

## NEW LOCATION

Weekley Park  
19110 Longenbaugh  
Cypress, TX. 77433  
\*\*Near the Weekley  
Center

9:00AM - 1:00PM  
Free and open to the public  
Featuring special Children  
Activities with our Open  
Garden Day Crew  
*Children under 7 need a  
parent or responsible adult  
within clear sight, please.*



HARRIS COUNTY  
*Master  
Gardener*  
ASSOCIATION

# Harris County Master Gardeners Association

## 2019 WEST SIDE SPRING SALE

Saturday MARCH 9<sup>TH</sup>, 2019

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



TEXAS A&M  
**AGRILIFE**  
EXTENSION



### 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**

**2019 Spring Tomato, Pepper, Herb, Rose, Daylily, Geraniums, Perennials,  
Soil and more Sale**

**March 9th, 2019 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 is a combination of our Tomato / Pepper sale and Spring Perennial Sale. More selections than ever before: 19 varieties of Tomatoes, 13 Peppers, 29 different fresh Herbs, 12 vibrant Geraniums, 17 exciting Roses, Microlife 6-2-4 and Microlife Maximum Bloom liquid, Super Rich Soils. Even a few fruit trees will be available.
3. Children's activities with our Open Garden Day 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 Vegetables, Herbs, Flowers, Soils and more, as well as advise the proper planting, feeding and tending of all plants on sale.
5. Ask a Master Gardener Booth 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.
6. Assorted perennials

**Harris County Master Gardener Association  
Big Spring Sale 19110 Longenbaugh Rd. Cypress, TX 77433  
713-274-0950**

<http://hcmga.tamu.edu>  
[www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyMasterGardeners](http://www.facebook.com/HarrisCountyMasterGardeners)

<http://AgriLife.org/HarrisHort>  
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****Prices INCLUDE SALES TAX on taxable items****		Qty	Price
<b>PERENNIALS</b>	4 INCH	X	2.00
	6 INCH	X	10.00
	1-gallon	X	12.00
	2-gallon	X	15.00
	3-gallon	X	25.00
	price as marked	X	
<b>HERBS</b>	4 INCH	X	3.00
<b>BASKETS</b>	BEGONIAS & TUMBLIN' TOM	X	20.00
<b>GERANIUMS</b>	EACH	X	6.00
<b>FERNS</b>	EACH	X	5.00
<b>ROSES</b>	EACH	X	18.00
Guide to Antique Roses	book	X	5.00
<b>Tomatoes</b>	4 INCH	X	2.00
<b>Peppers</b>	4 INCH	X	2.00
		X	
<b>DAY LILLIES</b>	Potted each	X	7.00
	bare root 3 for \$20	X	20.00
<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>	55 gallon WHITE	X	60.00
	15 Gallon BLUE	X	40.00
	5 Gallon WHITE	X	25.00
	OTHER	X	
<b>OTHER</b>		X	
		X	
<b>Donation to MG</b>			

**Harris County Master Gardeners Association**  
**Richard & Meg Weekley Park**  
**19110 Longenbaugh, Cypress, TX 77433**

**Spring Sale**  
**March 9, 2019**

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TOMATOES		TOMATOES		TOMATOES		TOMATOES		TOMATOES		TOMATOES	
Row	Variety	Heirloom/Hybrid (See page 2)	Type (See page 3)	Height	Fruit Size	Days to Maturity	Disease Resistance (See page 3)	Description			
D or 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 or E	Bella Rosa	Hybrid	Determinate	4'	9 - 12 oz.	75	V, FF, N, A, St, TSWV	Highly flavorful, with a good balance of acid and sugar. Great for sandwiches, salads & slicing. Very heat tolerant. An heirloom variety too rarely encountered. Fruit is deep red with a blackish hue. The flavor is complex, rich, juicy and sweet.			
D or E	Black Cherry	Heirloom	Indeterminate	6' - 8'	1 - 2 oz.	70		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 or E	Bush Early Girl	Hybrid	Determinate	3'	6 - 7 oz.	54	V, FF, N, TMV	Compact plants perform well even in hot weather, putting on heavy sets of deep-red, firm, round tomatoes that are extra large.			
D or E	Camaro	Hybrid	Determinate	6'	10 - 14 oz.	72	V, FFF, A	French variety. Perfect sugar/acid balance. Large beefsteak. Heavy clusters of fruit on strong, uniform plants.			
D or E	Carmello	Hybrid	Indeterminate	4' - 5'	10 - 12 oz.	75	V, F, N, TMV	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 or E	Celebrity	Hybrid	Determinate	3' - 4'	7 - 8 oz.	70	V, FF, N, TMV, A, St	Think tomato sandwiches while you watch these large, round fruits ripen on the vine. Early maturing. Heat tolerant. Sweet, meaty and relatively seed free.			
D or E	Champion	Hybrid	Indeterminate	4' - 8'	10 oz.	65	V, F, N, TMV	Believed to have originated more than 120 years ago in the Cherokee nation in Tennessee. Slightly ridged, this legacy plant combines juiciness with a strong tomato tang.			
D or E	Cherokee Purple	Heirloom	Indeterminate	4' - 6'	10 - 12 oz.	80	V, F				

## Tomatoes (continued)

Row	Variety	Heirloom/Hybrid (See page 2)	Type (See page 3)	Height	Fruit Size	Days to Maturity	Disease Resistance (See page 3)	Description
D or E	Chocolate Cherry	Heirloom	Indeterminate	4' - 5'	1 - 2 oz.	70		Delicious and irresistible. Deep color and complex flavor. Very sweet.
D or 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 or E	La Roma	Hybrid	Determinate	3'	3 - 4 oz	75	V, FF, TMV	Plum shaped with thick walls and very few seeds. Perfect for canning, sauces or home-made tomato paste.
D or 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 or E	Paul Robeson	Heirloom	Indeterminate	5' - 8'	7 - 10 oz.	85		Russian variety. Good balance of sweetness and acidity. Named in honor of Paul Robeson, the famous opera singer and civil rights activist.
D or E	San Marzano	Heirloom	Indeterminate	4' - 6'	5 - 6 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.
D or E	Sugary	Hybrid	Semi-Determinate	2' - 3'	2 oz.	60		Glossy, reddish-pink grape fruit. Super sweet and flavorful. Perfect for salads and snacks. Grows in clusters of 15 to 20 oval shaped fruits. Suitable for containers, patios or small gardens. 2005 All-American Selections winner.
D or E	Sweet Chelsea	Hybrid	Indeterminate	4' - 5'	3/4 - 1 oz.	65	V, FF, N, TMV	Early maturing plant. Very sweet and flavorful. Perfect for salads and snacks. Grows in clusters of 15 to 20. Drought tolerant.
D or E	Tumbling Tom	Hybrid	Determinate	6" - 8"	1 - 2 oz.	70	V, F, N	A tomato plant for a hanging basket, tall container or window box! Very compact. Has a trailing habit so it doesn't need staking.
D or E	Viva Italia	Hybrid	Determinate	2.5' - 3'	3 oz.	80	V, C, FF, N, A, St	Vigorous plants yield an abundance of fruit that make outstanding tomato paste, soups and ketchup. High in natural sugars which is rare for this type of tomato.
D or E	Yellow Pear	Heirloom	Indeterminate	4' - 8'	4 oz.	75	LB	Extremely old variety bears enormous numbers of bright yellow, pear-shaped, bite-sized fruit, in clusters. Flavor is deliciously tangy. Perfect for salads or tomato preserves.

