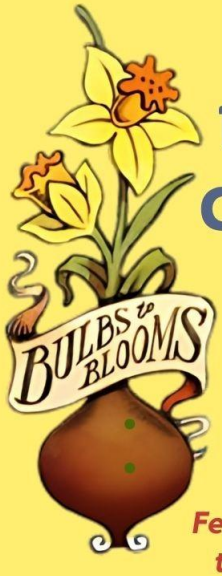
The 2025 From Bulbs to Blooms Conference and Sale is dedicated to the loving memory of our beloved bulb expert Lenka Johnson, Smith County Master Gardener with wings. November 30, 1958 - June 30, 2025.

Smith County Master Gardener



2025 Annual
From Bulbs to Blooms Conference & Bulb Sale

October 25, 2025

9:00 am - 1:00 pm

Online shopping opens 10/13/25

Pollard United Methodist Church
3030 New Copeland Road, Tyler, TX

Featuring hard to find heritage, hardy and locally trialed bulbs, and a variety of trees and shrubs
(quantities are limited - order early online)

Dr. Greg Grant, Smith County horticulturist for the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service will present "Growing On and On: A Bulb Sale Preview" - an intimate look at the bulbs proven to bloom year after year in your East Texas garden with no extra watering or fertilization— all for sale immediately following the conference! From daffodils to lilies and every bulb in between, his lecture will help you decide when, where, and what to plant to make your flower gardens bloom year round with little to no extra care. You're guaranteed to laugh a little, learn a lot, and leave with some great ideas.

Limited seating - free admission

Door prizes, raffle tickets, garden art, books, and more onsite bulb shopping

For more info & webstore link SCAN HERE

Schedule

10/13/25 - Webstore opens
10/22/25 - Webstore closes

10/25/25
9:00 am - 10:00 am Conference *(free admission)*
10:00 am - 1:00 pm - Order pick up & shopping

Earth-Kind Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

https://txmgsc.org/event/from-bulbs-to-blooms-conference-and-bulb-sale/
903-590-2994 or 903-590-2980

Texas Master Gardener Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Smith County

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

From Bulbs to Blooms Conference and Sale

October 13 – 7am webstore opens for orders. Go to
https://scmg-online.company.site

October 22 – 10pm webstore closes

October 25 – 9am Free In-person Conference, Pollard United Methodist Church
Our speaker will be author/story-teller/life-long all-things-plants enthusiast Greg Grant, PhD who will talk about the plants offered in the sale.

10am-1pm Order pick up and Outdoor Market
Pollard United Methodist Church, 3030 New Copeland Rd, Tyler

We will have a lot going on in our Outdoor Market including garden artwork, more bulbs, gardening books, and our 2026 garden guide/calendar for sale; and, kid's activities, and educational table, and of course, lots of knowledgeable Master Gardener volunteers to help you shop.

Learn more at txmgsc.org/b2b

The Smith County Master Gardeners have worked diligently through the years identifying and making available long-lived, Earth-Kind bulbs that don't require irrigation, pesticides, or fertilizer. For more information visit the Smith County Master Gardener website at www.txmgsc.org or follow them on Facebook.

Proceeds from this sale support horticulture education in Smith County, the Tyler Botanical Garden, and scholarships for horticulture students at Texas A&M and Stephen F. Austin State Universities.

Smith County Master Gardeners are a group of trained volunteer educators dedicated to expanding horticultural knowledge in Smith County through outreach, direct teaching and demonstration projects under the direction of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service.

Our Featured Speaker

Greg Grant, Ph.D.

Our speaker this year is Greg Grant, Ph.D. Greg is an award-winning professional horticulturist, author, photographer, and land steward with a bachelor's degree in Floriculture, a master's degree in Horticulture, and a Ph.D. in Forestry. He is the author of *In Greg's Garden-A Pineywoods Perspective on Gardening, Nature, and Family* and *Texas Fruit and Vegetable Gardening,* and co-author of *Heirloom Gardening in the South, Texas Home Landscaping, The Southern Heirloom Garden,* and *The Rose Rustlers.* He also writes the popular "In Greg's Garden" column for *Texas Gardener* magazine, a weekly garden column in the *Tyler Morning Telegraph*, as well as "Greg's Ramblings", a monthly blog. His real job, however, is the Smith County Horticulturist for the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service in Tyler, Texas where he is coordinator of the Smith County Master Gardener volunteer program. His passions are ecological gardening and habitat restoration.

Educational programs of the Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service are open to all people without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, genetic information or veteran status.
The Texas A&M University System, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the County Commissioners Courts of Texas Cooperating

The Free In-Person conference will have as an added bonus a raffle for a special and beautiful double-flowered Chinese surprise lily, Lycoris radiata 'Benikujyaku'. The Hot-as-Fireworks flowers appear seemingly overnight atop the 15" tall stalks in September. After flowering, the dark green, deer-resistant basal leaves emerge in October and remain green until late spring when they go dormant.

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Tickets will be sold 1/$5, 3/$10. The drawing will be held immediately after the in-person conference. Must be present to win.

ONLINE RAFFLE

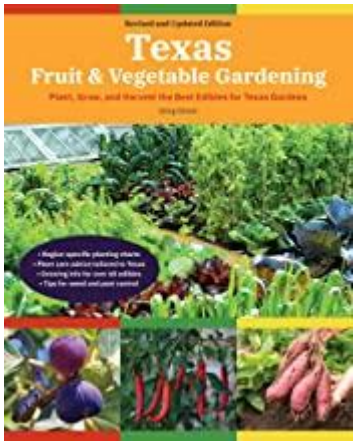
The 3-tier raised garden bed is built in a vertical trapezoidal shape designed to take up minimal ground space yet provide a large planting capacity. Plants between different layers and different types of plants on the same layer can grow without interfering with each other. The height is also ergonomically designed to reduce your need to bend over. Perfect for herbs, vegetables, and flowers!

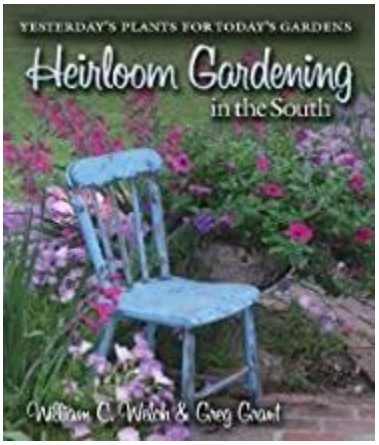
35.83"W x 29.33"D x 35.43"H
Valued at $100.00

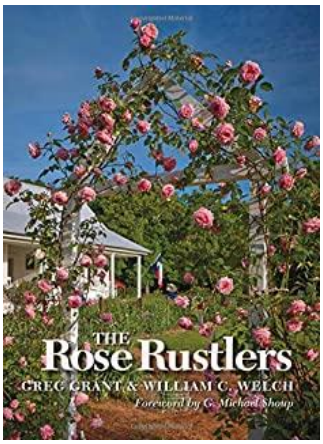
Raffle Tickets at $5 each, or 3 for $10. No limit on ticket purchases.

