



The HSA Pioneer Unit Plant Sale **Herbal Forum at Round Top** March 20 & 21, 2015

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 - \$15.00

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

Culinary Herbs for Sale

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', 'Amethyst', 'Aussie Sweetie', 'Variegated Aussie Sweetie', 'Bell Pepper', 'Cinnamon', 'Genovese', 'Holy', 'Lettuce Leaf', 'Lime', 'Mrs. Burn's Lemon', 'Opal', 'Pistou', 'Purple Globe', 'Purple Ruffles', 'Red Rubin', 'Siam Queen' Thai, 'Sweet', 'Spicy Globe', and 'Sweet Dani'.

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.

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

Capers (*Capparis spinosa*) – Tender Perennial. Herbaceous plant with a sprawling habit. Rounded fleshy leaves are of interest, but the white flowers with masses of lavender stamens are really impressive. The flower buds are picked before opening, while small, and pickled. Can easily be grown in a pot and will be evergreen if protected from cold.

Celery, EZ 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.

Chervil (*Anthriscus cerefolium*) – Annual. Cool season plant that grows to about one foot in height and width. Used like parsley, but has a mild anise flavor reminiscent of tarragon. Often reseeds itself.

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 additive. Stalks of beautiful blue, starry flowers rise above the foliage in early summer.

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.

Curry Leaf (*Murraya koenigii*) – Tender Perennial. Shrubby, aromatic plant native to India and much used in making fresh curries, but not in making curry powders, which are a blend of various spices. Spreads by rhizomes and often freezes to the ground in our climate. In colder regions it must be container grown.

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 'Fern Leaf'.

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 available: 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'; *L. x intermedia* varieties 'Vera', 'Grosso', and 'Provence'; French (*L. dentata*); Minutoli (*L. minutolii*); Fern Leaf (*L. multifida*); 'Goodwin Creek Grey'; *L. stoechas* 'Otto Quast'; 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. Also available – variegated lemon balm.

Lemon Grass (*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. It is likely that we won't have much of this plant this year due to the weather slowing production.

Lime, Thai (*Citrus hystrix*) – Tender Perennial. Also known as the “Kaffir” lime, this plant is prized for its aromatic leaves much more than for its fruit. Use the fresh leaves to flavor rice, soups, sorbets, and a whole lot more. A great container plant as it needs protection from freezing.

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’, ‘Curly Spearmint’, ‘Doublemint’ / ‘Red-Stemmed Apple’, ‘Eau de Cologne’, ‘English’, ‘Grapefruit’, ‘Kentucky Colonel’, ‘Lime’, ‘Mojito’, ‘Moroccan’, ‘Orange’, Pennyroyal, ‘Pineapple, Variegated’, ‘Ricola Swiss’, ‘Strawberry’, ‘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: Sweet.

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

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’, ‘Atomic Snowflake’, ‘Candy Dancer’, ‘Grey Lady Plymouth’, ‘Lady Plymouth’, ‘Old-Fashioned Rose’, ‘Pink Capitatum’, ‘Round Leaf Rose’; Citrus Scented: ‘Citriodora’; Fruit and Spice Scented: ‘Apple’; Mint Scented: ‘Chocolate Mint’ ‘Pungent Peppermint’; Pungent Scented: ‘Skeletal Balsam’.

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’, ‘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: ‘Bath’ (*S. officinailis* ‘Rosea’), ‘Berggarten’, ‘Dwarf’, Greek (*S. fruticosa*), ‘Peach’, ‘Nazareth’, ‘Newe Ya’ar’, ‘Pineapple’, ‘Purple’, ‘Tangerine’, 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. Varieties available: plain and variegated.

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.

Strawberry (*Fragaria frisca*) – Perennial. Wonderful fruiting plant. Nothing is better than a freshly picked strawberry still warm from the sun. Full sun and good drainage. Great container plant.

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 dracunculus*) - 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 English’, ‘Golden Lemon’, ‘Green Lemon’, ‘Lavender’, ‘Lemon Mist’, ‘Mother of Thyme’, ‘Porlock’, ‘Rose Petal’, ‘Silver Edged English’, ‘Silver Lemon’, and ‘White Flowered Creeping’.

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’

Yerba Buena (*Clinopodium douglasii*) – Perennial. Low, sprawling plant native to central California. It has a strong minty aroma and has been traditionally used for making herbal teas and medicines. Prefers light shade and a soil that stays somewhat moist – won’t tolerate being dry.

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: ‘Bronze’, ‘Burgundy Glow’, ‘Chocolate Chips’ (dwarf), and ‘Hill Country’ (a very hardy variety in Texas).

Almond Verbena (*Aloysia virgata*) – Perennial shrub. 10 to 15 foot tall upright shrub that is grown for its very aromatic flowers, which appear off and on spring to frost. The flowers smell of rich almond extract. Deciduous in

the winter and may freeze to the ground in hard winters. It is a good practice to cut it near the ground every year or every other year at the end of winter in order to make it bushier and to get it to bloom more fully.

