If special program accommodations by participants are needed, please contact the County Agent at the Extension Office no later than five days before the program. Extension programs serve people of all ages regardless of socioeconomic level, race, color, sex, religion, disability or national origin. The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas cooperating.
VEGETABLES & HERBS...far left side of sale yard
Can be found on the tables to the far left as you enter the sale yard.

CITRUS TREES...middle sections
Plant #s 1- 36

FRUIT TREES – CONTAINER GROWN...middle sections
Plant #s 37 – 72

PERENNIAL GARDEN COLOR...far right side of sale yard
Plant #s 73 – 104 and additional unnumbered perennials can be found to the far right as you enter the sale yard.

BAREROOT & CRAFT BOOTH...back wall section

Index for Plants & Descriptions

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BR = Bare Root tree
All other plants are container grown plants

Note on Average Annual Chill Hours:
  Dickinson - 300 hours, plus or minus 100
  Galveston, Texas City, Bolivar - 200 hours
  North of Interstate 10, see local Extension Office for chill hours

In order to produce certain fruits in the La Marque area, ideally we need 300 chill hours, plus or minus 100. In some years we may reach 500 chill hours in which case the 450 to 500 chill-hour fruits will produce fruit, and in other years they would not. In those years, there would be little or no fruit production. However, 450 chill hours would do well in North Houston and beyond.

The Texas Superstar™ designation is for those plants recognized by Texas A&M horticulturists in statewide trials as performers throughout the State of Texas.

Be sure to visit our Craft Booth.

If you have questions, be sure to ask a Master Gardener volunteer. Look for anyone in a red vest or apron, they will be happy to help you.
**FRUIT BEARING TREES, SHRUBS, PLANTS**

**CITRUS**

**TYPES OF ROOTSTOCK**

CR = Carrizo  
FD = Flying Dragon Trifoliate Orange - is the dwarfing form of Trifoliate orange. It has all the same qualities as Trifoliate orange except that citrus grafted onto it averages only 6'-8' in height. It is great for a small garden, in a container or useful in ultra density plantings. Very cold hardy.  
SW = Swingle Citrumelo - a vigorous rootstock. Citrus grafted onto ‘Swingle’ rootstock produces high quality fruit suitable for eating out of hand.  
TF = Trifoliate Orange – well-adapted to heavy, poorly-drained soils, extremely cold hardy and drought tolerant once established. It’s the best rootstock for the Houston/Gulf Coast Area.  
Seed = Grown on its own seed  

**NOTE:** Type of rootstock is marked on the variety tag from Brazos Citrus Nursery.

**#13 BLOOD ORANGE, Tarocco.** Large blood orange with nearly seedless juicy and delicious reddish-orange flesh. High juice content. Moderately cold hardy.

**#14 BLOOD ORANGE, Vainiglia Sanguigno.** Sweet, juicy, delicious fruit with pink to red flesh. Medium sized fruit, easy to peel. Ripens early December. Moderately cold hardy.

**#17 CLEMENTINE, Nules.** A dwarf citrus tree for even the smallest spaces. Adapts to most soils. A heavy yielder, this tree produces sweet, juicy, seedless or near seedless fruit. Ripens October to December and should be harvested right away. Like all citrus fruits, store your harvest in a cool dry place for longer shelf life.

**GRAPEFRUIT**

Grapefruits are large trees! Grapefruits can be expected to grow to 10' to 12' tall with a 10' to 12' diameter canopy. Grapefruits and pummelos usually have a more acid taste than oranges and tangerines. Some have some sweetness and some are even much less acid, even mild, compared to standard grapefruit. Grapefruits usually ripen starting in December and will hang in good quality on the trees into early and mid-spring.

**#1 Bloomsweet Grapefruit.** A cross between a pummelo and a sour orange, hefty yellow grapefruit, with thinner skin, very juicy, fairly sweet pale flesh, unique flavor of grapefruit and orange, easy to peel and segment, ripens November/December.

**#2 Cocktail Grapefruit.** Mandarin-Pummelo cross. Low acidity, no bitterness. Smaller tree, suitable for container culture. Moderately cold hardy.
#3  **Golden Grapefruit.** Has a golden yellow-orange flesh and is much sweeter than any other grapefruit. It produces uniformly chrome yellow fruit. The fruit has excellent aroma, is fairly seedy, and has a wonderful mild, sweet grapefruit flavor. It is juicy, but not excessively so.

#4  **Oro Blanco Grapefruit.** A nearly seedless grapefruit hybrid. It is thick skinned with white flesh. The fruit is produced from a vigorous, spreading tree. Deliciously sweet, its juicy flesh lacks any grapefruit bitterness and is less acidic. Ripens late Winter to early Spring.

#5  **Rio Red Grapefruit.** Deep red flesh. Typical sweet-acid taste of a red grapefruit. Moderately cold hardy.

#36  **KUMQUAT, Changshou.** A large kumquat with a sweet mild flavor, lots of juice, not many seeds. Heavy bearer. Ripens late November to February, when bright orange. Very cold hardy, survives 17° F or below.

#29  **LEMON, Lisbon.** This variety tolerates cold, although not as cold hardy as Improved Meyer Lemon, and windy conditions as well. Can produce several crops each year, with the main harvest occurring in early spring. Outstanding, large, juicy lemon. Does well in our hot weather. The fruit will hold well on the tree. This makes a great container plant.

#32  **LEMON, Improved Meyer.** Large, very good tasting. Heavy production. Cold tolerant to the low to mid-20’s. Protect in Winter or grow in container and move inside. Flowers in spring and fruits in fall. Can produce two crops a year if it’s in a protected area, and well-cared for by fertilizing and watering.

#30  **LEMON, New Zealand Lemonade.** Variety of sweet lemon with few seeds, low acid, pale yellow fruit. Cross between an orange and a Meyer Lemon.

#31  **LEMON, Pink Variegated.** Stunning green and creamy white variegated foliage combined with juicy fruit with light pink flesh, very few seeds. Wonderfully tart and acidic. Excellent landscape tree, patio tree or container plant. Averages 12’-15’ tall. Sun. Well-drained soil. Ripens in Fall. Protect from hard freezes.

#34  **LIME, Kaffir.** Aromatic leaves used in flavoring dishes, citrus fruit good for zest and juicing. Mildly frost tolerant, should be protected from hard freezes. Good container plant.


#33  **LIME, Persian.** Attractive, compact, medium size tree with dark green leaves. Has dark green rind that gradually turns light green then yellow at full maturity. Thornless. Ripens mid-September to early October.
#15 MANDARIN, Honey. Fruit has a deep orange exterior, is thin-skinned and has a glossy texture. The Honey Mandarin is slightly flat in shape with no neck. It is very juicy, peels and segments easily and has many seeds. Ripens in late October.

#16 MANDARIN, Kishu Seedless. Bright orange seedless fruit, sweet and juicy mild flavor, thin skin is easy to peel. Dwarf, rounded tree good for a container. Moderately cold hardy.

