

# Crinum Purple/Red

*Crinum asiaticum* var. *procerum*

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





## 'David Verity' Cuphea

*Cuphea ignea* 'David Verity'



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

Hummingbirds & Butterflies!!!







# Cuphea Heather

*Cuphea hyssopifolia*



Follow a regular watering schedule during the first growing season to establish a deep, extensive root system. Feed with a general purpose fertilizer before new growth begins in spring. For a tidy, neat appearance, shear annually to shape. Plant in full sun.

Small ground hugging perennials make excellent groundcover for the front of the perennial border or to cover up exposed legs on older shrubs. Equally suited for slopes and banks where drainage is assured. Destined for rock gardens where they nest the stones in foliage and color. Good edging to define a footpath or set of flagstone steppers. Spreading form will soften edges of raised planters and retaining walls. Suited to containers and best in terra cotta or porous stone troughs with good air exchange. Plants and flowers are a lure for sulphur butterflies.

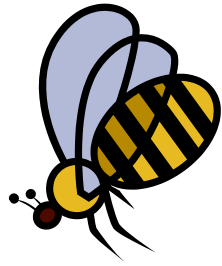
# Duranta Blue

*Duranta repens* 'Sapphire Showers'



Grown for its summer flowers and ornamental fruit, this selection of the popular Pigeon Berry may prove more compact than the species, which grows with an arching habit to 25 feet tall and nearly as wide - grown as a tree it is more upright in habit with a spread about half the width. In late spring and summer, cascading clusters of 3/4 inch wide tubular flowers are an intense violet-blue with a white picotated edge along the flared petal tips. As with the species the flowers are followed by wonderfully contrasting orange-yellow berries. In mild climates this plant can be in flower nearly year round with flowers and fruit appearing at the same time. Besides its more compact nature, 'Sapphire Showers' seems to be lacking the long spines that are occasionally found arising from the leaf axils on typical *Duranta erecta* plants. It does best in full sun with frequent deep watering and is hardy to about 20-25 ° F. Flowers are very attractive to butterflies. The attractive fruits and the foliage have sapins that are poisonous to humans.





# Esperanza Bells of Fire

*Tecoma x 'GTORUBEN'*



A bright rich red flowering shrub. Blooms nearly continuously until hit by a hard frost. Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies and bees. Grows 6 feet tall by 5 feet wide. Hardy to 10 to 20 (F). Plant in full sun.



## Esperanza Golden Bells

*Tecoma stans* 'Gold Star'



Heat and sun loving tropical with golden-yellow bell shaped flowers from late spring till frost. Zone 9. Plant in full sun. Will grow to three to four feet. The blooms are lightly fragrant, golden yellow, spring till frost. Uses: Container, specimen, bedding, xeriscape, etc. Remove seed pods to promote faster rebloom.



# Euphorbia

## Diamond Frost

*Euphorbia graminea* "Diamond Frost"



This perennial can be planted in the garden or grown as a house plant. If planted in garden will grow 2x3 ft. Grows in clumps. Plant in partial shade only. Medium water. Heat, drought and deer tolerant. Evergreen with white showy flowers. Best planted in beds for borders, container, ground cover. Blooms from early Spring to first frost.



# Euphorbia 'Hamata'

*Euphorbia hamata*



This spineless succulent shrub that branches at its base can grow up to 24" in height. There are prominent recurved tubercles on the branches. Solitary flowers appear at the end of the branches.



# Fireman's Cap

*Erythrina crista-galli*



A deciduous small tree that grows to 15 to 20+ feet tall and equal width with a somewhat crooked trunk having dark furrowed bark. The leaves are composed of 3 dark green leaflets, 3 to 6 inches long by 1 1/2 inch wide, that have curved thorns on the veins on the backside and petioles. The 2 inch long by 1 inch wide flowers, scarlet-red, are borne singly or in groups of 2-3 in loose terminal racemes to 2 feet long from spring to summer. These inflorescences emerge from the current years growth and several flushes of flowers can appear, particularly if old flower stalks are pruned off. Plant in full sun and irrigate only occasionally. This is one of the hardiest of the coral trees and is noted that once established it will tolerate temperatures to 20° F without significant dieback and is root hard down to 14° F.

