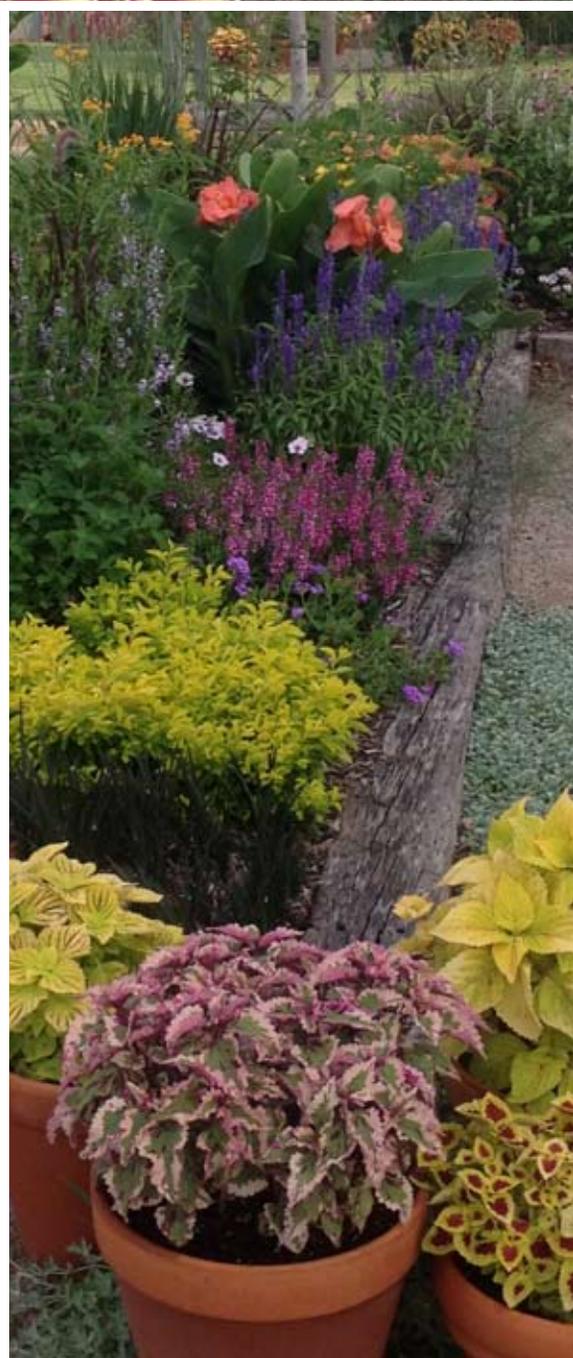




Bustani  
PLANT FARM

2014 Catalog





# Bustani

PLANT FARM

Gardening friends,

Welcome to the 2014 rendition of the Bustani Plant Farm catalog. It's hard to believe this is our 7th catalog and that it will be the 10th year we've been in business. We love doing what we do and know that it wouldn't be possible without all of our wonderful customers. We value you tremendously.

I keep hearing stories from gardeners of how they have been encouraged and rejuvenated after the 2013 season with all the rain and cooler weather most of Oklahoma experienced. It was sure nice to have an agreeable summer in contrast to the previous two. Our gardens flourished this past year and we hope yours did as well. We are excited and looking forward to this year's gardening season.

We've been busy here at the nursery building a new production greenhouse. This will allow us to grow even more plants and expand our offerings. The extra space also means we will be less likely to sell out of a particular plant in the first few days we are open.

As Ruth and I are finishing this catalog, we are also preparing to embark on another plant hunting expedition to Australia. We have not visited Western Australia and plan to do some exploring near the city of Perth. There are species from this area that have proven durable and winter hardy in our garden for the past 10 years. We will also visit specialty nurseries and gardens of plant collectors to see what other treasures we can find in the land down under.

In keeping with our goal of providing you with new Oklahoma-worthy plants each season, we have several fresh additions to this year's catalog. We are begin-



ning to add roses to our lineup of plants and have three of the best varieties for this area including, Dame de Coeur, Nacogdoches, and Belinda's Dream. Through our contacts with fellow plant enthusiasts, we were able to get our hands on a new sun Coleus from Florida called Cathedral Windows. We are one of the first nurseries to offer this amazing new selection which should be very popular in the years to come. A few new succulents are available in the 2014 catalog, including the String of Bananas. It is a super fun and easy spiller for drought withstanding mixed succulent containers. Shade gardeners will be excited about the two selections of Farfugiums available. They are Giant Farfugium and Parsley Farfugium, plants whose names are as fun to say as they are to grow. We are glad to bring back two hardy plants that have been missing for the last few years, in the native Lead Plant and the blue Goblet Flower.

Of course, our catalog is just a sample of the total amount of plants we offer. There are many more exotic and native treasures available at our nursery here in Stillwater. We are also well stocked with durable common plants that are super charged to thrive in your garden due to our unique growing system.

We welcome you to come visit us and shop our unique selection of heat-tough plants. We want your garden to look its best so we only offer the best plants that we've had success with in Oklahoma's often challenging climate. Ruth and I wish you the ultimate of gardening success in the upcoming season.

Steve



**Lead Plant**



**Goblet Flower**



**Giant Farfugium**



**Nacogdoches Rose**



**Cathedral Windows  
Coleus**



**String of Bananas**



**Dame de Coeur Rose**

### **Directions to the Nursery**

From the intersection of highways 51 and 177, go 3 miles south on 177 to 44th, (Look for the Kubota Tractor Dealership), turn left or east and go 1/2 mile.

If you are coming from Oklahoma City or South on Interstate 35 you can save a little time by exiting on highway 33 at Guthrie. Go 22 miles east until you come to highway 177. Turn left or North on 177 and travel 6 miles toward Stillwater to 44th, (Look for the Kubota tractor dealership), turn right or east on 44th and go 1/2 mile.

## **Dates and Times We Are Open**

### **Spring**

April 17 thru June 7

Tuesday thru Saturday  
9 am to 6 pm

### **Fall**

Sept 4 thru Sept 27

Tuesday thru Saturday  
9 am to 6 pm

# About Our Nursery

## About US

Bustani Plant Farm is owned and operated by the husband and wife team of Steve and Ruth Owens. A lifelong horticulturist, Steve was inspired to garden by his father and grandfather. In order to do the nursery fulltime, he stepped down from his position as host, writer and producer of the popular TV program *Oklahoma Gardening*. Steve worked for the program for more than 11 years, the last 7 as show host. The 30 minute show airs on the Oklahoma Educational Television Network and continues to be the most popular Oklahoma produced program with an audience of around 200,000 viewers each week. While doing the show, Steve was also a member of the faculty of the Department of Horticulture and Landscape Architecture at Oklahoma State



University and held the title of State Specialist in Consumer Horticulture with the Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service.

In 2007, Steve's first book was released. Its title is 'Best Garden Plants for Oklahoma', co-authored with Laura Peters and continues to be a top selling item at book stores across the state. Steve is a gardener, horticulturist and plant hunter with a passion to search the world and find the best plants to offer through Bustani Plant Farm.

Ruth has spent the majority of her professional career in the field of accounting, including 8 years with the OSU William S. Spears School of Business as a Financial Coordinator. In the fall of 2007 she left her position with the university to devote herself full time to the nursery.

## Our Nursery

Bustani Plant Farm is a specialty nursery in Stillwater, Oklahoma. What we offer are unique, uncommon, hard-to-find, rare and unusual plants not available at most garden centers and nurseries.

We are a true nursery meaning we grow most all the plants we offer on site and only order in a few items. This



## Our Plants

Bustani Plant Farm is a unique nursery because of the types of plants we offer and also because of the mix of plants we grow and sell. There are several different specialty nurseries in the US that carry a particular category of ornamental plants. Some specialize in hardy plants like perennials or woody plants, or both, while others grow only tender plants like annuals and tropicals. There are also a number of native plant nurseries that offer 80-100% US natives (or at least species native to their region).

Here at Bustani we are growers of both native and exotic and both hardy and tropical plants. We like a great variety of all types of plants and enjoy making them available. With what we have in the catalog and available on site, we offer roughly 1/3 native plants, 1/3 tropical color plants and 1/3 hardy non-native plants.

The motto for our nursery

involves growing our own stock plants for cuttings and for collecting seed. Our seedlings are started and watered with rain water that we collect from the roofs of our structures. Growing our own plants ensures that we have complete control in producing a top quality plant for your garden.

is 'Grow Something Different', but just being different isn't nearly enough reason for us to grow and offer a plant. There are plenty of different plants out there but only those that perform well in our garden trials make the grade. In particular plants that perform well in the heat of summer rate high with us.

At this time we do not grow a large number of woody trees and shrubs but we do plan to add more of these through the years. We carry a few more vines than the average specialty nursery as this is a plant group in which we have a great interest.

Our nursery name Bustani (Boo-stah-nee), is a Swahili word that means garden. It is meant to reflect our global interest in the world of Botany and Horticulture.

Proven performance, uniqueness, and variety are the terms we hope come to mind when someone thinks about the plants of Bustani Plant Farm.

# Reading the Catalog

The plants in the catalog are listed alphabetically by botanical name. This is followed by the common name in parenthesis. An alphabetical list of common names to cross-reference can be found on page 11.

Below the plant name are categories of information starting with the plant type. Most gardeners know what is meant by perennial, shrub or tree. We give the plant this label if it is winter hardy in our zone 6b garden. We use the word annual only for true annuals. That is a plant that germinates from seed, grows, flowers, sets seed and naturally dies all in a single year. The term tropical color plant we give to plants that are not winter hardy in our area yet are not true annuals. These plants are actually tropical/subtropical perennials or tropical/subtropical shrubs. Some growers use the word Temperennials to describe them. Others use the term Blooming Tropicals, but this doesn't give justice to all the colorful foliage plants. Our tropical color plants have more value than annuals in that they start with robust root systems and it is possible to over-winter many of them inside a warm brightly lit home.

We use the word native if the plant is found growing naturally within Oklahoma. Several of these species can also be found in a number of other states, and in some cases those are listed. The next category is light level with most plants listed as sun, partial shade, shade or some combination. This is meant to be read from left to right as to what the plant prefers. For instance, if a plant is described as sun, partial shade, this means it grows best in full sun but will tolerate partially shaded sites. Plant size is next with measurements given in inches and occasionally in feet. From left to right, the first number is height and the number to the right of the x is width. These are general guidelines from what we've experienced in our garden and may vary depending on different growing conditions. For the tropical color plants, this is generally their size here after one season's growth.

We have also listed the USDA Hardiness Zones we feel best represent the cold hardiness of each plant. These numbers are the cold tolerating limits of which the plant is rated. You can sometimes extend a plant's cold tolerating range by one or two zones by growing it in a protected site, such as near the south-facing exposure of a building. Because we are always fascinated with where plants come from we've included their country of origin. We've tried to be as specific as possible in the space available. An ideal description of origin would also include the altitude where the plants are found, but unfortunately this information is lacking in most botanical literature. If a plant is a cultivar, hybrid or specific selection, the origin listed is where the species are native.

The last category mentioned is the plant family. These always end in the letters aceae. Knowing a plant's family can usually give you clues to its growing requirements. It's interesting to see which plants are related.

At the top and far right of each plant description is the price, item number and container size indication. The initials lpb indicates the plant is available in a large pot band, spb stands for small pot band and gal means a one gallon container. A small pot band is a 3 3/4" deep by 2 3/8" wide square root-pruning pot. Large pot bands are 4 1/4" deep by 3 9/16" wide square root-pruning pots. The gallon pots are either standard nursery gallons or Root-Maker containers.



## Plant Sizes

We offer plants in three different sizes of containers. These are small pot bands (spb), large pot bands (lpb), and gallons (gal). The small pot band is a 3 3/4" deep by 2 3/8" wide square pot. Large pot bands are 4 1/4" deep by 3 9/16" wide square pots, and the gal pots are either standard nursery gallons or Root-Maker containers. Most of the plants we offer come in large pot bands and customers are thrilled at how large the plants are when they see them. Pot bands are called as such because of the narrow band of plastic that forms a plus for the bottom of the pot. The design leaves a sizeable opening for roots to grow into and be air pruned at their tips which creates root-branching thus forming a stronger root system. Their square shape also prevents root circling within the container, which can weaken the plant.

The gallon pots we use for the more woody root systems are the patented Root-Maker pots with unique root pruning design. The sides of the pot are stair-stepped with root-pruning drain holes at different heights. Raised ribs, or lines on the pot's side direct roots downward to the openings while preventing them from circling.

We have invested in this type of growing system in order to provide the healthiest, strongest and most robust plants for our gardening customers.



# Highlights of 2013 Season



# Hummingbird and Butterfly Plants

## Butterfly Nectar Plants

Arizona Apricot Gaillardia	Lavender Cat's Whiskers
Arizona Butterfly Weed	Lavender Pentas
Arizona Red Shades Gaillardia	Lavender Trailing Lantana
Arizona Sun Gaillardia	Lead Plant
Artist Blue Ageratum *	Magnus Purple Coneflower *
Azure Sage	Marsh Fleabane *
Baby Swan White Coneflower	Mary Nell Aster
Bailey's Hedgehog Cactus *	Maximilian Sunflower *
Barbara's Buttons	Mesa Yellow Gaillardia
Blue False Indigo	Mexican Hat *
Blue Mist Flower *	Mouse Ear Hawkweed *
Brazilian Button	Musical Notes Clerodendrum
Brazilian Verbena	'Nairobi Blush' Trailing Lantana
Burgundy Gaillardia	Narrow-Leaf Purple Coneflower
Busse's Pentas	Narrow-leaf Sunflower
Carnival Perennial Lantana	New Gold Lantana *
Cheyenne Spirit Coneflower *	Oblongleaf Twinflower *
Chipola River Daisy *	Orange Butterfly Weed *
Cluster-Head Dianthus	Orange Mexican Bush Zinnia *
Compass Plant *	Orange-Scarlet Mallow
Coral Plant (Dwarf Form)	Pacifica Mum *
Dakota Gold Helenium *	Pale Purple Coneflower
Dallas Red Lantana	Pink False Vervain
Deep Blue False Vervain	Pink Preference Autumn Sage
Dotted Blazing Star	Pink Swamp Milkweed *
Double Profusion Fire Zinnia *	Prairie Gaillardia
Double Zaharah Cherry Zinnia *	Profusion Cherry Zinnia *
Double Zaharah Fire Zinnia *	Profusion Coral Pink Zinnia *
Drummond's Aster	Punch Bowl Gaillardia
Dwarf Red False Vervain	Purple False Vervain
Dwarf Swordleaf Inula *	Purple Prairie Clover *
Eastern Bluestar *	Raspberry Fire Dianthus *
Elegant Blazing Star	Rattlesnake Master *
Engelmann Daisy *	Raydon's Favorite Aster *
Fireworks Globe Amaranth	Rayless Gaillardia
Frog Fruit *	Red Drummond Phlox *
Galena Red Sage	Rigid Goldenrod
Giant Coneflower	Rough Blazing Star
Goldsturm Perennial Black-Eyed Susan *	Rough Blue Sage
Grassleaved Goldenaster	Round-Head Lespedeza *
Gray Santolina *	Rue *
Greg Grant Variegated Lantana	Samantha Lantana
Greystone Gold Cestrum	Senorita Rosalita Cleome *
Hairy Balls	Sheffield Pink Mum *
Hardy Blue Passion Flower	Shell Bush
Hardy Heliotrope	Showywand Goldenrod *
Heath Aster *	Silky Gold Butterfly Weed
Heirloom Dianthus	Silver Groundsel
Heirloom Shasta Daisy *	Silver Spires Vitex
Henry Eilers Sweet Coneflower	Slender Mountain Mint
Hummingbird Shrub	Southern Star
Hybrid Passion Flower	Stars and Stripes Pentas
Indian Pink *	Sweet Peppershrub
Inspiration Passion Vine	Tall Coreopsis *
Japanese Dianthus	Taza Grande Cup Flower
Japanese Eupatorium *	Texas Greeneyes
Lanai Red Verbena *	Texas Perennial Lantana
Lance-Leaf Sage	Thread-Leaf Blue Star
Large Coneflower	Tropical Butterfly Weed
	Vanilla Dianthus *

Variegated Mex Bush Sage *	Wild Senna *
Wanda Hybrid Phlox	Yellow Mexican Bush Zinnia *
Wedelia/Creeping Oxeye *	Zagreb Coreopsis *
White Cat's Whiskers	Zinn Orange Perennial Lantana
White Mexican Bush Zinnia *	

## Hummingbird Plants

Apricot Sprite Hummingbird Mint *	John Clayton Honeysuckle *
Azure Sage	King's Crown
Bat-Face Cuphea	Lanai Red Verbena *
Bird of Paradise Shrub	Lance-Leaf Sage
Blue Larkspur *	Lavender Pentas
Bolero Hummingbird Mint	Lion's Ears
Busse's Pentas	Mexican Plume
Cherry Queen Sage	Orange Peel Cestrum
Climbing Snapdragon	Pink False Vervain
Colorado Columbine	Pink Preference Autumn Sage
Coral Bean Hybrid	Pink Turk's Cap
Coral Elegant Ruellia *	Purple Cestrum
Coral Honeysuckle *	Purple False Vervain
Coral Plant (Dwarf Form)	Red Firecracker Vine
Cranberry Crush Hibiscus *	Red Shrimp Plant
David Verity Cigar Plant	Rough Blue Sage
Deep Blue False Vervain	Smooth Penstemon
Dianthera *	South African Foxglove
Dwarf Red False Vervain	St. Elmoe's Fire Coral Plant
Galena Red Sage	Stars and Stripes Pentas
Golden Columbine *	Tante Hardy Sinningia
Greystone Gold Cestrum	Turk's Cap
Hardy White Sinningia	White Shrimp Plant
Himalayan Gloxinia	Woodland Agave
Hot Lips Salvia *	Yellow Cestrum
Hummingbird Shrub	Yellow Coral Plant
Indian Pink *	

## Butterfly Larval Host Plants

Blue False Indigo	Pale Purple Coneflower
Bronze Fennel	Poppy Mallow
Hairy Balls	Rue
Golden False Indigo	Tropical Butterfly Weed
Hardy Blue Passion Flower	Turk's Cap
Hybrid Passion Flower	White False Indigo



Indian Grass  
Oblongleaf Twinflower

\* Plants sold at nursery but not in catalog.

# BUTTERFLIES IN THE GARDEN



There's something magical about watching colorful butterflies flutter around a garden from flower to flower that can make you feel youthful, cheerful and carefree. They remind me of sunny days, school being out for summer and playing outside all day. People of all ages are intrigued and amazed by these delicate creatures.

We can attract more butterflies to our landscapes and gardens if we think of these areas as small ecosystems, set up to accommodate a wide range of living things. I think most gardeners today realize that the secret to maintaining an abundant population of butterflies is to think about and plan for their larval stage, the caterpillars. This is the period of their life before they transform into adult butterflies. When it comes to feeding, adult butterflies have a long straw-like tube they use to siphon nectar from flowers. Caterpillars, however, have chewing mouth parts and munch on plant leaves and stems.

Adult butterflies do have their favorite flowers on which to nectar but sample a wide variety of plant types. The caterpillars on the other hand, are very choosy of the types of plants on which they feed. Scientifically this is known as being Host specific. It's interesting that different species of butterfly caterpillars have different species of plants they must feed upon. The adult female butterflies only lay their eggs on these specific plants.

When you think about the fact that most butterflies only live a few days to a few weeks it makes sense that creating a garden with flowers to provide nectar for the adults and providing a vast collection of host plants to support numerous species of caterpillars would be a butterfly paradise. This ensures a constant stream of all types of butterflies in the garden.

The most successful butterfly gardens are located in bright sunny areas and planted with a great diversity of both nectar and host plants. It's always a good idea to include several Oklahoma native plants because they know to look for these. Butterflies also tend to like masses of flowers



rather than a few individual plants. Any way you can reduce pesticide use will also benefit the butterflies. Plants that have flowers in clusters such as Daisies, Lantanas and Pentas are favorite nectar plants because a butterfly can land there and sample nectar from numerous individual flowers in a convenient fashion.

Some of the key host plants for the caterpillars to feed on are: Parsley, Dill, Fennel and Rue for Black Swallowtails, Wafer Ash for the Giant Swallowtails, Oblongleaf Twinflower and Frogfruit for the Common Buckeyes, Passion Flowers for the Fritillaries, False Indigos for the Hoary Edge and Dusky Wings, Wild Senna for the Sulphurs, and plants in the Milkweed Family for the Monarchs.

Monarch Butterflies are unique in that many of them take part in a long distance migration and actually live for several months. The plants on which their caterpillars feed in the Milkweed Family contain natural chemicals that when eaten, render the caterpillar toxic to animals such as birds that might want to prey on them. These toxins remain in the body of the adult butterfly after metamorphosis to continue the protective function. Birds and other animals soon learn to avoid this butterfly. The Viceroy Butterfly, which doesn't have the toxins within its body, closely mimics the appearance of the Monarch to try to fool its predators.

Creating a garden ecosystem with butterflies in mind is a great and enjoyable way to admire and photograph them up close. It also provides a good opportunity to connect with the outdoors, and become familiar with some of the complex interrelationships found in nature. As children learn about these natural relationships and systems they are more likely to have a vested interest in our environment as well. My friend, Dr. John M. Dole, along with Walter B. Gerard and John M. Nelson, have authored a wonderful book that I recommend, "Butterflies of Oklahoma, Kansas & North Texas", (ISBN 0-8061-3554-9). Remember, the key to a successful butterfly garden is to provide several types of specific host plants for the caterpillars along with a diverse assembly of nectar-filled flowers for the adult butterflies.



# Acalypha

I've often said that color from foliage is usually more reliable than color from flowers during the extremely hot weather of summer. A group of plants that are dependably colorful when it's really hot outside are the Acalyphas. They belong to the Family Euphorbiaceae, but do not contain milky sap. There are around 430 species worldwide with most occurring in the tropics and subtropics. Usually known as Copperleafs, Acalyphas are popular in tropical gardens and landscapes where they are

sometimes grown as small trees or shaped into hedges, and highly valued for their brilliantly colored leaves. These plants do produce small petalless flowers borne in terminal or axillary, catkin-like racemes that are usually unnoticed but occasionally can be large and showy like in the case of the Chenille Plant (aka Red Hot Cat's Tail). Although they grow into shrubs and small trees in the tropics, gardeners in this area can utilize them to great effect in sunny color beds and containers, much the same

way we use Coleus. Acalyphas with new leaf color, shapes and forms are continually being discovered or bred, so we will continue to obtain them and trial them for our area.



## A. *Acalypha 'Inferno'* (Inferno Copperleaf)

**\$5.97**  
#485  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Sun / 30" h x 24" w /**

**Origin: South Pacific Family: Euphorbiaceae**

It's easy to see how this hot new copperleaf got its name. Inferno's small leaves are all ablaze in shades of red, copper, orange, yellow, pink with an occasional bit of green. A real firestorm of color, this selection was discovered in Australia where it is occasionally referred to by the name Brownie Form. It only grows to about 30 inches tall in a season in our garden but can attain an eventual height of 10-12 feet in areas where it is winter hardy. Inferno Copperleaf is fairly quick growing, has dense foliage and achieves its best color in full sun.

## B. *Acalypha wilkesiana 'Kona Gold'* (Kona Gold Copperleaf)

**\$5.97**  
#547  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Sun / 30" h x 36" w /**

**Origin: Hybrid Family: Euphorbiaceae**

Due to modern plant breeding and selection, the common names of some plants do not seem to make sense any more. Just like we now have white, yellow and orange flowering Purple Coneflowers, hybridization has also produced plants traditionally known as Copperleafs with beautiful gold and green foliage. Such is the case with Kona Gold Copperleaf. Very durable in extreme heat, its large leaves splashed bright green and gold really show up in the garden. This showy tropical foliage plant was much asked about in our garden during the crazy hot summer of 2011.

