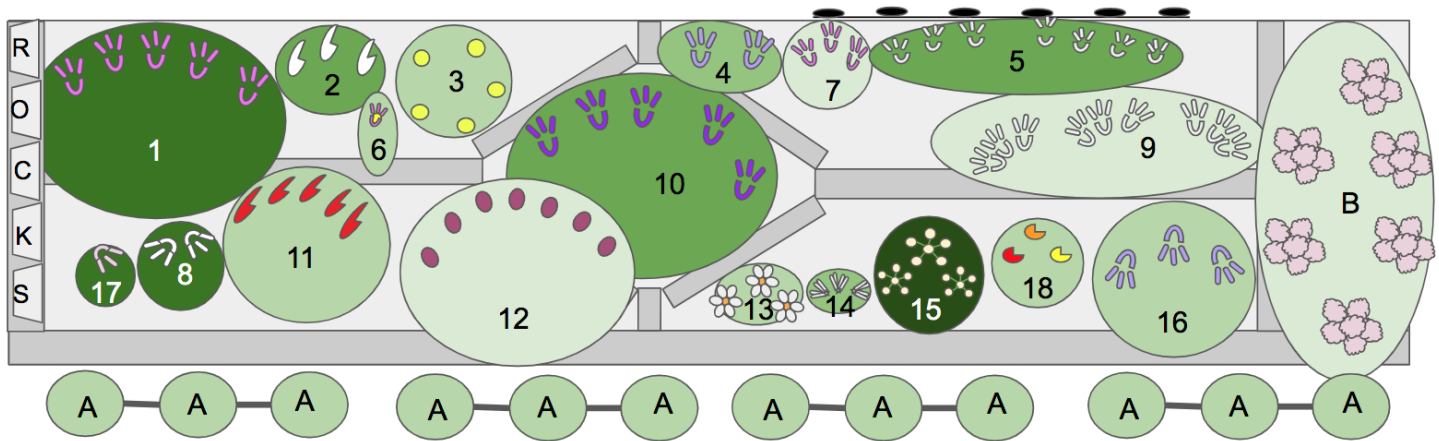


HERB GARDEN



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. African Blue Basil, <i>Ocimum kilimandscharicum</i> × <i>basilicum</i> 'Dark Opal' | 11. Dwarf Pineapple Sage, <i>Salvia elegans</i> 'Honey Melon' |
| 2. Golden Garden Sage, <i>Salvia officinalis</i> 'icterina' | 12. Onion Chives, <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> |
| 3. Garlic Chive, <i>Allium schoenoprasum</i> | 13. Roman Camomile, <i>Chamaemelum nobile</i> |
| 4. Spice Island Rosemary, <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> 'Spice Island' | 14. Golden Marjoram, <i>Origanum vulgare</i> 'Aureum' |
| 5. Vining Nasturtium - on trellis, <i>Tropaeolum majus</i> | 15. Flat Leaf Parsley, <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> var. <i>Neapolitanum</i> |
| 6. Garden Pansy, <i>Viola wittrockiana</i> | 16. Thyme, <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> |
| 7. Emerald Tower Basil, <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> var. <i>Purpurascens</i> | 17. Super Blue Lavender, <i>Lavandula angustifolia</i> 'Super blue' PP#24929 9 |
| 8. Stevia, Sweet Leaf, <i>Stevia rebaudiana</i> | 18. Nasturtium - in pot, <i>Tropaeolum majus</i> |
| 9. Common Oregano (aka Marjoram), <i>Origanum vulgare</i> | A. Stringy Stonecrop, <i>Sedum sarmentosum</i> |
| 10. Garden Sage, <i>Salvia officinalis</i> | B. Autumn Joy Stonecrop, <i>Hylotelephium</i> 'Herbstfreude' |

An herb garden is a grouping of valuable plants that meet the gardeners' various needs. Whether a collection of culinary, medicinal, tea, or potpourri herbs, they generally need a sunny location with well-drained soil.