## Fuzzy Wandering Jew

*Cyanotis somaliensis*



**Fuzzy Jew** is a compact, succulent creeper with silvery green, fuzzy stems and hairy, fleshy, triangular leaves. This interesting member of the tradescantia (wandering jew) family produces small, purple flowers. Treat it like other tradescantias. Wandering Jews like to be kept between 65 and 75 degrees with a minimum temperature of 50 degrees. They also like to have a well ventilated area. Water when dry to the touch. Keep soil evenly moist but NOT WET. Reduce water during the winter months. They like to be kept in a bright area. Wandering Jew will tolerate some direct sun, but be careful of the hot afternoon sun. Propagate from stem cuttings.



# Calico Dutchman's Pipe

*Aristolochia littoralis*



*Aristolochia littoralis* is a climbing vine that can reach about 9–14 ft in length. The slender stems are woody and the leaves are bright green, 3–3.5 in long and 2–4 in wide, forming a dense attractive foliage. Flowers are heart-shaped, greenish yellow with intricate purplish-brown markings. These unusual flowers grow solitary in the leaf axils and resemble a Sherlock Holme's pipe (hence the common name of "Dutchman's pipe"). The inner surface of the flared mouth is completely purplish-brown. The flowering period extends through all Summer. These plants are pollinated by flies which are attracted by the unpleasant carrion-like odor produced by the flowers. Evergreen. Medium water needs. Low light to partial sun. Hardy to 25degrees.

# Ginger, Culinary

*Zingiber officinale*



Ginger produces a hot, fragrant kitchen spice. Young ginger rhizomes are juicy and fleshy with a very mild taste. They are often pickled in vinegar or sherry as a snack or just cooked as an ingredient in many dishes. They can also be steeped in boiling water to make ginger tea, to which honey is often added; sliced orange or lemon fruit may also be added. Ginger can also be made into candy, or ginger wine which has been made commercially since 1740.

Mature ginger rhizomes are fibrous and nearly dry. The juice from old ginger roots is extremely potent and is often used as a spice in Indian recipes, and is a quintessential ingredient of Chinese, Korean, Japanese and many South Asian cuisines for flavoring dishes such as seafood or goat meat and vegetarian cuisine.



# Giant Pink Dancing Lady Ginger

*Globba winitii*

Plant dancing ladies in fertile, organic, well-drained soil. They will go dormant in winter, so be sure to mark their spots, as they are among the last of the plants to reappear in spring. In colder climates, the rhizomes may be lifted in winter and stored in a cool garage or basement in slightly damp peat. These plants are virtually pest free and very easy to grow if given suitable conditions.

**Light:** Provide full shade. Will tolerate a little sun if kept moist.

**Moisture:** Needs regular moisture in well drained soil during the growing season.

**Hardiness:** USDA Zones 8 - 11.

**Propagation:** Dancing ladies ginger is propagated by division of clumps during growing season or by cutting pieces of dormant rhizome.



# Pineapple Ginger

*Tapeinocilus ananassae*

Indonesian wax ginger is a moisture and shade loving plant, 5-6 feet tall. The basal inflorescence is a gorgeous solid bright red, and the bracts are very stiff and waxy. Excellent as a tropical garden plant or as a cut flower. Blooms throughout the year.





# White Butterfly Ginger

*Hedychium coronarium* 'White Butterfly'

The Butterfly Ginger is a vigorous grower and needs to be divided yearly at least. Fertilize weekly with a balanced fertilizer. The white flowers are extremely fragrant and are good as cut flowers. They come in dense spikes, 6 to 12 inches long (15-30 cm). Remove the old stems after flowers are spent to promote new growth.





# Golden Showers Thryallis

*Galphimia glauca*

It is a semi-hardy plant. If we have an exceptionally cold winter, it can die to the ground, but it will come back, and most years it doesn't even die back. Thryallis likes a lot of sun. While it will grow in shade, it just doesn't bloom as well.

