



The HSA Pioneer Unit Plant Sale **Herbal Forum at Round Top** March 17 & 18, 2017

Basic Herb Planting Hints

Typical for most herbs is to plant them in well-drained soil, having lots of organic matter mixed into it. For clay soils add lots of compost. Indirect watering (i.e., a hose aimed at the plant's base or via a soaker hose), is better than overhead watering. If overhead watering is used, water early in the morning. Water to keep soil moist, not wet. To fully blossom, most flowering plants need eight hours of sunlight. Normally space plants based on their mature size. Unless noted, hardiness refers to cold tolerance.

Herbal Forum Plant Sale Price List*

4" Pots - \$3.00

Quart Pots - \$4.50

Gallon Pots - \$7.00

2 Gallon Roses - \$16.00

*Some prices may vary and there will be other sizes of containers

Culinary Herbs for Sale

Angelica (*Angelica archangelica*) - Biennial. Grows up to 4 ft. high and 4 ft. wide. Full sun to partial shade. Flowering stalks up to 8 ft. high. Keep stalks cut for it dies after flowering. Hardy.

Artichoke (*Cynara cardunculus* var. *scolymus*)- Perennial. A striking accent plant with large silvery leaves and amazing flowers with blue petals in early summer followed by the edible (or at least partially edible) fruit. Full sun with good drainage. About 3 feet tall and wide – taller when in flower.

Basils (*Ocimum spp.*) - Annuals. Various sizes and shapes. All need full sun and die off with freeze. If growing for leaf oils, keep flower stems cut off. Varieties available: 'African Blue', 'Aussie Sweetie', 'Variegated Aussie Sweetie', 'Bell Pepper', 'Boxwood', 'Cinnamon', 'Clove', 'Genovese', 'Holy', 'Lemon Tabriz', 'Lettuce Leaf', 'Lime', 'Purple Globe', 'Siam Queen' Thai, 'Sweet', 'Spicy Globe', 'Sweet Dani', and 'Sweet Globe'

Bay Laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) – Slow-growing perennial evergreen shrub. Three ft. wide. Full sun is best. Plant in protected area for plant is subject to cold damage. Can be planted in a pot to be moved for winter protection.'

Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*) – Tender perennial vine/groundcover. This spreading/vining plant is native to India and is the source of the venerable spice black pepper. We have grown it at Festival Hill for many years and it has survived most winters in the ground, but we keep a potted specimen just in case. We have never gotten flowers to set seed, but it is a fun novelty plant and except for needing protection from severe cold it is relatively undemanding.

Borage (*Borago officinalis*) – Annual. Wonderful plant grown for its edible blue star-shaped flowers. They taste like cucumbers and are a great addition to salads and sandwiches.

Burnet, Salad (*Sanguisorba minor*) - Perennial. Grows to a 2 ft. sized clump. Full sun. Hardy.

Cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus*) – Perennial. 2 to 4 foot tall and wide with large silver leaves. Full sun with good drainage. An edible relative of the artichoke, but more often grown for its striking foliage and large blue-purple flowers which appear in late spring or early summer.

Celery, Curly Leaf (*Apium* spp.) – Perennial. Full sun or part shade. Small, mounding plant that looks like curly parsley. Leaves taste of celery and are great in salads or soups. More reliable than parsley in the summer heat.

Chamomile, German (*Matricaria recutita*)- Annual. Grows to 2 ft. high and 6 in. wide. Full sun to partial shade. The better chamomile for culinary purposes.

Chicory, Coffee – (*Cichorium intybus* var. *sativum*) – Perennial. A European native long grown for its tasty roots, which can be used as a coffee substitute or flavor. Stalks of beautiful blue, stary flowers above foliage in summer.

Chile Petin (*Capsicum annuum* var *glabriusculum*) – Native Perennial. A stalwart chili pepper that is the state pepper of Texas. Becomes quite woody over time and can reach many feet in height, especially if supported. The small fruit turn red when ripe and are a favorite of birds and those who like to make hot pepper sauces. Often freezes to the ground for us but comes back rapidly in the spring.

Chives, Onion (*Allium schoenoprasum*)- Perennial. Grows in 9 in. clumps. Full sun to partial shade. Very hardy though dies back in very cold weather and in hot weather.

Chives, Garlic (*Allium tuberosum*) - Perennial. Grows to 1 ft., white flowers. Full sun to partial shade. Also hardy, but subject to very cold weather die back.

Coriander (Cilantro) (*Coriandrum sativum*) - Annual. Grows to 3 ft. high and 1 ft. wide. Full sun. Doesn't tolerate being kept wet. Cool weather plant, blooms as soon as weather warms. Readily reseeds itself if allowed to bloom. The foliage is commonly called cilantro or coriander leaf and the seeds are known simply as coriander.

Coriander, Vietnamese (*Polygonum odoratum*) – Tender Perennial. This low-growing aromatic plant is native to southeast Asia and loves warm weather and lots of moisture. It is often used as a fresh garnish for meats, especially poultry. Can be container grown, planted on the edge of a pond or any moist place that receives some shade.

