Smith County Master Gardeners

Bulbs to Blooms

2026 Annual
Bulbs to Blooms
Conference & Bulb Sale

Saturday October 24, 2026

9:00 am - 1:00 pm

Online shopping opens 10/12/26

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

Featuring hard to find heritage, hardy and locally trialed bulbs

(quantities are limited - order early online)

Dr. Greg Grant, Smith County Horticulturist, Texas A&M AgriLife Extension Service will present

Earth-Kind Bulbs: No Water, No Fertilizer, No Pesticides

He'll explain what qualifies as an Earth-Kind bulb and share where to plant them and how to care for them for long-term success.

Limited seating - free admission

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

For more info & webstore link SCAN HERE

Schedule

10/12/26 - Webstore opens
10/21/26 - Webstore closes

10/24/26

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

txmgsc.org/B2B
903-590-2980

Texas Master Gardener

Earth Kind

Texas A&M AgriLife Extension

From Bulbs to Blooms Conference and Sale

Mark your calendars! The 2026 From Bulbs to Blooms Conference and Sale is rapidly approaching.

October 12, 2026 – 7:00 am, the online store opens and will feature hard-to-find heritage, hardy, and locally trialed bulbs.

October 21, 2026 – 10:00 pm, the online store closes.

October 24, 2026 – 9:00 am, the Free in-person Conference begins at Pollard United Methodist Church, 3030 New Copeland Road, Tyler.

October 24, 2026 – 10:00 am to 1:00 pm, Order pickup and the Indoor Market at Pollard United Methodist Church, 3030 New Copeland Road, Tyler. We will have more bulbs, garden artwork, gardening books, and our 2027 garden guide and calendar for sale as well as kids' activities, educational tables, and of course lots of knowledgeable Master Gardener volunteers to help you shop.

Learn more at txmgsc.org/b2b

Call us at 903-590-2994 for additional information or questions.

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.

Why do some bulbs thrive in East Texas while others die off?

Our free in-person conference will feature Dr. Greg Grant, Smith County Horticulturist, who will answer this question and more with humorous personal anecdotes and stories from his life-long love of growing bulbs in East Texas. Dr. Grant will explain what qualifies as an Earth-Kind bulb and share where to plant them and how to care for them for long-term success. This is one of many educational events sponsored by the Smith County Master Gardeners with the mission to provide horticultural education so that consumers can spend their hard earned money on plants that will thrive with minimal effort and will provide true gardening pleasure for years to come.

Our Featured Speaker

Greg Grant, Ph.D.

Dr. Greg Grant 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

ONLINE RAFFLE

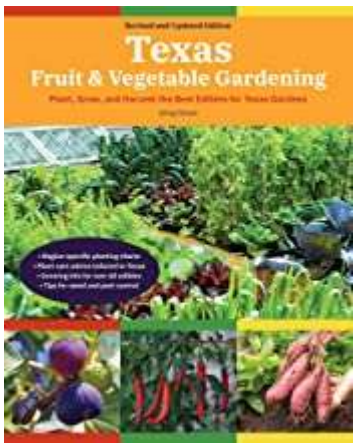
Make your gardening life much easier with this Rolling Garden Tractor seat. This comfortable Rolling Garden Seat helps make your gardening easy, eliminating the back pressure, pain and stress caused by continuous squatting, stooping, kneeling and other repetitive movements. You sit on an old-fashioned tractor-style seat that measures 22 13/16in.L x 18in.W and is adjustable from 17 1/2in to 20 1/2in H with the ability to swivel in any direction. Great for gardening, painting, yard clean up and more. Owner's manual with parts diagram included.

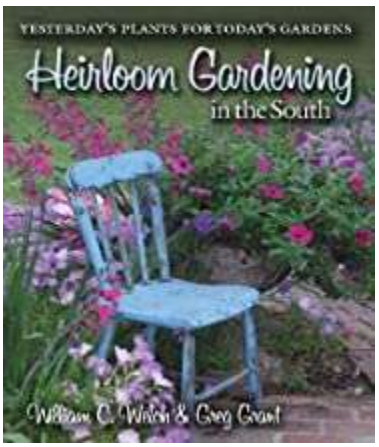
A $100 value.

