloom in abundance for an extended season of color. Glossy dark green, disease resistant foliage on a hardy, carefree shrub. Perfect for use at the front of borders, or plant to spread gently over a rock wall or along garden pathways.
C	Duchesse de Brabant	Earth-Kind ®	Tea	Shrub	Light Pink	Yes	1857	4'-6'	Teddy Roosevelt made this rose his favorite. The cupped pink flower has a cabbagey roundness. Nearly continuously in bloom. The apple green leaves are slightly wavy.
C	Enfant de France	Lartay	Hybrid Perpetual	Shrub	Pink Blend	Yes	1860	3'-5'	This "Child of France" creates quite a show in the garden with it's elegant cluster blooms of light pink with a silver tinge. A graceful old garden rose, with an upright habit with light green wrinkled foliage. Resembles a peony as blossom matures. Widely known and grown for its intense fragrance.
C	Firecracker <sup>™</sup> - Kolorscape ®	Kordes ®	Floribunda	Shrub	Orange Blend	Yes	2018	3'-4'	Semi-double bright orange and yellow blossoms make a big statement of color whether planted in mass or as a single specimen. Foliage is medium green and very disease resistant. The shrub is compact and neat.
C	Icecap <sup>™</sup>	Radler	Shrub	Shrub	White	Yes	2015	2'-3'	Displays a dense flush of pure white flowers on a compact, rounded shrub. Excellent repeat blooming and disease resistance is observed. the first introduction created from the combined breeding efforts of Will Radler and Meilland.

## ROSES (continued)

	Common Name	Note	Classification	Habit	Color	Fragrant	Date of Introduction	Mature Size	Description
C	Jasmina™ - Arborose®	Kordes®	Mannerly Climber	Climber	Pink	Yes	2008	6'-8'	Not your average climbing rose! The flowers are bigger and come in greater numbers. The canes are softer, making them easier to train onto any structure. The plant has fantastic vigor and resistance to the biggest rose problems: cold, powdery mildew, and blackspot.
C	Knock Out®, Double Red	Radler	Knock Out®	Shrub	Red	No	2004	3'-5'	Represents the next generation in the family of the Knock Out® Roses. The full double flowers look just like a classic rose. It is as resistant to black spot as the famous original, has the same bloom cycle and is slightly more winter hardy.
C	Knock Out®, Peachy	Radler	Knock Out®	Shrub	Peachy Pink	No	2015	3'-4'	This spectacular addition to the series is something straight out of a dream with its fanciful double blooms which range from cotton candy to succulent peach with golden centers to complete the look. Its foliage is super glossy and dark - a perfect complement to those candy colored flowers.
C	Lafter	Brownell Family	Hybrid Tea	Shrub	Yellow Blend	Yes	1948	4'-6'	An exceptionally healthy and free-blooming shrub with large, shiny, green leaves and large, open flowers in a blend of yellow, orange and pink. Good choice as a hedge rose for those who like bright colors in their landscape.
C	Madame Laurette Messimy	Guillot	China	Shrub	Pink Blend	Yes	1887	3'-4'	Has clusters of rounded buds that open to soft, salmon-pink, semi-double flowers with a touch of yellow at the base of the petals. Gifted with a true rose fragrance, this rose is ideal for growing in a pot where it can be easily appreciated.
C	Magic Celebration	M. Shoup	Pioneer	Shrub	Bright Pink	No		3'-4'	Originated as a seedling bred by Mike Shoup from special thornless varieties that rose hybridizer, Dr. Robert Basye, worked tirelessly to create. While the canes aren't as free of thorns as Dr. Basye's original material, the blooms do show off a brighter pink color.
C	Mutabilis	Earth-Kind®	China	Shrub	Yellow Blend	No	Prior to 1894	4'-6'	Illustrates the typical China trait of darkening with age, instead of fading. The single petals open yellow, changing through orange to a rich pink and finally crimson. All of these colors are often on display at the same time, looking like a group of multicolored butterflies have landed.
C	South Africa™ - Sunbelt®	Kordes®	Grandiflora	Shrub	Copper Yellow	Yes	2006	4'-5'	The sunrise tones of this impressive new, award winning variety are just as picturesque as the South African countryside! Fantastically vigorous, these unique blooms emerge in clusters all over this plant. The copper gold coloring is different from any rose we have seen. The blooms will not fade and have performed well in both hot and dry climates.
C	Sweet Pea	M. Shoup	Pioneer	Shrub	Mauve	Yes	1997	2'-3'	Ideally suited as a small border plant or low hedge. The one inch blooms of lavender and mauve are accentuated with the bright yellow stamens. The distinct coloration reminds you of the old fashion perennial Sweet Pea, hence the name.

**GERANIUMS****GERANIUMS****GERANIUMS****GERANIUMS****GERANIUMS****GERANIUMS****GERANIUMS****SUN EXPOSURE:** Full Sun or Part Sun

Deer and rabbit resistant. Drought tolerant. Attracts pollinators.

Row	Variety	Bloom Color	Plant Size	Plant Habit	Description
C	Americana ® Coral	Coral	14"-16" x 14"-16"	Mounding	Deep green foliage with a faint zonal pattern. Huge semi-double blooms extending above the foliage.
C	Americana ® Dark Salmon	Deep pink/salmon	14"-16" x 14"-16"	Mounding	Deep green foliage with a faint zonal pattern. Huge semi-double blooms extending above the foliage.
C	Americana ® Salmon	Salmon-pink	14"-16" x 14" -16"	Upright	Hugh 4.5" semi-double flowers, blooming continuously throughout the season. Excellent zonal plant for borders and containers.
C	Americana ® White	White	14"-16" x 14" -16"	Upright	Hugh 4.5" semi-double flowers, blooming continuously throughout the season. Excellent zonal plant for borders and containers.
C	Brocade Fire Night	Scarlett	12"-18" x 10"-12"	Mounding	Semi-double blooms. Dark chocolate leaf with green edge. 2016 All American Selection winner.
C	Caliente Deep Red	Lipstick red	12"-18" x 12"-18"	Spreading	Cross between Ivy and Zonal type geranium. Green leaves with prominent brown stripes.
C	Calliope ® Lavender Blue	Lavender Blue	14"-16" x 20"-24"	Mounding	Cross between Ivy and Zonal type geranium. Medium green foliage on full, vigorous plants.
C	Dynamo™ Hot Pink	Bright, intense pink	12"-14" x 12"-14"	Upright, Mounding	Big bright flowers and crisp, medium green foliage on full, vigorous plants.
C	Fantasia ® Purple Sizzle	Fushsia	12"-14" x 12"-14"	Upright	Bold balls of lightly-scented flowers with a cherry red blotch at the ends of the stems. Excellent for cutting.
C	Fantasia ® StrawberrySizzle	Pink	12" x 16"	Mounding	Hugh double pink flowers which are held high above soft velvety foliage.
C	Patriot™ Watermelon	Red	24" x 24"	Upright	Bold balls of lightly-scented flowers at the ends of the stems. Excellent for cutting. Round palmate leaves remain green in color w/prominent brown stripes.
C	Rocky Mountain™ Dark Red	Dark Red	24" x 24"	Mounding	Strong, uniform, vigorous plant with large, semi-double blooms and medium green leaves.