## C. *Aethionema grandiflorum* (Stone Cress)

**\$4.11**  
#221  
SPB

**Perennial / Sun / 12" h x 18" w / Zone 5-9**

**Origin: Turkey, Iran Family: Brassicaceae**

This low mounding perennial exhibits an alluring combination of bluish foliage and round clusters of soft pink springtime blooms. Stone cress tolerates warm and humid summers but in all honesty would prefer to be a little cooler. We've maintained plants for several years in all-day full sun by growing them in a well-drained raised bed. A little afternoon shade would serve them even better. With its short stature, this native of Turkey and Iran begs to be grown in a well-drained rock garden. Give it an infertile slightly alkaline soil and keep it a little on the dry side. To tidy-up, remove the seedheads after flowering, but leave a few to encourage a few seedlings.

## D. *Agastache cana-hyb. 'Bolero'* (Bolero Hummingbird Mint)

**\$5.97**  
#642  
LPB

**Perennial / Sun / 18" h x 18" w / Zone 5-10**

**Origin: New Mexico, W Texas Family: Lamiaceae**

I've grown a number of Hummingbird Mints over the years and they always perform well as long as they are planted in full sun and in a well drained soil that isn't over-watered. Bolero is a unique selection first offered in 2011 that only reaches a height of about 18 inches. Its flowers are made up of rose-purple corollas with purple calyces but what sets this Agastache apart is its bronze tinted foliage. A hybrid of *A. cana* x *A. bareri*, it is heat tolerant and moderately tolerant of drought. Though they are sometimes referred to as Mosquito Hyssops, Agastaches are excellent plants for attracting hummingbirds.



**G. *Alternanthera sp.* (White Variegated Alternanthera)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 12”h x 24”w /  
Origin: Tropical America Family: Amaranthaceae**

**\$5.97**

**#377**

**LPB**

We were given this old fashioned pass-along plant by Jimmy Turner of the Dallas Arboretum. White Variegated Alternanthera is a once-popular now hard-to-find Victorian bedding plant that I think has a place in today’s gardens. Its highly variegated foliage looks superb spilling over the edge of a mixed container or raised bed. With its trailing habit, excellent heat tolerance, and loads of white color, this Alternanthera can definitely fill a niche in the summer garden.



**H. *Amorpha canescens* (Lead Plant)**

**Native Shrub / Sun / 3’ h x 4’ w / Zone 4-9  
Origin: Central North America Family: Fabaceae**

**\$6.98**

**#166**

**LPB**

Dr. Carl Whitcomb believes this native shrub deserves more attention as a landscape plant and I couldn’t agree more. Lead Plant is one of my favorite natives because it has so much to offer. Its gorgeous flower racemes of rich purple with protruding orange-tipped stamens cover the plant densely from May to July. The leaves of silvery-gray have a pleasing texture and remain attractive not dropping, even in the severest of droughts. Another common name for this plant is Prairie Shoestrings because of its long deep stringy roots. Please add it to your landscape as it quickly gets grazed-out on land where cattle are kept.



**I. *Amsonia hubrichtii* (Thread-Leaf Blue Star)**

**Native Perennial / Sun to Partial Shade / 36”h x 36”w /  
Zone 4-9  
Origin: Oklahoma and Arkansas Family: Apocynaceae**

**\$8.96**

**#510**

**GAL**

Threadleaf Blue Star has a relatively small range where it is found in the wild, hailing only from eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas. Still fairly new to the gardening world, it is rapidly becoming known, grown and loved by horticulturists everywhere. The Perennial Plant Association has awarded it the Perennial Plant of the year for 2011 and deservedly so. In spring this native perennial is topped with large round cluster of attractive light blue or silvery blue flowers. Most people grow it, however for its foliage. The fine textured leaves turn a beautiful gold during the fall making it one of the best perennials for fall foliage display.



**J. *Anisacanthus quadrifidus var. wrightii*  
(Hummingbird Shrub)**

**Perennial / Sun / 36”h x 36”w / Zone 7-10  
Origin: Texas and Mexico Family: Acanthaceae**

**\$7.95**

**#161**

**LPB**

A stellar garden performer each year here at Bustani, Hummingbird Shrub behaves more as a perennial than a shrub. It is an excellent choice for perennial or mixed borders and beds. I’ve even heard that it grows well in patio containers. As soon as the weather gets hot it starts producing its brilliant orange hummingbird-attracting flowers and continues until frost. Tolerant of many soil types including clay, this winning plant is also extremely drought tolerant. This continues to be one of our most popular items.



**K. *Aquilegia caerulea* (Colorado Columbine)**

**Perennial / Shade, Partial Shade / 18”h x 24”w / Zone 4-8  
Origin: Rocky Mountains Family: Ranunculaceae**

**\$5.97**

**#382**

**LPB**

With its blue and white blooms reaching up to 3” across, Colorado Columbine has the largest flowers of all the Columbines. The state flower of Colorado, it is found in moist open spots from the foothills to alpine regions of the Rocky Mountains from Idaho and Montana to New Mexico. To perform best in our area it needs a well drained soil and shade from the afternoon sun. The word Columbine is derived from the Latin word ‘Columba’, meaning a dove, and refers to the shape of the flowers, said to resemble five doves drinking from a dish. A good hummingbird plant, this perennial is sometimes called Rocky Mountain Columbine.





A



B

**A. *Argyrea nervosa* (Woolly Morning Glory)**

**\$9.98**

**Tropical Vine / Sun / 10-12' /**

**#247**

**Origin: India, Bangladesh Family: Convolvulaceae**

**LPB**

Looking more like the vine in Jack-and-the-Beanstalk, than its relatives, the Ipomoeas (Morning Glories), this plant definitely gets noticed in the garden. Woolly Morning glory flowers in late summer and fall with large clusters of pale pink blooms but the reason I grow it is for its leaves and stems. Native to India and Bangladesh, this twining climber sports heart-shaped leaves nearly a foot broad and downy-white on the undersides. The new shoots and thick stems exhibit this pearly sheen as well.

**B. *Artemisia mauiensis* (Maui Wormwood)**

**\$6.98**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 18" h x 18" w /**

**#487**

**Origin: Endemic to Maui Family: Asteraceae**

**LPB**

Maui Wormwood is one of those plants that once you see it, you've got to have it. This was certainly the case when I encountered this gorgeous *Artemisia* a few years ago. It has looked absolutely stunning as a single specimen in a container, thriving in all day blazing hot sunlight. Its silvery foliage has an amazingly fine texture, very soft and feather-like, and combines well with just about anything. It's a bit surprising that Maui Wormwood performs so incredibly well in the hot and humid south given its extremely limited natural range. In the wild it is only found growing at elevations of 6,000-7,500 ft in Haleakala National Park on the island of Maui in Hawaii. Its Hawaiian name is Ahinahina and refers to its gray color.



C



D

**C. *Asclepias angustifolia* (Arizona Butterfly Weed)**

**\$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 18" h x 18" w /**

**#531**

**Origin: Arizona, Mexico Family: Asclepiadaceae**

**LPB**

For those of you who can't get enough cool butterfly plants for your garden, you should really check out this interesting member of the Milkweed Family. The summer heat can never get too hot for this plant, as it is well accustomed to the weather of its native range in Southern Arizona and adjacent Mexico. Arizona Butterfly Weed, like all members of the genus *Asclepias* is a delight for the larvae of Monarch butterflies. Its flower clusters are purplish-white opening from buds that are pink. The very narrow leaves also give the plant a fine texture when used in flower beds or patio containers.



**D. *Asclepias curassavica* (Tropical Butterfly Weed)**

**\$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 30" h x 24" w /**

**#286**

**Origin: Texas to South America Family: Apocynaceae**

**LPB**

No butterfly garden should be without this beautiful plant. A state-ly specimen it is be-decked with numerous clusters of festive red and orange flowers throughout the growing season. Like airplanes approaching the runway, butterflies will line up to sample the nectar of its blooms.



**E. *Asclepias curassavica* 'Silky Gold'**

**\$5.97**

**(Silky Gold Butterfly Weed)**

**#282**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 30" h x 24" w /**

**LPB**

**Origin: Texas to South America Family: Apocynaceae**

A strong grower and excellent performer like the traditional Tropical Butterfly Weed, Silky Gold adds a new color dimension to an already superb plant. The flowers are a delicious yellow-orange hue that really lights up the garden. I would frequently include this plant in the garden designs I did for the studio grounds at Oklahoma Gardening.



E



F

**F. *Asystasia gagetica* 'You're So Vein'**

**\$5.97**

**(Striped Ganges Primrose)**

**#654**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 12" h x 18" w /**

**LPB**

**Origin: Asia, Africa Family: Acanthaceae**

You've probably noticed that we like variegated plants here at Bustani Plant Farm. It's fun for us to collect and grow different forms of variegation even on the same species of plant. Such is the case with this Ganges Primrose. It is called 'You're so Vein' because of the net-like reticulated pattern of variegation in its leaves. It's quite a bit different than our other variegated Ganges Primrose. I always tell people not to buy these plants for their attractive Lavender flowers because they are only on the plant during the short day photo period of fall, winter and spring. Instead, grow it for its beautiful spilling foliage that would make any Carly Simon fan start humming.

**G. *Asystasia gangetica* 'Variegata'**  
(Variegated Ganges Primrose)

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 10”h x 30”w /**  
**Origin: Asia, Africa Family: Acanthaceae**

Named for the Ganges River in its homeland in India, this attractive foliage plant makes an excellent plant for spilling over the edge of mixed containers. It flowers only a little in spring and fall in our area, so don't grow it for that reason. The marbled green and white leaves make this plant special.

**\$5.97**  
**#507**  
LPB



**H. *Baptisia alba* var. *macrophylla*** (White False Indigo)

**Native Perennial / Sun / 42”h x 24”w / Zone 3-10**  
**Origin: Eastern US Family: Fabaceae**

This is a tall, stately and elegant native perennial found growing in both dry and wet prairies. Its towers of white blooms are held on long spikes above waxy green foliage. Sometimes reaching as high as 5 feet, White False Indigo is a great companion to the other Baptisias extending the bloom season as it flowers later, from late spring into summer. It can be toxic to cattle if consumed in great amounts but makes for an excellent specimen in native and xeric gardens.

**\$5.97**  
**#439**  
LPB



**I. *Baptisia australis* var. *minor*** (Blue False Indigo)

**Native Perennial / Sun / 24”h x 24”w / Zone 4-9**  
**Origin: Coastal and Midwest US Family: Fabaceae**

I can't believe some nurserymen call these elegant plants "Red-neck Lupines". Baptisias are an attractive and distinct species of native perennials quickly becoming more popular as garden ornamentals. Blue False Indigo is a favorite plant of native plant lovers and exotic plant-lovers alike. Spires of gorgeous blue flowers in spring make it highly sought after. Give this beauty time to get established in your garden as it can take a few years to bloom well.

**\$7.95**  
**#350**  
LPB



**J. *Baptisia sphaerocarpa*** (Golden False Indigo)

**Native Perennial / Sun / 24”h x 36”w / Zone 5-9**  
**Origin: South and Southeast US Family: Fabaceae**

Everyone who visits our nursery in spring is quick to notice the golden blooms of this perennial in our native display beds. A single mature specimen of Golden False Indigo creates a striking show in the spring landscape. This plant is tough, drought tolerant and has a nice mounding form. If not watered in summer the plant may go dormant and the stems break with the wind. Be patient when you plant Baptisias as they take a few years to establish themselves but are rewarding as they are very long-lived. Don't divide as they resent root disturbance.

**\$7.95**  
**#359**  
LPB



**K. *Berlandiera texana*** (Texas Greeneyes)

**Native Perennial / Sun / 36”h x 36”w / Zone 6-10**  
**Origin: Southcentral US Family: Asteraceae**

This rugged native perennial is a thing of beauty when in full bloom growing out in the western part of the state. The plants really show up when flowering during the intense heat and drought of summer when everything around them is turning brown and crispy. Makes a wonderful addition to native beds, xeric plantings and butterfly gardens.

**\$5.97**  
**#564**  
LPB



**L. *Blepharis maderaspatensis*** (Blepharis)

**Tropical Color / Sun / 24”h x 24”w /**  
**Origin: East Africa Family: Acanthaceae**

We offer quite a few plants in the Acanthus Family because they perform so well in the heat, giving us loads of colorful flowers. Blepharis is a genus with in this family not often encountered, especially here in the US. We've grown this particular species for ten years after collecting it in Kenya back in 2002 and have enjoyed its unique basket-like clusters of true blue flowers. Because of its toughness, ease of growth and great performance in containers, we decided to offer it for the first time in 2012. I guarantee you that probably no horticulturist or gardener will be able to identify this plant in your garden.

**\$6.98**  
**#533**  
LPB





**A. *Bulbine frutescens* 'Hallmark'** (Orange Bulbine Lily) **\$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 18" h x 18" w /**  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Liliaceae**

**#177**  
LPB

The ability of Orange Bulbine Lily to continually produce its bright orange spikes of flowers, no matter how hot the weather, has made it extremely popular in the south. This South African succulent with cylindrical foliage occasionally over-winters in our zone 6b Stillwater garden. A single specimen in a container is absolutely gorgeous with its star-shaped flowers towering on wands above the foliage. Keep this constant bloomer on the dry side and remove faded flower stems to keep it tidy. The cultivar "Hallmark" is more compact and also sterile, giving it even more flower power.

**B. *Bulbine frutescens* 'Shorty'** (Shorty Yellow Bulbine) **\$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 15" h x 18" w /**  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Liliaceae**

**#372**  
LPB

This Bulbine's name alludes to one of its winning attributes, its size. We've grown yellow Bulbines in the past that were nice but a little too tall. Shorty gives to the garden all the color, heat tolerance and toughness of other Bulbines along with the refined elegance of its compact size. A single plant in a 12" clay pot makes for an instant bouquet of continuous color from spring to frost. Bulbines are easy-to-grow succulents needing very little care, though removing spent flower stalks will keep them even more attractive. Some botanists place Bulbine in the family Asphodelaceae, while others put it in Xanthorrhoeaceae along with Kniphofias and Aloes. In fact Bulbine's sap does have similar properties as Aloe in treating insect bites, stings, and burns.

**C. *Caesalpinia gilliesii*** (Bird of Paradise Shrub) **\$7.95**

**Shrub / Sun / 60" h x 60" w / Zone 6b-10**  
**Origin: Argentina, Uruguay Family: Fabaceae**

**#104**  
LPB

Exotic flower bunches of yellow and pink atop this plants lacy blue-green leaves make it a must have for the landscape. Causing Bird of Paradise Shrub to be even more desirable is the fact that it blooms in the heat of summer, is drought tolerant and will grow in almost any soil. An extremely cold winter may kill it to the ground but it resprouts from the roots and recovers nicely. There are specimens here in Stillwater around 50 years old. Gardeners north of here should offer it winter protection of extra mulch and plant it with a southern exposure.



**D. *Callicarpa dichotoma* 'Duet'** (Variegated Beautyberry) **\$7.95**

**Shrub / Sun to Partial Shade / 6' h x 6' w / Zone 5-9**  
**Origin: China, Korea, Japan Family: Verbenaceae**

**#287**  
LPB

Duet is a new release from the National Arboretum that is sure to be a hit with gardeners everywhere. A sport of the variety albafructus this beautyberry has small white berries in late summer and fall but by far its main attraction is its foliage. It has medium green leaves with distinct cream colored margins. An easy, pest-free, low-maintenance landscape plant, Duet was discovered in Cookeville, Tennessee back in 2000. We've been growing it since 2004 and absolutely love it.

**E. *Callirhoe involucrata*** (Poppy Mallow) **\$5.97**

**Native Perennial / Sun / 6" h x 6" w / Zone 4-9**  
**Origin: Central US Family: Malvaceae**

**#440**  
LPB

You can usually determine how much a wildflower has been noticed through the years by the number of charming common names it has been given. In addition to Poppy Mallow, this native perennial is also called Wine Cup and Cowboy Rose. It grows from a huge turnip-like taproot where it sends out ground-hugging stems up to 4' in all directions. Because we do not water our native beds, Poppy mallow goes dormant in the summer and we simply clip away the faded stems. This satiny rose-purple flowering native resprouts a rosette of leaves in the fall that remain through winter.

**F. *Callisa repens* 'Bianca'** (Variegated Inch Plant) **NEW** **\$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 4" h x 18" w /**  
**Origin: Tropical America Family: Commelinaceae**

**#597**  
LPB

With charming leaves striped green, pink and white, Variegated Inch Plant has some of the smallest foliage of any member of the plant group known as the Tradescantias. This cousin of Spiderwort works very well as a spiller in mixed containers and will form a nice low mat of color if grown in the ground. It regularly sports branches of all pink or all green with its variegation. The all green portions can be thinned for a more variegated look. Variegated Inch Plant sometimes goes by the names of Chain Plant and Turtle Vine.

**G. *Calylophus serrulatus* (Half-Shrub Evening Primrose) \$4.11**  
**Native Perennial/Shrub / Sun / 24”h x 24”w / Zone 5-10** #157  
**Origin: Central North America Family: Onagraceae** SPB

This is an attractive plant that can't decide if it wants to be a perennial or a shrub, hence the common name. Most winters it dies back to about a third of the height of its above ground stems and resprouts there in the spring. When it does resprout, its branches are decorated with intense yellow four-petaled flowers through mid-summer. Sometimes exhibiting red fall leaf color, Half-Shrub Evening Primrose, makes a nice drought tolerant garden plant with a tight habit and no spreading.



**H. *Campanula punctata* 'Alba' (White Spotted Bellflower) \$5.97**  
**Perennial / Partial Shade to Shade / 18”h x spreading /** #477  
**Zone 5-9** LPB

**Origin: China, Japan, Siberia Family: Campanulaceae**  
 Not as commonly found in gardens is this beautiful white Campanula. Several gardeners have grown the pink variety 'Cherry Bells', but equally impressive is this form with its large bell-shaped clean white blooms. Easy to grow and spreading like 'Cherry Bells', White Spotted Bellflower is well adapted to our hot summers and in invaluable perennial for the shade garden. Be sure to keep the Campanulas well-watered during drought.



**I. *Campanula punctata* 'Cherry Bells' (Cherry Bells Spotted Bellflower) \$5.97**  
**Perennial / Partial Shade to Shade / 18”h x spreading / Zone 5-9** #473  
**Origin: China, Japan, Siberia Family: Campanulaceae** LPB

I've grown a number of Campanulas through the years and looked at what seems like hundreds of species and cultivars in various garden books. One thing most all of them had in common was poor performance in our southern heat. I was completely amazed several years ago when I grew the Asian species Campanula punctata and found that it thrives in our area. The plant will spread and become groundcover-like in moist fertile soil but I think it is worth it for its large nodding flowers of pinkish dusty rose. After it finishes blooming you can tidy it up by trimming the flower stalks, even with a weedeater.

**J. *Capsicum annuum* 'Purple Flash' (Purple Flash Pepper) \$5.97**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 15”h x 18”w /** #506  
**Origin: Tropical America Family: Solanaceae** LPB

Purple Flash Pepper looks stunning when planted by itself in a 12” white container. Of course it also looks great in other pots and flower beds with its beautiful black purple and violet splashed leaves. I've heard some gardeners talk about how they like the interesting architecture of its branches. This easy to grow plant produces show glossy black fruit, but don't eat it, as it is very hot and not developed for taste. These ornamental pepper plants have been used a lot recently in the displays at the Dallas Arboretum.



**K. *Centaurea* 'Colchester White' (Colchester White Centaurea) \$5.97**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 24”h x 30”w /** #122  
**Origin: Capri Family: Asteraceae** LPB

Since I discovered Colchester White Centaurea, I haven't planted the traditional bedding Dusty Miller ever again. This plant is so silvery it's almost white, and much more elegant. Its leaves are large, intricately pinnatifid and lend a sophisticated architectural touch to beds, borders, or containers. Colchester White Centaurea continues to be very popular at public display gardens all across North America. I particularly enjoyed their extensive use in large mixed containers at the Atlanta Botanical Garden a few years ago. This plant goes well with almost anything.



**L. *Centratherum intermedium* (Brazilian Button) \$5.97**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 18”h x 24”w /** #384  
**Origin: Brazil Family: Asteraceae** LPB

A great addition to butterfly gardens as well as the scented garden, Brazilian Button is one of those easy plants that delight so many. Its attractive purple flowers offer a unique and different look as they are produced all growing season. At the Oklahoma Gardening studio we included it in our fragrant plant collections for the delicious pineapple smell of its crushed leaves. This plant is usually hard to find, grows great in containers and is an excellent choice for a child's garden with its unexpected and pleasant aroma.



A



B

**A. *Centrosema virginianum* (Spurred Butterfly Pea)**

**\$5.97**

**Native Perennial Vine / Sun, Shade / 5'h-8'w / Zone 5-10**

**#219**

**Origin: Southeast US Family: Fabaceae**

**SPB**

Spurred Butterfly Pea is one of our most glamorous native perennial vines. It's amazing how many European gardens have this plant while it remains absent from so many here in its native land. Putting-forth large (2" in diameter) showy flowers of pinkish lavender with white inner markings, I can't imagine anyone not wanting it somewhere in their landscape. Growing and blooming favorably in full sun, it also performs quite well in moderate shade. This plant is often confused with *Clitoria mariana*, which lacks the small spur at the back of its flowers.

**B. *Ceratotheca triloba* (South African Foxglove)**

**\$5.97**

**Annual / Sun / 5'h x 24" w /**

**#216**

**Origin: South Africa Family: Pedaliaceae**

**LPB**

I absolutely love plants in the Pedaliaceae family, and this tall annual is no exception. South African Foxglove has graced my garden with its presence for several years and never fails to provide interest and color. It starts blooming in late spring and continues until frost, with huge 4" tubular flowers of lavender-purple. If you're lucky, you'll have a few seedlings every year after planting it in your garden.



## Cestrum

Cestrum are quickly becoming one of my favorite new groups of plants. I think a lot of people probably do not realize how cold hardy they are. In our zone 6b Stillwater garden we grow them as die back shrubs, or what a lot of gardeners consider woody perennials. They are fully woody shrubs in areas further south of our nursery. There are around 175 or

so species in the genus native to tropical and subtropical regions of the Americas. Cestrum belong to the Solanaceae, or Nightshade Family so any of the small fruit they may produce should not be eaten. Research has shown that they are toxic only if large quantities are consumed. Their large flower clusters are attractive to hummingbirds and

impart an exotic tropical look to the garden. Gardeners and horticulturists everywhere are starting to appreciate these dependable and long-blooming heat-tolerant plants.



C

**C. *Cestrum aurantiacum* (Yellow Cestrum)**

**\$6.98**

**Perennial / Sun / 48" h x 48" w / Zone 7-10**

**#249**

**Origin: South America Family: Solanaceae**

**LPB**

I first encountered Yellow Cestrum in southern Alabama in the summer of 1998. It was blooming profusely despite the hot steamy weather of the Deep South. Its inflorescences somewhat remind me of a Lilac shrub with its large clusters of golden yellow flowers. It isn't immediately obvious that it belongs to the Solanaceae, or Nightshade family. Yellow Cestrum makes a fabulous container plant as well as an outstanding source of golden color in beds and borders all while attracting lots of butterflies and hummingbirds. I shared this hardy plant with some fellow gardeners in Oklahoma City in 2001 where it has survived each winter ever since.



D

**D. *Cestrum 'Greystone Gold'* (Greystone Gold Cestrum)**

**\$6.98**

**Perennial / Sun / 36" h x 36" w / Zone 7-10**

**#542**

**Origin: Hybrid of Central American, S American species**

**LPB**

**Family: Solanaceae**

You've probably realized by now that Cestrum are some of our favorite plants here at Bustani Plant Farm. Greystone Gold is a cultivar developed by North Carolina plant enthusiast Norman Beal. He was kind enough to share cuttings of this awesome plant with me during a tour of his garden in 2009. Its unique pale yellow bloom color is unlike anything we've seen in a hardy Cestrum. Just like the other Cestrum we offer, Greystone gold has the same winter hardiness, summer toughness and long season of flower production.



