



Jatropha Firecracker

Jatropha integerrima



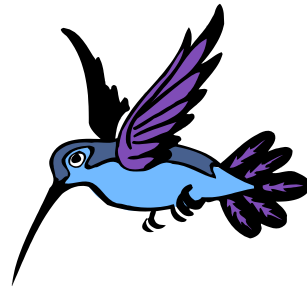
This subtropical evergreen shrub or small tree has glossy leaves and clusters of star shaped bright scarlet or vermilion flowers. The plant has a rounded or narrow domed form. The flowers are about 1 inch across and borne in multi-flowered terminal clusters slightly above the foliage almost all year round when growing in full sun to partial shade. Jatropha is a spectacular shrub in bloom, which is most of the year in warmer portions of the state, and spring to frost in colder locations. This super patio plant tolerates heat and drought while still looking good. Best flowering is in full sun, but plants will still remain attractive in partial shade. In tropical climates plants may grow 8 to 10 feet tall, but as patio plants or summer annuals they are usually 3 to 5 feet tall . Adapted to most well drained garden soils and can be grown in a variety of potting mixes; soil pH adaptable; responds well to supplemental fertilization. Use it as a summer accent where frosts are frequent or in a mixed shrub border where winters are warm. This plant makes a fine container plant on the patio or at poolside, which attracts butterflies and hummingbirds.

Buddha Belly

Jatropha Podagric

Jatropha is one of the coolest plants that we carry and it is so easy to grow, even a caveman can do it. It gets its common name from its swollen, belly-like trunk. It bears above it's crown of large, waxy, lobed leaves, a cluster of vivid orange flowers. These flowers are a delicacy for butterflies and will eventually bear olive-shaped green, non-edible seed pods that, when mature, will literally explode, launching their seeds several feet away. It loses its leaves over winter, but may flower year round. It grows to between 2 and 3 feet tall. This plant prefers full sun to partial shade. A bright east, west or south window would be fine as long as it provides a few hours of direct sunlight per day. Treat this plant like a succulent. Let the plant become dry before watering. Moisten the soil lightly and let it dry again before the next watering.





Katie Pink Dwarf Ruellia

Ruellia brittoniana 'Katie Pink'



Spectacular dwarf variety of this easy to grow, heat-tolerant perennial is loaded with light pink flowers through out the warm season. The large, petunia-like blooms are backed by dense clumps of narrow, dark green foliage. Quickly fills in as a ground cover. Drought tolerant when established. Herbaceous perennial. Attracts butterflies and hummingbirds.

Lantana Dallas Red

Lantana x 'Dallas Red'



Lantana 'Dallas Red' has a great show of fiery red, orange and yellow flowers which are irresistible to hummingbirds, butterflies and other useful pollinators. The brilliant blooms tend to turn red with age, but remain constant bloomers in zones with hot climates. A relative of Vervain and [Lemon Verbena](#), this bold variety can be very invasive and is prohibited in some states because of this tendency. Though a very attractive plant, 'Dallas Red' as well as many other Lantana varieties are poisonous if ingested by humans or animals. In most cases, livestock or children fall victim to the plant's toxins when garden clippings are tossed into pastures or kids are enticed by its red and orange berries. Symptoms include upset stomach, sluggishness and in severe cases, paralysis. High levels of Lantanin toxins in the plant give Lantanas their poisonous quality and handling the plant itself can cause irritation or dermatitis for people with sensitive skin or allergies. Oddly enough, though toxic, Lantanas have traditionally been used in some cultures in decoctions and poultices for medicinal purposes. Though not advised, they have been used to treat digestive issues and to heal snakebites and wounds. An exceptional plant that is long-lasting, long-blooming and so easy to grow!

IMPERIAL PURPLE LANTANA

Lantana montevidensis 'Imperial Purple'



Another selection of trailing purple lantana. Beautiful dark lilac flowers with a distinct white eye. This variety has been designated as a *Texas Superstar*. **Butterflies** adore it. This native perennial grows in a low, trailing carpet & blooms in heavy cycles all year long. Drought tolerant – prefers sun and a well-drained soil.



