



Our 25th anniversary

From Bulbs to Blooms Conference and sale

October 9 – 7am webstore opens for pre-orders @scmg.online.company.site

October 18 – 10pm webstore closes

October 21– 9am In-person conference, Pollard United Methodist Church

Our speakers will be authors/story-tellers/life-long bulb enthusiasts **Greg Grant** and **Chris Wiesinger** . They will be bringing locally-trialed, heritage bulbs from their own fields for sale **only** at the conference. There will also be drawings for two fabulous two-night, get-away packages.

10am-1pm Order Pickup and Outdoor Market

Pollard United Methodist Church, 3030 New Copeland Rd, Tyler

Stay to enjoy our outdoor market which will have lots going on, including free kids' activities, artwork, “bonus” bulbs, our 2024 calendar and, of course, lots of knowledgeable Master Gardener volunteers to help you shop.

Thank you for attending the SCMG 2023
From Bulbs to Blooms Conference and Sale
Our 25th anniversary!

more at <https://txmg.org/smith/>



Our Featured Speakers

Greg Grant

Greg Grant is the Smith County horticulturist for the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service in Tyler. A seventh-generation East Texan, Mr Grant is a noted horticulturist, author, conservationist, and bulb expert. He holds floriculture and horticulture degrees from Texas A&M University and has served as an instructor at Louisiana State and Stephen F. Austin Universities. He is a graduate of the Benz School of Floral Design and is a lifetime member of the Native Plant Society of Texas, the Texas Bluebird Society, and the Southern Garden History Society. Mr Grant is well known for introducing dozens of successful plants to the nursery industry. Mr Grant received the Lone Star Land Steward Award from Texas Parks and Wildlife, a Silver Award from the Garden Writers Association of America, the Lynn Lowrey Award from the Native Plant Society of Texas, and the Superior Service Award from the Texas Agricultural Extension Service.

Chris Wiesinger

Dubbed the Bulb Hunter in a 2006 *New York Times* feature story, Chris Wiesinger took his passion for bulbs to vacant lots, abandoned houses, cemeteries, and construction sites throughout the South in search of botanical survivors whose descendants had never seen the inside of a big-box chain store. The vintage specimens Mr Wiesinger sought came from hardy, historic stock, adapted to human neglect and hot climates, reappearing faithfully over decades without care or cultivation. Traveling back roads, speaking to strangers, looking for the telltale color of a remnant iris or lily, Mr Wiesinger started digging, then began trying to grow and share the bulbs he collected. From its humble beginnings on an East Texas sweet potato farm, his Southern Bulb Company has now grown into a full-fledged business known throughout the world, propagating and selling the rare, tough, heritage plants that Mr Wiesinger still seeks out and champions. He provides advice on how to grow and appreciate the bulbs that have been rescued and reintroduced, and gives gardeners information on what bulbs to grow where, when to plant them and when they bloom, and how to incorporate them with other plants in the landscape.



From Bulbs to Blooms Conference and Sale



The in-person conference is free and open to the public. Attendees will have a chance to win fabulous door prizes, including two wonderful, two-night getaway packages:

- **Get-away Package Number One** is a two-night stay at The House of Seasons, Lady Bird Suite, in historic Jefferson, Texas valued at \$500.
- **Get-away Package Number Two** is a two-night stay (king room) at Church Street Inn, a boutique hotel, in historic Natchitoches, Louisiana. value at \$1000.

After the door prizes are awarded, there will be a mini “Run for the Bulbs” when the special bulbs farmed by the speakers are presented for sale; first come; first served.

The Smith County Master Gardeners have worked diligently through the years identifying and making available long-lived, Earth-Kind bulbs that don’t require irrigation, pesticides, or fertilizer. For more information visit the Smith County Master Gardener website at <https://txmg.org/smith/> or follow them on Facebook.

Proceeds from the sale support horticulture education in Smith County, the Tyler Botanical Garden, and scholarships for horticulture students at Texas A&M and Stephen F. Austin State Universities. Smith County Master Gardeners are trained volunteers through the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service.

Smith County Master Gardeners are specially-trained volunteers who provide agricultural information and education to the citizens of Smith County, through the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service.

Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status.

*The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas
Cooperating*



RAFFLE BULB

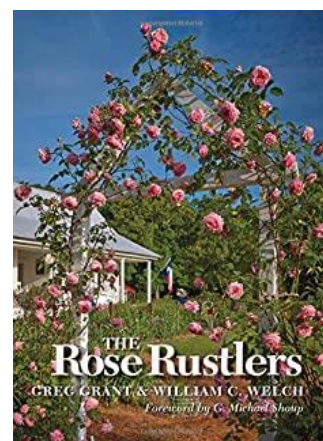
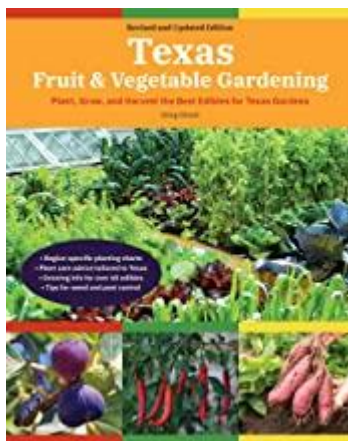
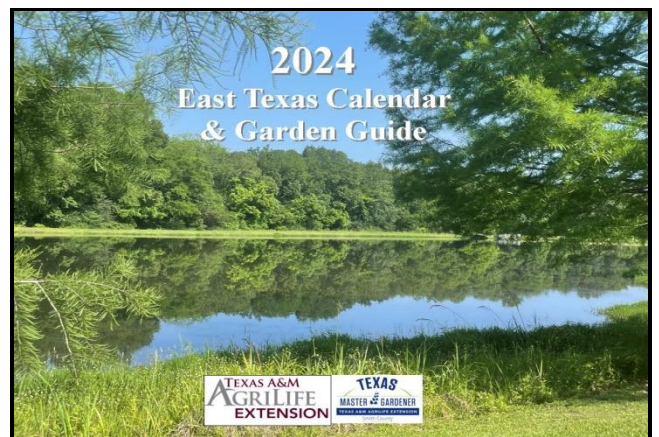
Not all Oxblood lilies are red! Our Smith County horticulturist, Greg Grant, has successfully raised oxbloods in a beautiful deep pink shade! Not only do they produce offsets like all bulbs, but they set seed and can be propagated this way as well. Rare and beautiful!

Tickets will be sold 3/\$5. No limit on ticket purchases. The drawing will be held on 10/20. The winner will receive their 3 bulbs with the rest of their plant order on 10/21.

**2024 Calendar & Gardening Guide
for sale \$10**

Calendar Focuses On

Trees of East Texas



These books will be available for purchase. All book proceeds will benefit the Smith County Master Gardeners' horticulture scholarship funds at Texas A&M University and Stephen F. Austin State University.