Herbs are not heavy feeders unless they are growing in containers. Harvest herbs frequently so the plant will keep producing new leaves and promote bushier growth. When harvesting, take only about a third of the plant at one time. At the end of the season, herbs can be dried or frozen to enjoy throughout the winter.

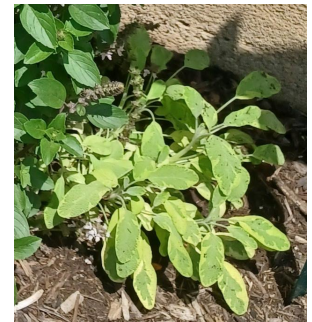
1. African blue basil, *Ocimum kilimandscharicum* × *basilicum* 'Dark Opal' in the *Lamiaceae* family, tender perennial grown as an annual for culinary, medicinal, and ornamental uses and will have pink or purple flowers, in summer-fall

- 1-3' x ¾-3', upright habit, rounding with age
- Full sun to part sun in hot regions
- Well-drained, loam soil, rich, consistently moist, occasionally dry, 6.0-7.5 pH
- Semi-drought tolerant once established, requiring less water
- USDA 10-1
- Attracts bees, and pollinators
- Sterile hybrid, no need to deadhead, but pinch tips to encourage dense, bushy growth
- Slower growing than other basil, more tolerant of heat, and drier soil than most basil



2. Golden Garden sage, *Salvia officinalis* 'Icterina', in the *Lamiaceae* family, a short-lived perennial grown as an annual for ornamental foliage, pungent flavor use, wrinkled green-gold variegated foliage, a mass of small dusty pink to mauve flowers, in spring

- 1-2' x 2-4', spreading, flowering, medium growth rate
- Full sun, part sun, some shade tolerance
- Well-drained, slightly dry to moist soil
- Moderate water, drought tolerant once established
- USDA 6-9, other USDA zones grown as an annual
- Attracts bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, and birds, resistant to deer
- Pinch for compact growth, in spring before flowering, prune leggy growth, and shape
- Tender perennial, replace every 2-3 years



3. Garlic Chive, *Allium tuberosum*, in *Amaryllidaceae* family, perennial cool-season bulb, grown as an annual for culinary, and ornamental uses, fragrant, edible, flat linear gray-green 6-12" leaves, entire margin, mild garlic flavor, fragrant, showy, tiny creamy white star-shaped flowers, brown striped tepals, on loose 2" umbels, in a spherical cluster, on a bare 9-18" stiff hollow tube, in late summer to fall

- 1-1½' x 1-2', clumping, upright, medium growth rate, fine texture
- Full sun, part sun, part shade
- Well-drained, average, soil, rich, moist, dry to medium, 6.0-8.0 pH
- Moderate water
- USDA 3-9
- Attracts butterflies, pollinators, tolerant of deer, groundhogs, drought, and black walnut
- Deadhead to reduce self-sowing and aggressively spreading colony, divide in spring
- Toxic, low severity to humans (sulfides), all parts, depends on the age of the person or animal, the age of the plant, the part of the plant ingested, how much is ingested, whether the person or animal has sensitivities or allergies, whether it's eaten raw or cooked



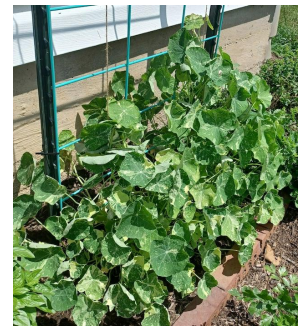
4. Spice Islands Rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis* 'Spice Islands', in *Lamiaceae* family, tender evergreen perennial, grown for culinary, ornamental, and fragrance uses, gray-green aromatic foliage, piney flavor, with hints of nutmeg, tiny dark blue two-lipped flowers in spring-summer

