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DISCOUNT PLANTS CATALOG
February 24 2010

<http://www.happypossumfarms.com>



1-800-541-1335

African Iris Dietes

Fortnight Lily



The Iris-like flowers are creamy yellow with maroon-brown blotches.

Though its distinctive flowers last only a day, the African Iris flowers often in mild, warm winter climates. Also called the Fortnight Lily because blooms open in 2-week batches. Flowers are white or yellow and their dark markings have colorful orange or yellow highlights. Leaves are sword shaped and eventually form sizable clumps. Drought-tolerant once established, but bloom more when watered. Attractive near water or along dry stream beds in Japanese gardens.

Remove seed pods as they form to encourage flowering and prevent volunteer plants from starting. Sold as container stock. Divide infrequently, in fall or winter.

Rosemary Rosmarinus

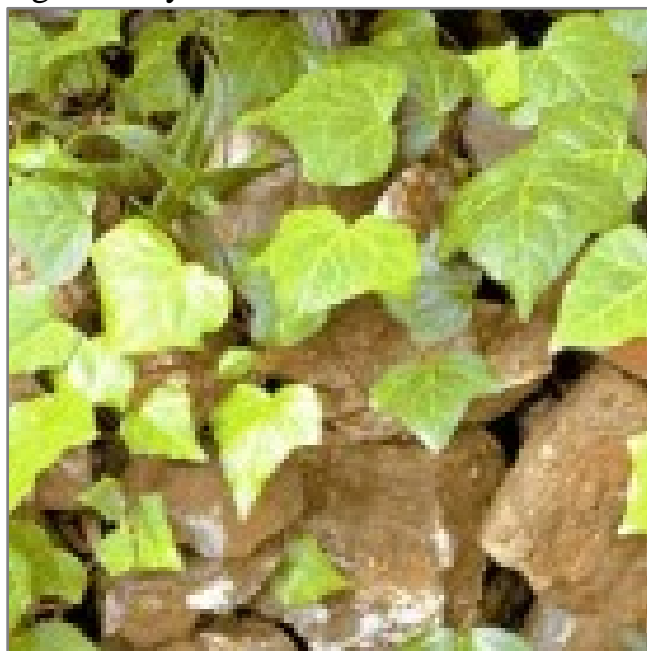


Dozens of sizes and types are available, including a dwarf variety. Not all are good for cooking, so taste a leaf first.

Once thought to stimulate memory, this herb has been used for cooking, medicine and gardening for centuries. Plants make tough, aromatic, drought-tolerant evergreen shrubs. They range from an erosion-controlling ground-hugger to absolutely upright and are used as hedges and borders. Honey bees and some birds are attracted to its small blossoms of white, lavender, pink or blue. Repels garden moths. In cooking, use the pine-like leaves, fresh or dried, with meat and poultry. Good as year-round houseplants, they're also used in small topiary in the shapes of globes, wreaths and Christmas trees. Full sun, little if any water and good drainage are essential to this Mediterranean native. Won't tolerate cold winters, humidity or wet soil. Buy in pots, or put cuttings in water until they sprout roots, then plant. Pinch back growing tips while plant is young. Cut back older plants to increase side branching.

Ivy Hedera

Algerian Ivy



Its shiny leaves are larger and more vigorous than those of English Ivy, but require more water. Popular in mild winter areas. Protect to zone 8.

It climbs over walls, rocks, tree trunks and trellises, and carpets the ground. Its small aerial roots cling to everything. Ivy often naturalizes and spreads throughout the landscape. Older plants produce small green flowers and poisonous, bluish-black berries. They need shade and shelter to prevent winter damage in cold climates. For new plants, pieces of stem root readily in water. Water deeply during drought. Prune in spring to control growth and shape. Mulch in summer for weed control.

Lilyturf Ophiopogon

Mondo Grass

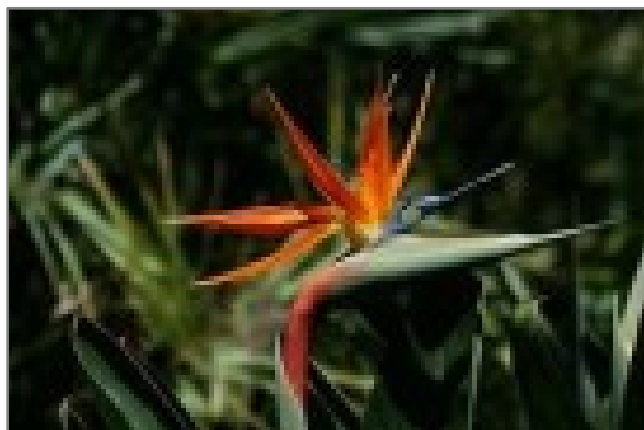


Dark green, grass-like leaves grow 12 to 15 in. tall. Spikes of lilac flowers bloom in late summer, followed by blue-black berries.

The dense, finely textured, deep evergreen clumps of this slow-spreading perennial make excellent ground cover and edging plants. Flowers are white or lilac, and are followed by blue-shaded fruit. Makes good cut flowers. A rare, black-leaved type is available. Mondo Grass is often confused with Lily-turf which has wider leaves and larger flowers. Start by seed or division. Cut back shabby foliage.

Bird of Paradise Strelitzia

Common Bird of Paradise



Lower-growing with a showier flower than the Giant variety.

Graceful with slim vertical lines of flower stalks and foliage, Bird of Paradise is a tropical, long-lasting plant. Gardeners in zone 10 find it an easy, drought-tolerant, landscape or container plant. In other zones, grow them as house plants. Both the Common and Giant Birds of Paradise have leathery banana-like leaves. The Common has colorful, feathery petals rising from a beak-shaped base. The Giant Bird of Paradise can get 10 to 15 ft tall and has a hidden inconspicuous flower. Good for use by pools.

Sold in containers in the landscape or house plant sections of nurseries.

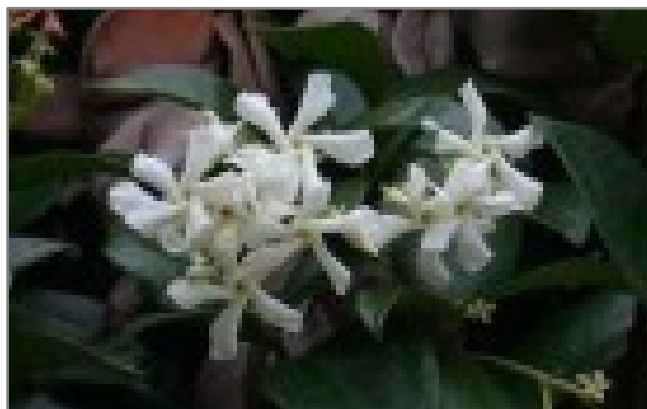
Chrysanthemum



THESE LONG-BLOOMING PERENNIALS HAVE BEEN GARDEN FAVORITES FOR CENTURIES. THEY BLOOM IN SUMMER AND FALL IN A HUGE VARIETY OF COLORS AND SIZES. USE IN BORDERS OR CONTAINERS--GOOD CUT FLOWERS. SHALLOW-ROOTED, THEY NEED MOIST SOIL AND REGULAR FERTILIZING. KEEP THEM WATERED!!! PINCH NEW LEAF GROWTH BACK UNTIL MID-SUMMER OR WHEN FLOWERING BEGINS -- THIS PROMOTES A BUSHIER PLANT AND BETTER BLOOMING. CUT BACK TO THE GROUND FOR WINTER AND MULCH OVER.