PEPPERS		PEPPERS	PEPPERS	PEPPERS	PEPPERS	PEPPERS	PEPPERS	PEPPERS
Row	Variety	Scoville Heat Units	Plant Height	Fruit Size	Days to Maturity	Description		
E & F	Ancho Tiburon	1,000 - 2000	2.5' - 3'	5"-7" x 2.5"-3.5"	75	Poblano type. Typically used green in Mexican dishes like chile rellanos. Sweet thick flesh. Perfect for stuffing fresh, it holds up well when cooked. Is ideal for drying whole and then grinding into Ancho spice.		
E & F	Big Bertha	0	2' - 2.5'	7" x 4"	72	Largest, elongated bell pepper available. A thick-walled, sweet peppers perfect for stuffing and in salads. Matures dark green to shiny red. Does not produce many seeds, making them excellent for slicing.		
E & F	Cajun Belle	100 - 1,000	2'	2"-3"	60	All the flavor of a sweet pepper with a mild but spicy heat that adds zip to any dish. Ripens from lime green to orange to red. Looks like a mini bell.		
E & F	Chile Chiltepin	50,000 - 100,000	4'	.5"	90	Has rich history in Native American culture. Its tiny size along with its intense (but short-lived) heat make it a unique favorite among hot pepper lovers. May be dried and crushed, and used in soups, stews and beans. Has a distinctively smoky flavor. Designated Official State Native Pepper of Texas in 1997.		
E & F	Ghost	855,000 - 1,000,000	4'	2.4"-3.3" x 1"-1.2"	90-110	This smaller red beauty has the third hottest Scoville measurement per Guinness World Records. Wrinkled fruits can be red, yellow, peach or chocolate at maturity. Wear gloves to protect hands when handling the peppers.		
E & F	Golden Summer	0	2' - 3'	4" x 4"	70	Sweet bell pepper. Starts lime green and matures to sunny golden yellow. Thick-walled fruit on medium high, compact plants.		
E & F	Jalapeno - Mucho Nacho	4,500 - 8,000	4'	4"	70	Fatter, thicker, heavier, a bit hotter, and up to a full inch longer than regular jalapenos. Matures from green to red. A great pepper to chop into fresh salsa or other dishes needing some spice. Plants are exceptionally vigorous and high yielding.		
E & F	Mariachi	500 - 600 *	2' - 3'	4" x 2"	85	Produces an abundant crop of high quality, mildly hot chile peppers. A fleshy pepper that ripens from creamy white to rose, then red. All American Selection Award winner in 2006. Can be used in salsas and sauces, and are especially flavorful roasted whole on the grill or under the broiler.		
E & F	Pequin	40,000 - 60,000	up to 5'	1" x .25"-.5"	75-80	Flavor is somewhat citrusy with a touch of smokiness. Thick walled with few seeds. Good in salsas, hot sauces, soups and flavored oils. Good dried and coarsely ground into red pepper flake. When dried, flavors are intensified. Great container plant.		
E & F	Scotch Bonnet	100,000-350,000	2' - 3' x 2'	2" x 2"	95	A close relative of the habanero. Thin, brightly colored skin covers a bumpy, fluted surface resembling a Scottish tam o'shanter. Used often in Carribean jerk sauces and marinades.		
E & F	Sweet Heat	230 - 330	10" - 13"	3"-4" x 1"-1.5"	52	Mild, spicy flavor, like a pepperoncini, but with smoky undertones. Early and prolific. A perfect choice for grilling and salsa. Can be eaten at the green or red stage. Plants are compact and bushy.		

\* When grown under non-stressful conditions. Add stress, such as extremely hot weather or overly dry soil, and Scoville readings may rocket to 1500 or 2000.

## How does the Scoville test work?

Devised by Wilbur L. Scoville in 1912, the Scoville scale is a measurement of the pungency (spicy heat) of chili peppers -- such as the jalapeño (2,500-5,000) -- or other spicy foods, as reported in Scoville heat units (SHU), a function of capsaicin concentration. The higher the SHU, the hotter the pepper or sauce is.

The ranges of Scoville units typically used to call a pepper mild, medium, hot, or extra hot are:

Mild (100 to 2,500)

Medium (2,500 to 30,000)

Hot (30,000 to 100,000)

Extra Hot (100,000 to 300,000+)

The hottest pepper on the scale is the Carolina Reaper at 2,200,000 SHU.

TOMATOES TOMATOES TOMATOES TOMATOES TOMATOES TOMATOES TOMATOES								
Row	Variety	Heirloom/Hybrid (See page 14)	Type (See page 14)	Height	Fruit Size	Days to Maturity	Disease Resistance (See page 14)	Description
D & E	Beefy Boy	Hybrid	Indeterminate	4' - 5'	12 - 16 oz.	70	V, FF, St, TMV	Everything about this variety is larger than life, from it's succulent flavor to its generous yields. Bred specifically for maximum flavor, the taste is sweet yet meaty with more solids and less gel than other varieties.
D & E	Better Bush	Hybrid	Determinate	3' - 4'	8 oz.	68	V, F, N	Early maturing. Very sweet and meaty, with a rich, old-fashioned tomato flavor. Very compact plant works well in container or small garden. A favorite choice for patios, decks, and balconies.
D & E	Big Beef	Hybrid	Indeterminate	3' - 3.5'	12 - 16 oz.	73	V, FF, N, A, St, T	Flavor is full and hearty with lots of sweet juice balanced with that wonderful tomato acidity. These giants slice up perfectly for big sandwiches. All American Selections designation in 1994.
D & E	Bush Early Girl	Hybrid	Determinate	3'	6 - 7 oz.	54	V, FF, N, T	Extra early! Produces more fruit than many other similar varieties. The compact, determinate 'sister' of Early Girl, this version delivers the same desirable qualities in a compact, patio-sized variety.
D & E	Celebrity	Hybrid	Determinate	3' - 4'	7 - 8 oz.	70	V, FF, N, T, A, St	Prized for its flavor. Exceptionally strong, plant bears masses of smooth, bright red fruit. A dependable choice for sandwiches, slicing, snacks, bruschetta. All American Selections designation.
D & E	Champion	Hybrid	Indeterminate	3'	10 oz.	65	V, FF, N, A, T	Early maturing. Heat tolerant. Same flavor as original Champion, but with improved disease resistance. Perfect for sandwiches, salads and slicing.
D & E	Chocolate Cherry	Heirloom	Indeterminate	4' - 5'	1 - 2 oz.	70		Delicious and irresistible. Deep color and complex flavor. Very sweet.
D & E	Juliet	Hybrid	Indeterminate	6' - 8'	1 - 2 oz.	60	F, AB, LB	Somewhere between a grape and a roma. Looks like a miniature Italian plum tomato. Produces clusters of fruit. All-American Selection 1999.
D & E	Little Bing	Hybrid	Determinate	1.5' - 2'	1 - 2 oz.	60	FF	Compact plant with a tidy habit. Excellent for patio containers and small gardens. Fruits continue to ripen over a period of a few weeks.
D & E	San Marzano	Roma, Heirloom	Indeterminate	4' - 6'	4 oz.	78	V, FF	The classic Italian paste tomato with rich, complex, sweet flavor essentials for making traditional sauces and whole canned tomatoes. Plants produce loads of small, elongated tomatoes late in the season. 5-6 oz. fruit.
D & E	Sweet Million	Hybrid	Indeterminate	4' - 6'	.5 oz.	60	F, N, T	Grow some of the first cherry tomatoes in the neighborhood! Plant begins bearing early and continues on through the growing season, producing many clusters of small, bright red fruit. Tomatoes are sweet-tasting, making them just the thing for snacks and salads. Crack-resistant.

## TOMATOES (continued)

### Heirloom & Hybrid

A tomato variety is considered an **Heirloom** if it has been cultivated for at least 3 generations without cross-pollination between varieties.

**Hybrid** tomatoes are a cross between two genetically different tomato varieties. With a hybrid, you get the best qualities of both parents.

Growing both will ensure a reliable, flavorful harvest that offers a lot of variety and, truly, the best of both.

### Determinate, Indeterminate & Semi-Determinate

**Determinate** varieties reach a certain plant height & then stop growing. The majority of their fruit matures within a month or two & appears at the ends of the branches.

**Indeterminate** varieties continue to grow and produce tomatoes all along the stems throughout a long growing season.

**Semi-Determinate** varieties are stuck right in the middle. They're smaller than Indeterminate varieties, but larger than Determinate varieties.