- 3-4' x 3-4'+, upright, moderate growth rate
- Full sun
- Well-drained soil, chalk, loam, sand, dry to moist, acidic to neutral pH
- Low water, drought tolerant once established
- USDA 7-12, possibly down to 6b, provide shelter in cold zones, overwinter indoors
- Attracts butterflies, bees, pollinators
- Prune after the bloom period to encourage dense growth or to shape



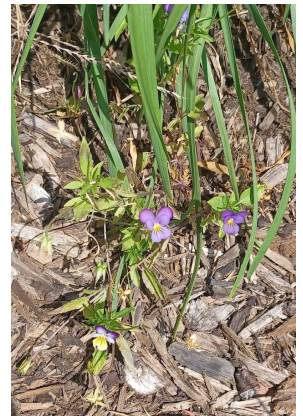
5. Climbing nasturtium, *Tropaeolum majus*, in *Tropaeolaceae*, tender perennial, grown as an annual vine for culinary, and ornamental uses, fragrant green or cream variegate peltate leaves, edible raw flowers and foliage, fragrant large red, orange, gold, pink, cream or bi-color funnel-shaped flowers, single or double, with a spur, from mid-summer-first frost

- 5 -10'+ x 1-2'+, climbing, trailing, fast growth, medium texture
- Full sun, part sun, part shade, shelter from frost
- Well-drained, moist, poor to average, loam, sandy soil, fewer flowers in rich soil, 6.0-7.8 pH
- Lot to Moderate water, tolerant of drought
- USDA 9-12, treated as an annual in colder zones
- Attracts ladybugs, bees, hummingbirds, hoverflies, pollinators, deer resistant
- With slower growth in the summer heat, cut back to rejuvenate
- Weave delicate stems in a trellis or secure them with plant ties when juvenile
- Companion plant to cabbage radishes, and fruit trees, natural insect repellent



6. Garden Pansy, *Viola wittrockiana*, in *Violaceae* family, herbaceous short-lived perennial grown as an annual for edible, spring ephemeral, floral display uses], ovate, lanceolate-elliptic, smooth, medium green, various color combinations, reds, light blue, white, yellows, bronze, orange to purple 12-5" blooms, yellow eye, dark petal blotch, overlapping petals, 2 top petals, 2 side petals, 1 lower petal, sometimes the side and bottom petals fuse, rounded in outline, flattened, in mass, in most of the year depending on variety, held above the foliage

- 4-12" x 6-10", mound, much branched, moderate growth rate, medium texture
- Full sun, part sun, part shade
- Well-drained, Any rich, moist soil, acidic-neutral (5.6-7.5 pH).
- Moderate water, reapply when soil is dry
- USDA 7-11
- Deadhead to prolong bloom period reduce self-sowing and volunteers
- Attracts bees, and butterflies, less appealing to deer, and rabbits
- Tolerant of light frost, shelter from the summer heat and frost



7. Everleaf emerald towers basil, *Ocimum basilicum*, in *Lamiaceae* family, tender biennial grown as an annual for culinary and medicinal uses, aromatic dark green glossy oval 2-4" leaves, edible raw or cooked, tiny white to pink flowers, in spring to late summer, held above the foliage

- 1 3/4-3' x 3/4-1', columnar, upright, spreading, highly branched, short internodes, fast growth rate, heavy density, medium texture
- Full sun, temperatures above 70F
- Well-drained, sandy loam soil, moist, acidic to alkaline pH
- Moderate water
- USDA 10-11, bring indoors in colder regions
- Extended harvest with multiple cuts, remove floral clusters to promote flavor and bushier growth
- Attracts bees, resistant to deer and rabbits, avoid in pregnancy and for small children
- Deters whitefly, companion with tomatoes