Trachelospermum

Star Jasmine



This popular vine or ground cover has glossy, deep green, leathery leaves and fragrant star-shaped white flowers. Protect from afternoon sun in hot climates. Prune tips to encourage dense growth.

Trail these sprawling, shrubby evergreens over walls, use them in raised beds, as edging, or grow them as ground covers. Fragrant white to yellow spring and summer flowers are followed by pairs of seed-bearing pods. Plants produce a milky sap when cut. In hot areas, plant in partial shade. Propagate by seed or cuttings.

Ivy Hedera

Common English Ivy 'Gold Dust'



Its heart-shaped leaves are speckled and blotched with golden yellow. Like Gold Heart, better for ornamental accent than ground cover.

It climbs over walls, rocks, tree trunks and trellises, and carpets the ground. Its small aerial roots cling to everything. Ivy often naturalizes and spreads throughout the landscape. Older plants produce small green flowers and poisonous, bluish-black berries. They need shade and shelter to prevent winter damage in cold climates. For new plants, pieces of stem root readily in water. Water deeply during drought. Prune in spring to control growth and shape. Mulch in summer for weed control.

Lilyturf Liriope

Blue Variegated Lilyturf 'Variegata'



More decorative striped green and cream foliage makes this especially nice in containers. Protect from hot sun.

Versatile and easy-to-grow, thriving in shade, partial sun, and sun in cool climates, the only maintenance Lily Turf requires is a complete "haircut" in late winter and protection from snails. The white or purple flowers resemble the spikes of large Grape Hyacinths and last well as cut flowers. Use these grasslike perennials as small-scale ground cover, edging and as accents around pools, dry stream beds and rock gardens. Can be grown indoors.

Available in containers year-round. Cut back when foliage looks shaggy, and divide before new growth starts in spring.

Plantain Lily Hosta

Wavy-leaved Plantain Lily 'Albo-marginata'



Widely planted and fast-growing, its slightly wavy leaves are two-toned green with uneven white edges.

These are the most dramatic and versatile of all foliage herb perennials. Their leaves are green to yellow to blue-green in color and range from finger-length to large frisbee in size. There are approximately 36 clump-forming species with more than 1000 cultivars and hybrids. Extremely hardy and long-lived, most thrive in shade. However, several varieties grow in full sun except in hot summer climates. Their roots compete against well-established plants.

Lily of the Nile Agapanthus

African Lily



One and one-half foot tall flower clusters produce up to 30 trumpet-shaped blue flowers that open gradually. Depending on the climate, can be evergreen or deciduous.

Adaptable and easy to care for, these natives of southern Africa have long-stalked clusters of blue or white flowers and glossy, strap-like leaves. Excellent cut flowers. Grow outdoors in mild climates or indoors in pots in colder regions. Plant in large masses, drifts or near pools. Drought-tolerant once established, but for best blooms give plenty of moisture. In hot summer areas, plant in partial sun. Like loamy earth, but tolerate dense soils.

Divide every 5 to 6 years, when plants become crowded and flowering decreases.

3 GAL.

Leyland Cypress

C. leylandii



Grown as a commercial Christmas tree, this blue-green conifer has flat sprays of scalelike leaves. In dry, hot climates, susceptible to spider mites. Prone to canker fungus and bagworm.

For fast growth, this single hybrid outstrips most. It reaches 20 ft. in only 5 years, changing from a column to a narrow pyramid. Where summers are warm or hot, trees grow broader. Used as a tall hedge or screen, it's also planted in groves. Thrives in most soils and climates. Tolerates strong winds.

Daylily Hemerocallis

Daylily Stella de Oro



Long-blooming, it flowers from late May until fall frost. Small, fragrant, slightly ruffled flowers have green throats. Excellent for containers.

One of the most diverse groups of perennials with more than 34,000 types available in the US. Single or double flowers of almost every color appear in succession through the summer, each fading after 1 day. Easy-to-grow, heat- and drought-tolerant, use in dry or water gardens, containers or mass on slopes. New varieties are always being introduced, some of dwarf height, with more intensely-colored flowers, more vigorous growth or longer blooming seasons. Some are semi-evergreen. In China, the buds and dried flowers are an edible delicacy. Remove old flowers daily to prolong bloom. Don't over-fertilize as more foliage than blooms appear.

1 GAL

Cilantro Coriandrum

Cilantro



Through seed companies, buy special selections, such as 'Indian', which has very sweet seeds and aromatic leaves that are better than commercial coriander.

Used in cooking and medicine since at least 800 BC, Coriander seeds are used as a spice and the delicate leaves, Cilantro, are used as an herb or vegetable. American and European cooking uses the Anise-like seeds in cookies, marmalade and pudding. The leaves are a common ingredient in Mexican, Chinese, Indian, and Thai cuisines. Related to parsley, Cilantro grows easily and quickly. It also attracts beneficial insects. Self-sows if allowed to go to seed. Sow seeds in place since they don't transplant well.

Perennial Sage Salvia

Common Sage



Still one of the most important herbs in Western cooking, its lavender or purple flowers attract bees. Some types have variegated leaves with yellow, pink or white splashes. Others have larger, rounded leaves, or tiny miniature leaves.

Much-loved aromatic plants, the perennial and shrubby Sages are grown for their huge variety of flower colors and their long bloom. Colors include bright red, true blue, white, orange, purple, lavender and pink. The dried leaves of many types are used as cooking spices. Species come from many places in the world, so care needs vary widely. Some prefer heat, sun and dry conditions, while others need shade and moist conditions. All benefit from shearing or deadheading.

Sold in containers throughout the growing season. Check specialty and mail order nurseries for a large selection of lesser-known varieties.

Thyme



Plant this small, shrubby, culinary Thyme near the herb garden edge for easy harvesting, or in containers with other herbs, such as chives. Popular in rock gardens and bordering walks.

No spice rack would be complete without culinary Thyme for use in meat, poultry and fish dishes. Use aromatic ornamental varieties as ground covers and in edging. Their blooms are not showy, but attract bees and butterflies. Plants withstand some neglect, but water in hottest parts of summer. Shear unattractive foliage and spent flowers. Culinary types are sold in the herb sections of nurseries. Ornamental types are available in cell packs or larger containers throughout the growing season.