#9 NAVAL ORANGE, Cara Cara Pink. This navel orange has a flesh color closer to that of a blood orange. The flavor has a hint of grapefruit with the typical excellent sweetness of a navel orange. Will withstand mild freezes, but protect from a hard (26° F) freeze.

#11 NAVAL ORANGE, N-33. Exceptionally sweet, seedless, delicious fruit. Easily peeled. Ripens September to October.

#10 ORANGE, Murcott. This honey tangerine bears heavy in alternate years. Medium-sized fruit with outstanding quality and high sugar content yet good acid level, resulting in an intensely rich flavor. Support of branches may be needed to keep the branches from breaking during heavy-bearing years.

#12 ORANGE, Rhode Red Valencia. Medium to large size tree. Produces large, dark-flesh fruit; richly flavored, juicy, and nearly seedless. Harvest March through June.

#6 PUMMELLO, Hirado Buntan. Large, productive, exceptionally sweet fruit. Very few seeds.

#7 PUMMELLO, Sarawack. Very flavorful fruit with sweet, deep pink flesh. Vigorous spreading tree. Fruit weighs up to 9 lbs. Moderately cold hardy.

#8 PUMMELLO, Valentine. Fruit ripens in February, flesh is red, sweet and juicy. Complex floral taste, grapefruit sized. Tree is 12 to 14 ft. tall, with long drooping branches.

SATSUMAS
Satsumas are a variety of tangerine. Buy early, mid and late season varieties to have months of ripe fruit harvests. All Satsumas are cold tolerant to at least 26° F. They grow in a weeping posture and can become about 10' tall and 10' wide. Satsumas are unique in that they are seedless or close to seedless and their flesh is separated from the rind. They are all of outstanding quality.

#18 Brown Select. Medium sized, bright orange fruit, often with a slightly bumpy rind. Fruit has an extremely sweet, sprightly flavor and is seedless. Very easy to peel and breaks off into segments. Ripens one to two weeks before the Owari (early to mid October).

#19 Little Sweetie. A naturally small tree with small, very sweet fruit, like a Clementine. Early maturing and easy to peel, similar to Owari. Ripens late October.
#20 Miho. Very flavorful fruit, not many seeds. Ripens around Thanksgiving. More upright tree than other satsumas. More hardy than other satsumas.

#21 Owari. The original satsuma and still hard to beat. Very good flavor, great production. Hardy to 22°F or lower.

#22 Seto. Very flavorful fruit, not many seeds. Ripens around Thanksgiving. More upright tree than other satsumas. More hardy than other satsumas.

#23 Xie Shan. Easy to peel fruit with sweet flavor. This tree will fit into tighter spots in small gardens. It’s the first satsuma to ripen in the year. Fruit ripens October to December.

#24 **TANGELO, Minneola.** Cross between grapefruit and tangerine. Large size, easy to peel, good taste. Moderately cold hardy. Delicious and unique flavor. Harvest December through April.

#25 **TANGELO, Orlando.** A cross between ‘Duncan’ grapefruit X ‘Dancy’ tangerine. An early maturing citrus. It is not very cold hardy. The fruit is tender and very juicy, the pale orange flesh and has a sweet to very sweet taste with low acidity. Harvest November through January.

#26 **TANGELO, Wekiwa.** Cross between a grapefruit and tangelo, fruit is sweet and mild with none of the acidity of grapefruit. Harvest December through February.

#27 **TANGERINE, Algerian.** An early ripening clementine with small, reddish orange fruit. Easy to peel, almost always seedless, or very few seeds. Juicy and sweet, mild to rich flavor, excellent taste. Medium-small to medium sized and usually seedless flesh. Rind is deep orange to orange-red, smooth and glossy. Peels easily. Ripens late fall into winter (December through January).
APPLES

Apples are grown on dwarfing rootstock, so they will be about 6’ tall and 5’ in diameter. They should be planted in full sun and need adequate drainage; the roots cannot sit in standing water. Some varieties need a pollinator to produce fruit. Apple trees lose their leaves in the winter, and should easily withstand freezes.

Anna. Large crops. Sweet, crisp. Stores 2 months. Self-fruitful, but better production if pollinated by Dorsett Golden. Late June. 200 chill hours. BR

Dorsett Golden. Outstanding sweet apple for warm winter areas. Firm, very flavorful, sweet, like Golden Delicious. Productive. Self-fruitful. Stores 2 months. Very low chill. Pollinator for Anna. 100-200 chill hours. BR

Pink Lady. Tangy, crisp and sweet flavor. Resists browning. Must be pollinated by the Fuji apple. 400 chill hours. BR

AVOCADOS

Once established, avocados are fairly tough trees. However, many avocados fail during the first 12 months due to poor soil drainage, sunburn or improper irrigation habits. Prior to planting, keep avocado in the pot until late March and bring inside if there is going to be a frost or freeze. Avocados need protection from both frosts and the sun for the first couple of years.

Avocados are large plants. They can grow to 30 feet tall and their footprint can be 15' or 20' across. Of course, you can prune them to be smaller. They like as much sun as you can provide. They like to be well drained after a rain or watering. So, a large sunny spot with good drainage is best.

#40 Joey. Beautiful tree growing 25’x20’ with 6-10 ounce thin skinned fruits with good flavor August to October. Heavy bearer. Found in Uvalde, Texas. Cold hardy – mature trees can tolerate 15-18°F.

#41 Lila. Tight growing, vigorous tree. Hardy to mid-teens. Medium sized fruit; rich flavor. Harvest from July through September.

#42 Mexicola. Pear-shaped 5 oz. fruits with high quality flesh and paper-thin, purplish-black skin. Tree is tall, spreading and vigorous. Fruit ripens September - November. Requires well-drained soil. May defoliate at 20 degrees but recovers quickly from freezes.

#43 Mexicola Grande. High quality avocado with high oil content and paper-thin, purple black skin. Fruit ripens August to October. Hardy to 18° F. Requires well-drained soil.
BLACKBERRIES

Plant in existing soil with no amenities. You can plant them every three to four feet. They need either full sun or partial sun to produce. They need to be mulched well prior to summer and watered regularly during the summer during extended dry spells in order to get production in the spring. They need no protection from winter freezes - they do okay with freezes. They have virtually no pests or disease problems, so they are easy to care for. No spraying needed.

#51 Ouchita Blackberry PP#17162 - Bears consistently high yields of large sweet berries over a five week period on thornless canes. The berries are about the size of a quarter and contain approx. 10% - 12% sugar. The erect habit of the blackberry makes it easy to maintain in the landscape. Good disease resistance.

BLUEBERRIES

Blueberries can be grown in Galveston County. Blueberries have few disease or insect problems, and just need to be planted in acidic soil. If you have soil that is not acid, you can mix in some sphagnum peat moss and add a little sulfur to bring the pH down to an acidic level. Blueberries also like even watering, but don't like to stand in water, so a raised bed is a good place to plant them. The two types best suited for the Gulf Coast are rabbiteye and Southern Highbush.

RABBITYE BLUEBERRIES

#44 Climax. Dark berry with good flavor, not as heavy a producer. Ripens early (May).