### Disease Resistance Abbreviations

Since hybrids are developed to be disease resistant, these letters after the names refer to these diseases. Please note not all of diseases will be prevalent in every Texas garden, and that it does not mean that they are immune to the disease, just resistant.

V	verticillium wilt
F, FF, FFF	fusarium wilt; races 1 and 2; races 1, 2, and 3 (races are different strains of the same organism)
N	nematodes
T	tobacco mosaic virus
A	alternaria stem canker
AB	alternaria blight
St	stemphylium gray leaf spot
EB	early blight
LB	late blight
TSWV	tomato spotted wilt virus
TYLC	tomato yellow leaf curl

HERBS		HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS
Row	Variety	Height x Spread	Light		Annual / Perennial	Attracts			Description	
										
F & G	Basil - Pesto Perpetuo	1'-1.5' x .5'	X		Annual			X	This green-white variegated basil is a natural selection from a columnar basil variety. No flowers means numerous and plentiful harvests. Tastes of basil with a hint of lemon.	
F & G	Basil - Sweet	2'-2.5' x 1.5'	X		Annual		X	X	Has large leaves that are fast and easy to grow, so you can make your own pesto to freeze for year-round use. Great for containers. If you were to grow only one herb, this should probably be it.	
F & G	Borage	1.5' x 2.5'	X		Annual		X	X	Also known as Bee Bush, Bee Bread and Starflower. Bears hundreds of small edible flowers with a mild cucumber flavor. Long harvest period. Widely used in Europe and increasingly popular in the U.S. The flowers add a bit of flavor and a great deal of color to salads, soups, dips, spreads and beverages. Also used medicinally.	
F & G	Catnip	1'-3' x 1'		X		X	X		A member of the mint family, it is a favorite among felines. They go wild for it. However, it has no scent for humans. Leaves can be used for tea.	
F & G	Fennel	up to 5'	X		Perennial		X		The seeds can perk up borscht, pickles and chutney; add a sly "mystery" flavor to apple pie; and produce a pleasant anise-scented tea. The firm, bulbous stem base may be sliced raw into salads or dipped first into olive oil and then into salt to make a crunchy hors d'oeuvre. Both bulbs and stems are savory when steamed and served with a drizzle of butter.	
F & G	Fennel - Bronze **	Up to 6'	X		Perennial		X	X	Not a bulb fennel, rather the foliage and seeds are used to add very mild anise-like flavor to foods and beverages. Also grown as an ornamental.	
F & G	Lemon Balm	2'-3' x 2'		X	Perennial		X	X	Leaves have the scent of lemon with a hint of mint. Fresh lemon fragrance and flavor go nicely with both chicken and fish dishes, as well as fruit, fruit drinks and herbal tea.	
F & G	Lemon Grass	3'-5' x 2'-3'	X	X	Perennial	X	X	X	Strongest lemon flavor is in lower end of stem (small bulb) section. Makes a great tea and adds lemon flavoring to dishes of many Asian cuisines. Harvest stem down to ground level and chop like a scallion,	
F & G	Lemon Verbena	3'	X		Perennial	X	X	X	The most 'lemony' of all lemon foliage herbs. Thinly sliced leaves add zest and aroma to fish, salads and steamed vegetables.	
F & G	Mint - Peppermint	1' - 2' x 2'	X	X	Perennial	X	X	X	Deer resistant. A hybrid mint: A cross between watermint and spearmint. Crush fresh leaves into water for a refreshing beverage, or add to tea or coffee. Violet blooms from late spring through summer.	
F & G	Mint - Spearmint	1.5'-2' x 2'	X	X	Perennial	X	X	X	Deer resistant. Has a strong flavor and fragrance that is released by simple bruising. It is the best mint variety for hot and cold drinks. Toss bruised leaves into ice water for a refreshing summer drink or add to iced tea.	
F & G	Oregano - Greek	1'-1.5' x 1'-1.5'	X	X	Perennial		X		Enjoy the aroma and flavor on pizza, in egg dishes and in tomato sauces. It is perfectly suited for a container. In the ground, it makes a ground-cover-like matt. Harvest any time.	

\*\* Drought Tolerant When Established

## HERBS (continued)

Row	Variety	Height x Spread	Light		Annual / Perennial	Attracts		Description
			 					
F & G	Parsley - Italian Giant	1' to 2.5'	X	X	Annual	X		Deer resistant. Hardy biennial. Tall variety with large, open, flattened leaves. Freezes well. Used for soups and stews. Great decoration for top of almost any dish. Can be added to salads and sandwiches.
F & G	Parsley - Italian Plain	1' - 1.5' x 3" - 4"	X	X	Annual	X		Deer resistant. Flat-leaved variety used in salad dressings, poultry, soups, and as an ingredient in pesto. Flavor is much more pronounced than that of the more familiar curled type.
F & G	Rosemary	4' x 4'	X		Perennial	X	X	A perennial evergreen shrub with blue flowers. It is a pungent and distinctive plant with a sweet, resinous flavor. Used for poultry, lamb, stews and soups. Ideal for a rock garden.
F & G	Rosemary - BBQ **	4'-6' x 2'-3'	X		Perennial	X	X	Deer resistant. Has especially good flavor and aroma for cooking. Strong, straight stems make perfect barbeque skewers. Fast growing, upright shrub with clear blue flowers.
F & G	Rosemary - Foxtail	2'-3' x 1.5"	X	X	Perennial	X	X	Adds a fresh, piney scent and flavor. Typically used in breads, poultry and pork dishes. It can be also be added to butters, oils and vinegars, or vegetable dishes. Stems look like a little foxtail!
F & G	Rosemary - Trailing **	1' x 5'	X		Perennial	X	X	One of the best and toughest ground cover plants for arid regions. Does well in nutrient-poor and shallow soils. Makes an ideal ground cover. Used for its aroma, flavor, and visual appeal in both culinary and ornamental applications.
F & G	Sage - Culinary **	2' x 2'	X		Perennial	X	X	Deer resistant. The traditional herb for poultry stuffing and a natural partner for pork, sausage and cheese. Has soft-colored foliage and lovely purple-blue flower spikes.
F & G	Thyme - Creeping Red	3"-6" x 1'-1.5'	X	X	Perennial	X	X	Slow growing, <u>non-edible</u> herb makes a beautiful ground cover with deep, lavender-red blooms. Perfect for filling between stepping stones, as it tolerates light foot traffic, and has a wonderful fragrance when leaves are crushed. Adds elegance to pots when allowed to trail over the edges.
F & G	Thyme - Pink Chintz	1' x 1.5'	X	X	Perennial	X	X	Tiny, salmon pink flowers cover fuzzy, gray leaves which emit a pleasing scent when stepped on. Makes great ground cover or filler between stepping stones.

\*\* Drought Tolerant When Established

TREES	TREES	TREES	TREES	TREES	TREES	TREES	TREES	TREES	TREES	TREES
H	VARIOUS CITRUS AND NON-CITRUS									

## Herb Harvesting Tips

**Basil** should be harvested before the plant flowers. The leaves have more flavor when harvested in the morning. The young, top leaves taste the best, and should be used fresh; the older leaves may be used for vinegar and pesto. Cut a few stems but never more than 1/3 of the plant. Wash stems, gently shake dry, and strip the leaves off the stem. Do not pluck a few leaves to use at a time. This will stunt growth and force it to flower. After it flowers it will die back. Keeping it trimmed encourages foliage growth. If there is any chance of temperature dropping to 32° F, harvest crop immediately; basil is very frost sensitive.

**Borage** is fast-growing, with edible leaves and flowers. Harvest leaves at any time. It will produce flowers quickly, and these can be harvested with these tips: (1) When borage starts flowering, they can be harvested frequently to encourage more bloom-production. (2) Take a pair of scissors and snip right below a cluster of blossoms. (3) The borage plant will continue to produce side-shoots with more buds and flowers.

