

GreenThumb Plant Delivery 2020

Plant Guides and Gratitude

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For the first time in GreenThumb's history, we have shifted our traditional plant distribution to a contactless plant and seed delivery to adhere to COVID-19 social distancing measures. We are thrilled to provide you with a broad selection of top quality seeds and seedlings of annual flowers, herbs, perennials, and vegetables. We want to thank all of the different teams, greening partners, and vendors that worked together to make this contactless delivery possible.

Originally intended for different events, the seed packets made their way to the plant delivery thanks to the generous contribution of **Brooklyn Botanic Garden**, as well as logistical support from **Reclaim Seed NYC**. Included in this plant delivery are seeds originally purchased for Brooklyn Botanic Garden's Making Brooklyn Bloom annual conference and for the GreenThumb GrowTogether Seed Exchange.

Our seedlings came from an array of local vendors, who came through for us under difficult circumstances and an unusually cold spring. For more information on the native plants you received, which came from the Greenbelt Native Plant Center, watch Cindy Goulder's webinar video posted at bit.ly/GreenThumbWebinars!

Huge gratitude to all of YOU community gardeners for all the work you are doing to keep community gardens green and thriving! If you have any additional questions about these plants, we will be having webinars throughout the season. Please visit bit.ly/GTWorkshopUpdates for the webinar schedule and bit.ly/GreenThumbWebinars for links to past webinar recordings.



HAVE A GREAT GROWING SEASON AND STAY SAFE!

Images: GreenThumb Operations sorting mixed flats of native plants from Greenbelt Native Plant Center. Photos by Babbie Dunnington.

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: CLASSIC VEGETABLE FLAT FROM RISE AND ROOT



Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p>bonnieplants.com</p>	Tomato	Brandywine	Heirloom. This popular beefsteak-sized, Amish tomato produces rosy pink fruits loaded with an old-fashioned tomato taste that has been prized for decades. It is considered one of the benchmarks for intense tomato flavor. The indeterminate vines are vigorous, so use tall cages. Vines yield tomatoes that ripen gradually until frost.	Sun: Full Spacing: 36" apart Planting time: April 11 to May27 Days to maturity: 80 to 100 days after transplant
 <p>bonnieplants.com</p>	Sweet pepper	Carmen	Plants bear fruit until frost. If space is tight, try Carmen in containers, tucking trailing annuals along pot edges. Carmen was developed to bear fruits under cooler growing conditions, making it an excellent choice for areas with short growing seasons as well as the rest of the country.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18" – 24" apart Planting time: April 11 to May27 Days to maturity: 75 days after transplant
 <p>johnnyseeds.com</p>	Eggplant	Galine	Eggplants require fertile, well-drained soil with a pH range of 6.2-6.8. Transplant outdoors late spring or early summer once the weather has thoroughly settled. Eggplants are tender, and cold weather may weaken them. Use row covers for a boost in performance and insect control. Remove when plants reach the covers or when blossoms first appear. Space transplants 18" apart in rows 30-36" apart, or 2 rows on plastic mulch, 18-24" between plants. It is important to be mindful of over-fertility. Too much nitrogen often results in large, bushy plants that produce only one small set of fruit.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18" – 36" apart Planting time: Plant your transplants outdoors when daytime temperatures are at least 65°F and night time temperatures are above 50°F. Days to maturity: 65 days after transplant

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: CLASSIC VEGETABLE FLAT FROM RISE AND ROOT

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p><i>johnnyseeds.com</i></p>	Collard Greens	Champion	Champion is a Vates type selected for its longer standing ability. The plants are short stemmed with thick leaves, and they tend to be more vigorous with a higher yield potential. Champion has good winter hardiness.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18" apart Planting time: early spring for spring/summer crop, mid-summer for fall crop Days to maturity: 60 days after transplanting
 <p>missouribotanicalgarden.org</p>	Zucchini	Light Green	Seedlings are cold sensitive. Fertilize well, as plants can be heavy producers. Fruits resting on mulch, straw or boards resist rot. Plants will continue to produce until the first frost if all fruits are picked prior to maturity. Harvest summer squash when young before flesh gets woody and seeds harden. Harvest winter squash when mature but prior to first fall frost.	Sun: Full Spacing: 30" apart Planting time: Plant your transplants outdoors when daytime temperatures are at least 65°F and night time temperatures are above 50°F. Days to maturity: 50 days after transplanting
 <p><i>johnnyseeds.com</i></p>	Okra	Clemson Spineless	Light-green pods consist of 5-8 points. The standard variety in the South. Cream-colored flowers are also edible. An attractive ornamental; good in containers. **Edible Flowers: Deep fry the flowers or eat them stuffed, or use fresh as a striking, exotic-looking garnish. Sweet and mild flavor.	Sun: Full Spacing: 12" apart Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost when soil is warm Days to maturity: 60 days after transplant Harvest: Harvest promptly by clipping pods at 3-4" long to keep plants productive. Oversized pods become tough.

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: CLASSIC VEGETABLE FLAT FROM RISE AND ROOT

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p>johnnyseeds.com</p>	Tomato	Pink Bumble Bee	Plant 3-8" inches deep, covering the root ball well and up to the cotyledons (first leaves). If using grafted plants, take care to ensure the graft union is not touching soil. Water seedlings with a high-phosphate fertilizer solution. For earliest crops, set plants out around the last frost date under floating row covers, which will protect from frost to about 28°F (-2°C). If possible, avoid setting out unprotected plants until night temperatures are over 45°F (7°C). Frost will cause severe damage.	Sun: Full Spacing: 24"-36" apart Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost when soil is warm Days to maturity: 70 days after transplant Harvest: Fully vine-ripen fruit only for local retailing or use. To deliver sound fruit, pick fruit less ripe the further the distance and the longer the time between the field and the customer.
 <p>johnnyseeds.com</p>	Hot Peppers	Jalapeño	Medium-sized chili pepper. Will turn red if left on the plant, but usually picked green. Varies in spiciness.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18" apart Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost when soil is warm, ideally around 65°F Days to maturity: 72 green, 82 red
 <p>johnnyseeds.com</p>	Kale	Tuscano	Kale prefers a fertile, well-drained soil high in organic matter with a pH range of 6.0–7.5. Consistent moisture will produce the best quality leaves. For fall crop, transplant to the garden in June–July. To ensure mature heads, seed the crop early in areas where heavy freezes occur early in fall.	Sun: Full sun to partial shade Spacing: 18"-36" apart Planting time: Transplant outdoors 12–18" apart in rows 18–36" apart. Kale prefers cooler growing temperatures, between 55–75°F (13–24°C), optimum being 60–70°F (16–21°C), but will produce good crops under warmer, summer conditions. Days to maturity: 28

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: CLASSIC VEGETABLE FLAT FROM RISE AND ROOT