The drawing will be held on 10/24. The winner will receive the planter with the rest of their plant order on 10/25.

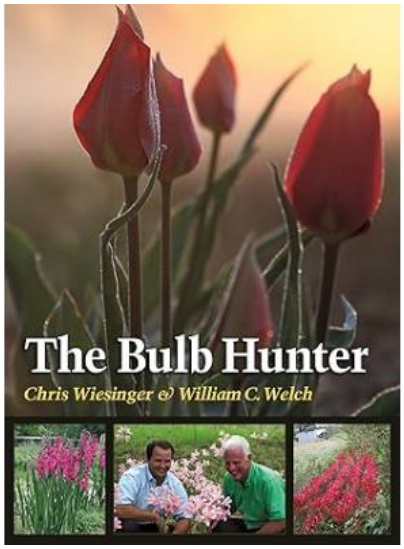
Gardening Books for Sale

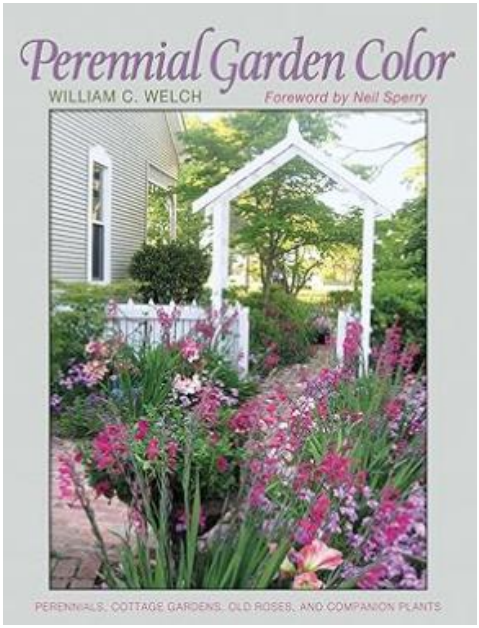






***Texas Fruit and Vegetable Gardening,* 2nd Edition $25**
***The Rose Rustlers* $30**
***Heirloom Gardening in the South* $30**





***The Bulb Hunter,* Texas A&M AgriLife Research and Extension Service Series $30**
***Perennial Garden Color,* Texas A&M University Press Edition $30**

These books will be available for purchase. All book proceeds will benefit the Smith County Master Gardeners' horticulture scholarship funds at Texas A&M University and Stephen F. Austin State University.

All of Greg Grant's books purchased will be autographed by the author.

2026 Gardening Guide & Calendar
$10 per copy

Guide Focuses On

Container Gardening

Discussions include container types and sizes, hanging baskets, soil mixes, determining and working with various growing conditions, water management, pest management, use of fertilizers, pruning, design groupings, plants from the usual to the unusual, plant division, using seeds and bedding plants, events around East Texas, a vegetable planting guide for our area and many informative websites about gardening. Approximately 145 color pictures throughout.

NEW! Look cool and stay cool in our new t-shirts!
Soft style, 100% cotton, unisex sizing.
Available in Medium, Large, and XXL. XL is sold out.
$18

Throughout this brochure you will see the label Texas Superstar on some plants. Texas Superstar® plants are tested and selected for their superior performance in the Texas landscape: https://texassuperstar.com/texas-superstar-plants . As a note, daffodil bulbs are not included in the Texas Superstar program. But, as with Superstar plants, all bulbs in this sale are proven performers in the East Texas landscape.

TREES and SHRUBS_____

Note on Trees and Shrubs: Please plan to bring enough large plastic garbage bags to place each tree/shrub in one, so that soil will stay contained when positioning plants for transport. Trees are in 5-gallon pots; blackberries in 2-gallon pots. In addition, we will be giving away one free bag of mulch with every tree and shrub purchased (while supplies last). Courtesy of Scott's Miracle Grow

Teddy Bear Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora 'Southern Charm'*): Small, evergreen tree with fragrant, creamy-white flowers. Grows only 1' per year to mature height and width of 15-20' and 8-12', respectively. Large, glossy, dark green leaves with fuzzy brown undersides. Large, cup-shaped blossoms, up to 8", May-October. Prefers full sun but benefits from hot afternoon sun protection its first year. Isn't fussy about soil type. Can tolerate soggy conditions, even moderate drought, once established. Dense, upright, pyramidal growth habit especially suitable in urban landscaping as accent for smaller gardens or privacy screen. Does well in USDA Zones 7-9. Low maintenance, but not recommended near high traffic areas, like pools, decks, or patios, due to flower-petal drop in summer and seed-pod drop in late summer.

Autumn Blaze Red Maple (*Acer x freemanii* '*Jeffersred'*): Cross between native red and silver maples noted for its stunning fall color. Grows relatively fast to mature size, 40-60' high and 30-40' wide. Should plant at least 15-20 feet from any structure. Hardy USDA Zones 3-8 with good cold tolerance. Full sun to partial shade for optimal growth and fall color. Best in slightly acidic to neutral, fertile soil but adaptable if well-drained. Once established, somewhat drought tolerant. Show-stopping, vibrant red or orange fall color comes earlier and lasts longer than other maples. High tolerance for pollution so good in urban environments. Pest and disease resistant so low maintenance. For best development, prune young trees to avoid weak branch unions and wrap lower trunk for two years to avoid sun scald.

Bubba Desert Willow (*Chilopsis linearsis 'Bubba'*): Fast-growing, upright, ornamental tree for hot, dry, or drought-prone sites. Texas native valued for green foliage and large, fragrant, two-toned burgundy and pink blooms that appear late spring through summer. Showy flowers look like orchids and attract hummingbirds, bees, and butterflies. Leaves turn yellow in fall before leaf drop. Grows up to 25-30' high and wide in USDA Zones 6-10 so can tolerate not only heat, but also cold. Best in full sun but adaptable to most well-drained soils. Can't tolerate shade, wet feet, or too much fertilizer. Low maintenance with no serious insect or disease issues. Can be grown as single or multi-trunk specimen.

