



FLOWERS

CURRITUCK MASTER GARDENERS
SPRING PLANT SALE
SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 2024

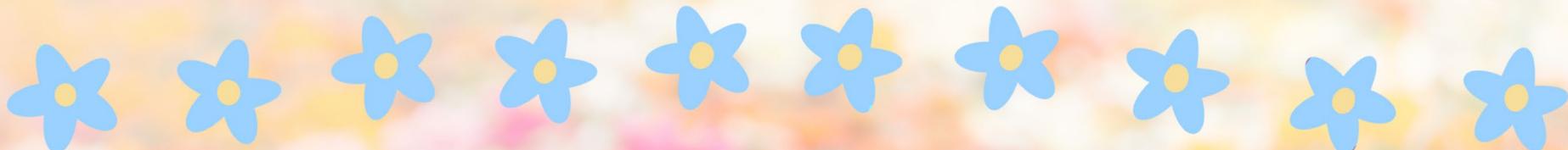
NC COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION


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OUTER BANKS, NC
Corolla • Carova • The Mainland

NC STATE EXTENSION

Master Gardener | Currituck County

YOUR KEY TO PLANT PURCHASE SUCCESS!



ATTRACTS POLLINATORS



FULL SUN
(6-8 HOURS)



ATTRACTS HUMMINGBIRDS



PART SUN/SHADE
(4-6 HOURS)



NATIVE PLANT



CATERPILLAR HOST PLANT



SHADE
>2 HOURS)

BEE BALM



DESCRIPTION



Monarda is a genus of flowering perennial plants in the Lamiaceae (mint) family, and is native to North America. There are several varieties and many cultivars available. They typically grow 2-4 feet tall but some may get taller. The fragrant flowers are pollinator magnets and generally bloom during the spring or summer in a variety of colors.

Bee balm does best in full sun with good air circulation to decrease powdery mildew problems. They need moist but well-drained soil and tolerate clay soils. Giving these plants enough moisture will keep them healthier and help prevent powdery mildew. They are resistant to damage by rabbits and deer.

Use bee balm at the front or back of the border, depending on size. They are a must for sunny native pollinator gardens. They will self-seed and spread by rhizomes so deadhead the flowers if this is not desirable. They can be pruned in late spring or early summer to promote bushiness and delay bloom time. Divide the clumps every few years to prevent crowded conditions.



Hardiness Zone:	4a-9b
Bloom Season:	Fall & Summer
Spacing:	18-24"
Growth Habit:	Height: 2 ft. 0 in. - 4 ft. 0 in. Width: 2 ft. 0 in. - 3 ft. 0 in. The flowers appear at the ends of the stems or in the leaf axis. There are several tubular flowers rising from the center of the head that has a narrow upper lip and a wider lower lip. Each flower head is subtended by (rests upon) a whorl of leafy bracts.
Soil Preference:	High organic matter. Loam. Sand, Clay. Well-draining, moist, occasionally dry.
Light Preference:	Full sun to part shade

DAFFODILS



DESCRIPTION

Daffodils are fast-growing, perennial, deciduous bulbs in the Amaryllidaceae (amaryllis) family. Their native range is northern Africa, Europe, Afghanistan, China, and Japan. With an erect, clumping habit, plants will be 8 to 30 inches tall and 6 to 12 inches wide. The genus *Narcissus* is named for a beautiful youth who became so entranced with his own reflection that he pined away, and the gods turned him into this flower.

Daffodils require full sun to partial shade and acidic soil. The flowers follow the sun so consider this when planting. While drought tolerant, the plants require moisture and good drainage during the growing season. The best time to plant the bulbs is in the fall. Plant in groups of at least six sweeping masses, and they can be mixed with all varieties of other spring-flowering bulbs. You will be able to plant 10 to 12 bulbs per square foot when planting them 2 to 3 inches apart. Plant the bulbs 8 inches deep. After the flowers have bloomed, the top portion of each flower stem may be removed as practicable to prevent seed formation, but foliage should not be cut back until it begins to yellow. Bulbs can be left undisturbed for a number of years. If bloom quality and quantity decline over time, clumps can be divided by digging just after the foliage dies back.