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p>southernexposure.com</p>	Cucumber	Marketmore	Long, slender, dark green cucumbers. The slender, refined "Marketmore look" has long been the standard for slicing cucumbers in the North. 8-9" fruits stay uniformly dark green even under weather stress. Begins bearing late but picks for a relatively long time. (johnnyseeds.com)	Sun: Full Spacing: 24' - 36" apart Planting time: Plant your transplants outdoors when daytime temperatures are at least 65°F and night time temperatures are above 50°F. Days to maturity: 58 days after transplant
 <p>johnnyseeds.com</p>	Swiss Chard	Bright Lights	The gold standard for multicolored Swiss chard. Lightly savoyed, green or bronze leaves with stems of gold, pink, orange, purple, red, and white with bright and pastel variations. Consistent growth rate and strong bolt resistance across all colors makes this a superior mix. Direct seed or transplant to allow separating out the individual colors. Suitable for production year round, but somewhat less frost hardy than normal for chard.	Sun: Full Spacing: 6" - 12" apart Planting time: Transplant after danger of hard frost Days to maturity: 25 for baby greens, 55 for bunching greens
 <p>superseeds.com</p>	Broccoli	Imperial	Plant in spring and again in late summer for a fall harvest. The center head develops first, followed quickly by multiple mini florets that form along the side of the plant stem. Pick when heads are tight before flower buds starts to open. For varieties that produce side shoots keep picked for a longer production. Provide fertile soil, rich in organic matter from the very beginning of its growth in the garden. Give adequate, even moisture for the best growth. Mulching helps retain moisture.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18" – 24" apart Planting time: early spring for spring/summer crop, mid-summer for fall crop Days to maturity: 70 days after transplant

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: HEIRLOOM/SPECIALTY VEGETABLE FLAT FROM RISE & ROOT FARM



Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p>bonnieplants.com</p>	Tomato	Cherokee Purple	Heirloom. This popular beefsteak-sized, Amish tomato produces rosy pink fruits loaded with an old-fashioned tomato taste that has been prized for decades. It is considered one of the benchmarks for intense tomato flavor. The indeterminate vines are vigorous, so use tall cages or a trellis. Vines yield tomatoes that ripen gradually until frost.	Sun: Full Spacing: 24-36" apart Planting time: after last frost date and soil temperature has reach 60°F Days to maturity: 80 to 90 days after transplant
 <p>bonnieplants.com</p>	Sweet pepper	Shishito	Usually used when green (though also fine to eat when red), the peppers are thin-walled, making them ideal for tempura and stir fries. On this side of the Pacific, it's wildly popular as an appetizer—tossed with oil, then char-grilled or pan-seared to a blackened, blistered state and salted. Plants are compact and perfect for containers. Use one plant per 18-inch pot.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18"-24" apart Planting time: after last frost date and soil temperature has reach 60°F Days to maturity: 60 days for green 80 days for red
 <p>johnnyseeds.com</p>	Kale	Redbor	Kale prefers a fertile, well-drained soil high in organic matter with a pH range of 6.0–7.5. Consistent moisture will produce the best quality leaves. Flavor, color, and curling are enhanced by cold weather. Beginning about 2 months after planting, harvest by clipping individual leaves from the base of the stem, working your way up. Kale is very hardy, and the eating quality will improve into the late fall with light frost.	Sun: Full sun to partial shade Spacing: 12-24" apart. The more space they have, the larger the plant will grow. Planting time: Early spring for spring/summer crop, mid-summer for fall crop Days to maturity: 55

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: HEIRLOOM/SPECIALTY VEGETABLE FLAT FROM RISE & ROOT FARM

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p>johnnyseeds.com</p>	Cucumber	Salt & Pepper	<p>Requires warm, well-drained soil high in fertility, with a pH of 6–6.8. Consistent, adequate irrigation is needed to produce an abundant crop. Cucumbers are very sensitive to cold. Make sure both soil and air temperatures have warmed prior to planting. Do not disturb roots when transplanting. Once fruit bearing begins, pick daily.</p> <p>Save space by building a trellis for the vines to climb!</p>	<p>Sun: Full Spacing: 18-24" Planting time: Wait until soil is warm, at least 70°F (21°C) Days to maturity: 49 days after transplant</p>
 <p>trueloveseeds.com</p>	Okra	Hill Country	<p>Okra is best harvested when the pods are 2-3" long. If left on the plant too long, pods become tough and fibrous. To increase productivity of plants, harvest every two days to promote further pod production. To save seed, leave a pod or two on the plant towards the end of the season until it hardens and dries!</p>	<p>Sun: Full Spacing: 12"—18" apart Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost when soil is warm Days to maturity: 60-70 days after transplant Harvest: Harvest promptly by clipping pods at 2-4" long to keep plants productive. Oversized pods become tough.</p>
 <p>johnnyseeds.com</p>	Tomatillo	De Milpa	<p>Transplant after danger of frost and grow without support. Plants grow big, and if unpruned, should be spaced 2–3' apart. Harvest when the fruit is plump and papery husk splits. Fruits store 2–4 weeks at 45°F (7°C).</p>	<p>Sun: Full Spacing: 24"-36" apart Planting time: Transplant after danger of frost and grow without support Days to maturity: 70 days after transplanting</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: HEIRLOOM/SPECIALTY VEGETABLE FLAT FROM RISE & ROOT FARM



Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p>burpees.com</p>	Tomato	Sun Gold	These distinctive, tangy-sweet fruits are best eaten fresh off the vine or in salads and party trays. One of the most popular varieties of cherry tomatoes, Sungold ripens early to a golden orange, ready to harvest throughout the summer. These extra-sweet tomatoes stay firmer longer than other cherry varieties and will be ready to harvest twice a week once they begin producing fruit. Consistent watering will help prevent the tomatoes from splitting, but it's a good idea to harvest any ripe tomatoes before a rainstorm just in case.	Sun: Full Spacing: 36" apart Planting time: Transplant after danger of frost and grow with support Days to maturity: 65 days after transplanting
 <p>bonniesplants.com</p>	Hot Pepper	Habanero	Peppers need well-drained, nutrient-rich soil. Amend soil with 3 to 5 inches of compost or other organic matter prior to planting. Soil pH should be 6.2 to 7.0. Keep soil consistently moist throughout the growing season. Mulch soil to reduce water evaporation.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18"-24" apart Planting time: Late spring, early summer Days to maturity: 95 days after transplanting
 <p>johnnyseeds.com</p>	Collard Greens	Champion	Champion is a Vates type selected for its longer standing ability. The plants are short stemmed with thick leaves, and they tend to be more vigorous with a higher yield potential. Champion has good winter hardiness.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18" apart Planting time: Early spring for spring/summer crop, mid-summer for fall crop Days to maturity: 60 days after transplanting

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: HEIRLOOM/SPECIALTY VEGETABLE FLAT FROM RISE & ROOT FARM



Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p>trueloveseeds.com</p>	Callaloo		From Truelove Seeds: There are a number of different variations of callaloo: there are "wild" type low growing ones with dark green, hairy leaves, there are plants with flushes of pink in the leaves, and there are upright, smooth, bright plants, which are what you received here. Mature plants have deep pink taproots that allow them to go long periods of time without watering, and shoot up thick, bushy branches. Young stems are tender enough to steam, and mature stems have a light, fluffy pith that tastes and feels similar to summer squash. Callaloo, the dish, originates in West Africa. The plant, a type of amaranth grown for its greens, was domesticated in Africa and the Americas, and it is cherished in many parts of the Caribbean.	Sun: Full Spacing: 24" apart Planting time: late spring, early summer Days to maturity: 30 days after transplanting
 <p>reimerseeds.com</p>	Hot Pepper	Joe's Long Cayenne	Bright red, very long hot peppers. Not too spicy, beautiful when dried - makes great crushed chili flakes! Harvest hot peppers when they are fully mature (fully red) using a garden scissor so you don't damage the plant. Pick peppers as they mature to encourage new fruits to form.	Sun: Full Spacing: 24" apart, rows 36" - 48" apart Planting time: Spring Days to maturity: 60 - 210 days after transplanting
 <p>gardenersworld.com</p>	Summer Squash	Patty Pan (or other variety)	You may have received patty pan or a different summer squash variety. Patty pan produces cute UFO-shaped fruits that you can prepare just like zucchini. Keep soil moist by watering around the plant, taking care not to wet the foliage and flowers. Fertilize once the flowers appear. Harvest squash regularly, right up until the first frosts. The smaller fruits have the best flavor!	Sun: Full Spacing: 24"- 36" apart Planting time: After last frost Days to maturity: 45-75 days after transplanting