**Catnip** plants grow quickly and will readily replace what you remove. However, they are more likely to regrow stems than single leaves, so to harvest, cut off entire stems close to the base of the plant. Then you can remove individual leaves and allow them out to dry on a screen or drying tray. Keep your catnip harvest in a place safe from cats. They will be drawn to the leaves and will destroy them before they are ready to store. Once dry, you can store catnip leaves whole or crushed in a sealed jar or bag in a cool, dark cupboard. You should be able to make a good harvest of catnip leaves at least twice in the growing season. Cut stems in the summer at bloom time and again in the fall and you should have a good supply to take you and your cats through the winter.

Cut **Dill** stems fresh as you need it, cutting no more than 1/3 of the plant. If not kept cut, your dill will go to seed, so cut often until you are ready to switch to seed production. If you find that you have cut more than you can use, dry the excess in the microwave. Spread the dill in a single layer on a paper towel and microwave on high for 2 to 3 minutes. After microwaving, remove and discard the hard stems, crumble the leaves, and store in an airtight container protected from light. Once seed heads begin to form, it's time to stop cutting dill for fresh use. Allow the seed heads to develop and dry completely, then cut them. You'll be able to remove the seeds easily with your fingers.

Harvest **Fennel** leaves throughout the growing season by snipping them off as you need them. Leaves are ready for harvest when they are green. Avoid leaves that have started to turn brown. Seeds are harvested once the seed heads begin to turn brown. Tie small bags over the seed heads, and leave them in place for a few days. Shake the seed heads, releasing seeds into the bags, and remove the bags carefully. Fennel bulbs should be harvested when they reach 3 inches in diameter. They become tough if allowed to grow larger. Wear gloves, and use a garden trowel to clear soil away from the bulbs. Hold a fennel plant in one hand, and use the trowel in your other hand to cut the plant from the roots and bulbs.

Harvest **Lavender** around the end of June or first part of July in the early morning when the oils in the plant are strongest. Cut stems that are almost fully in bloom and spread them out loosely on a screen to dry or bind several stems together with a rubber band and hang upside down in a dry, airy space to dry. Remove the lavender buds from the stems by placing the rubber band-bound stems into a clean pillowcase. Roll it up and gently press and roll it on a flat surface. Scoop the buds out of the pillowcase and sift through to remove any large debris. Bare water soaked stems can be used as skewers for meat. A few lavender buds on the embers of a campfire repels mosquitoes. Lavender is not suitable for freezing.

You can harvest handfuls of **Lemon Balm** leaves for fresh use almost any time during the growing season. For a large harvest of leaves that will be dried for tea or medicinal use, it is preferable to wait until the plant begins to put on flower buds or just as the flowers begin to open. This is when the volatile oils in the leaves are at their greatest concentration. When you are ready, cut each stem just above a pair of leaves using a very sharp pair of scissors or pruning shears. You can cut the plant down to within six to eight inches of the soil. A good rule of thumb is to remove no more than two-thirds of the vegetative growth at any one time. A second harvest may be possible in the fall if the plant is healthy and has regenerated many new leaves, but the first harvest is always the sweetest and most fragrant.

The most edible part of **Lemon Grass** is near the bottom of the stalk. This is where you'll want to snap or cut off your lemongrass. Begin with older stalks first and look for those that are anywhere between ¼- to ½-inch thick. Then either snap it off as close to the roots as possible or cut the stalk at ground level. You can also twist and pull the stalk. Don't worry if you wind up with some of the bulb or roots. After you have harvested your lemongrass stalks, remove and discard the woody portions, as well as the foliage (unless you intend on using and drying the leaves for teas or soups). While most people pick lemongrass to use right away, it can be frozen for up to six months if needed.

## Herb Harvesting Tips (continued)

Harvest **Lemon Verbena** foliage at any time once the plant reaches at least 10 inches tall and has multiple leaves on each stem. Look for the first flowers beginning to open, which is when leaves produce their optimum flavor. The plant flowers multiple times throughout summer, so you can harvest the most flavorful leaves over a long period. Cut back individual stems to within 1/4 inch of a leaf or leaf node. Remove no more than one-quarter of the stem at each harvest. Allow the rest of the plant to continue growing. Trim back the entire plant if it becomes too large or if you need a large harvest for preserving. Cut back all the stems by one-fourth of their length, shaping the plant as you harvest to maintain a bushy shape.

Harvest **Mint** leaves at any size by pinching off stems. For a large harvest, wait until just before the plant blooms, when the flavor is most intense, then cut the whole plant to just above the first or second set of leaves. In the process, you will remove the yellowing lower leaves and promote bushier growth. Three harvests per season are typical for mint.

**Oregano** is best when used fresh, although it dries well and retains much of its flavor. For fresh use, snip leaves or small sections of the plant after it has reached six inches in height. Keeping oregano clipped in this way will help the plant to bush out and encourage more foliage growth. For the strongest flavor do not harvest until just before flowering if planning to dry and store in bulk. Bind stems together and hang in a cool and airy place to dry. Another method for drying is to wrap the fresh leaves and stems in a paper towel for several days. Strip the leaves from the stem once dry and store in an airtight container.

Snip away the stems of the **Parsley** plant nearest the outside with gardening scissors after the plant has established. As you need more parsley, work your way into the center of the plant from the outside first. Be sure to cut the stems as close to the base of the plant as you can. Do not harvest more than 1/3 of the parsley at a time. Stems have more flavor and can be diced and used as well as the leaves. Parsley leaves may also be dried for later use, but are not as flavorful as fresh.

**Rosemary** can be snipped or sheared. Wash stems, pat dry and strip the leaves off the stems. Alternatively, you can add the whole sprig and simply remove it before serving. Refrigerate stems for a few days in a slightly damp paper towel or freeze in ice cube trays covered with water or stock that can be added when preparing soups or stews. Bind several stems together with a rubber band and hang upside down in a cool, airy space to dry. Store in an airtight container in a cool, dark and dry place where it will keep fresh for about 6 months. Regarding the BBQ Rosemary, cut the stems, strip the leaves, leaving a few at the base, and use them as skewers for shish kabob and other meats.

Pick **Sage** the leaves as desired as long as you don't cut back more than half the plant; if you do it will stop producing. Store dried sage leaves in an airtight container. Harvest sage on a clear day after the dew has dried on the leaves but before the sun's heat can dissipate the essential oils that give the herb its flavor and aroma. Frozen sage tastes much better than the dried form, but it appears limp and unattractive. Use it in stews, casseroles and other dishes when taste matters more than appearance.

**Thyme** can be harvested as needed after established. Simply snip a few stems. Wash stem, pat dry, and strip the leaves off the stems. Alternatively, while cooking, you can add the whole sprig and simply remove it before serving. Fresh thyme may be refrigerated in a damp paper towel for up to a week. It can also be frozen on a baking sheet, then stored in zipper bags in the freezer for up to six months. Also suitable for drying, thyme retains much of its flavor when dried. Bind cut stems together and hang to dry. Store in an airtight container in a cool, dry place for up to six months.