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’ – (has 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: ‘Charles Grimaldi’ (yellow), ‘Double White’, and ‘Single White’.

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.

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*), Mugwort – common, ‘Silver King’, Sweet Annie (*A. annua*), Southernwood (*A. abrotanum*), and ‘Powis Castle’.

Beautyberry (*Callicarpa* spp.) – Woody native perennial shrub which can reach 5-8 feet in height and width. Small white flowers in spring followed by vivid purple berries in the late summer and fall. Durable deciduous plant which is attractive to some wildlife. Varieties: American (*C. americana*), white American (white berried form of American), Mexican (*C. Mexicana*), Chinese (*C. dichotoma*)

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. Variety available: ‘Dubonnet’ (purple)

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 ‘Santa Rita Tubac’ – purple pad prickly pear.

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.

Cestrum –(*Cestrum* spp.) – Perennial. Root-hardy perennial that has a fairly upright, slightly arching habit and produces masses of tubular flowers from summer until frost. A showy plant that does well in full sun and tolerates summer heat. Varieties: ‘Butterscotch’ (pale orange), Purple, and Night-Blooming (pale green flowers with rich night fragrance – does better in part sun or afternoon shade and may not be as root-hardy as the other two here).

Chile Petin (*Capsicum annum suffrutescens*) – 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.

Columbine (*Aquilegia spp.*) – Perennial. Best in part shade with a moisture retentive soil. Most varieties tolerate short periods of full sun. Spring blooming. Varieties: ‘Denver Gold’, ‘Dichroa Purple’, ‘Hinkley’s’, ‘Texas Gold’, and Native (*A. canadensis*).

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, Giant (*Rudbeckia maxima*) – Native Perennial. Clump forming plant with thick grey-green leaves. Tall (5-6’) stems of large yellow daisy-like flowers in late spring or early summer.

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.

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

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: standard and ‘Icicles’.

Daisy (*Chrysanthemum spp.*) - Perennial. Has 2 ft. high stalks above 6 in. foliage. Flowers are white with yellow center. Full sun or light shade. Hardy. Varieties available: ‘Ox-eyed’ and ‘Pre-Civil War’.

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

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

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: ‘Sweet Memories’ – purple flowers, and ‘Gold Variegated’ – a variety mainly grown for its rich golden leaves, but has nice blue-purple flowers as well.

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

Euphorbia ‘Diamond Frost’ – Tender Perennial. Small succulent leaved plant with massive sprays of white flowers from spring into summer. Full sun with good drainage. Makes a wonderful potted plant.

Flowering Maple (*Abutilon* spp.) – Tender Perennials. Tender plants best suited for container culture or use as annuals. They have maple-like leaves and drooping hibiscus-like flowers of various shades. Varieties: ‘Halo’ and ‘Magic Lantern’.

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’, ‘Siskiyou Pink’, ‘Sparkle White’, and ‘Whirling Butterflies’.

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: Big Muhly (*Muhlenbergia lindheimeri*), Bunny Ears (*Lagurus* spp.), Gulf Coast Muhly (*Muhlenbergia capillaris*), Inland Sea Oats (*Chasmanthium latifolium*), Mexican Feather (*Nassella tenuissima*), Miniature Fiber Optic Grass (*Elochoris regicans*), Purple Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum setaceum rubrum*), Vetiver (*Vetiveria zizanioides*), and Weeping Muhly (*Muhlenbergia duboides*).

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) and White Texas Star (both with star-shaped flowers from summer into fall), Confederate Rose (an old-fashioned fall bloomer with large double flowers that emerge white or soft pink and get darker pink with age), ‘Terri’s Pink’ (a single-flowered rich pink variant of the Confederate rose), and ‘Haight Ashbury’ (a tender plant grown mainly for its pink/green variegated leaves)/

Horehound (*Marrubium* spp.) – Perennial. Low, shrubby silver-leaf plant historically used for medicinal purposes and to make horehound candy throat lozenges. Full sun with good drainage.

Hummingbird Bush (*Hamelia patens*) – Shrubby Perennial. Striking plant with coppery foliage (especially vivid in fall) and clusters of tubular orange flowers that attract hummingbirds.

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. Variety available: ‘Cemetery White’

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*), ‘Chacahoula Cha Cha’ (purple), ‘Clyde Redmond (rich blue), and ‘Fiesta Gal’ (red).

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: ‘Anne Marie’, ‘Confetti’, ‘New Gold’, ‘Purple Trailing’, and Texas (a native with rich orange flowers).

Lily, Hardy (*Lilium* spp.) – Perennial Bulbs. Most bulbous 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 Hero’, ‘Red Alert’, and ‘Triumphator’.

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.

Lily, Shooting Star (*Anthericum*) – Perennial. Also known as ‘lily grass’ and ‘star lily’, this clump-forming plant has grass-like foliage and delicate sprays of white, star-shaped flowers from late spring into fall. Prefers light shade and average moisture.