**G. *Cestrum 'Orange Peel'* (Orange Peel Cestrum)** **\$6.98**  
**Perennial / Sun / 60" h x 60" w / Zone 7-10** **#364**  
**Origin: Hybrid of 2 Trop American species** **LPB**  
**Family: Solanaceae**

Orange Peel Cestrum is a gorgeous new perennial we've enjoyed in our garden the past few years. Gardeners south of us can utilize the plant as a woody shrub while those north of here can employ it in their seasonal displays as a tropical color plant. This hummingbird and butterfly attracting beauty begins flowering in June and continues non-stop through summers' heat until the first frost. Its large multi-flowered bloom clusters are a magnificent yellow orange color. Introduced by Southern Perennials and Herbs Nursery, this most cold hardy of the Cestrum is becoming quite popular. As a member of the Solanaceae, no part of the plant should be eaten.



**H. *Cestrum x cultam 'Cretan Purple'* (Purple Cestrum)** **\$6.98**  
**Perennial / Sun / 48" h x 48" w / Zone 7-10** **#368**  
**Origin: Hybrid of Mexican & South American spp** **LPB**  
**Family: Solanaceae**

A couple of reasons we like Cestrum are their large colorful flower clusters and their ability to bloom continuously in the heat. Purple Cestrum has surprised us with its ability to withstand our zone 6b winters. The unique violet/lavender blossoms of this hardier-than-realized plant are certainly treasured in our garden from summer through fall. It is a hybrid of a species from Mexico (*Cestrum elegans*) and a species from Chile (*Cestrum parqui*). Its common name, Cretan Purple, leads me to believe the cross was made on the Greek isle of Crete. We are told of them growing to tree form there on the island while here they only get about 3' tall in a season.



**I. *Clerodendrum Incisum 'Sauti'*** **\$6.98**  
**(Musical Notes Clerodendrum)** **#488**  
**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 24" h x 24" w /** **LPB**  
**Origin: Tropical Africa Family: Verbenaceae**

*Clerodendrum incisum* has been brown here in the US for many years, but I don't think gardeners have ever experienced a selection quite like 'Sauti'. It is set apart due to its unusual deeply lobed foliage, which somewhat resembles that of a Chinese Horned Holly. We spotted this unique-leaved Musical Notes plant near the coast of southwestern Kenya on our 2009 expedition and knew we had something special. The flowers, which keep coming in repeated flushes no matter how hot the summer, resemble tall white musical notes when in bud, then open to unfurl long purple stamens. We gave it the Swahili name Sauti, which means musical note. Plant this 2011 Bustani Plant Farm introduction in a patio container and get ready to answer all your guests "What is it?" questions.



**J. *Clethra alnifolia 'Hummingbird'* (Sweet Peppershrub)** **\$6.98**  
**Shrub / Sun, Partial Shade / 4' h x 3' w / Zone 3-10** **#345**  
**Origin: Eastern and Southeast US Family: Clethraceae** **LPB**

I first ordered this gorgeous shrub from a mail order nursery more than 15 years ago to use in our displays at the Oklahoma Gardening Studio Gardens. This *Clethra* is a medium-sized shrub that, when blooming in early summer, is loaded with fragrant bottle-brush-like candles of showy white flowers which are constantly covered with hordes of nectaring butterflies. The cultivar, 'Hummingbird', is a more compact and floriferous form of the species and does attract some hummingbirds. This hardy shrub flowers on new growth, so any pruning to shape can be done almost any time. It will sucker a little with age but it is generally not a problem. It needs watering in drought but tougher than what you might think.



**K. *Clitoria ternatea* (Double-Flowering Blue Butterfly Pea)** **\$7.95**  
**Tropical Vine / Sun / 6' h-8' w /** **#130**  
**Origin: Tropical Asia Family: Fabaceae** **LPB**

Visitors to our garden always ask about this beautiful vine. The intense cobalt blue flower color it exhibits is rare in the botanical world. This hard-to-find double form yields a plethora of robust blooms throughout the growing season, without slowing in the heat of summer. A great twinning climber for training on a fence, archway or a support in a patio container. The plants we offer are grown from cuttings and not seeds to maintain this exceptional clone. One of our all time favorite vines.



# Coleus

I think almost everyone who has ever done ornamental gardening has grown coleus at one time or another. Most gardeners I talk to remember their parents and grandparents including it in their gardens in the past. In the mint family, its new botanical name is *Plectranthus scutellarioides* and occasionally referred to as Painted Nettle. Coleus hybrids were first introduced to England in the 1860's and quickly became popular, spurring on the

frenzy of breeding for new colors. In the last 150 years interest has increased and waned but has seemed to really pick up steam since the early 1990's. Coleus interest and breeding is currently very high with around 1500 or more officially listed cultivars. Available in a plethora of gorgeous colors, leaf, shapes, patterns and combinations, there is truly a coleus for everyone. The selections we offer are intended for growing in full sun or partial shade. Keep in

mind that the colors may vary slightly depending on light level, temperature change and to a small degree, soil fertility. We will continue to collect and offer more of these easy-to-grow foliage plants as they are one of the most reliable sources of brilliant garden color.



**A. Coleus ('Alabama Sunset' Coleus)** **\$5.97**  
#391  
LPB  
Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 18-24" h x 18-24" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae

I've been enamored with Alabama Sunset Coleus ever since I first saw it planted at the Woodward Park office in Tulsa when I worked there in the mid 1980's. There is something so appealing about its beautiful color combination of pink and yellow that compels lots of gardeners to list it as a must-have plant for their gardens. The yellow color comes on stronger with heat and more light, in fact they often look mostly pink on the greenhouse bench in the spring. Alabama Sunset Coleus is also known by a wealth of other names including: Bellingrath Pink, Texas Parkinglot and Shocking Pink.

**B. Coleus ('Anna' Coleus)** **\$5.97**  
#478  
LPB  
Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 18-24" h x 18-24" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae

It's hard to believe this delicate pastel colored coleus can stand up to hot, all day, full sun. Well that's exactly where we've grown it the last few years and it has looked wonderful. Anna's medium-sized ruffled leaves are pale pink with a green center and sprinkled with color patches. If the color patch is in the green portion, its hue is dark burgundy wine, while the color patches in the pale pink portion are a contrasting hot pink. This combination of color is further enhanced by the medium pink undersides of the leaves. Anna makes a nice show even as a single plant in a patio container.

**C. Coleus ('Black Patent Leather' Coleus)** **\$5.97**  
#479  
LPB  
Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 18" h x 18" w /  
Origin: Southern Asia Family: Lamiaceae

I think I could claim a new favorite coleus every year, and for 2011 I would have to say my choice is Black Patent Leather. The leaves of this beautiful foliage plant are so incredibly black and have the most unique bubbly textured surface. Shared with us by the gardeners at Chanticleer, this coleus also goes by the name of Shiny Shoes. It doesn't try to flower much but does need a little pinching back to keep it bushy. Black Patent Leather Coleus looks great in containers or combined with plants that have gold, silver or white foliage and also contrasts well with lightly colored flowering plants.

**D. Coleus ('Cathedral Windows' Coleus) NEW** **\$5.97**  
#702  
LPB  
Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 24" h x 24" w /  
Origin: Southern Asia Family: Lamiaceae

Here at Bustani we are always searching for the best and most garden worthy coleus. We are really excited about this new selection because it is the nicest coleus we've seen in a while. Cathedral Windows has wide leaves patterned beautifully in gold with wine colored veins. It produces an incredibly dense canopy without any pinching and we've yet to see a flower spike (we usually pinch these off our other varieties for aesthetics). This awesome plant was developed in Florida by plantsman Jim Georgusis and promoted by Scott Hyndman who shared it with our friend Rick Rickman who brought it to us. Its Florida roots give it excellent fade resistance in full summer sun. Look for this variety to become quite popular in the next few years.

**G. Coleus ('Chuluota' Coleus)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 18-24" h x 18-24" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**

**#388**

**LPB**

We've grown Chuluota Coleus for a few years now and have been well pleased with its performance in our beds and containers. It was selected for its great heat tolerance, being named for the city of Chuluota, Florida which is located just a little northeast of Orlando. Lots of gardeners like its showy leaves with their rust-red centers surrounded by a unique goldish-tan coloring. The wavy leaf edges also give Chuluota Coleus an interesting textural quality.



**G**

**H. Coleus ('Duke of Swirl' Coleus)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 24" h x 24" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asea Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**

**#483**

**LPB**

This gorgeous new coleus is similar to last year's very popular Fingerpaint. A patchwork pattern of irregular splotches of color decorate each leaf. Developed by Chris Baker of Ohio, Duke of Swirl features a color mix of red, burgundy, tan, orange, cream and an occasional patch of green. Well suited for a spot in full sun, this multi-hued foliage plant delivers a sharp burst of color to mixed plantings and containers.



**H**



**I**

**I. Coleus ('Face Plant' Coleus) NEW**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 18" h x 18" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asea Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**

**#703**

**LPB**

This bizarrely named coleus cultivar is one of our very own Bustani selections. We discovered it as a sport on the popular variety 'Freckles'. Instead of the normal spotted and freckled leaves, they are solid rusty orange in the center with a narrow outer margin of orangish-yellow. We have found it to be a good performer and a reliable source of summer color. In case you didn't know, a sport is when a portion of the plant mutates to a different color of form that can be removed and cloned to create a new color or type of plant. This happens a lot with coleus.



**H**

**J. Coleus ('Finger Paint' Coleus)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 24" h x 24" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**

**#357**

**LPB**

This striking coleus features a brilliant color display on its leaves. The pattern resembles what children might create by dipping their fingers in burgundy or red paint and tracing them over leaves of green, cream and gold. The separation of the color blotches is quite bold and attractive. If you get a branch with all red or all gold, simply pinch it out to maintain the pattern. One of our employees, Mary, claims Finger Paint Coleus as her favorite plant of all we grow here at the nursery. This coleus was introduced by Pam Baggett of Cedar Grove, North Carolina.



**J**

**K. Coleus ('Freckles' Coleus)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 24" h x 24" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**

**#538**

**LPB**

It is interesting that this beautiful sun coleus goes by the name of Freckles because it doesn't have any spots. Instead its bright festive leaves are pale yellow but covered almost completely with large orange splotches with a tiny bit of bronze. Freckles is a dynamic plant for beds and containers, providing a special touch due to the rarity of orange foliage plants. The color looks outstanding paired with blue flowers, or dark purple or silver foliage. For best appearance, be sure to pinch out any flowers it tries to produce.



**K**

**L. Coleus ('Large Marge' Coleus)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 18" h x 18" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**

**#647**

**LPB**

In our quest to find durable sun coleus that offer a different look than what is available, we present Large Marge. It is the size of its leaves that sets this coleus apart. They are wide and yellow with a bit of reddish marking in the center. Large Marge plants are compact and form a nice mound with no pinching necessary. This coleus is from coleus breeding and selecting program of Chris Baker in Ohio.



**L**



A

**A. *Coleus* ('Nuggett' Coleus)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 18-24" h x 18-24" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**  
#395  
LPB

Nuggett Coleus is a brightly-colored sun-tolerant selection with a small compact habit that doesn't get as large as some of the other varieties. Its attractive leaves have frilly edges of gold with brilliant red speckled centers. An introduction by Vern Ogren, Nuggett is a great addition to beds and borders and also makes an interesting container specimen.



B

**B. *Coleus* ('Orange King' Coleus)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 24" h x 24" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**  
#274  
LPB

There are a lot of sun Coleus out there with new selections available every year. Orange King has been around for a few years but remains a favorite of gardeners everywhere. I love its unique buckskin-yellowish-tan leaves that have a burgundy glow on the undersides. It combines well with lots of other foliage plants and performs wonderfully well as an outside bedding or container plant. A single plant in a 10-12" container makes an impressive display.



C



D

**C. *Coleus* ('Peters Wonder' Coleus)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Shade / 18" h x 18" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**  
#273  
LPB

We are pleased with the performance of this new Coleus selection after evaluating it in our test gardens. Peter's Wonder, also called Pete's Wonder, has attractive frilly leaves with doubly serrated edges with colors of green, pink, deep violet and cream. A good outdoor performer, this new selection was made by Jaldety Nursery in Israel. The color of Coleus foliage in some varieties can vary depending on several factors such as: light, temperature, time of year, latitude and soil fertility.

**D. *Coleus* ('Red Coat' Coleus) NEW**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 24" h x 24" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**  
#709  
LPB

This sun coleus is a bigger more upright branching variety with large lance-shaped leaves brilliantly colored red and yellow. On new leaves, the red center is very small but as the leaves grow larger it fills in, leaving a small margin of yellow around the edge. The combination of these two primary colors makes this selection really show up in the landscape. Red Coat is used a lot at public gardens, planted in mass in large display beds.



E



F

**E. *Coleus* ('Stu Junior' Coleus)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 18" h x 18" w /  
Origin: Southeast Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**  
#562  
LPB

Each year we trial several new sun Coleus for their ability to hold their color during the heat of the summer. The extreme summer of 2011 was hot enough to make many Coleus varieties fade out or burn. A showy coleus that passed the 2011 test with flying colors was Stu Junior. It showed excellent fade resistance with its leaves of yellow with burgundy-red centers and maintained a nice compact mounding habit without the need for pinching. It has quickly become an immediate favorite here at the nursery.

**F. *Crinum augustum* 'Queen Emma'**

**(Queen Emma Crinum) NEW  
Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / Variable /  
Origin: Malaysia Family: Amaryllidaceae**

**\$14.95**  
#670  
GAL

The exceptionally broad bronze leaves on this spikey plant are an impressive sight. If you're able to bring this plant inside during winter and keep it growing, after several years it can get really huge. Some of the large specimens we've had for a while look like burgundy palm trees. Considered one of the ultimate accent plants for the garden or in a mixed container, it is named for Queen Emma, the last Native Monarch of Hawaii. Some confusion exists over the classification of this species and the authenticity of true Queen Emma Crinums. I'm not sure anyone knows the true lineage but the plants we offer were named as such when we received them so we believe them to be correct.

**G. *Crossandra nilotica* (Crossandra (Orange))**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 12”h x 12”w /**

**Origin: Tropical Africa Family: Acanthaceae**

Our form of this plant came from a nursery in Nairobi, Kenya where we picked it up in 2002. This Crossandra is not your ordinary house plant. An outstanding patio container plant, its flowers are fully orange and more plentiful than those normally encountered. There are more flower spikes produced on this continuous bloomer, and they are held higher above the foliage. A reliable hot-weather flowering tropical, it looks great when combined with blue or yellow blooming plants.

**\$5.97**

**#125**

**LPB**



**G**



**H**

**H. *Cuphea ‘David Verity’* (David Verity Cigar Plant)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 24”h x 24”w /**

**Origin: Hybrid Family: Lythraceae**

If I could grow only one cuphea, this would be it. David verity cigar plant is unmatched when it comes to flower size and number of blooms. This hummingbird magnet makes all other cigar plant’s flowers seem like mere cigarettes in size comparison. An easy to grow crapemyrtle relative, it produces its multitudes of orange flowers from spring to first frost. David Verity is a hybrid between *Cuphea ignea* and *Cuphea micropetala*. It is one of the best hummingbird attracting plants in our display gardens each year.

**\$5.97**

**#126**

**LPB**



**I. *Cuphea Llavea* (Bat-Face Cuphea)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 24”h x 24”w /**

**Origin: Mexico Family: Lythraceae**

It’s easy to see how this cute little plant gets its name. The flowers have a dark purplish black face with two big red ears and look like the cuddly fuzzy mug of a bat. I’ve grown this easy and constantly blooming plant off and on for years, dating back to my days as Garden Manager for Oklahoma Gardening. Bat-Face Cuphea is related to Mexican Heather and Crapemyrtle so you know it has built in heat tolerance and flower power. It can both fill and spill in a mixed container and also attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. On the chance it gets a little large for its space, just cut it back and it will bloom fine.

**\$5.97**

**#640**

**LPB**



**I**

**J. *Cypella coelestris* (Goblet Flower)**

**Perennial / Sun / 30”h x 20”w / Zone 7-9**

**Origin: South America Family: Iridaceae**

Goblet Flower is a South American member of the Iris family with a stunning flower display late spring through fall. *Coelestris* means “of the skies”, a very fitting description of its sky-blue flowers that reach up toward the heavens on tall stems. We’ve over-wintered it for a number of years in our zone 6b Still-water garden but to be on the safe side, gardeners in zones 7 and 6 should place it in warm sheltered location. During the season, remove the seedpods (not the whole flower stem), and it will continue to produce those amazing blooms.

**\$8.96**

**#151**

**LPB**



**J**

**K. *Dianthus (Southern Heirloom)* (Heirloom Dianthus)**

**Perennial / Sun / 18”h x 24”w / Zone 6-9**

**Origin: Europe Family: Caryophyllaceae**

This Southern heirloom perennial was given to us by our friend “Dr. Dirt” from Jackson, Mississippi. He is a genuine gardener that I met in 2005 with a true knack for growing plants. I was in Jackson doing a gardening radio show with him and Felder Rushing and got to visit his home garden. The dianthus has no doubt graced many a hot and humid garden throughout the gulf coast area for decades. With its dark green leaves and deep red springtime flowers, it has definitely been a winner in my garden.

**\$6.98**

**#264**

**LPB**



**K**



**L**

**L. *Dianthus carthusianorum* (Cluster-Head Dianthus)**

**Perennial / Sun / 30”h x 18”w / Zone 5-9**

**Origin: Central and Southern Europe**

**Family: Caryophyllaceae**

This is a dianthus that most gardeners aren’t familiar with but would love to grow if they ever saw it. A tall member of the genus with a see-through frame, it is topped with clusters of up to 50 deep magenta blooms on each stem. This butterfly attractor is still going strong in my garden after several years. Visitors who see it always want to grow it in their gardens. A native of central and southern Europe, it has been grown in France by Carthusian Monks since the 18th Century.

**\$6.98**

**#300**

**LPB**





A



B



C



D



E



F

**A. *Dianthus 'Diana Blueberry'***

(Diana Blueberry Dianthus)

Annual / Sun / 10" h x 12" w /

Origin: Europe Family: Caryophyllaceae

\$6.98

#660

LPB

We decided to offer this Dianthus after having great success with it and being amazed by the size of its blooms. Diana Blueberry is a hybrid with huge blue-purple flowers. It is a seed propagated cultivar that sports blooms around 2 inches wide with some plants having 3 inch flowers. These are the largest Dianthus flowers we've ever seen. It is listed as an annual but often survives several years if given good drainage. Our plants performed well even in the hot summers of 2011 and 2012.

**B. *Dianthus japonicus* (Japanese Dianthus)**

Perennial / Sun / 18" h x 24" w / Zone 6-10

Origin: Japan, East Asia Family: Caryophyllaceae

\$6.98

#363

LPB

Virtually unknown to most gardeners but poised to burst onto the scene, is this outstanding new perennial. There are two features about this species that distinguish it from other Dianthus. It has very undianthus-like shiny glossy leaves, which are evergreen in the south and it is later blooming, beginning in summer and continuing till frost. The pinkish-lavender flowers of Japanese Dianthus are a welcomed sight in the summer perennial garden. Known in Japan as Hama-nadeshiko, it is found growing naturally on coastal cliffs and sandy beaches, so a well-drained soil is a good idea. Remove faded bloom clusters to tidy up and if you don't want a few seedlings.



**C. *Dicliptera suberecta* (King's Crown)**

Tropical/Slightly hardy Perennial / Sun / 18" h x 30" w /

Zone 7-10 / Origin: Uruguay Family: Acanthaceae

\$6.98

#164

LPB

The soft leaves of King's Crown make it a garden worthy plant because their silvery color combines well with so many plants. Add to that, this plant's summer profusion of bright red-orange tubular flowers and it's easy to see why gardeners everywhere just have to have it. Heat and drought tolerant, King's Crown is also an absolute delight to hummingbirds. Listed hardy to zone 7, we've over-wintered it for several years in a raised bed with extra mulch in our zone 6b garden. From a plant family that gives us numerous showy tropicals, the Acanthaceae, this beauty is from Uruguay.



**D. *Duranta erecta 'Lime'* (Lime Duranta)**

Tropical Color / Sun / 18" h x 18" w /

Origin: Tropical America, Jamaica Family: Verbenaceae

\$5.97

#649

LPB

Long lasting dependable and durable foliage is what you get with this Duranta. Its chartreuse leaves provide non-fading color throughout the hottest summers. Lime Duranta is a bushy and compact plant that doesn't need pinching and works great to create small hedges for edging masses of bedding plants in color spots. A common name for Duranta is Golden Dewdrop referring to the color of its small fruit.

**E. *Ecbolium amplexicaule* (Green Swan Flower)**

Tropical Color / Sun / 18" h x 18" w /

Origin: East and South Africa Family: Acanthaceae

\$6.98

#541

LPB

This is one of the true gems we collected on our 2009 Kenya plant expedition. Available for the first time in 2012, we are most likely the only source in the US and possibly the world for Green Swan Flower. Its exotic turquoise-green blooms entice everyone who sees them. An African Savannah plant occasionally fed upon by Rhinos, we collected it alongside the Kenya-Uganda railway not far from the Tsavo River. The construction site of the railway bridge over the river was where the famed man-eating lions of Tsavo killed and ate 35 railroad workers in 1898. This plant has performed brilliantly in both flower beds and containers here at our nursery.

**F. *Echinacea angustifolia***

(Narrow-Leaf Purple Coneflower)

Native Perennial / Sun / 24" h x 18" w / Zone 3-9

Origin: Central US and Canada Family: Asteraceae

\$7.95

#301

LPB

Sometimes called Black Sampson for its thick black tap root, this plant is a better choice for xeric plantings than the more common Purple Coneflower, *E. purpurea*, and every bit as attractive. Its stature is a little shorter but its flower heads are about the same size and equally effective at feeding droves of butterflies. Narrow-Leaf Purple Coneflower is a prairie plant performing best in a well-drained soil in full sun and kept on the dry side. Don't overcrowd this native perennial and give it time to get established in your garden.



**G. *Echinacea pallida* (Pale Purple Coneflower)** **\$6.98**  
**Native Perennial / Sun / 30”h x 12”w / Zone 3-10** **#302**  
**Origin: Central and Eastern N. America Family: Asteraceae** **LPB**

This coneflower is taller with large heads of narrow drooping rayflorets that give the plant an elegant spidery look. As its name implies, Pale Purple Coneflower has a lighter coloration in its blooms yet very worthy of a spot in the garden. Butterflies constantly visit its unique flowers perched atop tall sturdy stems. This coneflower is a member of the Tallgrass Prairie plant community.



**H. *Echinacea purpurea* (Baby Swan White Coneflower)** **\$6.98**  
**Perennial / Sun / 24”h x 24”w / Zone 4-10** **#638**  
**Origin: Eastern US Family: Asteraceae** **LPB**

This butterfly attracting perennial is a selection of one of our showy native species. It has a refined compact form with a long bloom season and is very well-branched to give more flower stems. Baby Swan White Coneflower is often referred to as a pocket-sized version of the popular White Swan cultivar. Its gleaming white flower heads with gold cones can measure up to 5 inches across, and come on earlier than other coneflower selections. Like other Echinaceas it is long-lived and moderately drought tolerant once established.



**I. *Eranthemum nigrum* (Black Leaved Sky Flower)** **\$5.97**  
**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 18”h x 18”w /** **#107**  
**Origin: Solomon Islands Family: Acanthaceae** **LPB**

A truly bold foliage plant with ultra dark almost black leaves, Black Leaved Sky Flower is an easy and instant show piece of the garden as it provides great contrast for almost anything, especially variegated plants. It creates its own combination of color contrast in summer and fall when it puts forth spikes of showy white flowers with pinkish centers. No stranger to heat and humidity it is native to the Solomon Islands. Black leaved sky flower looks stunning when planted as a single specimen in a container or grouped with others. Be sure to let it dry between waterings.