Dill (*Anethum graveolens*) - Annual. Grows to 3 ft. high and 2 ft. wide. Full sun to partial shade. Cool weather plant, blooms as soon as weather warms. Plant extra for dill is a host plant for Swallow Tail Butterfly green striped caterpillar. Variety available: 'Bouquet' and 'Dukat'.

Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*) - Perennial. Can grow to 5 ft. high and 3 ft. wide. Full sun. Lacy foliage looks good when mixed into flower garden. Hardy. Great larval butterfly plant. Varieties: Green, Bronze and 'Zefa Fino'.

Lavender (*Lavandula* spp.) - Mostly perennial, though a few should be treated as annuals in southern climates. Various sizes. Full sun. Need good drainage. Avoid overhead watering. Keep organic mulch away from base of plants. Use inorganic mulch instead. Varieties available: *L. angustifolia* 'Hidcote' and 'Ellagance Purple'; *L. x intermedia* varieties, 'Grosso', 'Phenomenal' and 'Provence'; French (*L. dentata*); Fern Leaf (*L. multifida*); 'Goodwin Creek Grey'; *L. stoechas* 'Otto Quast'; 'Big Boy James' and Sweet Lavender (*L. x heterophylla*).

Lemon Balm and Lime Balm (*Melissa officinalis*) - Perennial. Grows to 18 in. tall and around. Does best in part shade. Easy to grow. Rub for wonderful citrus aroma.

Lemongrass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) - Perennial. Can grow to a 4 ft. high/wide clump. Needs protection from cold and well-drained soil. Good in pots. Tender.

Lemon Verbena (*Aloysia triphylla*) – Perennial. Grows 4 to 6 ft. high to 3 or so ft. across. Always looks lanky, but smells great! More cold hardy than normally thought. Can be easily grown in a pot.

Lovage (*Levisticum officinale*) – Perennial. 2-3 foot tall leafy plant that has a taste similar, but slightly different, than that of celery. Very cold hardy, but may give up the ghost in summer if not given partial shade. Likes rich soil. Use the leaves and seeds in soups, stews, and salads.

Marjoram (*Origanum majorana*) - Sweet Marjoram, the favored variety, is often treated as an annual in the lower south and does not tolerate wet clay soil. Grows to 15 or so inches in a clump. Full sun to partial shade. Some may act as perennials. Good container plant.

Mexican Mint Marigold (*Tagetes lucida*)- Perennial. Grows into a 2 ft. clump. Full sun. Yellow fall flowers. Tolerant of dry conditions. It's the Texas answer to French Tarragon. Variety available: 'Sweetie' – more tidy and less likely to fall over when blooming in fall.

Mints (*Mentha spp.*) - Perennial. Very invasive - best grown in pots. Full sun to light shade. Keep moist. Hardy. Varieties available: 'Berries & Cream', 'Bible Mint' (*Mentha habak*), 'Chocolate Peppermint', 'Corsican', 'Doublemint' / 'Red-Stemmed Apple', 'English', 'Grapefruit', 'Lemon', 'Kentucky Colonel', 'Lime', 'Mojito', 'Moroccan', 'Orange', Pennyroyal, 'Pineapple, Variegated', 'Ricola Swiss', 'Strawberry', 'Thai', 'Wintergreen', and 'Yerba Buena'.

Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*) – Evergreen Shrub. Full sun to part shade. A lovely, aromatic shrub that was mentioned in the Bible. A great herb to use when roasting meats. Variety: Dwarf German.

Oregano (*Origanum spp.*) – Perennial. Various sizes and types. Full sun. Rub leaves for aroma. Varieties available: 'Cretan', 'Greek', 'Golden Greek', 'Hilltop', 'Hot & Spicy', 'Italian', 'Sicilian' and 'Syrian'.

Oregano, Mexican (*Poliomintha bustamanta*) – Native Perennial. Full sun with good drainage. An upright shrubby plant with a pungent aroma and taste. Clusters of soft lavender pink flowers in the summer. Ornamental and tasty too!

Parsley (*Petroselinum spp.*) - Biennial. Grow to 12 in. or more in a clump. Good pot plant. Full winter sun. May survive hot summer if kept in afternoon shade and mulched. Keep blossoms pinched off. Great larval butterfly plant. Varieties available: Curly, and Italian Flat Leaf.

Pelargoniums (Scented Geraniums) (*Pelargonium spp.*) – Tender Perennials. Various shapes and sizes. Originally southern Africa plants, so most are not very cold hardy. Prefer moist to dry soil, not wet. Summer - need afternoon partial shade. Rub to smell differences. Overwinter in pots. Varieties available: Rose Scented: 'Attar of Roses', 'Candy Dancer', 'Old-Fashioned Rose', 'Peacock', 'Pink Capitatum', 'Red Flower Rose', 'Round Leaf Rose', 'Skeleton Leaf Rose'; Citrus Scented: 'Lemon', 'Lemon Fizz', 'Lime'; Fruit and Spice Scented: 'Apple', 'Apricot'; Mint Scented: 'Chocolate Mint' 'Mint Beauty', 'Peppermint'; Pungent Scented: 'Skeletal Balsam'.