Hardiness Zone:	4a-8b
Bloom Season:	Winter & Spring
Growth Habit:	Height: 0 ft. 8 in. - 2 ft. 6 in. Width: 0 ft. 6 in. - 1 ft. 0 in. Clumping, Erect, Deciduous, Rapid Growth. Many different colors flowers appear single or in a cluster on top of a naked stem. Tubular projection above the 6 spreading petal-like parts. Cultivars bloom anywhere from December to May for 2-3 weeks. Perianth tubular with 6 free lobes, and the lobes are spreading to reflexed. A petaloid corona arises from the perianth throat junction. Corona is cylindrical, cup-like, or saucer-like. Flowers can grow alone or in clusters at the top of a naked stem, each white to yellow to red with a papery bract at the back. Inflorescence is a scapose umbel or reduced to a solitary flower.
Soil Preference:	Rich, moist, well-draining. Neutral to slightly acidic.
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part shade.

FOXGLOVE



DESCRIPTION

Foxglove is a European import with tall, bold blooms in many colors. It prefers moist, well-drained soil high in organic matter that should not be allowed to dry out.

Foxglove does best with afternoon shade. It is a biennial, having only a rosette of leaves the first year. The second-year a tall spike appears with showy blooms on a densely packed one-side raceme. Deadhead after flowering to avoid excessive numbers of seedlings, but some flowers must go to seed to maintain a permanent planting as if they were perennials.

Use to add a vertical dimension to the perennial flower bed. They are attractive in front of walls and shrubs and planted in mass.

Hardiness Zone:	4a-9b
Bloom Season:	Spring & Summer
Growth Habit:	Height: 2 ft. 0 in. - 5 ft. 0 in. Width: 1 ft. 0 in. - 2 ft. 6 in. Dense, clumping, erect, medium growth. Blooms grow on tall spikes as a 1-sided raceme with blooms closely grouped together. They are 2-3 inch long tubular flowers and come in multiple colors of white, pinks and purple with purple and white spots inside the petals. An elongate, terminal raceme, 1-2' long to sparsely branched, bracteate, with flowers subsecund, borne on one side, or borne around the rachis in some hybrids. Flowers are large, nodding, purple to pale pink or white, mauve or yellowish in some hybrids; corolla tube inflated, campanulate, 1.5-2" long, tube inside ciliate, usually heavily marked with white, edged darker purple maculation, lobes 4, upper lip shorter than lower lip.
Soil Preference:	High organic matter. Well-draining, moist. Acidic
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part shade.



FRENCH MARIGOLD



DESCRIPTION

French Marigolds are compact bushy annuals from Mexico and the flowers come in various combinations of reds, oranges, and yellows. They need sun to partial sun in well-drained dry to moist soil. They will bloom the season-long if kept deadheaded of spent blooms. They are drought tolerant once established. The flowers and foliage have a pleasing or not so pleasing aroma and have been used to deter insects in the garden.

Great for beds, containers, or as an edging plant. They will attract pollinators to the garden. If planted in with the vegetables, chop up the plants and work into the soil once they are killed by frost to help deter nematodes.



Hardiness Zone:	Annual, not intended to overwinter.
Bloom Season:	Fall, Spring & Summer
Spacing:	8-10"
Growth Habit:	Height: 0 ft. 6 in. - 1 ft. 0 in. Width: 0 ft. 6 in. - 1 ft. 6 in. Clumping 1-2 inch wide flower heads are single, semi or fully double, or crested blooms that come in various color combinations of yellows, reds, and oranges.
Soil Preference:	Clay, Loam (Silt), Sand. Acid (<6.0) Neutral (6.0-8.0). Good Drainage. Occasionally Dry.
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part Shade

GINGER LILY



DESCRIPTION

Hedychium is a genus of around 80 herbaceous perennial plants in the Zingiberaceae (ginger) family native to Asia. They have thick fleshy rhizomatous roots but are not the type used in cooking. These plants can grow 3-6 feet tall and 2-3 wide. They have tropical-looking foliage and the flowers are usually very fragrant, blooming in summer. Some species can survive down to zone 7B with protection.