**J. *Erythrina x bidwillii* (Coral Bean Hybrid)** **\$19.95**  
**Shrub / Sun / 5’h x 5’w / Zone 7-10** **#123**  
**Origin: Hybrid Family: Fabaceae** **GAL**

Few plants rival the beauty of this Coral Bean, with its huge inflorescences of dramatic deep red. The amazingly long 24” terminal racemes are packed with flowers 2” in length. I think a great deal of gardeners would be growing it if they only knew it existed. A hybrid usually listed hardy to zone 8, it has survived every winter in our zone 6b garden since I planted it in 2000. Its shrubby branches die back to the ground each winter, but with each new spring come new sprouts from the root which are later topped with those incredible flowers. Hummingbirds are continually drawn to the blossoms of this striking legume.



We have several clumps of Pineapple Lilies that have been growing here in our zone 6b Stillwater garden for more than 10 years. Not bad for a plant that many sources list as hardy to only zone 8. These perennials are definitely more cold hardy than people realize. Members of the Lily Family, they come from the summer rainfall areas of South Africa and grow from bulbs. These plants are named as such because

each bloom cluster resembles a pineapple fruit perched on top of a sturdy stem and topped with a small tuft of leaves much like the foliage cap we see on a pineapple. Their botanical name is from the Greek word Eukomos, meaning “beautifully haired”, and refers to this tuft of leaves. Their other leaves are long and strap-like radiating out gracefully from the center of the clump and contrast beautifully

with other perennials. We send potted and growing pineapple lily plants with leaves and roots and not merely a dormant bulb. This way your plant has a jump start on getting established quicker and more readily able to survive winter when it arrives. Look for them to begin flowering their second season, with more and more bloom stalks in following years.



**A. *Eucomis 'Oakhurst'* (Oakhurst Pineapple Lily)**

**Perennial / Sun / 20”h x 18”w / Zone 6b-9**  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Liliaceae**

**\$7.95**  
**#551**  
 LPB

Oakhurst Pineapple Lily is probably the darkest leaved variety we have grown. It holds its color a little better than Sparkling Burgundy when the weather gets extremely hot. This bulbous perennial also exhibits excellent cold hardiness. Its dark strap-like leaves make a great contrast with other forms of plants, especially those with silver or chartreuse leaves or pink flowers. Originally discovered at a nursery in San Diego, CA, be sure to give it a year after planting before you expect flowers.

**B. *Eucomis pallidiflora subsp pole-evansii* (Giant Pineapple Lily)**

**Perennial / Sun / 42”h x 36”w / Zone 7-10**  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Liliaceae**

**\$7.95**  
**#539**  
 LPB

A very impressive and seldom offered perennial that brings an instant impact to the garden is Giant Pineapple Lily. An amazing architectural plant with its stiffly upright vase-forming foliage, it has leaves up to 10” wide and can grow up to six feet tall though ours usually top out a little under 4’ in this area. The largest species of the genus, it blooms in mid to late summer with a sturdy flower stem packed with green flowers. We’ve grown several of these wonderful plants in our garden where they have been winter hardy for more than ten years.

**C. *Eucomis 'Sparkling Burgundy'* (Sparkling Burgundy Pineapple Lily)**

**Perennial / Sun / 20”h x 18”w / Zone 6b-9**  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Liliaceae**

**\$7.95**  
**#218**  
 LPB

A South African perennial I’ve enjoyed for several years in the Oklahoma Gardening studio. I planted it there in the late 90’s and remember being utterly thrilled the first spring it flowered. This is one of those remarkable and completely different plants that we plant nuts enjoy so much. Introduced by Tony Avent of North Carolina, this maroon-leaved member of the Lily family sports blooms that really do resemble the fruit of a pineapple. Winter hardy and summer hardy, it does seem to appreciate a little afternoon shade.

**D. *Eucomis 'Tugela Ruby'* (Tugela Ruby Pineapple Lily)**

**Perennial / Sun / 24”h x 24”w / Zone 6b-10**  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Liliaceae**

**\$7.95**  
**#376**  
 LPB

Pineapple Lilies are a group of summer flowering perennials that we continue to collect and add to our garden. Tugela Ruby is a new offering developed by Eddie Welsh of New Zealand. It has dense spikes of rose pink bloom stalks amid ruby-tinted foliage that turns even darker in the cool weather of spring and fall. The individual flowers have ivory petals with a purple center. As time progresses, the ivory changes to pink, creating a beautiful color display. Pineapple Lily’s botanical name is from the Greek word Eukomos meaning “beautifully haired”, and refers to the short leaves on top of the flower stems.

**E. *Euphorbia continifolia 'Atropurpurea'* (Caribbean Copper Plant)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 3-4’h x 3’w /**  
**Origin: Mexico, Caribbean Isles Family: Euphorbiaceae**

**\$7.95**  
**#117**  
 LPB

Whether grown in a patio container or planted in a mixed border, Caribbean Copper Plant delivers a sleek velvety look to the garden. A dependable source of intense color in summer, this foliage plant’s color can be described as wine-burgundy or coppery-purple. It grows into a small tree in its native Mexico and Caribbean Isles and can reach higher than 15” As a tender specimen in temperate areas it will of course be shorter. As a Euphorbia, gardeners with skin reactions to the sap of these plants should take care. It looks dynamite combined with gold foliage plants.

**G. *Euphorbia tirucalli* 'Sticks on Fire' (Red Pencil Plant) \$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 2-4'h x 2-3'w / #200 LPB**

**Origin: South Africa Family: Euphorbiaceae**

Talk about a plant offering a riot of color to beds or containers. Sticks on Fire's festive colored branches of reddish-gold, peach and yellow are a striking departure from the original green Pencil Plant. This is one of those prized sub-tropical beauties that you'll probably want to over-winter as a houseplant each year. In its native South Africa, the original all-green form makes a tree to 25' or more, but this election has less chlorophyll and will probably max out at about 6-8' where winter hardy. As a Euphorbia, gardeners with skin reactions to the sap of these plants should take care.



**H. *Farfugium japonicum* 'Crispata' (Parsley Farfugium) \$6.98**

**Perennial / Shade / 18" h x 24" w / Zone 7-10 #708 LPB**

**Origin: China, Japan, Korea Family: Asteraceae**

Gorgeous mounds of large frilly gray-green leaves are what shade gardeners can expect from this perennial. Parsley Farfugium offers something different than Hosta for the shade. It does put up yellow daisies on stems that rise above the leaves but this is usually pretty late in the fall. The leaves wilt when dry but the plant actually tolerates dry periods pretty well. Many gardeners like this perennial because its unique textured leaves give the plant sort of a sculpted look that contrasts well with other shade plants.



**I. *Farfugium japonicum* 'Gigantea' (Giant Farfugium) \$6.98**

**Perennial / Shade / 18" h x 30" w / Zone 7-10 #704 LPB**

**Origin: China, Japan, Korea Family: Asteraceae**

Giant Farfugium is adorned with large glossy green leaves that provide an interesting and a bold affect for the garden. Showy yellow daisies rise above the foliage in late fall but the leaves are the real reason to grow this shade perennial. It likes shade but an hour or two of morning sun would be ideal. There is a debate as to what common name to use for the Farfugiums. They are occasionally referred to as Ligularias, or False Ligularias, because they were once in that genus. Some gardeners call them Leopard Plants because one cultivar has spots, which has the redundant name of "Spotted Leopard Plant". For now we will use the name Farfugium, but no matter what you call these shade perennials, they are definitely winners in the garden.



## Gaillardia

The thing I like most about Gaillardias is their ability to continually produce flowers throughout the heat of summer and fall. Their toughness, drought tolerance, rich colors and ability to attract butterflies are also good reasons to have them in the garden. Owing their botanical name to 18th century French Botanist M. Gaillard de Charentonneau, they are commonly known as Blanket Flowers, Indian Blankets or simply Gaillardias. There are around 15 or so species native to the US, a few in Mexico, and interestingly, 3 species in Argentina. One

species, *G. aristata*, extends north into Canada. We have 4 species native to Oklahoma with one of those being *G. pulchella*, which became our official State Wildflower in 1986. Of course, our official state floral emblem is still mistletoe. The 2 aforementioned *G. aristata* and *G. pulchella* are the most common and widespread species and thus the most often used in breeding programs. There are around 30 or more cultivars derived from these 2 parents which are usually listed a *G. x grandiflora*. These hybrids bloom their heads off but unfor-

tunately do not always last a great many years. The reason is that *G. aristata* is a perennial and *G. pulchella* is an annual, which supplies its short-lived genetics to the offspring. Most gardeners are content however to plant them every year because of their immense flower power. The hybrids are more likely to over-winter in the South and have a better chance everywhere if they are grown in full sun, a well-drained poor soil and not over watered.

**J. *Gaillardia aestivalis* var. *flavovirens* (Prairie Gaillardia) \$4.11**

**Native Annual/Short-lived Perennial / Sun / 24" h x 24" w / #194 SPB**

**Zone 6-10 Origin: South and Central US Family: Asteraceae**

Non-stop flowering throughout summer's heat and drought is what you get with Prairie Gaillardia. We grow them as annuals even though they often behave as biennials or short-lived perennials. In summer we do not water our native beds and remarkably, these plants are perhaps the showiest members in the collection during the dry 100 degree weather. The multitudes of yellow daisies with purplish centers just keep coming all growing season. Each spring we thin the seedlings, leaving a few strategically placed individuals.





**A. Gaillardia 'Arizona Apricot'**

(Arizona Apricot Gaillardia) **NEW**

**Perennial (3-4yrs) / Sun / 18" h x 18" w / Zone 3-9**

**Origin: Hybrid - US Family: Asteraceae**

**\$5.97**

**#570**

**LPB**

We are excited about this showy new addition to the line-up of Gaillardias known as the Arizona Series. The ray florets (petals) have a unique apricot coloring highlighted with yellow tips. Completely covered with flowers all growing season, this 2011 All American Selections Award winner is a reliable performer and a delight to butterflies. Gaillardias in general are some of the best looking plants during summers of extreme heat and drought. Removing spent flowers will insure that more will come even quicker.



**B. Gaillardia 'Arizona Red Shades'**

(Arizona Red Shades Gaillardia)

**Perennial (3-4yrs) / Sun / 18" h x 18" w / Zone 3-9**

**Origin: Hybrid - US Family: Asteraceae**

**\$5.97**

**#532**

**LPB**

A new and vibrant color is what you get from this member of the Arizona series of Gaillardias. The four inch blooms are what I would call a bright crimson burgundy with dark centers. Arizona Red Shades Gaillardia has the same compact structure as others in the series with non-stop flower production to draw in hordes of butterflies. Because it is a seed produced cultivar, about 20% will have yellow tips on the petals (ray florets). Remember, Gaillardias like it hot and sunny and a little on the dry side.



**C. Gaillardia 'Arizona Sun'** (Arizona Sun Gaillardia)

**Perennial (3-4yrs) / Sun / 18" h x 18" w / Zone 3-9**

**Origin: Hybrid - US Family: Asteraceae**

**\$5.97**

**#142**

**LPB**

With daisies measuring 3 inches in diameter, this Gaillardia is a real winner, an All-American Selections winner in 2005 to be exact. Arizona Sun's ray florets have an interesting bicolor pattern of yellowish-orange and burgundy-red. A wonderful perennial for bright sunny spots kept a little on the dry side. Utilize this compact plant in beds, borders or containers for its continual display of butterfly-attracting blooms.



**D. Gaillardia 'Burgundy'** (Burgundy Gaillardia)

**Perennial (3-4yrs) / Sun / 18" h x 18" w / Zone 3-9**

**Origin: Hybrid - US Family: Asteraceae**

**\$5.97**

**#143**

**LPB**

Tough and easy to grow, this Gaillardia keeps producing its large single daisies of solid burgundy. Loving the heat of summer and dry conditions, Burgundy Gaillardia grows to around 2 to 3 feet and is adored by butterflies. It looks terrific in combination with yellow blooming plants. A plant developed with genetics of both perennial and annual species, it is considered a perennial, lasting 3 or 4 seasons. They flower so heavily, many gardeners treat them as annuals and count any additional years of return as an added bonus.



**E. Gaillardia 'Mesa Yellow'** (Mesa Yellow Gaillardia)

**Perennial / Sun / 18" h x 22" w / Zone 5-9**

**Origin: Hybrid - US Family: Asteraceae**

**\$5.97**

**#650**

**LPB**

Mesa Yellow is our new favorite all yellow Gaillardia. The large flowers and short compact frame are the top attributes of this fine plant. We had grown the selection Yellow Queen for years but this new comer out performs it in the garden. We are always on the lookout for better, more improved plants. Mesa Yellow's flowers are freely produced in the heat and absolutely relished by butterflies. Hybrid Gaillardias are more apt to survive our Oklahoma winters if they are grown in a well drained soil in full sun.



**F. Gaillardia 'Punch Bowl'** (Punch Bowl Gaillardia)

**Annual / Sun / 18" h x 18" w / Zone 6-10**

**Origin: Hybrid - US Family: Asteraceae**

**\$5.97**

**#557**

**LPB**

We grew Punch Bowl Gaillardia for the first time during the brutally hot record summer of 2011. Its response was non-stop flowering right through the heat. Punch Bowl sports blooms that are a new and unique color for Gaillardia. They are dark pink with a touch of lavender and have white frilly edges. Easy, heat tolerant and great for attracting butterflies, Punch Bowl is well deserving of place alongside all the other great Gaillardias we use in the garden.



**G. *Gaillardia suavis* (Rayless Gaillardia)**  
**Native Perennial / Sun / 24”h x 18”w / Zone 5-9**  
**Origin: OK, KS, TX Family: Asteraceae**

**\$6.98**  
**#558**  
 LPB

Rayless Gaillardia is one of my favorite native perennials because of its simplistic elegance. Every spring, from a rosette of dark green leaves, rise several straight flower scapes each topped with a single ball-like inflorescence of burnt-orange disc florets. They are somewhat lolly-pop-like in appearance and emit the most delicious fragrance, explaining why the plant is sometimes called Perfume Balls. On numerous occasions, I’ve witnessed at least 4 or 5 species of butterflies nectaring on an individual plant. Named Rayless Gaillardia because it lacks ray florets, there are populations in Texas of Gaillardia suavis that actually have them. Rayless Gaillardia may take a vacation in summer and go dormant, returning when fall arrives.



**G**



**H**

**H. *Gmelina philippensis* (Yellow Lobster Claw)**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 40”h x 40”w /**  
**Origin: SE Asia, India, Philippines Family: Verbenaceae**

**\$6.98**  
**#568**  
 LPB

With a flowering structure unlike anything we’ve seen before, Yellow Lobster Claw is one of the coolest new tropicals we’ve grown lately. Its growth habit is that of a scandant shrub similar to a Bouganvillea, producing large yellow paired flowers on the ends of dangling tube-like structures made up of numerous over-lapping bracts. We were not only amazed by its exotic blooms, but also by its continued flower production during the multiple 110 degree days of summer 2011. Like Bouganvillea it has a few spines and looks best if it has some sort of small support it can be tied to if needed.

**I. *Gomphocarpus physocarpus* (Hairy Balls)**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 50”h x 30”w /**  
**Origin: Africa Family: Apocynaceae**

**\$5.97**  
**#645**  
 LPB

Like a butterfly weed on steroids, Hairy Balls is a real stand out in the garden. It provides attractive white flowers tipped with lavender and has leaves that help feed the population of Monarch butterfly larvae. The plant gets its name however due to its large balloon-like, soft spiny lime-green testiculate seed pods. These are sometimes used in dried arrangements. Tolerant of heat and a bit of drought, Hairy Balls is definitely something different for the adventurous gardener.



**I**

**J. *Gomphrena 'Fireworks'* (Fireworks Globe Amaranth)**  
**Annual / Sun / 40”h x 40”w /**  
**Origin: Central America Family: Amaranthaceae**

**\$5.97**  
**#358**  
 LPB

We do not include many true annuals in our catalog but we were so impressed with Fireworks Globe Amaranth we had to add it. Introduced in 2009 by Burpee, this tall heat-tolerant continuous-flowering plant has been a big hit in variety trials all across the US and will end up being a popular plant seen in lots of gardens. Fireworks has strong stems with no wind problems and is constantly loaded with bloom clusters of hot pink, highlighted by sparks of yellow. It can even handle a little neglect and dryness once rooted into beds, borders and containers. What more could we ask?



**J**



**K**

**K. *Goodenia viscida* (Yellow Perennial Fanflower)**  
**Perennial / Sun / 18”h x 30”w / Zone 7-10**  
**Origin: Western Australia Family: Goodeniaceae**

**\$6.98**  
**#378**  
 LPB

We were pleased to find this charming little Fanflower at a native plant nursery in Melbourne, Australia back in 2004. We were even more pleased, and surprised actually, that it proved winter-hardy in our Stillwater garden. From summer through fall this slowly spreading perennial sports dozens of small upright stems clothed in small leaves and attractive yellow fan-shaped flowers. It is native to the southwestern part of Western Australia where it is found growing in both sand and clay soils, usually in moist depressions. This easy-to-grow plant is closely related to Scaevola, the popular Purple Fanflowers.

**L. *Haloragis 'Bronze'* (Bronze Sea Berry)**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 12”h x 24”w /**  
**Origin: New Zealand Family: Haloragaceae**

**\$5.97**  
**#253**  
 LPB

A hardy perennial in zones 8 and south (zone 7 with protection), and a spectacular tender foliage plant in cooler areas, Bronze Sea Berry has a most unique color. Few plants can match the metallic-coppery colored leaves of this New Zealand native. We call it simply Bronze though you find similar, (or most likely the same) plant(s) with names like; ‘Melton Bronze’, ‘Wellington Bronze’, ‘Driftwood’ and ‘Wanganui Bronze’. The genus is sometimes spelled Halorages as well. Called Toatoa in its homeland, Bronze Sea Berry is superb when spilling over the edge of containers and contrasts brilliantly with chartreuse-leaved plants. It does need ample moisture.



**L**



**A. *Helianthus angustifolius* (Narrow-leaf Sunflower) \$6.98**

**Native Perennial / Sun / 40" h x 40" w / Zone 6-10 #173**

**Origin: East and Southeast US Family: Asteraceae LPB**  
Few plants are as attractive as Narrow-Leaf Sunflower when it is in full bloom. Hundreds of eye-popping golden daisies on tall stems flood the garden with color during October. Our friend Kevin Gragg tells us how neighbors walking by his yard in fall always want to know the name of this perennial. Native in Oklahoma, the eastern and southeastern US, a number of plants-people refer to it as one of the finest fall-flowering plants for the south. Although it is sometimes called Swamp Sunflower, it doesn't need boggy conditions to thrive in the garden.



**B. *Helichrysum italicum* (Curry Plant) \$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 18" h x 18" w / #482**

**Origin: Mediterranean Region Family: Asteraceae LPB**  
This silver foliage plant has the right texture, size and refined look to make any ordinary planting combination look spectacular. Similar in appearance to the herb Lavender, Curry Plant has nothing to do with the mix of spices used in Indian cooking and it's not to be confused with Curry Leaf, (*Muraya koenigii*). Many people say the bruised foliage smells like the mix of spices know as curry but to me it smells more like pancakes and syrup. It is occasionally used to flavor dishes but usually not eaten and it contains essential oils which are used medicinally and therapeutically. The form of Curry Plant we offer is a secection with dense foliage and excellent silver color that sometimes will survive a zone 7 winter. This is an excellent designer foliage plant to combine with other foliage and flowering plants.

**C. *Heliotropium amplexicaule* (Hardy Heliotrope) \$6.98**

**Perennial / Sun / 12" h x 2'-3' w / Zone 6-9 #159**

**Origin: Argentina Family: Boraginaceae LPB**  
Most of our hardy perennials come from North America, Europe or Asia. Hardy Heliotrope, however, is a choice ornamental native to Argentina in South America. It is a tough, drought-tolerant perennial that can survive in the rugged Southern Great Plains even if neglected. The flower-heads, with blooms of violet with yellow centers are dense at first then later loose, are known botanically as Scorpiod Cymes. Hardier than what I think many gardeners realize, it flowers spring into fall and works tremendously well as a groundcover.



**D. *Heteropterys glabra* (Red Wing) \$6.98**

**Shrub/Vine / Sun / up to 12' / Zone 6-10 #202**

**Origin: Argentina Family: Malpighiaceae LPB**  
If the bright yellow flowers were the only color offering that Red Wing produced, it would still be considered an attractive plant. However, the showy blooms are followed by even showier fruit in the form of glowing red tri-winged samaras. Appearing for all the world like some sort of exotic Maple species, this semi-hardy shrub/vine from South America is in the Malpighiaceae, a family known for heat-tolerant plants. This plant is vine-like in part shade, more shrub-like in full sun.

**E. *Hibiscus 'Moy Grande'* (Moy Grande Hibiscus) \$7.95**

**Perennial / Sun / 5' h x 5' w / Zone 5-9 #171**

**Origin: Hybrid Family: Malvaceae LPB**  
Most people understand that "Muoy Grande" is Spanish for "very big ". However, Moy Grande is a hardy hibiscus cultivar with perhaps the largest flowers ever developed. It was bred by Dr. Ying Doon Moy at the San Antonio Botanical Garden, and sports enormous 12" diameter rose-pink blooms. This hardy perennial lights up the garden each day, summer through fall with an incredible amount of color. Hybridized from hibiscus species native to America (*Hibiscus grandiflorus* x *Hibiscus moscheutos* 'Southern Belle'), Moy Grande is an easy to grow knockout for the garden.

**F. *Hibiscus mutabilis 'Rubrum'* \$7.95**

**(Single Red Confederate Rose) #373**

**Perennial / Sun / 72" h x 60" w / Zone 7-10 LPB**  
**Origin: China Family: Malvaceae**  
For years I had envied gardeners in Central Texas when I'd see their flowering Confederate Roses, knowing it was too cold for them here in Stillwater, OK. But now, thanks to the generosity of Horticulturist Russell Studebaker, we have a reliably winter hardy form of this hibiscus in our garden. The selection Rubrum blooms summer to frost with beautiful single petaled flowers of soft rose pink to red. Although it is native to China, Confederate Rose gets its common name due to its extensive use in Southern gardens and confederate cemeteries following the Civil War. It has a little more upright growth habit than other hardy hibiscus but otherwise behaves the same. The word mutabilis means to mutate or change and refers to the way the flowers slightly change color as the day wears on.

**G. *Huernia zebrina* (Life Saver Plant)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 6”h x 8”w /**

**Origin: Southern Africa Family: Apocynaceae**

We keep adding more and more unique heat tolerant succulents to our line-up of plants. The fleshy foliage of the little South African beauty may look prickly but it is actually quite user friendly with no spines. Anyone who sees it bloom is intrigued by its unusual zebra-patterned, star-shaped flowers with a raised ‘lifesaver’ in the center. It’s in the same group of plants as Carrion Flower (*Stapelia gigantea*), but doesn’t have the same aroma. Life Saver Plant is a small slow-growing plant that works best in a container that can be kept inside during winter and placed out in the hot baking sun in summer. As a succulent, it should be allowed to dry between watering.

**\$5.97**

**#587**

**SPB**



**G**

**H. *Incarvillia arguta* (Himalayan Gloxinia)**

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 24”h x 24”w /**

**Origin: China, Nepal, India, Family: Bignoniaceae**

A rarely offered plant that we’ve enjoyed the past few years in our flower beds and containers is Himalayan Gloxinia. It’s actually not a Gloxinia or even related to them. It is in the same family as the Trumpet Creepers. The pinkish-lavender tube-like flowers that come and go all summer are a delight to hummingbirds, even though they sometimes fade to white during extreme heat. Himalayan Gloxinia also has attractive dark green and shiny pinnately compound leaves which are often referred to as fern-like. It is hardy down to 15 degrees, so it might work well as a bring-into-the-garage-and-let-it-go-dormant plant.