Trailing White Lantana *Lantana montevidensis*



A trailing form of Lantana that will only get 12" - 15" in height with a 3' - 6' spread, making it a nice groundcover. It is lovely spilling over a retaining wall, or out of a container, window box, or hanging basket. The blooms are pure white. They appear in masses from spring to fall. White Trailing Lantana's foliage will change to a red to purple color in the colder months. **Butterflies!**

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Lemongrass

Cymbopogon citratus

Lemon grass is an aromatic tropical grass with clumped, bulbous stems that ultimately become leaf blades.

Lemon grass is in the same grass family as citronella and palmarosa; it has a lemon flavor. It has a branched cluster of stalked flowers and grows in clumps up to 6' tall; when crushed the fragrance resembles the scent of lemon.

Lemon grass oil is a yellow - or amber liquid that is antiseptic; it can be used to treat athlete's foot (tinea pedis).

The stem and leaves are used as a spice for cooking in the Asian cuisine is also used as an insect repellent and a carminative.



Little Volcano Lespedeza

Lespedeza liukiuensis
'Little Volcano'

A graceful, deciduous shrub that erupts with bright rosy wine flowers in the fall (and normally a surprise bloom cycle in the spring). Upright, clumping branches are covered with small, dark green leaves. Forms a mound 5' tall by 8' wide. Sun. Well drained soil.



Heidi Sheesley of Treesearch Farms

Mexican Flame Vine

Senecio confusus



A fast-growing, heat-loving plant, Mexican flame vine, features attractive evergreen foliage. Small clusters of brilliant orange, daisy-like blooms contrast with dark green leaves, deepening to dark reddish-orange as the flowers mature. Although the blooms peak in spring and summer, the vine often produces flowers throughout the year. Mexican flame vine adds charm as it softens the appearance of an unsightly fence or crawls up a trellis. Mexican flame vine is suitable for planting in the warm climates of U.S. Department of Agriculture growing zones 10 and 11.

Mexican Oleander

Thevetia peruviana



Mexican oleander is a large shrub or a small tree, up to 10 to 20 feet tall with Oleander-like leaves mostly in whorls of three, long and narrow up to 10 inches long. Tip of leaf is pointed with a dark green color. Flowers are generally yellow, but there are varieties with white and orange flowers too. Fruit is small, containing two to four flat seeds. If ingested may experience pain in the mouth and lips, may also develop vomiting, cramping, abdominal pain, nausea and bradycardia shortly after ingestion. Mexican oleander is native to tropical America.



Mist Flower - Blue

Conoclinium coelestinum



An open shrub with slender branches that can reach six feet tall, fragrant mist flower explodes in the fall with masses of blue, fuzzy, very fragrant flowers that act as a magnet to hummingbirds, butterflies, and a plethora of other insects. The light green, triangular-shaped leaves are 1 to 3 inches long and have wavy edges. It is more tolerant of dry conditions than are most Eupatoriums, although it will tolerate poorly drained areas as well. It grows in partly shaded to mostly sunny sites, but will bloom more profusely with more sun. Fragrant mist flower makes a showy fall plant in the garden, or can be used massed as an understory or edge plant in more naturalized sites. Heavy shearing in the winter will promote a denser shape and more flowers the following year, since the long-lasting blooms appear only on new wood.



Mist Flower - White

Eupatorium_havenense



An open shrub with slender branches that can reach six feet tall, fragrant mist flower explodes in the fall with masses of blue, fuzzy, very fragrant flowers that act as a magnet to hummingbirds, butterflies, and a plethora of other insects. It is found on limestone hills and rocky ravines in the Edwards Plateau, Trans-Pecos and into Mexico. The light green, triangular-shaped leaves are 1 to 3 inches long and have wavy edges. It is more tolerant of dry conditions than are most Eupatoriums, although it will tolerate poorly drained areas as well. It grows in partly shaded to mostly sunny sites, but will bloom more profusely with more sun. Fragrant mist flower makes a showy fall plant in the garden, or can be used massed as an understory or edge plant in more naturalized sites. Heavy shearing in the winter will promote a denser shape and more flowers the following year, since the long-lasting blooms appear only on new wood.





Peter's Purple Monarda

Monarda sp.