King Sago Palm



Queen Palm Arecastrum Queen Palm



Majestic and fast-growing, its straight erect trunk is topped with a narrow crown of 10- to 15-ft. long, feathery, glossy green fronds.

Only one type of these feather palms, the Queen Palm, is commonly grown. The straight trunk and 10- to 15-ft. long fronds that look like ostrich feathers give it a fluffy, graceful elegance. Shelter from strong winds to prevent fronds from breaking. Remove dead leaves for best appearance. Reduce water when temperature drops.

#7

Date Palm Roebelenii

Pigmy Date Palm



A small, finely textured Palm with graceful arching fronds. An excellent container plant and houseplant. Won't tolerate dark locations.

These large, slow-growing palms have erect trunks topped with an umbrella of arching, feather-shaped, coarse, leathery leaves. Trunks become patterned with the bases of old leafstalks. Clusters of summer flowers are followed by sometimes edible fruits among green or gray-green leaves. Like plenty of moisture, but tolerate some drought once established.

Windmill Palm

Trachycarpus



Rich green, 3 ft. long leaves form a compact crown atop a trunk that thickens at the top. Fragrant, creamy yellow flowers appear in early summer.

These especially hardy Asian-looking fan palms have a crown of lacy leaves. Most grow slowly. The tallest reaches 30 ft. The trunks are covered with a black fiber at least at the top. All produce flowers followed by fruit. Water regularly.

Fan Palm Livistona

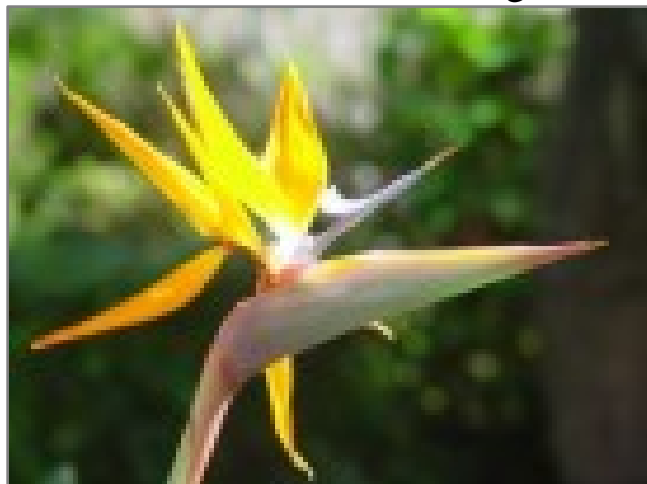
Chinese Fan Palm



Slow-growing and self-cleaning old leaves fall off and eliminate the need for pruning. Trunk swollen at the base. Bright green leaves form a dense crown.

These slow-growing erect fan palms have dark, shiny leaves if watered regularly. For container plants, water moderately, less in winter. While hardy to below freezing temperatures, they will enter a rest period if temperature goes below 55 F for a few days.

Bird of Paradise Orange



3 GAL

Jims Famous Poinsettias RED



Our trademark red poinsettias are a splash of color. Call to reserve quantities!

* 4-1/2 inch Pixies, 3+ blooms for \$2.59 each

* 6 inch, 4+ blooms, \$5.59 each

* 10 inch basket and hanging basket (our signature poinsettias), minimum 3 plants, 10+ blooms per pot for \$19.99 each, or TWO FOR \$30.00

* Estate-sized poinsettias in 10 inch decorative pots, 30 inches high, 20+ inch diameter for \$39.99

Queen Sago Palm Cycas

Bread Palm - Cycas Rumphii



The airy, lacy leaves that grow from the top of the trunk are less than 4 ft. long. Excellent in containers or as bonsai indoors or out. Leaves look best if plant is in partial shade

When is a palm not a palm? Sago-palm looks like, but isn't related to, the palm family. In a tropical landscape, trees may reach 20 ft. tall and 30 in. around. They're also grown as houseplants.

Yew Podocarpus

Southern Yew



Creamy white clusters of male flowers appear in early summer, followed by edible reddish purple fall fruits. This shrub has a full, lush, pyramidal form created by its leathery leaves with paler undersides.

These evergreen subtropical trees and shrubs are grown outdoors in the warmest regions of the U.S. for their attractive foliage. If planted near a male pollinizer, female trees bear fleshy red fruits. Use them as hedges, high screens or in groves. Need shade in hot climates. Stake when young until trunk develops. Prune to any shape.

Bottlebrush Callistemon

Crimson Bottlebrush



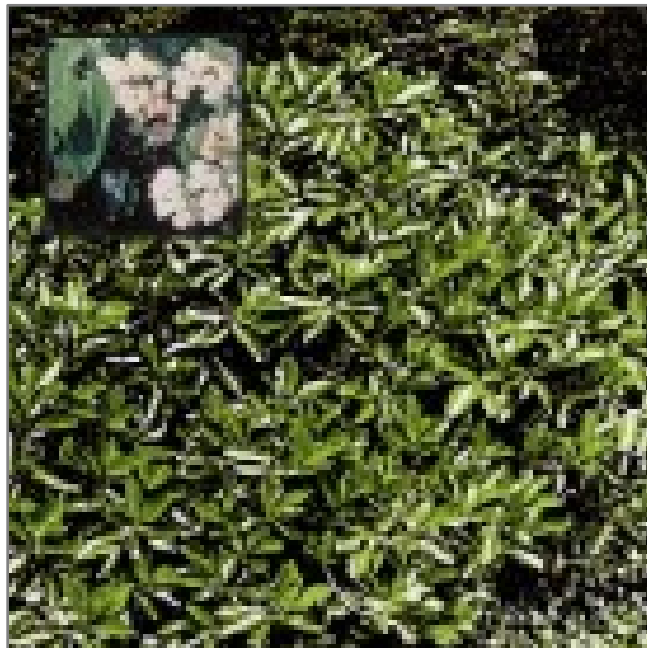
The most popular of Bottlebrushes, it's cold-hardy, tough, and tolerant of many soils. New growth is coppery-red, and flowers are bright red.

Use these giant fast-growing, evergreen shrubs as high hedges or screens, or train them as single-trunk trees. Their common name comes from their colorful bristle-like flowers that look like old-fashioned bottlebrushes. Blooms attract hummingbirds.