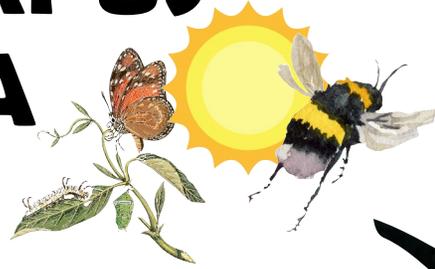
These tropical plants prefer moist, well-drained, organically rich soils in full sun. They lend a tropical look to the garden as well as fragrant flowers. Use in groups, borders or containers.



Hardiness Zone:	7-10
Bloom Season:	Fall Fruit, Summer Bloom
Growth Habit:	3-6 feet tall and 2-3 wide. Rapid growth rate. The green lance-shaped leaves can be up to 2 feet long and 4-6 inches wide. The sheathed leaves are widely spaced and alternate with entire margins and pointed tips. Some may have a few hairs on the undersides. Fragrant four-petalled flowers with long stamens, resembling butterflies, appear at the top of the plant in clusters in summer. They can be white, yellow, and orange. Most open from the bottom upward over several weeks to several months, each floret lasting only a few days. Three-part capsules change from green to brown as they ripen in the late fall. Each contains a fleshy orange aril.
Soil Preference:	High organic matter, clay, loam. Well-draining, moist.
Light Preference:	Full sun

GOMPHOCARPUS PHYSOCARPA

“Hairy Balls Milkweed”



DESCRIPTION

Ballon Plant is a shrubby herbaceous perennial that is native to South Africa in the milkweed or dogbane (Apocynaceae) family. It is a tender perennial in zones 8-10 but can be grown as an annual elsewhere and can reach heights of 6 feet. The white flowers are not particularly showy and occur in drooping clusters. They are only pollinated by vespid wasps and hornets and more than 1 plant is required. The follicles are the most ornamental feature. They are soft inflated round yellowish-green seed pods that mature to release seeds with silky tufts in fall. As are all milkweeds, this plant is a host plant for the Monarch butterfly.

The name *physocarpa* comes from the Greek *physis* meaning bladder and *karpos*, fruit, referring to the rounded seed pods.

Plant in moderately moist well-drained sandy soil in full sun. It is deer, drought and heat tolerant once established. Use in the back of the garden, as a specimen or in containers. The stems and follicles are often used in floral arrangements. Use caution in handling this plant as the milky latex in the stem is an irritant to some people.



Hardiness Zone:	8a-10b
Bloom Season:	Summer
Spacing:	12-14”
Growth Habit:	Height: 4 ft. 0 in. - 6 ft. 0 in. Width: 2 ft. 0 in. - 3 ft. 0 in. Herbaceous Perennial. Rapid growth. Pendulous clusters of small, waxy white with pink flowers with a faint vanilla scent are borne in leaf axils primarily in summer. Each flower is about ½ inch across, with five strongly reflexed petals.
Soil Preference:	Loam. Sand. Well-draining, occasionally dry.
Light Preference:	Full sun

IRIS



DESCRIPTION

The Iris is one of the most popular perennials and is available in a variety of colors with varying blooming times. The family *Iridaceae* is a very large one of perennial herbaceous herbs growing from a rhizome, corm, or bulb. There are Iris varieties native throughout the world that offers the possibility of use in a native or woodland garden.

The native habitats of the Iris range from North America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. They grow in meadows, deserts, mountain ranges, hillsides, and along streams.

In Greek mythology, Iris is the Goddess of the Rainbow. The genus name, *Iris*, is from the Greek word for "rainbow" and is aptly named because of the variety of flower colors available. The genus has about 300 species and thousands of cultivars.

Different varieties require light from full sun to full shade. Neutral to alkaline soils are required for some species. They grow in mounds or drifts in rich soils; some prefer wet or marshy areas and even standing water. Some can be grown as houseplants. They propagate through root division or by seed. Some varieties require rhizomes to be at soil level, while others tolerate planting corms and bulbs deeper in the soil. Most iris require periodic division of the rhizomes. After blooming is complete, allow the foliage to deteriorate and then remove the spent foliage.

