



Herb Plants & Perennials



✿ Code Explanation ✿

We have endeavored to provide as much valuable information as possible in a concise useable format. Understanding the following codes will allow you to utilize our catalog to the fullest.

Abbreviations:

Stock# Column:

★ = On end designates a new plant for 2023.

***** = Designates a cross reference for locating plants that are known by more than one name.

Common Name Column:

Underlined headings denote a genus.

(3") = Not a listed code but designates a plant grown in a square 3" size container, 3 1/4" L x 3 1/4" W x 3 7/8" H, 14.3 fl. oz., 423 ml; the stock # will not have an "X" after it or (Qt.) following the common name.

(Qt.) = Designates a plant grown in a square quart size container, 4 3/8" L x 4 3/8" W x 4 3/4" H, 32 fl. oz., 946 ml; the stock # will also have an "X" after it.

(2Q) = Designates a plant grown in a round two quart container, 5 1/2" D x 6" H, 59 fl. oz., 1,744 ml; extra shipping & handling charges apply.

(3Q) = Designates a plant grown in a round three quart container, 6 1/8" D x 6 7/8" H, 83 fl. oz., 2,454 ml; extra shipping & handling charges apply.

(PPA) = Designates the Perennial Plant Association, Plant of the Year. The numbers preceding designate which year; i.e., 94 PPA = 1994.

Hardiness/Habit Code:

(For Northwest New Jersey, Zone 6(a): -5 to -10 F)

Zone information is provided for the following plant categories followed by a #. Stating that a plant is hardy to a specific zone basically means that it should survive through the winter in this location. Zones are based on the average low winter temperatures for a region, however many additional factors may be involved. These rating are based on our best judgement through research and experience.

A = Annual: This plant will grow for one season. Seed collection is necessary for the following season's propagation.

B# = Biennial: This plant produces leaves the first year and flowers the second. After blooming it will reseed itself.

HA = Hardy Annual: This plant will reseed itself each fall after blooming.

P# = Perennial: This plant is a hardy perennial and will live through the winter.

P#* = Perennial With Protection: This plant is a hardy perennial with protection. Depending on the severity of the winter some protection, such as mulch or cover, may be needed for it to survive.

TP = Tender Perennial: This plant is a perennial but cannot withstand frost or freezing in zone 6.

Sun Requirement Code:

FS = Full Sun: This plant prefers full sun all day.

PS = Partial Sun: This plant prefers to grow where it will have at least half a day of sun.

S = Shade: This plant prefers shady conditions or indirect sunlight.

Use Code:

❖❖ **Please note:** *Plant uses that correspond to all plants in a group are found to the right of the heading and are bold and underlined.*

B = Border: This plant can be used to edge a garden.

BF = Butterfly Plant: This plant attracts butterflies as a host plant or nectar source.

C = Culinary: Parts of this plant are used in cooking or for making tea.

CF = Cut Flower: The flowers of this plant are attractive and long-lasting in fresh arrangements.

D = Dye Plant: Certain part(s) of this plant are used to prepare dyes.

DF = Dried Flower: The flowers or foliage of this plant dry nicely and are used in arrangements.

DR = Deer Resistant: This plant in normal conditions will not be eaten by deer or rabbits.

DT = Drought Tolerant: This plant, once established, will tolerate drought conditions.

EG = Evergreen: The leaves of these plants retain their color year-round.

F = Fragrance: The leaves, flowers or roots of this plant are fragrant.

FA = Flowering Annual: This plant is a showy annual.

FP = Flowering Perennial: This plant is a showy perennial.



Herb Plants & Perennials



GC = Ground Cover: This plant spreads into a nice ground cover.

HB = Hummingbird Plant: This plant is known to attract hummingbirds.

IU = Interesting or Unusual Use: This plant has unusual characteristics or uses that make it remarkable.

LB = Long Blooming: This plant has an extended bloom period that is noteworthy.

M = Medicinal Plant: Some part(s) of this plant are believed to have useful properties for medicine or healing.

MR = Mildew Resistant: This species, cultivar, or hybrid has better resistance to powdery mildew.

MT = Moisture Tolerant: This plant will tolerate or thrive in damp or moist conditions.

NP = Native Plant: A native or nativar of North America. A nativar is a cultivar or subspecies of a native plant.

O = Ornamental: An interesting and showy plant.

RG = Rock Garden: This plant will thrive in full intense sun, extremely well-drained soil and with ample space for growth.

VN = Vine: Given support this plant will either lean, twine or cling in an upright manner; usually producing prolific growth throughout the season.

WG = Woodland Garden: This plant will thrive in a rich moisture retentive soil with good drainage where there is filtered sunlight or some shade. All of these conditions need not be present.

Height: (Column Heading = HT)

Plant heights are given in inches. Please bear in mind that there are many factors that will influence a plants performance; sun, moisture and soil quality to mention just a few. For example, our 'Taplow Blue' Echinops in bloom, grown in full sun reaches 36" tall while those growing in a shady area have topped 60".

TP = Height represents one season of growth.

A, B#, HA, P#, & P#* = Height given represents flower height when in bloom.

AD = Age Dependent

VN = Vine Habit

Bloom Time: (Column Heading = BL TM)

Bloom time will usually fall within the period listed. Several conditions can affect this time frame, such as whether it is an early, normal or late season, as well

as moisture and sunlight conditions.

Month Abbreviations:

JA = January

FB = February

MR = March

AP = April

MY = May

JN = June

JL = July

AG = August

SP = September

OC = October

NV = November

DC = December

Other Abbreviations:

EVB = Everblooming

ADP = Age Dependent

PRD = Periodically Blooms

SLD = Seldom Blooms



Successful Transplanting



- 1) Choose a site according to the plant's sun requirement - as listed in the catalog.
- 2) Prepare the garden by turning the soil with a cultivator, garden fork or rototiller; add amendments such as compost as needed.
- 3) Dig out an area slightly larger than the transplant rootball.
- 4) Don't pull plants out of their pots, instead turn the pot upside down and gently knock a corner on a hard surface. The plant should come out easily. If not, cut off the pot.
- 5) Place the rootball into the planting hole so that its top edge is even with the soil surface. Surround and slightly cover the rootball with loose soil. Gently firm down the soil with your fingers around the roots, trying to remove all air pockets. Create a shallow soil basin around the plant to aid watering.
- 6) Water the soil thoroughly so that it penetrates deeply. Remember not to drown them or let them dry out to the point of wilting; water until established.
- 7) To help retain moisture, protect roots and prevent weeds - give the transplants a healthy 2" layer of mulch. They'll thank you for it.