### 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				
A	alternaria stem canker	LB	late blight		
AB	alternaria blight	TMV	tomato mosaic virus		
St	stemphylium gray leaf spot	TSWV	tomato spotted wilt virus		

<b>PEPPERS      PEPPERS      PEPPERS      PEPPERS      PEPPERS      PEPPERS      PEPPERS</b>						
Row	Variety	Scoville Heat Units (See page 4)	Plant Height	Fruit Size	Days to Maturity	Description
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.
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.
F	Carmen	0	2' - 3'	6" x 2.5"	75 - 80	This Italian, sweet pepper is wonderful roasted or fried. All-American Section award in 2006. Good for large, patio containers. Sweetest when allowed to mature to its full red state on the vine.
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.
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.
F	Habanero-Orange	200,000 - 300,000	3' - 4'	2" x 1"-2"	80-100	Ripens from green to bright orange. Skin is thin and waxy with slight exterior wrinkling. Close relative to Scotch bonnet pepper. Has a subtle apricot aroma. Fresh or roasted, can be chopped and added to chutneys, salsas and sauces. Can be pickled or dried.

## Peppers (continued)

Row	Variety	Scoville Heat Units (See page 4)	Plant Height	Fruit Size	Days to Maturity	Description
F	Hatch Medium	1,000 - 8,000				Hatch peppers are definitely the chilihead's chili! Offers the ideal balance of heat and sweetness. While this variety is medium in heat, Hatch chiles range in heat level from mild for those seeking just the smoky flavor, to extra hot. Grown specifically in the Hatch Valley region of New Mexico, they have been cultivated and cross-bred for well over a century by New Mexico State University.
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.
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.
F	Orange Blaze	0	2'	3"-4" x 1.5"	65-70	A sweet, orange bell pepper. Great flavor, early maturity and easy-going personality. All American Selection Award Winner 2011.
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.
F	Sriracha	1,000 - 2,500		5" x 1.25"	65-70	Chili-type fruits are firm and uniform with shiny, smooth skin and thick walls. Flavor is mildly hot, but not overpowering. Perfect for slicing, roasting and pickling.
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.

HERBS										
HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	HERBS	
Row	Variety (Subject to Availability)	Height x Spread	Light   			Annual / Perennial	Attracts   			Description
G	Basil - Boxwood	1'-1.5' x 1'	X			Annual			X	Originated in France for making pesto. Even on the hottest days, these plants remain in perfect form, extremely bushy and productive. Tight mounds of small leaves that resemble boxwood plants. Tender, young stems can be used with the leaves.
G	Basil - Genovese	1.5' - 2'	X			Annual			X	This Italian variety has extremely tender, fragrant, extra-large, dark green leaves and superb for pesto.
G	Basil - Lime	1.5' x 1.5'	X			Annual			X	If you like the clean, citrus zing of Lemon Basil, then you'll definitely want to try this rare and hard-to-find Lime Basil. Flavor and fragrance are strong and finishes with a pleasing spicy-herbal bite. Use on fish, chicken dishes, vinegars, dressings, sauce and herb oils. Add to a fruit salsa or chutney.
G	Basil - Red Rubin	.5' x 2'	X			Annual			X	Has a stronger flavor than Sweet Basil, and with reddish-purple leaves, creates a unique look in salads. Has great ornamental appeal in the garden and in patio containers.
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.
G	Basil - Valentino (Italian)	2' x 1'		X		Annual			X	Very fragrant and tasty with large, bright green, crinkled, aromatic leaves. Particularly appreciated for its compact growth, forming a small uniform bush. A favorite with French cooks, who have traditionally used its leaves in soups and salads. Excellent for dressings, sauces, beans, peppers and eggplant.
G	Chives - Garlic * **	1.5'-2' x 1'	X			Perennial		X	X	Also known as Chinese leeks, garlic chives impart oniony flavor with a distinct garlicky overtone. Young leaves are most tender and work well in egg dishes, soups, marinades and Asian cooking. White, edible flowers appear in summer.
G	Chives - Onion **	1' x 1'	X			Perennial		X	X	Contributes an onion flavor to salads, creamy soups, potatoes, egg dishes and others. Great for containers, and also makes a neat border.
G	Dill - Bouquet	3' x 3'	X	X		Annual			X	A lovely herb that adds a refreshing flavor to soup, salads and other recipes. Use the fronds and the seeds. Dill seed is used as a spice in pickling, baking, breads and salad dressings.
G	Fennel, Leaf - 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.
G	Lavender - Spanish	2' x 3'	X			Perennial	X	X	X	Stocky plant with gray or gray-green leaves. Bracts resemble rabbit ears and come in shades of purple to pink. Blooms spring into summer. Ornamental.