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: ADDITIONAL VEGETABLE PLANTS FROM HOMEGROWN NURSERIES, GARDEN WORLD, AND STARKIE BROTHERS

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Tomato	Plum or Slicing	You may have received a plum tomato or a slicing tomato. Plum tomatoes are great for making sauce, and slicing tomatoes are great for...slicing and eating! The indeterminate vines are vigorous, so use tall cages. Vines yield tomatoes that ripen gradually until frost.	Sun: Full Spacing: 36" apart Planting time: after last frost date and soil temperature has reach 60°F Days to maturity: 80 to 90 days after transplant
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Pepper	Sweet (Peperone Friariello Italian Frying Pepper, or other) or Hot (Ají Amarillo, or other)	You may have received sweet peppers or hot peppers. These peppers start out green, and then ripen to various colors: red, orange, etc.. They are delicious at every stage! Plants are compact and highly productive.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18"-24" apart Planting time: after last frost date and soil temperature has reach 60°F Days to maturity: 60 days for green 100 days for red/orange
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Cucumber	Syrian smooth (or other variety)	Requires warm, well-drained soil high in fertility, with a pH of 6–6.8. Consistent, adequate irrigation is needed to produce an abundant crop. Cucumbers are very sensitive to cold. Make sure both soil and air temperatures have warmed prior to planting. Do not disturb roots when transplanting. Once fruit bearing begins, pick daily.	Sun: Full Spacing: 12" with rows 5'-6" apart Planting time: Wait until soil is warm, at least 70°F (21°C) Days to maturity: 57 days after transplant

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: ADDITIONAL VEGETABLE PLANTS FROM HOMEGROWN NURSERIES, GARDEN WORLD, AND STARKIE BROTHERS

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p>trueloveseeds.com</p>	Okra	Burgundy (or other variety)	We are offering several varieties of okra this year! Okra is best harvested when the pods are 2-3" long. If left on the plant too long, pods become tough and fibrous. To increase productivity of plants, harvest every two days to promote further pod production. To save seed, leave a pod or two on the plant until it hardens and dries!	Sun: Full Spacing: 12"—18" apart Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost when soil is warm Days to maturity: 60-70 days after transplant Harvest: Harvest promptly by clipping pods at 3-4" long to keep plants productive. Oversized pods become tough.
 <p>trueloveseeds.com</p>	Callaloo		There are a number of different variations of callaloo: there are "wild" type low growing ones with dark green, hairy leaves, there are plants with flushes of pink in the leaves, and there are upright, smooth, bright plants, which are what we offer here. Some people use other plants for this dish, such as taro leaves or water spinach. Many people season the leaves with onion, garlic, and hot pepper and serve it with saltfish, breadfruit, or boiled green plantain. Mature plants have deep pink taproots that allow them to go long periods of time without watering, and shoot up thick, bushy branches.	Sun: Full Spacing: 24" apart Planting time: late spring, early summer Days to maturity: 30 days after transplanting
 <p>trueloveseeds.com</p>	Squash	Better Chamoe (Korean Melon)	This chamoe cultivar has all the classic attributes that make them beloved by Koreans. Crisp flesh, with much of the sweetness coming from the seeds and pulp, these melons are somewhere between a cucumber, honeydew and apple. They range from 4-8", with yellow skin and white stripes. Less sweet than modern hybrids, the flavor is quite interesting, refreshing and somewhat floral. The plants are very vigorous and highly drought resilient. They have been improved through mass selection for having moderate fruiting patterns distributed over a long harvest window. (text from trueloveseeds.com)	Sun: Full Spacing: 2'-3' between each plant Planting time: After last frost Days to maturity: 75 days after transplanting Watering notes: Water until the plants are established, and then taper off to less frequent watering. Mature plants prefer dry soil.

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: ADDITIONAL VEGETABLE PLANTS FROM HOMEGROWN NURSERIES, GARDEN WORLD, AND STARKIE BROTHERS



Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Corn	Popcorn or sweet corn	<p>You might have received popcorn or sweet corn. Direct seed about an inch deep in moist soil a couple weeks after the last danger of frost. 12"-24" spacing in row, especially if intercropping with beans and/or squash. Needs full sun and ample nitrogen in well-drained soil. Harvest when ears are full and kernels are swollen. If you'd like to dry your corn for popcorn, leave ears on the stalks as long as possible to dry before harvesting for popcorn or seed saving. If weather and/or pests prevent a full cure on the stalk, wait until the ear has flopped over, silks toward the ground, making sure the husks are brown and papery.</p>	<p>Sun: Full Spacing: 12"-18" Planting time: A couple weeks after last frost Days to maturity: 102 days for popcorn. 75 days for fresh eating.</p>
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Eggplant	Striped Garden Egg (or other variety)	<p>You may have received eggplant in your mixed flat - Striped Garden Egg or an Italian variety. Staking helps as the plants become heavy. About the Striped Garden Egg Eggplant from Truelove Seeds: This African variety has a delicious and slightly bitter flavor. There are many varieties of Garden Egg, but this one is special because of its beauty and productivity. The 3"-long striped fruits are versatile and can be eaten raw, boiled, sautéed, or in soups. Many traditional African recipes can be found online and they also are excellent simply grilled or sautéed with other veggies. The rich flavor lend itself well to spicy dishes. Young leaves are cooked down into stews.</p>	<p>Sun: Full Spacing: 18" – 24" apart Planting time: Plant your transplants outdoors when daytime temperatures are at least 65°F and night time temperatures are above 50°F. Days to maturity: 80-90 days after transplant Harvesting:The eggplants begin green, but should be picked when they are about 3 inches long and green and white. They must be picked regularly to keep production and ensure they don't over ripen. For seed saving the fruits ripen to orange.</p>
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Lettuce	Forellenschluss (speckled trout lettuce) or another variety	<p>Beautiful, buttery, and speckled romaine lettuce from Austria. In Germany, it was named forellenschluss, meaning: "trout's back". Trouts are fish covered in beautiful spots, reminiscent of the striking red freckles on this otherwise green lettuce.</p> <p>If you received a different lettuce variety, it can still be grown the same way.</p>	<p>Sun: Partial to Full Spacing: 8"-12" Planting time: After last frost Days to maturity: 55-60 days for a full head of lettuce - or harvest a few leaves here and there instead!</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: ADDITIONAL VEGETABLE PLANTS FROM HOMEGROWN NURSERIES, GARDEN WORLD, AND STARKIE BROTHERS