Texas Fruit and Vegetable Gardening, 2nd Edition \$25

The Rose Rustlers \$30

Heirloom Gardening in the South \$30

***** All books purchased will be autographed by Greg Grant*****

Texas Superstar® plants are tested and selected for their superior performance in the Texas landscape. Information on the Texas Superstar program can be found here: <https://www.texassuperstar.com/selecting/index.html>, and there is a website that includes all plants selected for this program <https://texassuperstar.com/plants/index.html>. As a note, bulbous plants are not included in the Texas Superstar program. But as with Superstar plants, all bulbs in this sale are proven performers in the East Texas landscape.

2023 Bulbs and More

TREES and SHRUBS

Note on Trees and Shrubs: Please plan to bring enough large plastic garbage bags to place each tree/shrub in one, so that soil will stay contained when positioning plants for transport. Trees are in 5-gallon pots; blackberries in 2-gallon pots.

Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*): Hardiness zones 4-10; sun to part shade; medium to high water needs. This beautiful, deciduous, native conifer with fern-like foliage adds beauty to any woodland or wetland setting. It grows slowly to a height of 35-120 feet with a spread of 20-50 feet and a trunk diameter of 3-7 feet and requires no pruning. It is long-lived, relatively pest-free, and pollution-tolerant. Summer foliage is sage green on top, whitish underneath, and turns to terracotta in the fall. Foliage dries up in hot, dry locations. In poorly drained spots, “knees” can project from submerged roots. Deciduous. 35-120’ tall, 20-50’ wide.

Autumn Blaze® Red Maple (*Acer x freemanii* ‘Jeffersred’): Hardiness zones 3-8; full sun for best fall color; needs evenly moist soil until established. This cultivar is a cross between two deciduous North American natives, red maple and silver maple. It is a shapely, fast growing, shade tree which provides brilliant red-orange foliage in autumn. Under the right conditions, it can grow up to 2 feet a year to a height of 40-50 feet and a spread of 30-40 feet. Because it is resistant to insects and diseases, as well as pollution-tolerant, it is well suited for urban areas. Its fall color, densely balanced, ascending branches and oval crown make it a focal specimen when landscaped in large areas. Deciduous. 45-50’ tall, 30-40’ wide.

Mexican White Oak or Monterrey Oak (*Quercus polymorpha*) [Texas Superstar**]:** Hardiness zones 7-10; full sun; very low water needs. This almost evergreen, medium sized oak is a newly designated Texas Superstar and is native in Texas and Mexico. In spring young leaves appear pink before turning bright green and leathery. They drop in late winter or early spring but are rapidly replaced. This is a long-lived, disease-resistant shade tree that requires little thinning or pruning. It tolerates hot, dry, windy conditions and can adapt to a wide range of soils. Growth is rapid to a height of 60 feet with a spread of 30-40 feet and a trunk diameter of 2 feet. Deciduous. 60’ tall, 30-40’ wide.

Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*): Hardiness zones 6-9; full sun; average water needs. This attractive evergreen is native in 15 southeastern states, including Texas. It grows rapidly to a height of 60 feet with a spread of 40 feet and a trunk diameter of 4 feet, although much taller specimens have been found. It prefers moist, sandy soils but is adaptable and has good cold tolerance. Evergreen. 60’ tall, 40’ wide.

Chinese Pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*) [Texas Superstar**]:** Hardiness zones 5-9; full sun; low water needs once established. A Texas Superstar and Earth-kind selection due to its drought tolerance and resistance to pests and diseases, this relative of the cashew provides spectacular

orange, red-orange, or crimson fall color in brilliant hues of gold and red. It is long-lived with good disease and pest resistance. This climate tolerant tree is not fussy about soil as long as it is well drained. Growth is moderate or slow to a height of 40 feet with a spread of 30 feet. It makes a striking addition to any landscape. Deciduous. 40' tall, 30' wide.

D. D. Blanchard Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora* 'D. D. Blanchard'): Hardiness zones 7-9; full sun; average water needs. This evergreen icon of the South has large, dark green, leathery leaves with rusty brown undersides. In the spring large, fragrant, creamy white blossoms appear and a few show up even in summer. Growth is slow to a height of 50-70 feet with a spread of 20-35 feet. This dense shade tree can be grown full to the ground or pruned to have a visible trunk. Evergreen. 50-70' tall, 20-35' wide.

Little Gem Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora* 'Little Gem'): Hardiness zones 7-9; full sun; average water needs. This is a dwarf version of the larger magnolia with most of the same characteristics. The leaves are smaller, dark green, and leathery with rusty brown undersides. Spring brings fragrant, creamy white blossoms with a few throughout the summer. Growth is moderate to a height of 20-25 feet with a spread of 10-15 feet. It has a very compact, narrow form that makes it good for small gardens and urban lots. Several can form a landscape screen. Evergreen. 20-25' tall, 10-15' wide.

Texas Sage 'San Antonio Rose' (*Leucophyllum frutescens* 'San Antonio Rose' PPAF): Hardiness zones 8-11; full sun; very low water needs. Native to Texas and the Southwest, this low maintenance, evergreen shrub is perfect for hot, dry locations in the landscape. Its slightly fuzzy, silvery gray foliage contrasts well with surrounding plants. The profuse lavender blooms that appear every spring and after summer rains are a bonus. Bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds flock to them. Growth is moderate to a height of 4-5 feet with an equal spread. Deer resistant. Evergreen. 4-5' tall, 4-5' wide.

Shoal Creek Vitex (*Vitex agnus-castus* 'Shoal Creek') [*Texas Superstar*]: Hardiness zones 6-9; full sun; very low water needs. This deciduous Texas Superstar, also called chaste tree or Texas lilac, is native to Southern Europe and Western Asia. It has fragrant spikes of lavender to purple blooms all summer long. It is deer resistant but bees and hummingbirds love it. Shoal Creek is an improved cultivar with larger flower spikes, leaf-spot resistance, and more vigorous growth than other varieties. It can be grown as a tall shrub or pruned into tree form. Growth is fast to 10-15 feet with a broad spreading habit. Deciduous. 10-15' tall, 4-12' wide.

Little Giant Red Yucca (*Hesperaloe x funifera* 'Little Giant' PPAF): Hardiness zones 6-11; full sun; low water needs. This is a great accent plant not only for xeriscape and rock gardens, but also for other urban areas. It is not fussy about soil. Its form and texture provide contrast for interest. It has tough, white-thread-edged leaves, tall green and pink stalks topped with red flowers all spring and summer and grows where many plants won't. Growth is slow to 4 feet high with an equal spread, a perfect size for small spaces. Evergreen. 4' tall, 4' wide.

Apache Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* 'Apache' PP 11865): Hardiness zones 5-9 (chill hours 500-600); full sun; average water needs. This thornless blackberry is one of several developed at the University of Arkansas. Its erect habit permits growth without trellis support. Fruit is very large, good quality that ripens mid to very late season and is good for eating fresh or cooking. Yields are high. It grows fast to 4-8 feet, but pruning canes shorter encourages branching. It bears in 2 years. As a note, blackberries bear only one year on an individual cane. After a cane is done bearing, it should be cut to the ground to make way for new cane growth that will bear next year's fruit. Deciduous. Canes 4-8' long, 4-7' wide.

