

Ajuga

Purple Leaf

Ajuga reptans "Purple"

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



Alternanthera Snow on the Mountain

Alternanthera ficoidea



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

Althea Red Heart White

Hibiscus syriacus 'Red Heart'

The Rose of Sharon plant can be grown in the garden throughout the whole year. It doesn't fear cold weather and it bears very harsh minimum temperatures. It needs to be in a place where it is exposed to at least a few hours of direct sunlight. They tend to develop like erect small trees. The Rose of Sharon develops like a shrub. Rose of Sharon isn't an evergreen; during the spring it assumes a red white coloring; the adult species are medium in size and reach 8-10 ft in height. Fertilize every three months during blooming season.



Yellow Amaryllis

Hippeastrum evansiae

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





Angelonia

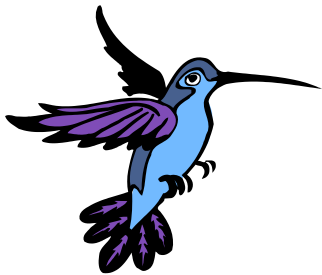
Angelonia augustifolia



The heat-loving Angelonia hybrid that started it all! A lover of summer sun and heat, it is upright-to-sprawling, compact and well-branched, and covered with dense spikes of deep purple, pink or white flowers with white centers from spring until frost. Will tolerate part shade, but grows more loosely. Will die back at the first freeze, but reemerges vigorously in the spring. Plant grows to 18 – 30” tall. Available in 6 colors. Needs average water and acidic soil.

Anisacanthus 'Flame'

Anisacanthus quadifidus 'Flame'



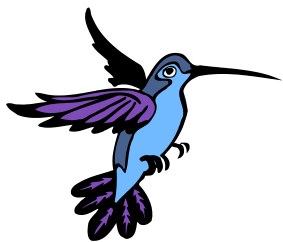
Anisacanthus, as the name implies, is related to Bear's Breeches (*Acanthus*). There are around 18 species in the genus *Anisacanthus*, all native to the Americas. The common names of *Anisacanthus* are Hummingbird bush, Flame *Acanthus*, Texas Firecracker, Desert Honeysuckle. The plant attracts hummingbirds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

Aster

‘Lavender Star’

Asters get their name from the Latin word for "star," and their flowers are indeed the superstars of the fall garden. Some types of this native plant can reach up to 6 feet with flowers in white and pinks but also, perhaps most strikingly, in rich purples and showy lavenders. These cultivars grow to 12" tall and bear lavender blue flowers to 3" wide. Not all asters are fall bloomers. Extend the season by growing some of the summer bloomers, as well. Some are naturally compact; tall types that grow more than 2 feet tall benefit from staking or an early-season pinching or cutting back by about one-third in July or so to keep the plant more compact.





Blue Phillipine Violet

Barleria striata



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

Barleria - White

Barleria cristata 'White'



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



Heidi Sheesley of TreeSearch Farms

Mexican Bauhinia

Bauhinia mexicana



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

Bay Leaf Tree

Laurus nobilis



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

Beautyberry Snow Storm

Callicarpa japonica 'Snow Storm'



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

Bellyache Bush

Jatropha gossypifolia var. *elegans*



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

Blackhaw Viburnum

Viburnum prunifolium



Cultural Requirements: Best in sun or shade in any soil type, even dry soils. Considered very drought tolerant.

Ornamental Characteristics: Multi-stemmed shrub or small tree with attractive horizontal branching. Dark green leaves turn a reddish-purple in the fall. Creamy-white, flat topped, flowers appear in May. Edible fruit change from pinkish rose to bluish-black at maturity.

Uses in the Landscape: Use as a small specimen tree, in mass, in a shrub border, or in groupings.

Aerial Salt Tolerance: Moderate degree of salt tolerance; use in low exposed areas

‘Bolivian Rainbow’ Pepper

Capsicum annuum ‘Bolivian Rainbow’



Capsicum annuum. Plant produces good yields of small $\frac{3}{4}$ " long by $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide hot peppers. Peppers are very hot and turn from purple, to cream-yellow, to orange, to red when mature. Plant has green stems with purple tint, green leaves with purple tint, and purple flowers. A beautiful ornamental pepper plant with all color stages on the plant at the same time. The peppers are edible. A variety from Bolivia. Plant Height: 36" tall.

Brazilian Snap Dragon

Otacanthus azureus

This bushy house plant bears beautiful azure-blue, snapdragon-like flowers in abundance nearly all year long. The flowers are long lasting when cut and its foliage has an aromatic, minty scent.



Bromeliad 'Red Form'

Aechmea recurvata 'Red Form'



Most species must not be exposed to the direct rays of the sun. The majority of bromeliads are tropical or subtropical and thrive outdoors in Florida's high summer temperatures. Many tolerate temperatures in excess of 100°F. Bromeliads are extremely tolerant of low-moisture conditions and will survive prolonged periods of drought. Bromeliads have a limited root system compared to other flowering annuals and perennials. Roots function primarily as a support or anchoring system. Bromeliads absorb water and minerals through their leaves from the moisture in the air and through their cups.

