

Village Garden Center

By: Eva Soued

& Landscape Service

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Blue Fortune Agastache

Licorice-Scented Foliage

Butterflies and hummingbirds flock to this humming bird mint. Its strong, sturdy stems hold pretty blue flowers, and its foliage, when crushed, smells like black licorice. A very long-lived perennial, it is drought and heat tolerant and thrives in poor, infertile soils. Deer tend to avoid.



Zone 4-9 Height 24 - 36 inches

Bloom Time Early Summer to early Fall

Light Requirements Full Sun

Bottlebrush like flowers on strong upright stems.

Does best in fertile, well drained soil.

No standing winter water conditions.

Remove faded flowers to prevent seeding. Leave stems to overwinter. Remove new growth in early to mid spring for more flowering stems and a more compact plant.

No winter care needed

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OAKLAND™ HOLLY

Unique oak-like leaves on a holly bush

Beautiful evergreen semi-glossy foliage

Spectacular winter display of orange-red

Berries

Grows in all kinds of soil and levels of

Moisture

Excellent choice for a specimen or a screen

It grows at a medium rate, and under

ideal conditions can be expected to live

for 50 years or more.

GROWING ZONES: 6, 7, 8, 9

Looking for a nice, dense evergreen tree?

Take a look at the Oakland™ Holly Tree...This holly tree is great for anchoring the sides of your home or planted as a privacy hedge.

The foliage on this oak leaf holly resembles oak tree leaves, making it stand out in the evergreen crowd. These leaves are 3 inches long and about 1.5 inches wide.

The upright pyramidal shape of the Oakland™ Holly is perfect for many landscape options.

Plant this holly at the corner of your home for a gorgeous anchor tree. Need a privacy hedge?

Plant this oak leaf holly tree every 6 feet on center. Enjoy a great looking privacy hedge in no time! Just trim the tops and the middles will fill in.

The Oakland™ Holly will reach heights up to 18 feet tall and up to 8 feet wide. It stays very dense and does not require pruning. However, if you are looking for a more manicured look, you can trim twice a year. This tree loves full sun so plant in areas that get plenty of sun.

This oak leaf holly is extremely insect and disease resistant.

The Oak Leaf Holly is self fruiting so you won't need of a male pollinator. Enjoy reddish orange berries throughout the winter months.



Helmond Pillar Barberry

Berberis thunbergii 'Helmond Pillar'

One of the most exciting new landscape developments in many years, this shrub combines its rigidly upright, columnar habit with rich purple-red foliage all season long, not to mention showy flowers and fruit; the ultimate garden accent shrub

Ornamental Features

Helmond Pillar Barberry is primarily grown for its highly ornamental fruit. The fruits are showy scarlet drupes carried in abundance from early to late fall. It has attractive burgundy foliage throughout the season. The small oval leaves are highly ornamental and turn an outstanding red in the fall. It features tiny clusters of yellow flowers hanging below the branches in mid spring.

Landscape Attributes

Helmond Pillar Barberry is a dense multi-stemmed deciduous shrub with a narrowly upright and columnar growth habit. It lends an extremely fine and delicate texture to the landscape composition which can make it a great accent feature on this basis alone.

This is a relatively low maintenance shrub, and should not require much pruning, except when necessary, such as to remove dieback. Deer don't particularly care for this plant and will usually leave it alone in favor of tastier treats. Gardeners should be aware of the following characteristic(s) that may warrant special consideration; Spiny

Helmond Pillar Barberry is recommended for the following landscape applications;

Vertical Accent

Mass Planting

Hedges/Screening

General Garden Use



Chionanthus virginicus

Chionanthus virginicus L.

White fringetree

The primary attraction of this 15-30 ft., deciduous tree or shrub is the drooping clusters of fragrant, white blossoms. Dark-blue, grape-like clusters of fruits are produced from



female blossoms. The numerous delicate, fragrant, white-to-greenish-white flowers are composed of 4-6 strap-shaped petals 1 inch long by 1/16 inch wide. They hang in showy, branched clusters 4-6 inches long. Flowers open before or with the first leaves. Other features are dark-green, glossy foliage and a pale-gray trunk with bands of white. Leaves are deciduous, opposite, 4-8 inches long and 1/4 inch wide; the petiole is 1 inch long. Fall color is usually not significant. Shrub or small tree with short trunk, narrow, oblong crown, and showy masses of fragrant, lacy, white flowers.

One of the last trees to bear new leaves in spring, it appears dead until the leaves and flowers appear. The genus name *Chionanthus*, meaning snow and flower, describes the blossoms.