Red Globe Peach (*Prunus persica* 'Red Globe'): Hardiness zones 5-8 (chill hours 850); full sun; average water needs except in drought conditions. This self-fertile peach tree bears in 2-3 years. Its large freestone fruit has deep red skin with firm yellow flesh and a smooth, mellow flavor. It ripens mid season and is suitable for canning, baking, or eating fresh. Mature size is 15-20 feet high with an equal spread in a rounded form. Pink spring blossoms are ornamental. Deciduous. 15-20' high, 15-20' wide.

Methley Plum (*Prunus salicina* 'Methley'): Hardiness zones 5-9 (chill hours 150-250); full sun; average water needs but tolerant of hot, dry conditions. This is an excellent self-fertile fruit tree for the home garden. It is adaptable to most soils, disease resistant, and low maintenance, and requires little pruning. Juicy, medium sized, purple skinned, fruit with deep red flesh ripens late June-July. It grows at a moderate rate to 10-15 feet high with a spread of 10-20 feet. Pretty, white springtime blossoms and glossy green leaves make it Ornamental. It is a good pollinator for other plum varieties. Deciduous. 10-15' tall, 10-20' wide.

Miss Frances Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica* 'Miss Frances'): Hardiness zones 6-9; full sun; low water needs. This cultivar is tough enough to grow well in urban areas. It has been bred to be disease resistant with lustrous green foliage and dense clusters of flowers that are a superior red color. It is not fussy about soil. Its size, 15-20 feet high, is perfect for a small specimen tree or shrub. Its dense summer foliage also makes a good screen. Peeling bark make this crape myrtle handsome even in winter. Deciduous. 15-20' tall, 8' wide.

Daffodils, Jonquils, and Narcissus Blooming Seasons

Bulbs in the daffodil, jonquil, and narcissus family start to push out foliage and bloom depending on soil temperature and day length. Varieties designated as "Early" bloomers may bloom as soon as January. You will typically see "Early-Mid" varieties in February/March, "Mid" varieties in March, and "Late" varieties in April. However, very cold or mild winters will affect soil temperatures and may lead to earlier or later blooming. Overall, the most reliable spring bulbs in East Texas tend to be early and early-mid varieties.

DAFFODILS (derived from *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*)

Daffodil 'Barrett Browning': A small-cup daffodil with one flower per stem, this beauty was introduced in 1945 and was a winner of the coveted Wister Award. It is a bicolor with broad, rounded white outer petals and ruffled orange cups. It is great in drifts and pretty as a poem - you will be inspired. 12-18" tall. An early mid-season bloomer.

Daffodil 'Bittern': Small-flowered variety with 2 to 3 blooms per stem. Don't let the name fool you - this daffodil is a sweetie, with backswept sunny-yellow petals and pale orange-sherbet cups. Its diminutive size makes it perfect for rockeries and containers, and for adding texture to drifts of larger varieties. 8-12" tall. Early mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Carlton': A tall, sturdy, large-cupped daffodil that demands attention, Carlton has golden petals and broad golden cups, making it impossible to overlook. It is strongly-scented and a winner of the Royal Horticultural Society Award of Garden Merit. 14-16" tall. Early mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Ceylon': This tall, large-cupped beauty has an exotic feel. Bearing saffron yellow flowers and amber cups, it reminds one of faraway sunny locales like its namesake. Add this spicy selection to your beds or use to naturalize. It will make a welcome addition anywhere it goes. 14-16" tall. Early, long-lasting bloom.

Daffodil 'Elvin's Voice': Mid-height, large-flowered, solid white fragrant daffodil with wide outer petals and a classic fluted cup. Named for Elvin McDonald and developed by the Heaths of Virginia, this gorgeous snow-white flower is a tribute to Mr. McDonald's "voice" that promoted botanical education during his years at the Greater Des Moines Gardens. 13-18" tall. Late blooming.

Daffodil 'February Gold': Standing only 9 to 12 inches tall, this splendid golden daffodil has large nodding flowers. Its outer petals are backswept; the cups have a long throat with a tight, ruffled edge. It blooms very early, bringing its cheery built-in sunshine to the end of winter. 9-12" tall. Very early bloomer.

Daffodil Fortune: These beauties have over 100 years of history and were highly coveted, so named "Fortune" as you were lucky to have them in your gardens. Brightly colored trumpet shaped yellow flowers with soft orange cups. Sweet and fragrant blooms with plants 12-18" Plant them in mass and show off your "fortune". Early to mid bloom.

Daffodil 'Ice Follies': This older variety is still much in demand. It is tall with very large flowers, averaging 4 inches across. It is sweetly scented, with creamy petals and a pale-yellow ruffled throat that fades to ivory. A winner of the Wister and Award of Garden Merit, Ice Follies is essential to any daffodil collection. 12-18" tall. Early mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Jetfire': There is nothing shy about this daffodil. Its shocking, almost neon-yellow outer petals flex slightly backward away from its fiery orange trumpet. The blooms nod forward, giving the flower a feeling of motion. This daffodil is like fireworks and fly-overs - loud and bright. A must-have for a daring gardener or anyone who appreciates a showoff. Good for forcing. 13-18". Early mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Kedron': Flat buttery-yellow petals, that darken to amber at their base, swirl around a short, orange-sherbet-colored cup. The flowers are large, almost 3 inches across on average, and are borne one to two per stem. This variety has great fragrance and was introduced by American Willis Wheeler in 1974. An excellent choice for Southern gardens. 12" tall. Mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Kiss Me': A bulb so pretty you want to "kiss" them. The stems are strong, supporting multiple blooms 12-14" tall. They bloom two shades of yellow with a beautiful fluted cup. Once mature they turn almost white. Early bloom.

Daffodil 'Monal': An American bred large cup flower with bright yellow perfectly-formed petals and a vivid orange/red petite cup. One of the early bloomers and very long lasting. Stems are 14-16" tall. Interestingly, the definition of monal is an Asian pheasant with brilliantly colored plumage. Yes this flower is brilliantly colored!! Very early bloom.

Daffodil 'Obdam': A gorgeous large-flowered double, the sweetly-scented flowers resemble diminutive peonies. Obdam is mostly ivory with lemony splotches peeking randomly through an abundance of lush, crumpled petals. 16-18" tall. Mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Saint Keverne': This big-flowered staple has been around since 1930. It is bright golden-yellow through and through, and everything the perfect daffodil should be. Wide flat outer petals sport

a fluted and ruffled cup. One of the best all-around daffodils for the South because the stems and flowers are sturdy enough to hold up to light spring rains and wind. Great heirloom plant. 13-18" tall. Early mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Smiling Twin': A mid-sized variety in both height and bloom, this bi-color knockout has a split cup. The outer petals are bright white. The split cup, instead of forming a throat, flares wide-open against the white, adding a second layer of lemony-yellow petals. This hybrid was developed by the Heaths of Virginia and is Southern born-and-bred. 10-14" tall. Mid-season bloom.

Daffodil Sunlight Sensation: Perfectly named, when these bloom it is truly a Sunrise in your garden on 12-16" stems. The blooms are a sunny yellow in color with 2-4 florets per stem and a fruit-like fragrance that wakes up your entire landscape. Mid season bloom.