**\$5.97**

**#543**

**LPB**



**H**

**I. *Indigofera kirilowii* (Pink Chinese Indigo)**

**Perennial/Shrub / Partial Shade, Sun / 30”h x spreading /**

**Zone 6-10**

**Origin: China, Japan, Korea Family: Fabaceae**

This little-known hardy perennial stops gardeners in their tracks when they see its rose-pink wisteria-like bloom clusters. Pink Chinese Indigo flowers late spring through summer with its 6” drooping racemes on 30” somewhat woody stems. In zones 7 and north, all growth begins below ground each season. Performing best in light shade, its attractive compound leaves scorch lightly in southern full sun. With its spreading nature, Pink Chinese Indigo works great as a taller groundcover.

**\$6.98**

**#184**

**LPB**



**I**

**J. *Ipomoea carnea ssp. fistulosa***

**(Pink Morning Glory Tree)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 72”h x 40”w /**

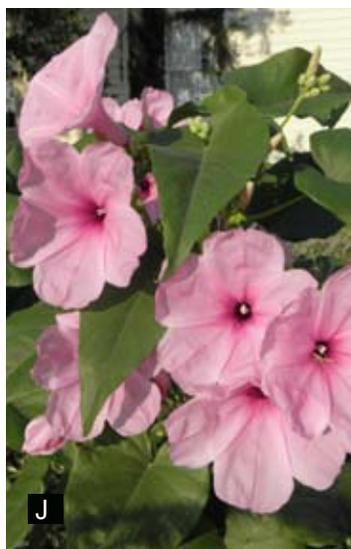
**Origin: Mexico Family: Convolvulaceae**

With a number of Ipomeas going by the name of Morning Glory Bush, we’ve named this tropical woody plant Morning Glory Tree. They do resemble small trees with their heights of 5 to 6 feet in a single season. The large pink saucer-shaped flowers are produced all summer into fall on these easy to grow plants. An excellent choice as a tender tropical for beds and containers in zones 7 and north as their seeds are produced too freely further south. I’ve grown them for years in our zone 6b Stillwater gardens and rarely see any seed.

**\$5.97**

**#186**

**LPB**



**J**

**K. *Ipomoea carnea ssp. fistulosa***

**(White Morning Glory Tree)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 72”h x 40”w /**

**Origin: Mexico Family: Convolvulaceae**

This is a tropical shrub that quickly gives the seasonal garden a tall flowering tree-like element. We’ve included Morning Glory Trees in the studio at Oklahoma Gardening since the late 90’s much to the delight of garden visitors. I was actually pictured with the white one on the cover of the brochure one year. With its crisp pure white flowers, this form produces more blooms than the pink form during the growing season. This is an easy to grow fun plant for the back of the mixed border or large patio containers.

**\$5.97**

**#245**

**LPB**



**K**

**L. *Ipomoea jaegeri* (Kenya Shrub Morning Glory)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 18”h x 40”w /**

**Origin: East Africa Family: Convolvulaceae**

We’re finally making available one of our choicest plants from Kenya. This tropical woody Ipomoea is clothed in willow-like leaves and produces stunning lavender-hued blooms all summer on the most interesting plant frame. The stems come up a short distance and then branch perfectly horizontal for a few feet and seem to hover a few inches from the ground while completely loaded with flowers.

**\$6.98**

**#546**

**LPB**



**L**



A

**A. *Ipomoea x imperialis* 'Sunrise Serenade'**

(Double Red Morning Glory)

Tropical Vine / Sun / 15' /

Origin: Hybrid Family: Convolvulaceae

**\$5.97**

#129

LPB

This is probably the most appropriately named Morning Glory I know. Greeting each new dawn, are its double cherry-red and ruffled blooms that resemble gigantic Sweet Pea blossoms. We grew this unique climber at the Oklahoma Gardening studio for the first time in 2004, and visitors immediately wanted to know what it was. Sunrise Serenade is easy to grow like other Morning Glories but very un-morning-glory-like with its spectacular flowers. Not a heavy seed producer, let it light up your trellis or arbor every morning with its huge and out-of-the-ordinary blooms.



B

**B. *Iresine herbstii* 'Purple Lady'** (Purple Lady Iresine)

Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 6"h x 40"w /

Origin: South America Family: Amaranthaceae

**\$5.97**

#491

LPB

If you want to use something different in place of purple leaved sweet potatoes, let me suggest Purple Lady Iresine. It is more elegant because of its smaller refined leaves and dense mat-like growth habit. This cascading plant's foliage color has been described as dark burgundy or bright cranberry. With excellent resilience in hot weather, Purple Lady Iresine looks tremendous spilling out of containers or when providing a low splash of purple in front of beds and borders. It creates an especially impressive contrast with gold or silver foliage plants.



C

**C. *Justicia Betonica*** (White Shrimp Plant)

Tropical Color / Sun / 24"h x 24"w /

Origin: Tropical Africa and Asia Family: Acanthaceae

**\$5.97**

#565

LPB

The reason we offer so many plants in the Acanthus Family is because they are such outstanding performers during hot summers. A most unique member of this group of plants is the White Shrimp Plant. It is constantly in flower with its tall candles or white towers of bracts with small lavender flowers peering out. It's these little caches of nectar that draw in the hummingbirds. Many people comment on the interesting green net-like veins that really stand out on the white bracts. Also called Squirrel Tail and Paper Plume, White Shrimp Plant is heat tough, easy and something different for flower beds and containers.



D

**D. *Justicia brandegeana*** (Red Shrimp Plant)

Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 24"h x 24"w /

Origin: Mexico Family: Acanthaceae

**\$5.97**

#492

LPB

Plants in the Acanthus Family are terrific in their ability to flower continuously when the weather is really hot. An endless bevy of blossoms is just what you get when you plant this vibrant selection of Red Shrimp Plant in your beds and containers. Most of the color of its inflorescences comes from the bright red bracts which are stacked in pagoda-like fashion on the ends of the stems. The actual flowers extend from within the little bract towers and are tubular in shape with a large "lower lip" or "tongue", kind of like an open mouth saying ahhh. Red Shrimp Plant is a real delight for hummingbirds and although it hails from a subtropical climate, it occasionally over-winters in our zone 6b Stillwater garden.



E

**E. *Justicia fulvicoma*** (Mexican Plume)

Tropical Color / Sun / 24"h x 24"w /

Origin: Mexico Family: Acanthaceae

**\$5.97**

#170

LPB

So many tropical plants in the Acanthaceae make wonderful additions to temperate gardens because of their undaunted flowering in the heat of summer. The continuously abundant flowers of Mexican Plume are likewise summer-tough, bright and showy. We discovered this plant at a nursery in south Texas a while back and have been quite impressed with its festive flowers of orange, yellow and reddish tones. The hummingbirds and butterflies also enjoy its colorful blooms. Great in beds or containers, plant it in full sun or light shade for a fabulous summer show.



F

**F. *Kalanchoe gastonis-bonnierii*** (Donkey's Ears)

Tropical Color / Sun / 18"h x 24"w /

Origin: Madagascar Family: Crassulaceae

**\$5.97**

#537

LPB

A fun and exotic looking succulent that works well in outdoor containers and as a houseplant is Donkey's Ears. And what huge ears they are. The big fleshy gray-green leaves grow up to 20 inches long and have splashes of beautiful dark-colored mottling. As a bonus the leaves produce small plantlets along their edges which are easily separated and potted up. It makes an awesome container specimen but does need to be kept on the dry side. If it ever blooms indoors in winter, be sure to pot up a few plantlets torn from its leaves because this is a signal that the mother plant will soon die. The botanical name honors French Botanist Dr. Gaston Bonnier (1853-1922).

**G. *Kalanchoe hildebrandtii* (Silver Spoon Kalanchoe)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 18”h x 18”w /**

**Origin: Madagascar Family: Crassulaceae**

**\$5.97**

**#560**

**LPB**

We got this Madagascar native a few years ago from the Cal State Fullerton Botanical Garden and absolutely love it. Its metallic silvery leaves are shaped like oval spoons. Best in a container, keep it on the dry side and outdoors in summer and bring it inside for the winter. Pinch its stem tips to promote bushiness and a thicker set of its striking silver leaves. Silver Spoon Kalanchoe looks terrific grouped with pots of other succulents and colorful foliage plants.



**H. *Kalanchoe orgyalis* (Copper Kalanchoe)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 12”h x 12”w /**

**Origin: Madagascar Family: Crassulaceae**

**\$5.97**

**#575**

**LPB**

We always get lots of oohs and ahhs when we add this unique plant to our displays at home and garden shows. Copper Kalanchoe is a well-branched succulent with a most interesting leaf color. Its coppery hue comes from a covering of tiny cinnamon colored hairs that give it a somewhat felted look. After the leaves age, they become more silvery in color. Sometimes called Copper Spoons, put it in a container and grow it out in full sun during summer then bring it inside and treat it as a house plant in winter. This easy to grow plant looks dynamite in a light colored pot grown out in full summer sun. As a succulent, it should be kept a little on the dry side.



## Lantana

For Oklahoma and the surrounding region, it is hard to beat Lantana for its sheer flower power during our hot summers. Amazing butterfly nectar plants, Lantanas are in the Family Verbenaceae (Verbena Family). Lantana is a genus of around 150 species of shrubs, perennials and tender plants from North, Central and South America, with seven species also

being native to South Africa. There are six species indigenous to parts of the Southern United States. A lot of the early hybridization of Lantana took place in France, with most hybrids having a mix of two South American species; *L. camara* and *L. montevidensis*. Lantanas that over-winter in our area most often have the genetics of *L. urticoides*, (aka

*L. horrida*) in their lineage. Lantanas make superb bedding and container plants because their small 5-lobed flowers grouped in domed terminal clusters are continually produced all growing season. They like it hot and bright and will flower best in these conditions.

**I. *Lantana camara* ‘Samantha’ (Samantha Lantana)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 18”h x 30”w /**

**Origin: South America Family: Verbenaceae**

**\$5.13**

**#206**

**LPB**

Samantha is a fun in the sun plant that lights up the garden. Heat-tolerant and tough as other lantanas with the added bonus of golden variegation make it extra special. Samantha Lantana is also sterile, meaning flowers are non-stop since fruit isn't produced. This is an excellent and easy plant for beds and patio containers.



**J. *Lantana* ‘Carnival’ (Carnival Perennial Lantana)**

**Perennial / Sun / 40”h x 90”w / Zone 6-10**

**Origin: Hybrid - N America, S America Family: Verbenaceae**

**\$6.98**

**#534**

**LPB**

Our friend and former Oklahoma Gardening show host, Ray Campbell shared this reliably perennial Lantana with us after growing it for number of years in his Stillwater garden. Carnival Lantana lives up to its name. Its flowers are definitely not subtle, with their festive mixture of yellow, pink and lavender. You see the different colors as each individual flower changes as it ages. Since new buds continue to open in the center of the cluster, you always have this lively mix. As with all perennial Lantanas, cut it back hard before growth begins in spring to keep it tidy and compact.





A



B



C



D



E



F

**A. *Lantana 'Dallas Red'* (Dallas Red Lantana)**

**\$5.13**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 24" h x 36" w /**

**#411**

**Origin: Hybrid Family: Verbenaceae**

**LPB**

If you take a close look at a flower cluster of Lantana, you'll notice that the individual blooms open from the center outward and gradually change color as they age. Dallas Red Lantana's flowers actually open orange but then quickly change to brilliant red. This compact-growing, butterfly-attracting selection is the reddest Lantana available. It sometimes goes by the names, Texas Flame and New Red. Dallas Red Lantana is listed winter hardy to zone 8 so it may over-winter in our area during years when it doesn't get extremely cold.



**B. *Lantana 'Greg Grant'* (Greg Grant Variegated Lantana)**

**\$5.13**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 24" h x 30" w /**

**#156**

**Origin: Hybrid - South America Family: Verbenaceae**

**LPB**

This is a tremendous plant for Southern gardens, discovered by and named for our friend, Texas plantsman Greg Grant. Greg found this variegated sport on the old fashioned cultivar 'Flava', growing in a church yard in New Braunfels, Texas. Lantanas are winning plants to begin with but this one is extra choice because the pink and yellow flowers are made more festive with the yellow marbling and patches on the leaves. As with all variegated plants, keep any all-green portions pruned out. We propagate only from the best variegated plant portions to ensure the most colorful specimens possible.



**C. *Lantana montevidensis* (Lavender Trailing Lantana)**

**\$5.13**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 12" h x 40" w /**

**#585**

**Origin: South America Family: Verbenaceae**

**LPB**

Dependable heat-tolerant lavender-colored blooms on an elegant cascading plant. It is outstanding for use in large mixed containers for spilling over the sides. The fact that it is sterile and no fruit/seed produced ensures that it blooms its head off in the garden. Butterflies will greatly appreciate you for adding Lavender trailing Lantana to your garden.



**D. *Lantana montevidensis 'Nairobi Blush'* ('Nairobi Blush' Trailing Lantana)**

**\$5.13**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 12" h x 36" w /**

**#489**

**Origin: South America Family: Verbenaceae**

**LPB**

Most of the trailing lantanas you come across have flowers that are either white or lavender. So you can imagine how interested I was when I spotted this form at a nursery in Nairobi, Kenya in 2009. Its blooms are pale pinkish-lavender, sort of a hue halfway between white and lavender. This species is native to South America and actually named after the city Montevideo in Uruguay. What we found in Kenya may be an unnamed selection from a sport that arose somewhere in Africa or Europe, or an old cultivar whose name has long been lost. We will continue to refer to it as Nairobi Blush unless we learn otherwise. Whatever it's past, it gives gardeners another great color to use for spilling out of large containers or planters.



**E. *Lantana urticoides 'Palo Pinto'* (Texas Perennial Lantana)**

**\$6.98**

**Perennial / Sun / 30" h x 48" w / Zone 6-10**

**#284**

**Origin: Southern US, Mexico Family: Verbenaceae**

**LPB**

The lively and festive flowers of this rugged heat loving plant are superbly effective at drawing in multitudes of butterflies. Called Texas Lantana in this part of the world, it is also known as West Indian Shrub Verbena and occurs over large portions of the Southern US and Mexico. The leaves of Texas Lantana are smaller than Lantana camara, rougher and slightly crinkly. This selection was collected in Palo Pinto County Texas, near Possum Kingdom Lake by plantsman Paul Dowlearn of Wichita Falls. It sports vibrant colored blooms and a growth habit of greater width than height. Gardeners further south of us can keep its size in check by cutting it back hard in spring before growth begins.



**F. *Lantana 'Zinn Orange'* (Zinn Orange Perennial Lantana)**

**\$6.98**

**Perennial / Sun / 40" h x 60" w / Zone 6-10 Family: Verbenaceae**

**#569**

**Origin: Hybrid - North and South American Species**

**LPB**

Lantanas that are reliably winter hardy are some of the best perennials for gardens in this area. Their bright-colored flower clusters, long season of bloom and attractiveness to butterflies make them highly desirable. The selection Zinn Orange was named by Oklahoma plantsman Bill Farris for the Zinn family whose garden it had been growing in for a few decades in northern Oklahoma City. They had originally purchased the plant as an unnamed orange Lantana nearby from the once fabulous but now gone Satterlee's Nursery that used to reside on May Avenue. We are always excited to grow durable worthy plants that have proven themselves here for this many years, especially if they have a bit of local history like this one.



**G. *Laurentia fluviatilis* (Blue Star Creeper)** **\$6.98**  
**Perennial / Sun, Shade / 3”h x 18”w / Zone 6-10** **#111**  
**Origin: New South Wales - Australia Family: Campanulaceae** LPB

Blue Star Creeper is one of the few Australian plants winter-hardy in our zone 6b, Stillwater garden. A carpeting plant that is an excellent low-growing ground cover, it has a fine texture with its tiny leaves. We used this ground-hugger as a substitute for moss in a Japanese Garden I created at the Oklahoma Gardening studio. This little perennial is completely smothered with small pale-blue star-shaped flowers in the spring. It can be used between stepping stones but does not handle foot traffic. Blue Star Creeper performs best in full sun with adequate moisture in a soil amended with organic matter, like compost.



G

**H. *Lawsonia inermis* (Henna)** **\$5.97**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 30”h x 30”w /** **#265**  
**Origin: North Africa, Southwest Asia Family: Lythraceae** LPB

Growing Henna somewhere in your garden will give you ample conversation material for garden club tours and the like. It will also fill the air with its delicious fragrance. Mentioned in the Song of Solomon (as Camphire), Henna has been used in perfumes since around 1500 BC and is currently grown commercially in several African Countries, India, Pakistan and Iran. Henna is also well-known for the dye its leaves produce, used for coloring hair, darkening fingernails and temporary body art which can stay in the skin for a month or more. It is approved for use as a hair dye. This desert oasis plant tolerates extreme heat and drought and grows as a shrub or small tree, reaching up to 20’ where hardy. The flowers, describes as the most fragrant on earth, are white with pink tones, and produced throughout the summer.



H

**I. *Leonotis leonurus* (Lion’s Ears)** **\$6.98**  
**Perennial / Sun / 3’h x 3’w / Zone 6-10** **#167**  
**Origin: South and East Africa Family: Lamiaceae** LPB

This showy plant’s botanical name says it all. Leon from the Greek means Lion and Otis means ear. It’s easy to see how the name came about as its individual blooms resemble the fuzzy ears of a lion. A shrubby member of the Mint family, it usually blooms a little when planted out in spring, but really comes on in late summer and fall. The whorled clusters of bright orange flowers make quite a glowing display in the autumn garden. It is listed hardy to zone 8, although we’ve had it survive several years in our zone 6b garden in Stillwater. Known as Wild Dagga in Kenya, it is found growing in the Great Rift Valley and a few other districts.



I

**J. *Liatris aspera* (Rough Blazing Star)** **\$4.11**  
**Native Perennial / Sun / 24-36”h x 18”w / Zones 3-9** **#204**  
**Origin: Central and Eastern US, Canada Family: Asteraceae** SPB

Rough Blazing Star is another beautiful member of the Daisy Family, even without rayflorets, (“petals”). This native perennial’s flower stems have a thickened appearance due to the “Buttons” or “Little Cabbages”, of pastel purple flower clusters lining them. Attractive before the summer and fall flowers with its narrow leaves, Rough Blazing Star also makes a nice cutflower as lots of blooms are open at the same time. First collected on the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804, give it a dry and poor soil.



J



K

**K. *Liatris elegans* (Elegant Blazing Star)** **\$4.11**  
**Native Perennial / Sun / 24”h x 12”w / Zone 6-10** **#136**  
**Origin: OK, Southeast US Family: Asteraceae** SPB

From mid-summer into fall, these native perennials light up the garden with their flowering spike-like racemes, or wands of soft purple suffused with white. You get a unique pastel bicolor effect from its blooms as its disk flowers, with wider petals than most Liatris, have white stamens protruding from the centers. Elegant Blazing Star is native from South Carolina to Oklahoma and areas south though it is somewhat rarely encountered. Sometimes referred to as Pinkscale Blazing Star, our plants are selected from the north-most extent of its range giving them added cold hardiness.



L

**L. *Liatris punctata* (Dotted Blazing Star)** **\$4.11**  
**Native Perennial / Sun / 18”h x 18”w / Zone 3-9** **#128**  
**Origin: Central US, Canada Family: Asteraceae** SPB

From the central plains states and southern Canada, Dotted Blazing Star is the most western occurring Liatris, extending all the way to Arizona. For this reason, it does best when given a soil poor in nutrients, quick to drain and kept on the dry side. Too rich a soil will cause the stems to lie flat on the ground twisted and curled. This short-statured perennial grows from a bulb-like corm and sends deep taproots far down into the soil profile. Dotted Blazing Star gets its name from the numerous gland dots, or punctations, on its leaves. If you need a super tough plant for xeric plantings and butterfly gardens, this purple blooming perennial is just the right choice.





A



B



C



D



E

**A. *Malpighia 'Little One'* (Dwarf Barbados Cherry)**  
Half-Hardy Perennial / Sun / 12-24" x 12-24" / Zone 8-10  
Origin: S. Texas to S. America, West Indies  
Family: Malpigiaceae

**\$5.97**  
#133  
LPB

No doubt this form of Barbados Cherry was selected from a northern and inland part of its natural range as it over-winters in our zone 6b Stillwater garden. For us it behaves as a die-back shrub, slowly emerging in late spring, then with summer's heat, puts forth its amazing floral show. From mid summer to first frost it is covered with delicate crapemyrtle-like pink flowers. Ours even occasionally sets fruit late in the season. We were fortunate to discover the Little One cultivar at a nursery on the east coast of Australia, and brought it back to the western hemisphere. Enjoy it as a tender specimen or plant in a protected location for the best shot at over-wintering.

**B. *Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii* (Turk's Cap)**  
Perennial / Sun, Partial Shade, Shade / 48"h x 48"w / Zone 6-10  
Origin: Southern US to South America Family: Malvaceae

**\$7.95**  
#225  
LPB

Related to Hibiscus, this versatile plant grows well in full sun or full shade. It behaves as a shrub in zones 8 and warmer, but here in our zone 6b Stillwater garden, Turk's Cap is a wonderful red-flowering perennial. The leaves of this plant look different whether it is in sun or shade. In shade they lie flat, while bright sunshine gives them a nice crinkly textured appearance. Heat and drought tolerant once established, Turk's Cap is relished by hummingbirds and should be planted much more.



**C. *Malvaviscus 'Pam Puryear'* (Pink Turk's Cap)**  
Perennial / Sun, Partial Shade / 48"h x 48"w / Zone 6b-10  
Origin: Hybrid of S US and Trop American spp  
Family: Malvaceae

**\$7.95**  
#366  
LPB

Yet another outstanding plant introduced by our friend, Texas Plantsman Greg Grant. This beautiful peachy pink Turk's Cap was created by crossing the red *M. arboreus var. drummondii* with a pink form of *M. arboreus*. The result is a fabulous new woody stemmed perennial for zones 6b and 7, and a terrific flowering shrub for zones 8 and south. Greg named his new creation for the late Pam Puryear of Navasota, Texas. She was one of the original Texas Rose Rustlers and is credited for finding and preserving many antique roses. This new and novel colored plant is winter hardy in our Stillwater garden where it gets its share of hummingbird action in both full sun and shade.



**D. *Manettia cordifolia* (Red Firecracker Vine)**  
Perennial vine / Sun / up to 10' / Zone 6-10  
Origin: South America Family: Rubiaceae

**\$8.96**  
#559  
LPB

A plant that I'm sure will greatly rise in popularity in our area over the coming years is Red Firecracker Vine. This little South American vine has survived several cold winters in our garden while proving to be quite a desirable plant. It flowers for several weeks from late summer through fall with its glowing bright red-orange tubular blooms that the hummingbirds absolutely love. An attractive and well-behaved vine with small leaves, it will fit well into any garden.



**E. *Manfreda virginica* (Woodland Agave)**  
Native Perennial / Sun, Partial Shade, Shade / 12"h x 12"w / Zone 6-10  
Origin: East & Southeast US, Mexico Family: Agavaceae

**\$6.98**  
#320  
LPB

There aren't a lot of plants that can tolerate both shade and drought, making woodland agave a valuable choice for those areas of the landscape. The interesting leaves are another great reason to grow this native perennial succulent. It forms a low clump of sword-shaped, but not overly sharp, rosette of green leaves and depending on its genetics, beautiful redish purple spots or blotches. Its flowers are not showy but unique. They form on a stalk that rises four to six feet above the leaves and are a greenish yellow to brownish color. Hummingbirds are attracted to these blooms that have a heavy fragrance that has been compared to that of Tuberose to which it is closely related. Woodland Agave is drought tolerant but appreciates supplemental moisture during dry times and can handle regular moderate irrigation.



