



ALL ABOUT ANNUALS

Annuals are herbaceous plants that complete their life cycles from seed to mature bloom to death in one growing season. Many annuals, like petunias and impatiens, produce seeds that develop into new plants the following season.

Some perennials, biennials, tuberous plants, and bulbs including mums, hollyhocks, begonias, and tulips are not cold hardy in USDA Hardiness Zone 7b, which includes most of the Middle Peninsula. Gloucester Point is in Hardiness Zone 8a. They are grown as annuals, lasting for one season only. We let them die back and replace them the next year.

“Cleome, celosia, and petunias will self-seed if planted in full sun.”

– Mary Simpson, GEMG Emeritus

Annuals are inexpensive and easy to grow. They display an amazing variety of colorful blooms all summer. Annuals can be used in flowerbeds, cutting gardens, cottage gardens, window boxes, and containers. Annuals are great for filling in spaces after spring-flowering bulbs die back. Some annuals, such as morning glories, are climbers; some, like sweet alyssum, are low-growing plants that produce carpets of color.

Seeds of hardy annuals can be sown directly into garden beds. Some annuals that thrive when started from seed sown directly into the soil include marigolds, nasturtiums, zinnias, and cosmos. Tender annuals like impatiens and coleus must be planted indoors and transplanted outside when the soil and nighttime temperatures are warm enough (about 60° F). In Gloucester County, transplanting time occurs about four weeks after the average last frost date of April 21.

“Annuals add some color and attract butterflies. Buy early for best selection; nurture and protect from frost until suitable to plant outside.”

– Suzanne Swift, GEMG

SELECTING AND PLANTING ANNUALS

Select plants that are covered with buds rather than open flowers. Water annuals before removing them from their containers. Transplant annuals late in the day or on a cloudy day to keep plants from being burned by the sun. Leave sufficient spacing between plants to allow air circulation and discourage diseases and insect pests. Place plants in the ground at the same level that they growing in the tray or pot. Stagger plant placement to avoid even rows that present little interest to the eye.

“Plant pansies in the fall. Fertilize monthly with a fertilizer that has a higher middle number (e.g., 2-10-2). They will be beautiful by early spring.”

– Felicity Ericson, GEMG Emeritus

“Petunias, zinnias, impatiens, and verbena are self-seeders adding later color in the garden for fall.”

– Nell Jones, GEMG

CARE OF YOUR ANNUALS

Always deadhead or cut off spent blooms and seed pods to keep your annuals blooming longer, especially if you are growing ageratum, calendula, cosmos, marigold, pansy, scabiosa, or zinnia. If your plants get spindly or leggy, pinch off the flowers and new leaves at the ends of the stems to increase fullness.

“Pinch back your new annuals—zinnias, petunias, and salvia—at 4 to 6 inches to promote bushy growth.”

– Felicity Ericson, GEMG Emeritus

Weeding is a boring but necessary chore. To decrease the time you spend in weeding, cover plants with a 2 to 4 inch layer of organic mulch. Besides deterring the growth of weeds, mulch will protect plants from soil temperature extremes; improve the richness of the soil as it decomposes; and help the bed retain moisture. Pine straw, bark nuggets, finely ground bark, and shredded leaves are among the many choices for organic mulch.

Some annuals require more fertilizer than others. Get to know your plants and their nutrient requirements.

Enrich the soil before you plant by adding compost or other organic matter. If you use a commercial chemical fertilizer, follow label instructions to help prevent chemical runoff into local waterways that lead to the Chesapeake Bay.

ANNUALS BEST SUITED TO GLOUCESTER

The following table includes some annuals and tender perennials that are well suited for planting in Gloucester. The plants are organized by their uses.

Most of the annuals and tender perennials listed in the following tables are not native to North America. Some non-native plants can seed or spread aggressively and will invade garden beds and nearby fields and wooded areas, where they will crowd out native species. Introduced species thrive because they have no natural insect or disease enemies.

A few native annuals are aggressive spreaders if not carefully controlled: however, they are not considered invasive. They are classified by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NCRS) as opportunistic native plants.

Some of the listed plants have toxic properties and should not be planted in gardens frequented by children or pets.