Passed along by Greg Grant, this perennial selection from Peter Loos' Nacogdoches garden is incredible! Heads of tubular, bright purple flowers form on upright stalks throughout the summer. Forms a 3'- 4' clump. Leaves have a minty-spicy fragrance. Mildew resistant. Sun, moist well drained soil.

Butterflies & Hummingbirds!



Morning Glory Tree

Ipomoea carnea

The plant is covered with medium-size, light pink (there is a white form available) blooms all summer. Blooms last only one day but clusters of blooms are formed in the axils of every leaf. Plants can get 8-12 feet tall with multiple trunks. When hard frosts kill plants, the tops should be removed; in South Central Texas plants will sprout again from the hardy root system the following May. Once established, it is tough, being both heat and drought tolerant. It blooms best in direct sunlight and will not bloom well if receiving less than 8-10 hours of sunlight. Cutting back in July will reduce height and encourage a spectacular fall bloom.



Oregano, Greek

Rigani, ρίγανη
(pronounced REE-gah-nee)



Greek Oregano, in bloom, reaches a height of almost two feet. Like all culinary oreganos, its flower is white. Its leaves are coarse, oval, and fuzzy. Leaves are about 5/8 inch long; they are dark green when fresh and light green when dried.

Usage:

In Greek cooking, oregano is used in tomato sauces, with meats, fish, cheese, egg dishes, salads, cheeses, and with vegetables including tomatoes, zucchini, and green beans. It is also used to prepare a tea that is believed to be a treatment for indigestion, coughs, and to stimulate menstruation.



Phlox - John Fanick

paniculata 'John Fanick'



This heat-tolerant phlox was discovered in San Antonio, Texas, growing in a patch of St. Augustine grass by plantsman, Greg Grant. The plant was subsequently named after the late San Antonio nurseryman, John Fanick. Phlox 'John Fanick' grows in regions of Texas where most Phlox paniculata cultivars are just a distant memory, and as such has been named to the Texas Superstar program. This tough phlox makes a 3' tall spectacular clump sans mildew, topped, starting in early summer and continuing long after other phlox selections have faded, with flower heads of light pink flowers, each with a darker pink eye...a hummingbird haven.



Pink Ice Plant

Delosperma cooperi
'Rosea'



Native to South Africa, this ice plant species typically forms a vigorous, succulent, spreading, evergreen ground cover in warm winter areas of the United States. However, north of USDA Zones 7, it is at best semi-evergreen and is not reliably winter hardy. This is a succulent mat-forming plant that typically grows to 3" tall and spreads quickly to 24" or more. Daisy-like, bright red-purple flowers (to 2" diameter) cover the plant with bloom from June to September. The neon-like intensity of the flower color and length of bloom greatly enhance the ornamental interest of these plants. Succulent, fleshy, cylindrical, medium green leaves. Foliage is covered with transparent flakes that somewhat resemble tiny pieces of ice, hence the common name.



Pride of Barbados

Caesalpinia pulcherrima

Pride of Barbados plants (*Caesalpinia pulcherrima*) are also known as peacock flowers, dwarf poincianas and red bird-of-paradise. They are hardy in U.S. Department of Agriculture hardiness zones 8 to 11. In hot tropical climates they are evergreen but, in zone 9 Mediterranean climates, they are deciduous. In zone 8, frost kills the stems of the plant to the ground, but they return each spring. They grow between 8 and 20 feet tall, depending on the climate. Proper care of this plant begins with proper planting.



Rock Rose

Pavonia lasiopetala

Pavonia lasiopetala is a Texas Native that is extremely drought tolerant, although it does not mind a little water now and then. Texas Rock Rose can be seen growing native in the Edwards Plateau, Rio Grande Plains, and the Trans Pecos areas of Texas. The most eye-catching feature of this plant is the Hibiscus-like pink to rose colored flowers. These flowers are generally 1" in diameter and the Rock Rose will stay in bloom from summer till fall. This is a shrub-like perennial that can get woody at the base, it should come back every year if planted South of its native habitat. To keep this plant in bloom and to prevent legginess it can be trimmed back throughout the growing season. Texas Rock Rose generally only lasts 3-4 years but will reseed freely and the seedlings can replace the older plants. The flower will open in the morning and will close in the afternoon, blooms can be extended if there is afternoon shade.