15 GAL.

Viburnum

Sweet Viburnum

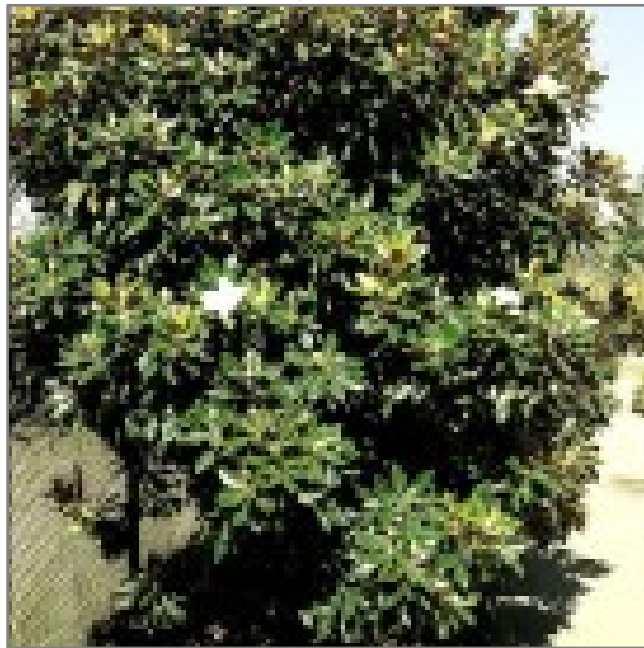


This evergreen shrub blooms in clusters of small, star-shaped white flowers in late spring. Egg-shaped red fruits mature to black. Reaches 10 to 20 ft. tall and 15 ft. wide.

Evergreen or deciduous, these popular shrubs are prized as flowering, fruiting and foliage plants that adapt to various climates and conditions. Some plants have showy or fragrant flowers, others bloom in winter, or offer fall color. Ornamental berries come in shades of red, black, and blue, and attract birds. Protect from direct sun where summers are long, hot, and dry. Water regularly during growing/blooming season, less at other times. Mulch to keep roots cool and moist. Prune to keep plants in shape.

Magnolia

Dwarf Southern Magnolia ~Little Gem™



A heavy bloomer, white, 6 in. flowers appear in spring and again in summer. Its narrow, evergreen form is 20 to 25 ft. high by 10 to 15 ft. wide. Green leaves are rusty bronze underneath.

Though one type is the state flower of both Mississippi and Louisiana, they perfume more than just

the southern states with their dazzling citruslike fragrance. While they favor ample summer moisture, at

least 1 of the many varieties can be grown in every climate. These mostly deciduous trees and shrubs come in many sizes and shapes, ranging from the shrubby Star Magnolia to the giant Southern Bay Magnolia. The large, opulent flowers range from white and yellow to pink and purple.

Pest and disease problems are few, but Magnolias can become deficient in various nutrients. Place in a protected area without direct southern sun. Plant where there's little foot traffic, as shallow roots don't like compacted soil. Choose plant location carefully, as many grow large, and most varieties don't like

to be moved. Mulch to keep roots cool and moist. Frost can kill early blooms.

Magnolia

Southern Magnolia



This magnificent 30 to 40-ft.-tall tree has cup-shaped, white flowers in summer to early fall and dark green, leathery leaves year-round. Protect from direct south sun.

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the southern states with their dazzling citruslike fragrance. While they favor ample summer moisture, at

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Sycamore Platanus

London Plane Tree



A commonly planted street tree, it's hardy as far north as Massachusetts. Relatively free from disease.

Sycamores, or Plane Trees, are wonderful in parks and along avenues, where they have ample room to grow. Not only do they lose their large maple-like leaves in autumn, but their bark peels off in large patches to reveal the white inner bark. Use their long stalks with brown, round seed clusters in dried flower arrangements. Some species tolerate city conditions, and all tolerate severe pruning. Susceptible

to blight and, in the desert, chlorosis. Leaf anthracnose is a problem in cool, moist seasons and climates.

Rake and dispose of dead leaves.

Date Palm Phoenix

Canary Island Date Palm



The 15- to 20-ft.-long leaves crowning the wide trunk don't hide the tiny yellowish brown flowers or yellow to red fruits. At 40 to 60 ft. tall and 30 to 50 ft. wide, these aren't trees for small spaces.

These large, slow-growing palms have erect trunks topped with an umbrella of arching, feather-shaped, coarse, leathery leaves. Trunks become patterned with the bases of old leaf stalks. Clusters of summer flowers are followed by sometimes edible fruits among green or gray-green leaves.

Like plenty of moisture, but tolerate some drought once established.

Azalea Formosa Lavender



Camellia Japonica

Japanese Camellia



Japanese Camellias are the most popular of all camellias, with over 2000 named cultivars that offer a wide range of spectacular flower types, colors and bloom periods. Leaves are an attractive dark green, thick and leathery.

A favorite plant for mild climates, several species, plus thousands of cultivars and hybrids, offer an almost endless array of flower colors and shapes on lustrous green leaves. From the small fragrant flowers of *C. lutchuensis* to the very large and showy blooms of *C. reticulata*, these low-maintenance, evergreen shrubs have blossoms of every type. Two of the most widely planted are *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*. Both make excellent screens and informal hedges. Many *sasanquas* tolerate full sun with proper soil and ample water. All are moisture-loving, and prefer well-drained, acid soils. All make exceptional container plants. Protect from hot afternoon sun and dry winds. Start by seeds, cuttings and grafting. Clean up fallen flowers to prevent Camellia petal blight. Prune for shape after flowering. Fertilize with acid plant foods.

10-15 GAL

3 GAL

Feijoa

Guava Pineapple



For largest fruit crop, plant males and females of this California favorite together.

Exotic-looking, white-petalled flowers with tufted, crimson centers are followed in fall by sweetly aromatic, edible fruits. Sun-loving and drought-tolerant, these evergreens aren't cold-hardy and need a sheltered sunny wall in all but the mildest climates. The plant attracts birds and bees. While fruit isn't as sweet as Guava's (*Psidium*), they're eaten raw or used in jelly. Flower petals are also edible. The Olive-like leaves are dark, glossy green, with white undersides. They can grow to 20 ft. tall, but are easily shaped by pruning to use as a screen, hedge, small tree or espalier plant. Autumn foliage color is bluish gray. Best in sandy loam, rich in humus.

Start seeds indoors, and plant seedlings in ground when they're 4 in. tall. Or start by cuttings. Prune in late spring. Fruit is ripe when it starts to soften.

Pittosporum

Japanese Pittosporum



In late spring clusters of very fragrant, star-shaped, creamy white flowers cover this dense shrub or small tree. Leaves are glossy, leathery and thick. In cooler climates, plant against a south- or west-facing wall.