Daffodil 'Thalia': An elegant, solid white variety that is highly fragrant, Thalia's outer petals curve slightly backward, forming a star that frames a long-throated cup. Many people compare the flower to an orchid bloom. This Wister winner was introduced in 1916 and is still a favorite of daffodil lovers everywhere. 12-16". Late bloom.

JONQUILS (derived from *Narcissus jonquilla*)

Jonquil fernandesii: Sweetly-scented, small, solid yellow flowers, in clusters of two and three, perch on 4- to 6-inch slender stems announcing spring. Great for naturalizing here in the South, these hardy beauties hail from Portugal, where they grow in rocky wilds with no care. Miniature; 4-6" tall. Mid-season bloom.

Jonquil Queen Anne's Double Campenelle: A true double with highly fragrant, intensely yellow blossoms; 2-3 densely ruffled flowers per stalk. This heirloom is planted in the gardens at Mt Vernon, and dates back to at least 1600. Perennializes well by producing bulb offsets to increase number. 6-12" high. Early bloom

Jonquil willkommii: A diminutive 3 to 4 inch tall solid-yellow daffodil with a frilly, ruffled cup and pointed golden outer petals. Growing with one or two blossoms to a stem, these tiny tough-as-nails wonders are a traditional plant for Southern gardens that thrive on hot dry summers and rise to announce spring. Miniature; 3-4" tall. Mid-season bloom.

Jonquil 'Golden Echo': Butter yellow cups seem to melt onto the flared white petals beneath them. These single medium-sized flowers are carried on stiff dark-green stems. Hybridized by the Heaths of Virginia, a Southern-bred bulb for Southern gardens. 12-16" tall. Mid-season bloom.

Jonquil 'Sweet Love': A very fragrant variety, with ruffled gold cups edged in cream, and a surrounding crown of white petals. Mature bulbs produce multiple stems and the stems each bear multiple flowers, creating a perfumed cloud of gold and cream. 12-16" tall. Mid-season blooms.

Jonquil 'Sweetness': This old-fashioned staple has it all-sunny deep-yellow flowers with neat, slightly ruffled cups and wide petals of the same color. It also boasts one of the best fragrances of all jonquils, is a prolific naturalizer, and, in many seasons, will even produce secondary blooms. It is also easy to force for early blooms inside. 12-14" tall. Mid-season bloom, very fragrant.

Jonquil 'Pipit': Fragrant pale-yellow fluted cups that fade to cream as they meet the crown of petals surrounding them. This spilled-cream coloration flows into wide soft-yellow petals with 2-3 blooms per stem. 14-16" tall. Mid-season blooms.

NARCISSUS (derived from *Narcissus tazetta*) _____

'Abba': Tightly-clustered, silky-looking, creamy double blooms with flecks of a rich orangey-gold at their bases, these flowers resemble tiny damask roses. Abba has a heavenly fragrance and forces easily, making it wonderful for cutting or containers. 12-16" tall. Early bloom.

'Avalanche': This bulb literally produces an avalanche of flowers. In Colonial times they were named "Seventeen Sisters" as they produce 15-20 florets per stem. The florets have white petals and a pale yellow demitasse cup with 16-18" stems. Mid to late bloom.

'Cragford': A sweetly-scented heirloom narcissus that thrives in both warm and cool climates. Unlike most daffodils, Cragford will naturalize and bloom reliably even in zones 9 and 10. Each stem sports a miniature bouquet of 3 to 5 frosty white flowers with flashy red-orange cups. Mid season bloom.

'Erlicheer': This incredibly fragrant double bears 6 to 8 stems and flowers per bulb. A single bulb produces an entire bouquet! The flowers darken from pure white to cream, then warm ivory in the center. This version is easy to force and may have blooms as early as Christmas for holiday decorating. This scented wonder is a winner of the Garden Merit Award. 10-12" tall. Mid- to late-season bloom.

'Geranium': A perfect cut-flower with short stiff stems and flat-facing flowers of bright white petals against orange cups. Geranium is fragrant with a slightly-spicy clove scent and produces four to six flowers per stem. As pretty as it is in a vase, this delightful bulb will naturalize easily and bring you beauty year after year in the garden. It is one of the last tazettas to bloom each spring. Very fragrant. 14-16" tall. Late season bloom.

'Grand Primo': This lovely narcissus has been a favorite of gardeners for hundreds of years. It makes large clumps that seldom require division. The bulbs are large and often send up 2 to 3 flower stalks, each containing a cluster of quarter-sized, creamy-white blooms with pale yellow cups. The clumps just grow bigger each season, but if you chose to divide them every five or so years, you can spread them all over your landscape. 14-16" tall. Mid-season bloom.

'Martinette': Martinette produces clusters of 4 to 5 sweetly-fragrant flowers on 15" stems. The rounded and slightly wavy petals are golden yellow and surround a small, bright orange cup. This daffodil is an excellent choice for cutting gardens, good for naturalizing and also good for forcing. Early to mid season bloom.

'Sir Winston Churchill': A graceful double of flat cream petals, surrounding crumpled inner petals of cream and saffron, that spiral out from the center with yellow pinwheel stripes. The flowers are large, over an inch wide, and grow 2 to 3 flowers per stem. It is also fragrant, making it a wonderful cut flower. It is one of our very last bloomers each spring. 15-17". Late- season bloom.

OTHER SPRING BLOOMING BULBS

African False Hosta (*Drimiopsis maculata*): Also known as white soldiers or leopard's ears, this speckled slow-spreading plant puts a little fun in a shady spot under a tree or in a pot. Grown mainly for its 8-inch-high clumps of beautiful heart-shaped foliage, spikes of tiny ivory bells emerge in April/May. Texas grown

Byzantine Gladiolus (*Gladiolus byzantinus*): Grandma's magenta hardy heirloom. This true relic of the past looks like an orchid and a gladiolus had a baby. Comes back every year, bigger and better, as lipstick for the yard. The foliage looks like an iris, but will disappear when the weather gets hot. Sturdy and long-lived; very scarce in commerce. Texas grown

St Joseph's Lily (*Hippeastrum johnsonii*): The striking true red trumpet-shaped blooms with their bright white stripes are show stoppers in every sense of the word! It is believed to be the first hybrid amaryllis with a history dating back to the late 1700s. Gardeners in Texas who have them know that they form massive clumps with an explosion of long-lived color. Even in large clumps, the bloom capacity is not hindered in any way. Bright red petals with a white central stripe, bronze-tipped strap-like foliage. 4-6 flower clusters per stem. The most prolific and hardy of all garden amaryllises. Very cold hardy for East Texas. This Amaryllis is rarely available in nurseries. 24". Early. **Texas Grown**

Blue Spanish Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides hispanica* 'Excelsior'): These spring charmers reliably bloom late March to mid-April, often in time for Easter in East Texas. Nodding bells of soft blue, along sturdy stalks, top a shower of narrow green foliage. They prefer morning sun or light shade. After blooming, foliage slowly fades away and disappears by June. Easily grown; naturalizes well in average, well-drained soil. Deer- and rodent-resistant.