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

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

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: ‘Gardenview Scarlet’, ‘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’ 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*)

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: “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. Varieties: ‘Butterfly Blue’ and ‘Harlequin Blue’.

Plumbago, Blue (*Plumbago auriculata*) – Shrubby Perennial. A root-hardy perennial with clusters of blue blooms from early summer through fall. An old-fashioned favorite for garden or container. Full to part sun with average moisture.

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.

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: ‘Archduke Charles’, ‘Belinda’s Dream’, ‘Buff Beauty’, ‘Carefree Beauty’, ‘Cecile Brünner’, ‘Chi Long Han Zu’ (White Pearl in Red Dragon’s Mouth), ‘Cinco de Mayo’, ‘Cramoisi Superieur’, ‘Julia Child’, ‘Madame Antoine Mari’, ‘Maggie’, ‘Martha Gonzales’, ‘Mrs. B.R. Cant’, ‘Mutabilis’, ‘Nacogdoches’, ‘New Dawn’, ‘Climbing Pinkie’, ‘Old Blush’, ‘Peggy Martin’, ‘Penelope’, ‘Red Cascade’, ‘Sweet Pea’, ‘Sweet Eglantine’, ‘Thomas Affleck’, 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 and white and 'Lipstick'; Cleveland Sage (*S. clevelandii*); *Salvia farinacea* 'Augusta Duelberg' and 'Henry Duelberg'; 'Mexican Bush' (*S. leucantha*) Purple/Purple; ; Clary Sage- *Salvia clarea*; "Big Red" Sage (*Salvia penstemonoides*); Cedar Sage (*S. roemeriana*); Lyre Leaf Sage (*S. lyrata*); Purple Leaf Sage (*Salvia blepharophylla*); Bicolor Sage (*Salvia sinaloensis*); and *Salvia* hybrids 'Cherry Queen' 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. 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: 'Lemon Sorbet' 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.

Tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*) - Perennial. Can grow to 4 ft. high and 3 ft. wide. Full sun best, but tolerates afternoon shade. Yellow button like flowers. Keep well watered. Hardy.

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.

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 and may spread by seed. Drought tolerant and deciduous. Variety – 'Big Momma'.

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. Variety available: 'Homestead Purple', 'Colonial White', 'Lanai Candycane', 'Moss', 'Plantation Rose', and Upright (*V. bonariensis*).

Vines – An assortment of different vining plants to grow on fences, arbors, trellises, and such. Types available: Red Bleeding Heart (*Clerodendron thomsoniae*), Coral Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) – red and yellow, Cross Vine 'Tangerine' (*Bignonia capreolata*), Mexican Flame (*Senecio* sp.), and passion vine 'Pura Vida'

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

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: 'Cloth of Gold', 'Moonshine', 'Strawberry 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: Common, 'Gold Star' and 'Sangria' (orange).

Fruit Plants: Due to popular demand we will have more fruit trees this year. They include:
Figs – 'Banana', 'LSU Improved Celeste', 'LSU Gold', and 'O'Rourke'
Peaches- 'Earligrande', 'La Feliciana', 'June Gold', 'Red Baron', 'Stark's Saturn Donut', & 'Tex Royal'
Plums- 'Methley', 'Santa Rosa', and 'Santa Rosa Weeping'
Pomegranates – 'Cloud', 'Double-Flowering', 'Dwarf', 'Eve', 'Garnet Sash', and 'Red Silk'
Olives – 'Arbequina', 'Chemlali', and 'Mission'

Assorted Other Plants: I can't list everything in detail, so here are some more plants we hope to have:
Dichondra 'Silver Falls', Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*), Feverfew (*Tanacetum parthenium*), Russian Sage (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*), *Nierembergia* 'Starry Eyes', Natal Plum (*Carissa macrocarpa*), trailing and standing winecups (*Callirhoe involucrata*), Skeleton Leaf Goldeneye, Blue Flax (*Linum perenne*), Purple Heart (*Setcreasea pallida*), Pigeonberry (*Rivina humilis*) and more, especially in the way of color annuals and perennials.

Additional Shrubs: Agarita (*Berberis trifoliata*), Possumhaw (*Ilex decidua*), Prairie Flame Leaf Sumac (*Rhus lanceolata*), Kidneywood (*Eysenhardia texana*), *Lespedeza* 'Little Volcano' and a variety of interesting and drought tolerant Agaves, Yuccas, and other succulents.

Additional Trees: MX Buckeye, Scarlet Buckeye, Anacacho Orchid Tree, Mexican Plum, Texas Mountain Laurel, Texas Redbud, Australian Tea Tree, Vitex 'Montrose Purple' and 'Flora Ann Pink',

Vegetables: Additionally we'll have a variety of tomatoes, peppers, and eggplants (hopefully) 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.
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- 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