These shrubs and trees are valued for their dense, evergreen foliage, often fragrant flowers, interesting fruit and adaptability to a wide range of soils and climates. They are fairly drought-resistant, but look better with watering. Most make excellent hedges, screens or windbreaks

3 GAL

Viburnum

Sandankwa Viburnum

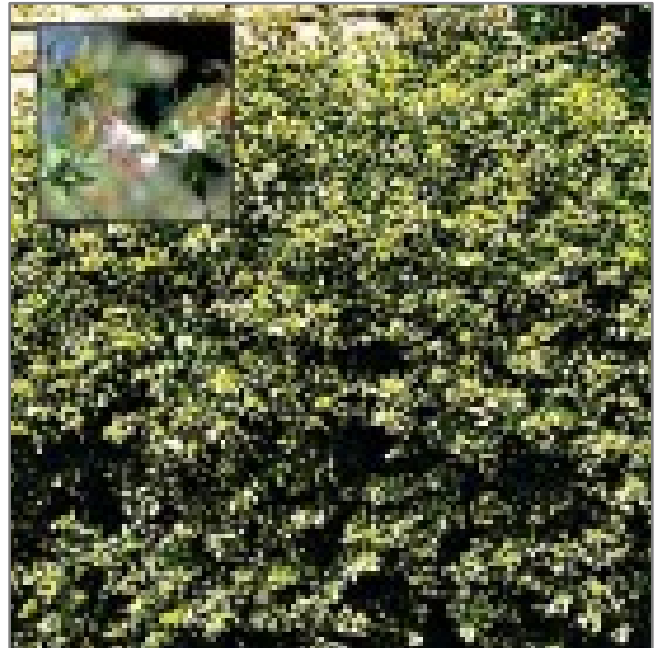


An evergreen shrub with leathery, glossy, green leaves, its fragrant white- and pink-tinted flowers mature into red berries. Use as a screen or hedge. Tolerates heat, wind, and poor soils. Remove winter-damaged leaves.

Evergreen or deciduous, these popular shrubs are prized as flowering, fruiting and foliage plants that adapt to various climates and conditions. Some plants have showy or fragrant flowers, others bloom in winter, or offer fall color. Ornamental berries come in shades of red, black, and blue, and attract birds. Protect from direct sun where summers are long, hot, and dry. Water regularly during growing/blooming season, less at other times. Mulch to keep roots cool and moist. Prune to keep plants in shape.

Abelia

Glossy Abelia



Foliage and bell-shaped flowers that bloom all summer make Abelia popular. This hybrid of two Chinese species is also the hardiest Abelia.

Finely-textured, glossy green leaves, compact growth and a long blooming season make Abelias attractive shrubs for hedges, screens and bank covers. Abelias are evergreen in warmer climates and semi-deciduous in colder climates. Prune to remove deadwood and to keep the shrub dense. The two most popular hybrids vary in height and flower color.

Holly Ilex

Dwarf Burford Holly 'Burfordii Nana'



The small size of this dwarf version of the Burford Holly is an asset in compact gardens. Produces less dark red fruit than the Burford. Leaves usually have only one spine at tip.

Used to decorate many a home in winter, these are perhaps the most popular of all ornamental berry plants. Their showy berries often last for several months and attract birds. Most compact and fruitful in sun, Hollies will tolerate shade. On many Hollies, fruit is produced on female plants and pollen on male plants. To ensure plentiful fruit, plant both sexes near each other. They range from 1-ft. dwarfs to 50-ft. trees. Useful as a hedge, barrier or background plant

Gardenia

Common Gardenia



The large, double flowers reach 4 to 5 in. across on some varieties. Plant near entrances or windows where their fragrance can be enjoyed. Avoid wetting flowers when watering.

Unmatched for the sweet, intoxicating fragrance of their creamy white flowers, these are favorite evergreen shrubs in mild regions and a popular houseplant elsewhere. Many varieties are available, including 'Radicans Variegata,' with white-variegated leaves; and 'Mystery,' an extra-large, double-flowered selection.

Excellent as container plants, shrub borders, foundation planting, informal hedges and espaliers. Houseplants often bloom in winter if grown in a warm, sunny spot. Good companions for Azaleas and Rhododendrons, they flower best where summers are warm with partial shade from hot afternoon sun. Need ample water and well-drained, humus-rich soil. Feed regularly with acid fertilizer. If the glossy green leaves become yellow, treat with iron sulfate or iron chelate.

Prune only weak or unattractive branches.

Holly Ilex

Dwarf Yaunon Holly 'Schellings Dwarf'



Also called "Stokes Dwarf," this Holly forms compact mounds with small dark-green leaves and tiny red berries. No male pollinator is needed for fruit production.

Used to decorate many a home in winter, these are perhaps the most popular of all ornamental berry plants. Their showy berries often last for several months and attract birds. Most compact and fruitful in sun, Hollies will tolerate shade. On many Hollies, fruit is produced on female plants and pollen on male plants. To ensure plentiful fruit, plant both sexes near each other. They range from 1-ft. dwarfs to 50-ft. trees. Useful as a hedge, barrier or background plant.

Loropetalum

Fringe Flower

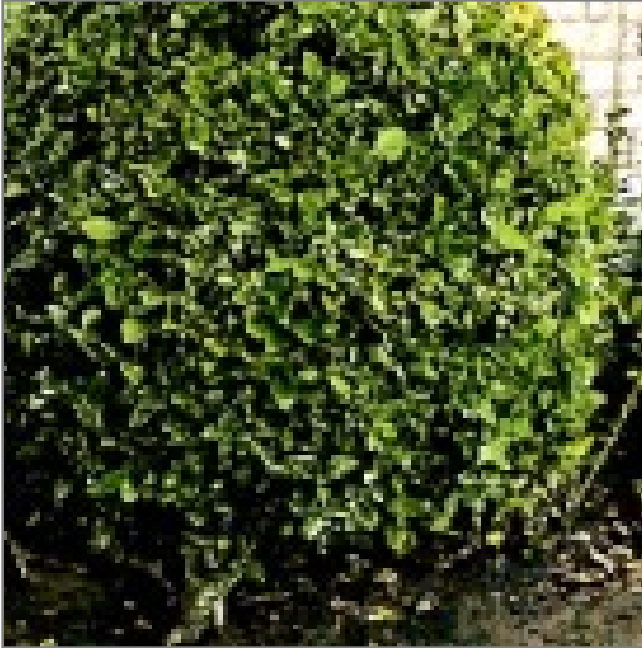


COMPACT, ARCHING BRANCHES HAVE ROUNDED LEAVES AND BRIGHT, RASPBERRY-COLORED BLOOMS THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER. THE BURGUNDY LEAVES ADD IMPACT TO ANY LANDSCAPE, AND ARE AN ESPECIALLY NICE CONTRAST TO GREENERY.

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Privet Ligustrum

Waxleaf Privet



Glossy, smooth-edged, dark green leaves make this dense hedge popular. Fragrant flowers are followed by blue-black berries. Reaches 8 to 10 ft. tall and 5 to 7 ft. wide.

Many of the vigorous, fast-growing, evergreen or deciduous shrubs in this group are practically synonymous with the word "hedge." All can be clipped, pruned, and groomed into formal shapes or screens. Unclipped, they bloom in clusters of fragrant, creamy white flowers, which attract bees. Birds like the blue or black berries that follow the flowers. Be sure of what you're buying, as many varieties look alike. *L. ovalifolium* (California Privet, called Common Privet in Great Britain), which tolerates some heat, and *L. vulgare* (Common Privet), which has lighter green leaves and tolerates dry soil, are often confused. They grow in almost any soil and in many climates, but most need lots of water. In the North, grow the cold-hardy *L. amurense*. In the South, plant the evergreen *L. delavayanum*. Most are pest- and disease-free.