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Spinach	Good King Henry (perennial!)	From Truelove Seeds: Perennial spinach-like greens from Europe, closely related to lamb's quarters, quinoa, and epazote, and less sweet than spinach. Dark green, arrow-shaped leaves are eaten as a pot-herb, and the first shoots of the spring are eaten when pencil-thin similarly to asparagus.	Sun: Partial to Full Spacing: 6"-8" Planting time: After last frost Days to maturity: 80 days or until they look ready to eat!
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Summer squash	Palestinian Mix	From Truelove Seeds: Surprise yourself with this diverse population of summer squashes from Palestine! Varying from all green (light or dark), to yellow, to a half yellow and half green, this population surprised us as well! Most are bushy, with occasional vines. Vigorous, healthy, constantly producing plants. Avoid downy mildew by watering only at the base of the plant (not on the leaves!). Harvest fruits when young and tender.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18-30" apart Planting time: Plant when daytime temperatures are at least 65°F and night time temperatures are above 50°F. Days to maturity: 48 days after transplanting
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Watermelon	Polish	From Truelove Seeds: This ridiculously good tasting melon has a diverse gene pool, which gives it hybrid vigor while being an open pollinated landrace. Fruits come out in two types: the standard red icebox type as well some lighter-colored types. Watermelons originate in West Africa, where they have been cultivated for at least four thousand years.	Sun: Full Spacing: Watermelons require a lot of space and are difficult to trellis, since the vines don't hold large fruits as well as pumpkins. Two plants could easily fill a 4'x8' raised bed! Planting time: Plant when daytime temperatures are at least 65°F and night time temperatures are above 50°F. Days to maturity: 75-80 days after transplanting

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: ADDITIONAL VEGETABLE PLANTS FROM HOMEGROWN NURSERIES, GARDEN WORLD, AND STARKIE BROTHERS

Photo	Vegetable	Variety	Description	Habit
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Winter Squash	Green Striped Cushaw Squash	From Truelove Seeds: Also known as "Sweet Potato Pumpkin", this mildly sweet and meaty squash is made into as pie filling, cushaw butter, puddings, and simply roasted. Many 10-20 pound striped, crook-necked fruits grow on hardy, heat-tolerant, and borer-resistant vines. Avoid downy mildew by watering only at the base of the plant (not on the leaves!). Harvest when the stem begins to turn brown and woody and the fruit becomes hard, leaving a couple/few inches of stem. Cure in a dry or sunny place for a week, and then store in a cool (45-50 degrees) room.	Sun: Full Spacing: Winter squash require a lot of space and are difficult to trellis, since the vines don't hold large fruits as well as small pumpkins. Two plants could easily fill a 4'x8' raised bed! Planting time: Plant when daytime temperatures are at least 65°F and night time temperatures are above 50°F. Days to maturity: 95-105 days after transplanting
 <p><i>trueloveseeds.com</i></p>	Tithonia	Mexican Sunflower	From Truelove Seeds: Attract a world of butterflies, hummingbirds, bumble bees, and other pollinators to your garden with Tithonia. The deep red-orange hues of sunset-colored blooms draw in people too! Since he was a child, Truelove Seeds founder Owen Taylor grew these flowers along the perimeter of his garden to bring joy. Originating in Mexico and Central America, these tall, bushy plants are in the aster/sunflower family.	Sun: Full Spacing: 2'-4' apart. Consider planting them as a hedge of velvety-leafed fiery-flowered beauty: each plant grows 6' tall and 4' wide! Planting time: Plant a few weeks after last frost Days to maturity: 85-90 days after transplanting
 <p><i>johnnyseeds.com</i></p>	Coriander/ Cilantro		Leaves may be harvested once the plants have become established and before flowering begins. Mature seeds are produced about 3 months after planting and are harvested when dry on the plant.	Sun: Full Spacing: 1" – 2" apart – no need to thin Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost Days to maturity: 50-55 days from seed
 <p><i>harrisseeds.com</i></p>	Basil	Genovese/ Italian or Tulsi (Holy Basil)	<p>This popular strain offers large, dark green leaves with a pleasant sweet flavor. It is an excellent choice for pesto and for flavoring, especially tomato and pea dishes. Both leaves and flowers can be used fresh or dried in salads. Plants reach about 2' high.</p> <p>Tulsi grows like Italian basil, and has medicinal properties, making it a great addition to herbal teas!</p>	Sun: Full Spacing: 18" apart Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost when soil is warm, ideally around 65°F Days to maturity: 68 days

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: HERBS FROM RISE & ROOT FARM



Photo	Name	Description	Habit
 <p><i>harriseseeds.com</i></p>	Basil (Genovese or Italian)	This popular strain offers large, dark green leaves with a pleasant sweet flavor. It is an excellent choice for pesto and for flavoring, especially tomato and pea dishes. Both leaves and flowers can be used fresh or dried in salads. Plants reach about 2' high.	Sun: Full Spacing: 18" apart Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost when soil is warm, ideally around 65°F Days to maturity: 68 days
 <p><i>bonnieplants.com</i></p>	Purple Basil	Use them in salads or preserved in oils and vinegars. A pot of purple basil provides surprisingly, striking color in the garden. Warm season annual for containers, herb, vegetable and flower beds. Basil is very frost-tender and damaged by temperatures below 40° F. Cut basil stems and place in water like a fresh bouquet. They'll last for weeks, provided you remove any leaves below the water line and change water regularly. Never place basil in the refrigerator, the cold air damages leaves.	Sun: Full sun-part shade Spacing: 12" - 18" apart Planting time: after last spring frost Days to maturity: 75 days Harvest: Pick leaves at any point during the growing season. Pinch or prune basil plants as they grow to promote branching and bushiness. Never cut into the woody parts of a stem; plants will not resprout.
 <p><i>johnnyseeds.com</i></p>	Flat Leaf Parsley	Dark-green, flat leaves with strong stems. Use leaves for garnishes, salads, and cooking. For highest yields, provide ample water and fertility. Clip leaves when needed. To maintain the crispness and appearance of freshly harvested parsley, store at temperatures of 32–36°F at 95% relative humidity. Parsley can be used either fresh or dried. To dry, wash clipped leaves and spread out shallowly on screens in a warm, airy place. When thoroughly dry, rub and store in jars.	Sun: Full Spacing: 8" – 12" apart Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost Days to maturity: 75
 <p><i>johnnyseeds.com</i></p>	Coriander/ Cilantro	Leaves may be harvested once the plants have become established and before flowering begins. Mature seeds are produced about 3 months after planting and are harvested when dry on the plant.	Sun: Full Spacing: 1" – 2" apart – no need to thin Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost Days to maturity: 50-55 days from seed

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: HERBS FROM RISE & ROOT FARM