Pineapple Verbena / Moujean Tea (*Nashia inaguensis*) – Tender Perennial. Shrubby plant with small, very aromatic leaves that are use to make a vanilla scented tea. Small creamy flowers through the growing season.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) - Perennial. Various sizes while some are upright and others prostrate. Full sun for full flowering. Must have good drainage. Water at the base of rosemary. Some not tolerant to very cold weather. Varieties available: 'Arp', 'Barbecue', 'Blue Lady', 'Blue Lagoon', 'Gorizia', 'Foresteri', 'Foxtail', 'Haifa', 'Hill Hardy', 'Huntington Carpet', 'Irene', 'Lockwood de Forest', 'Salem', 'Santa Barbara', 'Shady Acres', 'Shimmering Stars', 'Spice Islands', and 'Tuscan Blue'.

Sages (*Salvia spp.*) - Perennial. Various varieties, shapes, sizes, colors and smells. Full sun best. Some must be treated as annuals or planted in pots. Once established when bed planted, water only as needed after soil has dried out. Varieties available: 'Berggarten', 'Golden', 'Peach', 'Nazareth', 'Newe Ya'ar', 'Pineapple', 'Purple' and 'Tricolor'.

Savory, Creeping (*Satureja spicigera*) – Perennial. A wonderful low-growing plant for full sun and good drainage. Can be used for culinary purposes and is less pungent in taste than winter savory. Produces masses of white flowers in the fall.

Savory, Winter (*Satureja montana*) – Perennial. Low, spreading evergreen. Full sun with good drainage. Uncommon culinary herb with much merit. Tougher in our climate than summer savory.

Society Garlic (*Tulbaghia violacea*) – Perennial. An onion relative with a clumping habit and fragrant thin strap-like leaves. Clusters of lavender, tubular flowers on tall stems from late spring to frost. Leaves can be used like chives.

Sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*) – Perennial. 1 to 2 foot tall plant with large soft green leaves. Full sun to light shade with rich, well-drained soil. Used as a fresh leaf herb in salads and the essential ingredient in sorrel soup. Varieties available: ‘French’ and ‘Bloody’.

Stevia (*Stevia rebaudiana*) – Tender Perennial often treated as an annual. 1 to 2 foot tall sprawling plant with clusters of small white flowers. Grown for its leaves, which are much sweeter than sugar and can be used as a substitute.

Sweet Herb of the Aztec (*Phylla scaberrima*) – Tender Perennial. Low growing plant with white blooms through the summer and fall. Leaves are very sweet and like *Stevia*, can be used as a sugar substitute. Protect in winter. Great for container culture.

Tarragon, French (*Artemisia dracunculoides*) - Though a perennial, consider it an annual. Can grow to a 2 ft. clump. Full sun, but does not do well in high summer heat. Best as a pot plant, so it can be moved to a cooler spot for the summer. Use Mexican Mint Marigold in summer.

Tea Hyssop (*Micromeria fruticosa*) – Tender Perennial. Also known as “zuta levana”, this is a small aromatic plant used for herbal teas. It has a minty aroma and taste and is popular in the Middle East. It makes a good container and likes heat and sun, but not a lot of water.

Thymes (*Thymus spp.*) - Perennial. Various shapes and sizes. Creeping and upright varieties. Full sun to partial shade. Hardy. Varieties available: ‘Archer’s Gold’, ‘Creeping Lemon’, ‘Elfin’, ‘Faustinoi’, ‘Foxley’, ‘French’, ‘German Winter’, ‘Golden Lemon’, ‘Green Lemon’, ‘Lavender’, ‘Lemon Mist’, ‘Magic Carpet’, ‘Mother of Thyme’, ‘Orange’, ‘Porlock’, ‘Rose Petal’, ‘Silver Edged English’, ‘Silver Lemon’, ‘White Flowered Creeping’ and Yerba Barona/ Caraway Thyme.

Turmeric (*Curcuma longa*) – Tender Perennial. This ginger relative is a wonderful culinary plant and is quite the rage for medicinal purposes (mainly to treat inflammation and high blood pressure) at the moment. It is very easy to grow and will take full sun or light shade as long as it has a rich soil and ample water supply in the summer. Goes dormant in winter and reaches a height of about 5’ to 6’ in the summer and has beautiful pink/white/yellow blooms.

Water Parsley (*Oenanthe javanica*) – Perennial. Parsley-like plant that loves wet conditions and has beautifully variegated leaves of white, green, and pink. Full sun to partial shade. Variety available: ‘Flamingo’

Ornamental and Medicinal Herbs and Plants for Sale

(Not an all inclusive listing)

Ajuga (*Ajuga reptans*) – Perennial. Spreading groundcover for partial and full shade. Spikes of blue flowers in the spring. Varieties available: ‘Burgundy Glow’, ‘Chocolate Chips’ (dwarf), ‘Mahogany’, ‘Pink Lightning’, and ‘Hill Country’ (a very hardy variety in Texas).