Use	Annual	
Containers	Angelonia <i>Angelonia augustifolia</i>	Lantana <i>Lantana camara</i> —non-hardy cultivars
	Bacopa <i>Sutera cordata</i> and <i>grandiflora</i> cultivars	Million Bells <i>Calibrachoa</i>
	Coleus <i>Solenostemon sauttellarioides</i>	Pansy <i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>
	Geranium <i>Pelargonium</i>	Petunia <i>Petunia x hybrida</i>
	Impatiens (all types) <i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	Sweet Potato Vine <i>Ipomoea batatas</i>
Edging	Sweet Alyssum <i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Periwinkle—Vinca---Myrtle <i>Vinca major, Vinca minor</i>
	Dahlborg Daisy—Golden Fleece— <i>Thymophylla tenuiloba (Dyssodia tenuiloba)</i>	Petunia <i>Petunia x hybrida</i>
	Dianthus—Pinks---Carnation <i>Dianthus spp.</i> <i>D.chinensis</i> - China pinks <i>D. barbatus</i> - Sweet William	Portulaca—Rock Rose <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
	Dwarf French Marigold <i>Tagetes patula</i>	Verbena <i>Verbena x hybrida</i>
	Lobelia <i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Wax or Bedding Begonia <i>Begonia semperflorens</i>

ANNUALS BEST SUITED TO GLOUCESTER (continued)

Use	Annual	
Mixed Borders	Ageratum <i>Ageratum houstonianum</i> Aggressive spreaders	French Marigold <i>Tagetes patula</i>
	Garden Balsam <i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Petunia <i>Petunia x hybrida</i>
	Cleome - Spider Flower <i>Cleome</i> (Sterile cultivars available)	Salvia—Scarlet Sage <i>Salvia splendens</i>
	Cosmos <i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Snapdragon <i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
	Lantana <i>Lantana camara</i> —non-hardy	Zinnia <i>Zinnia elegans</i>
	Dusty Miller <i>Senecio cineraria</i>	
Fences and Trellises	Blue Trumpet Vine—Thunbergia <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	Morning Glory <i>Ipomoea pupurea</i>
	Gourds Cucumber family	Scarlet Runner <i>Kennedia prostrata</i>
	Moonflower <i>Ipomoea alba</i>	Sweet Pea <i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>
Screen Plants	Celosia—Cockscomb (Tall) <i>Celosia, Plumosa group</i>	Marigold (Tall) <i>Tagetes erecta</i> —African Group
	Cleome—Spider Flower <i>Cleome</i>	Zinnia (Tall) <i>Zinnia elegans</i>
Low Borders	Celosia—Cockscomb (Dwarf) <i>Celosia, Cristata group</i>	Pansy <i>Viola x wittrockiana</i>
	Dahlia (Dwarf) <i>Dahlia x hybrida</i>	Hybrid Petunia <i>Petunia x hybrida</i>
	Marigold (Dwarf) <i>Tagetes patula</i>	Zinnia (Dwarf) <i>Zinnia</i> —Button Box Series
	French Marigold <i>Tagetes patula</i>	
Height	Bachelor's Button—Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	Flowering Tobacco—Nicotiana <i>Nicotiana glauca</i>
	China Aster <i>Callistephus chinensis</i>	Mealycup Sage—Salvia <i>Salvia farinacea</i> 'Victoria'
	Dahlia (Bedding) <i>Dahlia x hybrida</i>	Pincushion Flower—Scabiosa <i>Scabiosa caucasica</i>
	Black-eyed Susan or Gloriosa Daisy <i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Pot Marigold <i>Calendula officinalis</i>

"The hand tools I use are often green, metallic, or brown. They become hard to find in bushes or weeds. I have found that either tying a piece of bright colored plastic or painting the handle red helps me keep track of my tools, and I don't have to wait until plants die back in the winter to find them."

— Sally Moore, GEMG

Nicotiana glauca



ANNUALS BEST SUITED TO GLOUCESTER (continued)