Photo	Name	Description	Habit
 <p>bonnieplants.com</p>	Chives	<p>They're a wonderful option to use as a perennial garden border among flowers or in a culinary container garden. Plant in an area that receives full sun and has nutrient-rich, well-drained soil. Give your native soil a nutrient boost by mixing in several inches of aged compost or other rich organic matter. Consider a premium bagged potting mix for growing in containers. Check soil weekly and water when the top inch of soil becomes dry. Encourage better blooms and leaf production by regularly feeding with a water-soluble plant food.</p>	<p>Sun: Full Spacing: 12"-18" apart Planting time: Plant chives in early spring 4 to 6 weeks before the last frost Days to maturity: 70 days Harvest: Harvest leaves once they are large enough to eat. The flowers are also edible.</p>
 <p>johnnyseeds.com</p>	Thyme	<p>Plant in a very sunny area with fertile, well-drained soil with a pH close to 7.0. Before planting in-ground, improve your existing soil by mixing in several inches of aged compost or other rich organic matter. For best results, feed regularly with a water-soluble plant food. Keep soil moist and water when the top inch of soil becomes dry. Once thyme is established, harvest as needed but avoid pruning more than one-third of the plant at a time. Plant thyme near cabbage or tomatoes. If you are growing thyme in containers, plant with rosemary which also likes sunny conditions and has similar watering needs.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun to part shade Spacing: 12"-24" apart Planting time: Plant thyme in spring once chances of frost have passed. Days to maturity: 14-21 days Harvest: Harvest leaves once they are large enough to eat. The flowers are also edible.</p>
 <p>gardeners.com</p>	Thai Basil	<p>Protect basil plants from wind and sun for the first several days. Thai basil prefers soil that is lightly moist, slightly acidic, well-drained and rich in organic matter, such as compost. It thrives in full sun but will tolerate part shade. To get the highest yield of tender and flavorful leaves, pinch the tip of each branch, starting in early summer when the plants are 6" tall, to encourage bushiness. However, if you want to enjoy the beautiful flowers, allow some stems to grow, so they can form buds and blooms.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun to part shade Spacing: 12"-18" apart Planting time: Soil is warm (65 to 70 degrees F) and the weather has settled. Even a 50-degree night will slow the plant's growth for some time afterwards. Days to maturity: 14-21 days Harvest: Harvest leaves once they are large enough to eat. The flowers are also edible.</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: HERBS FROM RISE & ROOT FARM



Photo	Name	Description	Habit
 <p>bonnieplants.com</p>	Tulsi (Holy Basil)	<p>Also known as Tulsi, Holy Basil boasts long, green, jagged-edge leaves with purple stems. Leaves are quite fragrant, with an aroma of anise. This is an excellent container plant! Be sure to water regularly, as plants can be damaged by heat stress if they don't have enough moisture. Basil requires warm weather, so don't plant until all danger of frost is past. Use in pesto, on pizza and bruschetta, in oils, on salads, in cocktails, and more. Plants grow best in rich, moist but well-drained soil with a pH of 6.0 to 7.0. Work organic matter into soil before planting to add fertility and improve moisture retention. In containers, use premium quality potting soil. Water requirements: Keep soil consistently moist through the growing season. Add a mulch layer to slow water evaporation from soil. In containers, water whenever the top inch of soil is dry.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 8"-12" apart Planting time: Soil is warm (65 to 70 degrees F) and the weather has settled. Even a 50-degree night will slow the plant's growth for some time afterwards. Days to maturity: 14-21 days Harvest: Harvest leaves once they are large enough to eat. The flowers are also edible and make a great herbal tea.</p>
 <p>bonnieplants.com</p>	Dill	<p>Place the dill plant with its roots and soil intact in the new planting location. Cover the roots with soil to fill in the hole. Dills is a great companion plant for brassica (cabbage family including broccoli, turnips, mustard), asparagus, corn, cucumber, eggplants, legumes (beans), lettuce, onions, and fennel. You should avoid planting dill near carrots, nightshades, caraway, and cilantro (to avoid cross-pollination), Some gardeners say that planting dill with tomatoes can be beneficial, but since dill attracts tomato hornworms it can actually attract pests to your tomato plants. We leave that choice to your discretion.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun to part shade Spacing: 8"-12" apart Planting time: You may set out plants following the last spring frost and then plant again two months prior to the first winter frost Days to maturity: 14-21 days Harvest: Gather and dry leaves when plants are 10 inches tall. Use a paper bag to harvest seeds when they change from green to tan and fall freely from their umbels.</p>
 <p>bonnieplants.com</p>	Oregano	<p>The plant also needs well-drained soil with a pH of 4.5 to 8.7, but the soil doesn't need to be amended with anything special otherwise. Sandy loam, for example, is fine. Plant the seeds/cuttings in well-drained soil any time after the last spring frost. To harvest, begin by snipping sprigs of oregano as soon as the plant is several inches tall. The flavor of oregano is most intense in mid-summer, just before it blooms, making this the best time to harvest leaves for drying. This herb is stronger dried than fresh. For a big harvest, cut the stems just above the plant's lowest set of leaves; this encourages new growth for the next cutting in late summer. Oregano leaves may be dried, frozen, or refrigerated.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun to part shade Spacing: 8"-18" apart Planting time: After the last spring frost. The soil should be around 70°F. Days to maturity: 14-21 days Harvest: Harvest plants often for continued new growth. Flavor is best mid-summer.</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: ANNUAL FLOWERS FROM HOMEGROWN KITCHEN GARDENS



Photo	Name	Description	Habit
 missouribotanicalgarden.org	Petunias	While petunias will grow in a partially shaded location, a fuller and more abundant bloom is produced in full sun. Soil prepared before planting petunias should have well-composted organic matter worked in. Care of petunias will include regular fertilization with a balanced, water soluble fertilizer designed for blooming plants. As they are heavy feeders, petunias care will also include weekly feedings. Proper light, water and fertilization when caring for petunias will ensure a long season of beautiful blooms. Proper petunia care involves removing spent blooms and the seeds they may produce. When deadheading the growing petunias, remove the base of the flower to include seed removal. Petunias allowed to go to seed will slow or stop blooming. Attracts birds and butterflies.	Sun: Full sun to part shade Spacing: 12"-24" apart Bloom Time: May to frost Bloom Description: All colors except brown and black Water: Medium
 missouribotanicalgarden.org	Marigolds	Annual. Easily grown in average, evenly moist, well-drained soils in full sun. Appreciates some light afternoon shade in hot summer climates. Set plants out after last frost date. Pinch young plants to promote bushy growth. Promptly deadhead spent flowers. Flowering may decrease in the heat of the summer but will resume as cooler weather arrives.	Sun: Full sun Spacing: 6" - 12" apart Planting time: after last spring frost Bloom Time: June to frost Bloom Description: Yellow, orange, red and bicolor Water: Medium
 missouribotanicalgarden.org	Zinnias	Annual. Easily grown in humusy, evenly moist, well-drained soils in full sun. Pinch young plants to promote compact, bushy form. Good air circulation helps prevent onset of fungal leaf diseases. Deadhead spent flowers to promote additional bloom and maintain plant appearance.	Sun: Full sun Spacing: 12" – 24" apart Planting time: after last spring frost Bloom Time: June to frost Bloom Description: All but blue and brown Water: Medium