You can allow it to be a large, open loose bush to about 6' tall, or you can keep it dense and low with periodic shearing. Some people plant them in a mass as a low hedge. Just remember that the more you shear, the fewer flowers that you'll have.







# Golden Wonder Senna

*Cassia Spondida*

Cassia splendida, or golden wonder senna, is a tropical flowering shrub notable for its brilliant fall display of sunny yellow flowers. Hardy in U.S. Department of Agriculture plant hardiness zones 9 through 11, this evergreen shrub, like all evergreen shrubs, can suffer from a number of issues that may cause the leaves to die.



**Gaura**  
**Whirling White**  
**Butterfly**

*Gaura lindheimeri*



It prefers good, rich soil, that's well-drained, but isn't too fussy so it will cope with thinner soil, and it's happy in sun or part-shade. It does well in my garden on light, sandy soil, but it's always best to add lots of compost to the planting hole.

Looks good planted in great swathes, but if you have a small garden, a group of three or five will look good too. Each plant grows to about 3' x 3'.



# Maple Leaf Hibiscus

*Hibiscus sabdariffa*

The Maple Leaf foliage is green, dark red to black. The bloom comes in pale pink, pink, pale yellow, bright yellow, white/near white. Bloom time is from mid fall to early winter. Hardy in Zone 9. Plant in full sun. The plant takes average water, water regularly and do not over water.





# Hibiscus Maple Sugar

*Hibiscus acetosella* 'Maple Sugar'



Very textural, burgundy-black, maple leaf-shaped foliage; infrequent burgundy blooms; very heat tolerant. Attracts birds and hummingbirds. Deer resistant. Plant size – 2'x2'x60". Blooms are red and foliage is purple. Exposure – part sun to full sun, Blooms late summer, Hardy to 28°F.



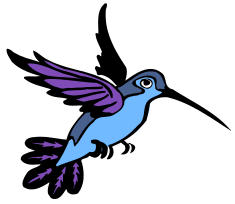


# Holly Fern

*Cyrtomium falcatum*



Japanese holly fern is an upright fern that forms a rounded mound up to 2 ft high and 3 ft wide. It sports glossy, very dark green fronds on slender, arching stems. The individual pinnae are leathery, serrated with sharp points, and have a remarkable resemblance to holly leaves - thus the common name. Spores, light green when young and dark at maturity, adhere to the backs of specialized fronds. Japanese holly fern is evergreen in frostfree areas, but loses its fronds in colder climates.



## Coral Honeysuckle

*Lonicera sempervirens*



A smooth, twining evergreen vine bearing dark, shiny green leaves which are white on the lower surface. The upper pair of leaves are fused together, just below the flower cluster. The tubular or trumpet shaped corolla occurs in whorls of four to six blossoms. They are usually red outside and orange inside, or rarely, all orange or yellow. Clusters of red berries mature in September to October. Ornamentally, coral honeysuckle is well suited to climb on a fence or trellis, it is evergreen through most of Texas, and often blooms in January and sporadically throughout the growing season to attract pollinating hummingbirds. There are many named cultivars. It is not nearly as aggressive as Japanese honeysuckle which is on many noxious weed lists.



# African Hosta

*Drimiopsis maculata*



This is a wonderful little groundcover from South Africa. It has succulent, thick green leaves which are covered in Leopard spots. The spots are a dark green to almost black, and the color tends to be enhanced (e.g. darker spots on the foliage) in a shady spot. This Leopard Plant, as we've taken to calling it, has a bulbous root system, which lies dormant when conditions aren't suited to growing, or when it is too cold. In spring it grows a fresh new set of leaves with small white flowers, on a spike of around 30cm tall. It is sometimes called 'Little White Soldiers', which is probably due to the white flower stalks. *Drimiopsis maculata* is well suited to shady to part sunny positions in the garden, and is great along Clivia's in that very hard to grow dry shady spot. It has also been grown as a potted plant, and would be a great 'pot filler', with a tall shrub or tree in the middle of the pot, and this plant surrounding it. It is not an invasive plant and keeps the ground covered which acts as a 'mulch' – ensuring water stays in the pot where's it's needed, and doesn't let your soil dry out. The African Hosta is sometimes grown as an indoor plant, and is well suited as potted plant due to its tolerance of dark places.