Ruby Falls Redbud (*Cercis canadensis 'Ruby Falls'*): Ornamental focal point for smaller gardens or even containers. Compact, weeping form provides year-round interest. In early spring, has profuse, pea-like dark rose or bright pink blooms on bright red stems followed by dark red or deep burgundy, heart-shaped leaves. Leaves turn lighter shade of burgundy followed by green in summer and yellow or orange in fall. In winter, cascading branches and mottled bark stand out. Tree grows only 6-8' tall and 5-6' wide. Full sun to partial shade, USDA Zones 5-9. Prefers moderately fertile, moist, well-drained soil but adaptable to various soil types. Fairly drought tolerant, once established. Pest and disease resistant, especially if close monitoring is followed by early treatment. Bees and butterflies attracted to spring flowers. May need deer protection.

Catawba Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica 'Catawba'*): Medium sized, deciduous, flowering tree. Grows 10-15' tall and wide, sometimes up to 18', depending on site and care. Thrives in USDA Zones 7-9. Crepe-like flowers deep violet to dark purple, among the richest purple of all crape myrtles, last late summer to fall. Leaves emerge bronze in spring, mature to glossy green in summer, and turn brilliant orange or red in fall. Gray, or cinnamon-brown, exfoliating bark visually striking in winter. Full sun required for showy blooms. Prefers rich, well-draining soil, but adaptable. Mildew resistant. Can be pruned to single or multi-trunk specimen. Blooms on new wood. Specimen plantings or massing. Good for cottage gardens or urban landscapes due to size and resistance to urban stress. Dropping flowers can stain sidewalks.

Fuyu Jiro Persimmon (*Diospyros kaki 'Fuyu Jiro'*): Very productive, compact, fruit tree grows 12-15' high in USDA Zones 7-10. Self-fertile, pest resistant, drought tolerant, and low maintenance. Needs only 200 chill hours so does well in the South's mild winters. Thrives in full sun, well-drained soil. Needs regular watering in August for optimum fruit set and development. Harvest mid-October-early November. Leaves glossy, medium green turning vivid shades of amber, orange, and sienna in fall. Fruit is large, bright orange, slightly square shaped, sweet, non-astringent, and nearly always seedless. Can be eaten firm or soft, which makes it versatile for eating fresh, drying, or cooking. When firm, tastes like melon; when soft is richly sweet. After leaf drop, stunning orange fruits hang like little jack o' lanterns on the branches.

Ouachita Blackberry (*Rubus 'Ouachita'*): Thornless blackberry valued for its sweet, medium-to-large berries, disease resistance, and ease of picking. For home gardens or containers. Fruit ripens starting mid-June for about 5 weeks. Good for freezing, snacks, pies, jams, and wine. Firm berries have excellent post-harvest shelf life. Compact, upright canes reach 4-5' tall and 3-4' wide in USDA Zones 5-9. Doesn't require support except when heavy laden with fruit. Prefer well-drained, slightly acidic soil in full sun. Can tolerate hot climates and mild winters so does well in the South. Self-pollinating. Fruit borne on second year canes so prune this year's canes to ground after harvesting. Water regularly during fruiting.

Chinkapin Oak (*Quercus muehlenbergii*) [*Texas Superstar*]: Native, medium-to-large, long-lived, deciduous, shade tree. In USDA Zones 4-8, typically grows at slow to moderate rate to 40-80' tall with canopy spread 50-70'. Do not plant closer than 20' to any structure or power line. Prefers full sun and well-drained, fertile soils but known for tolerance to alkaline soils. Low maintenance and fairly drought tolerant once established. Doesn't like wet feet. Glossy, dark green, toothed leaves turn a beautiful yellow, bronze, or orange in fall, depending on environmental conditions. Bark light gray, flaky, and not as furrowed as some oaks. Larval host for many butterflies and moths. Mild, sweet acorns highly prized by wildlife, especially deer, squirrels, and birds.

Mexican White Oak (*Quercus polymorpha*) [*Texas Superstar*]: Drought tolerant, fast-growing, shade tree native to parts of Texas. In USDA Zones 7-10 typically reaches 35-45' tall, rarely up to 80', at maturity. Mostly deciduous Zones 8 and colder but nearly evergreen Zones 9 and 10. Leaves emerge reddish maroon or orange-pink, mature to deep blue-green or green. Forms a dense, rounded canopy that stays green or turns yellow-brown in fall. Bark gray or brown. Can handle sweltering Texas heat as well as wild winter-temperature fluctuations. Prefers full sun, but can grow in partial shade. Prefers well-drained soils, but can survive even soggy for short time. Isn't fussy about soil type or pH. Can tolerate hot, dry winds. Roots not invasive. Disease resistant.

Shumard Oak (*Quercus shumardii*): Large, native, deciduous, shade tree with aggressive root system. Hardy USDA Zones 5-9. Long-lived, reaching majestic height 40-80' with 30-60' spread. Growth rate 2-3' per year when young. Best in full sun but can tolerate partial shade. Prefers moist, rich soil but can tolerate drier sites. Soil pH not a problem. Drought tolerant once established. Can handle air pollution, short-term poor drainage, and compacted soil, so suitable for urban landscaping. Main asset is beautiful fall color, outstanding red to russet. Acorns attractive to wildlife. Regular watering and pruning to avoid weak branch unions is beneficial for young tree.

LSU Purple Fig (*Ficus carica 'LSU Purple'*): Exceptional pest and disease resistance USDA Zones 7-10. Thrives in heat and humidity. Self-fertile, deciduous, vigorous, upright grower. Can reach 15' tall and 10' wide. Can be container-grown or kept smaller with late winter pruning. Full sun for optimal fruiting and vigor. Prefers loamy, well-drained, non-alkaline soil, but adaptable if well-drained. Mulch beneficial in hot climates. Below 20 deg F, needs protection. Low maintenance. One tree highly productive but yields increase with two. Fruit borne one year after planting. Ripening July-August. Fruit dark purple skin with strawberry-red or reddish-brown flesh. Very sweet and tastes a bit like maple sugar or caramel. For snacking, cooking or preserving. Very small, closed eye so resistant to spoiling. Deer don't usually bother.

Red Baron Peach (*Prunus persica 'Red Baron'*): Highly ornamental food-producer. Striking, double, red blossoms in spring; large, freestone peaches with rich, sweet flavor ripening mid-summer; and warm yellow or orange autumn leaves. Self fruiting so only one tree required, but yields improved with another nearby. Grows moderately fast to 10-18' high and wide but can be kept smaller with late winter pruning. Very low chill requirement so does well in USDA Zones 7-10. Needs full sun, well-drained soil, and moderate watering. Although hardy down to 10 deg F, young trees should be protected from heavy frost. Mulch beneficial. Can harvest 3-5 years after planting. May require some care to manage disease and pests. Firm, very juicy fruit golden yellow with scarlet blush. Prized for eating fresh, freezing, baking, cooking, canning, and preserves.