Alternanthera – Tender Perennials. Tropical plants that make a grand, but temporary, splash in the landscape or can be appreciated long term in containers. Mostly grown for their beautiful foliage. Varieties available: ‘Party Time’ –(has vivid pink and green leaves) and ‘K.D. Snow’ –(white variegated foliage)

Angel's Trumpet (*Brugmansia* spp.) – Tender Perennial. A tropical plant that is root hardy in zone 8 and south. Can reach up to 10 feet or more, but for us it usually freezes to the ground in winter. Produces large trumpet shaped, flowers that are especially fragrant at night. Foliage is toxic so please keep away from children and animals. Varieties available: 'Cypress Garden', 'Double White', 'Ecuador Pink', 'Insignis Pink', 'Maya' (variegated) and 'Single White'.

Artemisia (*Artemisia* spp.) - Perennial. Shrubby or spreading plants, most often with silver foliage. Full sun to partial shade with good drainage. Very hardy. Varieties available: Wormwood (*A. absinthium*), Sweet Annie (*A. annua*), Southernwood (*A. abrotanum*), and 'Powis Castle'.

Blackfoot Daisy (*Melampodium leucanthemum*) – Native Perennial. Low growing plant with masses of white daisy-like flowers in the late spring into summer. Prefers full sun and good drainage. Flowers have a sweet aroma.

Blue-Eyed Grass (*Sisyrinchium* spp.) – Native Perennial. A grass-like plant which produces masses of soft blue star-like flowers in spring. Will grow in full sun, but may be best in light shade with routine watering. Variety: 'Suwanee River'.

Bulbine (*Bulbine frutescens*) – Fleshy Perennial. A small, clumping perennial from southern Africa, this plant does well in hot and dry conditions. The orange flowered variety blooms all spring and the yellow one tends to bloom best in spring and fall. Both are good container plants.

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*) – Woody Perennial. 4-6 foot tall woody shrub with spikes of colorful flowers in flushes during the summer. Highly attractive to butterflies. Full sun with good drainage. Varieties available: 'Buzz Midnight', 'Lochinch', 'CranRazz'.

Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias* spp.) – Perennial. Herbaceous plants with clusters of flowers in summer that are highly attractive to butterflies. Also a larval food plant for some caterpillars. Variety available: Tropical (*A. curassavica*)

Cacti – a variety of heat and drought tolerant succulent plants. Varieties: Spineless, 'Old Mexico' – a spineless form with larger, somewhat wavy pads, and multiple others

Catmint (*Nepeta x faasseni*) – Perennial. 1 foot tall and usually wider, spreading plant. Gray leaves with blue flowers. Full sun with good drainage. Varieties available: '6 Hills Giant' and 'Walker's Low'

Catnip (*Nepeta cataria*) - Perennial. Grows to 2 ft. high and 2 ft. wide. Full sun. Hardy. A great tea herb and very beloved by some cats. Varieties: common and lemon

Cat Whiskers (*Orthosiphon stamineus*) – Tender Perennial. A lovely plant which blooms all summer with spikes of tubular flowers accented by long stamens – the "whiskers". Prefers light shade or at least afternoon shade. Propagate in fall, grow in a container, or treat as an annual in cold areas. Variety: white-flowered

Columbine (*Aquilegia* spp.) – Perennial. Best in part shade with a moisture retentive soil. Most varieties tolerate short periods of full sun. Spring blooming. Varieties: 'Dichroa Purple', 'Hinkley's', 'Pink' and native.

Comfrey – (*Symphytum officinale*) – Perennial. A once very common medicinal plant, but now not recommended for internal use. Fun to grow and great for adding nutrients to the compost pile. Protection from afternoon sun in the deep South is recommended.

Coneflower, Purple (*Echinacea purpurea*) – Native Perennial. A wonderful native plant with soft purple flowers in mid to late spring. The roots are a commonly used medicinal. Full sun with good drainage. Varieties: 'Bravado', Tennessee and common purple.

Coneflower, Yellow (*Rudbeckia* spp.) – Native Perennial. Reliable perennials with yellow daisy-like flowers in the summer. Varieties: Dwarf

Cuphea (*Cuphea spp.*) – Perennial and Annual. Herbaceous clump forming perennials. Mostly blooming throughout the growing season. Heat and sun loving. Varieties: ‘David Verity’

Curry (*Helichrysum angustifolium*) – Perennial. Also called Everlasting. Not the curry in Curry Powder. Has stems with silvery needle-like evergreen foliage. Hardy to about 10 degrees. Full sun and dry soil are a must. Excellent in pots. Variety: ‘Icicles’

Daisy, Chocolate (*Berlandiera lyrata*) – Native Perennial. A small heat-tolerant plant with yellow flowers from late spring until frost that have the most remarkable chocolate aroma. A great plant for children and adults. Prefers full sun or light shade.

Daisy, Copper Canyon (*Tagetes lemmonii*) – Perennial. A native relative of the MX mint marigold which has pungently scented fine foliage and masses of small yellow flowers in fall. Loves sun and is drought tolerant and pest resistant. Grow to about 3 feet tall and wide. Prune back in late winter.