From The Garden of Eva

To Make Crust:

- 6 tablespoons unsalted butter, melted
- 1 1/2 cups crushed graham cracker crumbs
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- Pinch fine salt

To Make Topping:

- 4 cups large marshmallows



Make 'Em:

Heat oven to 325 degrees F. Take a 8'' x 8'' square pan and line is with foil. Make sure the foil hangs over the edges by an inch. *To make the crust* ... lightly butter the foil with some of the melted butter.

In a medium bowl stir the rest of the butter together with the crumbs, sugar, and salt in a medium bowl. Press crumb mixture evenly over the bottom of the pan. Bake 20 minutes or until golden brown.

The brownie. Put the butter and chocolate in a medium microwave safe bowl. Melt in the microwave on for 2 minutes. Stir, and microwave again until completely melted, about 2 minutes more. Put the butter and chocolate in a heatproof bowl. Fill a saucepan with about 1 inch of water and bring it to a very slow simmer. Set the bowl on the pan without touching the water. Stir until melted. Stir the light brown sugar and white sugar, vanilla and salt into the melted chocolate. Add eggs and beat vigorously to make a thick and glossy batter. Add the flour and stir until just mixed.

Pour batter into prepared pan. Bake until the top is crispy and a toothpick inserted into the middle comes out mostly clean, may have a few crumbs. Approximately 40 to 45 minutes.

Remove from the oven and carefully position a rack about 6 inches from the broiler and preheat on low. Layer marshmallows across the top and toast under the broiler until golden,. Watch it closely because it can brown up quickly, about 2 minutes. Cool on a rack, gently removing the brownies from the pan using the aluminum flaps. Carefully separate any marshmallow from the foil and fold away.

Cut into 12 squares.

To Make Brownie:

- 8 tablespoons (1 stick) unsalted butter
- 4 ounces unsweetened chocolate, chopped
- 1 cup packed light brown sugar
- 3/4 cup white sugar
- 1 1/2 teaspoons pure vanilla extract
- 1/2 teaspoon fine salt
- 4 large cold eggs
- 1 cup all-purpose flour

Roasted, tarragon

Meat balls in

sauce



For the Meatballs: 2 cups stale white bread, cubed or torn 1/2 cup milk 2 pounds ground lamb, meatloaf mix (ground pork, veal and sirloin) or ground turkey 2 eggs 2 cloves garlic minced Salt and pepper About 1 cup, a couple of fat handfuls, freshly grated Pecorino 1 cup flat-leaf parsley tops combined, finely chopped A fat drizzle of EVOO – Extra Virgin Olive Oil

For the Sauce: 1 tablespoon EVOO – Extra Virgin Olive Oil 2 tablespoons butter 1 small onion, finely chopped 1 large clove garlic, chopped 1 28-ounce can tomatoes, crushed by hand 2 cups tomato purée 1 cup chicken stock Salt 1/4 cup tarragon leaves, chopped

Preheat oven to 400°F.

For the meatballs, soak bread in milk. Place meat in a bowl and add eggs, garlic, salt, pepper, cheese, (over the bowl), parsley, and EVOO. Squeeze excess milk from bread and crumble with your fingers as you add it to meat. Mix well to combine.

For the sauce, heat a deep ovenproof saucepan or skillet over medium heat and add EVOO, 1 turn of the pan. Melt in butter then add onions and garlic, and sweat until very soft and tender, partially covering the pan and stirring occasionally. Add tomatoes and puree, stock, salt and tarragon, and simmer for 15 minutes.

Use a scoop to form 2 1/2-inch, even-sized meatballs and arrange them in the skillet in the sauce – the sauce should not cover the balls. Transfer pan to oven and roast 20-25 minutes until cooked through and the meat is lightly browned on top.

Serve with extra shaved Pecorino and charred bread rubbed with garlic, drizzled with EVOO and sprinkled with sea salt for dipping.

Red Banana Tree,

Variegated Blood Banana 'Rojo'

The red banana plant (*Musca zebrina* "Rojo"), also known by the common name blood banana, is an ornamental variety of banana. Red bananas are favored for their large, elegant leaves with distinctive red markings. Red banana plants may grow as tall as 8 to 10 feet when planted in the soil, but will not grow higher than 4 feet in a container. These plants make striking landscape plants, and also fare well on patios and balconies, where they add a tropical flair to the Decor.



Soil drainage is important for bananas. To improve soil fertility and drainage before planting a banana, amend the native soil with organic matter like compost. If

planting in a container, choose growing medium formulated for container plants. Garden soils are too heavy and moisture absorbing for your red banana to survive.