There may be more additions to this list, so please check back occasionally for updates

Daffodils, Jonquils, and Narcissus Blooming Seasons

Bulbs in the daffodil, jonquil, and narcissus family start to push out foliage and bloom depending on soil temperature and day length. Varieties designated as "Early" bloomers may bloom as soon as January. You will typically see "Early-Mid" varieties in February/March, "Mid" varieties in March, and "Late" varieties in April. However, very cold or mild winters will affect soil temperatures and may lead to earlier or later blooming. Overall, the most reliable spring bulbs in East Texas tend to be early and early-mid varieties.

DAFFODILS (derived from *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*)_____

Daffodil 'Barrett Browning': A small-cup daffodil with one flower per stem, this beauty was introduced in 1945 and was a winner of the coveted Wister Award. It is a bicolor with broad, rounded white outer petals and ruffled orange cups. It is great in drifts and pretty as a poem - you will be inspired. 12-18" tall. An early mid-season bloomer.

Daffodil 'Carlton': A tall, sturdy, large-cupped daffodil that demands attention, Carlton has golden petals and broad golden cups, making it impossible to overlook. It is strongly-scented and a winner of the Royal Horticultural Society Award of Garden Merit. 14-16" tall. Early mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Ceylon': This tall, large-cupped beauty has an exotic feel. Bearing saffron yellow flowers and amber cups, it reminds one of faraway sunny locales like its namesake. Add this spicy selection to your beds or use to naturalize. It will make a welcome addition anywhere it goes. 14-16" tall. Early, long-lasting bloom.

Daffodil ‘February Gold’: Standing only 9 to 12 inches tall, this splendid golden daffodil has large nodding flowers. Its outer petals are backswept; the cups have a long throat with a tight, ruffled edge. It blooms very early, bringing its cheery built-in sunshine to the end of winter. 9-12” tall. Very early bloomer.

Daffodil ‘Ice Follies’: This older variety is still much in demand. It is tall with very large flowers, averaging 4 inches across. It is sweetly scented, with creamy petals and a pale-yellow ruffled throat that fades to ivory. A winner of the Wister and Award of Garden Merit, Ice Follies is essential to any daffodil collection. 12-18” tall. Early mid-season bloom.

Daffodil ‘Jetfire’: There is nothing shy about this daffodil. Its shocking, almost neon-yellow outer petals flex slightly backward away from its fiery orange trumpet. The blooms nod forward, giving the flower a feeling of motion. This daffodil is like fireworks and fly-overs - loud and bright. A must-have for a daring gardener or anyone who appreciates a showoff. Good for forcing. 13-18”. Early mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Monal': What a cutie pie! This American bred darling is considered a large-cupped daffodil. Its golden yellow petals and deep orange-red, funnel-shaped cup will be one of the earliest bulbs to bloom in your garden this Spring. Interestingly, the definition of monal is an Asian pheasant with brilliantly colored plumage. What a perfect name for this daffodil! It has a sweet scent and prefers full sun to part shade. 12-24” in height. Early season bloom.

Daffodil ‘Obdam’: A gorgeous large-flowered double, the sweetly-scented flowers resemble diminutive peonies. Obdam is mostly ivory with lemony splotches peeking randomly through an abundance of lush, crumpled petals. 16-18” tall. Mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Smiling Twin': A mid-sized variety in both height and bloom, this bi-color knockout has a split cup. The outer petals are bright white. The split cup, instead of forming a throat, flares wide-open against the white, adding a second layer of lemony-yellow petals. This hybrid was developed by the Heaths of Virginia and is Southern born-and-bred. 10-14" tall. Mid-season bloom.

Daffodil 'Thalia': An elegant, solid white variety that is highly fragrant, Thalia's outer petals curve slightly backward, forming a star that frames a long-throated cup. Many people compare the flower to an orchid bloom. This Wister winner was introduced in 1916 and is still a favorite of daffodil lovers everywhere. 12-16". Late bloom.

Daffodil x incomparabilis (Nonesuch Daffodil): A very old natural hybrid between *N. pseudonarcissus* (daffodil) and *N. poeticus* (poet's narcissus) first cultivated in Italy before 1635. In its day it was considered "incomparable" with delicate pale yellow "starry" petals with small cups. Foliage is wide and blue gray like a daffodil. Little to no fragrance with one flower per stem. Sterile, so multiplies by division only. Dr. Greg Grant grew and harvested these rare heirlooms for us and got his start from his great-grandparent's old home place in Shelby County. He said that Scott Ogden (author of *Garden Bulbs for the South*) once told him it was his favorite daffodil because "it still retained the grace and charm of a wildflower." 12-18" tall. Early-mid bloom. **Texas grown**

JONQUILS (derived from *Narcissus jonquilla*)

Jonquil Double Campernelle (*Narcissus x odorus flore pleno)*: A true double with highly fragrant, intensely yellow blossoms; 2-3 densely ruffled flowers per stalk. This heirloom is planted in the gardens at Mt. Vernon, and dates back to at least 1600. Perennializes well by producing bulb offsets to increase number. 6-12" high. Early bloom

Jonquil ‘Golden Echo’: Butter yellow cups seem to melt onto the flared white petals beneath them. These single medium-sized flowers are carried on stiff dark-green stems. Hybridized by the Heaths of Virginia, a Southern-bred bulb for Southern gardens. 12-16” tall. Mid-season bloom.

Jonquil ‘Kedron’: Flat buttery-yellow petals that darken to amber at their base and swirl around a short, orange-sherbet-colored cup. The flowers are large, almost 3 inches across on average, and are borne one to two per stem. This variety has great fragrance and was introduced by American Willis Wheeler in 1974. An excellent choice for Southern gardens. 12” tall. Mid-season bloom.

Jonquil *‘Pipit’*: Fragrant pale-yellow fluted cups that fade to cream as they meet the crown of petals surrounding them. This spilled-cream coloration flows into wide soft-yellow petals with 2-3 blooms per stem. 14-16” tall. Mid-season bloom.

Jonquil ‘Sweet Love’: A very fragrant variety, with ruffled gold cups edged in cream, and a surrounding crown of white petals. Mature bulbs produce multiple stems and the stems each bear multiple flowers, creating a perfumed cloud of gold and cream. 12-16” tall. Mid-season bloom.

