

Homewood
NURSERY & GARDEN CENTER

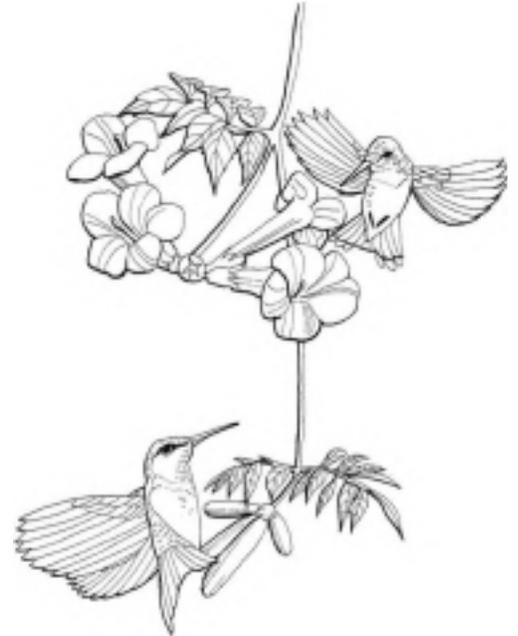
Quality plants since 1967



Hummingbird Plants

Attracting Hummingbirds

Our southeastern gardens are visited by Ruby Throated Hummingbirds which migrate along the eastern seaboard and across the Gulf of Mexico. You can attract them to your garden by planting nectar rich flowers and by setting out feeders. Hummingbirds are attracted to the color red (and to orange-red and pink, as well), so planting a seasonal succession of red, nectar-rich plants en masse will help attract them to your yard. You may have to put out more than one feeder in different parts of the garden to avoid territorial clashes between competing hummingbirds. Store-bought nectars work well and some brands even provide additional nutritional supplements, though it's best to avoid those with artificial red coloring. If you make your own nectar, mix one part sugar to four parts almost-boiling water. Never use honey or molasses or other sweeteners as they can be harmful to hummingbirds. Boiling the water for several minutes just before adding the sugar can help retard spoilage. Red food coloring is not necessary as most feeders have enough red in them to be attractive. Keep feeders clean by washing them once a week - more often in very hot weather. Provide a consistent supply of nectar to encourage return visits. Hummingbirds will be fine if you need to remove your feeders. They will simply move on to other food sources. Additionally, leaving feeders up late in the season will not prevent them from migrating.



Other helpful attractions: Attach a mister to your garden hose and place near plants. Hummingbirds like to rub against dripping leaves and fly through the mist to bathe. Place a few flat rocks in the bird bath for hummingbirds to perch on. Provide shrubbery or trees for perching and also to divide the garden into different "territories". Use extreme care when spraying pesticides on plants that birds are feeding from. Check labels to determine toxicity.

Annuals & Perennials

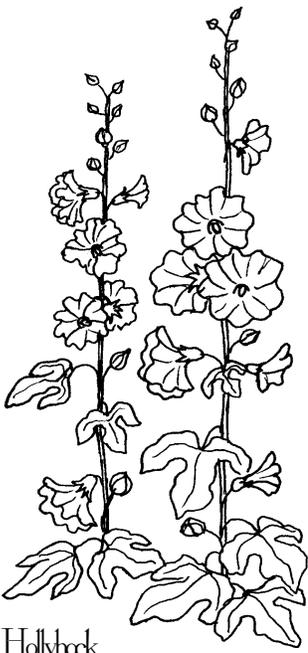
Most of these plants are perennials unless otherwise noted.

Beard Tongue (*Penstemon spp.*) - Spikes of tubular, lipped flowers in red, purple, salmon, pink, white, and occasionally yellow. Plant in sun with afternoon shade. Grows to 1' - 5' depending on variety.

Bee Balm (*Monarda didyma*) - Tight, rounded clusters of tubular summer flowers bloom in pink, red, white, and burgundy. Foliage has pleasant fruity-and-herbal aroma. Spreading habit suitable for large borders. Grows to about 3'. Plant in sun, if possible with light afternoon shade.

Big Betony (*Stachys grandiflora*) - Whorls of showy purple-pink summer flowers above heart-shaped, scalloped leaves. Grows to about 2'. Plant in sun in well-drained soil. Spreads quickly in moist soil.