#45 Premier. Excellent flavor but not as heavy a producer. Ripens early to mid season.

#46 Tifblue. Most outstanding. Use other varieties to lengthen harvest time. Ripens mid to late season.

SOUTHERN Highbush BLUEBERRIES

#49 Emerald (PP#12165). Produces abundant crops of the largest Southern Highbush berries with a mild, sweet flavor. Its rounded, spreading bush habit make it a great landscape plant. Dependable in southern climates with a low chill requirement of 250 hours. Evergreen in warm climates.

#47 Misty. High yielding evergreen 6-ft. tall shrub with large, good quality fruit. Fruit ripens early May. Misty is often used to pollinate other blues. Self-pollinating.

#48 Sunshine Blue. Vigorous 3-ft. evergreen semi-dwarf shrub that looks nice in the landscape. Showy hot pink flowers fading to white in late spring, yields abundant crops of large berries with a sweet tangy flavor. Ripens into a true deep blue color. 150 chill hours. Tolerates a higher soil pH than most blueberries.
**OTHER BERRIES**

#50 **GOJI BERRY.** Unique among fruits because they contain all essential amino acids and have the highest concentration of protein of any fruit, this amazing little superfruit also contains natural anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial and anti-fungal compounds. Goji berry plants, also called wolfberry plants, grow as long, rambling canes. Goji will naturally run along the ground, so staking or a trellis will save space and protect your fruit. As these plants mature, they may develop thorns that can be pruned off if desired. In early summer, fruit will begin to ripen into brilliant little oblong fruits that will continue coming until a heavy frost. They are deciduous. Self-pollinating. Prefer full sun.

#39 **PHALSA, SHERBERT BERRY** (*Grewia asiatica*). Produces ½” round fruits that turn purple to black when ripe, over an extended time, rather than all at once. Flavor is sweet/sour; texture is like an apple with single seed in center. Trees have drooping branches. Grows 6 to 15 feet tall, drought tolerant once established, best in partial sun. Cold tolerant from 25–27° F.

**FIGS**

Figs are easy to grow, and one tree can usually produce enough for an entire family and many friends. Most fig varieties yield two distinct crops of fruit each year. The first crop is produced on the previous year’s shoot growth, while the second crop is borne on the leaf axils of the current season’s growth. The amount of pruning can affect the quantity of fruit produced, whether first or second crop figs.

Figs can grow very large, 10’ or more tall and wide, depending on the variety, or they can be pruned to your desired size. They do not like standing water and produce best in full sun. They do not need a pollinator. Fig trees lose their leaves in fall. They do best when heavily mulched.

#52 **Alma Fig.** Produces mid-July until frost. Highly resistant to fruit rot. Beautiful light yellowish green skin, white meat with a light red center. Good drying variety, good sugar content. Excellent flavor, small eye, moderately closed with a drop of resin to block the eye from spoiling rain and insects. One of the most cold-hardy varieties surviving 6° F.

#52a **Banana Fig.** A medium size, yellow fig with a pale strawberry interior. Good producer, very sweet, full flavor with no bitterness, and a closed eye. Upright growth habit, okay to prune to desired size. Very cold hardy. One of the best for our area; grown in Seabrook, TX since around 1910.

#53 **Golden Celeste (aka ‘Champagne’) Fig.** This pretty fig has a deep yellow skin and a tan to caramel-colored flesh. Very sweet and tender pulp. Vigorous, upright grower. The fruit has a short neck and resists spoilage, even in wet weather. Ripens June-July, slightly after ‘Celeste’. Mostly closed eye.
#54 LSU Purple Fig. Released in 1991 by Louisiana State University. Medium size (about 20 per lb.). Glossy reddish to dark purple. White flesh with light strawberry pulp. Very good mild flavor. High sugar content. Closed-eye. Very cold tolerant. The tree is a large, vigorous, upright growing tree with above average resistance to leaf diseases.

#55 O’Rourke Fig. Trees are vigorous, producing upright trunks with a tendency to produce horizontal growth during the juvenile phase. Produces good quality fruit.

#55a Celeste Fig. Small, brown to purple fig. Adapted to most diverse portions of Texas. Extremely vigorous, very productive and fruit ripens in mid-late June. Very cold tolerant.

OTHER FRUIT TREES

#57 NECTAPLUM, Spice Zee. (US Patent #15535) The first NectaPlum® from Zaiger Genetics: a white-fleshed, nectarine-peach-plum hybrid. Skin is dark maroon at fruit set, and turns pale pink when ripe. Fully ripe fruit is unparalled in flavor, and both nectarine and plum traits are easily detectable. Tree is quite ornamental. Tremendous purplish pink bloom in the spring, followed by a flourish of red leaves which mature into lush green in late summer. Self-fruitful. Very productive. 200-300 chill hours.

#58 NECTARINE, Sun Red. Very large, firm yellow fleshed fruit with a delicious peachy flavor. Ripens mid-May to early June. 200-300 hours chill hours.

#60 PAWPAW. A native Texas fruit tree with beautiful ornamental foliage. Grown in full sun, the Pawpaw tree develops a narrowly pyramidal shape with dense, drooping foliage down to the ground level. The fruits are initially green, maturing by September or October to yellow or brown. When mature, the heavy fruits bend the weak branches down. The foliage is the sole food source for the Zebra Swallowtail caterpillar! Must have more than one tree for cross pollination. Or pollination can occur through hand cross pollination. Average water needs in full sun to part shade conditions.

#60a LOQUAT TREE. Evergreen, symmetrical, tree with a compact spread. Grows to 25 feet. Can withstand temperatures of 10 degrees Blooms in early Winter, fruit ripens in April.
OLIVE TREES
Plant your tree either when you get it or in mid to late March. The tree can be planted in the ground or transplanted to a larger pot (up to 15 gallons), if that is to be its home. Full sun is best. Plant in well-drained location using the existing soil only. Plant in raised area that never has standing water and where there is good air flow which reduces humidity. It is basically a desert plant that only requires enough water to keep it alive. Rain in our area is sufficient most of the time. It benefits from regular light fertilizations. No pruning is needed.

- #59 Arbequina European Olive. This beautiful 15' tree originated in Spain. Earliest to bear fruit, usually at 3 years. Self-fruitful. The black fruit has excellent flavor and is used for oil or table fruit. Ripens in mid Fall. Frost resistant. Requires excellent drainage.

PEACHES
Peach trees need to be pruned to get sunlight onto all branches. It is important to develop a modified central-leader scaffold well-spaced around the trunk horizontally and vertically with upward-sloping limbs 45° to 60° from horizontal.

- El Dorado Dwarf Patio Peach. Tree grows to 5 feet. Produces high quality, yellow freestone fruit. Ripens in early to mid-June. Self-Pollinating. 400 chill hours. BR

- #51a Multi-grafted Peach. Multiple varieties are grafted onto one rootstock, enjoy more varieties and extended harvest in less space. Perfect for smaller spaces and urban gardening. Grafts listed on tag, possible combinations of Eva’s Pride, May Pride, Mid Pride, Desert Gold, FloridaPrince.