Jonquil *‘Sweetness’*: This old-fashioned staple has it all-sunny deep-yellow flowers with neat, slightly ruffled cups and wide petals of the same color. It also boasts one of the best fragrances of all jonquils, is a prolific naturalizer, and, in many seasons, will even produce secondary blooms. It is also easy to force for early blooms inside. 12-14” tall. Mid-season bloom, very fragrant.

NARCISSUS (derived from *Narcissus tazetta*) _____

Tazetta 'Abba': Tightly-clustered, silky-looking, creamy double blooms with flecks of a rich orangey-gold at their bases, these flowers resemble tiny damask roses. Abba has a heavenly fragrance and forces easily, making it wonderful for cutting or containers. 12-16" tall. Early bloom.

Tazetta 'Erlicheer': This incredibly fragrant double bears 6 to 8 stems and flowers per bulb. A single bulb produces an entire bouquet! The flowers darken from pure white to cream, then warm ivory in the center. This version is easy to force and may have blooms as early as Christmas for holiday decorating. This scented wonder is a winner of the Garden Merit Award. 10-12" tall. Mid- to late-season bloom.

Tazetta 'Geranium': A perfect cut-flower with short stiff stems and flat-facing flowers of bright white petals against orange cups. Geranium is fragrant with a slightly-spicy clove scent and produces four to six flowers per stem. As pretty as it is in a vase, this delightful bulb will naturalize easily and bring you beauty year after year in the garden. It is one of the last tazettas to bloom each spring. Very fragrant. 14-16" tall. Late season bloom.

Tazetta 'Golden Dawn': Catch a piece of sunrise with this exceptionally reliable and fragrant heirloom delight! Golden Dawn has bright butter yellow petals with an orange cup that deepens in color as the blooms mature. With 6-8 blossoms per strong stems, they appear full and luscious, and make great cut flowers. They come into their own after the early spring bloomers are done, making for an extension of the season. Naturalizes well. 12-16" high. Mid-season bloom. **Texas grown**

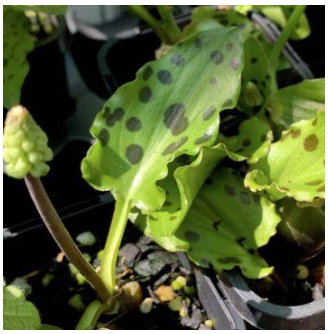
Tazetta 'Martinette': Buttery broad yellow petals with scalloped dreamsicle-orange cups, this tazetta is equally beautiful and aromatic whether it is in a vase on your dining table or in your landscape. With 3-6 small-cupped blooms per each strong stem, it will be sure to draw attention when planted in masses or in mixed borders. Make sure and plant extra for your fresh floral masterpieces! 14-16" in height. Early to mid-season bloom.

Tazetta 'Sir Winston Churchill': A graceful double of flat cream petals, surrounding crumpled inner petals of cream and saffron, that spiral out from the center with yellow pinwheel stripes. The flowers are large, over an inch wide, and grow 2 to 3 flowers per stem. It is also fragrant, making it a wonderful cut flower. It is one of our very last bloomers each spring. 15-17". Late- season bloom.

OTHER SPRING BLOOMING BULBS_____

Multiplying "Gumbo" Onions (*Allium cepa aggregatum*): Beautiful blooms pop like pom-poms in the sun. Known as potato onion or gumbo onion, their delicate shallot flavor is perfect for salads and traditionally used in gumbos and rice dressing. A perennial pass-along plant, it's a useful companion in flower beds as well as vegetable gardens. Sun-lover. Plant in fall; harvest in winter and spring. Dig and store during summer. **Texas grown**. Sold dry.

Chinese Ground Orchid (pink) (*Bletilla striata*): A wonderful low-care terrestrial orchid that naturalizes readily in East Texas. Pleated light-green lance-like leaves grow about a foot high. In early spring, taller racemes emerge that bloom with light fuchsia flowers resembling miniature cattleya orchids. There are often six to eight blooms per stem. Bletilla also does well in containers. Blooms late spring to early summer. **Texas grown**.



African False Hosta (*Drimiopsis maculata*): Also known as white soldiers or leopard's ears, this speckled slow-spreading plant puts a little fun in a shady spot under a tree or in a pot. Grown mainly for its 8-inch-high clumps of beautiful heart-shaped foliage, spikes of tiny ivory bells emerge in April/May. **Texas grown**

Byzantine Gladiolus (*Gladiolus byzantinus*): Grandma's magenta hardy heirloom. This true relic of the past looks like an orchid and a gladiolus had a baby. Comes back every year, bigger and better, as lipstick for the yard. The foliage looks like an iris, but will disappear when the weather gets hot. Sturdy and long-lived; very scarce in commerce. 2-3' high **Texas grown**

St Joseph's Lily (*Hippeastrum johnsonii*): The striking true red trumpet-shaped blooms with their bright white stripes are show stoppers in every sense of the word! It is believed to be the first hybrid amaryllis with a history dating back to the late 1700s. Gardeners in Texas who have them know that they form massive clumps with an explosion of long-lived color. Even in large clumps, the bloom capacity is not hindered in any way. Bright red petals with a white central stripe, bronze-tipped strap-like foliage. 4-6 flower clusters per stem. The most prolific and hardy of all garden amaryllises. Very cold hardy for East Texas. This Amaryllis is rarely available in nurseries. 24". Early bloom. **Texas grown**

Blue Spanish Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides hispanica 'Excelsior'*): These spring charmers reliably bloom late March to mid-April, often in time for Easter in East Texas. Nodding bells of soft blue, along sturdy stalks, top a shower of narrow green foliage. They prefer morning sun or light shade. After blooming, foliage slowly fades away and disappears by June. Easily grown; naturalizes well in average, well-drained soil. Deer- and rodent-resistant. 14-18" high

White Spanish Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides hispanica* 'White City'): Miniature Hyacinths that excel in the shade, in a pot or border, or as a ground cover. Stark white blooms brighten the shade, lining your flowerbed, or naturalized under a tree. Approximately 15" tall. Also known as Spanish City Bells. Mid to late bloom.

Ipheion uniflorum 'Jessie': Also known as Spring Starflower, this vivacious violet-blue flowering plant with 3-5 stems per bulb is one of the easiest bulbs to grow. When planted en masse, this gorgeous go-getter adds a beautiful contrast to the typically yellow, orange and white Spring bulb garden. The small 1" star-shaped deep blue flowers are long lasting and with their long, grass-like blades, they make a beautiful border, container plant, or accent to any garden space that receives full sun to partial shade. It is a strong naturalizer sure to bring many more delightful displays in years to come. 3-6" in height. Mid to late season bloom.