The leaves tend to be long, strap-like, and sword-shaped, overlapping at the base, and oriented in one plane. The flowers may be a single to several blooms. They are carried at the top of a naked stem. The stem can be as short as 3 inches in dwarf varieties to as tall as 3 feet. The showy blooms are 6-parted with three often distinctly marked outer, spreading, or pendant "falls" and three inner, erect "standards". The variety of iris colors range from blues to violets to yellows to oranges to white to even black and are prized as cut flowers in the perennial garden. The seeds are carried in a fruit capsule, but the division of rhizome or root is the best propagation method and helps to prevent overcrowding.

Iris is most effective when planted in small groups or in mass plantings. They may be used as border plantings, foundation plantings, near a patio, and along walkways, woodlands, and meadows. They are perfect for a cutting garden or cottage garden.



Hardiness Zone:	5a-9b
Bloom Season:	Fall & Summer
Growth Habit:	Height: 1 ft. 6 in. - 2 ft. 6 in. Width: 1 ft. 0 in. - 2 ft. 0 in. Herbaceous perennial, deciduous. One to several flowers at the top of a naked stem in bracteate heads. Perianth tubular with 6-parted segments with three pendent "falls" that are narrowed basally into a shaft, are spreading to deflexed above, are bearded or with colored trichomes or crest, or are lacking these traits often with a basal medial color patch. Three inner, erect "standards", variously colored, clawed and reduced. Three stamens, three styles, petaloid, overarching falls.
Soil Preference:	Moist. Good drainage.
Light Preference:	Full sun

LAMB'S EAR



DESCRIPTION

Lamb's ear is a popular silver-leaved herbaceous perennial ground cover in the Lamiaceae or mint family. The plant grows into a dense clump of thick, soft, velvety, silver-green leaves that form a low-spreading groundcover. They are evergreen in warmer climates. In summer, tiny, purplish-pink flowers appear that are best removed to enhance the foliage and to help maintains its compact habit.

Lamb's ear is a native to the rocky hills of Turkey, Armenia, and Iran.

Lamb's ear grows well in average, dry to medium, very well-drained soils in full sun to partial shade. Avoid overwatering as wet leaves invite disease, as do high humidity summers. The plant likes some afternoon shade, particularly in the hot summer. It spreads by stems rooting at the nodes and can be aggressive in good conditions. Division of the plant may be required about every 2 to 4 years. The plant is deer resistant and moderately drought tolerant once established.

The leaves are densely white-woolly and oblong to elliptical. They emit a scent when crushed. The flowers are small tubular, 2-lipped, and appear in white woolly upright spikes. The soft, fuzzy leaves make an excellent addition to a children's or sensory garden. Plant it along a border front or walkway, or it may also be grown in containers. Consider planting Lamb's ear on a hill or slope in hot humid areas to prevent root rot.

Hardiness Zone:	4a-9b
Bloom Season:	Summer
Growth Habit:	Height: 1 ft. 0 in. - 1 ft. 6 in. Width: 1 ft. 0 in. - 1 ft. 6 in. Clumping, Spreading. Medium growth. The inflorescence is a terminal dense spike and an arrangement of verticillasters. Flowers are sessile, subtended by reduced leaves (foliaceous bracts). Corolla is purple with some mottling internally, bilabiate. Corolla tube is less than 0.5 inches long and pubescent externally. The upper lip is single, shallowly 3-lobed, entire at apex, 0.2 inches long, and less than half an inch broad. Lower lip 3-lobed. Two lateral lobes are shallow, much smaller than the central lobe. They bloom from May to July.
Soil Preference:	Loam, Clay, Sand, Shallow rocky. Well draining, occasionally dry.
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part shade.



OBEDIANT



DESCRIPTION

Obediant plant is a native perennial in the Lamiaceae (mint) family. In the wild, they can be found in wet meadows, barrens and glades, seepages in open woods, damp thickets, among other sites. It does grow in open upland forests as long as the soil is quite high in pH. Uncommon to infrequent in the NC mountains. The common name "obedient" comes from the ability of the flowers on the stalk to be twisted into any position by hand, where they will remain "obediently".