\* Deer Resistant \*\* Drought Tolerant When Established



## Herbs (continued)

Row	Variety (Subject to Availability)	Height x Spread	Light			Annual / Perennial	Attracts			Description
										
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,
G	Mint - Corsican	1" tall	X	X						A spreading, ground-hugging plant with petite, round leaves that emit a powerful, minty aroma when bruised. Also known as creeping mint. Snip the leaves to flavor hot and hold drinks, ice cream and baked goods.
G	Mint - Mojito *	2' x 2'	X	X		Perennial	X	X	X	Genuinely Cuban, this spectacular culinary herb provides the distinct and complex taste of the celebrated beverage. Not just great in drinks, it also makes a great seasoning for meats and confections.
G	Mint - Peppermint *	1' - 2' x 2'	X	X		Perennial	X	X	X	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.
G	Mint - Spearmint *	1.5'-2' x 2'	X	X		Perennial	X	X	X	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.
G	Oregano - Greek **	1' x 1.5'	X	X		Perennial		X		Enjoy on pizza, in egg dishes, and in tomato sauces. Perfectly suited for a container. In the ground, it makes a ground-cover-like mat.
G	Oregano - Italian	1'-1.5' x 1'-1.5'	X	X		Perennial		X		Major ingredient in Italian cuisine. An easy-growing plant for garden or container. In the garden, can be used as an edging plant.
G	Oregano - Kirigami **	8"-10" x 12"- 14"	X			Perennial			X	This eye-catching <u>non-edible</u> oregano with large purple-green bracts, rose flowers and light green foliage has a pleasant fragrance. Heat tolerant. Has an eye-catching appearance. Perfect for hanging baskets. Attractive when dried and used in floral arrangements.
G	Parsley - Italian Giant *	1' to 2.5'	X	X		Annual		X		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.
G	Parsley - Italian Plain *	1' - 1.5' x 3" - 4"	X	X		Annual		X		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.
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.
G	Rosemary - BBQ * **	4'-6' x 2'-3'	X			Perennial	X	X	X	Has especially good flavor and aroma for cooking. Strong, straight stems make perfect barbeque skewers. Fast growing, upright shrub with clear blue flowers.

\* Deer Resistant \*\* Drought Tolerant When Established

## Herbs (continued)

Row	Variety (Subject to Availability)	Height x Spread	Light			Annual / Perennial	Attracts			Description
G	Rosemary - Foxtail	2'-3' x 1.5'	X	X		Perennial	X	X	X	Aromatic leaves add a fresh, piney scent and flavor. Is typically used in breads, poultry and pork dishes. Can be added to butters, oils and vinegars or vegetable dishes. Stems look like a little foxtail!
G	Salvia - Culinary Sage * **	2' x 2'	X			Perennial	X	X	X	Traditional herb for poultry stuffing. A natural partner for pork, sausage & cheese. Has soft-colored foliage and lovely purple-blue flower spikes.
G	Salvia – Tricolor Sage	1.5' x 2'	X			Perennial		X	X	Colorful grayish-green leaves marbled with white, pink, and purple. Lavender-blue flower spikes in summer. Strongly aromatic foliage may be used fresh or dried in cooking.
G	Thyme - Mother of Thyme * **	3' x 1'	X			Perennial	X		X	Use in marinara sauces, soups, herb vinegars and sautéed vegetables. Dense, trailing variety with pink blooms. Makes a great ground cover or filler between stepping stones.
G	Thyme - Pink Chintz * **	12" x 18"	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.
G	Thyme - English * **	1' x 1'	X	X		Perennial		X	X	The traditional variety of this herb. In addition to being a delicious culinary herb, it is an insect repellent and will keep your garden pest free. It is a robust grower, making a good ground cover.
G	Thyme - Creeping Red	3"-6" x 12"-18"	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.

\* Deer Resistant \*\* Drought Tolerant When Established

## 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	Mid	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	Blushing Summer Valentine	Early + Rebloom	Potted	5"	Semi-Evergreen	24"	Clear pink blooms with a raspberry eye and edge. Starts blooming early in the season and reblooms heavily about a month later. Fragrant. All American Daylily Selection.

## Daylilies (continued)

Row	Common Name	Bloom Season	Potted or Bare Root	Bloom Size	Foliage Type	Height	Description
C	Chicago Ruby	Mid + Rebloom	Potted	6"	Semi-Evergreen	27"	Deep ruby red with a small yellow throat; with thick stems and vigorous performance. Honorable mention.
C	Dublin Elaine	Mid & Rebloom	Bare Root	5.5"	Dormant	32"	Double, pink self with green throat and matching edge. All American Daylily Selection, Award of Merit, Honorable Mention.
C	Lady Lucille	Mid-Late + Rebloom	Bare Root	6"	Dormant	24"	Intense, deep orange blooms. Petals are darker than sepals, with a deeper orange blush extending from the throat and a prominent yellow midrib. All American Daylily Selection.
C	Little Grapette	Early	Bare Root	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	Lullaby Baby	Early + Rebloom	Bare Root	3.5"	Evergreen	19"	Beautiful near-white blooms with soft pink blush. Lenington All-American Award, Annie T. Giles Award for Best Small Flower, Award of Merit.
C	Pandora's Box	Early-Mid + Rebloom	Bare Root	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	Pink Attraction	Early-Mid	Bare Root	5"	Semi-Evergreen	26"	Lovely shade of pink with lighter pink sepals and a faint white midrib.
C	Prairie Blue Eyes	Mid	Potted	5.25"	Semi-Evergreen	28"	Lavender with near blue eyezone and green throat. Award of Merit, Honorable Mention.
C	Real Wind	Mid Late	Potted	6.5"	Dormant	27"	Light peachy orange blooms with a deep rose eyezone. Award of Merit.
C	Red Volunteer	Mid	Bare Root	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	Ruffled Apricot	Early Mid	Potted	7"	Dormant	28"	Apricot with lavender pink midribs and golden apricot eyezone. Winner of Stout Medal - daylily's highest award.
C	Siloam June Bug	Early + Rebloom	Bare Root	2.75"	Dormant	23"	Gold self with dark maroon eyezone and green throat. Award of Merit, Donn Fischer Memorial Award for miniatures.
C	Wayside King Royale	Early Mid	Potted	6"	Dormant	36"	Deep purple self with a green throat. Fragrant.

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

Deer resistant. Drought tolerant. Attracts pollinators.