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: ANNUAL FLOWERS FROM HOMEGROWN KITCHEN GARDENS

Photo	Name	Description	Habit
 <p>missouribotanicalgarden.org</p>	Bachelor's Buttons	Easily grown in moist, fertile, well-drained soils in full sun. Tolerates some part shade. Intolerant of frost. Transplant outdoors after last spring frost date. Replant seedlings in spring each year. Plants will self-seed in the garden.	Sun: Full sun-part shade Spacing: 12" – 24" apart – no need to thin Planting time: after last spring frost Bloom Time: June to September Bloom Description: Lavender-blue Water: Medium
 <p>missouribotanicalgarden.org</p>	Nasturtium	Grow in poor to average, slightly acidic, well-drained soils in full sun. Plants have some tolerance for dry soils. Best performance occurs in cool summer areas. Some part afternoon shade is appreciated in hot summer areas where plants will be stressed by prolonged stretches of high temperatures. Avoid fertilization which tends to increase foliage output but decrease flower production. By reputation, nasturtiums are easy-to-grow annuals that are tolerant of a certain amount of neglect. Sow seed directly in the garden near last spring frost date, or in pots about 4-6 weeks prior to last spring frost date. Propagate by cuttings or by seed. Plants will self seed in the garden.	Sun: Full sun-part shade Spacing: 12" – 24" apart – no need to thin Planting time: after last spring frost Bloom Time: May to September Bloom Description: Red, orange, yellow or cream Water: Medium
 <p>missouribotanicalgarden.org</p>	Cosmos	Warm weather annual that is easily grown in average, well-drained soils in full sun. Appreciates even moisture but tolerates some dry soils. Avoid rich, fertile soils. Sow seeds outdoors just before last spring frost date or start seeds indoors 6-8 weeks before last spring frost date. Shelter plantings from strong winds. Space taller plants close together for support. Deadhead spent flowers to prolong bloom but leave enough flowerheads for self seeding.	Sun: Full sun-part shade Spacing: 12" – 24" apart – no need to thin Planting time: after last spring frost Bloom Time: June to frost Bloom Description: Red, pink or white rays and yellow center Water: Medium

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: ANNUAL FLOWERS FROM HOMEGROWN KITCHEN GARDENS



Photo	Name	Description	Habit
 <p>planetnatural.com</p>	Calendula	<p>Calendula prefers full sun, but in hotter areas, it sometimes languishes during the hottest months unless it receives some afternoon shade. Like most members of the daisy family, calendula needs a well-drained soil high in organic material. Dense, wet soils can cause the roots to rot. This plant tolerates a wide range of soil pH but prefers a slightly acidic to neutral soil. Water frequently until the plants are established, but mature plants thrive on only occasional watering. Avoid too much water with these plants. Calendula prefers mild summer temperatures and may die away by the end of summer in extremely hot climates. Calendula does not need much in the way of feeding, and in fertile garden soil, it requires no additional feeding at all. Marginal soils may require feeding with a balanced water-soluble fertilizer, but over-feeding can make the plants leggy and spindly. Container plants do require monthly feeding with diluted balanced fertilizer. Calendula is a short-lived perennial that is propagated from seeds, which easily germinate and sprout. Seeds collected from the flowers can be saved and replanted; the plants will also readily self-seed in the garden.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 6" - 12" apart Planting time: after last spring frost Bloom Time: June to frost Bloom Description: Yellow, orange, red and bicolor Water: Medium</p>
 <p>bluestoneperennials.com</p>	Scabiosa	<p>Prefers average fertile soil with good winter drainage. Can be divided every 3 - 4 years in spring if needed. Cut off dead outer leaves in spring if needed. Remove spent blossoms to extend bloom time. Old flowering stems can be cut back for winter, but leave new growth at base to overwinter</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 6" - 12" apart Planting time: after last spring frost Bloom Time: June-September Bloom Description: Blue-purple Water: Medium</p>
 <p>missouribotanicalgarden.org</p>	Nigella	<p>Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Sow seed in the garden as soon as the ground can be worked. In cool summer climates, additional sowings can be done every 3-4 weeks until mid summer. Seed may also be started indoors about 6-8 weeks prior to last spring frost date, but plants dislike transplanting and results can be disappointing. Plants like consistent moisture. Deadheading spent flowers will extend bloom period, but will also prevent development of the attractive post-bloom seed pods. Plants will self-seed in the garden.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 6" - 12" apart Planting time: after last spring frost Bloom Time: June to August Bloom Description: Blue with cultivars in white, pink, rose and purple Water: Medium</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: POTTED PERENNIALS FROM HOMEGROWN KITCHEN GARDENS



Photo	Name	Description	Habit
 <p>bonnieplants.com</p>	Rosemary	<p>Plant rosemary in spring once all chances of frost have passed. This delightful herb is an all-star in the kitchen and is a great option for raised garden beds, containers, and in-ground gardens. Before planting, set your garden up for success by mixing in several inches of aged compost or other rich organic matter into your native soil. For container growing, consider a premium bagged potting mix.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 24"-36" apart Planting time: after last frost date and soil temperature has reached 60°F. Plant in Spring or Fall. Harvest: Harvest rosemary stems by snipping them with sharp gardening shears. Harvest often once the plant is established but avoid pruning more than one-third of the plant at a time.</p>
 <p>bonnieplants.com</p>	Strawberries	<p>In-ground gardens, raised beds, and containers are all excellent growing areas. Strawberries can be grown in a variety of ways, but make sure they get 8 or more hours of sun and are planted in slightly acidic soil with a pH of 5.5 to 6.8. Give your native soil a boost by mixing in several inches of aged compost or other rich organic matter. Consider a premium bagged potting mix for growing in containers. Give plants 1 to 1.5 inches of water weekly and avoid wetting the leaves. Promote excellent fruit production by keeping plants fed with a continuous-release fertilizer.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 18" apart Planting time: Plant strawberries in spring or fall Days to maturity: Look for your plants to begin blooming in early spring, and the flowers must be visited by bees and other pollinating insects before they can set fruit. In warm, sunny weather, berries ripen about 30 days after blossoms are fertilized. Harvest: Harvest ripe strawberries in the cool of morning and refrigerate them right away.</p>
 <p>missouribotanicalgarden.org</p>	Butterfly Bush	<p>Easily grown in average, medium moisture, well-drained soils in full sun. Becomes weedy and sparse with diminished flowering performance if not grown in full sun. Does poorly in wet, poorly draining conditions. Will adapt to clay soil if properly amended. Even if plants do not die to the ground in winter, they usually grow more vigorously, produce superior flowers and maintain a better shape if cut close to the ground in late winter each year. Removal of spent flower spikes during the growing season may encourage additional bloom. Blooms June to September and can get able 6 to 8 feet tall.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 5'-7' Planting time: after last frost date and soil temperature has reached 60°F.</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: POTTED PERENNIALS FROM HOMEGROWN KITCHEN GARDENS