Pink Spanish Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides hispanica* 'Queen of Pinks'): Miniature Hyacinths that excel in the shade, in a pot or border, or as a ground cover. Dangling pink blooms are lovely lining your flowerbed, or naturalized under a tree. Approximately 15" tall. Also known as Spanish Pinkbells.

White Spanish Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides hispanica* 'White City'): Miniature Hyacinths that excel in the shade, in a pot or border, or as a ground cover. Stark white blooms brighten the shade, lining your flowerbed, or naturalized under a tree. Approximately 15" tall. Also known as Spanish City Bells.

Spring Star Flower (blue) (*Ipheion uniflorum* 'Jessie'): This stunning Starflower produces 6-petaled, sweetly scented blossoms that look like twinkling stars in your gardens. The darkest blue of all Ipheion, these are long blooming for up to 8 weeks. These bulbs are compact 3-6" tall and adaptable in rock gardens and containers.

Summer Snowflake (*Leucojum aestivum*): Commonly known as gravity plant or snowdrops. Whimsical and tall (to 18") white bell-shaped nodding blossoms emerge in mid- to late spring. They are well-suited to planting in beds, borders, and containers, and are a good early source of nectar for the bees. Dormant in summer.

Giant Snowflake (*Leucojum aestivum* 'Gravetye Giant'): Two-foot-tall stems feature large, nodding white bell-shaped blooms with green tips. Perfect mid-spring ornaments for the flower bed or cut flowers for your home. Deer-resistant and tolerant of damp conditions, snowdrops thrive just about anywhere. Prefers sun, but will take a little shade. Mingles well with ferns or narcissus. Dormant in summer.

Hardy Gloxinia (*Sinningia tubiflora*): Erect stems with fuzzy, felty, silver-green leaves about 1 foot tall appear in late spring to early summer and are topped with long white flutes blushed with pink at the base. Attractive to hummingbirds. Needs little care or water, performs beautifully in rock gardens. **Texas grown**

Heirloom Purple Bearded Iris (*Iris x germanica*): This is the old-fashioned heirloom purple colored German bearded iris with its huge blooms with steel blue standards and violet-blue falls. The blooms are softball sized and among the largest in the iris family. In addition, the blooms emit a strong, honey sweet fragrance which is the very aroma of spring itself! 18" tall. **Texas grown**

SUMMER BLOOMING BULBS AND OTHER PLANTS

Crinum 'Milk and Wine' (*Crinum x herbertii*): The largest of all bulbs, this is one of the toughest heirloom bulbs available and one of the oldest pass-along plants in the South. Huge clumps can be seen around many old abandoned home sites. It has cascading green foliage, 3' stalks topped with 6" white drooping striped flower trumpets with a central band of burgundy. It blooms heavily from summer to fall, shortly following rains or irrigation. Like many crinums, *C.x herbertii* is very fragrant. This is also one of the most cold hardy Crinums. Grow in full sun for best flower production. Other than that, just plant and forget it. Winter hardy zone 7-10. **Texas grown**

Crinum 'Carnival' (*Crinum x herbertii*): This crinum has stunning rose pink flowers with random, wavy white stripes, combined with subtle darker stripes along the petal keels. The great thing about Carnival is that all the flowers on a stalk open at once, so you get this dramatic symmetrical flower head. It has lush, glossy, green foliage making a 3-4' wide mound. The 3' tall bloom scapes are topped with large, fragrant flowers from July to August. Mid summer bloom.

Crocasmia (*Montbretia*): A very showy floriferous version that has fiery orange-red flowers growing from clumps of lance-like foliage. Cut blooming-stems can last up to two weeks in a vase. These heat- and humidity-tolerant pretties can handle drought and resist deer and rabbits. Plants spread by corms and do well if divided every 5 years, to spread their beauty through your landscape. 12-24" tall. **Texas grown**

Hidden Ginger (*Curcuma petiolata*): A graceful tropical that sails through East Texas winters to beautify our summers. Hidden ginger has an interesting feature in that the blooms are concealed by its light green inward-curving foliage, effectively hiding the impressive, large blooms that fade from yellow to cream and are topped by a soft pastel pink. Leaves can be cut back to show the flowers; they also make excellent cut flowers. Thrives in hot summers with high humidity. 2-4' tall. **Texas grown**

Butterfly Ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*): A seductive tropical beauty that grows here with no special winter care. This ginger has upright foliage with parallel deep-green leaves that climb the stalk like a ladder to the crown of extremely fragrant, pure white blooms. The fragrance is so luscious that just a few blooms can scent a small garden. It is often called butterfly lily because the flowers resemble the shape of large snowy butterflies. 4-6' tall. Prefers moist fertile soil. **Texas grown**

Giant White Spider Lily (*Hymenocallis caribaea* 'Tropical Giant'): This large tropical-looking plant forms clumps of tall, arching, dark-green strappy leaves that look great all summer and fall. In early July, three- to four-foot-tall stems bear perfectly round, huge white blooms, each with six long thin

white petals sprouting from the round edges like rays from the sun. Clumps will grow as wide as they are tall, gracing your garden with these surreal blooms floating like stars above the foliage. A great back of the border plant that even does well in containers. Foliage dies back after a freeze and sprouts again in spring. **Texas grown**

Philippine Lily (*Lilium formosanum*)(as corms): Known also as the Formosa Lily, these are great summer blooming lilies for Southern US gardens. They produce viable seed from their flowers and that seed can quickly grow into blooming size plants. Leave the spent flowers on the stalks and get ready for a treat--the seed pods form a rusty brown color towards the fall, turn upwards, and look like a garden candelabra. Cut the seed stalks off and walk around your garden blessing it with the candelabra, let the papery seeds be carried by the wind and fall out where they may. Seeds can form a small blooming size plant within 2 years They are great as cut flowers in the middle of our summer heat. The plants will grow in the summer and go dormant in the winter. **Texas grown**

Purple Shamrock (*Oxalis triangularis*): Your new lucky color. This low-growing plant sports deep purple triangular leaves that fold umbrella-like at night or on dark days, opening again with the sun. A lovely pow in a pot, purple shamrock may also be grown as a perennial in part-sun to light shade, preferring moist, loamy soil. Pale pink to lavender flowers in the spring. Plant is toxic to pets and people. Each bag will contain 6 to 9 rhizomes, enough to fill a 12-16" container. Rhizomes can be broken apart to spread a little luck throughout your garden. 1' tall and wide. **Texas grown**

Society Garlic (*Tulbaghia violacea*): This perky purple perennial is not only pretty in your garden or a container, but it is edible too! In fact, it is called Society Garlic because it tastes like garlic without giving you bad breath. It grows in clumps with grass-like leaves that reach about a foot tall. The small, lilac-colored, star-shaped flowers sprout up from the clumps on tall stalks about 2 feet tall. Established plants are both drought and freeze tolerant although your garden will smell very garlicky after each freeze. It makes a beautiful border or massed planting. Plant in low-traffic areas as you will smell like garlic if you brush up against it. Early summer to fall bloom.