## Notes

---

---

---

---

---

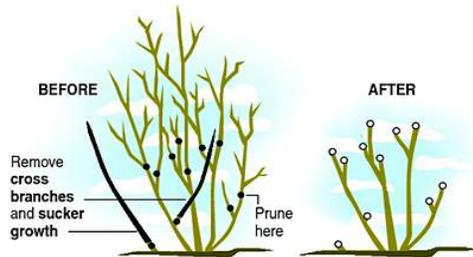
---

---

# How to Plant, Maintain and Prune Your Roses

## Planting

- Space according to mature size
- Choose a location that has good air movement over the leaves
- For clay soils:
  - a raised bed is beneficial
  - consider incorporating expanded shale and/or compost to improve soil aeration and drainage
  - use a commercial rose soil
- For sandy and loam soils:
  - incorporate 3"-6" fully decomposed compost
- Regardless of soil type, roses benefit from a year-round, 3" layer of organic mulch that:
  - conserves water and reduces weeds
  - reduces soil-borne diseases
  - provides nutrients as it decomposes



## Maintenance

- Water - When root zone is dry to 1" below surface
- Fertilize - Every 4-6 weeks during the season using a balanced fertilizer or one formulated for roses
- Deadhead - Remove spent blooms to stimulate new growth and blooms. Prune back to a five-leaflet leaf, cutting on an angle, just above a leaflet facing outward
- Mulch – Replenish yearly or as needed

## Pruning

- Shrub roses: In the spring (Valentine's Day is a good date to remember for pruning shrub roses)
- Climbers and once-blooming roses: After they have bloomed
- Remove:
  - Dead and damaged canes
  - Canes that cross or rub together
  - Canes that are too small to hold up a bloom
- Make cuts diagonally 1/4" to 1/2" above an outward-facing bud eye (a small bump found where a leaf would meet the stem)
- Reshape and resize the plant if needed

*This information is taken from the 2018 Harris County Master Gardener Association Green Thumb rose talk.*

## Plant Your Tomatoes Deep.....

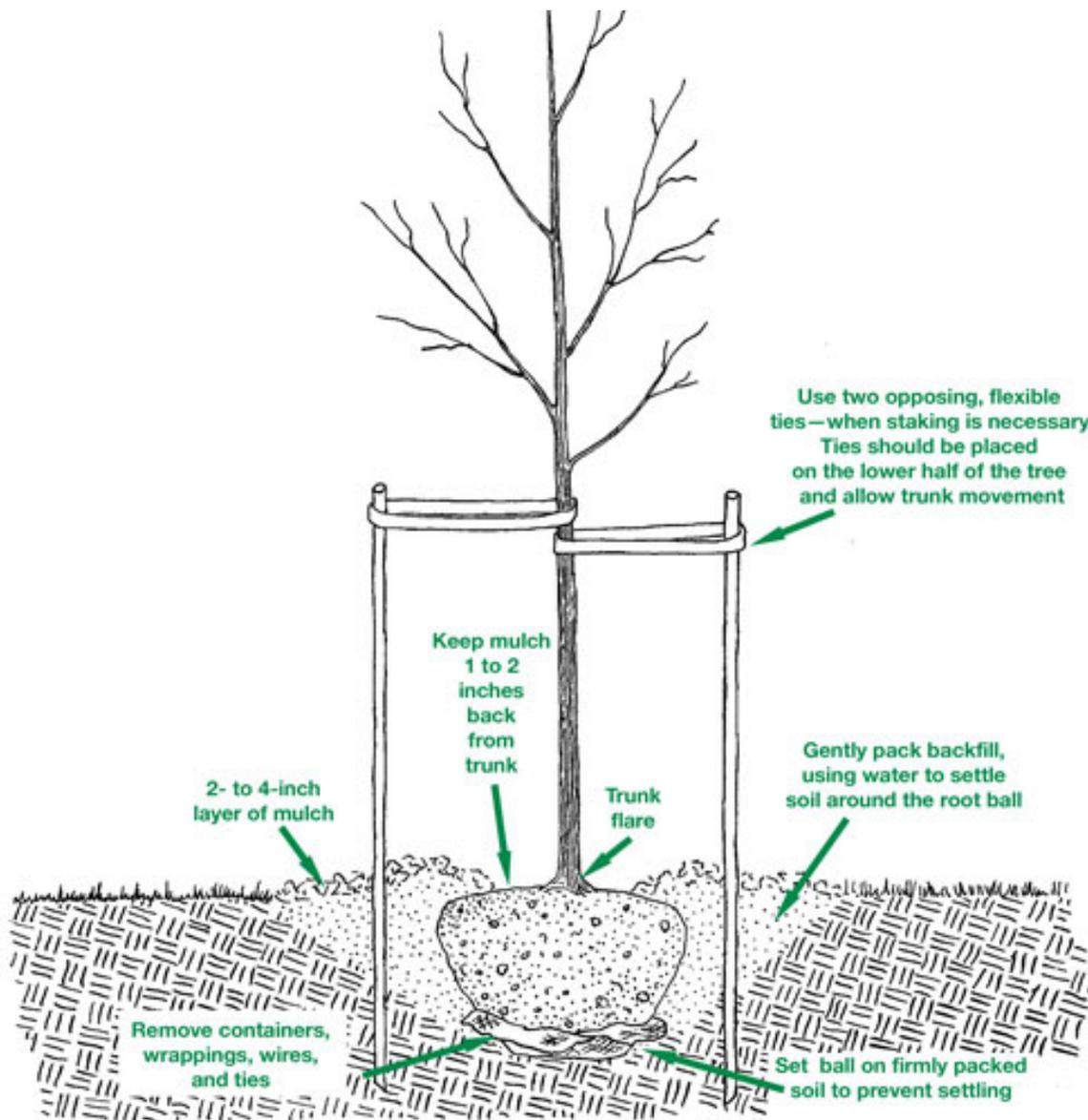
We know, we know! This goes against everything you have ever heard about "don't plant too deeply or you'll kill the plant." Tomatoes break that rule. They sprout roots along the buried stem. The extra roots strengthen a plant so it can support more fruit and is better able to survive hot weather. (This applies whether you are growing in the ground, in a raised bed, or in a container.)

In really heavy soil, or if you just do not want to dig deeply, you can lay the plant on its side, provided that it is at least 5 to 6 inches deep when buried, and that the ground beneath it is not hard as a brick. To do this, angle the plant so that the growing tip is just above ground. *A hint:* If you lay the plant on its side in the sun for about 24 hours before planting, the tip of the plant will turn up naturally and make planting in that trench much easier. *This works particularly well if you have a 'tall' tomato plant.* If your soil drains poorly, create a raised bed with potting soil that is piled at least 8 inches above ground level.

Once you have nearly buried the tomato plant in soil, only the top few inches of the plant will be exposed. Water well, label the plant (to help you remember which variety you are growing), and watch your tomato plant grow big and strong. Within a few weeks, your plants, with super roots, will delight you with a beautiful harvest of lovely fruit.

A pepper plant, however, is planted the same depth as its original pot.

## How to plant your new tree



Plant where your fruit trees will receive at least six hours of sun a day during the growing season.

Sun should not be blocked by buildings, fences or other obstacles.

Plant at least three feet from sidewalks and driveways and eight feet away from buildings, as roots will spread wider than the tree crown.

Allow ten to fifteen feet of space between fruit tree

Dig the hole a little deeper than the root is tall — and make it wide enough to accommodate the longest roots without bending.

Loosen the sides of the hole. Roots sometimes do not readily penetrate a slick interface.

Backfill with native or slightly amended soil until the bottom of the hole is at the right planting depth for the tree.

Prune off any broken, rotted or twisted roots, making a clean cut. Use a clean and sanitized pruning shear.