Oleander Nerium

Oleander



White, yellow, red or purple, 2- to 3-in.-wide flowers bloom April through summer on evergreen shrubs, which reach up to 20 ft. tall.

pollution-, salt- and drought-tolerant Oleanders are used as hedges, windbreaks and freeway plants in desert and hot inland areas. Evergreen and deer-resistant, they need little care and grow rapidly. These 10 ft. x 10ft. shrubs have narrow, leathery leaves that are usually dark green, but one type has gold markings. Some have fragrant blossoms, and single- and double-flowering types, as well as dwarf shrubs are available. Also grown in containers.

Start by cuttings, which root in a glass of water, or buy plants in containers. Remove growing tips to promote branching. Prune after flowering to shape. Cut old growth close to the ground

Boxwood Buxus

Japanese Littleleaf Boxwood



This evergreen shrub forms a broad mound that reaches 3 ft. tall and wide. The small, fine-textured leaves are dark green.

Often shaped into topiary and hedging, it takes hard trimming and grows slowly. Dwarf forms have long been popular to edge walks and flowerbeds. The small leathery leaves have a musky odor, which keeps animals from eating the foliage. Flowers are inconspicuous. Plant in well-drained soil. Protect from sun and wind in cold winter climates. Don't disturb or bury the shallow roots.

Hibiscus

Chinese Hibiscus



This leafy shrub grows vigorously, with glossy green foliage and many bright single or double flowers from spring to fall. Many varieties and flower colors are available.

So many varieties in so many colors and sizes! The large showy flowers come in shades of golden, pink, rose, yellow and orange, at times with colorful markings or double-petals. Some flowers grow to 1 ft. across. The state flower of Hawaii, the tropical Chinese Hibiscus is often grown in containers. All are heat-loving and flower during the warmest months of the year.

Prune to control shape and fertilize monthly during the growing season.

Juniper Juniperus

Blue Pacific Shore Juniper 'Blue Pacific'

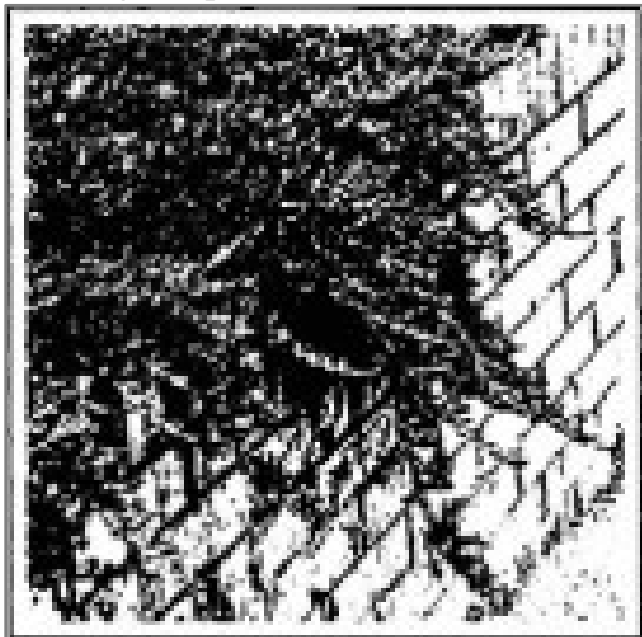


An excellent ground cover for dry, windy seashore conditions. Its bluish green-needled foliage is bluer and more heat-tolerant than J. conferta.

One of the best evergreens for hot, poor, dry soils in city conditions, Junipers are found in almost any height, width, shape, and foliage color. They range from ground covers and shrubs to 65-ft.-tall cone-bearing trees. Ground covers include J. procumbens, J. sargentii, and J. tamariscifolia. Shrubs include Pfitzer, Blue Star, and Armstrong junipers. Trees include J. scopulorum and J. virginiana. Most have round, blue or reddish fruits that follow their small white flowers. Foliage color, generally blue- or gray-green, may change with the seasons. Requires well-drained soils. Won't tolerate shade or waterlogged soil.

Juniper Juniperus

Blue Rug Juniper 'Wiltonii'



At 4 to 6 in. tall, this is a very low-growing shrub. Its spreading branches form a 6- to 8-ft.-wide, silver-blue carpet that retains its color all winter.

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Juniper Juniperus

Parson's Juniper

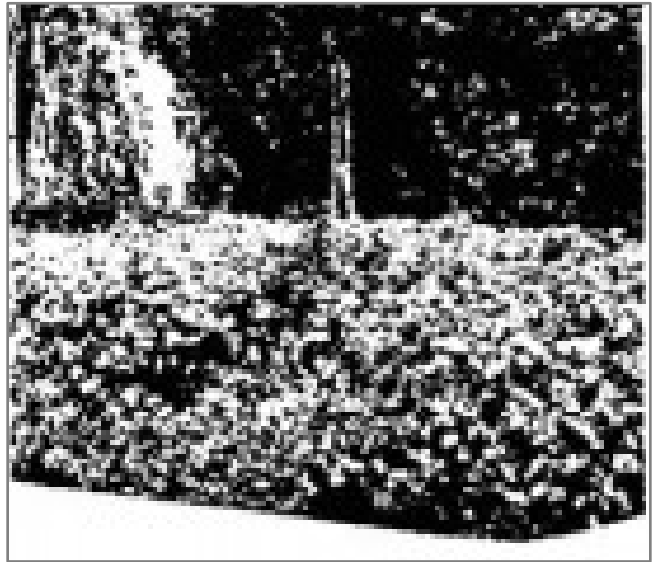


This ground-hugging shrub has blue-green, aromatic foliage. Reaches 1 to 2 ft. tall and 5 to 8 ft. wide. Fruits are black. Prune or shear to shape.

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Shrub Verbena Lantana

Shrub Verbena 'Dwarf Yellow'

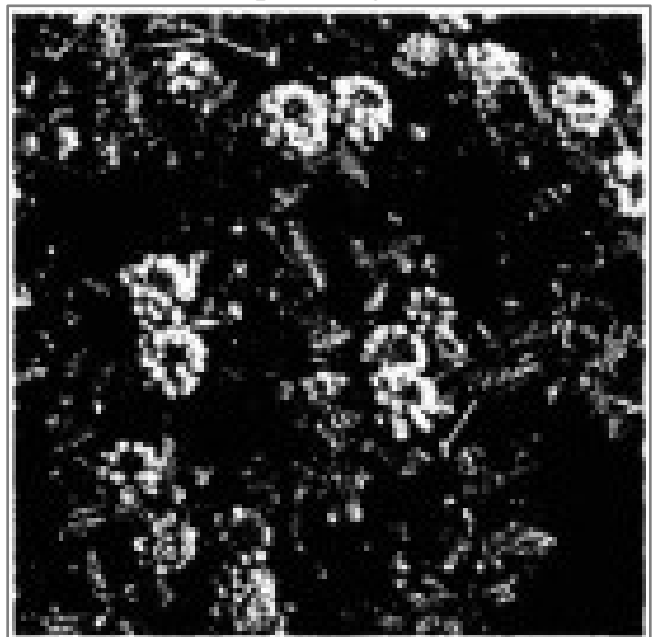


Clusters of clear yellow flowers bloom over a spreading mound of green foliage.