Daisy, Santa Barbara (*Erigeron karwinskii*) – Perennial. A low-growing perennial with white daisy-like flowers from spring until frost. A fabulous groundcover plant and wonderful in containers too – if it spreads too much, just cut it back and it will be quite happy. Semi-evergreen in winter.

Daylily, Tawny and ‘Kwanso’ (*Hemerocallis fulva*) – Perennial. There are so many varieties of daylilies that it would be difficult to choose which ones to offer. Thus we just chose two of the oldest and most reliable – “Tawny” and ‘Kwanso’. Both are tough plants which slowly spread to make larger clumps. Both have orange flowers on tall scapes in late spring. Tawny is single-flowers and ‘Kwanso’ is a beautiful double form.

Devil’s Trumpet (*Datura*) – Re-seeding annual and sometimes perennial. Large, sprawling plant with trumpet-shaped white flowers that are fragrant and open at night. Also called Jimson Weed and famously painted by Georgia O’Keefe’. Tolerant of heat and dry conditions once established.

Dianthus (*Dianthus spp.*) – Perennial. Low mounding plants with sweetly scented blossoms in spring. Flowers are edible. Full sun with good drainage. Variety available: ‘First Love’

Duranta / Brazilian Dewdrop (*Duranta spp.*) – Perennial. A root-hardy, shrubby plant with flowers from midsummer until frost. Flowers are produced in large somewhat pendant sprays. Best to cut this one back to near the ground in late winter to keep it shrubbier and more prolific in bloom. Sometimes produces golden yellow, pendant fruit. Varieties: White.

Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.*) – Shrubs and trees mostly native to Australia. Grown for their aromatic foliage. Root hardy in the coastal South. Good container plant. Variety available: *E. cinerea* – Silver Dollar and *E. citriodora* - Lemon

Firecracker Plant (*Russelia equisetiformis*) – Perennial. Arching perennial that blooms with dangling tubular soft red flowers in large sprays from late spring to frost. Foliage also has an elegant drape and soft appearance. Usually freezes back for us, but if it doesn’t it will start blooming very early in spring. Great hummingbird plant!

Flame Acanthus (*Anisacanthus wrightii*) - Woody Perennial. Shrubby, sprawling plant that blooms with tubular orange flowers from the height of summer until frost. Great for hummingbirds and is very drought tolerant. Cut back heavily in winter to keep it shrubby.

Four Nerve Daisy (*Hymenoxys scaposa*) – Native Perennial. A low-growing native that blooms with yellow daisy-like flowers from early spring through the fall. Likes a dry, sunny, neglected area. A real gem!

Gaura (*Gaura lindheimeri*) – Perennial. Grows to two ft. clump. White flowers with red sepals. Full sun. Very hardy. Varieties available: ‘Cherry Brandy’, ‘Dauphin’, and ‘Sunset Dream’

Gotu Kola (*Centella asiatica*) – Tender Perennial. Low, spreading groundcover for partial shade. Interesting medicinal plant from India – used in Ajurvedic medicine. A good container specimen.

Grasses – Perennials. Full sun to part shade. Tough plants with a variety of uses. Varieties available: Bunny Ears (*Lagurus* spp.), Gulf Coast Muhly (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*), Big Muhly (*Muhlenbergia lindheimeri*), Inland Sea Oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*), Mexican Feather (*Nassella tenuissima*), Miniature Fiber Optic Grass (*Elochoris regicans*), Purple Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum setaceum rubrum*), Vetiver (*Vetiveria zizanioides*)

Hibiscus – Perennials. An assorted mix of plants that are root-hardy cousins of the tropical plants we commonly grow in containers. These prefer full sun to light shade and a soil that never gets very dry – in fact, some can grow in boggy soils at the edge of a pond. Varieties: Texas Star (red star-shaped flowers from summer into fall), ‘White Texas Star’, ‘Terri’s Pink’ (a single-flowered rich pink variant of the Confederate rose)

Horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*) – perennial. Spreading plant that contains lots of silica and was historically used for scouring pots. Given a moist soil this plant will spread like mint, so be careful of where you plant it. It does well in containers and is especially striking in confined bed spaces due to its upright habit.

Iris, German Bearded (*Iris x germanica*) – Perennial. Clump forming plants with strap-like leaves. Full sun with good drainage. Beautiful blooms of a variety of colors in the spring. Varieties: ‘Cemetery White’ and ‘Old-Fashion Purple’.

Iris, Louisiana (*Iris sp.*) – Perennial. Full sun with moist to wet soil. Great plant for the moist to wet garden areas. Sword like leaves with beautiful flowers in spring. Varieties available: yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*), ‘Black Gamecock’ (dark purple), ‘Count Pulaski’ (orange and yellow), ‘Clyde Redmond’ (rich blue)

Lamb’s Ear (*Stachys byzantina*) - Perennial. Grows in clumps one ft. or so high to 3 ft. or so across. Grown for its fuzzy green leaf look. Needs full sun, very good drainage. Hard rains can turn it mushy. Overhead heavy watering can kill it. In dry conditions, very hardy. Variety available: ‘Countess Helene von Stein’ (usually doesn’t bloom)

Lantana – Woody Perennial. Heat loving native perennials/shrubs with butterfly-attracting flowers from late spring into fall. Loves heat and is tolerant of dry conditions. Full sun. Varieties: ‘Confetti’, ‘New Gold’, ‘Purple Trailing’, and ‘White Trailing’.