Obediant plants grow best in moist, well-drained, moderately fertile soil and sun to part sun. They can be propagated by seed or by the division of roots in the spring or fall. It can be aggressive in rich, moist soils, so gardeners should divide clumps every year or two to keep plants contained, and pull out plants invading other parts of the garden which is easy to do because the roots are shallow.

This easy to grow plant forms clumps quickly up to 4 feet tall and three feet wide with green toothed margin leaves. Showy flowers are pale purple to rose appearing on tall spikes which bloom starting from the bottom and working up to the top of the spike. Obediant plant provides a long season of cheery color in the garden from mid summer until the first frost.

A great choice for a meadow or native garden as it is visited by bees, hummingbirds, and other pollinators. This plant is resistant to browsing by deer.

Hardiness Zone:	2a-9b
Bloom Season:	Fall & Summer
Growth Habit:	Height: 3 ft. 0 in. - 4 ft. 0 in. Width: 2 ft. 0 in. - 3 ft. 0 in. Clumping, Erect, herbaceous perennial. Rapid growth. 1 inch pale purple to rose flowers borne in a showy terminal spike. The corolla is swollen at the throat, the upper lip is domed, the lower lip spreading with three lobes. Blooms from July to October.
Soil Preference:	Clay, loam, sand, high organic matter. Moist, occasionally wet.
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part shade.



PEONY



DESCRIPTION

Peonies like full sun, and though they can manage with half a day, they bloom best in a sunny spot that gets 6 to 8 hours of sunlight each day. Provide shelter from strong winds, as peonies' large blooms can make them top heavy. (Use stakes to hold them up, if necessary.) Don't plant too close to trees or shrubs, as peonies don't like to compete for food, light, and moisture.

Peonies are perennials that come back every year to take your breath away. In fact, the plants may live longer than you do—some have been known to thrive for at least 100 years.

In most of the U.S., the rules for success are simple: provide full sun and well-drained soil. Peonies even relish cold winters, because they need chilling for bud formation.

Peonies make a lovely low hedge. After its stunning bloom, the peony's bushy clump of handsome glossy green leaves lasts all summer, and then turns purplish-red or gold in the fall, as stately and dignified as any flowering shrub.



Hardiness Zone:	3-8
Bloom Season:	Spring
Growth Habit:	Height: 2 ft. 0 in. - 3 ft. 0 in. Width: 2 ft. 0 in. - 3 ft. 0 in. Slow growth rate. Mid to late spring very large cup-shaped fragrant blooms. Dark green compound leaves 8"-12" long with 9 elliptical leaflets Leaves can turn orange in the fall.
Soil Preference:	High organic matter. Well-draining, moist.
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part shade.



PERENNIAL SWEET POTATO VINE

DESCRIPTION

Ipomoea is a genus of tenacious, flowering vines, shrubs, and small trees with over 600 species, and includes such commonly known plants as Morning Glory, Sweet Potato, and Moonflower. Species in this genus feature blooms of pink, lavender and purple or blue that open each morning and fade at night. They tolerate a wide range of average to poor soil and sunny to partial shade conditions.

To plant, nick the hard seed coat and soak overnight before planting. They are not listed as invasive in North Carolina but are listed on the USDA Noxious Weed site and in several surrounding states. Some varieties may be poisonous. In addition to the morning glory, *Ipomoea* also includes cypress vine and several cultivars. Many species in this genus will require a trellis, arbor, or other structure to support its vertical climbing habit.

Hardiness Zone:	9a-11b
Bloom Season:	Spring & Summer
Growth Habit:	Height: 6 ft. 0 in. - 10 ft. 0 in. Width: 8 ft. 0 in. - 10 ft. 0 in. Rapid growth. Climbing/spreading. Heart-shaped lobed colorful leaves 6" long. Leaf Color: Gray/Silver, Green, Purple/Lavender, Variegated.
Soil Preference:	Good Drainage, Moist, Occasionally Dry, Occasionally Wet.
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part Shade



PURPLE CONEFLOWER



DESCRIPTION

Purple coneflower is an herbaceous perennial in the Asteraceae (daisy) family that is native to central and eastern United States. It may grow 3 to 4 feet tall and produce pinkish-purple flowers that mature in early summer through mid-fall.