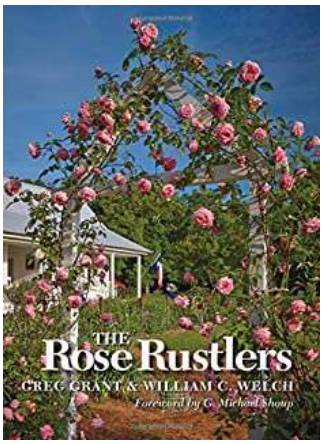
Raffle Tickets are $5 each, or 3 for $10. No limit on ticket purchases.

The drawing will be held on 10/23. The winner will receive the seat with the rest of their order on 10/24.

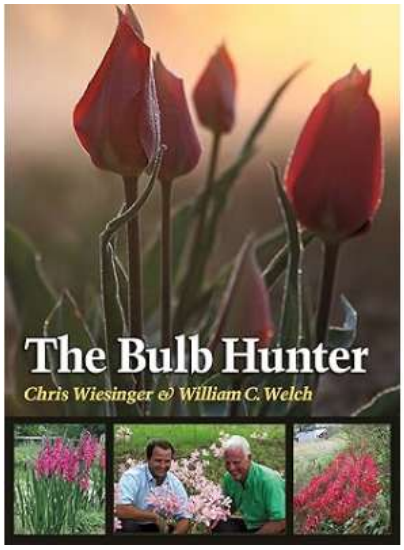
Gardening Books for Sale

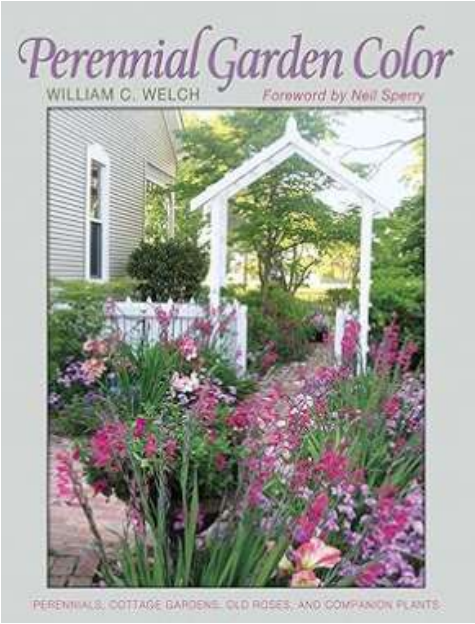






Texas Fruit and Vegetable Gardening, **2nd Edition $25**
The Rose Rustlers **$30**
Heirloom Gardening in the South **$30**





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.

IN PERSON RAFFLE BULB

The Free In-Person conference will have a raffle for a rare and beautiful Pink Oxblood Lily *Rhodophiala bifida* var. *spathacea*

Here is your chance to take home a truly special heirloom bulb! This raffle features **three bulbs of a choice pink oxblood lily**, all clones of the same exceptional selection. Unlike the familiar deep red oxblood lily, this form produces beautiful **baby pink, amaryllis-like flowers** in late summer to early fall, often appearing suddenly after late-summer rains. Pink forms of this old-fashioned Southern bulb are much less commonly encountered than the traditional red form. Long-lived, dependable, and well suited to Southern gardens, oxblood lilies multiply over time to form increasingly impressive clumps. These three genetically identical bulbs offer the lucky winner a wonderful opportunity to establish a distinctive heirloom bulb that can be enjoyed and shared for generations.

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

Look cool and stay cool in our amazing t-shirts!
Soft style, 100% cotton, unisex sizing.
Available in Medium and Large.
$10

In this catalog 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.

There may be more additions to this catalogue 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 'Cassata: This glamorous lady starts with a yellow cup and white petals. The yellow cup which matures to almost pure white, folds back against the pristine white petals, almost completely covering them. This is a large flower, an early to mid-spring bloomer and stands approximately 16" to 18".

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 'Gigantic Star': The classic daffodil with vivid yellow petals and golden trumpet. Very large 5" blooms with a vanilla fragrance. Sturdy plant especially good in the south. 18-24" tall. Early-mid.

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 ‘Mount Hood’: This beautiful white favorite has been around for a while and will truly shine in your landscape. It opens with a bit of yellow in the center but matures to pure white. This is a great performer and blooms mid spring. Approximately 15” to 17”.

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 ‘Pink Charm’: A truly elegant flower with its pure white petals and ruffled, coral pink banded cup will be a showstopper in any garden or landscape. This beauty sometimes has two flowers per stem, blooms mid spring and stands approximately 14” to 16”.