- #52a Dwarf Patio Peach. Miniature tree ideal for pats or a small area. Self-Pollination. Ripens in June through July.


- #64 Flordaking Peach. Very early season peach from Florida. High quality fruit - large, firm, flavorful semifreestone, very sweet when fully ripe. Self pollinating. Ripens June-July. 300 chill hours

- #65 MayPride Peach. Zaiger. Superior new variety. Delicious fruit - the best low chill peach for its season. Larger than other early peaches. Ripens in May, along with Desert Gold. Large showy, pink blossoms. 175-200 chill hours.

#67 TexKing Peach. Large, sweet, juicy, yellow meat peach. This Texas A&M release is a semi-freestone peach. Self-fruitful, ripens mid May - early June. **400 chill hours. BR and Container**

**Texstar Peach.** A Texas A&M developed variety; yellow flesh, semi-freestone fruit. Produces high yields. Ripens in May. **450 chill hours. BR**

#68 Tropic Snow Peach. Excellent! One of the sweetest peaches to be grown in our area. White meat, freestone, large early season. Self-fruitful. **200 chill hours. BR and Container**

**PEARS**

Pear trees need to be pruned to get sunlight onto all branches. It is important to develop a modified central-leader scaffold well spaced around the trunk horizontally and vertically with upward-sloping limbs.

#69 Acres Homes. An outstanding pear for the Houston area. Very large, traditional pear shape fruit, red blush on the sun-exposed side. Precocious, bearing at about 3 years and bears heavily every year. It has a naturally spreading shape and makes a handsome landscape tree. Occasionally gets some fire blight but it does not seem to descend down the limb. Pollinate with Southern Queen, Southern Bartlett, Meadows or Tennessee. **325 chill hours.**

#70 Keiffer Pear. 15-25’ high x 5-10’ wide tree. Large yields of big crispy white firm fruit. Harvest September to October. Good for eating, canning or dessert. Tolerates heat. Self pollinating. **350-400 chill hours.**

#71 Pineapple Pear. Large yellow fruit with a red blush. It’s crisp flesh has an unusual pineapple flavor. A good variety for the deep south. Bears a large crop at an early age and can reach 15’-20’ tall. Self-fruitful, but bears better with a second variety. Blight resistant and ripens in August. **150 chill hours.**

#72 Southern Bartlett Pear. Spreading shape, and bears in about 4-5 years, alternate bearing. Pollinated with Acres Homes, Tennessee or Southern Queen. **400 chill hours.**

**Shinseiki Pear.** Asian pear with white meat and yellow skin fruit. Juice and crisp like an apple. Little care needed; vigorous tree, heavy producer. Ripens in late July. **450 chill hours. BR**

**Southern King Pear.** A cross between Hosui Asian and Tennessee European pears, producing an excellent eating fruit. Fruit is yellow with a slight red blush. Heavy producer. **300-350 chill hours. BR**

**Tennosui Hybrid Pear.** Great flavor, great blight resistance, excellent storage. Cross between Tennessee and Hosui. Bears in 5-6 years. Pollinate with Southern Bartlett, Southern Queen or Tennessee. **400 chill hours. BR**
PERSIMMONS


#38 Hachiya. Large, oblong, astringent fruit; bright orange-red skin when ripe. Grows on an upright vigorous tree. Considered the largest and best cooking quality persimmon. Ripens in November. Self-fruitful. **100 – 200 chill hours**

PLUM

Plum trees need to be pruned to get sunlight onto all branches. It is important to develop a modified central-leader scaffold well spaced around the trunk horizontally and vertically with upward-sloping limbs 45° to 60° from horizontal. This builds a strong infrastructure for holding the fruit and helps give sunlight access to lower limbs.

#61 Santa Rosa Plum. Tree grows to 12 ft. x 12 ft. with fragrant white blossoms in late May. Fruits mature into large, deep red plums with yellow flesh ready for harvest in late July or early August.

POMEGRANATE

Pomegranates are easy to grow in Galveston County with no significant disease or insect pest problems. All the varieties described below need 150-200 chill hours each winter to produce fruit, which means that anywhere in the greater Houston area will be fine places to grow these pomegranates. The juice around the seeds is very delicious and a delight to eat. Fruit can be juiced and the seeds removed through a strainer, if you object to a mouthful of often edible delicious seeds.

#62 Kandahar Early Pomegranate. Long lived, easy to grow 15-25’ tall tree. Drought and disease tolerant. Harvest sweet tasting, fruits with blush red skin, and red plentiful juicy flesh in September. Grows well in a container. **150-200 chilling hours.**
SPRING TRANSPLANTS FOR YOUR KITCHEN GARDEN - ALL 4” pots

**CANTALOUE - Hales Best.** Great melon, known for sweet, juicy goodness. Fruits weigh 5 to 6 pounds, and it's mostly flesh -- the seed cavity is small and the rind reasonably thin.

**EGGPLANT**
- **Black Beauty.** Plants produce 4 to 6 large fruit or more if kept harvested and well watered. For best quality, harvest before its glossy, dark skin begins fading to dull purple. Easy to grow.
- **Ichiban.** 6 – 8” long fruit. Tolerates heat well. 4 – 6 fruits per bush.
- **Louisiana Long Green.** Appealing light green skin and full-bodied, nutty, white flesh. Slender fruits grow 8 – 9” long. Tall plants that produce high yields.
- **Midnight Hybrid.** Early production, fat black-skinned, creamy white inside, delightful flavor. 55 days.

**LETTUCE**
Still plenty of time to produce a crop. Transplant now in a location that receives full morning sun.
- **Buttercrunch.** 65 days. Mild, buttery-flavored leaves; compact butterhead-type head lettuce is productive, heat tolerant and slow to bolt.
- **Romaine.** Elongated, thick leaves which are crisp and savory, and hold these qualities well after harvest. Very heat resistant, the plants are slow to bolt; ideal for either fall or spring. Space romaine lettuce plants 12” apart.

**PEPPERS**
**Scoville Heat Units (SHU)** is a measurement of the pungency (spicy heat) of various peppers, such as the jalapeño, the ghost pepper, and the world's hottest pepper, or other spicy foods.

**BELLS PEPPERS**
- **Better Bell II.** Thick-walled, 4-lobed fruits are 4” tall and 5” wide; start out green but mature to a bright, shiny red. 75 days. (0 SHU)
- **Big Bertha.** Giant 7” long, thick walled fruits on vigorous medium to tall plant. Delicious cooked or raw. 72 days. (0 SHU)

**BELLS PEPPERS - continued**
- **California Wonder.** Mild flavor – terrific sweetness. 4” long, thick walled peppers on medium sized plant. Heavy bearing and vigorous. 75 days. (0 SHU)
Chinese Giant Red Bell. Large fruits produced on 24” compact plant. High yields. 80 days. (0 SHU)

Corno di Toro. Fruit ripens to bright red. 8 - 10" long and 2½-3” wide at the top; sweet, crisp, full-bodied flavor. 75 – 80 days. (0 SHU) Heirloom variety.