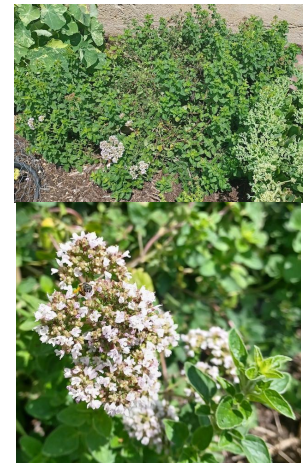
8. Stevia, Sweet Leaf, *Stevia rebaudiana*, in *Asteraceae* family, tender perennial grown as an annual crop for culinary and medicinal uses, brittle stems, aromatic light green oblong to elliptical ½-1" leaves, toothed margin, edible raw or cooked, tiny white, purple tinted tubular flowers, in early to mid-fall, held above the foliage, on branched stems, best grown from cutting, *S. phlebophylla* is a sugar substitute

- 1-3' x ¾-1'+, low-shrub, extensive roots, brittle branches, medium texture
- Full sun
- Well-drained, sandy loose loamy soil, moist, rich, organic, 6.7-7.2 pH
- Moderate water, reapply deeply once top 1" is dry, somewhat drought tolerant
- USDA 9-11, shelter in USDA 8, bring indoors in colder regions, vigor declines after second year
- Best foliage flavor prior to the bloom period and with cool fall temperature
- Attracts deer and rabbits
- LCS (Low-calorie Sweetener) 300 times sweeter than sugar, in use for over 1,500 years, can cook using heat without changing the flavor, does not caramelize or feed yeast



9. Common oregano (aka Marjoram), *Origanum vulgare*, in the *Lamiaceae* family, grown for culinary and medicinal uses, white flowers in midsummer-fall, pinch buds to promote dense, bushy growth

- 2' x 2'+, clumping, fast growth, heavy density
- Full sun
- Any soil, prefers sandy loam, well-drained, 6.5-7.0 pH
- Water seedling 1" per week, reduce to low water once established, let dry between waterings
- USDA 4-9, half-hardy
- Attracts bees, butterflies, and beneficial insects
- Spreading with underground runners, divide in spring
- Harvest after the dew has evaporated for the highest oil content



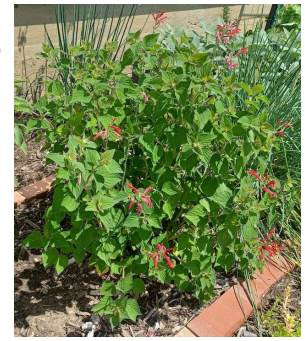
10. Garden sage, *Salvia officinalis*, in *Lamiaceae* family, short-lived perennial, grown for culinary, aromatic, and medicinal uses, aromatic square green stems become woody second year, grayish green ovate, entire margin, fuzzy, textured opposite 3-6" leaves, camphor-scented, 1" bluish-purple 2-lipped tubular flowers, whorled on 1-3" upright racemes, green bracts remain, in late spring-mid-summer

- 1-2½' x 2-3', mounding, spreading, bushy, medium growth rate
- Full sun, part sun, light shade
- Well-drained, moist soil, shallow rocky, occasionally dry, 5.6-7.8 pH
- Moderate water, avoid overwatering
- USDA 4-9
- Leaves and flowers are edible, herbal musky flavored
- Attracts butterflies, pollinators and bees, resistant to deer, rabbits, drought, and dry soil
- Needs good air circulation around the plant, stake for support



11. Dwarf pineapple sage, *Salvia elegans* 'Honey Melon', in *Lamiaceae* family, perennial grown as an annual for culinary, medicinal, and floral color, scarlet red, 2-lipped, narrowly tubular flowers, exerted pistil and stamen, hairy red, lined corolla, blooms open bottom-up, in late spring-early fall, shear spent flowers to promote continued blooming