White Cemetery Iris (*Iris x albicans*): The white cemetery iris is a natural hybrid that is thought to be the oldest bearded iris in cultivation, having been noted as early as 1400 BC. In the ancient Middle East it was a standard flower in cemeteries where its toughness and reliability often accented grave sites, thus its name. In the US, it is often found around old grave sites and home places, thriving with no care, pesticides, or human intervention. Plant in well-drained soil with full to mostly full sun. Spreads slowly. Pure white flower with yellow falls. 12" high. Usually the earliest bearded iris to bloom, some as early as March. **Texas grown**

Red Velvet Elvis Louisiana Iris (*Iris x louisiana* 'Red Velvet Elvis'): "Hold Me, Touch Me" would be a good description for this stunning Louisiana iris. The royal ruby red petals make the golden signals stand out like a light in the night, and the mauve standards add an unusual pop of color. Loves wet areas such as pond edges, bogs, and wetland landscapes. Does best in consistently moist soil. A great pollinator plant for butterflies, bees and hummingbirds. 3' high in full sun to partial shade. Blooms late spring to early summer. **Texas grown**

Summer Snowflake (*Leucojum aestivum)* [*Texas Superstar*]*:* Commonly known as gravity plant or snowdrops. Whimsical and tall (to 18") white bell-shaped nodding blossoms emerge in mid- to late spring. They are well-suited to planting in beds, borders, and containers, and are a good early source of nectar for the bees. Dormant in summer.

Giant Snowflake (*Leucojum aestivum* 'Gravetye Giant'*):* Two-foot-tall stems feature large, nodding white bell-shaped blooms with green tips. Perfect mid-spring ornaments for the flower bed or cut flowers for your home. Deer-resistant and tolerant of damp conditions, snowdrops thrive just about anywhere. Prefers sun, but will take a little shade. Mingles well with ferns or narcissus. Dormant in summer.

Hardy Gloxinia (*Sinningia tubiflora*): Erect stems with fuzzy, felty, silver-green leaves about 1 foot tall appear in late spring to early summer and are topped with long white flutes blushed with pink at the base. Attractive to hummingbirds. Needs little care or water, performs beautifully in rock gardens. **Texas grown**

***Trileleia laxa* 'Queen Fabiola' (Koningin Fabiola)** has magnificent clusters of fragrant deep blue-purple flowers, which appear on long slender stalks in late spring and early summer. Arising out of a small corm, Queen Fabiola has up to 25 star-shaped flowers which open in succession for a month or more, putting on quite a show before going dormant in summer. Easy to grow with few disease or pest problems, Smith County Master Gardeners have trialed this bulb for four years with good success.

SUMMER BLOOMING BULBS AND OTHER PLANTS_____

Orchid Pansy (*Achimenes sp.*): Do you like African Violets? Then you'll love these. Put them in an 8-inch pot, outside in bright indirect light, or in a window sill, and let the magic flower show begin! Perfect for an apartment or house-plant lover, give Achimenes well-drained moist soil and regular indoor conditions and you'll be rewarded with bright purple 2-inch flowers on velvety stems. While Achimenes can live outside during the summer and will sometimes survive outside during the winter, our recommendation is to overwinter this plant in an unheated garage or other cool, indoor space. **Texas grown**

Voodoo Lily *(Amorphophallus bulbifera)*: Exotic, unique, and mysterious, this plant thrives in part-sun to shade. In early summer, the bloom emerges first and looks like a large flesh-pink-colored sheath. As the bloom withers, a snake-skin-patterned stalk continues to grow, culminating in late summer with an umbrella-like leafy canopy twelve to eighteen inches across. Seeds form in dark brown bulbils along the stem and when ripe can be picked off and shared. **Texas grown**

Crinum 'Ellen Bosanquet' (*Crinum x 'Ellen Bosanquet'*): This popular hybrid has attractive dark pink flowers from summer to fall and somewhat erect wavy green foliage which may burn a little in the hot sun. It's about as close to red as a crinum gets. It makes a very striking cut flower and has a nice scent. There is probably no other flowering perennial which can be classed as both extremely drought tolerant and aquatic, while providing stunning displays of fragrant, cut flower quality blossoms. 2-3' tall and wide. **Texas grown**

Crinum "Nassau Lily" (*Crinum x digweedii*): Crinum "Nassau Lily" is a hybridized crinum that is characterized by its large size, fragrant white-striped flowers, and easy-care nature, making it a popular choice for gardens and a food source for butterflies and hummingbirds. It features a rosette of broad, light green leaves that can reach up to four feet long. Its flowers are white with maroon-wine stripes. This is a large crinum lily, producing tall 3-4' sturdy stalks of flowers in a long display of summer bloom. Plant in well drained soil in full sun or partial shade. **Texas grown**

Crinum 'Milk and Wine'(*Crinum x herbertii*): The largest of all bulbs, this is one of the toughest heirloom bulbs available and one of the oldest pass-along plants in the South. Huge clumps can be seen around many old abandoned home sites. It has cascading green foliage, 3' stalks topped with 6" white drooping striped flower trumpets with a central band of burgundy. It blooms heavily from summer to fall, shortly following rains or irrigation. Like many crinums, Milk and Wine is very fragrant. This is also one of the most cold hardy Crinums. Grow in full sun for best flower production. Other than that, just plant and forget it. Winter hardy zone 7-10. **Texas grown**

Crinum 'Pink Trumpet' is a Pat Malcolm hybrid of Crinum album and, possibly, Crinum 'Emma Jones' (per Alani Davis). The large rosettes of 4' long, glossy green leaves are topped with 4' tall flower spikes from July through September. Each spike terminates in a cluster of 8-10 dark rosy pink, very fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers.