This plant prefers well-drained, moist loam but is adaptable to various soil types. It is drought tolerant once established and can grow in full sun to partial shade. It is also deer, heat, humidity, and salt resistant. Easily propagated by seed, it will reseed itself in the garden.

This is a popular and long-blooming plant for use as a border or in groupings in a native or pollinator garden, meadow, and naturalized areas. Many cultivars are available for varied sizes and colors. Several pollinators are attracted to the flower, especially butterflies. Leave some of the flower heads on to produce seeds for the birds.

Hardiness Zone:	3a-8b
Bloom Season:	Summer
Spacing:	1-3'
Growth Habit:	Height: 3 ft. 0 in. - 4 ft. 0 in. Width: 1 ft. 0 in. - 2 ft. 0 in. Herbaceous perennial. Rapid growth. Flowers occur singly atop stiff stems and have domed, purplish-brown, spiny disc flowers in the center and drooping, lavender rays around them in daisy-like fashion. Blooms are up to 5 inches across. Many cultivars exist most commonly in shades of white, pink, and purple but also red, orange, and yellow. Flower blooms from June to August.
Soil Preference:	High organic matter. Loam. Sand Shallow rocky. Well-draining, moist, occasionally dry.
Light Preference:	Full sun to part shade



ROSE CHAMPION



DESCRIPTION

Rose Champion is a very distinctive biennial or short-lived perennial that has very tall stems and is entirely covered with white wooly hairs. It has bright magenta-colored flowers, and its foliage is an unusual silvery green. The plant is a member of the Caryophyllaceae family that includes carnations and pinks.

Rose Champion tolerates various soil types as long as they are well-drained. It is drought tolerant and does well in rock or crevice gardens. It prefers full sun but can tolerate some shade. Deer are not attracted to this plant due to the wooly foliage. The flowers are unscented; however, the flowers' nectar is enjoyed by butterflies and bees. Deadheading the spent blooms will encourage continuous flowering. Rose champion may be propagated by seeds and basal cuttings. The plant self-seeds and has the potential to become invasive.

The plant has an upright habit and a slender to stout taproot. The tall stems and silvery-green, lance-shaped foliage are covered densely with wooly hairs. In mild climates, the plant may remain evergreen. The five-petaled bright magenta flowers are about 1 inch in diameter. There are cultivars available that have flowers in shades of white, rose, or pink. The flower is followed by a seed capsule after summer blooming.



Hardiness Zone:	4a-10b
Bloom Season:	Summer
Spacing:	12-15"
Growth Habit:	Height: 2 ft. 0 in. - 3 ft. 0 in. Width: 1 ft. 4 in. - 2 ft. 0 in. Herbaceous perennial, medium growth, deciduous. The flower measures 1 to 1.25 inches in diameter and may appear solitary or possibly as 2 or 3 blooms in a group. They have 5 reddish purple, pink, or white petals that are obovate-orbicular in shape. The petal margins are irregular and slightly notched. The petals appear floppy and partially overlap. There is whitish-green calyx that measures 0.75 inches long and is densely covered with white-wooly hairs. There are 10 stamens and an ovary with 5 styles. The flower stalk measures 0.5 to 6 inches long and has white-wooly hairs.
Soil Preference:	Clay, Loam, Sand, Shallow rocky. Well-draining. Occasionally dry to very dry.
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part Shade

STRAWFLOWER



DESCRIPTION

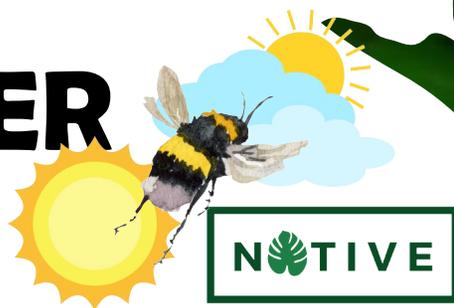
For the best and brightest colors and the best display, be sure to plant in full sun. Because the blossoms on strawflowers often look good even when fading, deadheading is not necessary but can help encourage a fresh set of blooms. If left on the plant in warmer climates, the flowers will help reseed and encourage a new generation of plants. If you are planning on cutting strawflowers to dry and use in arrangements, simply cut stems and hang upside down to air dry.