Daffodil ‘Saint Keverne’: This big-flowered staple has been around since 1930. It is bright golden-yellow through and through, and everything the perfect daffodil should be. Wide flat outer petals sport a fluted and ruffled cup. One of the best all-around daffodils for the South because the stems and flowers are sturdy enough to hold up to light spring rains and wind. Great heirloom plant. 13-18” tall. Early mid-season bloom.

Daffodil ‘Tahiti’: A stunner of a double daffodil with strong fragrance and an eye-catching color palette, Tahiti is saffron yellow with amber petals at its heart. Its blousy, rose-like flowers add the perfect tropical twist wherever they are planted. 14-16” tall. Mid- to late-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.

<u>JONQUILS</u> (derived from *Narcissus jonquilla*)

Jonquil Queen Anne's Double (*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 'Kokopelli': These little beauties are named after the Anasazi god of fertility and will definitely put a smile on your face. They have multiple stems, often have 2-4 two-tone yellow blossoms per stem with light sweet fragrance. They bloom mid to late spring and are approximately 6" to 10".

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 *'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 'Avalanche': This dainty dazzler is reminiscent of a small bridal bouquet with its myriad of blooms. Each sweetly scented flower has creamy white petals surrounding a brilliant greenish-gold cup. This heirloom Tazetta Daffodil was called "Seventeen Sisters" in the 1700's because of the many flowers per stem. It's also known as Presbyterian Sisters and Seventeen Sisters of the South. Each stem generally produces an avalanche of at least 10 flowers that are 1-2" in size. This exquisite bulb has won many awards over the years and deserves a place in your garden. Mid-season bloom.

Tazetta 'Bridal Crown': Amazing 2 inch wide, multi-ruffle cream and white flowers with hearts of yellow-orange petals. The display is made more impressive with 3 to 6 flowers per stem, and the smell of the flower is sweet and strong. One of the best narcissus for forcing, it does great in pots. 12-14". Early-mid season 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 'Falconette': An exciting addition to any collection, Falconet will wing its way straight to your heart. Canary yellow flowers sport fiery deep-orange cups. These bright beauties will enchant with their cheerful color and dainty, clustered blooms. 12-14" tall. Early mid-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 '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.

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**

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**

***Triteleia laxa* 'Queen 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**

Elephant Garlic: Elephant garlic is a perennial wild leek cultivar in the onion family. At maturity it has large bulbs made up of individual cloves. While the foliage smells very much like garlic, the cloves provide a more subtle taste and is milder than common garlic. It is great for everyday cooking, soups, and stews where a gentle garlic depth is preferred. Blooms in late spring with a magnificent 3-4" wide puff of lavender flowers on 3-4' scapes. However, if growing for the bulb, the scapes should be cut back early to direct energy into the bulb. Many gardeners grow elephant garlic for the long lasting flowers which are loved by bees. Plant cloves in full sun in early fall to harvest the next summer. **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 '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**

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 'Ehemanii' (*Canna x iridiflora 'Ehemanii'*): Bring an exotic look to your garden with this true showstopper! This tall-growing canna produces arching stems of dangling, fuchsia flowers that contrast deliciously with its beautiful bronze stems and extra-large, rich green leaves. An award-winning canna, it is decidedly different and truly one of the most striking in its group. 4-7 feet in height, early summer to fall bloom. **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**

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**

Mangave 'Kaleidoscope': A striking colorful succulent hybrid between *Agave* and *Manfreda* whose leaf margins can take on a cream, pink, orange or purple cast when grown in sun. The long green leaves have bright red spots making it a color powerhouse! Grows 18" tall and 2-3' wide. In ground hardy in zones 8b to 11 or can be grown in containers and brought indoors during hard freezes. Full to partial sun, but full sun produces the most color. Best grown in a soil mix made for cacti and succulents. Low water needs; allow soil to dry completely between watering and avoid standing water. **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**

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

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**

Grandjax Rain Lily (*Zephyranthes* 'Grandjax'): Grandjax is one of the great rain lily hybrids. It is a cross of two very-large-flowered older versions. It produces large shell-pink flowers with slightly-darker pink tips and star-shaped white centers. This sterile hybrid only reproduces from bulbs and is very rare in the trade. These are locally-grown and hard to find. Take a few home and enjoy these special beauties. **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**

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**

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.

Globe Amaranth (*Gomphrena globose)* [Texas Superstar]*:* 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.

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/**