Golden Summer. 4” wide x 4” long sweet pepper starts out lime green and matures to a beautiful sunny gold. Gourmet pepper for salad, stuffing or cooking. 70 days. (0 SHU)

Red Marconi. Italian pepper that yields big 7” long, tapering fruit; very sweet and great for fresh or frying. 80 days. (0 SHU)

Yolo Wonder. Thick walled, uniform shaped fruit. Good container variety. 70 days. (0 SHU) Heirloom variety.

MILD PEPPERS

Anaheim Chile. Prolific bearer of long thin fruits about 6" long. Delicious mildly hot flavor, excellent for roasting or frying; good yields of very large chili peppers.

Ancho 101. Heart shaped peppers, richly flavored 4” long taper to blunt point. 75-80 days. (3,000 SHU)

Banana, Sweet. 7-9” long peppers on 18-24” tall plants. Sweet tasting, great for eating fresh, heavy yields, compact plant. Matures in 85 days. (0 SHU)

Big Jim. Largest of the New Mexican varieties. Pods up to 12 inches long that weigh as much as 4 oz. 75 days. (500-2,500 SHU)

Carmen. Sweet taste for salads and roasting, especially when partially or fully red-ripe. Tapered fruits average 6" long x 2-1/2" wide, 5 oz. 75 days. (0 SHU)

Cubanelle. Long, tapered pepper with more flavor than other bell peppers. Though classified as a sweet pepper, some gardeners detect a mild to moderate spicy kick. 70 - 80 days. (100–1,000 SHU) Heirloom variety.

Fajita Hybrid. 4” long x 3.5” wide. Mildly spicy, with thick block walls, has a zesty crunch. Matures in 77-80 days. (500-1000 SHU)

MILD PEPPERS - continued

Holy Mole. Dark green fruit on vigorous, upright plants, if left on the plant, they mature to a dark chocolate brown color. 85 days. (700 SHU)
Poblano, Big Boss Man. Ancho-poblano hybrid with extra large, dark green fruits; high yields. Disease resistance: TMV. 70 – 75 days. (1500–4000 SHU)

HOT PEPPERS

Banana, Hot. Profuse bearer of 6-inch-long, medium hot peppers. Produces well even in hot weather. 75 days. (5,000–10,000 SHU)

Cayenne, Long Slim Red. A hot, zesty and pungent organic pepper that is 6" long, but only a 1/2" wide. CAUTION: Use rubber gloves, or clean hot peppers under running water to avoid skin burn from the pepper juice. (45,000 SHU)

Chiltepin. Tiny peppers that pack a huge punch! Small 2 – 4 foot tall bush that produce high yields. Plant in the shade or under trees, as direct sun can harm plant. (50,000–100,000 SHU)

Ghost Pepper (Bhut Jolokia). 2.5-3” long. One of the hottest peppers! 36 -48” tall plant. Mature in 85-90 days. (1,000,000 SHU)

Habanero, Scotch Bonnet. 2" long peppers turn from silvery green to orange on the plant. 36 - 48” tall plant. Must wear gloves when handling. Matures in 90 days. (215,000 SHU)

Jalapeño Gigante. Peppers measure as large as 5-inches long. Can be harvested throughout the summer when they’re green or red. 80 days.

Jalapeño. 3.5” long thick-walled fruits grow in large numbers on vigorous 26” tall plant. Matures in 73 days. (2,500-8,000 SHU)

Senorita Jalapeño. Heavy yields of 3” tall and 1¾” wide peppers. Dark green, eventually turning purple then red. 85 days. (5,000 SHU)

Serrano. Dozens of fruits per plant. Pick them early when the peppers are green and more mild or wait until they're mature and "red hot". Space plants 18-24" apart. (23,000 SHU)

Tabasco. The plants grow up to 4 feet tall and are covered with small, thin peppers that have a delicious flavor. Excellent performer. Attractive in the landscape. (50,000 SHU)

Trinidad Scorpion. Wrinkled, lantern-shaped fruits ripen to a searing red-orange. Named as the world’s hottest pepper by the New Mexico Chile Institute. (855,000-1,041,427 SHU)

SQUASH - Yellow Crookneck. Traditional variety well known for its buttery flavor and firm texture. Big plants are late to begin bearing, but then yield consistently over a long picking period. Best picked small, 4 – 5” long.

TOMATOES
Arkansas Traveler. 6-8 oz. juicy, mild flavored fruit. One of the very best heirloom varieties. Resists cracking. Disease resistant. 65–70 days. Indeterminate.

Big Beef. Extra large 10-12 oz. ruby red tomatoes are firm, juicy and highly flavored. Disease resistant, and heavy yields. 75 days. Indeterminate.

Black Krim. Medium-sized, dark maroon beefsteak with wonderfully rich flavor. 75 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

Brandy Boy. Produces loads of large pink fruits up to 5½" across. Good disease resistance. 80 days. Indeterminate.

Brandywine Pink. Beefsteak-shaped fruit that dates back to 1885. Potato leaved foliage, open pollinated with great taste. 85 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

Bush Celebrity. All American Selections winner. 8 to 9 oz. red fruits with flavorful blend of sugar and acid. Disease resistant. 65 days. Determinate.

Bush Champion. Excellent variety for small space gardens and containers. Produces extra-early, yields of big 8 to 12 oz. fruits. 65 days. Determinate.

Bush Early Girl. Early ripening, 6–8 oz. fruit on compact 18" plants. Large yields, with good disease resistance. 54 days. Determinate.

Celebrity. All-purpose variety with superb flavor, disease resistance and heavy yield. Crack-resistant fruits average 7 oz. 70 days. Determinate.

Champion II. Medium sized fruits with delicious flavor. Good disease resistance with high yields. Wonderful for slicing and canning. 70 days. Indeterminate.

Cherokee Purple. Dusky pink, 8 to 12 oz. fruits. Flavor is rich and full. Easy to grow and heavy bearing. 80 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

Delicious. This really big tomato produces huge 1- to 3-lb. fruit and are flavorful, juicy and delicious. 75 days. Indeterminate.

Earlana. Extra early tomato. Fruits are bright in red color, five to six ounces, set in clusters of six tomatoes or more. 65 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

TOMATOES - continued

Early Girl. This variety starts bearing fruit earlier and produces longer than other medium-sized tomatoes. Crack resistant. 65 Days. Indeterminate.
**List of fruit trees, vegetables, and perennials available on February 20, 2016**

**Fantastic.** Tasty, globe-shaped, scarlet red medium-sized fruits are nearly crack free. Heavy yields and excellent for canning. 70 days. Indeterminate.

**German Giant.** Produces an abundance of deep pink tomatoes that are huge and brimming with flavor. Potato leaved foliage. 75 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

**German Johnson.** Large, deep pink, flavorful, and nearly crack-free. Disease-resistant, and thrives in hot humid areas. 80 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

**Goliath.** Dark pink fruit with few seeds. Flavorful, 10 to 15 oz. fruits with high yields. Grown since the late 1800’s. 85 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

**Isis Candy.** Delightful, sweet, cherry fruits. 1-inch across, yellow with red tinge and marbling. 70 – 80 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

**Juliet.** Crack resistant, elongated cherry tomatoes. Fruits weigh 1 oz., tolerant to late blight and leaf spot. 60 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

**Old German.** This heirloom beefsteak is both delicious and beautiful with succulent, meaty fruit and golden streaked, reddish skin. 75 days. Indeterminate.