Crocosmia Montbretia (*Crocosmia x crocosmiaflora)*: A very showy floriferous version that has fiery orange-red flowers growing from clumps of lance-like foliage. Cut blooming-stems can last up to two weeks in a vase. These heat- and humidity-tolerant pretties can handle drought and resist deer and rabbits. Plants spread by corms and do well if divided every 5 years, to spread their beauty through your landscape.12-24” tall. **Texas grown**

Canna ‘Roma’ (*Canna x generalis ‘Roma’*): From 1890's Italy with love. Tall (6 ft) smooth green foliage produces 5-inch yellow blooms with a splash of wiped off spaghetti sauce. The perfect bold patio or flower bed perennial that loves our heat and humidity. A little shade to full sun for the showy blooms from June to frost. **Texas grown**

Hidden Ginger (*Curcuma petiolata*): A graceful tropical that sails through East Texas winters to beautify our summers. Hidden ginger has an interesting feature in that the blooms are concealed by its light green inward-curving foliage, effectively hiding the impressive, large blooms that fade from yellow to cream and are topped by a soft pastel pink. Leaves can be cut back to show the flowers; they also make excellent cut flowers. Thrives in hot summers with high humidity. 2-4’ tall. **Texas grown**

Butterfly Ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*): A seductive tropical beauty that grows here with no special winter care. This ginger has upright foliage with parallel deep-green leaves that climb the stalk like a ladder to the crown of extremely fragrant, pure white blooms. The fragrance is so luscious that just a few blooms can scent a small garden. It is often called butterfly lily because the flowers resemble the shape of large snowy butterflies. 4-6' tall. Prefers moist fertile soil. **Texas grown**

Flore Plena Daylily (*Hemerocallis fulva*): The classic double or triple fully formed, fluffy flowers with glowing orange color brightens any summer garden. A very tough perennial that easily adapts to many soil conditions and is resistant to verticillium wilt. Spreads easily and attracts hummingbirds and butterflies. Prefers full sun but can tolerate partial shade. 24-30" tall. **Texas grown**

Giant White Spider Lily (*Hymenocallis caribaea* 'Tropical Giant'): This large tropical-looking plant forms clumps of tall, arching, dark-green strappy leaves that look great all summer and fall. In early July, 3-4' tall stems bear perfectly round, huge white blooms, each with six long thin white petals sprouting from the round edges. Clumps will grow as wide as they are tall, with these surreal blooms floating like stars above the foliage. A great back of the border plant that even does well in containers. Foliage dies back after a freeze and sprouts again in spring. **Texas grown**

Philippine Lily (*Lilium formosanum*)(as corms): Known also as the Formosa Lily, these are great summer blooming lilies for Southern US gardens. They produce viable seed from their flowers and that seed can quickly grow into blooming size plants. Leave the spent flowers on the stalks and get ready for a treat--the seed pods form a rusty brown color towards the fall, turn upwards, and look like a garden candelabra. Seeds can form a small blooming size plant within 2 years They are great as cut flowers in the middle of our summer heat. The plants will grow in the summer and go dormant in the winter. 3-8' high. **Texas grown**

Society Garlic (*Tulbaghia violacia):* This perky purple perennial is not only pretty in your garden or a container, but it is edible too! In fact, it is called Society Garlic because it tastes like garlic without giving you bad breath. It grows in clumps with grass-like leaves that reach about a foot tall. The small, lilac-colored, star-shaped flowers sprout up from the clumps on tall stalks about 2 feet tall. Established plants are both drought and freeze tolerant although your garden will smell very garlicky after each freeze. It makes a beautiful border or massed planting. Plant in low-traffic areas as you will smell like garlic if you brush up against it. Early summer to fall bloom. **Texas grown**

Purple Shamrock (*Oxalis triangularis*): Your new lucky color. This low-growing plant sports deep purple triangular leaves that fold umbrella-like at night or on dark days, opening again with the sun. A lovely pow in a pot, purple shamrock may also be grown as a perennial in part-sun to light shade, preferring moist, loamy soil. Pale pink to lavender flowers in the spring. Plant is toxic to pets and people. Each bag will contain 6 to 9 rhizomes, enough to fill a 12-16" container. Rhizomes can be broken apart to spread a little luck throughout your garden. 1' tall and wide. **Texas grown**

Pink Rain Lily (*Habranthus robustus*): This is the largest, showiest rain lily for your garden. This pale fairy-pink flower is a stunner, popping up after rains beginning in June and continuing throughout the summer after rains. These are easily 2 inches across and can form large clumps. They will also self-seed so you are likely to find them in new areas of your garden. They are easy to remove or relocate if they end up somewhere you don't want them, but who wouldn't want them? 6-12" tall. **Texas grown**

FALL BLOOMING BULBS_____

Texas Copper Rain Lily (*Habranthus tubispathus texensis*): Field of gold or yellow brick road - you choose with this little beauty. Attractive to butterflies and bees, it will readily self-seed, forming a dense mass over time. Single nickel-sized blooms, on 6-8" stalks, are triggered by first rains heralding fall. Copper rain lilies thrive on neglect, are drought-tolerant and Texas-tough. You won't find this one anywhere else! **Texas grown**

White Rain Lily (*Zephyranthes candida*): One of the most widely adapted rain lilies in the South, this late summer/fall bloomer quickly clumps into impressive clusters of white star-shaped flowers. White rain lilies have white star shaped blooms that bloom multiple times as summer gives way to fall. This lovely lily multiplies rapidly and will brighten your garden at a time when most blooms are wilting in the heat. They thrive in full summer sun, but they do very well in partial shade also. They grow up to a foot tall, and the blooms appear to be sitting on a sea of green grass. Like the rest of their family, the white rain lilies bloom a few days after a

summer shower. They have been known to perform well under irrigation as well. **Texas grown**

Red Spider Lily *(Lycoris radiata radiata)*: As much as we see this plant blooming in pastures and along roadsides, you can hardly find it available in retail. This is one of those plants you get from a friend or neighbor, or you have to do some surreptitious bulb relocation from fields or old homesteads! Save yourself from the chiggers and consider us your friend with the bulbs. We have the amazing show-stopping red spider lily that brightens fall wild spots with its fire-engine-red whiskery blooms. You can bring this piece of history home without the bug bites and it will bloom just as beautifully for you as it has in pastures for ages. Heirloom vigorous triploid strain not available in commerce. 18" tall. As a note, spider lily bulbs often need 1-2 years in the ground before they bloom so patience is required. **Texas grown**

Peppermint Spider Lily *(Lycoris x incarnata)*: This spider lily has deep trumpet-shaped blooms that top 20-inch-tall stalks and radiate out with six to eight blooms of pale white with deep pink stripes through the center of each petal. This old hybrid has been common in Texas homestead gardens for over 150 years. Bring this late-summer/early-fall-blooming bulb into your garden and carry on a tradition of strength and beauty. **Texas grown**

Hot Pink w/ Blue Spider Lily *(Lycoris x jacksoniana):* If you want a flower that screams "LOOK AT ME", this is your flower! Hot fluorescent pink flowers tipped with blue arise on naked stems in late summer/early fall with the first good rains. They are so brilliant that you can't take your eyes off of them! A very unusual color on a spider lily. As a note, spider lily bulbs often need 1-2 years in the ground before they bloom so patience is required, but will be rewarded with years of spectacular blooms. Sun to partial shade, Well drained soil, 14-16" tall. **Texas grown**