Lily, Hardy (*Lilium* spp.) – Perennial Bulbs. Most bulbing lilies don’t do very well in the deep south, but these have proven to be worthy of use in our gardens. Upright plants which bloom in mid to late spring in a variety of colors with trumpet-shaped flowers. Varieties: ‘American Dreamer’ (pink) ‘American Hero’, ‘Phillippine’ (white and aka ‘Formosa’), ‘Red Alert’, and ‘Triumphator’.

Lily, Toad (*Tricyrtis* spp.) – Perennial. Clump-forming perennial that prefers some shade and produces clusters of dusky pink spotted flowers in late spring or early summer. Wonderful addition to the shade garden.

Lily of the Nile (*Agapanthus africanus*) – Perennial. Clump forming plants with strap-like leaves and tall clusters of flowers in late spring or summer. Flowers are usually blue, but sometimes white. Prefers a bit of shade and can be easily grown in containers. Varieties: blue and ‘Storm Cloud’ (dark blue)

Lion’s Tail (*Leonotis leonurus*) – Perennial. An upright plant growing 2-3 feet tall with clusters of tubular orange flowers that look like the tip of a lion’s tail. Loves heat and sun. Often dies down in winter, but returns in spring

Mexican Honeysuckle (*Justicia spicigera*) – Perennial. A tough perennial that will grow in full sun or light shade and that can tolerate dry conditions once established. It forms a slowly spreading clump and blooms with clusters of orange tubular flowers in flushes from spring to frost. If there is a freeze it will likely die down to the ground. If not it will bloom again early in spring. Very rewarding, low-maintenance plant akin to shrimp plant.

Mistflower (*Eupatorium* spp.) – Native Perennials. Shrubby or herbaceous perennials with masses of small airy flowers, mostly in the fall, that are loved by butterflies. Variety: ‘Gregg’s Blue’ and Fragrant (fall blooming white)

Monarda (Bee Balm / Bergamot Tea) (*Monarda spp.*) – Perennial. Spreading plant with flowers in late spring to early summer. Attractive to bees and hummingbirds. Full sun to part shade. Varieties available: ‘Jacob Kline’, ‘Peter’s Purple’, and Red Bee Balm (*M. didyma*).

Oregano (Ornamental) (*Origanum spp.*) – Perennial. Various sizes and types. Full sun. Rub leaves for aroma. Varieties available: ‘Dittany of Crete’, ‘Golden Krinkle’, ‘Hopley’s Purple’, ‘Noa’, ‘Russian’, and ‘Santa Cruz’.

Patchouli (*Pogostemon cablin*) – Tender Perennial. Full sun to part shade. 2 X 2 plant with crinkly green leaves. Grown for the wonderful aroma of its foliage – used in the perfume industry.

Penstemon (*Penstemon spp.*) – Perennial. Natives with tall loose spikes of bell-shaped flowers in late spring or summer. A variety of colors and growth habits. Variety: ‘Brazos’ (*P. tenuis*) and ‘Rock’ (P).

Persicaria (*Persicaria microcephala*) – Perennial. Herbaceous plant with strikingly variegated foliage and sprays of small white flowers in the summer. Prefers shade. Evenly moist soil, but will tolerate fairly dry conditions. Also a great container plant. Variety available: ‘Red Dragon’

Plectranthus (*Plectranthus spp.*) – Tender Perennials. Fleshy-leaved plants from Africa. Prefer full sun to light shade and warm temperatures for good growth. Some are grown for their flowers, some for beautiful foliage, some for culinary use, and others for fragrance. Varieties available: ‘Cerveza & Lime’, “Variegated Cuban”, ‘Gold Variegated’, and ‘Vicks’.

Pincushion Flowers (*Scabiosa*) - Perennial. A small, compact plant with beautiful pincushion-shaped flowers in spring and summer. Good butterfly plant and great as a cut flower. Variety: ‘Butterfly Blue’

Pony’s Foot, Silver (*Dichondra argentea*) - Perennial. A great silver leaf ground cover for full sun or light shade. Spectacular in a tall pot where it can drape to the ground. For us it freezes back in winter, comes back in spring and is stunning from summer to frost.

Porterweed (*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*) – Tender Perennial. A group of upright, warm-weather loving plants that will bloom spring until frost. A true magnet for butterflies! Varieties available: Coral, Purple and Blue

Queen Anne’s Lace (*Daucus carota*) – Perennial. A wildflower suitable for any garden. Delicate clumps of foliage produce beautiful umbels of white flowers in the early summer. Great cut flower. Actually a type of wild carrot. Full sun to part shade.

Red Hot Poker (*Kniphofia uvaria*) – Perennial. Perennial with strap-like leaves and vivid spikes of flowers in orange and yellow in spring. Full sun to light shade and average moisture.