Blazing Star/Gayfeather (*Liatrix spicata*) - Dense, feathery spikes of flowers in rose-purple or white over tufts of grassy foliage. Plant in full sun. Grows to 2'- 4'.



Hollyhock

Bleeding Heart (*Dicentra eximia*, *D. spectabilis*) - Lovely fern-like foliage bearing dainty, heart-shaped, spring flowers in pink, white, or rose. Plant in shade in rich, moist soil. Grows to 1 1/2'.

Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) - Broad umbels of glowing orange flowers in summer. Plant in full sun. Cut off fading flowers. Grows to 2' - 3'. Plants are also favored food of the Monarch butterfly.

Canna Lily (*Canna spp.*) - Bright summer flowers in orange, yellow, red, or bi-color borne over lush, tropical-looking foliage in dark green, dark burgundy, or green striped with yellow or orange. Grows to 3' - 5'. Plant in sun.

Cape Fuchsia (*Phygelius capensis*) - Attractive orange to red tubular flowers from summer to fall look like a cross between penstemon and fuchsia. Plant in full sun to light shade. Grows to 3' - 4'.

Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) - Flame-red flowers in summer. Excellent for hummingbirds. Grows to 2' - 4'. Plant in part sun to shade. Does well in boggy sites or pond edges.

Coral Bells (*Heuchera sanguinea*) - Dainty spikes of nodding, bell-shaped bright coral flowers in summer over handsome rounded and scalloped leaves.

Plant in light shade. Foliage grows to 1', flowers to 2'.

Crocasmia (*Crocasmia* hybrids) - Sword shaped leaves and lovely sprays of tubular red, orange, or yellow freesia-like, summer flowers. Plant in sun. Grows to 3'-4'.

Fire Pink (*Silene virginica*) - Clusters of early summer crimson flowers with notched petals over clumps of lance-shaped leaves. Plant in full sun to part shade. Grow to 2'-3'.

Flowering Tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) - Large, fragrant, white, star-shaped flowers that open in the early evening during summer. Plant in sun to part shade. Grows to 2'-3'.

Foxglove (*Digitalis spp.*) - Lovely spires of bell-shaped, tubular flowers bloom in light purple, white, pink, or yellow. Plant in light shade in a rich soil. Grows to 2'-8' depending on species/cultivar.

Gladiolus (*Gladiolus spp.*) - Spikes of flared, funnel-shaped summer flowers in nearly every color except blue. Attractive strap-like foliage. Plant corms in full sun in rich, sandy soil. Grow to 3'-5'.

Hollyhock (*Alcea rosea*) - Tall, spiky biennials or perennials with large single or double flowers in pink, red, white, apricot, purple, or yellow borne along the stem. Plant in sun. Grows to 5'-6'.

Hummingbird Mint/Hyssop (*Agastache spp.*) - Aromatic perennial bearing salvia-like summer blooms in blue, pink, purple, or yellow flowers. Grow to 2'-5'. Plant in full sun in well-drained soil.

Impatiens (*Impatiens* hybrids) - Summer annuals sport profusions of blooms in pink, white, red, orange, purple, salmon, and more in single and double blooming types. Plant in shade in moist soil. Grows to 4"-2' depending on cultivar.

Indian Pink (*Spigelia marilandica*) - Upright, trumpet-shaped flowers are red on the outside, yellow on the inside and bloom in early summer. Plant in light shade in moist, acid soil. Grows to 1'-2'.

Lily (*Lilium spp.*) - Beautiful and showy flared trumpet flowers in many colors and color mixtures, generally in spring or summer. Plant in deep, loose, rich, well-drained soil. Best when roots are shaded and tips are in sun to filtered sun. Mulch well and never let root zone dry out. Good container plants.

Nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*) - Fast & easy to grow annual with broad, spurred summer flowers in red, orange, yellow, pink, & cream over pretty rounded leaves. Plant in sun to light shade in well-drained soil.

Pentas/Star Clusters (*Pentas lanceolata*) - Pretty clusters of small, star-shaped summer flowers in pink, white, lilac, or red. Plant in full sun to part shade in moist, fertile, well-drained soil. Prune old flowers and feed monthly in summer. Grows to 2'-3'.

Peruvian Lily (*Alstroemeria psittacina*) - Pink, white, orange, lilac, yellow, or red lily-like flowers in spring or fall often bi-colored, streaked, or marbled. Plant in full sun



Penstemon/Beard Tongue

with afternoon shade in a cool, moist, light loam soil. Grows to 2'-3'.