Caldwell's Heirloom Spider Lily (*Lycoris x straminea* 'Caldwell's Original'): (aka: Lycoris x houdyshelii) An absolutely superb naturally occurring hybrid of Lycoris radiata x Lycoris chinensis. 'Caldwell's Original' bursts out of the ground in mid-August with 26" tall chartreuse stalks, each bearing 6-8 frilly, creamy yellow flowers that take on a pink cast as they slowly age. The October sprouting foliage holds up extremely well through the winter, unlike most other Lycoris greenry. Consequently, flowering is extremely good each summer...a truly superb surprise lily. **Texas grown**

Pink Naked Lady/Magic Lily/Resurrection Lily (*Lycoris x squamigera*): Late-summer/early-fall-blooming pale pink miniature amaryllis is also called naked ladies, since they send up their blooms on naked stalks. These immodest ladies are virtually pest and disease-free. They are attractive to pollinators, make great cut flowers, and will spread in clumps for years with absolutely no care. Naturalizes well. 12-24" tall. **Texas grown**

Red Oxblood Lily *(Rhodophiala bifida*): Also called schoolhouse lilies because they bloom as the kids head back to school. Twelve-inch-high, cherry red amaryllis-shaped blooms top naked light-green stems produced in early September. Foliage appears after the flower and grows through the winter. Foliage dies down in the heat of summer. Brought to central Texas by German settlers in the mid-1800s, this old-fashioned Texas darling has been around forever. It's so hard to find for sale commercially, but we have it! **Texas grown**

Pink Oxblood Lily (*Rhodophiala bifida spathacea*): Not all Oxblood lilies are red! Our Smith County horticulturist, Greg Grant, has successfully raised oxbloods in a beautiful deep pink shade! Not only do they produce offsets like all bulbs, but they set seed and can be propagated this way as well. Rare and beautiful! **Texas grown**

SEEDS

Greg's Aggie Poppy (*Papaver laciniatum 'Grant's Garnet'*): A genetically isolated luscious burgundy red beauty with double petals. This seedling selection was made and isolated by Greg Grant in his garden from a batch of double red poppies originally collected from a garden near Johnson City. This cool season annual is planted in fall in full sun on bare prepared soil, and blooms in the spring before setting seed and dying with the heat. To save seeds, single flowered and red flowered plants should be removed leaving only the double maroons for seed parents. **Texas grown**

Cleo's Purple Coneflower (Echinacea purpurea 'Cleo Barnwell'): A very pretty, hardy perennial coneflower with pinkish-purple petals surrounding the raised ruddy center that gives coneflowers their name. Drought-tolerant, animal-resistant and a magnet for pollinators. This tough beauty will reseed, or you can collect seeds to plant in meadow areas or wildflower borders. Attractive to lots of pollinators, including bees and hummingbirds. Coneflowers do best in average, well-drained soil, exposed to full sun conditions, but can tolerate partial shade. Soil that is too rich may encourage green growth, but diminish your flowering. Direct sow in late fall, planting the seeds 1/4" deep and lightly compacting the soil. **Texas grown** Approximately one tablespoon of seeds per pack.

Spiderflower Cleome (*Cleome hassleriana*): Delicate and airy, cleome is a dramatic loose ball of sweetly fragrant flowers on tall stems 3-6' high. Growing in pink, purple or white, they bloom from early summer until frost. Attractive to butterflies, hummingbirds and birds, they can be grown in full sun to light shade in moist, well-drained soil. Although it tolerates dry conditions, watering will promote better growth and flowering but overwatering and over fertilizing causes leggy growth. Staking is usually not necessary, except in windy locations. Grow in clusters for best effect. Approximately 1 teaspoon of seeds per pack. This is still a lot of seeds. **Texas grown.**

Globe Amaranth (*Gomphrena globose)*: The next best thing! A long blooming magenta pom-pom pop of color in your cut flower garden, dried everlasting arrangements, a companion for your petunias, a blooming border, or window box. An easy-to-care-for and an all-summer-long thriller for your spillers, fillers and pollinators. Butterflies love it! Grows one to two feet tall and about a foot wide with stiff, erect branched stems. **Texas grown.** Approximately 1 tablespoon per pack. **Texas Superstar**

Helpful Gardening Web Sites

Smith County Master Gardener Web Site includes information on current events and gardening information for Smith County and East Texas **www.txmgsc.org**
Smith County Master Gardener Facebook page:
https://www.facebook.com/SmithCountyMasterGardeners

Smith County Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service: **https://smith.agrilife.org/**
Texas Aggie Horticulture Web Site is a great place to start for Texas Gardening information:
https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/
General Gardening Information for Texas: **http://plantanswers.com/**

Earth-kind plant selections and techniques: **https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/earthkind/**
Texas Superstar plant selections: **https://texassuperstar.com/**

Tree Care: https://tfsweb.tamu.edu/trees/tree-care
Fruit and nut trees for Texas: **https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/fruit-nut/**
Pruning techniques: **https://aggie-horticulture.tamu.edu/earthkind/landcape/proper-pruning-techniques/**
Turf and Grass Care: **https://aggieturf.tamu.edu/**

Integrated Pest Management: **https://ipm.tamu.edu/**
American Association of Poison Control Centers (800) 222-1222 **https://www.poison.org/**
Biological Control: **https://biocontrol.entomology.cornell.edu/index.php**

Insect Answers: **https://citybugs.tamu.edu/**
Texas A&M Disease Diagnostic Laboratory: **https://plantclinic.tamu.edu/forms/**

Greg Grant's Blog: **https://arborgate.com/blog/gregs-ramblings/**
Greg Grant Gardens: **https://www.facebook.com/ggrantgardens**
East Texas Gardening with Keith Hansen: **https://easttexasgardening.com/index.shtml**
Keith Hansen Facebook page: **https://www.facebook.com/easttexasgardening/**
Texas Gardener magazine: **http://www.texasgardener.com/**
Texas Gardener Facebook page: **https://www.facebook.com/TexasGardenerMagazine/**
Neil Sperry general information for Texas: **https://neilsperry.com/**

SFA Gardens in Nacogdoches: **https://www.sfasu.edu/academics/colleges/forestry-agriculture/research-outreach/sfa-gardens/**

East Texas Weather Station; access to latest information on frost dates, rainfall and temperatures:
https://etweather.tamu.edu/