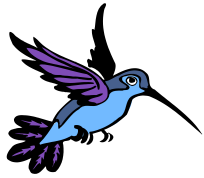


Buddleia 'Black Knight'

Buddleia davidii 'Black Knight'



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



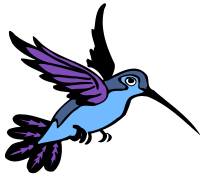
Buddleia Royal Red

Buddleia davidii 'Royal Red'



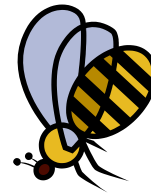
This butterfly bush cultivar is a deciduous shrub with an arching, spreading habit which typically grows 6-8' tall if not cut back in late winter and 4-5' tall if cut back. Features spike-like 6-14" long terminal clusters of magenta-purple flowers which bloom from June to September and sometimes to first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





Buddleia 'White'

Buddleia davidii



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



'Shorty' Bulbine
Bulbine fruticosa 'Shorty'



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

Red Mexican Butterfly Weed

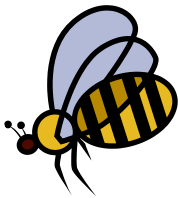
Asclepias curassivica



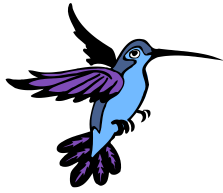
A root hardy perennial that grows to 3'. Also reseeds. Blooms in clusters of bright red flowers spring and fall. Responds well to pruning. Full sun, to part sun. Moist, well-drained soil. **Host plant for the Monarch butterfly caterpillar. This is a must for every butterfly garden.**

Candlestick Plant

Senna alata



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



Cat Whiskers White

Orthosiphon racemiflora alba



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



Cereus Night Blooming

Epiphyllum oxypetalum



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



Chili Pequin

Capsicum annuum var. *aviculara*

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

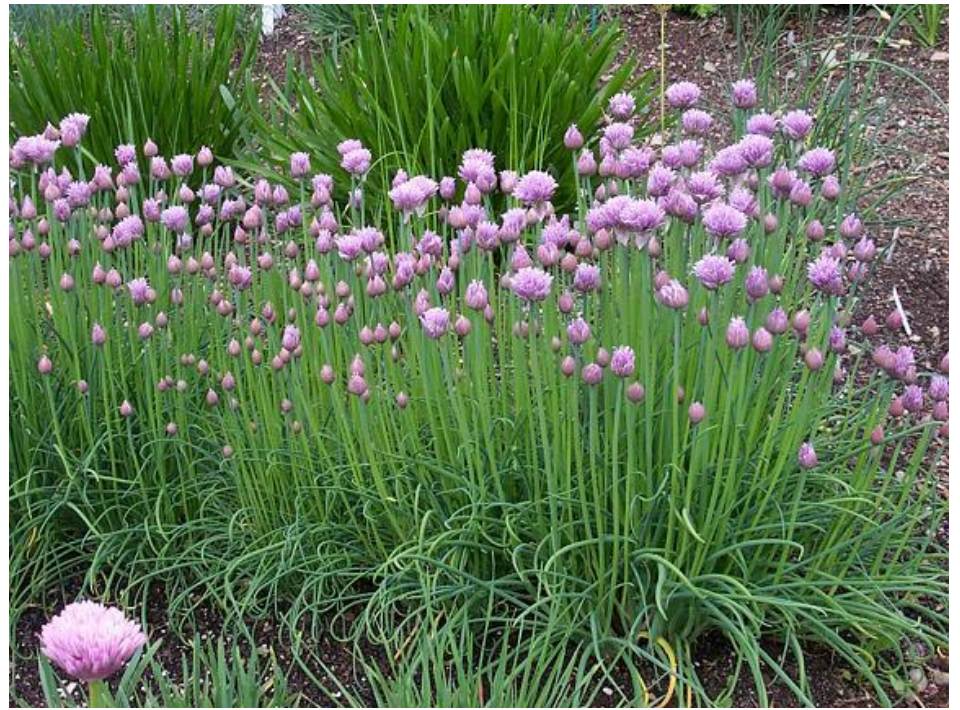
Does well in containers. Birds love the fruits! Sun, light shade, & good drainage.



Heidi Sheesley, TreeSearch Farms

Chives

Allium schoenoprasum



The purple or white pom-pom flowers of chives top aromatic stems in summer. The leaves are edible and have a mild onion flavor; the flowers can be used as garnishes. Plants grow in dense clumps to 2 feet high. Use chives in a cottage, herb, or vegetable garden, or in containers.

Noteworthy characteristics: Edible foliage; showy flowers; self-sows.

Care: Provide full sun and fertile, well-drained soil.

Propagation: Easily started from seed. Sow in late fall to mid-winter. Spring-sown seedlings may not emerge for a year. Divide clumps in spring or fall.

Problems: Nothing serious.

Clerodendrum Rose Glorybower

Clerodendrum bungei



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



Texas Gold Columbine

Aquilegia chrysantha 'Texas Gold,'



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



Dark Pink Coral Vine

Antigonon leptopus

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