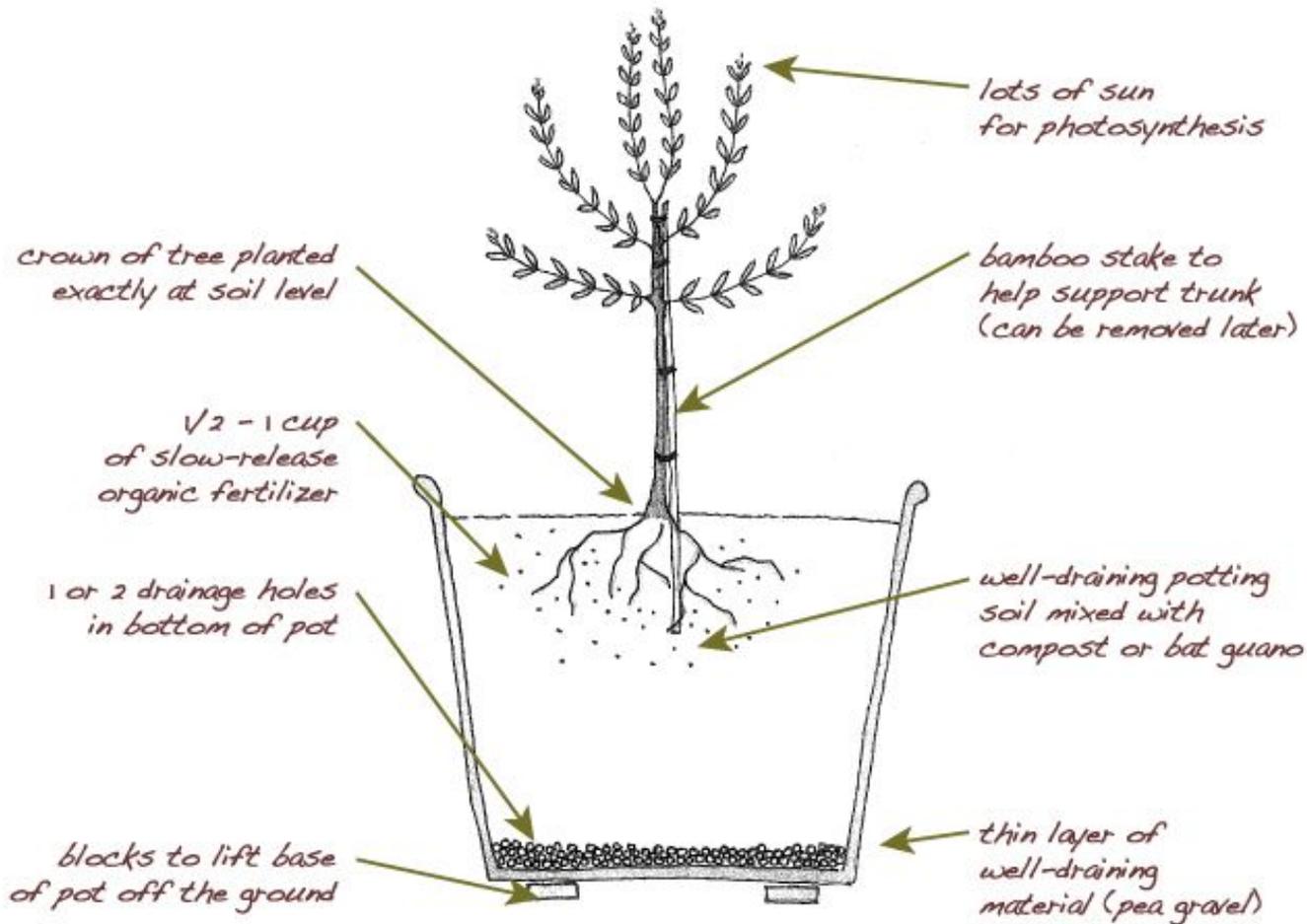
Position the tree, spread the roots and refill the hole, tamping the soil around the roots as you go.

If planting in fast-draining soil, water thoroughly in order to finish settling the soil around the roots. In slower-draining soils, water a little at a time - over several days if necessary.

Mulch a Volcano

Build a watering ring (Volcano) atop the ground around the tree, about 2 to 4 inches high and 6 to 8 inches thick. The ring should be slightly wider than the planting hole. If adequate soil isn't left over from planting, borrow some from the garden. Fill the water basin with water. When the water soaks in, it may be necessary to add a little soil to the holes made as the soil settled around the root system.

## How to plant your new tree in a container



## How to care for your tree the first couple years

1. Once your trees are planted, there will be some maintenance required. The amount will depend on what kind of trees you have planted. Watering, of course, will be the most important task. Mulching will help to retain soil moisture and reduce water needs. Fertilizing with a good organic fruit tree food is also recommended. Follow the directions on the package for application amount and frequency. Most fruit trees will require some pruning, if only to remove any dead or damaged wood. Since pruning differs with each type of fruit tree, we strongly recommend researching the type of pruning to assist you in making the most out of each tree.

Water young fruit tree once every other week. Most fruit trees require that you apply enough water to moisten the soil to a depth of 3 to 4 feet. This is the depth at which most fruit trees extend their roots.

2. Do not apply fertilizer until the tree begins new growth after planting. Fertilize monthly through October. Scatter fertilizer on the ground at least a foot from the tree trunk and promptly water it in thoroughly. Nitrogen is usually the only fertilizer element required in most Texas soils, but additional elements should not do any harm. Consult your local county Extension agent. Available fertilizers may vary in terms of the percentage of nitrogen, but the following is a general rule regarding the quantity to apply:

**Amount of fertilizer per tree, applied monthly, February-October.**

Nitrogen Content: 8-13% First year - 1 cup Second year - 2 cups Third year - 4 cups

Nitrogen Content: 17-21% First year - ½ cup Second year - 1 cup Third year - 2 cups

3. Keep your young fruit tree pest- and disease-free using preventive orchard care. Weed regularly, because weeds often harbor pests and disease while stealing soil nutrients and water. Additionally, always pickup and discard any fallen fruit, rake and remove fallen weeds often, and trim off any dead branches as those often attract rot-related diseases.

4. Treat the fruit tree if pests or disease occur. There are dozens of such potential problems, depending on your region and the type of fruit you have. In most cases, a standard 50 percent concentration copper spray, available in most garden stores and nurseries, resolves most common fruit tree diseases. Meanwhile, insecticidal soap treats most common pests like aphids and mites. Apply such products according to their manufacturer-specific guidelines, as toxicity varies widely by product.

## **How to protect young fruit trees from frost and cold spells**

There are two types of protection for your young fruit trees Passive and Active.

### **Passive protection**

Passive frost protection can minimize risk, decrease the probability or severity of frosts and freezes, or cause the plant to be less susceptible to cold injury. These practices include site selection, variety selection and multiple cultural practices.

The best time to guard your fruit tree from frost is before it is planted, and proper site selection is the best and most effective passive risk-avoidance strategy, use wind breaks, planting on south & east sides of a building, avoid hill tops or deep valleys. Avoid planting at the bottom of a slope — where frost accumulates — or on cold hilltops. Good site selection for frost protection includes good air movement.

### **Active protection**

Active frost protection is getting more attention now with greater numbers of people planting and enjoying growing fruit trees. Active frost protection comes in three basics; the addition of heat, the mixing of warmer air from the inversion layer under radiation frost conditions, or the conservation of heat from the plant.

You can take several simple steps to reduce the risk of frost damage to buds, blossoms and fruit without using heaters, commercial wind machines or overhead sprinklers. If possible, choose fruit varieties less susceptible to frost damage in order to find varieties that bud and bloom later, when frost is less likely to occur. When this is not an acceptable factor like with certain citrus trees other remedies may be necessary.

For existing fruit trees, put off pruning until winter but before approximately February 15<sup>th</sup> around Harris County. If frost is in the forecast when trees are in bloom and the soil has been dry, water the soil a day or two beforehand to a depth of 1 foot (wet soils radiate more heat than dry soils do). To trap extra warmth, cover the wet soil around the bases of the trees with clear plastic until the danger of frost has passed. Bare soil — or soil covered with clear plastic — stores and radiates more warmth. Be certain to also wrap the base of the trunk up to and slightly above the root graft.

Frost blankets can provide frost protection for fruit trees and small fruits. When you place frost blankets around tree trunks, be sure to anchor them on the ground to trap the soil's radiant heat.

The biggest danger comes in the late winter/ early spring when the tree starts to break dormancy. The young leaf buds and shoot growth can be damaged by extreme cold, a late frost can mean a harvest-less year for a tree in bloom. Unfortunately, there is no cure for frost damage; a tree affected during its spring growth and bloom will have to wait until the next year to fruit. Prevention is key to protecting your tree from frost damage.

Know what your fruit tree cold hardiness is before planting and choosing. The first step to preventing frost damage is to select a variety of tree that is cold hardy and has the correct chill hours for your climate. This will reduce or, if you're lucky, eliminate the need to take further steps to protect your tree in the spring.