**G. *Manihot esculenta* 'Variegata'** (Variegated Tapioca) **\$11.88**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 40" h x 40" w / #241**  
**Origin: Brazil Family: Euphorbiaceae GAL**

A highly coveted plant that we are always quick to sell out of, Variegated Tapioca seems to be an instant favorite to all who discover it. This tropical has electrifying foliage with large palmately divided leaves streaked green and creamy yellowish with glowing deep red petioles. It is definitely one of the most attractive of all variegated plants. It grows exceptionally well in hot steamy summers, performing great in full sun or light shade. Variegated Tapioca is best grown as an ornamental rather than attempting to prepare anything edible from its poisonous plant parts.



**H. *Marshallia caespitosa*** (Barbara's Buttons) **\$6.98**  
**Native Perennial / Sun / 16" h x 16" w / Zone 5-10 #102**  
**Origin: Central, South and Southeastern US LPB**  
**Family: Asteraceae**

Native plant experts everywhere agree that Barbara's Buttons is an exceptional and garden worthy perennial. It is a very tidy and refined native plant that fits well in the front of the border or in a rock garden. In mid spring it sends up white Scabiosa a-like flower heads atop 12-18" stalks from a rosette of attractive strap-like leaves. The "buttons" are daisies without rayflorets, or petals, instead consisting of unique frilly disk florets that are very showy. Sweetly fragrant, the blooms work well as cutflowers, are relished by butterflies, and when seed is formed, provide food for finches and other small birds. This is a pretty but tough plant, tolerant of a wide range of soil types and moisture regimes, growing well in full sun or partial shade.



**I. *Maurandya antirrhiniflora* 'Joan Lorraine'** **\$5.97**  
**(Climbing Snapdragon) #120**  
**Tropical Vine / Sun / 10' / LPB**  
**Origin: Southwest US Family: Scrophulariaceae**

The thing I like most about this climbing member of the snapdragon family is its continuous production of deep amethyst blooms. Undaunted by hot weather, it flowers all summer right up to the first freeze of autumn. Easily reaching 8 feet in a single season, its small delicate leaves will also lend a distinct texture to the garden. Joan Lorraine is an especially floriferous purple cultivar.

**J. *Melinis nerviglumis* 'Savannah'** (Ruby Grass) **\$5.97**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 10" h x 24" w / #415**  
**Origin: Madagascar and Sub-Sharan Africa Family: Roaceae LPB**

A heat tolerant grass with bluish-silvery leaves and pink fluffy plumes is what you get when you plant Ruby Grass. Nurserymen and horticulturist of our state were so impressed with this gorgeous graminoid that they named it a 2011 Oklahoma Proven Selection. It starts blooming once the weather begins to get hot, usually around early July. Ruby Grass looks great when used as a single specimen, planted in masses, and it makes a dynamite display in a container. This awesome little grass is also sometimes used as a cut flower and in dried arrangements.



**K. *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Gold Bar' pp#15193** **\$6.98**  
**(Gold Bar Maiden Grass) NEW #705**  
**Perennial / Sun / 40" h x 30" w / Zone 5-9 LPB**  
**Origin: Eastern Asia Family: Poaceae**

Because of its unique variegation, Gold Bar Maiden Grass makes a great specimen plant for beds and borders. These horizontally striped-leaved Miscanthus selections are sometimes referred to as Zebra Miscanthus. This compact perennial grass has an upright growth habit with highly variegated leaves. There are many more yellow horizontal bands per leaf than other zebra type Miscanthus. Gold Bar is a bit slow growing so be patient because once it comes into its own it is a real show stopper. This deer resistant landscape plant was developed at Joy Creek Nursery in Oregon.

**L. *Miscanthus sinensis* 'Morning Light'** **\$6.98**  
**(Morning Light Maiden Grass) #588**  
**Perennial Grass / Sun / 50" h x 36" w / Zone 5-10 LPB**  
**Origin: East Asia Family: Poaceae**

Morning Light is probably the most elegant and refined of all ornamental grasses. Its graceful narrow leaves are green with white margins giving the plant a silvery cast. This hardy grass works great as an accent plant for beds and borders and it can also be used in large containers. Being shorter than most other Miscanthus grasses lends its use in smaller gardens. At seasons end, leave its foliage through winter then cut it back to around 12" in early March. Established clumps can also be divided for more plants after a few years.





**A. *Myrtus communis* 'Compacta Variegata'**  
(Variegated Myrtle)

**\$5.97**  
#657  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 18" h x 18" w /**  
**Origin: Southern Europe Family: Myrtaceae**

Myrtle is an ancient herb featured heavily in myth and ritual. It is symbolic of love and immortality and customarily included in the bouquets of European weddings. Myrtle is also often trained into hedges and topiaries in Mediterranean gardens, where the air is filled with their spicy fragrance when they are trimmed. This variegated compact form is easy to grow, heat tolerant and adds a delicate soft textured affect to mixed plantings. It actually survives the winter here in Stillwater if grown in a protected location.

**B. *Nierembergia linariifolia* 'Taza Blanca'**  
(White Cup Flower) **NEW**

**\$5.97**  
#701  
LPB

**Perennial / Sun / 18" h x 24" w / Zone 7-10**  
**Origin: Argentina Family: Solanaceae**

This is the white flowered selection of the very floriferous species *N. linariifolia*. These cup flowers have bigger flowers and offer more in the way of cold hardiness than traditional cup flowers. Its attractive fine textured foliage shows off the blooms extremely well. This free flowering selection continues its great performance even in the hottest part of summer.



**C. *Nierembergia linariifolia* 'Taza Grande'**  
(Taza Grande Cup Flower)

**\$5.97**  
#656  
LPB

**Perennial / Sun / 18" h x 24" w / Zone 7-10**  
**Origin: Argentina Family: Solanaceae**

Most gardeners are probably familiar with *Nierembergia*, or Cupflower. However, they are probably not aware of the difference in species. In the US, cultivars of the more common *N. scoparia*, such as 'Mont Blanc' and 'Purple Robe' dominate the Cupflower scene, but gardens are missing out if they haven't tried *N. linariifolia*. It is a lesser grown species with a little more cold hardiness and larger flowers. The Bustani Plant Farm exclusive introduction 'Taza Grande' is a selection we made that has substantially larger flowers. It was the largest blooming individual out of a batch of seedlings from our friend Rolando Uria of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Its Petunia-sized blooms are white with a touch of lavender and yellow in the center and freely produced throughout the heat of summer continuing even after a few frosts.



**D. *Opilmenus hirtellus* 'Variegatus'**  
(Variegated Basketgrass) **NEW**

**\$5.97**  
#717  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 6" h x 30" w /**  
**Origin: Pan Tropical Family: Poaceae**

We use all sorts of plants in our mixed containers to spill or cascade over the edge. This one happens to be a grass. Variegated Basket Grass brings a new dimension to these contained garden arrangements with its narrow interestingly textured leaves. Known to some as Bamboo Grass, this selection has striped foliage of colorful white, green, and burgundy-pink. Both variegated and green forms of this plant are used as groundcovers in tropical gardens. It is easy to grow in containers or color beds and can be over-wintered inside as a houseplant.

**E. *Orthosiphon labiatus* (Shell Bush)**

**\$5.97**  
#418  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Sun / 24" h x 24" w /**  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Lamiaceae**

We picked this plant at a Houston nursery a few years ago under the name of Pink Surprise plant. Indeed it was surprising to see how well it performed the last two summers with its continuous production of beautiful mauve pink blooms no matter how hot the weather. With thorough research we learned Shell Bush's true identity and homeland of Southern Africa. A very new and novel plant to this part of the world, it grows incredibly well here in beds or containers and is also a big hit with the butterflies.



**F. *Orthosiphon stamineus* (White Cat's Whiskers)**

**\$5.97**  
#535  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 24" h x 24" w /**  
**Origin: SE Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

Cat's Whickers is a plant we used to include in the displays and various theme gardens years ago when I was Studio Garden Manager with Oklahoma Gardening. Its showy tall spikes of pristine white flowers with long stamens were always enjoyed and commented on by garden visitors. Misai Kucing (Cat's Whiskers in Malay), is used in Southeast Asia to make Java Tea, which is taken to dissolve kidney stones. There are several reasons we like growing this exotic looking member of the Mint Family. It is easy, dependable, continuous-flowering and it attracts scores of butterflies. Use it in beds and borders or in patio containers.



**G. *Orthosiphon stamineus* 'Lavender'**  
(Lavender Cat's Whiskers)

**Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 12" h x 24" w /**  
**Origin: SE Asia Family: Lamiaceae**

**\$5.97**  
**#648**  
LPB

This easy East Asian member of the Mint Family provides the garden with lots of its exotic looking blooms during the hot summer months. Many gardeners who have grown the white variety of this plant are thrilled to discover this more uncommon Lavender form. The two make excellent companions and a nice display when planted together. Plants with animal names are always fun for children's gardens and the butterflies that Cat's Whiskers attract make them even more valuable for such use. They perform great in containers as well.



**H. *Oxypetalum caeruleum* (Southern Star) NEW**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 18" h x 18" w /**  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Apocynaceae**

**\$5.97**  
**#714**  
LPB

You only have to take one look at the blooms of Southern Star to understand why gardeners everywhere are so crazy about it. They are true blue, not purple or navy but actual blue flowers, a color not often seen in the plant world. This plant's inflorescence is composed of a cluster of inch-wide star shaped blooms with each having a darker blue center. Sometimes called Heaven Born or Tweedia, it is native to southern Brazil and Uruguay and belongs to the Milkweed Family. Older plants can become somewhat vine-like but are easy to keep bushy by pinching. Keep this seldom available plant on the dry side and try not to crowd it.

**I. *Passiflora caerulea* (Hardy Blue Passion Flower)**

**Hardy Vine / Sun / 25' / Zone 6-9**  
**Origin: South America Family: Passifloraceae**

**\$7.95**  
**#158**  
LPB

The white and blue exotic looking blooms on this hardy vine are nothing short of stunning. It flowers from summer through fall and brings multitudes of large orange fritillary butterflies to the garden, as its foliage is a food source for their larvae. A bit rambunctious for the small garden, it's best suited for a support in a lawn where any emerging suckers can be easily removed. Hardy Blue Passion Vine is easy to grow, blooming best in full sun with ample water to keep the flowers coming. Our plant resprouts from the roots each spring and extends 15' or more covering a rustic cedar arbor here at Bustani Plant Farm.



**J. *Passiflora* 'Inspiration' (Inspiration Passion Vine)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / up to 15' /**  
**Origin: Hybrid Family: Passifloraceae**

**\$7.95**  
**#544**  
LPB

We originally planted Inspiration Passion vine expecting it to die off over winter but were completely surprised to see it return in spring. We were first impressed with this wonderful vine after seeing it bloom at the Oklahoma Gardening Studio Gardens. This hybrid constantly produces enormous dark purple fragrant blooms that delight all who visit our garden. Remember, any orange-striped prickly (but soft) caterpillars you see eating the leaves will turn into beautiful orange butterflies.



**K. *Passiflora x alatocaerulea* (Hybrid Passion Flower)**

**Tropical Vine / Sun / 6-10' /**  
**Origin: Hybrid - South America Family: Passifloraceae**

**\$7.95**  
**#162**  
LPB

This hybrid of two South American passion vine species is outstanding for a trellis placed in a large patio container or a smaller support in a seasonal bed. The huge (4"-5") fragrant blooms sport sepals that alternate white and pinkish violet, and have double-ranked purple filaments in the center. As an interspecific hybrid, its flowers are sterile with no fruit or seed produced, enabling it to continue blooming freely throughout the season. It grows best in full sun in an organically amended soil with ample moisture. This vine is sometimes listed at the cultivar 'Pfordtii'.



**L. *Pavonia missionum* (Orange-Scarlet Mallow)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 20" h x 20" w /**  
**Origin: ME Argentina, S Brazil, Paraguay Family: Malvaceae**

**\$5.97**  
**#553**  
LPB

A rare plant that gardeners usually get to see only in botanical gardens is this brilliant little South American Mallow. Its flower color is unlike anything we've seen in the Hibiscus Family. Painted much like a sunset, each bloom is a glowing red-orange with a golden center. Although it is not winter hardy here, it will reseed a bit, as you would expect from a Pavonia. We recently picked up this butterfly nectar plant at a botanical garden plant sale in Southern California. Its botanical name alludes to the Misiones Province in Northeast Argentina, one of the areas where it grows wild.



G



H



I



J



K



L



A

**A. *Pedilanthus tithymaloides* 'Splish Splash'**  
(Marbled Jacob's Ladder)

**\$5.97**  
#549  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Sun / 18" h x 18" w /**  
**Origin: Tropical America Family: Euphorbiaceae**

This new arrival into the US from Thailand is a real show-stopper when grown in patio containers. Quite a change from the traditional variegated Jacob's Ladder, the cultivar Splish Splash has zig zag stems that are mostly white splashed with green. Also known as Devil's Backbone, Jacob's Ladder plants are succulents that can be brought inside during the winter and treated like houseplants. Just be sure to not over water them when grown indoors. The plant will sometimes take on pink tones in the leaves and stems during cool weather.



B

**B. *Pennisetum* 'Princess Caroline' PP21464**  
(Princess Caroline Fountain Grass)

**\$10.86**  
#652  
GAL

**Tropical Color / Sun / 30" h x 36" w /**  
**Origin: Hybrid Family: Poaceae**

There has been a lot of breeding and selecting going on with Purple Fountain Grasses during the last few years. The most exciting break through is from the breeding program of Dr. Wayne Hannah of the University of Georgia with his amazing new Princess Caroline. Named for one of his granddaughters, this stunning selection has extra wide leaf blades colored dark purple to nearly black. The leaves arch nicely forming attractive ribbony mounds that somewhat resemble purple phormiums which are hard to grow here. Princess Caroline Purple Fountain Grass is an excellent ornamental grass for Oklahoma because of its durability, heat tolerance and strong color display.



C

**C. *Penstemon digitalis* (Smooth Penstemon)**

**\$6.98**  
#215  
LPB

**Native Perennial / Sun / 30" h x 24" w / Zone 3-10**  
**Origin: Eastern North America Family: Scrophulariaceae**

This native perennial is the species of Penstemon that Dale Lindgren of Nebraska developed the cultivar 'Husker Red' from, which was later selected as the perennial plant of the year in 1996. It blooms April to June with large inflated white flowers and has smooth green leaves and stems. The word digitalis means foxglove-like and aptly describes the attractive flower stalks of this plant. Smooth Penstemon is more tolerant of moisture and enriched soil than most of the more western species. It is a stately perennial and one of the more long-lived species of the Penstemons.



## Pentas

The genus *Pentas* belongs to the plant family Rubiaceae and contains around 40 or so species native to tropical parts of Africa and Arabia. They are called *Pentas* because of their number of petals. Just like a pentagon has 5 sides, a *Pentas* flower is made up of 5 petals. Individual flowers are small but they are packed into round flat-topped clusters known as corymbs. These clusters of bright and colorful flowers not only make them excellent garden ornamentals but great butterfly and hummingbird plants as well. A butterfly can sit atop a cluster

and sample nectar from numerous individual flowers, as can a hummingbird while hovering. The starry 5-petaled flowers also give rise to one of its common names, Egyptian Star Flower.

*Pentas* are wonderful in Oklahoma gardens because of their ability to flower in hot weather. They look good planted in masses of a single color or of mixed colors and also work well in containers, either singly or combined with other plants. Keep them dead headed for the best flower display. *Pentas* can also be brought

inside for winter and treated as houseplants if kept warm and given plenty of light.

Here in the US, hybrids of the species *Pentas lanceolata* are about the only thing available but there are other species with garden merit that we occasionally offer here at the nursery. A big mistake I often see or hear, is people calling one plant a "Penta", or spelling it as such in garden literature. The word always has an "s" on the end, even if you are referring to only a single plant. It is one *Pentas*.



D

**D. *Pentas bussei* (Busse's Pentas)**

**\$5.97**  
#643  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Partial Shade, Shade / 24" h x 24" w /**  
**Origin: East Africa Family: Rubiaceae**

We found this especially showy form of *Pentas bussei* during our plant hunting trip to Kenya in 2009. It was growing near the Shimba Hills in the southwestern part of the country. The intense reddish pink flower clusters of this under story species really light up shaded beds and containers while attracting scores of butterflies and hummingbirds to the garden. It was named for German Agricultural Botanist Walter Busse who first discovered it in Tanzania in 1903. *Busse's Pentas* will bloom best with a bit of morning sun and a small amount of pinching to keep it bushy.



**G. *Pentas lanceolata* 'Compact Lavender'**  
(Lavender Pentas)

**\$5.97**  
#486  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Sun / 12”h x 12”w /  
Origin: East Africa Family: Rubiaceae**

Lavender Pentas is one of my favorites because its flowers are a truly different color than any pentas I’ve ever seen. It is an older selection we used in designs back when I was with Oklahoma Gardening in the late 1990’s. This pentas is sometimes listed under the names, Dwarf Lavender, Compact Lavender or California Lavender. It does have a short compact habit with huge flower clusters yet you seldom see it offered. Our offering of this old variety has blooms that are still a more bluish color than the newer lavender-colored varieties available today.



**H. *Pentas lanceolata* 'Stars and Stripes'**  
(Stars and Stripes Pentas)

**\$5.97**  
#220  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Sun / 24”h x 24”w /  
Origin: Tropical Africa Family: Rubiaceae**

It’s hard to beat Stars and Stripes Pentas when it comes to sheer color impact in the garden. The contrast of its bright red flower clusters with its green and white foliage is very striking. Discovered by Texas plantsman Greg Grant, this heat tolerant tropical is always in flower. Both hummingbirds and butterflies are constantly visiting this pentas’ dramatic flowers. Beautiful in containers and flower beds, this is an instant impact plant that always gets noticed in the garden.



**I. *Perilla* 'Thrilla' ('Thrilla' Perilla) NEW**

**\$5.97**  
#716  
LPB

**Tropical Color / Sun / 24”h x 24”w /  
Origin: Hybrid Family: Lamiaceae**

Will a Thrilla fill a container with a killa display of color? Absolutely. We are indeed thrilled to offer this brightly hued foliage plant as an easy source of bright summer color. Perillas are closely related to coleus and in fact, it’s a little hard to tell the difference. If you’ve never grown Perilla, just use and treat them the same way you do coleus. Stem tips can be pinched to create a more bushy and stocky plant. We love the mix of pink, green and purple that Thrilla brings to our containers, beds and borders.

**J. *Phlox paniculata* (Pink Summer Phlox)**

**\$6.98**  
#275  
LPB

**Perennial / Sun / 36”h x 40”w / Zone 4-9  
Origin: Garden Origin Family: Polemoniaceae**

Back in the mid 1990’s when I was Garden Manager for the Oklahoma Gardening Studio grounds, I asked our volunteers if they had any noteworthy plants to include in one of our theme gardens. Ann Berry brought us this pink phlox that she had been growing for a number of years and we fell in love with it. This perennial has huge fragrant flower clusters of pale pink at the top of sturdy 2-3’ stems. It is tough, long-blooming and has great mildew resistance. We started offering it in the catalog because it had been so popular at our fall on-site sales the last several years.

**K. *Phlox x 'Wanda'* (Wanda Hybrid Phlox)**

**\$7.47**  
#288  
LPB

**Perennial / Sun to Partial Shade / 24”h x 36”w / Zone 5-10  
Origin: Garden Origin Family: Polemoniaceae**

A terrific new perennial was created when plant breeders took a low mounding phlox species and crossed it with a taller species with large flowers. Wanda is a fuchsia colored hybrid with the best of both plant and bloom sizes and appears to be a whole new category of garden phlox. We received our start of this beauty from herbaceous plant genius Allen Armitage of the University of Georgia where it has received high marks in their trial gardens. It seems that another trait brought on by the hybridization is ceaseless flower production spring to frost.



**L. *Pityopsis graminifolia* (Grassleaved Goldenaster)**

**\$5.97**  
#661  
LPB

**Native Perennial / Sun / 24”h x 24”w / Zone 6-10 NEW  
Origin: SE US Family: Asteraceae**

While driving the back roads of Southeastern Oklahoma a few years ago, I spotted this little perennial in a small clearing. I was drawn to its silvery grass-like leaves and golden yellow daisies, an awesome color combination. After growing it in our Stillwater garden, we’ve discovered Grassleaved Goldenaster to be an easy to grow, butterfly attracting, garden worthy plant. Blooming in late summer and fall, this plant is truly unique in that it has rarely been offered in the nursery trade. It may spread a little in moist enriched soil. Although it’s in the Daisy Family, it is sometimes called Narrowleaf Silk Grass.





A



B



C



D



E



F

**A. *Plazia argentea* (Plazia)**  
Tropical Color / Sun / 30”h x 24”w /  
Origin: Argentina Family: Asteraceae

**\$5.97**  
#556  
LPB

We first saw *Plazia* growing in the JC Raulston Arboretum in Raleigh, NC a few years ago and knew it was a plant we had to have. Its very silver and narrow leaves make you think it is a grass but it is actually a member of the Daisy family. You even get a few lavender-colored daisies during the warm months. A native of Argentina, it was introduced into the US by South Carolina plantsman Bob McCartney. *Plazia* is sometimes listed in the genus *Hyalis* and has local common names of *Blanquilla* and *Olivillo*. A beautiful and bold silver foliage plant, it works great as a “thriller” for a mixed container.

**B. *Portulaca hyb.* (Old Fashioned Rose Moss)**  
Tropical Color / Sun / 4”h x 36”w /  
Origin: South America Family: Portulacaceae

**\$5.97**  
#552  
LPB

A bit of a mystery as of its origin, this old fashioned “pass-along” plant ended up in our garden as a gift from Jimmy Turner of the Dallas Arboretum. We know it is a Rose Moss and not a Purslane even though it has thick flattened leaves. Its blooms are huge and an electric hot pink but its most unique feature is its ground-hugging mat-like growth habit. It looks spectacular spilling over the edges of containers and when planted in the ground, creates a beautiful 2-3” high green carpet highlighted with its knockout flowers.

**C. *Pseuderanthemum atropurpureum var. rubrum***  
(Black Varnish *Pseuderanthemum*)

**\$6.45**  
#641  
LPB

Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 36”h x 20”w /  
Origin: Polynesia Family: Acanthaceae

If you’re looking for bold and unique foliage for your garden designs, Black Varnish Plant is just what the plant doctor ordered. It offers large glossy near black leaves on an upright stalky plant making it ideal to use as a thriller in mixed containers or as an accent in seasonal beds. Combining well with light colored flowers, it also contrasts great with white variegated or chartreuse foliage plants. Another contrast it provides is when its large leaves are next to smaller leaved, fine foliaged things. Apparently this selection has been around for several decades but recently became popular again.

**D. *Pseuderanthemum carruthersii***  
(Variegated Purple False Eranthemum)

**\$5.97**  
#239  
LPB

Tropical Color / Sun, Shade / 30”-40”h x 30”w /  
Origin: Polynesia Family: Acanthaceae

I’ve always had great success with the False Eranthemums, utilizing their brilliant foliage color in seasonal design schemes. On our 2004 plant collecting trip to Australia, I found this unique sport at a Queensland nursery. Its leaves boast a multitude of colors including purple, creamy white, yellowish, green and pinkish-burgundy. The colors are lighter in cool weather, turning to deeper tones with summer’s warmth. Variegated Purple False Eranthemum is an outstanding tropical foliage plant for beds and containers that is super heat tolerant and really easy to grow.

**E. *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium* (Slender Mountain Mint)**  
Native Perennial / Sun / 24”h x 18”w / Zone 4-9  
Origin: Eastern North America Family: Lamiaceae

**\$4.11**  
#214  
SPB

Slender Mountain Mint is a native perennial that provides an interesting texture to the landscape with its dark green and narrow, almost needle-like leaves. From late spring through summer it is crowned with flat topped clusters of white flowers with flecks of pink or lavender. Later in the season the dried flowerheads provide interest, turning a nice charcoal gray. Once used by Native Americans to bait mink traps, it is a great nectar plant for butterflies and beneficial insects like predatory wasps. Spreading in rich soil, it is better behaved when planted in poor soil and kept slightly on the dry side.