FALL BLOOMING BULBS

Ivy-leaved Cyclamen (*Cyclamen hederifolium*): Late-fall- and winter-blooming small woodland cyclamen. When they pop up in a woodland setting, it is always a sweet surprise. The flowers are nodding, pale pink, inside-out blooms that sweep back and up from slender four-inch-tall stalks. The foliage is a lovely, mottled green that looks like English ivy and creates rosettes along the ground. Planted in fertile soil and left alone, it will spread from rhizomes and can also be sown from seed. Reliably hardy. 4-6" tall.

Pink Rain Lily (*Habranthus robustus*): This is the largest, showiest rain lily for your garden. This pale fairy-pink flower is a stunner, popping up after rains beginning in June and continuing throughout the summer after rains. These are easily 2 inches across and can form large clumps. They will also self seed so you are likely to find them in new areas of your garden. They are easy to remove or relocate if they end up somewhere you don't want them, but who wouldn't want them? 6-12" tall. **Texas grown**

Texas Copper Rain Lily (*Habranthus tubispathus texensis*): Field of gold or yellow brick road - you choose with this little beauty. Attractive to butterflies and bees, it will readily self-seed, forming a dense mass over time. Single nickel-sized blooms, on 6-8" stalks, are triggered by first rains heralding fall. Copper rain lilies thrive on neglect, are drought-tolerant and Texas-tough. You won't find this one anywhere else! **Texas grown**

White Rain Lily (*Zephyranthes candida*): One of the most widely adapted rain lilies in the South, this late summer/fall bloomer quickly clumps into impressive clusters of white star-shaped flowers. White rain lilies have white star shaped blooms that bloom multiple times as summer gives way to fall. This lovely lily multiplies rapidly and will brighten your garden at a time when most blooms are wilting in the heat. They thrive in full summer sun, but they do very well in partial shade also. They grow up to a foot tall, and the blooms appear to be sitting on a sea of green grass. Like the rest of their family, the white rain lilies bloom a few days after a summer shower. They have been known to perform well under irrigation as well.

Red Oxblood Lily (*Rhodophiala bifida*): Also called schoolhouse lilies because they bloom as the kids head back to school. Twelve-inch-high, cherry red amaryllis-shaped blooms top naked light-green stems produced in early September. Foliage appears after the flower and grows through the winter. Foliage dies down in the heat of summer. Brought to central Texas by German settlers in the mid-1800s, this old-fashioned Texas darling has been around forever. It's so hard to find for sale commercially, but we have it! **Texas-grown**

SEEDS

Bunny Bloom Larkspur (*Consolida ambigua* 'Bunny Bloom') [**Texas Superstar**]: Larkspur with lovely lavender blue or pink color and a white bunny head in the center of each bloom adds old-fashioned charm to any bed. Three-feet-tall, one-foot-wide plants with multiple blooming stalks wave in the spring breeze. The plant comes back on its own if allowed to reseed. A wonderful addition to meadows, flower beds, or casual borders.. A sunny location and well-drained soil of moderate fertility are the major requirements. Thinning the seedlings in mid-winter or planting transplants 8 to 10 inches apart will usually result in a more impressive display of plant. **Texas-grown.** Approximately one teaspoon of seeds per pack.

Cleo's Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea* 'Cleo Barnwell'): A very pretty, hardy perennial coneflower with pinkish-purple petals surrounding the raised ruddy center that gives coneflowers their name. Drought-tolerant, animal-resistant and a magnet for pollinators. This tough beauty will reseed, or you can collect seeds to plant in meadow areas or wildflower borders. Attractive to lots of pollinators, including bees and hummingbirds. Coneflowers do best in average, well-drained soil, exposed to full sun conditions, but can tolerate partial shade. Soil that is too rich may encourage green growth, but diminish your flowering. Direct sow in late fall, planting the seeds 1/4" deep and lightly compacting the soil. **Texas grown.** Approximately one tablespoon of seeds per pack.

Multicolor Bluebonnet (*Lupinus texensis*): **Texas State Flower!** Packets include shades of red, blue and purple, all with white tips. Texas Lupine has up to 50 fragrant pea-like flowers per 6-18" stem, and light-green, velvety, leaves. This variety is of special value to native bees and bumblebees. Propagate by sowing seeds in fall These seeds have been scarified and are ready to plant! Allow the bluebonnet to reseed itself by leaving the seed pods intact on the plant until they turn from yellow to brown. Thrives in full sun and well drained soil. Uses minimal water and tolerates drought, but will rot in wet soil. A true Texas native! **Texas grown.** Approximately one tablespoon of seeds per pack.

Spiderflower Cleome (*Cleome hassleriana*): Delicate and airy, cleome is a dramatic loose ball of sweetly fragrant flowers on tall stems 3-6' high. Growing in pink, purple or white, they bloom from early summer until frost. Attractive to butterflies, hummingbirds and birds, they can be grown in full sun to light shade in moist, well-drained soil. Although it tolerates dry conditions, watering will

promote better growth and flowering but overwatering and over fertilizing causes leggy growth. Staking is usually not necessary, except in windy locations. Grow in clusters for best effect. Approximately 1 teaspoon of seeds per pack. This is still a lot of seeds. **Texas grown.**

Poppies, Multicolor Doubles (*Papaver laciniatum*): Shades of red, pink, peach and coral make up this stunning assortment of heritage flowers. Double feathered poppies have bloomed in cottage gardens since the 1600s, their sea-green buds uncurling and bursting forth with full finely cut petals. Fertile, very-well drained soils in cottage gardens and borders are natural homes for these antique flowers. Direct sow in late autumn in zones 8+ or 4 weeks before last spring frost. Will self-sow if seed heads are left in place. Mix seed with fine sand to scatter thinly over prepared soil to avoid overcrowding. Approximately ¼ teaspoon per pack. **Texas grown.**

CONFERENCE ONLY BULBS



CONFERENCE RAFFLE BULB

Crinum fimbriatulum Baker

Also known as Milk and Wine Lily, it is an exceptionally hardy heirloom that sets seed. This is one of the first crinums to bloom every summer with almost a month of white dark pink striped blooms larger than amaryllis blooms. Attracts bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. Grows 2 to 4 feet tall and wide.

Tickets will be sold 3/\$5. No limit on ticket purchases. The drawing will be held immediately after the in-person conference.

After the in-person conference, there will be a limited supply of bulbs grown by Greg Grant and Chris Wiesinger available for purchase by conference attendees. These bulbs will be sold on a first-come first-sold basis.