Row	Variety	Bloom Color	Plant Size	Plant Habit	Description
C	Allure™ Lilac Chiffon	Lilac Pink	14"-18" x 12"-14"	Mounding	Large semi-double blooms that last all season. Upright plant with high stress tolerance.
C	Allure™ Pink Sizzle	Pink	14"-18" x 12"-14"	Mounding	Large semi-double blooms that last all season. Upright plant with high stress tolerance.
C	Americana® White Splash	White with cherry red centers	12"-18" x 12"-15"	Mounding	Large semi-double blooms with the right balance of vigor and uniformity.
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	Dynamo™ Raspberry Sizzle	Pink with hot pink spots	12"-14" x 12"-14"	Mounding	Big, bright flowers with crisp, medium green leaves
C	Dynamo™ Violet	Violet	12"-14" x 12"-14"	Spreading	Big, bright flowers with crisp, medium green leaves
C	Papaya	Cherry red with coral-pink overtones	18"-24" x 24"	Spreading	Fuzzy, round leaves remain green in color with prominent brown stripes throughout the year.
C	Rocky Mountain™ Red	Dark Red	24" x 24"	Mounding	Strong, uniform, vigorous plant with large, semi-double blooms and medium green leaves.
C	Rocky Mountain™ Orange	Orange	24" x 24"	Mounding	Strong, uniform, vigorous plant with large, semi-double blooms and medium green leaves.
C	Rocky Mountain™ White	White	24" x 24"	Mounding	Strong, uniform, vigorous plant with large, semi-double blooms and medium green leaves.
C	Tango™ Rose Mega Splash	Soft pink with hot pink eye	24" x 24"	Spreading	Semi-double bloom. Foliage tends to remain dense to the ground.
C	Vancouver Centennial	Red-Orange	12"-18" x 12"-18"	Spreading	Mounds of two-toned bronze and gold, pointy, lobed leaves.

**Notes**

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

**SUN EXPOSURE: Ideally, 6 to 8 hours of direct sun each day**

Row	Common Name	Class	Year	Fragrant	Bloom Color	Size	Description
C	Belinda's Blush	Pioneer / Shrub	2015	Yes	Creamy Pink	4' - 6'	A sport of one of our favorite roses, 'Belinda's Dream.' Similar in size and growth habit, this rose offers fragrant, full blooms of a light, creamy pink and that are excellent for cutting. Thornless.
C	Belinda's Dream	Earth-Kind ® / Shrub	1992	Yes	Medium Pink	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.
C	Bordeaux™ - Citiscape®	Kordes® / Floribunda	2016	Yes	Wine Red	3' - 4'	Fragrant flowers appear in clusters repeatedly throughout the growing season. The dark green foliage is very clean, indicating good disease resistance.
C	Brilliant™ Veranda®	Kordes® / Floribunda	2005	Yes	Orange Blend	2' - 3'	The brightest rose in the Veranda series. The very full flowers are intensely showy. Perfect container plant or useful in a mixed planting.
C	Carefree Beauty	Earth-Kind® / Griffith Buck / Shrub	1977	Yes	Medium Pink	3' - 5'	Also named Katy Road Pink. An open, extremely graceful bush. It appears to have few insect or disease problems and is not particular about soil or growing conditions. Large hips are a nice treat.
C	Cinco de Mayo	Floribunda / Shrub	2009	Yes	Lavender / Rusty Red	3' - 4'	This rose adds a dramatic element to the garden. Flowers are an unusual color of smokey lavender and rusty red to orange, and with colder temperatures, they will get even smokier. Foliage is dark olive green with purple new growth.
C	Drift® - Popcorn	Shrub	2007	No	Creamy Yellow	1.5' - 2'	Drift® Roses are a cross between full-size groundcover roses and miniature roses. From the former they kept toughness, disease resistance and winter hardiness. From the miniatures, they inherited their well-managed size and repeat-blooming nature. The low, manageable habit of Drift® Roses makes them perfect for gardens small to large and for planters. They brighten up borders, fill in empty spaces, meander around established plants, and can control erosion on hillsides and slopes.
C	Drift® - Sweet	Shrub	2013	No	Medium Pink	1.5' - 2.5'	
C	First Crush™ - Parfuma®	Kordes® / Shrub	2015	Yes	Light Pink	3' - 4'	The delicate, pale pink, round buds open to a very large, quartered bloom which looks like a larger 'Souvenir de la Malmaison.' The small shrub is chunky but open.
C	Independence Musk	Pioneer / Shrub	1998	Yes	White	6' - 8'	An excellent choice for container or border plantings. The fragrant flowers are held above the foliage and light up the garden on moonlight nights.

## Roses (continued)

Row	Common Name	Class	Year	Fragrant	Bloom Color	Size	Description
C	Jolie™ - Veranda®	Kordes® / Shrub	2013	Yes	Orange Blend	2' - 3'	Up to 80 petals crowd into fat buds, blooming to spill out and reach up to 4". Color is a rich multi-floral of pink, orange, salmon, rose and scarlet.
C	Lady of Shalott®	David Austin® / Shrub	2009	Yes	Apricot Blend	4' - 5'	A real show stopper! Flowers are a bright orange/apricot combination that are eye-catching. It has a good fall bloom and seems to be disease resistant.
C	Lemon Fizz™ - Kolorscape®	Kordes® / Shrub	2011	No	Medium Yellow	3' - 4'	Shiny, dark foliage and bright, clear semi-double flowers. Its low mounding habit lends usefulness for containers or mass plantings.
C	Peggy Martin	Small Flowering Climber	Found	No	Medium Pink	12' - 15'	Also known as the Hurricane Katrina Rose. Bears clusters of pink shaded flowers that occur from spring through fall. Promoted as thornless, it does have prickles on the backs of the leaves.
C	Savannah™ - Sunbelt®	Kordes® / Hybrid Tea	2013	Yes	Pink Blend	4' - 6'	Double blooms that go from powder pink to deep salmon. Heat and humidity do nothing to diminish the extravagant beauty. Lauded for its compact habit, glossy leaves and great fragrance.
C	Sea Foam	Earth-Kind® / Climber	1964	Slight	White	6' - 10'	Can be grown as a mannerly climber or, because of its semi-prostrate habit, can be grown as a trailer. The choice is yours. Double, creamy-white flowers of slight fragrance decorate the dark glossy foliage.
C	Spice	Earth-Kind® / China / Shrub	Unknown	Yes	Light Pink	4' - 6'	This rose produces the palest of pink, tea-like blooms on a thick bush. The plant is twiggy in growth. The flowers are good for cutting and have an unusual fragrance that probably earned it its name.