If your fruit trees are damaged by a late frost, you won't necessarily lose your harvest for the year. Apples, pears and peaches can lose up to 90% of their flower buds without a decrease in harvest.

If temperatures are expected to drop too low once your tree begins budding or blooming, or if sleet or snow is predicted, it's time to take action. If your tree is small enough, you can wrap it in frost blanket bags for the duration of the cold snap. Decorating with mini Christmas lights or C-9 or C-7 Christmas lights will add significant warmth around the tree. On especially colder nights and longer periods of deep chill light and cover with a canvas or large tarp. Uncover when temperatures reach near freezing or slightly above.

Using a large garbage can and putting can over your young and smaller citrus tree the first year and putting three 5-gallon buckets next to the trunk the second year to support the same garbage can because the tree was taller than the garbage can. After that, the tree was on its own.

Heavy frosts during or just after blooming can kill young fruits. In winter, or at any other time of year, if you expect severe frost for the night, cover the fruit trees to prevent damage. Trees that are only one to two years old are especially vulnerable to frost damage and benefit the most from covering

If you expect a long, cold spell, covering fruit trees every night can become tedious. An alternative to covering is to build a wooden framework covered in shade cloth, which protects trees against winter wind and helps keep the heat from the earth in place. Surrounding fruit trees with 5-gallon plastic pails of water also helps harness the heat to protect fruit trees from frost damage. These methods mimic the conditions that protect fruit trees when they are beneath building overhangs or near swimming pools or other bodies of water.

## Why compost and rose soil mix

Composting is nature's way of recycling. It is a natural process of breaking down organic matter and turning it back into a rich nourishing substance. With this comes a lot of nutrition and benefits for your landscape and garden. Microorganisms produce a rich earthy substance called humus that is the key component in producing fine compost. Though most people think that compost is a fertilizer, it is a soil amendment. Fertilizers add nutrients to soil; while amendments improve the soil so that plants can make use of those nutrients. A simple way to distinguish the two is to remember that compost feeds the soil and fertilizer feeds the plant.

## Why DS (Double Screened)?

DS is made from leaf mold, wood, vegetative debris. The raw materials are ground up and piles made by folding fruits and veggies into the piles. The juices from the fruits and veggie keep the compost with an optimum moisture content during the composting process. In addition, we also populate the piles with a microbe pack that allows for better composting. The piles then are turned and once the pile is mature and ready for processing, we screen a 1st batch with a 3/8" screen. How can you use our Compost DS?

Our compost DS is probably one of the finest fungal compost products you will see anywhere in the US. It's perfect for top dressing, amending, tilling, mulching, spot treating and as a general use compost.

## Compost Tip:

Spread about a half-inch to an inch of compost around your trees, shrubs, and/or your lawn, and in your annuals and vegetable gardens. In established gardens, spread the compost on top of the soil, where it will eventually seep into the ground below; or you can lightly fork it over. This can help improve the first 6–10 inches.

In a nutshell all composting is, is just nature's way of recycling. It is a natural process of breaking down organic matter and turning it back into a rich nourishing substance. With this comes a lot of nutrition and benefits for your landscaping and gardening. Microorganisms produce a rich earthy substance called humus that is the key component in producing fine compost. Though most people think compost is a fertilizer, it is actually a soil amendment. Fertilizers add nutrients to the soil; while amendments improve the soil so the plants can make use of those nutrients. A simple way to distinguish the two is to remember that compost feeds the soil and fertilizer feeds the plant.

## Rose Soil Mix, it's not just for roses

Comprised of Composted Fines, Large Grain Angular Sand, Composted Pine Bark, traces of green sand and sulfur soil. This blend is made in Texas and is widely used for color, roses, azaleas, acid loving plants, fruit and veggies.

1. Why choose Rose Mix: loosens soil with organic materials, adds air, and allows water to easily reach roots. Rose mix is one of the best choices of soil for as this soil includes all these main elements and 50 percent of air, it is a perfect soil addition to raised beds, containers and when amending existing clay heavy soils. Rose Mix contains inorganic material such as sand, clay, and silt and organic materials this porous soil absorbs water adequately and quickly.
2. Maintaining the pH: Maintaining the pH of soil is equally important. The optimum pH to grow many vegetables and fruit trees is 6.5. If the soil pH is too alkaline or acidic, it can affect the growth. If you notice any foliage coloration or change in the plant growth, it could be because of the soil pH level.
3. Enriching the soil: Use peat moss to enrich the loamy soil if it contains more clay. Mix in organic compost, peat moss, dried leaf mold, and manure to amend the soil. If you are using a pot, then add the organic matter to the bottom before planting.
4. Keeping the soil healthy: The role of micro-organisms in the soil is very important. They keep the soil condition healthy by breaking down the organic materials and releasing nitrogen. You can help keep the soil microbes happy, by adding in alfalfa meal, decomposed organic matter, compost, kelp meal or fish emulsion.. These ingredients will provide nitrogen, phosphorus, amino acids, potassium, and necessary vitamins to the micro-organism population in the soil.

### Top 10 Compost Reasons

- Supply nutrients for plants by providing surfaces where nutrients can be held in reserve in the soil
- Reduces the need for chemical fertilizers.
- Facilitate better drainage by loosening soil structure
- Use less water; Store water in the soil
- Help increase air drainage
- Increase the activity and numbers of soil microorganisms
- Encourage earthworms
- Enhances the ability of vegetables to stand up to common diseases and may improve their flavor and nutrition
- Compost can benefit year-round
- Helps balance the pH of your soil

### Top 10 Soil Mix reasons

- Improved plant establishment and growth.
- Dramatically expand access to moisture and nutrients from the soil.
- Increased nutrient and water uptake.
- Increases efficiency of water use.
- Drought tolerance.
- Improved disease resistance.
- Assists in weed suppression.
- Improves soil structure and stability.
- Improves root growth.
- More blossoms and enhances nutritional value

# More About Soil and Transplanting Your New Vegetables

A few gardening tips to remember...

Tilling your garden well will help soften your soil and make it easier for oxygen to flow through to the plants' roots. Plants need to breathe as much as we do.

Popular Texas vegetables to plant are tomatoes, squash, okra, peppers, peas, and corn because they do better in the Texas heat.

Try not to over water, some plants don't do well if they have too much water. Again, think about getting oxygen into the soil. When the water dries up the space left behind is filled with fresh air.

Planting at the right time can help your plants produce an ideal amount of vegetables but planting them late can lessen your yield.

When setting your transplants be sure to know the spacing needed for the plants to be sure the roots can grow where they need to and have enough nutrition provided for them over the growing season.

Beneficial insects are best used in the garden as a pest deterrent. However, we understand sometimes when the problem is beyond being controlled for our beneficial friends. Be sure to use organic pest and weed killers, read instructions TWICE and only use the recommended types and applications for that special pest to help keep your plants tasting their best.

When you are ready to plant your new plants, set the seedling at the same level it was in the seedling flat. When firming the soil avoid injuring tender stems. Tomatoes are the exception as they can be planted deep to the top layers of leaves. The little furry hairs along the main stem will turn into roots helping the tomato stay strong and well nourished.

Immediately after transplanting, water each seedling container thoroughly. Use a high nutrition liquid drench like Liquid Seaweed, or *MicroLife Maximum Bloom 3-8-3* (read and follow the instructions) to give the transplant a great start and water to avoid a wilt. Wilting at this point can damage young plants severely. To prevent excessive wilting, shade plants from strong sunlight for 2 or 3 days after transplanting.

## Spacing

Frequently, plant quality suffers from crowding too many plants into a small area. Crowded seedlings become weak and spindly and are more susceptible to disease. Wider spacing or larger containers permit stronger growth. As a rule of thumb, to produce high quality plants, space them so that the leaves of one plant do not touch those of another.