**Orange Russian.** Produces 8 oz. fruits, and are meaty with very few seeds. Open pollinated bi-color oxheart tomato. 85 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

**Park’s Whopper.** Produces big, 4” juicy, crack resistant fruit. High yields, long season, and disease resistant. 65 days. Indeterminate.

**Patio.** Large harvests of bright red 3-4 oz. fruits on 24” tall bush. 70 days. Determinate.

**Red Cherry, Large.** The fruits average 1 oz. Vines are very productive and show some resistance to disease; open-pollinated. 75 days. Indeterminate.

**Red Star.** 2 oz. cherry size fruits develop with six lobes, and look like a star when cut. Plants bear 2-6 fruits per cluster. 70 to 80 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

**Roma.** Produces 2- to 3-ounce, plum shaped fruits. High yield plants resistant to Verticillium and Fusarium wilt. 70 days. Heirloom variety. Determinate.

**Super Marziano.** Large, pear-shaped fruit are an average 5 inches long. Tall plants give large yields and are resistant to bacterial speck. 70 days. Indeterminate.

**TOMATOES - continued**

**Sweet Chelsea.** Produces high yields of extra-sweet 1-oz. cherry sized fruits. Disease resistant and crack resistant. 65 days. Indeterminate.

Very Sweet. Red cherry fruit, 1” round with outstanding sweet flavor. 70 – 80 days. Heirloom variety. Indeterminate.

WATERMELON

Black Diamond. A very popular round variety. Premium quality and size (averages 35-50 lbs., but can get much larger). Flavorful red flesh, bruise-resistant rinds.

Sugar Baby. Saves space in the garden and in the refrigerator. The only thing oversized is the flavor—rich and incredibly sweet. Compact vines produce plenty of 6- to 10-lb. fruits packed with sweet red-orange flesh.

ZUCCHINI - Dark Green. Vigorous variety produces good yields of straight, smooth fruits. An open-pollinated variety best suited to the home garden, with abundant yields of lightly mottled dark green fruits. Pale greenish-white, firm flesh. Harvest when 6 – 8” long.
HERBS FOR COOKING, FRAGRANCE, AND HEALTH

ARUGULA. Long, dark, lobed leaves suitable for salad mix or bunching. Delicious peppery taste. This plant reaches about 2-1/2 feet tall and 1 foot wide, with leaves best cut at 2 to 3 inches long. Flowers are extra peppery!

BASIL, Large Leaf Italian. Fragrant, flavorful, extra-large leaves. Grows 18 to 24 inches high and 12 to 15 inches wide. Dark green, shiny leaves grow up to 3 inches long on a tall, erect plant that is slow to bolt.

BASIL, Mrs. Burns' Lemon. Very bright green, 2-1/2" long leaves with white blooms make this basil both attractive and intensely citrus flavor. Very fragrant. Height: 20-24".

BASIL, Nufar, Sweet. The most common type of basil. Has a lovely clove-like scent. Excellent in salads, with fish, meats, and in sauces. Height 18-24 inches

BASIL, Purple Ruffles. Large and frilly purple ruffled leaves and a fragrance and flavor stronger than Sweet Basil. Adds color and flavor to herb vinegars. Beautiful addition to your kitchen garden.

BAY LAUREL. The culinary bay. Evergreen tree to 12' (in Galveston County and Ft. Bend County). Further North protect from deep or long lasting freezes (below 30 degrees). Wonderful for flavoring soup, stews, roasts, turkey, pork, etc.


CHIVES, Onion 'Staro'. Thick, deep green leaves, high yielding, easy to harvest. Mild onion flavor. Clover-like purple flowers appear in spring.

CILANTRO, CORIANDER. The foliage is commonly called cilantro, while the edible seed is known as coriander. The flowers provide a strong attraction to beneficial insects.

CURRY TREE (culinary). Fresh leaves from this tree are an indispensable ingredient in Indian cooking. Leaves lose most of their flavor when dried. They have a distinct, spicy curry-like flavor and odor.

DILL, Fernleaf. A more compact variety, growing only 18 to 24 inches tall. Likes direct sun and rich, well-drained soil. Space 12 to 15 inches apart. Be sure to keep plants watered in dry weather.

FENNEL, Bronze. Sweet aroma and an aniseed flavor. Grows erect with a thick root and stout stems. Leaves are finely dissected into fronds. Host plant to Black Swallowtail Butterfly.
FENNEL, Florence. The bulbous stem can be steamed, grilled or served raw; it's like celery with a delicate anise aroma. Can grown 24 inches tall. Likes full sun. Host plant to Black Swallowtail Butterfly.


OREGANO, Cuban Variegated. Taste of this herb is considered similar to oregano, thyme, sage, or aiowan caraway. Thrives with minimal care, and is not invasive. Full sun, partial shade with minimal watering.

OREGANO, Greek. Strong oregano aroma and flavor, dark green leaves with white flowers. At maturity, reaches 18 inches tall and wide.

PARSLEY, Italian Flatleaf. Large, bright green leaves on compact plants. Space 12 inches apart.

PARSLEY, Moss Curled II. Improved selection on the standard moss curled parsley. Has uniform, dark green, medium-fine curled leaves. Host plant to Black Swallowtail Butterfly.

SAGE. Easy to grow and long-lived. shrubby plant, forming many side branches of velvety-textured, gray-green leaves about 2 inches long.

TARRAGON, Mexican Mint Marigold. Thrives in hot, humid areas. Has anise flavor. Plants bloom lightly in the spring, then profusely in the fall atop stems ranging from 14 to 30 inches.

THYME, English. Low-growing and dense with small grayish leaves. Easy-to-grow, vigorous, semi-upright plants.
THINK SPRING! – COLORFUL PERENNIALS FOR YOUR GARDENS

#73 Batface Cuphea (Cuphea llavea). This unusual and tough cuphea is a beacon of adorable, fluorescent red and purple “bat-face” tubular flowers throughout the heat of late spring through summer to fall. It forms an 18” mound of arching stems, grows in sun or light shade and likes good drainage. Root hardy to the low 20’s. Blends well at the front of a perennial bed or cascading over a wall or container. Also works well in hanging baskets.

#74 Blue Daze (Evolvulus nuttalianus). Royal blue flowers on silvery grey foliage, blooms all summer into fall. FULL SUN to PART SHADE. Low mounding to 1 - 2'. Excellent groundcover. Makes beautiful accent in a hanging basket.

#75 & #75a Brazilian Buttonbush (Centratherum intermedium). 1” powdery-blue to purple blooms are borne in profusion from spring to fall on this durable rounded perennial. It normally returns from the roots in spring and often reseeds itself. A favorite food for larvae of the Hydrangea Sphinx Moth. Nectar loved by butterflies.