## BEGONIAS

## BEGONIAS








## BEGONIAS

## BEGONIAS








## BEGONIAS

## BEGONIAS

## BEGONIAS

Row	Common Name	Type	Color	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Special Information
													
B	Begonia Rex - Jurassic Watermelon**	Rex	n/a			X	16"-20" x 18"20"					6"	Grows in the deepest shade. Stunning leaves with dark brown edges, bright green inner margins, spotted in silver, and an inner band of rose-pink around dark centers.
B	Begonia Rex - Jurassic - Pink Shades **	Rex	n/a			X	16"-20" x 18"20"					6"	Grows in the deepest shade. Attractive, large, twisted heart-shaped, pink leaves with distinctive brown edges and tinges of silver throughout the year.
B	Begonia Rex - Jurassic - Silver Swirl	Rex	n/a	X			16" x 18"					6"	Produces stunning dark gray leaves with contrasting silver bands that swirl outward.
B	Begonia Rex - Jurassic - Silver Point	Rex	n/a	X			16" x 18"					6"	Stunning leaves with black pointed edges, silver-green inner margins and dark centers.
B	Begonia Rex - Laromie (Hanging Basket)	Rex	n/a	filtered sun			up to 14"			X		10"	Grows year round. This dramatic rex begonia has large, silver leaves with pink edges and dark green veins.

## Begonias (continued)

Row	Common Name	Type	Color	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Special Information	
														
B	Begonia - Dotsy (Hanging Basket)	Angel Wing	Pink	X	X					X		10"	Small to medium leaves are bronze and covered with pinkish-silver spots. Back of leaf is red. Pink flowers hang in clusters.	
B	Begonia - Jean Pernet (Hanging Basket)	Angel Wing	Coral Pink	dappled sun or shade			up to 2.5' x 2'				X		10"	Blooms clusters of coral pink flowers. Very compact and easy to grow. Likes good air circulation and high humidity.
B	Begonia - My Special Angel (Hanging Basket)	Angel Wing	Pink		X		1.5'-2'				X		10"	Nicely compact, with silver spots on luscious green leaves. Clusters of pink blooms dangle from the stems. Likes good air circulation and high humidity.
B	Begonia - Matchmaker (Hanging Basket)	Angel Wing	Pale Pink			Lt Sd	1.5'-2'				X		10"	Very large 5" x 14" leaves of dark green with large silver spots.
B	Begonia - Mistral Double Orange (Hanging Basket)	Semi-Trailing	Orange		X	X	10"-12" x 14"-16"						10"	Brightly colored flowers with a semi-trailing habit. Gives a tropical look to any shady corner of the garden.

## PERENNIALS








## PERENNIALS

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## PERENNIALS

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Row	Common Name	Botanical Name	Color	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Special Information	
														
A or B	Acalypha - Firetail (Hanging Basket)	Acalypha pendula	Red	X	X		3"-5" x 15"-18"					10"	Fluffy masses of bright red flower spikes periodically during the year. Adaptable as a houseplant.	
A or B	Beautyberry - Plump & Plentiful - Giant Purple	Callicarpa '-5-132'												
A or B	Bulbine - Yellow	Bulbine flavescens												
A or B	Columbine - Hinkley *	Aquilegia chrysantha var. hinckleyana	Yellow		X	X	1'-3' x 1'-3'			X		X	1 gal	Has Earth-Kind® Landscaping designation. Host plant for Columbine Duskywing Butterfly. Moderately deer resistant. An attractive mound of blue-green foliage. Cold and heat tolerant.
A or B	Daisy - Copper Canyon	Tagetes lemmonii **	Golden	X	X		4'-6' x 6'-8'			X	X	X	1 gal	Texas native. Deer resistant. Blooms both spring and fall, but main flowering period is late fall. Has very aromatic, airy foliage. Blooms only during the short-day seasons, making it good for fall and early spring color.
A or B	Daisy - Gerber	Gerbera Garvinea	Assorted										8"	
A or B	Euphorbia - Glitz	Euphorbia sp 'Glitz'												
A or B	Fern - Mixed Flats											1 qt		

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








## Perennials (continued)

Row	Common Name	Botanical Name	Color	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Special Information
													
A or B	Fern - Southern Maidenhair	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	n/a				10"-18" x 15"-24"					1 qt	Delicate in appearance. Similar to the Maidenhair Fern, although the delicate mid-green leaves 'hang' from the shiny, dark stems in a zig-zag pattern.
A or B	Flaming Torch	<i>Scadoxys natalensis</i>											
A or B	Ground Orchid - Purple	<i>Bietilla striata</i>											
A or B	Ground Orchid - White	<i>Bletilla striata alba</i>											
A or B	Honeysuckle - Mexican **	<i>Justicia spicigera</i>	Orange	X	X		2'-3' x 3'-4'	X				1 gal	Deer resistant. Has large, oval, velvety, medium green leaves. Flowers are borne all year.
A or B	Iris - Dixie Country Louisiana	<i>Iris louisiana</i> 'Dixie Country'											
A or B	Iris - Kentucky Cajun Louisiana	Louisiana Iris											
A or B	Iris - Lemon Drop Butterfly	<i>Dietes iridiodes</i> 'Lemon drop'											
A or B	Iris - White TSF Louisiana	<i>Iris</i> sp.											
A or B	Lantana - Imperial Purple **	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Lilac-Purple	X	X		1'-1/5' x 2'-6'	X	X			1 gal	Clustered blooms of this trailing plant are without the typical contrasting eye. A spreading, evergreen, tender perennial that blooms year round.
A or B	Lantana - White Trailing **	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i> 'Alba'	White	X	X		1' x 4'	X	X			1 gal	Texas Superstar™. Deer resistant. Native, tough, low growing, trailing lantana. Blooms summer to frost. Likes moist, well drained soil.
A or B	Lemon Balm	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>											
A or B	Ligularia - Giant	<i>Farfugium tussilaginea</i> 'Giant'	Yellow			X	3' clump					3 gal	Evergreen, with large dark green glossy round leaves, blooms clusters of yellow daisy-like flowers on 4' stalks in fall. Likes moist, well drained soil.
A or B	Monarda - Peter's Purple												
A or B	Orchid - Doritis	<i>Doritis pulcherrima</i>											
A or B	Pink Buttons	<i>Polygonum</i> sp. 'Pinkbuttons'	Pink	X	X		2" to 3"	X	X			1 gal	A deciduous groundcover with stems adorned with small green leaves, each highlighted with a reddish-brown chevron. In late September thru October, the clumps are topped with tiny pink buttons.
A or B	Plumeria	<i>Plumeria pudica</i>	White	X	X		4'-8 x 4'-6'					1 gal	Also known as White Frangipani. Large clusters of bright, 3" flowers with small yellow centers. Beautiful leaves. Flowers not fragrant.