Spring Blooming (Conference Only)

Jonquil Trevithian (*Narcissus 'Trevithian'*): This award-winning heirloom Jonquil Daffodil boasts up to 2-3 shallow cupped soft yellow flowers per stem. With showy fragrant flowers up to 3 inches wide, it's the perfect flower to brighten up your garden or plop in a vase on your dining table. The height makes it excellent for growing at the back of beds in full sun or in partial shade. Naturalizes well. Keep soil moist during the growing season but reduce water once the foliage begins to die back. 1-2 feet in height. Mid-spring bloom. **Texas grown**

Jonquil Sweeties (*Narcissus jonquilla 'Sweeties'*): This true heirloom jonquil is traditionally called Sweeties. They have clusters of dime-sized blooms in a deep golden yellow color that appear in late February and early March to brighten up a late winter garden when not much else is blooming. They are perennials that will naturalize and fill large areas with blooms. Pollinators, like bees and butterflies, LOVE jonquils! The golden yellow color and sweet bubblegum scent attract bees letting them know that there is nectar available. Plus, the jonquils are among the first to bloom when so many other food sources are still dormant. Jonquils are so versatile. They look great left in the garden

but are also a popular choice as a cut flower or used in containers. 8-12" in height. Early bloom.

Texas grown

Daffodil 'Golden Dawn': These flowers shout spring and are a golden ticket to March success in the garden! 'Golden Dawn' is a reliable heirloom March bloomer and you can count on them being in bloom the second or third week of March. This makes a nice addition to a garden or landscape later in the daffodil season. Each stalk will have multiple sweet fragrance flowers which really add to the fullness of the stand. They also make great cut flowers because of the multiple flowers per stem. 12-16" tall. Mid- to -late season bloom. **Texas grown**

'Twin Sisters' Heirloom Narcissus (*Narcissus x medioluteus*): March offers many opportunities for garden color, but as April approaches, daffodil blooms become scarce. One April blooming narcissus (also called "April Beauty") affords the opportunity of a late bloom and varying colors other than the traditional yellow. White petals with a yellow cup sparkle in the spring sunlight. Each bulb of this rapid multiplier sends up a flower stalk bearing two to three blooms of white petals and a yellow cup, offering a sweet fragrance. 10-14" in height. Late bloom. **Texas grown**

Lent Lily (*Narcissus pseudonarcissus*): Harsh conditions often deter other bulbs from blooming during the cold February months, but one brave daffodil is in a class all its own. The traditional trumpet shaped Lent lily was the first narcissus to be called a "daffodil" and is believed to be the mother of all modern trumpet daffodil varieties. Why the Lent lily name? Because very often it is blooming around Ash Wednesday, the beginning of the Lenten Season! These are valued for their reliable large trumpet shaped blooms and their ability to naturalize over large areas. Very early flowering, 6-8 inches tall, creamy yellow petals and cup, will seed out and naturalize Prolific Southern heirloom. **Texas grown**

Paperwhites Inbal (*Narcissus papyraceus 'Inbal'*): 'Inbal' boasts of a better fragrance and stronger stems than other modern paperwhite varieties! A new paperwhite variety out of Israel, it performs well as an annual in the South. These bulbs are great for forcing, so plant 4-5 weeks before Christmas for a holiday season bloom! Dense clusters of white flowers on strong stems, will bloom anytime from Thanksgiving to January when planted in the ground. A hard freeze will kill the flowers but the plants themselves will be fine. They are truly a bright cheerful spot in the dead of winter! 12-18" tall. **Texas grown**

Paperwhites 'Ziva' (*Narcissus papyraceus 'Ziva'*): This the best known, traditional form of paperwhites: big clusters of stunningly bright and crisp white flowers with a strong spicy scent. Bearing several large flowers atop 16 to 18 inch tall stems, it is the variety most used for forcing indoors in just a few stones and water in a bowl. Be sure to plant the bulbs about 6-8 weeks before your desired day of display. Like all paperwhites, the flowers are cold sensitive and will be damaged if outside in a hard freeze. These are lovely for Christmas for a holiday season bloom! 16-18" tall.

Texas grown

Multiplying "Gumbo" Onions (*Allium cepa aggregatum*): Beautiful blooms pop like pom-poms in the sun. Known as potato onion or gumbo onion, their delicate shallot flavor is perfect for salads and traditionally used in gumbos and rice dressing. A perennial pass-along plant, it's a useful companion in flower beds as well as vegetable gardens. Sun-lover. Plant in fall; harvest in winter and spring. Dig and store during summer. **Texas grown.** Sold dry.

Byzantine Gladiolus (*Gladiolus byzantinus*): Grandma's magenta hardy heirloom. This true relic of the past looks like an orchid and a gladiolus had a baby. Comes back every year, bigger and

better, as lipstick for the yard. The foliage looks like an iris, but will disappear when the weather gets hot. Sturdy and long-lived; very scarce in commerce.

"Beauty Operator" Iris (*Iris x germanica*): If you've ever seen a clear morning sunrise, you've seen this dazzling iris! Outer shades of pink and salmon transition to a yellow throat with bright yellow beards. This bearded iris is an easy to grow repeat bloomer. It is a passalong iris from Rose Rustler, Becky Smith, and not available in the trade. **Texas grown**

Summer Blooming (Conference Only)

Canna 'Ehemanii' (*Canna x iridiflora 'Ehemanii'*): Bring an exotic look to your garden with this true showstopper! This tall-growing canna produces arching stems of dangling, fuchsia flowers that contrast deliciously with its beautiful bronze stems and extra-large, rich green leaves. An award-winning canna, it is decidedly different and truly one of the most striking in its group. 4-7 feet in height, early summer to fall bloom. **Texas grown**

Crinum milk & wine 'P.F. Reasoner' (*Crinum x herbertii 'P.F. Reasoner'*): Greg Grant said that these crinums are a lot like Texans... loud and showy, bordering on obnoxious! This variety was developed in 1837 by Dean William Herbert (1778-1847), an English minister, botanist, naturalist, artist, and reformed politician, who holds the record for breeding the greatest variety of crinum hybrids. The first nursery to list crinums in the United States was Reasoner's Royal Palms Nursery at Manatee, Florida, as early as 1886. Being a variety of milk and wine crinum, it has 3' stalks topped by large trumpet shaped white flowers striped with bright burgundy. Foliage is long, strappy and dark green. Flowers appear in April-June. This is a very hardy, and easy to grow bulb that offsets modestly, requiring no special care. It tolerates a wide range of soils (but prefers rich soil) and will tolerate freezing weather to zone 7 if the bulb is planted deeply and mulched in the winter. Although quite drought tolerant, they bloom best with regular irrigation. A light application of high nitrogen fertilizer can also stimulate repeat blooms along with healthy lush foliage. Very fragrant and cold hardy. Grow in full sun for best flower production. Winter hardy zone 7-10. 3' tall. **Texas grown**

Crinum 'Ellen Bosanquet' (*Crinum x 'Ellen Bosanquet'*): This popular hybrid has attractive dark pink flowers from summer to fall and somewhat erect wavy green foliage which may burn a little in the hot sun. It's about as close to red as a crinum gets. It makes a very striking cut flower and has a nice scent. There is probably no other flowering perennial which can be classed as both extremely drought tolerant and aquatic, while providing stunning displays of fragrant, cut flower quality blossoms. 2-3' tall and wide. **Texas grown**