There is little to do once strawflower is established. Watering needs are low when there is occasional rain in the forecast. However, don't mistake heat and drought tolerant for "needs no watering." If it doesn't rain for a week or so, water lightly at the root level, but don't overdo it. Drier is better than wetter.



Hardiness Zone:	8-10 tender perennial. Grown as an annual in regions that frost.
Bloom Season:	Fall & Summer
Growth Habit:	Height: 1 ft. 0 in. - 5 ft. 0 in. Width: 0 ft. 6 in. - 1 ft. 6 in. Medium growth rate. Clumping. Small, 1-3 cm daisy-like flowers come in yellow, orange, white, red and pink. They have yellow centers and has rigid papery petal-like bracts that surround a bright yellow center. The bracts have a straw-like texture, hence the common name.
Soil Preference:	Loam. Acid (<6.0) Alkaline (>8.0) Neutral (6.0-8.0), Good Drainage, Moist, Occasionally Dry
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part shade.

STOKES ASTER



DESCRIPTION

Common Name(s): Cornflower Aster, Stokes Aster

'Bluestone' is an herbaceous perennial in the Asteraceae (daisy) family and a cultivar of the native Stokes' aster. This plant is actually dwarf in comparison to the other cultivars in the species, only getting to a maximum of 10-12 inches tall. It flowers in hues of bluish-purple in the middle of summer and carries a delicate fragrance and nectar attracting bees, butterflies, and birds.

Plant 'Bluestone' in full sun to partial shade and in well-drained soil with a neutral to acidic pH. It grows well in moist, occasionally wet soil but is also drought tolerant. It can be propagated by seed or dividing the root ball, but it will not self-seed in the yard.

Because 'Bluestone' can grow well in moist soil, it makes a good choice for planting near a water garden, pond, or riparian setting. It also adds long-blooming color to a cottage, butterfly, or pollinator garden. Plant it in small groups or in a mass planting in the front of a border.

Insects, Diseases, and Other Plant Problems: No significant problems.



Hardiness Zone:	5-10
Bloom Season:	Summer
Growth Habit:	Height: 0 ft. 5 in. - 1 ft. 0 in. Width: 1 ft. 0 in. - 1 ft. 3 in. Tiny cornflower blue to violet notched ray flowers clustered in a flower head 2"-4" across with feathery disk florets in the center. Blooms in the middle of summer through fall if you deadhead the flowers before they set seed. Basal rosette of lanceolate to elliptic 6" long leaves. Stem leaves have no petiole and are smaller than basal leaves. Medium growth rate. Deciduous.
Soil Preference:	Well-draining, neutral to acidic pH. Occasionally wet, drought tolerant.
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part shade

TALL VERBENA



DESCRIPTION

Tall verbena is a tall upright plant with rounded clusters of small purple flowers, that measure 2 to 3 inches in diameter on long wispy stems. Each flower is about a 0.25-inch purple tube. The leaves are primarily at the base of the plant and form a mounded rosette of green, lance-shaped leaves with serrated margins. The main stem leaves of Tall Verbena have two expanded earlike lobes (auricles) just above the petiole. The similar *V. brasiliensis* lacks these lobes.

The plant is a tender perennial and is hardy from zones 7 to 11. In cooler climates, it is grown as an annual. It tolerates a variety of soil types, average to dry conditions, and full sun.

Tall verbena is native to South America but has naturalized in the United States from North Carolina to Florida and west to Texas. It is a weed that spreads by volunteer seedlings. [Some sources have labeled it "invasive."](#) Do not allow this species to spread into natural areas and become a problem.

Hardiness Zone:	7a-11b
Bloom Season:	Fall & Summer
Growth Habit:	Height: 2 ft. 0 in. - 5 ft. 0 in. Width: 2 ft. 0 in. - 3 ft. 0 in. Erect, Rapid growth. Forms a dense flat-topped cluster of purple flowers spanning about 1-3" across. Individual flowers are about 1/4" across and 1/3" long.
Soil Preference:	Clay, loam, sand, shallow rocky. Well-draining, moist, occasionally dry.
Light Preference:	Full sun to Part shade.