#76 Hinckley's Gold Columbine (Aquilegia chrysantha 'Hinckley'). A gorgeous evergreen native Texas perennial for shade gardens. Forms 24” mounds of bright green parsley-like foliage all winter. Then in March-April, produces stalks of magnificent orchid-like yellow flowers for up to 6 weeks! Afternoon shade and good drainage.

#77 Ming Porcelain DayLily (Hemerocallis ‘Ming Porcelain’). Pastel ivory-pink flowers touched with peach-edged gold and wide yellow halo with lime green throat. Grows 24 to 36” tall in partial to full sun. Early-season repeat bloomer. Slightly fragrant.

#79 Crested Ligularia (Farfugium japonicum ‘Crispata’). Low mounding, evergreen perennial with large round leathery green leaves. Average size is 20” x 24”, producing 24” flower stalks with several daisy like blooms in late summer through fall. Foliage dies back at 20° F. Partial sun to shade. Moderate water requirements.

#81 Hibiscus, Shirley Temple (Hibiscus sp. ‘Shirley Temple’). Incredible 5” pale pink blooms with coral-red centers and a long coral-red stamen make you feel like you’re in the tropics! Blooms from spring to fall. Beautiful dark green glossy foliage with an upright growth habit. Can easily be kept pruned as a thick 3'-4' blooming shrub or shaped into a 6'-9’ tree form. Tough, root hardy tropical hibiscus, may be evergreen in mild winters. Full sun or light shade.
#82  Danny’s Dwarf Butterfly Iris (*Dietes* sp.) A beautiful, dwarf version of this great iris! Clumps of arching sword shaped, evergreen foliage grow 12”–18” tall. 2” wide soft white flowers with yellow and purple-blue markings rise from stalks and dance like butterflies. Flowers profusely from spring to fall. Happiest in light shade but can take full sun. Moist, well drained soil.

#83  Dixie Country Louisiana Iris (*Iris* ‘Dixie Country’). A gorgeous violet-blue bloom with yellow signals; late mid-season bloom time; reblooms. Suitable for bogs & water gardens. 24 – 36” tall.

#84  Jacobinia (*Justicia* sp.). Grow in shade or part shade. Do not expose to hot afternoon sun. Grows best with regular watering. Beautiful tropical flowering shrub that displays clusters of pink or white flowers that resemble fireworks. Good for containers.

#85  Yellow Lycoris (*Lycoris aurea*). A Yellow Spider lily that produces softball sized blooms; blooms later that the Red Surprise lily. Full sun to part shade, with moderate water conditions.

#86  Doritis Orchid (*Doritis pulcherrima* var. *champorensis*). *Doritis* a genus of small to medium-sized plants native to southeast Asia closely related to *Phalaenopsis*. *Doritis* blooms are stiffly erect, an adaptation resulting from their terrestrial habit. *Doritis* bloom during the summer months as well. The most commonly grown species of this is *D. pulcherrima*. Leathery leaves are about 7”–8” long. They come in many colors – the ones we sell are a lavender-pink – extremely long lasting. The name comes from the Greek term ‘dorites’ meaning ‘spear’ and refers to the shape of the lip. They prefer indirect, bright light and need to be protected from cold temperatures. Water when almost dry.

#87  Cranberry Punch Penta (*Penta lanceolata* ‘Cranberry Punch’). Upright growth habit, 24 – 36” tall. Blooms are attractive to birds, butterflies, and bees. Blooms from mid-Spring till Fall. Does well in partial shade to full sun. Drought tolerant once established. Suitable for growing in containers.

#88  Jessica Penta (*Penta lanceolata* ‘Jessica’) Non-stop bloom - each plant will carry dozens and dozens of clusters at one time. Self-cleaning – no dead-heading required! Great color and height – they can reach up to 3’ tall and their flower clusters are 3” across. Sun, part-sun or light shade. Cut back hard in early spring for year-round enjoyment. Normally root hardy in harsh winters. Easy to grow! Jessica is bright red-purple.

#89  Starburst Penta (*Penta lanceolata* ‘Starburst’). The original upright penta that hummingbirds and butterflies love sooooo much! Non-stop bloom - each plant will carry dozens and dozens of clusters at one time. Self-cleaning - no dead-heading required! Great color and height - they can reach up to 3’ tall and their flower clusters are 3” across. Sun, part-sun or light shade. Cut back hard in early spring for year-round enjoyment. Normally root hardy in harsh winters. Easy to grow!
#90  **White Upright Penta** (*Penta lanceolata ‘White’*). These “uprights” are the heirloom, pass-a-long originals that still carry all the sweet nectar that hummingbirds and butterflies love. The self-cleaning lanceolatas bloom non-stop with no deadheading. They can reach up to 3’ tall and their flower clusters are 3” across thereby adding both height and color to sun, part-sun or light shade gardens. Normally root hardy in harsh winters – if not, cut back hard in early spring for a full plant with year-round beauty. Easy to grow and makes a decent cut flower! ‘White’ is a pure, clean white.

#91  **Hope Philodendron** (*Philodendron bipinnatifidum ‘Hope’*). Small variety; grows to 4 feet. Partial sun to shade best, moderate growth in full sun. Winter protection is required. Will make a good houseplant providing appropriate humidity conditions can be met. Choose well drained soil, moderate water requirements.

#92  **Hidalgo Form Rainlily** (*Zephyranthes ‘Hidalgo Form’*). Rain lilies are some of our finest native bulbs ranging from Texas down into Central America. Cold hardy in zones 8-10. Hidalgo naturalizes to form pink, colorful colonies that bloom after summer rains.

#92a **Russel Manning Rainlily** (*Zephyranthes ‘Russel Manning’*). Repeat bloomer with 3” lavender pink flowers. Foliage is blue green, blooms late spring through fall. Sun or partial shade. Moist, well-drained soil.

#93  **Labuffarosa Rainlily, Pink** (*Zephyranthes ‘Labuffarosa’*). A real showstopper! Blooms beautiful 2” flowers with two-toned petals of white and soft pink after rainy periods in spring, summer and fall. Attractive grass-like foliage grows 10” tall. Multiplies from bulb and seed. Rainlilies are spectacular in mass plantings, wonderful tucked in pockets throughout the garden, and also love showing off in containers. For a delicate looking plant, these are quite tough. Will tolerate wet and dry. Sun or part shade.

#94  **Labuffarosa Rainlily, White** (*Zephyranthes ‘White Labuffarosa’*). Beautiful 2” white flowers appear after rainy periods in spring, summer and fall. Attractive small strap like foliage grows 8”-10” tall. Multiplies from bulb and seed. Look most attractive when planted in masses. Tolerates wet or dry conditions. Sun or part sun.

#95  **Candida Rainlily** (*Zephyranthes candida*). Showy white flowers late summer-fall. Evergreen grass-like foliage. Forms beautiful clumps 10” tall. Light shade or full sun. Moist, well drained. A wonderful bulb that slowly multiplies.