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## Perennials (continued)

Row	Common Name	Botanical Name	Color	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Special Information
													
A or B	Porterweed - Coral	Stachytarpheta jamicensis	Coral		X		1'-3' x 3'	X	X	X	X	1 gal	Tender perennial, produces 8"-18" long spikes covered with coral flowers spring to fall. Likes moist, well drained soil.
A or B	Porterweed - Purple	Stachytarpheta jamicensis 'Purple'	Purple		X	X	2' - 4'	X	X	X	X	1 gal	Tender, flowers from spring to fall.
A or B	Primrose - Ganges	Asystasia gangetica											
A or B	Punica - Chico Dwarf Pomegranate **	Punica granatum 'Chico'	Orange/Red	X			3'-4' x 3'-4'		X		X	1 gal	Deer resistant. Matures into a small dense shrub with individual flowers that hang from the ends of branches in the summer.
A or B	Red Powderpuff	Calliandra hamatocephala	Red	X	X		12'-15' x 10'-15'					1 gal	Multiple trunked, low-branching, evergreen shrub. Silky leaflets which are glossy copper when new, turning dark, metallic green. A profuse, fragrant bloom, 2"-3" across.
A or B	Rosemary - Upright	Rosmarinus officinalis x 'Tuscan Blue'	Lavender Blue	X			4'-6' x 2'-4'					1 gal	Deer and rabbit resistant. Quickly forms an upright hedge of aromatic, needle-like foliage. Foliage can be used as a flavorful spice in cooking.
A or B	Sage - Coral Autumn **	Salvia greggii 'Coral'	Coral	X	X		2'-3' x 2'-3'	X	X	X	X	1 gal	Texas native. Deer resistant. Fragrant, narrow leaves remain green throughout the year.
A or B	Sage - Sinaloa Blue **	Salvia sinaloensis	Blue Violet		X	X	1'-2'x1'-2'	X				1 gal	A sage for the shade! Lance-shaped leaves cover the stems densely. Leaves are purple to bronze when young, but mature to grey-green. Flower spikes appear at the end of the branches.
A or B	Sage- Raspberry Autumn **	Salvia greggii 'Raspberry'	Raspberry Pink	X	X		2'-3' x 2'-3"	X	X	X		1 gal	Texas Native. Deer & rabbit resistant. The aromatic foliage has a sweet, herbal scent. Prune occasionally to keep plant tidy.
A or B	Salvia - Cherry Chief	Salvia sp. Cherry Chief											
A or B	Sedum - Dragon's Blood **	Sedum spurium 'Dragon's Blood'	Red to pink	X	X		3" - 4"					4"	Deer resistant. Red buds open to brilliant pink, contrasting nicely with the green, succulent foliage tinged with wine red margins in summer. Flowers bloom in star-shaped cluster.
A or B	Sedum - Dwarf Gray **	Sedum potosinum 'Dwarf Gray'	White	X	X		up to 6"					4"	Deer resistant. Cactus/succulent, groundcover. Good container plant. Native to Mexico.
A or B	Sedum - Silver Frost **	Sedum nevii 'Silver Frost'	White	X			3"-6" x 8"-10"					4"	Deer resistant. Low growing and spreading, silvery foliage produces star shaped flowers. Very uniform for habit and flowering. Native to southeastern U.S.
A or B	Sedum - Summer Glory **	Sedum spurium 'Summer Glory'	Pink	X			6" - 8"					4"	Deer resistant. Blooms mid summer. Fast growing. Excellent ground cover. Likes well drained, porous soil.
A or B	Shrimp - Lemon Sorbet **	Justicia sp.	Lemon yellow	X	X		3' x 3'		X			1 gal	Produces 4"-6" shrimp-shaped spikes of overlapping pastel bracts with white tubular flowers. Extremely long bloomer.

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## Perennials (continued)

Row	Common Name	Botanical Name	Color	Light			Ht x W	Attracts				Size	Special Information
													
A or B	Shrimp Plant - Fruit Cocktail	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Pink/Salmon	X	X		3'-4'x3'-4'	X	X			1 gal	Blooming nearly year-round, rose-pink to salmon-colored shrimp-like flower bracts are sure to grab attention. Requires little care.
A or B	Shrimp Plant - Red	<i>Justicia brandegeana</i>	Red	X	X		3.5' x 3'	X	X			1 gal	Showy shrub with red and white flower spikes. Small flowers appear on an 8" spike with yellowish bracts that are very decorative. Leaves are oval, light green.
A or B	Sisyrinchium - Suwanee Blue Eye Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium angustifolium</i> 'Suwanee'	Light Blue	X	X		12" x 18"					1 gal	Good ground cover
A or B	Skullcap - Red Fountains	<i>Scutellaria costaricana</i>	Deep Red		X	Brt	1' x 1'-2'	X	X			1 gal	Clusters of tubular blooms with glossy, rich green foliage. Excellent choice for hanging baskets or spilling from a container.
A or B	Sweet Bay			X	X		12'-15' x 12'-15'					1 gal	Can be sheared into a formal hedge or topiary form. Dark green, highly aromatic foliage.
A or B	Verbena - Purple Moss	<i>Verbena tenuisecta</i>	Blue/Violet	X	X		1.5' x 2'					1 gal	Flowers clustered together forming small bouquets
A or B	Vine - Crossvine - Tangerine Beauty	<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Orange	X			30'	X	X		X	1 gal	Easy to grow vine that provides abundant tangerine blooms all season long. Grows in just about any condition.

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## 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.

Cut **Chive** leaves with scissors when required, starting with the outside leaves (those nearest the edge of the pot) and working your way inwards. Always leave 2" of leaves remaining. The leaves rapidly grow back and can be cut several times in the growing season.

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.

## Herb Harvesting Tips (continued)

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.

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.

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.

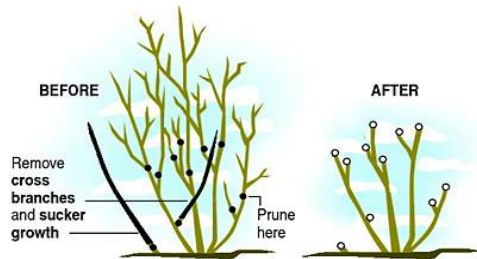
**Thyme** can be harvested as needed after established. Simply snip a few stems. Wash stem, pat dry, and strip the leaves off the stems. Alternatively, while cooking, you can add the whole sprig and simply remove it before serving. Fresh thyme may be refrigerated in a damp paper towel for up to a week. 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.....