Rock Rose (*Pavonia spp.*) – Perennial. Heat loving woody perennials that bloom with small hibiscus flowers from spring until frost. Quite drought tolerant. Cut back in late winter for shrubbier growth. Variety: Brazilian (pale pink flowers with burgundy centers and 3-5 feet tall).

Roses (*Rosa spp.*) – Perennial Shrubs or Climbers. Roses are herbs too and make a great addition to any garden. These varieties are older, easy-to-grow, reliable, and can be grown organically so that they are safe for the herb garden. They also have many culinary uses in addition to their ornamental uses. Varieties available: ‘Belinda’s Dream’, ‘Beverly’, ‘Carefree Beauty’ (aka “Katy Road Pink”), ‘Cecile Brunner’, ‘Cinco de Mayo’, ‘Cramoisi Superieur’, ‘Crimson Glory, Climbing’, ‘Dame de Coeur’, ‘Dortmund’, ‘Duchesse de Brabant’, ‘Julia Child’, ‘Lady Banks’ (both white and yellow), ‘Madame Antoine Mari’, ‘Maggie’, ‘Marie Daley’, ‘Martha Gonzales’, ‘Molineux’, ‘Mrs. B.R. Cant’, ‘New Dawn’, ‘Nur Mahal’, ‘Climbing Pinkie’, ‘Old Blush’, ‘Peggy Martin’, ‘Sweet Pea’, ‘Thomas Affleck’, ‘William R. Smith’, and ‘Zephirine Drouhin’.

Rue (*Ruta spp.*) – Perennial. Small blue-green leaved plant that produces clusters of yellow flowers in the spring. A good larval plant for many butterflies. Full sun with good drainage. Caution! – this plant has been known to cause dermatitis in sensitive individuals – wear gloves when handling.

Sage, Jerusalem (*Phlomis fruticosa*) – Perennial shrub. An aromatic plant with silvery green foliage and clusters of yellow flowers in spring. Loves sun, heat, and is drought tolerant and deer resistant, but it does need good drainage.

Saint John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) – Perennial. A low, spreading plant that is grown for its medicinal uses, but it also makes a beautiful ground cover. Small yellow flowers in spring.

Salvias (*Salvia spp.*) - Perennial. Great variety of shapes and sizes. Most need full sun for best flowering. Hummingbirds and butterflies love the flowers, so you'll never have too many or a wrong color. Varieties available: Autumn Sage (*S. greggii*) – pink, white, red and 'Lipstick'; Cleveland Sage (*S. clevelandii*); *Salvia farinacea* 'Henry Duelberg' and 'Augusta Duelberg'; 'Mexican Bush' (*S. leucantha*) Purple/Purple and 'Santa Barbara'; ; Clary Sage- *Salvia clarea*; Cedar Sage (*S. roemeriana*); Lyre Leaf Sage (*S. lyrata*);, Purple Leaf Sage (*Salvia blepharophylla*); Bicolor Sage (*Salvia sinaloensis*); and *Salvia* hybrids 'Black and Blue' (*S. guaranitica*), 'Indigo Spires', 'Hot Lips', 'Love and Wishes', 'Ember's Wish' and 'Wendy's Wish'.

Santolina (*Santolina spp.*) – Perennial. Low, mounding evergreen shrubs with small, yellow rounded daisy-like flowers in the spring. Aromatic foliage is often used as a moth repellent. Varieties available: Green-leaf (*Santolina virens*) and gray-leaf (*S. chamaedryoides*).

Sedums and Succulents – Perennials. A variety of fleshy-leaved plants that are quite ornamental and tough. They make wonderful container plants – especially in some of our hand-made hypertufa pots. Various types available.

Shrimp Plant (*Justicia spp.*) – Perennial. A tough group of plants that can grow in full sun or part shade (preferable) and bloom much of the year – even all winter if it is mild. Clump-forming and should be cut back occasionally, especially if they don't freeze down. Varieties: 'Fruit Cocktail', 'Maroon', and 'Variegated'

Skullcap, Native Pink (*Scutellaria suffrutescens*) – Native Perennial. A small, mounding perennial with small leaves and masses of pink flowers in spring and summer. Drought and heat tolerant. Cut back hard in late winter.

Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*) – Perennial. A low growing perennial for full sun or part shade. Blooms in late spring with clusters of lavender pink blossoms. Foliage contains saponin, which is used to clean fabrics, especially fine linens.

Stokes Aster (*Stokesia laevis*) – Perennial. Low, clump-forming southeastern native perennial with masses of large, frilly flowers in summer. Does best here with a bit of afternoon shade. Variety available: 'Peachie's Pick'(compact variety with soft purple blooms).

Strawberry Begonia (*Bergenia saxifraga*) - Perennial. Low-growing, spreading plant for shady areas. A wonderful container or hanging basket plant. Hardy in most areas of Texas and the South. Small white flowers in spring. Varieties available: "Green leaf".

Texas Betony (*Stachys coccinea*) – Native Perennial. A low-growing herbaceous perennial with spikes of tubular red flowers in spring and early summer. Hummingbirds love it! Full sun with good drainage.