Partial shade is healthy and natural for a red banana, but full sun is acceptable. Grown in full sun, the leaves on a red banana plant may lose some of their distinctive coloring. Grown in a container, you may be able to move the plant around your property as you decide on the best location for your Plant. Water applied too frequently will cause the roots of a red banana to rot. As you establish your watering routine, check soil moisture before watering. The soil should be mostly dry -- although not completely dry -- before watering again. Container plants may need to be watered more frequently than those grown in the ground. A layer of bark or woodchip mulch around banana plants will retain moisture in the soil for longer, so you won't have to water as frequently. Reduce water during the winter, but do not allow the soil to dry out completely. Red bananas require fertile soil to look and grow their best. Use a slow-release 9-3-27 fertilizer, applied once per month in spring and summer.

Graceful Grasses® King Tut®

Egyptian Papyrus Cyperus papyrus

Garden Uses

Graceful accent for water gardens, bogs or pond/stream peripheries. Patio containers/tubs.

Cyperus papyrus, commonly called papyrus, is native to Africa. It is a tall, clump-forming, tender perennial sedge that, in frost-free areas, will grow up to 15' tall.

In St. Louis gardens, stems will grow shorter (to 5-8' tall)

It features a grass-like clump of triangular green stems that rise up from thick, woody rhizomes. Each stem is topped by an umbellate inflorescence of 100+ narrow arching thread-like rays (4-12" long). Greenish-brown flower clusters appear at the ends of the rays. Flowers give way to brown, nut-like fruits. In ancient Egypt, the stems of this plant (considered by some authorities to be



the bulrush of the Bible) were used to make a paper-like writing material also called papyrus.

Genus name comes from the Greek word kypeiros which was the name given to some local sedges.

Specific epithet is the Greek name used for paper made into rolls from this plant in Ancient Egypt.

KING TUT is a dwarf cultivar that typically grows 4-5' tall.

Winter hardy to USDA Zone 9 where it may be grown in wet, boggy soils in full sun to part shade.

Best in part shade. May be grown in containers at the margins of water gardens, pools or ponds.

Grows well in both standing water and in boggy soils. In the St. Louis area, these plants are tender perennials that must be brought indoors in fall before first frost for overwintering in a sunroom or greenhouse. When overwintering, set the container in a saucer filled with water, and place the container and saucer near a bright sunny window in a preferably cool (60-65 degree F.) area. Plants may be grown as annuals.

Kniphofia 'Mango Popsicle'

'Mango Popsicle' is a hybrid kniphofia that produces ornamentally impressive mango-orange flowers in 5" long terminal racemes (to 120 flowers per raceme) atop 30" tall flower scapes rising well above a basal clump of medium green strap-shaped leaves (to 12" tall). Bloom on each flower spike lasts about 2 to 3 weeks. Flower spikes bloom, in succession, over a long, late spring to early fall bloom period.

Kniphofia is a genus of 60-70 species of evergreen to deciduous, mostly clump-forming, rhizomatous perennials featuring linear strap-shaped basal leaves and showy bottlebrush-like flower spikes. Common names such as red hot poker, rocket flower and torch lily describe the showy flower spikes (often broad at the top but tapered at the base) which are the sine qua non of this ornamental



perennial. Species plants are native to mountainous areas in southern to tropical Africa. From the center of a basal tuft (rosette) of coarse, strap-shaped, linear leaves rises a succession of thick, naked flower scapes featuring dense, terminal, spike-like racemes of drooping, short-stalked, tubular flowers. Flowers in each scape typically bloom, bottom to top, from late spring to mid-summer, often with some continued bloom to late summer or early fall. Numerous flower colors are available in commerce, including shades of red, orange, pink, yellow, white, greenish-white, creamy pastels and bicolor. Plant size ranges from dwarf (to 1 1/2' tall) to very tall (to 6' tall).

Hybrids are common and have considerably extended the available color options, plant sizes and bloom times. Hybrid development dates back to the mid-19th century when *Kniphofia uvaria* was crossed with several other species now currently known as *K. bruceae*, *K. galpinii*, *K. pauciflora* and *K. triangularis*. Most of the garden plants grown today are hybrids between 2 or more species.

Foxglove Plants

Tall and stately foxglove plants (*Digitalis purpurea*) have long been included in garden areas where vertical interest and lovely flowers are desired. Foxglove flowers grow on stems which may reach 6 feet in height, depending on variety. Foxglove flowers are clusters of tubular shaped blooms in colors of white, lavender, yellow, pink, red, and purple. Growing foxgloves thrive in full sun to partial shade to full shade, depending on the summer heat.

They are hardy in gardening zones 4-10 and in the hottest areas prefer more midday and afternoon shade for optimum performance.