# Hummingbird Plant



*Dicliptera suberetea*

Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates some light shade and drought. Winter hardy to Zones 8-10. Grows well in containers or hanging baskets. Cuttings may be taken and overwintered indoors.

It is a tender perennial that features ovate, velvety, gray-hairy leaves (to 2 1/2" long) and two-lipped, tubular reddish-orange flowers (1-3/4" long). Typically grows in a shrubby mound to 18-24" tall and as wide. Blooms summer into fall. Flowers are attractive to hummingbirds, hence the sometimes common name of hummingbird plant.





# Ice Plant - Pink

*Delosperma cooperi*  
'Rosea'



Native to South Africa, this ice plant species typically forms a vigorous, succulent, spreading, evergreen ground cover in warm winter areas of the United States. However, north of USDA Zones 7, it is at best semi-evergreen and is not reliably winter hardy. This is a succulent mat-forming plant that typically grows to 3" tall and spreads quickly to 24" or more. Daisy-like, bright red-purple flowers (to 2" diameter) cover the plant with bloom from June to September. The neon-like intensity of the flower color and length of bloom greatly enhance the ornamental interest of these plants. Succulent, fleshy, cylindrical, medium green leaves. Foliage is covered with transparent flakes that somewhat resemble tiny pieces of ice, hence the common name.



Photos by Heidi Sheesley of TreeSearch Farms



## Purple lochroma *lochroma cyaneum*



A striking upright, vase-shaped shrub that is covered with tubular purple flowers spring through fall. Averages 4-6'. Full sun.  
Hummingbirds!



# Indigofera -Pink

*Indigofera kirilowii* "Pink"

*Indigofera kirilowii* is a dense, suckering shrub or sub shrub which typically grows 2-3' (less frequently to 4') tall. Features dense, axillary racemes (4-5" long) of pink, pea-like flowers which bloom heavily in June and July and sometimes continue intermittently to September. Compound pinnate leaves (each with 7-11 rounded leaflets) are bright green and 4-6" long.



# Inland Sea Oats

*Chasmanthium latifolium*

This grass is perhaps most distinguished by the flat, drooping seed heads which hang in terminal clusters on thread-like pedicils from slightly arching stems. It grows in clumps 2-5 ft tall. Seed heads will flutter when caressed by even the softest of breezes. Seed heads emerge green but turn purplish bronze by late summer. Bright green leaves (5-9" long) turn a coppery color after frost and eventually brown by winter. Excellent for dried flower arrangements. Common name of inland sea oats is in reference to the similarity of the seed heads to those of oats..





## Jasmine 'Maid of Orleans'

*Jasminum sambac* 'Maid of Orleans'



This everblooming jasmine has bushy growth and does particularly well on windowsills. We find that the fragrance of the white flowers somehow clears the air. So set one of these plants on the sill, sit in a nearby chair and... breathe... You will discover what others have discovered: the clarity of this fragrance is unrivaled in all of nature. It is well known in Asia for its use in teas and religious observances.

# Coral Plant

## Feather Leaf Jatropha

*Jatropha Multifida*



*Jatropha multifida*, commonly known as coral plant, is a single-trunked evergreen shrub or small tree that is native from Mexico through Central America to Brazil. It is now grown in tropical to subtropical areas throughout the world as an ornamental shrub featuring large, lobed and divided, orbicular leaves plus a long showy bloom of coral-red flowers. It typically grows in gardens to 6-10' tall, but in optimum conditions may occasionally reach 15-20' tall. Small flowers (each to 1/4" across) bloom for most of the year in terminal flat-topped clusters (compound cymes). Each orbicular leaf (to 12" diameter) contains 7-11 palmate finely divided lobes. All plant parts contain a toxic milky sap which is poisonous if ingested. Genus name from the Greek words *iatros* ([physician](#)) and *trophe* (food) are in reference to the edible seed (in very small quantities) of some species in the genus (not this one however). Specific epithet from Latin means much cleft in reference to the leaves.