Toothache Plant (*Spilanthes acmella*) – Tender Perennial or Annual. Unusual plant with gum-numbing abilities. It has a small stature and produced yellow and orange flowers clusters that sort of look like gum drops. Full sun or part shade and loves heat – but will not survive a hard frost.

Turk's Cap (*Malvaviscus drummondii*) – Native Perennial. A Hibiscus relative with small flowers that never fully open. Despite this it is very colorful and one of the best hummingbird plants. Will grow in full or part sun and is drought tolerant. Slowly spreading. Drought tolerant and deciduous. Variety: 'Pam's Pink'.

Verbena (*Verbena spp.*) – Perennial. Low growing, spreading plants with blooms in cycles from spring until frost. Loved by bees, butterflies, and hummingbirds. Full sun with good drainage. Varieties available: 'Colonial White', 'Moss', 'Plantation Rose' and upright verbena – *Verbena bonariensis*

Vines – An assortment of different vining plants to grow on fences, arbors, trellises, and such. Types available:

Chocolate Vine (*Akebia*), Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) – red and yellow, Cross Vine – native and ‘Tangerine Beauty’, Mexican Flame (*Senecio sp.*), butterfly vine (*Mascagnia*), red bleeding heart (*Clerodendron thomsoniae*), red passion vine (*Passiflora coccinea*), native passion vine (*Passiflora caerulea*) and Texas Wisteria (*Wisteria frutescens*).

Violets (*Viola spp.*) – Perennial. Low-growing, spreading plants for moist, shady spots. Usually purple to white flowers, mainly late winter through spring. Varieties: Sweet (*Viola odorata*) and ‘Australian’ (*Viola hederacea*) - blooms spring until frost,

Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*) - Perennial. Grows up to 2 ft. high and 1 ft. wide. Full sun to partial shade. Can have yellow, white or red flowers. Usually very hardy. Varieties available: ‘Rose’, ‘Cloth of Gold’, ‘Moonshine’, ‘Paprika’, ‘Strawberry Seduction’, ‘Sunny Seduction’ and native white.

Yellow Bells (*Tecoma spp.*) – Perennial shrub. A full sun plant that loves heat and isn’t much fazed by drought. Clusters of tubular flowers all summer and into the fall – attractive to hummingbirds. Cut back to near ground in late winter for a neater appearance. Varieties: Native, ‘Gold Star’ and ‘Sangria’ (orange).

Yucca, Red (*Hesperaloe parviflora*) – Native Perennial. A tough, drought tolerant plant with slender leaves and spikes of soft red flowers in spring and summer. Flowers attract hummingbirds. Great plant for an area that is dry and hard to water or a container that can’t be watered routinely. Varieties: common red, ‘Giant’, and night-blooming.

Fruit Plants: Figs – ‘Banana’, ‘Celeste’, ‘Improved Celeste’, ‘LSU Gold’, Pineapple Guava (*Feijoa sellowiana*), Goji Berry (*Lycium chinense*)

Assorted Other Plants: I can’t list everything in detail, so here are some more plants we hope to have: *Nierembergia* ‘Starry Eyes’, trailing winecups (*Callirhoe involucrata*), Montbretia Lily (*Crococsmia*), and more, especially in the way of color annuals and perennials.

Additional Shrubs: Pride of Barbados (*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*), Kidneywood (*Eysenhardia texana*), *Lespedeza* ‘Little Volcano’, Possumhaw (*Ilex decidua*) and a variety of interesting and drought tolerant Agaves, Yuccas, and other succulents.

Additional Trees: MX Buckeye, Scarlet Buckeye, Anacacho Orchid Tree, Mexican Plum, Chinese Fringe Tree, Texas Redbud, Desert Willow ‘Bubba’, Mimosa ‘FanSilk Flame’,

Vegetables: We’ll have a wide variety of tomatoes, peppers, and eggplants available.

For detailed information, the following references are recommended:

- Bown, Deni. *The Herb Society of America New Encyclopedia of Herbs and Their Uses*. New York, NY: DK Publishing, Inc., 2001.
- Hill, Madalene and Gwen Barclay. *Southern Herb Growing*. Fredericksburg, TX: Shearer Publishing, 1987.
- Tucker, Arthur and Thomas de Baggio. *The Encyclopedia of Herbs*. Interweave Press.
- Turner, Matt. *Remarkable Plants of Texas*. University of Texas Press.
- Wasowski, Sally and Andy. *Native Texas Plants: Landscaping Region by Region*. Houston, TX: Gulf Publishing Co., 1997.
- Welch, William C. *Perennial Garden Color for Texas and the South*. Dallas, TX. Taylor Publ. Co., 1989.

The members of The Herb Society of America Pioneer Unit would like to wholeheartedly thank you for your patronage of this event. The proceeds of this sale will benefit our educational programs and scholarship funds.

Any comments or concerns? Please contact: The Herb Society of America, Pioneer Unit P.O. Box 23, Round Top, TX 78954 www.herbsocietypioneer.org