These shrubs and ground covers have long-blooming flowers. The many hybrids and cultivars offer a wide range of flower color and plant size. The warm-colored blossoms and berries attract butterflies and birds. Need full sun and warmth for vigorous growth and flowering and occasional deep watering once established. In harsh winters, they lose their leaves. Use ground covers to control erosion or trail out of hanging baskets or containers. Prune to shape and to encourage new growth

Shrub Verbena Lantana

Shrub Verbena 'Spreading Sunset'



Its intense orange-red flowers bloom throughout the year in frost-free climates.

These shrubs and ground covers have long-blooming flowers. The many hybrids and cultivars offer a wide range of flower color and plant size. The warm-colored blossoms and berries attract butterflies and birds. Need full sun and warmth for vigorous growth and flowering and occasional deep watering once established. In harsh winters, they lose their leaves. Use ground covers to control erosion or trail out of hanging baskets or containers.

Rhaphiolepis

Indian Hawthorn



This mounding, bushy shrub bears fragrant, star-shaped flowers in 4- to 6-in.-wide clusters. Grow in warmer climates. Prune to shape.

Grown for their dark, leathery leaves and long, late-blooming flowers, these popular evergreen shrubs are drought-tolerant once established. Flowers range from white to deep pink and bloom from late fall to late spring. Small, purple or black fruit follows. New leaves on these mostly low-growing shrubs turn bronze and burgundy. Taller types can reach 6 to 15 ft. Use as informal hedges, background plantings, low screens and container plants. Use dwarf types for ground covers. Easy to grow in full sun.

For dense bushes, prune and pinch new growth frequently. Avoid overhead watering.

Azalea Rhododendron

Southern Indica Azalea 'George Lindley Tabor'



Gardens of the deep South are famous for this Southern Indica or Sun Azalea, More cold-tolerant than other Southern Indicas.

These deciduous or evergreen shrubs come in dozens of varieties and bloom in a wide range of colors. A species of Rhododendron, with similar soil and water requirements, Azalea may flower earlier and are usually smaller. The free-blooming and long-lived plants are usually as broad as they are tall, and are good for shrub beds, as backgrounds to flower borders, along pathways or in open areas. Some types bear fragrant flowers, such as lemon-scented Alabama Azalea (*R. Alabamense*) and rose-scented Coast Azalea (*R. Atlanticum*). Plant in acid soil in filtered sunlight or light shade, although plants tolerate full sun in cool-summer areas. Use soil rich in organic matter, which retains water and drains quickly. Plant in fall or spring with the top of the root ball slightly above the soil level. Water immediately after planting and spread a generous layer of mulch. Fertilize after flowering ends but before July 4. Never prune after mid-summer because those branches produce the next season's flowers. Never cultivate the surface soil near Azaleas.

Azalea Rhododendron

Sun Azalea 'Formosa'



The deep South is famous for this variety of Azalea. This vigorous, upright grower has 3-in. rose-purple to magenta flowers with a deep blotch.

These deciduous or evergreen shrubs come in dozens of varieties and bloom in a wide range of colors. A species of Rhododendron, with similar soil and water requirements, Azalea may flower earlier and are usually smaller. The free-blooming and long-lived plants are usually as broad as they are tall, and are good for shrub beds, as backgrounds to flower borders, along pathways or in open areas. Plant in acid soil in filtered sunlight or light shade, although plants tolerate full sun in cool-summer areas. Use soil rich in organic matter, which retains water and drains quickly. Plant in fall or spring with the top of the root ball slightly above the soil level. Water immediately after planting and spread a generous layer of mulch. Fertilize after flowering ends but before July 4. Never prune after mid-summer because those branches produce the next season's flowers. Never cultivate the surface soil near Azaleas.

Holly Ilex

Nellie Stevens Holly 'Nellie R. Stevens'



This large, fast-growing Holly can be trained as a tree. Excellent for Southern gardens, this Holly, with shiny dark leaves and large red berries, bears fruit at an early age. Best pollinated by Ilex cornuta or Ilex 'Edward Stevens'.

Used to decorate many a home in winter, these are perhaps the most popular of all ornamental berry plants. Their showy berries often last for several months and attract birds. Most compact and fruitful in sun, Hollies will tolerate shade. On many Hollies, fruit is produced on female plants and pollen on male plants. To ensure plentiful fruit, plant both sexes near each other. They range from 1-ft. dwarfs to 50-ft. trees. Useful as a hedge, barrier or background plant

Camellia**Sasanqua Camellia**

Sasanqua Camellias have small, attractive green leaves. Numerous cultivars offer a wide range of flower types and colors; several are fragrant; some grow prostrate; others can be trained to espalier up walls and trellises. More sun-tolerant than Japanese

A favorite plant for mild climates, several species, plus thousands of cultivars and hybrids, offer an almost endless array of flower colors and shapes on lustrous green leaves. From the small fragrant flowers of *C. lutchuensis* to the very large and showy blooms of *C. reticulata*, these low-maintenance, evergreen shrubs have blossoms of every type. Two of the most widely planted are *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua*. Both make excellent screens and informal hedges. Many sasanquas tolerate full sun with proper soil and ample water. All are moisture-loving, and prefer well-drained, acid soils. All make exceptional container plants. Protect from hot afternoon sun and dry winds. Start by seeds, cuttings and grafting. Clean up fallen flowers to prevent Camellia petal blight. Prune for shape after flowering. Fertilize with acid plant foods.

Heavenly Bamboo Nandina**Heavenly Bamboo**

Grows slowly to 8 ft. with its delicate leaves spreading horizontally. New growth starts out reddish, turning green with maturity.

This bamboolike shrub is grown for its finely-textured foliage, upright canelike stems, and showy red berries which give color through winter. Varieties are available in varying heights, textures and leaf colors. Leaves color better in sun, but need some shade in hot areas. Excellent hedge, screen, or container plants, they tolerate coastal winds and salt spray. Pruned properly, they can be trained as a bonsai.

Prune to remove damaged and older canes to encourage new growth. Killed to ground at 5°C-7°F, it recovers quickly. Resists oak root fungus.