Daylily 'Tawny' (*Hemerocallis fulva 'Tawny Daylily'*): Also known the orange day-lily, tawny daylily, corn lily, tiger daylily, fulvous daylily, ditch lily or Fourth of July lily. This dazzling daylily produces trumpet-shaped, six-petaled, tawny-orange blooms that are 5 inches wide, atop tall stalks that can reach 6 feet tall. It is well regarded for its exceptional adaptability and vigorous growth. It adds interest to a perennial border or when massed over larger areas. It is well suited for drought tolerant, edible and pollinator gardens. The plants are roughly 30" in height and width. When not blooming, the bright green foliage provides texture to the garden and crowds out weeds. Summer blooming. **Texas grown**

Hymenocallis lirisme (native) (*Hymenocallis lirisme*): This native lily, also known as the "Texas Spider Lily", needs to be planted in areas of standing water in order to bloom, but then allowed to dry out in the summer. It will grow where nothing else will. Every April, softball sized spidery white

blooms appear and sit on tall narrow stems about 24" tall. The display will look like islands of white color! A good planting location would be ponds or runoff areas that have high water levels in spring but dry out later in the summer. Has a light sweet fragrance. **Texas grown**

Philippine Lily (*Lilium formosanum*)(in 4" pots): Known also as the Formosa Lily, these are great summer blooming lilies for Southern US gardens. They produce viable seed from their flowers and that seed can quickly grow into blooming size flowers. Leave the spent flowers on the stalks and get ready for a treat--the seed pods form a rusty brown color towards the fall, turn upwards, and look like a garden candelabra. Cut the seed stalks off and walk around your garden blessing it with the candelabra, let the papery seeds be carried by the wind and fall out where they may. Seeds can form a small blooming size plant within 2 years They are great as cut flowers in the middle of our summer heat. The plants will grow in the summer and go dormant in the winter. **Texas grown**

Tuberose (*Polianthes tuberosa 'Tuberose' single*): One of the toughest and most reliable bloomers in the tuberose group, this beauty looks like a white bridal bouquet of more than a dozen white blooms on a gorgeous green stalk. Its most memorable attribute is its sweet fragrance that is so lovely it is used in many perfumes. It will perform best in full sun. It can be planted in the ground or in containers and makes delightful cut flowers. It does not do well in cold freezes and likes to be dry in the winter so plant accordingly or bring them in during the winter. 2-3' in height. Mid-summer bloom. **Texas grown**

___ Fall Blooming (Conference Only) _____

'La Bufa Rosa' Rainlily (*Zephyranthes 'La Bufa Rosa Group'*): These small bulbs pack large blooms. In late August or September, after the fall rains begin, little shell-pink blooms will pop out of the ground. The bloom is only 4-6" tall, but they will draw one's eyes with their soft pale pink to almost white color when most bulbs have already quit producing. The blooms will open their petals to about the size of a half dollar. The bulbs will continue to produce blooms 2-3 days after each rain all the way until the first frost of November. The best thing about this little darling is that she does well wherever you plant her, no matter the soil or sun. 4-6" tall. **Texas grown**

White Rain Lily (*Zephyranthes candida*): One of the most widely adapted rain lilies in the South, this late summer/fall bloomer quickly clumps into impressive clusters of white star-shaped flowers. White rain lilies have white star shaped blooms that bloom multiple times as summer gives way to fall. This lovely lily multiplies rapidly and will brighten your garden at a time when most blooms are wilting in the heat. They thrive in full summer sun, but they do very well in partial shade also. They grow up to a foot tall, and the blooms appear to be sitting on a sea of green grass. Like the rest of their family, the white rain lilies bloom a few days after a summer shower. They have been known to perform well under irrigation as well. 4-8" tall. **Texas grown**

Red Oxblood Lily (*Rhodophiala bifida*): Also called schoolhouse lilies because they bloom as the kids head back to school. Twelve-inch-high, cherry red amaryllis-shaped blooms top naked light-green stems produced in early September. Foliage appears after the flower and grows through the winter. Foliage dies down in the heat of summer. Brought to central Texas by German settlers in the mid-1800s, this old-fashioned Texas darling has been around forever. It's so hard to find for sale commercially, but we have it! 10-16" tall. **Texas-grown**

Red Spider Lily (*Lycoris radiata radiata*): As much as we see this plant blooming in pastures and along roadsides, you can hardly find it available in retail. This is one of those plants you get from a

friend or neighbor, or you have to do some surreptitious bulb relocation from fields or old homesteads! Save yourself from the chiggers and consider us your friend with the bulbs. We have the amazing show-stopping red spider lily that brightens fall wild spots with its fire-engine-red whiskery blooms. You can bring this piece of history home without the bug bites and it will bloom just as beautifully for you as it has in pastures for ages. Heirloom vigorous triploid strain not available in commerce. 18" tall. **Texas grown**

Yellow Spider Lily (*Lycoris aurea*): The yellow spider lily or "golden" spider lily is a beauty that glows in the garden with a yellow-gold-like color. Softball-sized flower groups stand atop sturdy 18-24" stalks. The fall bloom is spectacular, shining like a beacon in the sun! This bulb is for warmer climates zones 8b-10. Please note that this bulb needs some acclimation time before it blooms, possibly as much as two years. It will produce foliage in the fall and winter. A good idea is to plant and mark the spot so that you know where they are. 18-24" tall. **Texas grown**



Helpful Gardening Web Sites

Smith County Master Gardener Web Site includes information on current events and gardening information for Smith County and East Texas <https://txmq.org/smith/>

Smith County Master Gardener Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/SmithCountyMasterGardeners/>

Smith County Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service: <https://smith.agrilife.org/>

Texas Aggie Horticulture Web Site is a great place to start for Texas Gardening information:

<https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/>

General Gardening Information for Texas: <http://plantanswers.com/>

Earth-kind plant selections and techniques: <https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/earthkind/>

Texas Superstar plant selections: <https://texassuperstar.com/>

Tree Care Fact Sheets: <http://www.treesaregood.org/>

Fruit and nut trees for Texas: <https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/fruit-nut/>

Pruning techniques: <https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/earthkind/landscape/proper-pruning-techniques/>

Turf and Grass Care: <https://aggieturf.tamu.edu/>

Integrated Pest Management: <https://ipm.tamu.edu/>

American Association of Poison Control Centers (800) 222-1222 <https://www.poison.org/>

Biological Control: <https://biocontrol.entomology.cornell.edu/index.php>

Insect Answers: <https://citybugs.tamu.edu/>

Texas A&M Disease Diagnostic Laboratory: <https://plantclinic.tamu.edu/forms/>

Greg Grant's Blog: <https://arborgate.com/gregs-ramblings/>

Greg Grant Gardens: <https://www.facebook.com/ggrantgardens/>

East Texas Gardening with Keith Hansen: <https://easttexasgardening.com/index.shtml>

Keith Hansen Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/easttexasgardening/>

Texas Gardener magazine: <http://www.texasgardener.com/>

Texas Gardener Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/TexasGardenerMagazine/>

Neil Sperry general information for Texas: <https://neilsperry.com/>

SFA Gardens in Nacogdoches: <https://www.sfasu.edu/academics/colleges/forestry-agriculture/research-outreach/sfa-gardens/>

East Texas Weather Station; access to latest information on frost dates, rainfall and temperatures:

<https://etweather.tamu.edu/>