Saturday Seminars are popular with area gardeners. Topics have included container gardening, the urban forest, soils, bulbs for East Texas, and native plants.

One thousand area school children participated in the annual Bugs, Butterflies and Blossoms festival held at the Arboretum and hosted by Cheryl Boyette with Keep Nacogdoches Beautiful and Dr. Alan Sowards with the SFA Department of Elementary Education.

Tropical Temptations for the East Texas Landscape

By Dawn Parish

Gingers are quickly becoming popular additions to southern gardens. Although many people think that they are tender tropics unable to withstand our less than tropical winters, there are many species and varieties of gingers well suited to our climate.

Ginger is the name widely used for members of the Zingiberaceae and Costaceae families. There are as many as 2000 species worldwide between both families. There are as many as 300 varieties available in the United States, most of which have been introduced within the past fifteen years. Gingers not only provide ornamental value, many have medicinal and culinary traits as well. The ginger root we often find in the produce section of our grocery stores is actually an attractive ornamental plant known as Zingiber officinale, or “Edible Ginger.”

Gingers are relatively easy to grow, and are often resistant to most pests and diseases. They require rich, well-drained soils, and plenty of water and fertilizer throughout the growing season. The rhizomes prefer to be on the dry side during their dormant period during winter. As this is generally our wettest season, well-drained soil is a must. A mixture of half sand and half compost provides a wonderful environment in which to grow gingers.

The easiest group of gingers to grow in our area is the “Butterfly Gingers”, members of the genus Hedychium. The most common is Hedychium coronarium, better known as “White Butterfly Ginger.” Large white flowers dominate architectural foliage, and smell something akin to honeysuckle. Hedychium coccineum, or “Orange Bottle Brush Ginger”, boasts large spikes of spidery orange flowers. “Kahili Ginger”, or Hedychium gardnerianum, offers large, very fragrant yellow flowers. There are also many worthwhile hybrids to choose from as well. “Hawaiian Pink” offers large pink flowers, and “Mr. Moy” boasts variegated foliage with orange flowers. Butterfly gingers bloom best in full sun with plenty of water in the summer. They will produce moderate blooms in light shade.

The “Hidden Gingers” bestow us with very dramatic flowers. Their name comes from the fact that the flowers are often hidden among the foliage, or near the ground. Curcuma elata, the “Giant Plume Ginger”, is the easiest and most spectacular hidden ginger for East Texas. Unusual pink flowers burst through the soil in spring before the towering eight-foot foliage has time to awaken from winter slumber. Many people comment that the foliage closely resembles banana leaves.

Curcuma australasica, “Aussie Plume Ginger”, offers dark pink flowers and blooms concurrently with foliage that reaches three to four feet. Curcuma petiolata ‘Emperor’ is a striking variety with finely variegated leaves and pure white flowers. This variety requires more shade and water than its cousins, but is extremely easy to grow and multiplies well. Hidden gingers perform well in either full sun or light shade.
The “Spiral Gingers” make up the genus Costus. Their name is derived from spirally arranged foliage on sturdy stems, much like a spiral staircase. The plants in this genus have a wide range of light requirements, so it’s easy to find an appropriate selection for any situation.

The most popular spiral ginger is Costus speciosus. Dark green leaves spiral up four-foot stems and terminate with large white flowers that extend from dark red cones. While it performs best in full sun, its variegated form beautifully lights up dímly lit areas. Perhaps my favorite spiral ginger is Costus curvibracteatus. This diminutive shade lover never reaches more than three feet and delivers waxy orange flowers throughout the entire summer. The flower buds are edible and taste like sour apples. A similar cousin is Costus spiricus. It also enjoys shady locations, and has waxy orange flowers, but the plant can reach heights of six feet. The hardiness of spiral gingers may not extend into zone eight. The only species in our trials that has proven winter hardy is Costus speciosus. Nonetheless, the spiral gingers are easy to over winter indoors and are worthy enough garden subjects to do just that.

The “Peacock Gingers”, Kaempferia spp., are the best choice for deep shade. Any amount of sunlight will make the leaves curl protectively into tight rolls. Kaempferia pulchra is most extensively grown peacock ginger. The intricately patterned leaves grow closely along the ground making it an excellent ground cover candidate. Peruwinicklev flowers appear intermittently from mid-summer well into fall. The varieties of Kaempferia pulchra are numerous, but the best one I’ve seen is called “Silver Spot”. Kaempferia rotunda, also called “Asian Crocus”, produces large purple and white flowers in spring before the foliage appears. The foliage is similarly patterned like Kaempferia pulchra, but grows upright to about eighteen inches, and they look remarkably similar to the prayer plant that we grow indoors.

We’ve just scrapped the surface on the many gingers becoming available. The few mentioned here are reliably hardy and proven performers in East Texas. I encourage you to visit the SFA Mast Arboretum to see specimens of all the names mentioned here. Mercer Arboretum in north Houston also has a spectacular display. If you find one that you can’t live without, there are two very good sources for gingers. Plant Delights can be found at www.plantdelights.com and offers gingers and other tropicals hardy to zone 7. Stokes Tropicals, www.stokestropicals.com, offers a huge selection of tropicals, including hundreds of gingers. They will list the hardiness of each plant, remember that we are zone 8, and you can even search with that criterion in mind.

The common wood fern (Thelypteris kunthii) has many common names, for example: River fern and the Southern maiden fern. This fern is not evergreen, but the long arching fronds are 3 to 4 feet high. This fern spreads medium fast, but can be controlled easily because of the shallow roots. Good plant around Azaleas and Camellias.

Cinnamon ferns (Osmunda cinnamomea) are one of the most beautiful hotel of ferns. They form to be sent to the HFF giving the status of each fern to our trials that has proven winter hardy is Costus speciosus. Nonetheless, the spiral gingers are easy to over winter indoors and are worthy enough garden subjects to do just that.

The move of the HFF Satellite Garden to the Azalea Garden has been completed. The soil here is deep and sandy, which will give the ferns excellent drainage. Very large hardwood trees provide the shade during the hot summer. Openings in the canopy on the south will allow sun to the plants during mid winter. Water sprinkle heads have been located to give maximum coverage over the entire fern bed.

The COMMON PEOPLE Foundation Satellite Garden
By Roger Hughes, Fern Curator

The Royal fern (Osmunda regalis) is deciduous, erect fronds with 3 to 4 feet high. This plant shows well when planted in groups of three. Use a lot of humus when planting and keep the plant on the wet side for best appearance.

Southern Maidenhair (Adiantum capillus-veneris) is well known all over the south. You will find it in most shade gardens growing next to a sidewalk or a limestone rock in a humus moist soil. The fronds are arching and are only 10 to 18 inches high. It is deciduous but will be the first up in the spring.

If you have a shady area that stays moist, I would recommend the Sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis). This fern is deciduous, very erect with fronds 1 ½ to 2 feet high. It is usually found in spreading colonies and if the moisture is keep up during the dry season, this fern will take some sun. This is one of my favorites.