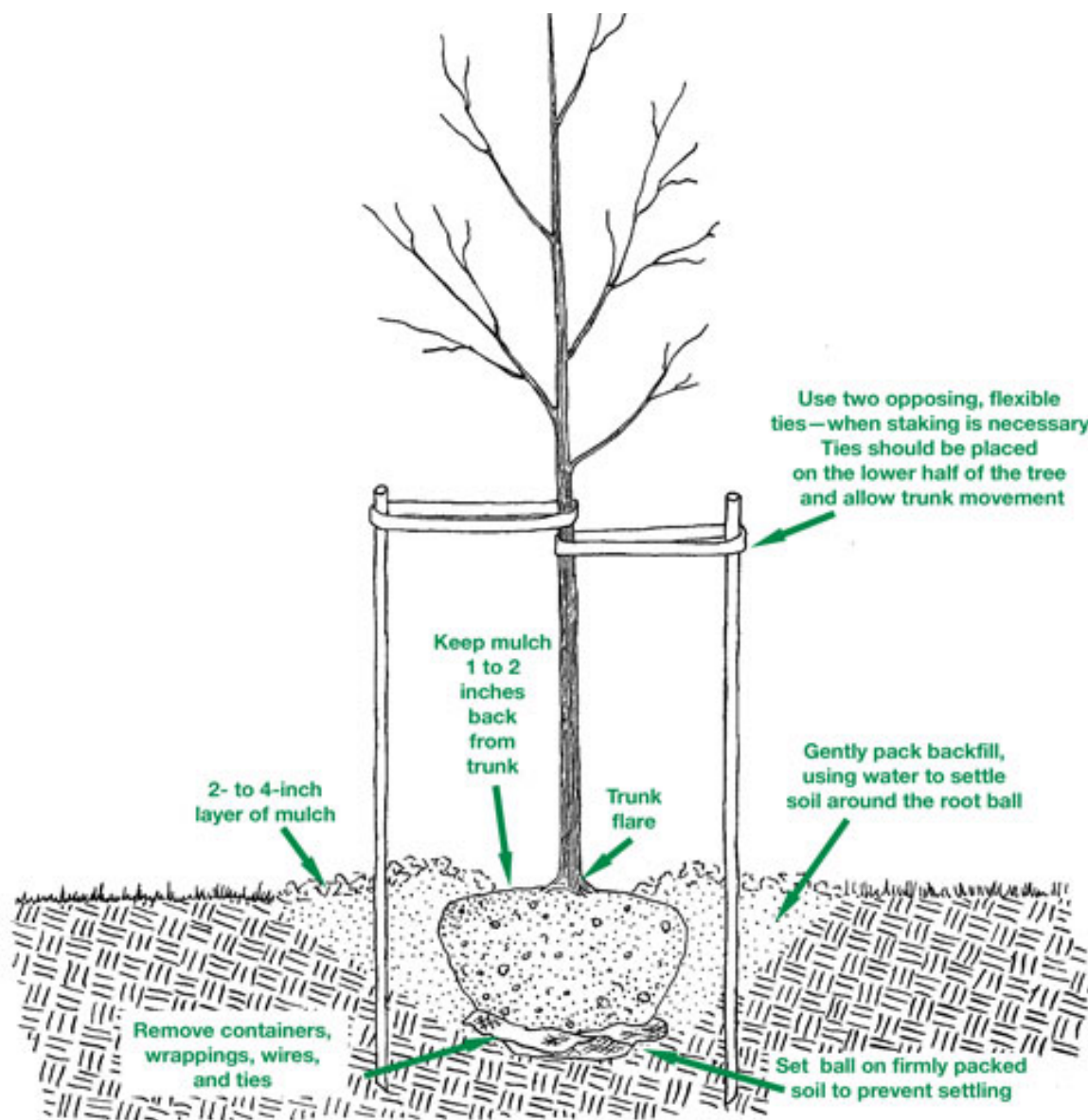
We know, we know. This goes against everything you have ever heard about "don't plant too deeply or you'll kill the plant." Tomatoes break that rule. They sprout roots along the buried stem. The extra roots strengthen a plant so it can support more fruit and is better able to survive hot weather. (This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

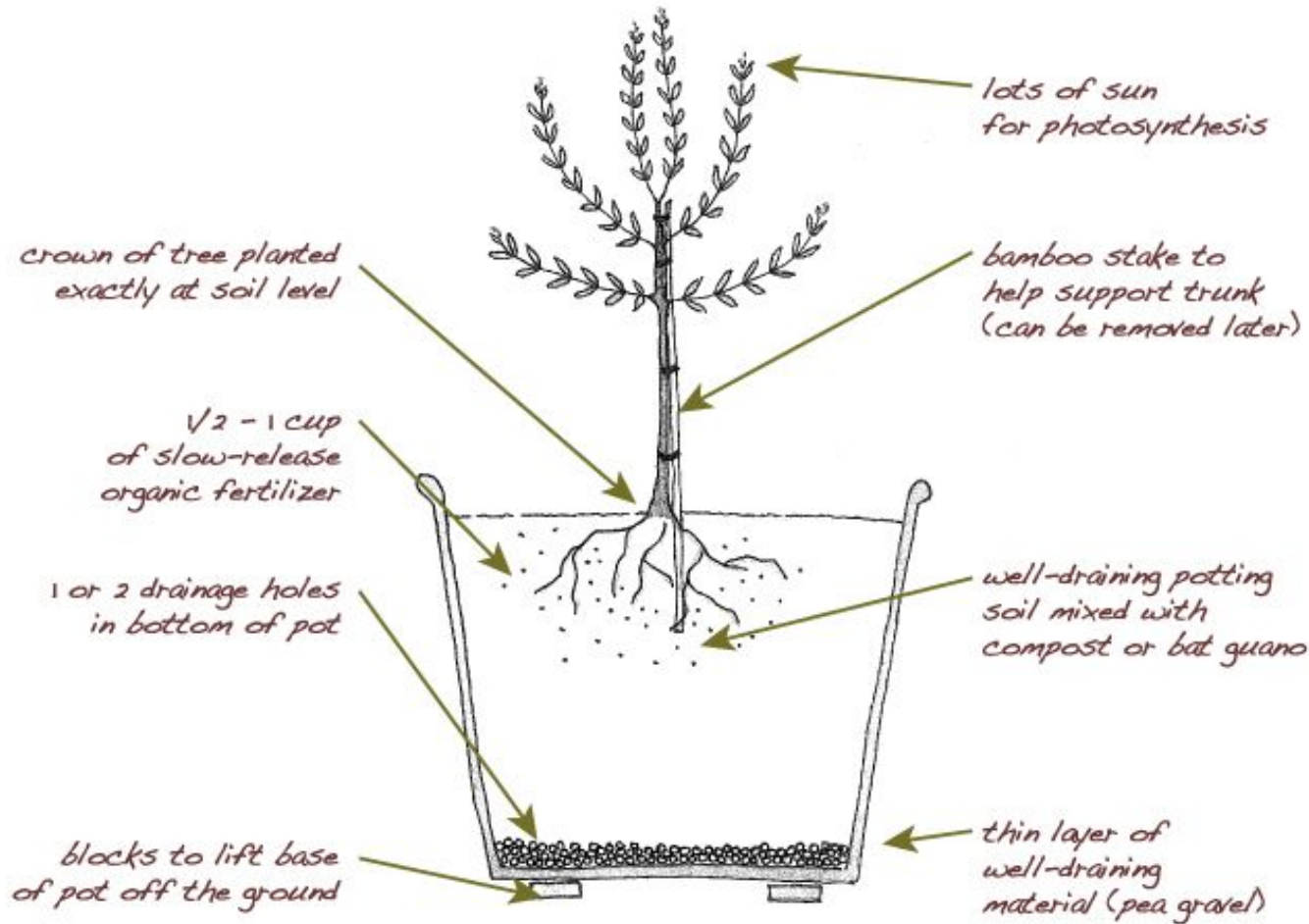
Position the tree, spread the roots and refill the hole, tamping the soil around the roots as you go.