- 1½-2' x 1-2", upright, bushy, fast growth, medium density
- Full sun, part sun
- Well-drained, dry to evenly moist soil, 6.1-7.8 pH
- Low to moderate water; avoid overwatering
- USDA 8b-10, grown as an annual in colder regions
- Attracts hummingbirds, butterflies, bees, birds



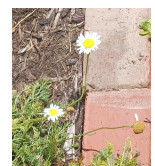
12. Onion chives, *Allium schoenoprasum*, in *Amaryllidaceae* family, perennial herb, cool season bulb grown for culinary and ornamental uses, hollow tubular stems to 20", fragrant linear leaves, (rosulate, acicular), entire margin, fragrant small showy lavender star-shaped, long-lasting flowers, in umbels, tubular scapes, spherical bud heads, held above the foliage, in spring

- 1-2' x ½-1½', clumping, hollow stem/leaves, medium growth, fine texture, in early spring
- Full sun, part sun, part shade
- Well-drained average to rich soil, clay, loam, sand, shallow rocky, occasionally dry, small spaces
- Moderate water, keep the soil moist until established, and mulch to preserve soil moisture
- USDA 4-8 (10), grown as an annual
- Harvest to base; in summer, after the dew dries, keep in water or a damp cloth
- Move indoors to overwinter in a container
- Repels Japanese beetles, carrot rust flies, and deer
- Attracts pollinators and butterflies, tolerant of deer, drought, and black walnut, resistant to groundhogs
- Deadhead to reduce self-sowing, divide in spring or fall
- Toxicity is dependent on your age, and differs for animals (cats, dogs, horses), also the plants' age, the part and how much was ingested, do they have sensitivities or allergies, whether was it eaten raw or cooked, etc. Consult with a medical professional for further details



13. Roman chamomile, *Chamaemelum nobile*, in *Asteraceae* family, perennial, grown for culinary, fragrance, and medicinal uses, fragrant, finely divided leaves, 1" white ray, and yellow head flowers, in summer-fall, seeds ripen in summer-fall

- 3-6" x ¾-1', mat-forming, low-growing, sturdy roots spread aggressively, fast growth rate, fine texture, medium density
- Full sun, part sun, light shade
- Well-drained, dry to moist, sandy loamy or clay soil, ok in poor soil, mildly acidic to mildly alkaline pH
- Moderate water, drought tolerant once established
- USDA 4-9
- Attracts bees, and pollinators, tolerant of poor soil, mowing, and light foot traffic
- Contact dermatitis, possible cross-sensitivity to chamomile and other members of *Asteraceae* family (*Echinaceae*, feverfew, milk thistle) with a severe allergy to ragweed, low poison problem for humans from leaves, toxic for, cats, dogs, and horses



14. Golden Marjoram, *Origanum vulgare* 'Aureum', in *Lamiaceae* family, herbaceous perennial herb, grown for culinary, and ornamental uses, square stems, chartreuse juvenile and fall color, golden-yellow-green summer foliage, fragrant, broadly ovate, tiny white to light pink tubular fragrant flowers, on small terminal axillary spikelets, held above foliage, infrequently in late spring-summer

- ½-1' x 1-2', mound, compact, low-growing, creeping, slow juvenile growth fine texture, high density
- Full sun, part sun, light afternoon shade
- Well-drained, average loam, chalk, rocky soil, dry to moist, acidic-alkaline pH
- Low water
- USDA 4-8(11)
- Attracts butterflies, damaged by deer, resistant to erosion
- Tolerant of mowing, heat, and drought, shelter from high humidity, toxic to dogs, cats, and horses



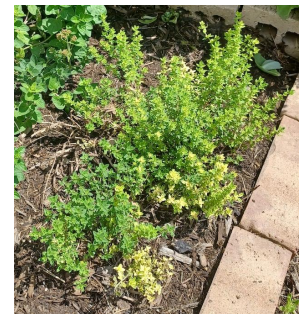
15. Flat Leaf parsley, *Petroselinum crispum* var. *Neapolitanum*, in the *Apiaceae* family, is a hardy biennial, grown as an annual for culinary, garnish, and aromatic uses, fragrant triangular dark green foliage, finely divided, flat trifoliate leaflets greenish-yellow showy flowers on a compound umbel, held above the foliage, in the summer of the second year