**F. *Rhoeo spathaceae* ‘Tricolor’ (Tricolor Oyster Plant)**  
Tropical Color / Sun, Partial Shade / 12”h x 18”w /  
Origin: Mexico, Central America, West Indies  
Family: Commelinaceae

**\$6.98**  
#494  
LPB

Back in the mid 1980’s when I was working as a park employee for the City of Tulsa, we used a plant called Moses-in-the-Boat in some of the park plantings. That plant was related to Tricolor Oyster Plant but didn’t have anywhere near the intense color. The brilliantly-hued and dagger-shaped leaves of this tropical allow gardeners to create amazingly colorful and unique plant combinations. A couple of reasons are due to its short stature and spiky form. There’s just not much else that looks like it. Tricolor Oyster plant’s leaves are fleshy thick and striped with white, pink and green and have pinkish-purple undersides. Sometimes listed in the genus *Tradescantia*, it is also known as Variegated Boat Lily and Moses-in-the-Cradle.

# Roses

The rose has been a symbol of life and love throughout history. The ancient Egyptians, the Greeks and the Romans all grew roses. In 600 BC the Greek poet Sappho called it “the queen of flowers”. Species of wild roses are found around the Mediterranean, throughout the Middle East, Europe, North America and Asia but the greatest number are found in China. Oklahoma actually has 5 species that are native here along with the naturalized and problem-

atic white Multiflora Rose. It was the late eighteenth century that rose hybridizing really took off with the introduction into Europe of the repeat flowering roses from China. Of the thousands of roses that have been bred over the years many have been lost forever but many also continue to be cultivated. The roses we are offering are mainly antique, or old garden type roses that do not need a great deal of care. They are non-grafted, meaning grown on their

own roots which increases their survivability. We select roses to offer based on our own experience along with advice we’ve gleaned from other rose experts in Oklahoma, such as our friend Dee Nash of Guthrie. The selections that pass our scrutiny are those that are tough, durable, highly disease resistant, generally of good fragrance and we lean toward those that are remontant or “repeat flowering”.

**G. *Rosa ‘Belinda’s Dream’* (Rose ‘Belinda’s Dream’) \$10.86**  
**Rose / Sun / 48”h x 48”w / Zone 5-10 #710** **NEW** **GAL**  
**Origin: Hybrid Family: Rosaceae**

In 1992 Dr. Robert Baseys, a Mathematics professor at Texas A&M University, crossed the roses ‘Tiffany’ and ‘Jersey Beauty’. The resulting offspring, that he named for the daughter of a friend, has become one of the all-time top performing roses for this region. Belinda’s Dream is often referred to as one of the best roses for hot climates. It is very popular in Florida for this reason. This shrub rose continually produces its beautiful soft pink flowers throughout the growing season. Winter hardy in all of Oklahoma, Belinda’s Dream also shows excellent disease resistance. A true winner, this has been one of my favorite roses since I first grew it back in 1997.



**H. *Rosa ‘Dame de Coeur’* (Rose ‘Dame de Coeur’) \$10.86**  
**Rose / Sun / 40”h x 40”w / Zone 6-9 #711** **NEW** **GAL**  
**Origin: Hybrid Family: Rosaceae**

I didn’t think I would ever plant a Hybrid Tea rose due to their issues with disease. But after learning about Dame de Coeur, I decided to give it a try and absolutely fell in love with it. This rose, with its large double cherry red fragrant blooms has proven quite healthy and durable in our trials. Also known as “The Black Rose” because its flowers age to dark crimson, Dame de Coeur is also a great repeat bloomer. It was created in the 1950’s by crossing ‘Peace’ with ‘Independence’. You will occasionally find it listed as ‘Queen of Hearts’, its French translation. This is also the only Hybrid Tea rose that many of my gardening friends grow because it is that different in its ability to tolerate disease.



**I. *Rosa ‘Nacogdoches’* (Rose ‘Nacogdoches’) \$10.86**  
**Rose / Sun / 40”h x 40”w / Zone 6-10 #712** **NEW** **GAL**  
**Origin: Hybrid Family: Rosaceae**

Also known as ‘Grandma’s Yellow’, the brilliant flowers of Nacogdoches appear all through the growing season. It is a shrub rose with a floribunda type habit, or what has been referred to as a modern floribunda. A “found” rose with unknown history and parentage, it was discovered blooming near an abandoned motel in Nacogdoches, Texas. In test plots, other roses were completely defoliated by blackspot while Nacogdoches’ leaves remained clean. The bright golden yellow blooms are a welcomed addition in gardens all over Oklahoma. Some of our Texas gardening friends are now considering it the official “Yellow Rose of Texas”.



**J. *Rudbeckia grandiflora* (Large Coneflower) \$5.97**  
**Native perennial / Sun / 24”h x 18”w / Zone 6-9 #165**  
**Origin: South Central and Eastern US, Canada LPB**  
**Family: Asteraceae**

An easy way to remember the botanical name of the Black-Eyed-Susans is to memorize the phrase ‘Susan has a black eye because rude Becky hit her’. I find the Rudbeckias an amazing group of plants, many species of which are attractive and useful in the landscape. Large Coneflower, (not to be confused with Giant Coneflower), has green mostly basal leaves among which arise tall flower stalks topped with large, Echinacea-like flowerheads. This is an undemanding native perennial that should be present in more gardens, especially xeric plantings, native collections and butterfly gardens.





**A. *Rudbeckia maxima* (Giant Coneflower)** **\$5.97**  
**Native Perennial / Sun, Partial Shade / 5'-6'h x 2'w / Zone 5-9** **#149**  
**Origin: OK, TX, AR, LA Family: Asteraceae** **LPB**

It's hard to say enough about Giant Coneflower. It is one of my all time favorite perennials that I think should be in every Southern garden. Think of it as a Black-Eyed-Susan on steroids. Growing upwards to 5 or 6 feet tall, it's decked-out with huge powder blue leaves from which shoot up thick stalks adorned with giant sombrero-like flowerheads. Gardeners in England love this perennial but have trouble growing it because it doesn't get hot enough for it to do well there. Giant Coneflower's native range occurs in east Texas, parts of Louisiana, southern Arkansas and a few counties in southeast Oklahoma, its northern-most limit. This is where the genetics of the plants we offer began, making them the hardiest possible.

**B. *Rudbeckia subtomentosa* 'Henry Eilers'** **\$6.98**  
**(Henry Eilers Sweet Coneflower) NEW** **#619**  
**Perennial / Sun / 40"h x 30" w / Zone 4-9** **LPB**

**Origin: Family: Asteraceae**

We have come to love this tall perennial, mainly for its excellent garden performance. It flowers nicely even in extremely hot years. The species, *Rudbeckia subtomentosa*, is native to parts of Eastern Oklahoma although this selection, with its one of a kind quilled (fluted/rolled like tubes) ray florets, was discovered in Southern Illinois by retired horticulturist nurseryman Henry Eilers (pronounced Eye-lers). Great for butterflies and use as a cutflower, it is called Sweet Coneflower because the leaves have a subtle vanilla fragrance.

**C. *Russelia equisetiformis* (Dwarf Form)** **\$6.98**  
**(Coral Plant (Dwarf Form))** **#481**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 18"h x 18" w /** **LPB**

**Origin: Mexico to Guatemala Family: Scrophulariaceae**

Heat-loving, cascading and non-stop flowering are words that describe the Coral Plants. This new selection brings another dimension with its dwarf stature. In our gardens and containers, Dwarf Coral Plant has shown to be more compact in its growth than the straight species. The stems are shorter and more densely branched making it ideal for spilling out of smaller sized containers. It has actually been promoted as a more upright growing shrub in areas where it is winter hardy. Coral plants are excellent choices for attracting hummingbirds and for bringing hot dependable color to the summer garden.

**D. *Russelia Equisetiformis* (Yellow Form)** **\$6.98**  
**(Yellow Coral Plant)** **#567**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 18"h x 18" w /** **LPB**

**Origin: Mexico to Guatemala Family: Scrophulariaceae**

It's always exciting to find a new color of a dependable heat-tough plant that I've grown for years. Such is the case with yellow Coral Plant. It blooms with tubular hummingbird-attracting creamy yellow flowers instead of the traditional red-orange. This more rare form is definitely something different for containers. Some gardeners create an interesting combination by planting this form and the red-orange ones together. Yellow Coral Plant is sometimes listed as the variety/cultivar, *lutea* / 'Lutea'.

**E. *Russelia equisetiformis* 'St. Elmo's Fire'** **\$6.98**  
**(St. Elmoe's Fire Coral Plant)** **#561**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 24"h x 24" w /** **LPB**

**Origin: Mexico to Guatemala Family: Scrophulariaceae**

St. Elmo's Fire is a cool new Coral Plant introduced by Mountain States Nursery in Arizona that features a different look for this group of plants. Instead of red-orange blooms, the flowers are more of a cherry-red, they are not as long, and the ends of the tubular blooms are wider, more trumpet-like. There are more of the tiny leaves present than with the other Coral Plants and the stems are more upright and not quite as arching. We've welcomed this plant's different effect to add to the display in our garden from a proven performer.

**F. *Salvia azurea* var. *grandiflora* (Azure Sage)** **\$6.98**  
**Native Perennial / Sun / 36"h x 24" w / Zone 4-9** **#101**  
**Origin: Central and Eastern US, Mexico Family: Lamiaceae** **LPB**

The perfect companion plant for fall blooming Goldenrods, Asters and Snow-on-the-Mountain, this native perennial is the hardiest *Salvia* species occurring in North America. In late summer and fall their tall stems are decked out in vibrant medium to deep blue flowers. In fact, we are fortunate here in Oklahoma to have the variety *grandiflora*, which has larger flowers and a neater growth habit than *Salvia azurea* var. *azurea* which occurs in the eastern United States. Sometimes called Pitcher Sage, Azure Sage can be made to bloom at a shorter height by cutting the stems back to 12" in late spring and again to about 16" in mid summer if needed.

**G. *Salvia chamelaeagnea* (Rough Blue Sage) NEW** \$5.97

**Tropical Color / Sun / 20”h x 20”w /** #713  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Lamiaceae** LPB

This attractive little South African sage is relatively new to the Horticulture world. It has only been grown here in the United States since the early 1990’s. We enjoy it in patio containers for its display of blooms with bluish-purple and white corollas and pinkish-red calyces. These are produced off and on throughout the growing season. Rough Blue Sage gets its common name from the slightly rough feel of its sturdy dark green leaves. The benefit to having rough leaves is that the deer aren’t fond of the texture and don’t feed on them. It has a distinct upright growth habit, is very heat tolerant and can tolerate a bit of dryness between waterings. This form with the bluish-purple top lip and white lower lip is the most common though forms with all blue, mauve, pink and pure white also exist.



G



H

**H. *Salvia darcy* (Galena Red Sage)** \$6.98

**Perennial / Sun / 30”h x 30”w / Zones 7-10** #148  
**Origin: Mexico Family: Lamiaceae** LPB

The brilliant scarlet-hued blooms of this heat-loving perennial are hummingbird magnets. Its silvery foliage provides an excellent contrast for the red flowers, which are quite large for the genus. Discovered near Galena, Mexico by YuccaDo Plantsmen, it has proven hardy here in our Stillwater garden. This is a wonderful addition to the perennial garden for super color when the weather is super hot.



**I. *Salvia greggii* ‘Pink Preference’** \$9.98

**(Pink Preference Autumn Sage)** #555  
**Perennial/Shrub / Sun / 30”h x 30”w / Zone 6-9** GAL

When I was Garden Manager of the Oklahoma Gardening studio in the late 1990’s we had amassed quite a collection of *Salvia greggii* cultivars and had them planted throughout the grounds. On an extremely cold winter spell, they all froze and died except for Pink Preference. Definitely a tough selection, it was found by Texas plantsman, Logan Colhoun west of Waco, Texas and introduced by our friends at Sunshine Nursery. An Oklahoma Proven selection back in 2004, its brilliant hot pink blooms appear spring through fall with its best show in September and October. We grow this winning heat and drought-tolerant sub-shrubby perennial in full sun and cut it back to around 8” just before growth begins each spring.



I



J

**J. *Salvia lanceolata* (Lance-Leaf Sage) NEW** \$5.97

**Tropical Color / Sun / 18”h x 18”w /** #706  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Lamiaceae** LPB

We were fortunate to find this cute little South African sage at a nursery in southern California a few years ago. Native only to a small area of coast on the Cape of Good Hope, it looks right at home among our garden’s collection of patio container plants each summer. Lance-Leaf Sage’s attractive silver colored leaves give off sort of a lemon pepper scent when crushed. People are wowed by its unusual bloom coloring of rosey-copper corollas with green and maroon calyces, a quite interesting combination. This out of the ordinary plant flowers off and on from spring through fall. Give it plenty of sun light and make sure it isn’t over-watered.



**K. *Salvia x ‘Cherry Queen’* (Cherry Queen Sage)** \$9.98

**Perennial / Sun / 30”h x 30”w / Zone 7-10** #536  
**Origin: Hybrid Family: Lamiaceae** GAL

I was fortunate enough to acquire this intriguing perennial on a trip to Athens, Georgia in 2000. Seeing it bloom in Alan Armitage’s garden on the University of Georgia campus really made me want to grow it. I’ve had it in the display gardens here at Bustani in Stillwater, OK since then where it has performed tremendously well. Raved on by Armitage, Cherry Queen Sage has fruity scented foliage and bright cherry-red flowers. It is similar to *Salvia greggii* and can be used much the same way in beds and borders.



K



L

**L. *Scilla scilloides* (Chinese Squill)** \$5.97

**Perennial Bulb / Sun / 12”h x 12”w / Zone 6-10** #460  
**Origin: Korea, Japan, China Family: Liliaceae** SPB

We have greatly enjoyed this relatively unknown little bulb for several years in one of our raised beds. Flowering in the fall with short spikes of blush pink blooms, it makes a charming addition to rock gardens or the front of well-drained borders. Drainage is important because the plant lies dormant during summer and emerges in August. Tolerant of heat humidity and even a fair amount of moisture, Chinese Squill is definitely a new and different perennial for the garden.



**A. *Sedum 'Lemon Ball'* (Lemon Ball Sedum) **NEW**** **\$5.97**  
**Perennial / Sun / 8" h x 20" w / Zone 7-10** **#603**  
**Origin: Europe Family: Crassulaceae** **LPB**

Plants with chartreuse foliage really stand out in gardens of mostly green. This plant's lemony yellow fine-textured leaves give it an appearance sort of like coral. It makes an excellent spiller for containers and also looks dynamite in a pot by itself. Because of Oklahoma's heat and scorching winds I am generally not a fan of hanging baskets unless they are filled with drought-tolerant succulents like this plant. To survive winter, it needs to be planted in the ground in a sunny spot with well-drained soil like in a raised bed, preferably against a south-facing wall.

**B. *Sedum linear 'Variegatum'* (Variegated Sedum)** **\$6.98**  
**Perennial / Sun / 4" h x 18" w / Zone 6-10** **#461**  
**Origin: China, Japan Family: Crassulaceae** **LPB**

Easy and elegant are words that describe this low-growing perennial. As a succulent, (plants with fleshy leaves and stems), Variegated Sedum is well adapted to tough conditions such as drought and extreme heat. It also makes a very attractive addition to the garden with its variegated green and white inch long leaves that give it a unique pastel green look. This perennial can be planted in groups to form a nice soft-colored groundcover, it makes a great rock garden plant and we absolutely love it spilling over the edges of containers. Variegated Sedum has been very popular at our on-site plant sales the past few years.

**C. *Sedum nussbaumerianum* (Nussebaumer's Sedum)** **\$5.97**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 8" h x 12" w / NEW** **#707**  
**Origin: Mexico Family: Crassulaceae** **LPB**

It is rare to find foliage plants with brilliant orange coloring like Nussebaumer's Sedum. Also called Coppertone Stonecrop, this little plant has the added bonus of being a dry tolerating succulent. I know of a few botanical gardens that keep several of these sedums for use in their outdoor garden displays while bringing them inside each winter. We absolutely love the effect you get from planting Nussebaumer's Sedum in a black pot. Its orange color intensifies as the plant experiences drought and low fertility. So if a plant is well fertilized and watered often, it can take on some green coloring in its leaves. Very similar to the species *Sedum adolfi*, it is named for German Botanist Ernst Nussebaumer. If you bring it inside to grow as a houseplant for winter, you might see its white bloom clusters that time of year.

**D. *Senecio radicans* (String of Bananas) **NEW**** **\$5.97**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 6" h x 40" w /** **#715**  
**Origin: South Africa Family: Asteraceae** **LPB**

You can create a cool and interesting effect by growing this unique succulent in a tall container or window box and letting it spill over the sides. It looks like hundreds of tiny green bananas dangling on long ropes. String of Bananas can grow several feet in length if taken inside for winter and kept alive for a few years. This plant is an excellent choice for use as a spiller in succulent themed mixed containers that can tolerate periods of dryness. Remember, it is in no way related to the actual banana plant so the little bananas should not be eaten. A member of the Daisy Family, it is interestingly included in the same genus botanically as common Dusty Miller.

**E. *Senecio vira-vira* (Silver Groundsel)** **\$5.97**  
**Perennial / Sun / 24" h x 30" w / Zone 7-10** **#211**  
**Origin: Argentina Family: Asteraceae** **LPB**

With the protection of a fence or building to its north and the benefit of a well-drained soil, Silver Goundsel makes a delicate perennial in zones 7 and south. A silver-leaved daisy from Argentina, it looks terrific in borders, color beds or containers. Its finely dissected silvery foliage is almost white due to its thick covering of pubescence. Occasionally displayed, are this plant's flowers, interesting rayless daisies of creamy white or soft lemon that are an excellent nectar source for butterflies.

**F. *Sida fallax 'Black Coral'* (Orange Ilima)** **\$5.97**  
**Tropical Color / Sun / 24" h x 24" w /** **#651**  
**Origin: Hawaii Family: Malvaceae** **LPB**

One of the patio container plants we've grown and come to love the last few years is Orange Ilima. It is a charming little Hibiscus relative from Hawaii that blooms with amazing orange colored blossoms. The official flower for the island of O'ahu, its blooms are used to make Leis, which take around 700 flowers for a single Lei. It used to be that only Royalty could wear ilima Lei but now everyone can enjoy them. This particular selection, Black coral, is named as such because of its dark colored branches. We love the combination of dark stems, deep green leaves with its cool orange flowers. If grown in a container, Orange Ilima can be brought inside for over-wintering.



**G. *Sinningia 'Tante'* (Tante Hardy Sinningia)**

**Perennial / Sun / 18”h x 18”w / Zone 7-10**

**Origin: Hybrid (Argentina) Family: Gesneriaceae**

I don't know what impresses me more about this plant, the fact that it often survives our Oklahoma winters or the fact that it blooms well during our hottest summers. Tante Hardy Sinningia is a hybrid developed by Ted Bona that blooms with sweet scented salmon-pink colored flowers. A close relative of African violets, this plant sometimes goes by the name of Violet Slipper Gloxinia. To survive winter it should be planted in a well-drained soil in a protected location or it can be placed in a container which can be brought into a garage to over-winter in a dormant state.

**\$7.47**

**#655**

LPB



**G**

**H. *Sinningia tubiflora* (Hardy White Sinningia)**

**Perennial / Sun / 18”h x 18”w / Zone 7-10**

**Origin: Argentina, Uruguay Family: Gesneriaceae**

Sinningias are African Violet relatives from Argentina and Uruguay that have sweet fruity-scented blooms that attract hummingbirds. Many gardeners are surprised to learn that they will survive Oklahoma winters if planted in a well-drained sunny location that has the protection of a wall or fence to block cold north winds. This hardy white form gives the garden a truly unique look with its pendulous long tubular blooms of pristine white. Sometimes called Hardy Gloxinia, this plant is low growing, tuber-forming and has soft fuzzy leaves.

**\$7.47**

**#646**

LPB



**H**

**I. *Solanum quitoense* (Bed of Nails)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 36”h x 36”w /**

**Origin: Northwest South America Family: Solanaceae**

Many gardeners enjoy this Andean member of the Nightshade family because of its bizarre appearance. Others like growing it for the orange acidic fruit it produces. I like Bed-of-Nails as a garden ornamental because of the size of its leaves. Contrast among other plants is definitely what you get with its huge 18” or longer leaves studded with purple thorns that arise along the veins. Also called Naranjilla, (“Little Orange”), it is cultivated commercially in Ecuador and was once a favorite food of the Incas. Botanically this species is most likely the variety septentrionale.

**\$5.97**

**#431**

LPB



**I**

**J. *Solanum rantonnetii* 'Lynn's Variegated'**

**(Variegated Paraguayan Nightshade)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 24”h x 24”w /**

**Origin: South America Family: Solanaceae**

A few years ago, after attending a Garden Writers Association symposium in VanCouver, BC and shooting an episode of Oklahoma Gardening at Butchart Gardens, I stopped by a California nursery on my way home and discovered this gem of a plant. . A striking variegated selection of the “Blue Potato Tree”, or Paraguayan Nightshade as we call it, this tender plant is guaranteed to get noticed in the garden. It has bluish-purple blooms that stand out magnificently against leaves so variegated, the entire plant looks almost all white. Use Variegated Paraguayan Nightshade in beds or containers and you'll be amazed by its gorgeous foliage that doesn't scorch even in southern summers.

**\$5.97**

**#237**

LPB



**J**

**K. *Solanum wendlandii* (Paradise Flower)**

**Tropical Vine / Full Sun Best, Very Slight Shade / 8-12' /**

**Origin: Costa Rica Family: Solanaceae**

This is one of the neatest new vines we've grown in a while. The huge clusters of lilac-blue flowers are amazing, over 6” across. It was a definite favorite when the Garden Writers Association group toured our garden in fall of 2007. Thick near succulent stems and dark green leaves of this scrambling climber provide a nice backdrop for the impressive blooms. Costa Rica is the home of this heat-loving beauty.

**\$11.88**

**#365**

GAL



**K**

**L. *Solidago rigida* (Rigid Goldenrod)**

**Native Perennial / Sun / 24”h x 24”w / Zone 4-9**

**Origin: Central and Eastern North America**

**Family: Asteraceae**

Goldenrods are valuable components of the fall landscape. They are included in botanical gardens worldwide for their fleecy yellow autumn flower panicles. Rigid Goldenrod is one with rough and hairy leaves and stems that are not fed on by deer. It doesn't look like a typical goldenrod in that its blooms are larger and borne in flattened panicles at the stem tips. Also shorter than most species, it is a dynamite butterfly plant and provides a food source for small birds with its seeds. Deep-rooted and drought tolerant, give it a poor soil in a dry part of the landscape.

**\$5.97**

**#203**

LPB



**L**

# Stachytarpheta

The False Vervains are some of the top hummingbird and butterfly attracting plants we grow. These verbena and lantana relatives also go by the names of Porterweed, Snakeweed, Smuggler's Vervain and Rooster Comb. The botanical name of this tropical American genus is *Stachytarpheta*, (pronounced stack-ee-tar-fet-a). There's a good reason gardeners who enjoy hummingbirds plant these tropical color

plants in their beds and containers. When our hummingbirds migrate to the American Tropics during winter they feed on the nectar of the False Vervains growing naturally in those areas. So what better plants to welcome them when they arrive back at their summer home than a familiar tasty food source. Butterflies love the clusters of flowers as well because they can land on a stem and sample several

flowers with their long proboscis without having to move around. False Vervains are rarely seen in American gardens even though they bloom continuously spring to frost with loads of strong whip-like flower spikes in jubilant colors of red, purple, blue and pink.