#96  **ROSE, Belinda’s Dream** (*Rosa ‘Belinda’s Dream’*). A garden favorite because it is almost constantly in bloom with tidy, high centered, richly fragrant, fully double, medium pink blooms. Upright, beautiful blue-green foliage. Full sun, good drainage. 3’-4’ x 3’-4’ average. **Texas Superstar™**
#97 ROSE, Chi Long Han Zhu (*Rosa* 'Chi Long Han Zhu'). This ancient China rose is tough as nails, blooms cheerfully through rain, heat and the occasional winter freeze. It is a long-lived rose, becoming more dense over time. New growth has touches of purple, dark red or bronze. Heat tolerant, drought-resistant with rich red blossoms. Low maintenance -doesn’t need frequent feedings, spraying or deadheading. China roses to not go dormant in the winter -they are inspired by winter rains to bloom in generous masses. Prefers minimal pruning! 3’x 3’.

#98 Red Miniata Salvia (*Salvia miniata*). Beautiful cinnabar red flower. SHADE loving. 2’-3’ tall. Blooms spring, summer and fall. Attracts hummers and butterflies.

#100 Spanish Snapdragon (*Antirrhinum hispanicum*). Plant is 1 foot tall by 2 feet wide, fuzzy gray-green leaves. Blooms from late spring through fall. Flowers are held on short upright spikes just above the foliage. Thrives in our hot, humid summers where most snapdragons do not. Plant in full sun to light shade in hot locations in a well-drained soil with little to occasional irrigation.

#101 Woodland Painted Petals (*Anomatheca laxa*). Showy 1” deep coral flowers on wiry stems among deep green, iris-like foliage 8”-10” high in March and April. Goes dormant in summer, reseeds, and will return from dormant corms in late winter. Tough and drought tolerant. Part shade. Well drained soil.

#102 VINE, Coral Vine (*Antigonon leptopus*) Outstanding, non-stop blooming vines spring into fall! Very prolific bloomers with large clusters of stunning pink blossoms. Sun or light shade. Dormant in winter. Grows 15’-20’. Very easy to grow! Tough! Makes great cut flowers.

#103 VINE, Mexican Flame Vine (*Senecio confusus*). Root hardy with daisy like orange/red flowers clusters all the growing season. Easy grower -FULL SUN/PARTIAL SHADE -light soil preferred.

#104 Winecup (*Callirhoe involucrata*). A native perennial with evergreen rosettes in winter with long prostrate stems covered with 2” poppy-like wine-red flowers March thru April. Given partial shade and moisture - it will stay green and bloom sporadically thru summer.

Datura Trumpet Flower. Plants bloom during summer. They are bushy and grow 3 to 5 feet tall with ovate bluish-green foliage. Datura plants need full sun, fertile soil and regular watering.

James Walker Bougainvillea. Vigorous evergreen vine with reddish-magenta pointed bracts surrounding the white flowers. Flowers begin late spring into fall. Plant in full sun, drought tolerant once established. Very little care is needed for this plant.

Juanita Gold Bougainvillea. Vigorous evergreen vine with bright yellow-gold bracts surrounding white tubular flowers. Flowers begin from late spring into fall. Plant in full sun, drought tolerant once established. Very little care is needed for this plant.
Ruby Bougainvillea. Vigorous evergreen vine with Ruby colored bracts surrounding tiny white tubular flowers. Flowers periodically throughout the year in warmer areas with a heavier bloom in winter. Plant in full sun, drought tolerant once established. Very little care is needed for this dwarf variety. 4–6 feet tall.

Yanis Delight Bougainvillea. Evergreen vine with pink colored bracts with white overtones surrounding small white tubular flowers. Plant in full sun, drought tolerant once established. This variety will grow to 30 inches tall at maturity, great for hanging baskets, or accent plant. Treat as an annual.

Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*) This easy-to-grow, popular North American native bears striking, daisy-like flowers in summer that attract butterflies. Plants are heat- and drought-tolerant, and blooms are used for cut- and dried-flower arrangements. A popular perennial with smooth, 2-5 ft. stems and long-lasting, lavender flowers. Rough, scattered leaves that become small toward the top of the stem. *Texas Native. Can be found in the Herbs section.*

Jolt Cherry Dianthus (*Dianthus ‘Jolt Cherry’*). Bright cherry-red blooms that are ruffled on the edges. Attracts hummingbirds and is slightly fragrant. Deer resistant, grows 16 to 20 inches tall. Drought tolerant; full sun.

Austral Gem Fern (*Asplenium dimorphum x difforme*). Great as an indoor plant, and is resistant to the drying effects of heated and air-conditioned spaces. Also great outdoors in shady spots; Zone 9 and 10.

Birds Nest Fern (*Asplenium nidus*). Best kept between 70 and 80 degrees, with high humidity. Requires loose, rich moist soil. Filtered light to light shade.

Brilliance Autumn Fern (*Dryopteris erythrosora*). Red to copper coloring on new growth; full to partial shade. 18 to 24 inches tall. Moist soil until established, then drought tolerant.

Variegated Cretan Brake Fern (*Pteris cretica*). Arching pale green fronds, each with 1-5 pairs of simple or forked pinnae. Plant in shady areas, winter hardy This fern is a slow-growing evergreen fern that typically rises to 18-24” tall and as wide. Requires consistently moist soil

White Rabbit's Foot Fern (*Davallia tyermanii*). Compact, upright, growing 18” high. Versatile plant; can be used in pots, hanging baskets, or landscapes. Light to full shade, keep soil moist.

Geraniums (Assorted varieties and colors). Plants need well drained soil, full sun. Great for containers, beds or box windows. They are low maintenance, high performance plants.

Gerber Daisy (Assorted varieties and colors). Plants prefer partial shade in our area. Well drained soil, moderate water requirements. Remove dead stems to encourage more blooms. Reduce water when after blooming season.
Hibiscus, Texas Star, White (Hibiscus coccineus alba). An absolutely pure White Texas Star. The same unique and attractive foliage, and the same elegant 5’-6’ height as its red relative, but topped with single 8” pure white flowers. Texas Star is native to the Southern US. It’s tough, hardy, and adapts well to wet, heavy ground. This hibiscus performs best in full sun and makes a striking accent or background perennial, especially if the Red and White are planted together in the same bed. Cut back the old stems after a hard freeze. Texas Native.

Kalanchoe (Assorted varieties and colors). Plants should be grown in well drained media, in pots or in beds. Most of this group flowers in early months of the year during the shortest day length. Prefers high light areas, not full sun. Protect from temperatures below 50 degrees. Good indoor plant with appropriate humidity conditions.
Thank you for supporting the Galveston County Master Gardeners. Proceeds from today’s sale of plants are used to develop and maintain the Horticulture Demonstration Gardens located at the Galveston County AgriLife Extension Office and Carbide Park, which the public is invited to enjoy and learn from year-round.

OUR NEXT PLANT SALE AND SEMINAR

WILL BE IN THE FALL

OCTOBER 15, 2016

For more information about the Master Gardeners and the educational programs they provide, visit the Galveston County AgriLife Extension Office located at 4102-B Main Street inside Carbide Park in La Marque, call 281-309-5061, or visit our website: http://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/galveston/