- 12-18" x 9-12", clumping rosette, best in cool summer regions
- Full sun, part sun, part shade
- Well-drained, rich, moist soil, do not let the soil dry out, 5.0-7.0 pH
- Moderate water
- USDA 2-11
- Transplant early after last spring frost, slow to germinate, do not move due to its taproot, a fall-sowed plant can overwinter, but leaf flavor is not as good in the second season
- Attracts bees, and butterflies, host to Black swallowtail butterfly (*Papilio polyxenes*) caterpillar
- Toxic to cats, dogs, and horses



16. Thyme, *Thymus vulgaris*, in *Lamiaceae* family, perennial herb, grown as an annual, for culinary, medicinal, fragrance, religious, and winter interest uses, fragrant ¼-½", linear to ovate dark gray-green foliage, entire or rolled margin, whorled on fragrant square stems, showy tiny purple and white, edible, fragrant tubular two-lipped flowers, whorled on racemes, in mass, in spring-summer

- ½-1' x ½-1 ¼', mounding, spreading, bushy sub-shrub, maturing woody upright stems, medium growth rate, fine texture, medium density
- Full sun
- Well-drained, loose sandy, loam, shallow rocky, average, soil dry to medium moisture, occasionally dry, 6.0-8.5 pH
- Low to moderate water, do not overwater
- USDA 5-9
- Attracts bees, butterflies and other pollinators
- Tolerant of frost, drought, pollution, and deer, pinch leggy growth, cut back in early spring and summer
- Harvest before flowering for higher essential oil content, cut back will stimulate new growth and reduce woodiness



17. Super blue lavender, *Lavandula angustifolia* 'Super blue' PP#24929, in *Lamiaceae* family, perennial herb, grown for ornamental, cut flower, product ingredient, and culinary uses, square stems, linear gray-green fragrant linear to lanceolate foliage, entire to rolled margin, deep violet-blue fragrant flowers, on short terminal spikes, in late spring-summer, deadhead to promote new growth

- $\frac{3}{4}$ -1' x $\frac{3}{4}$ -1', mound, compact, low-growing, medium growth, fine texture
- Full sun, part sun
- Well-drained is required, average to sandy, shallow rocky, poor soil, dry, 6.0-8.5 pH
- Low-moderate water
- USDA (4)-5-9
- Attracts butterflies, and pollinators, tolerant of drought, and dry soil
- Prune every three years, in spring, to 8" to control the size, plant in a sheltered location, and cover in winter for snow protection
- Toxic to cats, dogs, and horses



18. Nasturtium - leaves, flowers, *Tropaeolum majus*, in *Tropaeolaceae* family, a warm-weather annual, grown for ornamental, culinary uses, edible raw foliage flowers, buds, and pickled seeds, 2-4" round blue-green, foliage, irregular rounded lobes or entire margins, blade, stalk attached in center of showy 1-2" orange, yellow or red fragrant funnel flowers, with a spur, on long stalks, in spring to mid-summer

- $\frac{3}{4}$ -1' x 2-11', round, horizontal spreading, low-growing or climber, fast growth, medium texture
- Full sun, part sun, shelter from heat stress with moisture
- Well-drained, sandy, loamy, poor soil to average soil, moist to dry, acidic-alkaline pH
- Low-moderate water
- USDA 2-11
- Attracts bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, and pollinators
- Tolerant of drought and neglect, resistant to deer, drought, and poor soil
- Deadhead to prolong blooming and reduce self-sowing
- Toxic to cats, dogs, and horses, keep from small children, patients with gastrointestinal ulcers, kidney disease, and irritated mucous membranes