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 that compost is a fertilizer, it is actually 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.

### **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> A. Azaleas and Camelias B. Roses C. Annuals D. Vegetable Garden E. Other	<b>Turfgrass</b> F. Common Bermudagrass G. Hybrid Bermudagrass H. St. Augustinegrass I. Centipedegrass J. Buffalograss	<b>Trees and Woody Ornamentals</b> M. Pecan trees N. Fruit trees O. Shrubs and Ornamentals P. Shade trees Q. Other trees
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<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	<b>Hardcopy mailed to address listed above</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>\$2 per invoice</b></span>	
<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.)

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### **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)**

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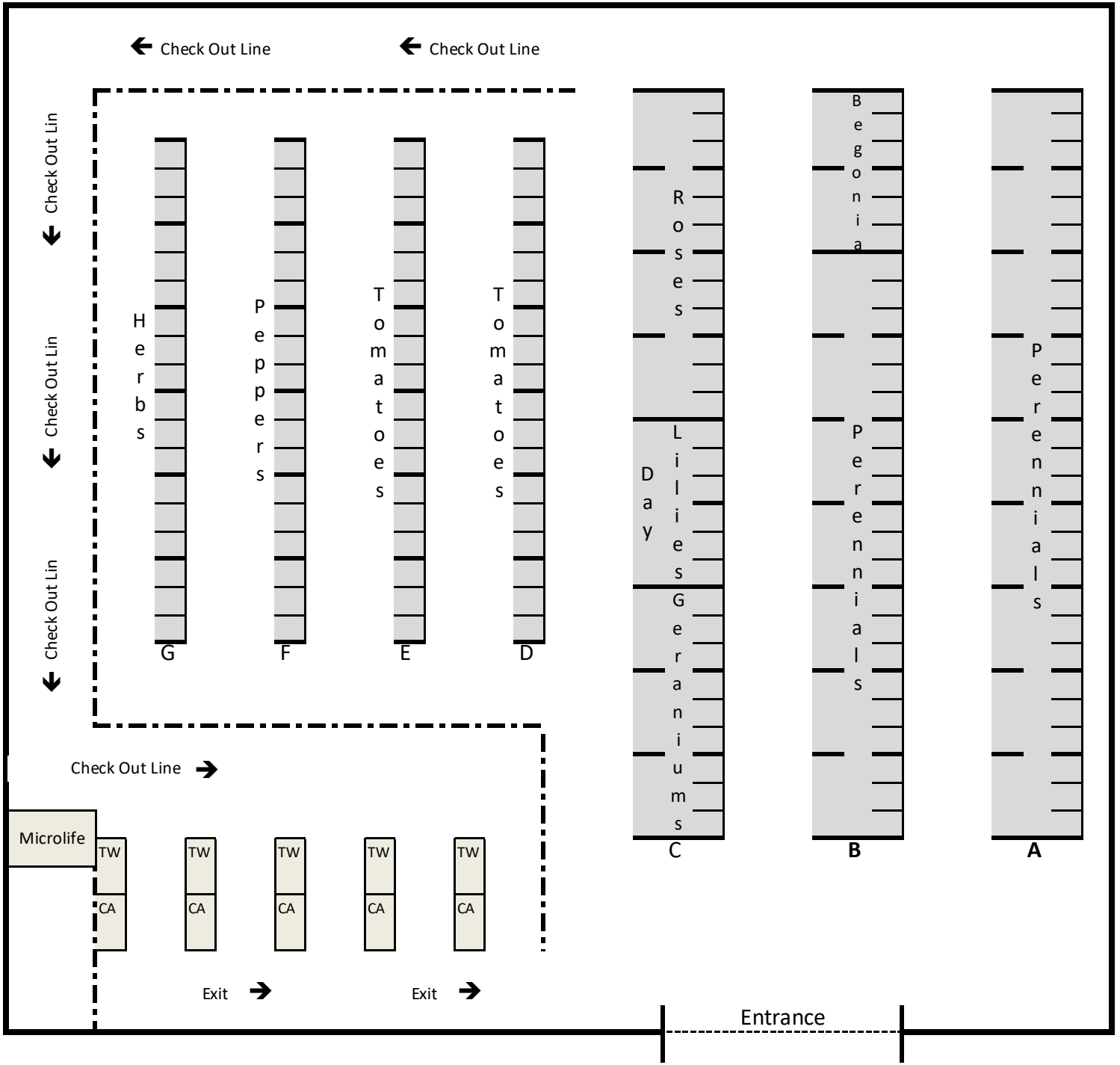
### **Other Couriers (FedEx, UPS and etc.)**

**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)**

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# 2019 Spring Sale Lot Layout



TW = Ticket Writer  
CA = Cashier

----- = Caution tape