TEXAS STAR HIBISCUS



DESCRIPTION

Scarlet rose mallow is an herbaceous perennial in the Malvaceae (mallow) family. It is native to the southeastern United States and is sometimes called swamp hibiscus because it is native to marshes and swamps in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. It can grow 6 to 8 feet tall and 2 to 3 feet wide.

It can be grown outdoors in coastal and piedmont regions of North Carolina. Plant in locations with full sun to partial shade and with moist, occasionally wet soils. Propagation is through seed or stem cutting. This plant is slightly salt tolerant.

Flowers of red hibiscus mature in late summer to early fall and are very large and striking, up to 6 inches wide. The large, bold leaves add to the striking effect. It can be used in wet areas, such as beside ponds or in boggy areas.

Scarlet rose mallow is a large plant for the rear of the perennial border, mixed border, or courtyard. It is also effective when grouped in moist locations along edges of ponds and streams or in a rain or pollinator garden. This plant is susceptible to damage from deer. The flowers of the plant are attractants for hummingbirds, pollinators, and butterflies and are a wildlife food source.

Hardiness Zone:	8a-10b
Bloom Season:	Summer
Spacing:	3-6'
Growth Habit:	Height: 6 ft. 0 in. - 8 ft. 0 in. Width: 2 ft. 0 in. - 3 ft. 0 in. Herbaceous perennial wildflower. Medium growth. Showy center staminal column. Blooms in late summer.
Soil Preference:	Moist, occasionally wet. Well-draining, slightly acidic.
Light Preference:	Full sun to part shade



ZINNIA



DESCRIPTION

Zinnia is a warm-season flowering upright growing annual in the Asteraceae (daisy) family. They are native to southern North America and South America, and there are many cultivars, colors, and a range of sizes available—from 8 inches to 4 feet tall. Zinnia is named in honor of Johann Gottfried Zinn, a German botanist. Zinnia is showy, low maintenance, and easy to grow. Plant them in average, well-drained garden soil in full sun and allow good air circulation. Keep them moist until established. Deadhead to encourage more blooms but leave some seed heads for the birds.

Zinnia comes in various shapes, including beehive, button, and cactus. Before the flowers open, the bracts appear as overlapping fish scales. As the flower opens the bracts are visible on the undersides of the flower. The inflorescence is a composite head. The petals appear as ray flowers, and they may have star-shaped disc flowers. The ratio of ray flowers to disc flowers is variable. Their blooms may be described as single (single row of petals and a visible center), double (numerous rows of petals, centers not visible), or semi-double (numerous rows of petals with visible centers). The leaves are ovate to lanceolate with some plants having more linear leaves. The leaves have no petioles and are sessile, clasping, and opposite in arrangement.

There are multiple varieties or cultivars of zinnia, including the hybrid 'Profusion' Series. A cross between *Zinnia angustifolia* (disease resistance) and *Zinnia elegans* (larger flowers), 'Profusion' combines the best traits of both, including tolerance to drought, heat, and humidity. The strong, durable foliage resists insects.

Depending on the size, zinnias can be used in the front or the back border, in a meadow, in containers, and a cutting or pollinator garden. Massed or in small groups, they add season-long color to the landscape. Zinnia is deer and rabbit resistant and attracts butterflies, hummingbirds, and songbirds.



Hardiness Zone:	3a-10b
Bloom Season:	Fall, Spring & Summer
Spacing:	8-18"
Growth Habit:	Height: 0 ft. 8 in. - 4 ft. 0 in. Width: 0 ft. 6 in. - 1 ft. 6 in. Rapid Growth. Before the flowers open, bracts are arranged as overlapping fish scales. As the flower opens, the bracts appear on the undersides of the bloom. The flowers have a composite head. Colorful rays surround star-shaped disc flowers. The ratio of ray flowers to disc flowers is variable. They bloom in multiple colors from early summer to frost.
Soil Preference:	Moist, occasionally dry. Well-draining.
Light Preference:	Full sun

**For More Information
Please Visit the NC Extension
Gardener Plant Tool Box:**

<https://plants.ces.ncsu.edu/>

**Still Have Questions?
Contact your Currituck County
Extension Master Gardeners!**

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