

Foxtail Fern

Proasparagus densiflorus var. *Myersii*

The cultivar 'Myersii' (foxtail fern) is also great for containers. It has a neater, more restrained look than the 'Sprengeri' fern; stiffly upright stems to 2' long, with very dense, cylindrical plume-like foliage, giving the plant a fluffy, cloud-like appearance. The stems are like bottle brushes, 2-3" in diameter, and tapering gradually to the tips.



Holly Fern

Cyrtomium falcatum

from www.floridata.com: Japanese holly fern is a tough plant that is inexpensive and easy to propagate. Several selected varieties are available including dwarf versions and some with different shaped pinnae. This fern has been a popular porch plant in Florida and the Deep South since the 1800's.



Kimberly Queen Fern

Nephrolepis oblitterata 'Kimberly Queen'

from www.wikipedia.com: This fern originated in Australia, but is relatively easy to cultivate indoors worldwide. Because it is not as sensitive to a lack of humidity, it is better suited for the typical indoor environment. It prefers bright, but indirect sunlight. Temperatures between 60 °F and 75 °F are best.



Macho Fern

Nephrolepis biserrata

This is the ideal fern for LARGE baskets. It looks fine finished as a 6" pot up to a 10" basket and even as gallons for growing outdoors. Do keep in mind that this is the granddaddy of all the Nephrolepis baskets. If it is to be a landscape fern, it can take full sun for much of the day. It spreads aggressively.



Staghorn Fern

Platycerium bifurcatum

from www.floridata.com: Epiphytes, using trees for support only; they do not obtain nourishment or water from the host tree. Photosynthesis takes place in the green fronds just like any ordinary plant leaf. But the overlapping brown fronds near the base serve to trap falling debris which provides additional nutrients.



Society Garlic

Tulbaghia violacea

from desert-tropicals.com: Leaves of the Society Garlic are narrow, looking like onion leaves, and have an onion smell when bruised. This smell is the reason why its flowers are not ideal as cut flowers. The name comes from the fact that, supposedly, although its taste is close to real garlic, it doesn't give bad breath.



Lily of the Nile, Ellamae

Agapanthus x 'Ellamae'

from

www.magnoliagardensnursery.com:

It is grown for the dark, glossy, strap-shaped leaves that arch gracefully. Flowers are borne on long erect stems. Agapanthus make good background plants or edging along a fence, driveway, or wall. These plants can thrive on conditions of neglect and naturalize readily.



Rain Lily

Zephyranthes sp.

from www.pacificbulbsociety.org:

Zephyranthes are commonly called rain lilies since they often come into bloom after it rains. From the Amaryllidaceae family, they are native to the southeastern United States, Central America, and South America. Most are spring or summer flowering.



Xanadu Philodendron

Philodendron 'Xanadu'

from www.desert-tropicals.com:

The Philodendron 'Xanadu' is a self-heading type that forms a large, neat clump in a pot, or in the ground if the climate is appropriate. Contrary to the Philodendron selloum, it does not form aerial roots. This philodendron is a heavy feeder, is relatively low-maintenance, and stays pest free.



Umbrella Plant

Cyperus involucratus

from www.floridata.com: Great choice for containers and will thrive in regular potting soil with regular watering. This plant should always be included in "swamp pots", arrangements of living bog and marsh plants in containers that are kept wet where it will add height and bulk. It is a relative of papyrus of the Nile river.