## A. *Stachytarpheta frantzii* (Purple False Vervain)

**\$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 36" h x 36" w /**

**#197**

**Origin: West Indies, South America Family: Verbenaceae**

**LPB**

If you ever get a chance to visit our nursery during one of our September open weekends, you'll get a chance to view many of our plants after a season of growth. Lots of September visitors continually ask about the Purple False Vervain. The plants are always in full bloom with numerous deep purple wands, which attract multitudes of butterflies. Heat-tough and long-blooming, this tropical is a real attention grabber in the landscape.



## B. *Stachytarpheta frantzii* 'Deep Blue' (Deep Blue False Vervain)

**\$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 36" h x 36" w /**

**#258**

**Origin: West Indies, South America Family: Verbenaceae**

**LPB**

We're excited to be offering this stunning new False Vervain with flower spikes of deep satiny blue. Distinctively different than Purple False Vervain or any *Stachytarpheta* we've ever seen before, this deep blue selection repeatedly gets asked about in our mixed border garden. Deep Blue False Vervain is a prized acquisition from a recent trip to Florida. Let it provide your garden with continuous heat resistant blooms loaded with hummingbird and butterfly attracting nectar.



## C. *Stachytarpheta mutabilis* (Pink False Vervain)

**\$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 36" h x 36" w /**

**#185**

**Origin: Central and South America. Family: Verbenaceae**

**LPB**

This verbena relative is heat and humidity tolerant and provides the garden with nearly continuous flowering. The interesting pinkish-salmon colored blooms appear in long terminal snake-like spikes throughout the growing season. False Vervain can reach 8 feet tall in the wild but it only grows to around 3 feet in the garden. One of the best new plants for butterfly gardens, it also attracts hummingbirds. This selection is sometimes listed as the cultivar 'Coral'.



## D. *Stachytarpheta* 'Red Compacta' (Dwarf Red False Vervain)

**\$5.97**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 24" h x 24" w /**

**#134**

**Origin: Central and South America. Family: Verbenaceae**

**LPB**

This brilliantly colored compact grower was given to me by Texas plantsman Greg Grant in the late 90's. Several gardeners agree that this is probably the best of the False Vervains. It makes a great bedding plant when used in mass or as a single specimen. The bright red flower spikes are remarkable in the way they attract butterflies and hummingbirds to the garden. This heat tolerant beauty is splendid when contrasted with the white foliage of Variegated Jewels of Opar.



**G. *Stapelia gigantea* (Carrion Flower)**

**Tropical Color / Sun / 8”h x 24”w /**

**Origin: South Africa, Zambia Family: Apocynaceae**

This succulent, cactus-looking, spine free plant is a real gem of nature. Its thick four-angled stems produce several large balloon-like flower buds in late summer and fall which upon opening reveal a truly stunning example of botanical art-work. Imagine a 10-16” wide 5 lobed buckskin-tan starfish overlaid with wavy maroon lines in a circular pattern that gets tighter as it funnels into the center. It’s an almost hypnotizing effect. Of course the word carrion means dead and putrefying flesh and refers to the flower’s aroma, which helps it attract its pollinators, flies. The smell is not offensive if grown outside (recommended). Also called Zulu Giant, Starfish Flower, Giant Toad Flower and Dead Horse Cactus; Carrion Flower is definitely a source of intrigue and entertainment at fall garden parties.

**\$5.97**

**#354**

**LPB**



**G**

**H. *Stemodia tomentosa* (Woolly Stemodia)**

**Half-hardy Perennial / Sun / 8”h x 36”w / Zone 7-10**

**Origin: TX, Mexico Family: Scrophulariaceae**

Whether it is spilling out of pots, making a low splash of silver in the front of borders, or cascading over the edge of raised beds, Woolly Stemodia is sure to impress with its velvety and silvery leaves. The foliage does have a soft felted look and feel and is dotted with small purple flowers. Low growing and mat-forming, it is drought and heat tolerant and it is not browsed by deer. Woolly Stemodia occasionally survives the winter in our garden. It grows best in a hot sunny spot with good drainage and can be used much the same way as Silver Falls Dichondra.

**\$5.97**

**#566**

**LPB**



**H**



**I**

**I. *Symphotrichum lanceolatum* ‘Mary Nell’**

**(Mary Nell Aster) NEW**

**Native Perennial / Sun / 36”h x 36”w / Zone 6-10**

**Origin: North America Family: Asteraceae**

The common name for *Symphotrichum lanceolatum* is White Panicked Aster, referring to the typical color of its flowers. So you can imagine how thrilled we were to find this out of the ordinary form with pinkish-apricot colored blooms. This native selection is named after my mother, Mary Nell Owens. We collected it in Sequoyah County very near where she and my father lived when they were newly married. During this perennial’s fall blooming season, it is completely blanketed with its uniquely colored flowers and is usually swarming with butterflies. This Aster is tough, easy to grow, and doesn’t spread out of control in the garden.

**\$6.98**

**#622**

**LPB**



**J**



**K**

**J. *Symphotrichum drummondii* (Drummond’s Aster)**

**Native Perennial / Shade, Partial Shade, Sun / 30”h x 30”w /**

**Zone 3-10**

**Origin: Central and Eastern US Family: Asteraceae**

I’ve long admired this native perennial for its ability to bloom well even in shaded areas. It has broad leaves for an Aster and sturdy stems to display its fall floral show. Drummond’s Aster puts forth numerous small white to lavender flower heads that can brighten up any shaded fall garden. The small disk florets in the center of the flower head are yellow when fresh then turn dusky purple as they age. This is a tough plant that will grow in a variety of soil types and light exposures.

**\$6.98**

**#437**

**LPB**

**K. *Talinum calycinum* (Rock Pink)**

**Native Perennial / Sun / 6”h x 6”w / Zone 6-9**

**Origin: Central & S. Central US Family: Portulacaceae**

Rock Pink is a cute little native related to Rose Moss with bright Pink jewel-like blooms held above small succulent leaves. The perfect plant for a rock garden or xeric planting, it survives drought by storing water within its leaves. The cheerful blooms open in the early evening, greeting you as you arrive home from work. This perennial sometimes goes by the common names of Flame flower or Fame Flower and may also be found listed botanically as *PheMERanthus calycinum*. It is found naturally on thin rocky or sandy soil so excellent drainage is important.

**\$5.13**

**#280**

**SPB**



**L**

**L. *Tanacetum vulgare* ‘Isla Gold’ (Golden Tansy)**

**Perennial / Sun, Partial Shade / 24”h x 30”w / Zone 4-9**

**Origin: Europe, Asia Family: Asteraceae**

If you’re looking for an extraordinary hardy foliage plant with loads of garden appeal, Golden Tansy is just for you. This perennial is lavishly decked-out with fern-like, finely-cut bright yellow foliage. It holds its color well through the heat of summer and produces yellow rayless daisies in the fall. Its cultivar name, ‘Isla Gold’, comes from the place it was discovered, the now-closed Isla Nursery in Cambridgeshire, UK. This perennial contrasts beautifully with the green leaves of grasses, plants with blue or purple foliage, or pretty much anything in the garden.

**\$9.98**

**#540**

**GAL**



**A. *Thunbergia gregorii* (Orange Clockvine)**

**\$8.96**

**Tropical Color/Tropical Vine / Sun / 8' /**

**#272**

**Origin: Tropical Africa Family: Acanthaceae**

**LPB**

Orange Clockvine is quickly becoming one of my favorite tropical vines. It wins hands down compared to any Black-Eyed-Susan vine, (*T. alata*), when it comes to flowering and vividness of bloom. Our newly acquired selection from Kenya has flowers of particularly intense orange that pop out of large hairy buds with a showy brownish-maroon striping. Called clock vine because the flowers tend to turn towards the sun, this twining climber blooms constantly. A great choice for an arbor, trellis, chain link fence or mail box post (with twine or wire attached).

**B. *Verbena bonariensis* (Brazilian Verbena)**

**\$5.97**

**Perennial / Sun / 36" h x 24" w / Zone 7-10**

**#434**

**Origin: Brazil, Argentina Family: Verbenaceae**

**LPB**

Constantly attracting butterflies and giving the garden lots of purple color, this "Verbena-on-a-stick" is a truly amazing performer. Very versatile in its use in the landscape, Brazilian Verbena is a wonderful see-through plant utilized equally well in the front, middle or back of beds and borders. Also known as Purple Top Verbena, you can expect a few seedlings to pop up around the garden, but not to the point of being a problem in our area.



**C. *Vigna caracalla* (Corkscrew Vine)**

**\$8.96**

**Tropical Color Vine / Sun / Up to 15' /**

**#499**

**Origin: Central and South America Family: Fabaceae**

**LPB**

This is the plant that Thomas Jefferson described as, "The most beautiful bean in the world", when he grew it at his Monticello estate over 200 years ago. We couldn't agree more. The stunning flower clusters of this climbing legume are white to pink-purple and fade to a soft cream. Each bloom's most astonishing feature, however, is its delicious fragrance. It is literally like perfume. A wealth of confusion exists between Corkscrew Vine and another vine with pale purple and only faintly fragrant flowers. This less favorable vine is often sold as and listed as *V. caracalla* in reputable educational resources. After thorough research my belief is that the multi-colored and highly fragrant vine is indeed *Vigna caracalla* which is synonymous with *Phaseolus caracalla*, and that the pale purple vine is a different species seldom labeled correctly, perhaps *Vigna adenantha* or *Phaseolus giganteus*. The name Snail Vine is also used to describe either plant.

**D. *Vitex agnus-castus* 'Silver Spires'**

**\$7.95**

**(Silver Spires Vitex)**

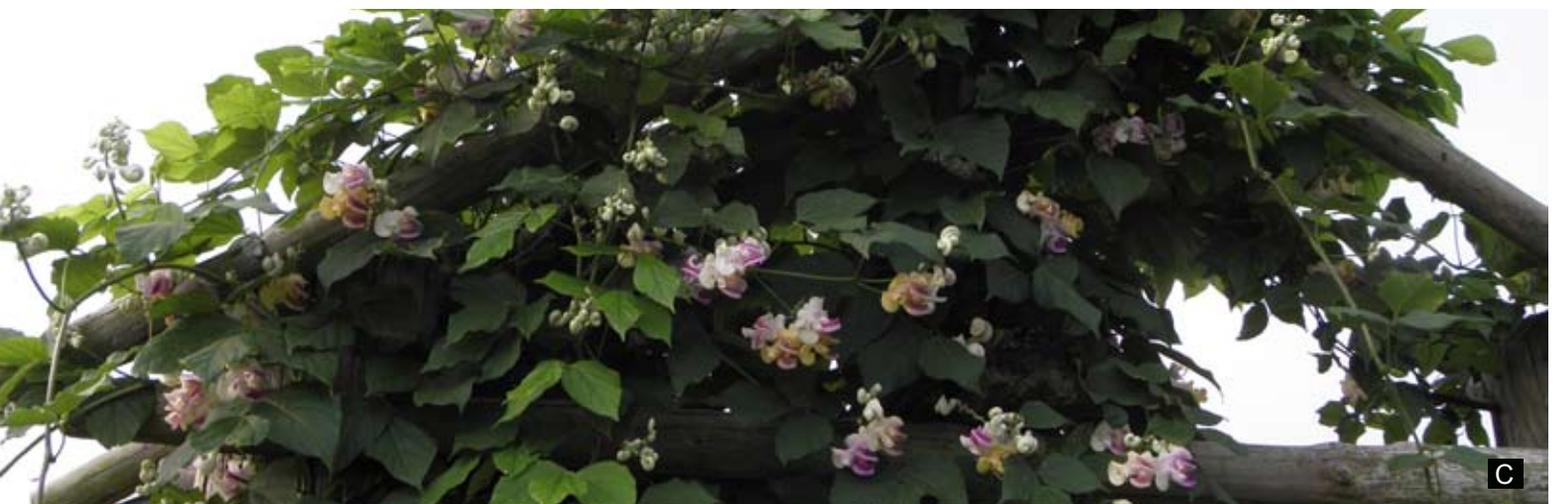
**#493**

**Shrub / Sun / Up to 10' / Zone 6-10**

**LPB**

**Origin: S Europe, W Asia Family: Verbenaceae**

It's hard to be beat *Vitex*, (a.k.a Chaste Tree), when choosing a tough heat loving deciduous shrub with a long flowering season. Most common are selections with lavender colored flowers but if you've been looking for something truly unique, try a white blooming variety. Silver Spires is by far the best of the whites. In fact, it won a beauty contest when compared to other white vitex in a trial at Longwood Gardens. Its stand-out features include silver undersides of the leaves and large 12" panicles of pure white flowers with darker calyxes along with a fountain-like appearance from its arching branch tips. This elegant butterfly-attracting shrub can be trained as a small tree or kept small by cutting it back hard each spring enabling its use in a perennial or mixed border.



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# Common Name to Botanical Name Cross-Reference

'Alabama Sunset' Coleus 18.....	Coleus	Greystone Gold Cestrum 16 .....	Cestrum	Red Coat' Coleus 20.....	Coleus
'Anna' Coleus 18 .....	Coleus	Hairy Balls 27 .....	Gomphocarpus	Red Firecracker Vine 34.....	Manettia
Arizona Apricot Gaillardia 26 .....	Gaillardia	Half-Shrub Evening Primrose 15.....	Calylophus	Red Pencil Plant 25.....	Euphorbia
Arizona Butterfly Weed 12 .....	Asclepias	Hardy Blue Passion Flower 37.....	Passiflora	Red Shrimp Plant 30.....	Justicia
Arizona Red Shades Gaillardia 26 .....	Gaillardia	Hardy Heliotrope 28.....	Heliotropium	Red Wing 28 .....	Heteropterys
Arizona Sun Gaillardia 26 .....	Gaillardia	Hardy White Sinningia 45 .....	Sinningia	Rigid Goldenrod 45 .....	Solidago
Azure Sage 42 .....	Salvia	Heirloom Dianthus 21 .....	Dianthus	Rock Pink 47 .....	Talinum
Baby Swan White Coneflower 23 .....	Echinaceae	Henna 33.....	Lawsonia	Rose 'Belinda's Dream 41 .....	Rosa
Barbara's Buttons 35 .....	Marshallia	Henry Eilers Sweet Coneflower 42 .....	Rudbeckia	Rose 'Dame de Coeur' 41 .....	Rosa
Bat-Face Cuphea 21 .....	Cuphea	Himalayan Gloxinia 29 .....	Incarvella	Rose 'Nacogdocches' 41 .....	Rosa
Bed of Nails 45 .....	Solanum	Hummingbird Shrub 11.....	Anisacanthus	Rough Blazing Star 33 .....	Liatris
Bird of Paradise Shrub 14 .....	Caesalpinia	Hybrid Passion Flower 37 .....	Passiflora	Rough Blue Sage 43 .....	Salvia
Black Leaved Sky Flower 23 .....	Eranthemum	Inferno Copperleaf 10.....	Acalypha	Ruby Grass 35 .....	Melinis
'Black Patent Leather' Coleus 18.....	Coleus	Inspiration Passion Vine 37 .....	Passiflora	Samantha Lantana 31 .....	Lantana
Black Varnish Pseuderanthemum 40 .....	Pseuderanthemum	Japanese Dianthus 22 .....	Dianthus	Shell Bush 36.....	Orthosiphon
Blepharis 13 .....	Blepharis	Kenya Shrub Morning Glory 29.....	Ipomoea	Shorty Yellow Bulbine 14 .....	Bulbine
Blue False Indigo 13.....	Baptisia	King's Crown 22 .....	Dicliptera	Silky Gold Butterfly Weed 12 .....	Asclepias
Blue Star Creeper 33 .....	Laurentia	Kona Gold Copperleaf 10.....	Acalypha	Silver Groundsel 44 .....	Senecio
Bolero Hummingbird Mint 10 .....	Agastache	Lance-Leaf Sage 43.....	Salvia	Silver Spires Vitex 48.....	Vitex
Brazilian Button 15 .....	Centratherum	Large Coneflower 41 .....	Rudbeckia	Silver Spoon Kalanchoe 31 .....	Kalanchoe
Brazilian Verbena 48 .....	Verbena	Large Marge' Coleus 19 .....	Coleus	Single Red Confederate Rose 28 .....	Hibiscus
Bronze Sea Berry 27 .....	Haloragis	Lavender Cat's Whiskers 37 .....	Orthosiphon	Slender Mountain Mint 40.....	Pycnanthemum
Burgundy Gaillardia 26.....	Gaillardia	Lavender Pentas 39.....	Pentas	Smooth Penstemon 38 .....	Penstemon
Busse's Pentas 38.....	Pentas	Lavender Trailing Lantana 32 .....	Lantana	South African Foxglove 16 .....	Ceratotheca
Caribbean Copper Plant 24.....	Euphorbia	Lead Plant 11 .....	Amorpha	Southern Star 37 .....	Oxypetalum
Carnival Perennial Lantana 31.....	Lantana	Lemon Ball Sedum 44 .....	Sedum	Sparkling Burgundy Pineapple Lily 24 .....	Eucomis
Carrion Flower 47 .....	Stapelia	Life Saver Plant 29.....	Huernia	Spurred Butterfly Pea 16 .....	Centrosema
'Cathedral Windows' Coleus 18.....	Coleus	Lime Duranta 22 .....	Duranta	St. Elmoe's Fire Coral Plant 42 .....	Russelia
Cherry Bells Spotted Bellflower 15 .....	Campanula	Lion's Ears 33 .....	Leonotis	Stars and Stripes Pentas 39.....	Pentas
Cherry Queen Sage 43.....	Salvia	Marbled Jacob's Ladder 38.....	Pedilanthus	Stone Cress 10.....	Aethionema
Chinese Quill 43.....	Scilla	Mary Nell Aster 47 .....	Symphyotrichum	String of Bananas 44 .....	Senecia
Chuluota' Coleus 19 .....	Coleus	Maui Wormwood 12 .....	Artemisia	Striped Ganges Primrose 12 .....	Asystasia
Climbing Snapdragon 35 .....	Maurandya	Mesa Yellow Gaillardia 26 .....	Gaillardia	Stu Junior' Coleus20.....	Coleus
Cluster-Head Dianthus 21 .....	Dianthus	Mexican Plume 30.....	Justicia	Sweet Peppershrub 17.....	Clethra
Colchester White Centaurea 15 .....	Centaurea	Morning Light Maiden Grass 35.....	Miscanthus	Tante Hardy Sinningia 45 .....	Sinningia
Colorado Columbine 11 .....	Aquilegia	Moy Grande Hibiscus 28 .....	Hibiscus	Taza Grande Cup Flower 36 .....	Nierembergia
Copper Kalanchoe 30 .....	Kalanchoe	Musical Notes Clerodendrum 17.....	Clerodendrum	Texas Greeneyes 13 .....	Berlandiera
Coral Bean Hybrid 23 .....	Erythrina	Nairobi Blush' Trailing Lantana 32 .....	Lantana	Texas Perennial Lantana 32 .....	Lantana
Coral Plant (Dwarf Form) 42.....	Russelia	Narrow-Leaf Purple Coneflower 22 .....	Echinacea	Thread-Leaf Blue Star 11 .....	Amsonia
Corkscrew Vine 48.....	Vigna	Narrow-leaf Sunflower 28 .....	Helianthus	Thrilla' Perilla 39 .....	Perilla
Crossandra (Orange) 21 .....	Crossandra	Nuggett' Coleus 20 .....	Coleus	Tricolor Oyster Plant 40.....	Rhoeo
Curry Plant 28 .....	Helichrysum	Nussebaumer's Sedum 44.....	Sedum	Tropical Butterfly Weed 12.....	Asclepias
Dallas Red Lantana 32.....	Lantana	Oakhurst Pineapple Lily 24 .....	Eucomis	Tugela Ruby Pineapple Lily 24.....	Eucomis
David Verity Cigar Plant 21 .....	Cuphea	Old Fashioned Rose Moss 40 .....	Portulaca	Turk's Cap 34.....	Malvaviscus
Deep Blue False Vervain 46 .....	Stachytarpheta	Orange Bulbine Lily 14.....	Bulbine	Variegated Basketgrass 36 .....	Opilmenus
Diana Blueberry Dianthus 22 .....	Dianthus	Orange Clockvine 48 .....	Thunbergia	Variegated Beautyberry 14 .....	Callicarpa
Donkey's Ears 30.....	Kalanchoe	Orange Ilima 44 .....	Sida	Variegated Ganges Primrose 13 .....	Asystasia
Dotted Blazing Star 33 .....	Liatris	Orange King' Coleus 20 .....	Coleus	Variegated Inch Plant 14 .....	Callisa
Double Red Morning Glory 30 .....	Ipomoea	Orange Peel Cestrum 17 .....	Cestrum	Variegated Myrtle 36.....	Myrtus
Double-Flowering Blue Butterfly Pea 17.....	Clitoria	Orange-Scarlet Mallow 37 .....	Pavonia	Variegated Paraguayan Nightshade 45 .....	Solanum
Drummond's Aster 47 .....	Symphyotrichum	Pale Purple Coneflower 23 .....	Echinacea	Variegated Purple False Eranthemum 40 .....	Pseuderanthemum
Duke of Swirl' Coleus 19 .....	Coleus	Paradise Flower 45 .....	Solanum	Variegated Sedum 44 .....	Sedum
Dwarf Barbados Cherry 34.....	Malpighia	Parsley Farfugium 25.....	Farfugium	Variegated Tapioca 35 .....	Manihot
Dwarf Red False Vervain 46 .....	Stachytarpheta	Peters Wonder' Coleus 20 .....	Coleus	Wanda Hybrid Phlox 39 .....	Phlox
Elegant Blazing Star 33 .....	Liatris	Pink Chinese Indigo 29.....	Indigofera	White Cat's Whiskers 36.....	Orthosiphon
Face Plant' Coleus 19.....	Coleus	Pink False Vervain 46.....	Stachytarpheta	White Cup Flower 36.....	Nierembergia
Finger Paint' Coleus 19 .....	Coleus	Pink Morning Glory Tree 29 .....	Ipomoea	White False Indigo 13 .....	Baptisia
Fireworks Globe Amaranth 27.....	Gomphrena	Pink Preference Autumn Sage 43 .....	Salvia	White Morning Glory Tree 29 .....	Ipomoea
Freckles' Coleus 19.....	Coleus	Pink Summer Phlox 39 .....	Phlox	White Shrimp Plant 30 .....	Justicia
Galena Red Sage 43.....	Salvia	Pink Turk's Cap 34.....	Malvaviscus	White Spotted Bellflower 15.....	Campanula
Giant Coneflower 42 .....	Rudbeckia	Plazia 40 .....	Plazia	White Variegated Alternanthera 11 .....	Alternanthera
Giant Farfugium 25 .....	Farfugium	Poppy Mallow 14 .....	Callirhoe	Woodland Agave 34 .....	Manfreda
Giant Pineapple Lily 24 .....	Eucomis	Prairie Gaillardia 25 .....	Gaillardia	Woolly Morning Glory 12 .....	Argyrea
Goblet Flower 21 .....	Cypella	Princess Caroline Fountain Grass 38 .....	Pennisetum	Woolly Stemodia 47 .....	Stemodia
Gold Bar Maiden Grass 35.....	Miscanthus	Punch Bowl Gaillardia 26.....	Gaillardia	Yellow Cestrum 16 .....	Cestrum
Golden False Indigo 13 .....	Baptisia	Purple Cestrum 17.....	Cestrum	Yellow Coral Plant 42 .....	Russelia
Golden Tansy 47.....	Tanacetum	Purple False Vervain 46.....	Stachytarpheta	Yellow Lobster Claw 27.....	Gmelina
Grassleaved Goldenaster 39 .....	Pityopsis	Purple Flash Pepper 15 .....	Capsicum	Yellow Perennial Fanflower 27 .....	Goodenia
Green Swan Flower 22.....	Ecbolium	Purple Lady Iresine 30.....	Iresine	Zinn Orange Perennial Lantana 31 .....	Lantana
Greg Grant Variegated Lantana 32.....	Lantana	Queen Emma Crinum 20.....	Crinum		
		Rayless Gaillardia 27 .....	Gaillardia		



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