Photo	Name	Description	Habit
 <p data-bbox="79 513 361 537">missouribotanicalgarden.org</p>	Hosta	<p>Easily grown in evenly moist, organically rich, well-drained soils in part shade to full shade. Best in part shade (some morning sun or sun dappled conditions). Established plants have some tolerance for dry shade (particularly plants with thick leaves), but soils should never be allowed to dry out. Full size and quality form are best achieved with consistent moisture. Water is best applied directly to the soil beneath the leaves. Divide plants as needed in spring or autumn. Division is usually easiest in early spring before the leaves unfurl. Plant in locations protected from wind. Bloom late summer, early fall and reach about 1' - 2' in height.</p>	<p>Sun: Part shade to full shade Spacing: 2'-3' Planting time: after last frost date and soil temperature has reached 60°F.</p>
 <p data-bbox="79 837 361 862">missouribotanicalgarden.org</p>	Roses	<p>Before planting roses select your site carefully. Roses need a minimum of 6 hours of direct sun a day. If they do not receive enough sunlight, the flowers will be inferior and the plants will be weak. Locate your rose bed away from trees and shrubs. Good drainage is essential for successful roses. Dig a hole 6 inches wider and 6 inches deeper than the container. Work in the bone meal or alfalfa meal and place 6 inches of well prepared soil into the hole. Place the rose into the hole with the graft at or slightly above the soil line. Fill the rest of the hole with soil, tamp down tightly and water thoroughly. After planting, add about a 2-3 inch layer of shredded bark mulch to help eliminate weeds, maintain a more even soil temperature, and keep the soil moist. Roses need a constant supply of moisture of at least 1-2 inches a week. Try to water at the base of the plant and water early in the morning if possible. Keep the foliage dry when watering. Wet foliage encourages fungal diseases. One or two deep waterings a week is preferred over many lighter waterings. Fertilize your roses every 4 to 6 weeks after new plant growth appears in the spring. Pruning should be done yearly in the spring following the removal of winter mulch. Prune out dead wood and trim canes back to a length of 6 to 8 inches. Remove weak and older canes leaving about 4 or 5 healthy canes if possible. Prune weak plants heavily to encourage new growth. During the remainder of the season, keep the old spent blooms cut, pruning back to the first 5 leaflet leaf. As you do this, check for dead or weak wood and prune out. Try to keep the plant open in the center for good air circulation. Also, prune out canes that are crossing or touching each other.</p>	<p>Sun: Full Spacing: 30" - 36" apart Planting time: Transplant after all danger of frost when soil is warm</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: POTTED PERENNIALS FROM HOMEGROWN KITCHEN GARDENS

Photo	Name	Description	Habit
 <p>gardeners.com</p>	Daylilies	<p>Daylilies flower best in moist, yet well-drained soil. When planted in the correct location, daylilies will flower for years with little care. They do not require fertilization other than a yearly addition of compost. Amend the soil with compost before planting. Space plants 12 to 18 inches apart and plant so the crown is about 1 inch below the soil surface. Water well and mulch with bark or straw to conserve moisture and prevent weeds from growing. Although resilient once established, young transplants should be kept free from weeds and well watered the first year.</p>	<p>Sun: Full Spacing: 12"-18" apart Planting time: Spring through fall Days to maturity: 70 days after transplanting</p>
 <p>gardendesign.com</p>	Coneflower	<p>Dig a hole twice as wide as the pot and deep enough so that the rootball will be level with the top of the soil. Though deadheading is a common garden practice to encourage repeat blooming, many varieties these days are flower machines and will keep producing without snipping off spent blooms. That way you can leave them be, guaranteeing food for another beloved category of wildlife—birds, particularly small songbirds like goldfinches, which are crazy about the seeds. Once your coneflower has finished blooming, it can be cut down to ground level to over-winter. Or, if you prefer to leave the dried seed heads, it can be cut down in early spring. Coneflowers prefer average, well-drained soil. Work a bit of compost in around the plants if flowers are small or poorly developed. Be careful, over-feeding can lead to an abundance of foliage and a lack of flowers. Coneflower is tolerant of drought, but does best in average, dry to medium moisture. Water regularly, but let soil dry out in between. Divide clumps when crowded, about every 4 years. If spent flowers are left intact, they will reseed with little effort on your part. Deadheading can help to control this if they are getting out of hand. Some gardeners choose a middle ground and collect the seeds and plant them in carefully selected spots for the following season.</p>	<p>Sun: Full Spacing: 1'-2' apart Planting time: Transplant after danger of frost in Spring</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: FULL SUN NATIVE PLANTS

The following plants require 6 hours or more of full sun. Photos show how they will look upon arrival at garden.

Photo	Name	Description	Habit
	<p>Swamp Milkweed; <i>Asclepias incarnata</i></p>	<p>Deep taproot, light fragrance attracts pollinators, bloom season can be extended in gardens, ok in all soil types but not tolerant of drought, may grow slowly in first year</p> <p>Many butterflies (Monarch, Red Admiral, American Lady, Painted Lady, Swallowtails, Fritillaries, Hairstreaks) bumblebees, other bees, hawk moths, hummingbirds, beetles. Only fair as a Monarch host.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 1'-2' apart Height: 4'-5' Water: moist Bloom Color: pink Bloom Time: June-August</p>
	<p>Hoary Mountain Mint; <i>Pycnanthemum incanum</i></p>	<p>Long rhizomes like room to spread, vigorous, flowers are in tiers, abundant nectar</p> <p>Great numbers and great diversity of bees, wasps, butterflies, moths, ants, flies, beetles</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun, part sun Spacing: 1'-2' apart Height: 3'-4' Water: dry, moist Bloom Color: white sometimes tinged with lavender Bloom Time: July-September</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: FULL SUN NATIVE PLANTS

Photo	Name	Description	Habit
	New England Aster; <i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	<p>Prefers rich moist soils, ok in alkaline soils. Pinch back before mid-July to keep from getting too tall. Many cultivars exist.</p> <p>Long-tongued bumblebee queens (pre-hibernation), moths, ants, flies, and bees feed on nectar. Host plant for Pearl Crescent and Painted Lady butterfly larvae, also several moths.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 1'-2' apart Height: 3'-6' Water: moist, medium Bloom Color: purple Bloom Time: August-September</p>
	Early Goldenrod; <i>Solidago juncea</i>	<p>divide every 2 to 3 years to control growth</p> <p>Attractive to bees and butterflies.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 1'-2' apart Height: 2'-4' Water: dry, medium Bloom Color: yellow Bloom Time: August-September</p>
	Purple Lovegrass; <i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i>	<p>A 'warm-season' grass, salt-tolerant, drought tolerant, short-lived, re-seeds. Inflorescence is soft purply pink.</p> <p>Wind pollinated. Hosts some butterflies.</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun Spacing: 1' apart Height: 1'-2' Water: dry, medium Bloom Color: purple/pink Bloom Time: July-August</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: PART SUN NATIVE PLANTS



The following plants require 3-6 hours of sun. Photos show how they will look upon arrival at garden.			
Photo	Name	Description	Habit
	Beebalm, Wild Bergamot; <i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Watch out for powdery mildew. Tolerates some drought, self-seeds. Healthy herbal tea Hawk Moths, Hummingbirds, long-tongued Bumblebees (e.g., <i>B. pensylvanicus</i>)	Sun: Full sun, part sun Spacing: 1'-2' apart Height: 2'-4' Water: dry, moist Bloom Color: purple, pink Bloom Time: July-September
	White Avens; <i>Geum canadense</i>	Has taproot and rhizomes, colonizes, prefers rich soil, groundcover, semi-evergreen, interesting seed heads Small bees, wasps, flies	Sun: Part sun Spacing: 1'-2' apart Height: 1'-2.5' Water: dry, moist Bloom Color: white Bloom Time: May-August
	Foxglove Beardtongue; <i>Penstemon digitalis</i>	Adaptable, prefers moist soil but can be drought tolerant, rhizomatous, easy from seed Prolific nectar source. Long-tongued bees, butterflies, sphinx moths, hummingbirds. Caterpillars of several moth species feed on its foliage.	Sun: Full sun, part sun Spacing: 1.5'-2' apart Height: 3-4' Water: dry, moist Bloom Color: white with some purple Bloom Time: April-June