The hotter the summers, the more shade the plant needs.

Foxglove plants grow best in rich, well draining soil.

Caring for foxglove plants will include keeping the soil moist. As a biennial or short lived perennial, the gardener can encourage re-growth of foxglove flowers by not allowing the soil to dry out or to get too soggy.

If flowers are allowed to drop seeds, thin the seedlings next year to about 18 inches apart, allowing growing foxgloves room to develop. If you want additional foxglove plants next year, leave the last flowers of the season to dry on the stalk and drop seeds for new growth.

Biennial foxglove usually does not bloom its first year. During its second year, it blooms beautifully, then set seeds and dies. True perennial foxglove, like *Digitalis mertonensis*, *D. obscura*, and *D. parviflora* may flower each year but they still only live a few short years. However, they all leave behind their seeds to carry on their beautiful legacy in the garden.

Most foxglove plants are hardy in zones 4-8, with a few varieties hardy in zone 3. Depending on variety, they can grow 18 inches to 5 feet tall. As gardeners, it is in our nature to always keep our flower beds neat and tidy. An ugly, dying plant can drive us nuts and make us want to run right out and cut it down.

However, too much fall preparation and cleanup is often what causes foxglove not to survive winter.

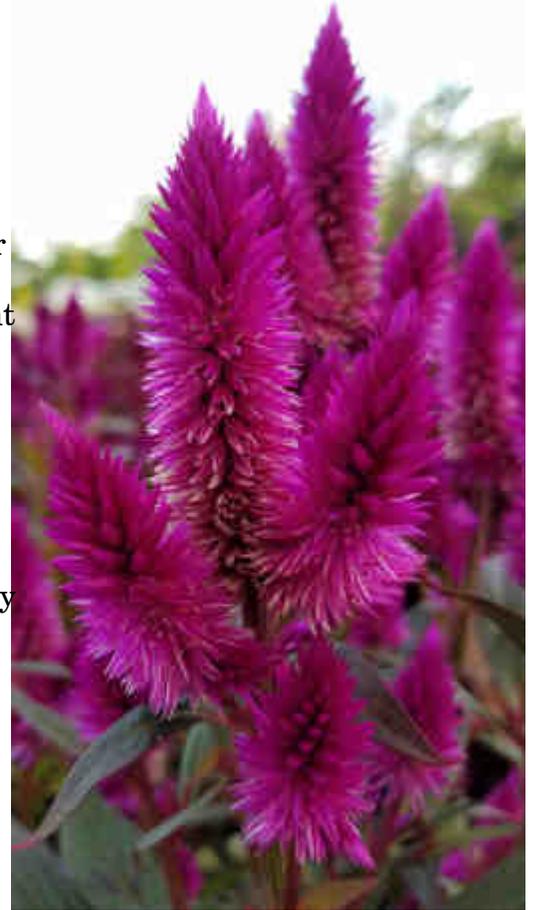


Intenz Celosia

Intenz Celosia features showy plumes of violet flowers rising above the foliage from early summer to mid fall. The flowers are excellent for cutting. Its pointy leaves remain green in color throughout the season. The fruit is not ornamentally significant.

Planting & Growing

Intenz Celosia will grow to be about 14 inches tall at maturity, with a spread of 12 inches. When grown in masses or used as a bedding plant, individual plants should be spaced approximately 10 inches apart. Its foliage tends to remain dense right to the ground, not requiring facer plants in front. This fast-growing annual will normally live for one full growing season, needing replacement the following year.



This plant should only be grown in full sunlight. It is very adaptable to both dry and moist growing conditions, but will not tolerate any standing water. It is considered to be drought-tolerant, and thus makes an ideal choice for a low-water garden or xeriscape application. It is not particular as to soil type or pH. It is highly tolerant of urban pollution and will even thrive in inner city environments. This particular variety is an interspecific hybrid. It can be propagated by cuttings; Intenz Celosia is a fine choice for the garden, but it is also a good selection for planting in outdoor containers and hanging baskets. It is often used as a 'filler' in the 'spiller-thriller-filler' container combination, providing a mass of flowers against which the larger thriller plants stand out.

Note that when growing plants in outdoor containers and baskets, they may require more frequent waterings than they would in the yard or garden.

Intenz Celosia is a dense herbaceous annual with an upright spreading habit of growth. Its medium texture blends into the garden, but can always be balanced by a couple of finer or coarser plants for an effective composition.

This plant will require occasional maintenance and upkeep, and should be cut back in late fall in preparation for winter.

Memorial Day Weekend

The Garden Center will be open Memorial Day weekend!

Saturday 8 to 5 Sunday 10 - 5 & Monday 8 -5

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