Phlox (*Phlox paniculata*, *P. divaricata*) - Large, rounded clusters of pale blue, pink, white, pale violet, and purple summer flowers, some fragrant. Grows to 1'-5' depending on variety. Plant in full sun.

Red Hot Poker (*Kniphofia uvaria*) - Spikes of small, tubular spring or summer flowers in yellow-and-orange, red, orange, or yellow. Plant in sun to light shade. Requires excellent drainage. Grows to 2'-6'.

Sage (*Salvia spp.*) - Large family of perennials and annuals generally bearing tubular, lipped flowers in summer in many colors. The following species seem to be most often visited by hummingbirds: ANISE SAGE (*S. guaranitica*), AUTUMN SAGE (*S. greggii*), BOG SAGE (*S. uliginosa*), MEXICAN BUSH SAGE (*S. leucantha*, tender perennial), PINEAPPLE SAGE (*S. elegans*, annual), SCARLET SAGE (*S. splendens*), and TEXAS SAGE (*S. coccinea*).

Wild Columbine (*Aquilegia canadense*) - Red-and-yellow, spurred flowers in spring over handsome foliage. Provide good drainage. Grows to 1'-2'.

Groundcovers and Vines

Crossvine (*Bignonia capreolata*) - Semi-evergreen vine with clusters of large trumpet-shaped terra-cotta orange-red flowers in spring. Fast climber to 30'. Plant in sun to light shade.

Cypress Vine (*Ipomoea quamoclit*) - Annual vine with finely divided feathery foliage and bright red tubular flowers. A hummingbird favorite! Grows to 20'. Plant in sun.

Firecracker Vine (*Manettia cordifolia*) - Twining perennial vine with brilliant red trumpets from mid-summer to fall. Grows to 10' or more. Plant in sun to part sun in well-drained soil.

Morning Glory (*Ipomoea purpurea*) - Vigorous annual vine with attractive foliage and beautiful, large, flared, summer flowers in pink, purple, blue, and white. Encourage flowers by watering and fertilizing sparingly in summer. Reseeds readily. Take care that new vines stay in bounds.

Scarlet Runner Bean - Showy vine with pretty clusters of scarlet flowers in summer. Grown as an annual, usually from seed. Bean pods are edible and tastiest when young. Plant seeds in spring in full sun. In dry times, provide regular, but not frequent, deep soakings.

Trumpet Creeper (*Campsis radicans*) - Showy cherry-orange tubular flowers in summer. Fast growing deciduous vine to 40'. Plant in sun to part shade.

Trumpet Honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) - Semi-evergreen twining vine with showy reddish-orange trumpet-shaped flowers in late spring to summer. Plant in sun to part shade. Grows to 10'-20'.

Shrubs

Beauty Bush (*Kolwitzia amabilis*) - Graceful upright deciduous shrub grows to 10'-12'. Blooms heavily in spring bearing clusters of small pink flowers with yellow throats. Plant in full sun or part shade.

Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii*) - Fast-growing deciduous shrub bears dense, pyramidal clusters of purple, pink, white, lavender, or magenta-red flowers in midsummer over attractive dark green or silver green tapered leaves. Grows to 5'-10'. Plant in sun. Cut back hard in early spring.

Catawba Rhododendron (*Rhododendron catawbiense*) - Spring-blooming evergreen shrubs bearing clusters of purple trumpet flowers. Plant in morning sun or light, filtered shade in moist but well-drained soil.

Flowering Quince (*Chaenomeles speciosa*) - Deciduous shrub with shiny green leaves and lovely late winter flowers that bloom in dark coral, white, pink, salmon, and red. Helps feed the earliest migrators.

Glossy Abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*) - Semi-evergreen shrub with dense, glossy foliage and pretty pink or white tubular flowers all summer and early fall. Plant in sun.

Red Buckeye (*Aesculus pavia*) - Attractive fan-shaped foliage make this deciduous shrub a nice choice even when not in bloom. Erect 10" clusters of bright red or orange-red flowers in spring. Grows to ____.

Texas Star Hibiscus (*Hibiscus coccineus*) - Moderately fast-growing shrubby perennial growing to 6'. Handsome maple-like foliage with showy scarlet flowers June to October. Grows well in wet or well-drained soil. Plant in full sun. Needs regular water.