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: PART SUN NATIVE PLANTS



Photo	Name	Description	Habit
	<p>Grass-leaved Goldenrod, Flat-top Goldentop; <i>Euthamia graminifolia</i></p>	<p>Tolerates drought once established, rhizomatous, spreads aggressively in moist sunny sites</p> <p>Many bees, wasps, flies, and beetles suck nectar; some bees collect pollen; syrphid flies feed on pollen</p>	<p>Sun: Full sun, part sun Spacing: 1'-2' apart Height: 2'-4' Water: dry, moist Bloom Color: yellow Bloom Time: September-October</p>
	<p>Rosy Sedge; <i>Carex rosea</i></p>	<p>plants should be cut to the ground during late winter before new growth is initiated. tolerates dryness well and can grow in sandy soils. It is not recommended for clay soils</p> <p>Wind pollinated. Attracts some birds.</p>	<p>Sun: Full shade, part shade Spacing: 1' apart Height: 1' Water: dry, medium Bloom Color: green Bloom Time: May-June</p>

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: PART SUN NATIVE PLANTS

Below: “TRAY ARRANGEMENT” indicates how the plants will arrive in their tray (this may vary). The “SAMPLE LAYOUT” is a possible planting plan for the plants in this tray taking into account plant characteristics.

NAME

WILD BERGAMOT

Monarda fistulosa

WHITE AVENS

Geum canadense

FOXGLOVE BEARDTONGUE

Penstemon digitalis

FLAT-TOP GOLDENTOP

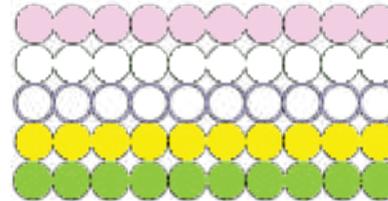
Euthamia graminifolia

ROSY SEDGE

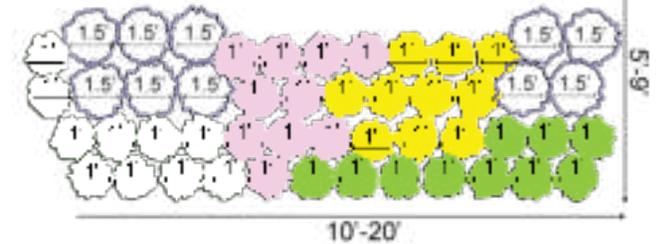
Carex rosea

Note: A light mulch around new plants is recommended and water daily during the first two weeks, and regularly after that.

TRAY ARRANGEMENT



SAMPLE LAYOUT



Note: This plant layout recommends minimal spacing so that the planting looks full. After 2 or 3 years, think about dividing and transplanting some plants if they need more space or if you want to spread them around the garden.

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: FULL SHADE NATIVE PLANTS



The following plants require less than 3 hours of sun. Photos show how they will look upon arrival at garden.			
Photo	Name	Description	Habit
	White Wood Aster; <i>Eurybia divaricata</i>	Seeds in easily, rhizomatous, drought tolerant Important nectar source for bees and butterflies	Sun: Part shade, full shade Spacing: 1'-2' apart Height: 1.5'-2.5' Water: dry, medium Bloom Color: white with yellow to red centers Bloom Time: August-October
	Blue-stemmed Goldenrod <i>Solidago caesia</i>	Prefers moist soils, tolerates poor dry soil, salt tolerant, attractive foliage Supports many specialized bees, important nectar source at end of season, songbirds eat the seeds	Sun: Part shade, full shade Spacing: 1'-2' apart Height: 1'-3' Water: dry, medium Bloom Color: yellow Bloom Time: August-September
	Pennsylvania Sedge, Oak Sedge; <i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Groundcover for dry shade, also underplanting for shade perennials, or lawn substitute. Brown over winter; cut back in late winter is optional. Host to 36 species of caterpillars	Sun: Full shade Spacing: 1' apart Height: 1' Water: dry, medium Bloom Color: green Bloom Time: May

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: FULL SHADE NATIVE PLANTS

Photo	Name	Description	Habit
	Northern maidenhair fern; <i>Adiantum pedatum</i>	Easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in part shade to full shade. Prefers moist, humusy, acidic soils in full shade. Spreads slowly by creeping, branching rhizomes to form large colonies over time.	Sun: Part shade, full shade Spacing: 1' apart Height: 1'-2' Water: dry, medium Bloom Color: nonflowering Bloom Time: nonflowering
	Royal Fern; <i>Osmunda regalis</i>	Best grown in medium to wet soils in part shade. Prefers moist, rich, humusy, acidic soils, but adapts to lesser conditions. Also prefers cool summer climates where it tolerates close to full sun as long as given consistent moisture.	Sun: Part shade, full shade Spacing: 1.5'-3' apart Height: 2'-3' Water: medium, wet Bloom Color: nonflowering Bloom Time: nonflowering

GreenThumb Plant Distribution: FULL SHADE NATIVE PLANTS

Below: “TRAY ARRANGEMENT” indicates how the plants will arrive in their tray (this may vary). The “SAMPLE LAYOUT” is a possible planting plan for the plants in this tray taking into account plant characteristics.

NAME

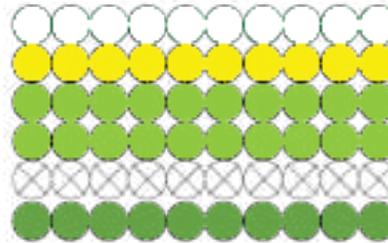
WHITE WOOD ASTER	<i>Eurybia divaricata</i>
BLUE-STEMMED GOLDENROD	<i>Solidago caesia</i>
SEDGE	<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>

Last row of tray is empty because the remaining plants are in a separate flat with 4" pots with 10 of either of the following:

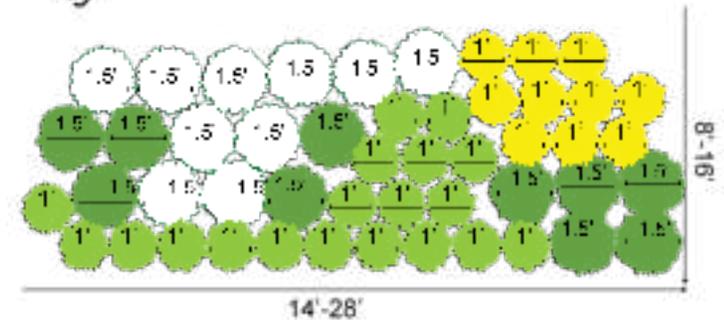
ROYAL FERN	<i>Osmunda regalis</i>
NORTHERN MAIDENHAIR FERN	<i>Adiantum pedatum</i>

Note: A light mulch around new plants is recommended and water daily during the first two weeks, and regularly after that.

TRAY ARRANGEMENT



SAMPLE LAYOUT



Note: This plant layout recommends minimal spacing so that the planting looks full. After 2 or 3 years, think about dividing and transplanting some plants if they need more space or if you want to spread them around the garden.