3 GAL.

7 GAL.

Oak Quercus

Southern Live Oak



This is the long-lived Oak of Southern mansions, plantations and parkways, where its massive trunk and wide-spreading limbs are draped with Spanish moss. Thrives in deep, moist soils. Tolerates salt spray. With water, tolerates desert climates. Prune to

Wide-spreading, large-trunked Oaks are known for their long life, strength and majestic beauty. They have many forms, but are mostly deciduous trees and some shrubs. Some like wet soil; others prefer dry. All have deeply cut leaves and acorns. The foliage on some types turns red, orange and yellow in fall; on others it turns only brown. The evergreens have hollylike leaves. Use as shade or street trees.

#30

Crape Myrtle Lagerstroemia



Long-lasting crinkly, crepelike flowers grace this plant in summer and early fall. Light green summer leaves turn red, orange or purplish in autumn. Prune hard in spring. At home in the South.

These small, multi-branched shrubs to small single-trunked trees are known for their ornamental flowers, bark and foliage. The large showy clusters of flowers range from white to pink to red to purple. The upright-arching trunks have gray to brown bark, which peels away to reveal the smooth pale-pink inner bark. Plant against a light-colored wall for the best effect.

15 GAL

30 GAL

Serviceberry Amalanchier



Colorful in all seasons, these deciduous shrubs and trees are especially showy in the early spring. Their plentiful white flowers bloom before or with the unfolding leaves.

Colorful in all seasons, these deciduous shrubs and trees are especially showy in the early spring. Their plentiful white flowers bloom before or with the unfolding leaves. Young leaves are covered with soft, woolly, white hairs. The oval, finely-toothed, grayish new leaves mature to deep green. Fall color is yellow, red, or orange. They gray bark is streaked with reddish fissures. The edible red or purple fruits (which taste like blueberries) attract birds. Commonly called Shadbush, Shadblow, Serviceberry (often pronounces "sarvisberry"). Tolerates a wide variety of soils. Makes an excellent alternative to the dogwood tree.

HOW THE SERVICEBERRY GOT IT'S NAME:

"When I was a young boy growing up in Stinkin' Creek, Kentucky, all the folks knew the circuit preachers would soon be arriving when a certain tree began blooming white. Why you ask? Because that meant spring was arriving and the ground was thawing enough for burial services that were nigh impossible during the frozen winter months. Hence, the name "Serviceberry" !"

Maple Acer

Japanese Maple



These slow-growing deciduous trees are excellent in lawns, entryways, groves and under oaks. Some types are good in containers and for bonsai. Leaf color changes from red to green to yellow, orange or scarlet. Protect from wind and hot sun.

Maple trees include a broad spectrum of types, sizes, shapes and foliage. They are evergreen or deciduous, shrubby or lofty, with deeply lobed or finely cut leaves. All types have two-winged seeds that look like wing nuts from the hardware store. Grown over most of the United States; only excessive heat, dryness or winter cold prevents them from thriving. The large trees provide dense shade, and their roots take water and nutrients from other plants, so don't plant close to them. Water deeply so roots grow down. Insufficient watering will cause leaf scorch. Red, purple, variegated or fancy-leaved varieties need partial shade for best color. Prune in fall. Easy to transplant

Maple Acer, Red

Red Maple



This tree has spectacular fall colors that bring flocks of tourists to New England every year. Red spring flowers. This fast-grower resists storms and wind. Needs moist soil.

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River Birch Betula Nigra

Birch Betula



Native to streambanks and wet areas, it tolerates hot, humid climates. Young plants quickly grow into single- or multi-stemmed trees. Pinkish-white bark turns cinnamon-brown or black as the tree ages. Resists birch borer.

Fast-growing Birch trees are attractive year-round. Their light green foliage turns yellow in fall. Losing their leaves for winter shows off their colorful, peeling bark, thin graceful branches, and hanging cone-like fruit. Young trees have dark-colored bark until their trunks reach 1 in. around. Plant against a darker background or green lawn to highlight pale trunks. Most thrive in moist sandy or rocky subsoils. Once established, tolerates some heat and dry spells. Prefer winter chill. Water deeply and often, around shallow roots. Prune in winter only after leaves have formed, to prevent sap bleeding. Transplant when dormant.

Willow Salix

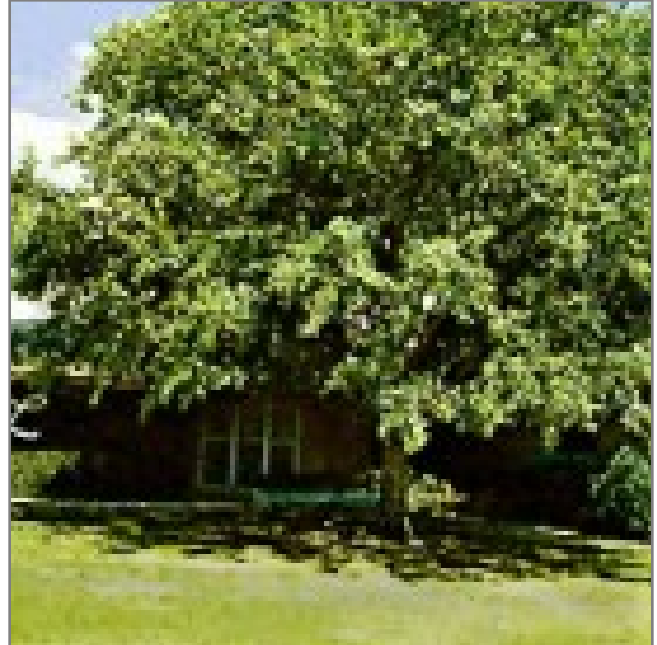
Babylon Weeping Willow



POETS AND SONGWRITERS HAVE IMMORTALIZED WEeping WILLOWS FOR THE MOOD CREATED BY THEIR LONG HANGING BRANCHES AND LIGHT FEATHERY LEAVES. COLLECT THEIR PUSSY WILLOWS AND COLORFUL TWIGS FOR DRIED FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS. WILLOWS ARE EASY, QUICK GROWING TREES THAT APPRECIATE A GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

Oak Quercus

Laurel Oak



This pyramidal, round-headed tree has narrow, glossy, dark green leaves that are tinged bronze when young. Foliage hangs on late into winter.

Wide-spreading, large-trunked Oaks are known for their long life, strength and majestic beauty. They have many forms, but are mostly deciduous trees and some shrubs. Some like wet soil; others prefer dry. All have deeply cut leaves and acorns. The foliage on some types turns red, orange and yellow in fall; on others it turns only brown. The evergreens have hollylike leaves. Use as shade or street trees.

Prune to speed growth. For greater height, pinch tips of small branches, and leave as much foliage as possible.

30 GAL

Maple Acer

Japanese Laceleaf Maple



Green, red, bronze, purple or variegated foliage creates a lacey effect on this shrub's twisted, arching branches. Leaves are deeply lobed and finely serrated. Red flower clusters bloom in mid spring. Attractive bark in winter.

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