## Watering

Add water to soilless media only when moisture can no longer be squeezed out by pinching the medium between the thumb and forefinger. Water soil only when it no longer feels moist when rubbed between the fingers. Apply enough water at each irrigation so that some drips out of the drain holes in the bottom of the container. Be sure the water is passing through the rootzone-not just down the inside wall of the container.

## Fertilizing

After seedling emergence and during early development, strong, rapid plant growth can be assured by watering the soil with a carefully prepared solution of a soluble fertilizer like the *MicroLife Maximum Bloom 3-8-3* that we are selling at the sale, which is specifically designed for plant production. Prepare the solution exactly as prescribed on the label. Apply the solution as an irrigation when water is needed.

*This article appeared in Horticulture Update, edited by Dr. William C. Welch, and produced by Extension Horticulture, Texas Agricultural Extension Service, The Texas A&M University System, College Station, Texas.*

# Urban and Homeowner Soil Sample Information Form

Please submit this completed form and payment with samples. Mark each sample bag with your sample identification and ensure that it corresponds with the sample identification written on this form. \*See sampling and mailing instructions on the back of this form.  
**(PLEASE DO NOT SEND CASH)**

**SUBMITTAL AND INVOICE INFORMATION:** This information will be used for all official invoicing and communication. Sheet \_\_\_ of \_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ County where sampled \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Email\* \_\_\_\_\_

**CLIENT NAME:** Client name will only be included with information above on result reports.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Lab Use only

**Payment Required (DO NOT SEND CASH)**

Check/ Money Order (keep your M.O. receipt)

Extension of Credit-Bill, AG-257 submitted (page 3)

Send Invoice/payment - Aggie Marketplace email address required.

Amount Paid \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**Make Checks Payable to: Soil Testing Laboratory**

This change in payment policy was required to meet State of Texas requirements for extension of credit. If enclosed payment is insufficient, by submission of this form, I agree to make payment for the testing services selected herein and provided upon receipt of invoice from AgriLife Extension.

**SAMPLE INFORMATION (Required)** (see options listed below)

Laboratory # For Lab Use)	My Sample ID	Square feet of sampled area	Last Time Fertilized	I previously used fertilizers/organics	I am growing (see below*)	Requested Analyses
Example	Front Yard	2000	5/30/14	5 lbs 21-0-5 per 1000 sqft	F	Select only one box
						<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12
						<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/> 9 <input type="checkbox"/> 10 <input type="checkbox"/> 11 <input type="checkbox"/> 12

\*A \$2.00 mail fee will be charged for all invoice and sample results mailed via USPS. Results and invoice can be emailed in PDF form for free. email results Charge \$2 for mailing

We strongly suggest emailing the laboratory at [soiltesting@tamu.edu](mailto:soiltesting@tamu.edu) prior to shipping your samples. This will provide the laboratory a valid email address for returning your results and invoice. Bounced emails will be billed \$2 and a hardcopy will be mailed to the address listed above.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Annual, Flowers and Gardens</b><br>A. Azaleas and Camelias<br>B. Roses<br>C. Annuals<br>D. Vegetable Garden<br>E. Other | <b>Turfgrass</b><br>F. Common Bermudagrass<br>G. Hybrid Bermudagrass<br>H. St. Augustinegrass<br>I. Centipedegrass<br>J. Buffalograss | <b>Trees and Woody Ornamentals</b><br>M. Pecan trees<br>N. Fruit trees<br>O. Shrubs and Ornamentals<br>P. Shade trees<br>Q. Other trees |
|--|---|---|

<b>1. Routine Analysis (R)</b> (1) (pH, NO <sub>3</sub> -N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Na, S and Conductivity) (This test is a base test for basic fertilizer recommendations.)	\$12 per sample	<b>8. R + Micro + B + Organic Matter</b> (13) (Includes Test 3 plus organic matter analysis)	\$46 per sample
<b>2. R + Micronutrients (Micro)</b> (2) (Adds Zn, Fe, Cu, and Mn to test 1.)	\$19 per sample	<b>9. R + Texture (determines % sand, silt, and clay)</b> (7) (Includes Test 1 plus textural analysis)	\$32 per sample
<b>3. R + Micro + Boron (B)</b> (3) ( Includes Test 2 plus boron) (Recommended for individuals applying compost and manures.)	\$26 per sample	<b>10. R + Micro + Texture</b> (11) (Includes Test 2 plus textural analysis)	\$39 per sample
<b>4. R + Detailed Salinity</b> (4) (Includes Test 1 plus detailed salinity analysis) (Recommended for individuals using lower quality irrigation water.)	\$34 per sample	<b>11. R + Micro + B + Organic Matter + Detailed Salinity</b> (14) (Includes Test 8 plus detailed salinity)	\$68 per sample
<b>5. R + Micro + Detailed Salinity</b> (5) (Includes Test 2 plus detailed salinity analysis)	\$41 per sample	<b>12. R + Micro + B + Org. Matter + Detailed Sal. + Texture</b> (15) (Includes Test 8 plus textural analysis and detailed salinity and provides the most comprehensive data needed for troubleshooting most plant/soil growing issues (does not address pathogen, pesticide or hydrocarbon issues)).	\$88 per sample
<b>6. Routine Analysis + Organic Matter</b> (8) (Includes Test 1 plus organic matter analysis)	\$32 per sample	Hardcopy mailed to address listed above	\$2 per invoice
<b>7. R + Micro + Organic Matter</b> (10) (Includes Test 2 plus organic matter analysis)	\$39 per sample	<b>Pricing valid until 12-31-2019.</b> <b>The latest form can be downloaded at the laboratory's website:</b> <a href="http://soiltesting.tamu.edu">soiltesting.tamu.edu</a>	

# TAKING A SOIL SAMPLE FOR FERTILIZER RECOMMENDATIONS

## Where to sample

- A soil sample should represent a given area of your lawn or garden that is treated or used similarly (for example, front yard, back yard, planting bed, garden and etc.).
- Sample areas separately if you observe distinct differences in slope, soil texture (for example sandy areas verses clayey) or water drainage.
- The laboratory does not provide analyses for heavy metals, microbial communities, pesticides or other non-traditional plant-nutrient management uses.

## Collecting a soil sample

- Using a trowel or similar tool, scrape away any non-decomposed plant tissue and materials.
- Next, cut a core or divot 6 inches deep into the soil and place soil in a clean plastic container. Repeat this step 8 to 10 times in the lawn or garden which is being considered for testing.
- Mix all collected soil thoroughly, removing any roots or other visible plant materials and place 2-3 cups of soil in a quart-sized re-sealable heavy gauge plastic bag. Air-dry soil if sample feels wet to the touch.
- Label the bag with a permanent marker, clearly identifying each bag with a simple sample ID matching those used on the front side of this.

## Mailing your soil sample

- Complete the information form on the front page (this information is required for you to receive fertilizer recommendations that are based on your soil test results). Incomplete information (e.g., lack of name, address, crop information and etc.) may result in delay of testing or receipt of results.
- Please include payment with the sample. Please note that the price is per sample. Send check or money order made out to Soil Testing Laboratory. DO NOT SEND CASH.
- Credit card payment information through Aggie Marketplace can be viewed at the laboratory's website. <http://soiltesting.tamu.edu>
- Place the plastic sample bag, completed submittal form, and your check or money order for the appropriate fees in a box or padded envelope and send to: United States Postal Service Other Couriers (FedEx, UPS and etc.)

---

### **United States Postal Service**

**Soil, Water and Forage Testing Laboratory  
2478 TAMU  
College Station, TX 77843-2478**

**Website: [soiltesting.tamu.edu](http://soiltesting.tamu.edu)**

---

### **Other Couriers (FedEx, UPS and etc.)**

**Soil, Water and Forage Testing Laboratory  
2610 F&B Road  
College Station, TX 77845  
Phone: (979) 845-4816**

**Email: [soiltesting@tamu.edu](mailto:soiltesting@tamu.edu)**

---