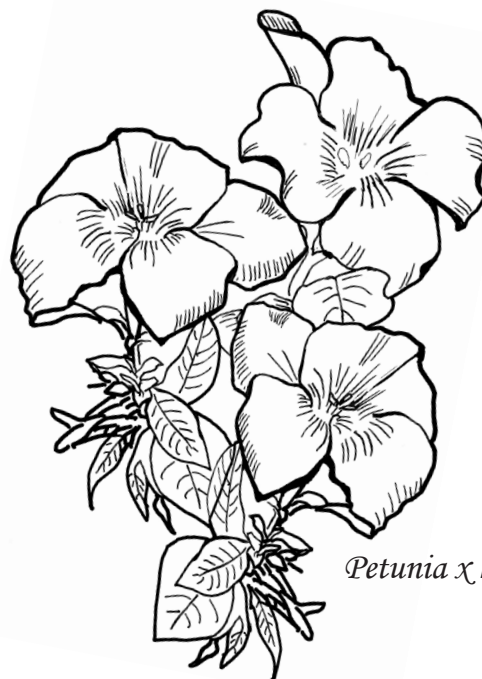
Use	Annual	
Full Sun	Angelonia <i>Angelonia augustifolia</i>	Larkspur <i>Consolida ambigua</i>
	Bachelor's Button—Cornflower <i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	French Marigold <i>Tagetes patula</i>
	Blanket Flower—Gaillardia <i>Gaillardia pulchella</i>	Morning Glory <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>
	Celosia—Cockscomb <i>Celosia, Cristata group</i>	Petunia <i>Petunia x hybrida</i>
	Cleome—Spider Flower <i>Cleome</i>	Portulaca—Moss Rose <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i>
	Cosmos <i>Cosmos bipinnatus</i>	Salvia—Scarlet Sage <i>Salvia splendens</i>
	False Heather—Hawaiian Heather <i>Cuphea hyssopifolia</i>	Shasta Daisy <i>Leucanthemum x superbum</i> <i>Chrysanthemum x superbum</i>
	Four O' Clock <i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	Sunflower (Dwarf) <i>Helianthus annuus hybrids</i>
	Geranium <i>Pelargonium x hortorum or peltatum</i>	Zinnia <i>Zinnia elegans</i>
Shade	Caladium Bicolor <i>Caladium x hortulanum</i>	Johnny-Jump-Up <i>Viola tricolor</i>
	Cardinal Flower—Lobelia <i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Sapphire Flower <i>Browallia speciosa</i>
	Coleus <i>Solenostemon sauttellarioides</i>	Wax or Bedding Begonia <i>Begonia semperflorens</i>
	Impatiens (all types) <i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	
Adapted from Virginia Cooperative Extension, Publication 426-600 Master Gardener Handbook, A Guide to Gardening in Virginia and GMGs' experiences		

“Wave petunias are excellent annuals. They are very colorful, are long blooming, and spread nicely over a moderate area.”

– Florace Arnold, GEMG Emeritus

“The larkspur spikes of delicate white, violet, pink, and even red flowers make a great display in drifts or as a background to small annuals. As larkspur self seeds, there will always be some in the garden. The trick is to recognize them as flowers and not pull them up as weeds when they first start growing in late spring.”

– Noel Priseler, GEMG Emeritus

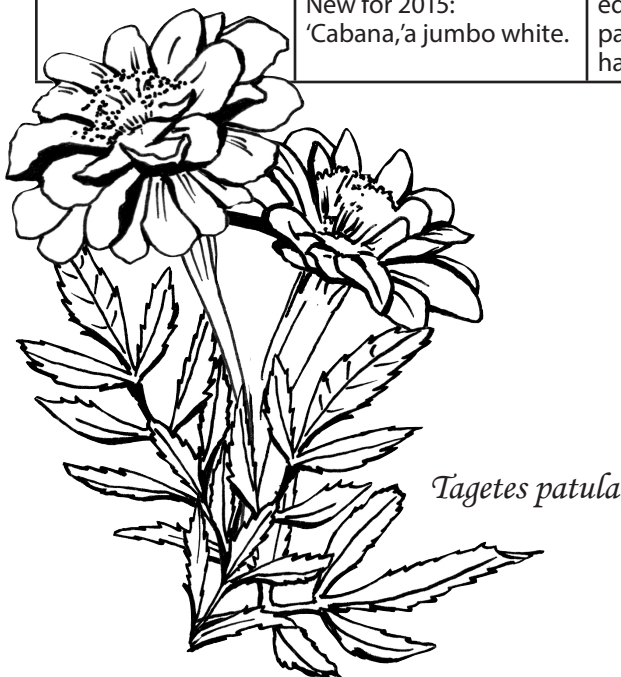


Petunia x hybrida

FACTS AND GROWING TIPS ON SOME OF OUR FAVORITE ANNUALS

Hundreds of new annual cultivars are developed each year. All-America Selections (AAS) is an independent, not-for-profit organization that impartially tests and introduces the best new varieties of garden plants developed each year in North America. Some classic and new AAS award winners, as well as favorites of Gloucester Master Gardeners, are described in the table on the following pages.

Plant	Description	Garden Uses	When / Where to Plant	Care
Ageratum <i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Tender annual with fluffy blue-violet color. Both dwarf and tall varieties. Blooms from May to frost. 'Blue Danube' is a favorite.	Dwarf varieties are great for borders, edgings, rock gardens, window boxes, and small beds. Tall varieties are good for cut flowers and may be dried for arrangements.	Start seeds indoors for transplanting or sow directly in open ground after April 21 and where they will remain throughout the season. Plant in full sun or semi-shade in fertile, well-drained soil.	Mulch to protect during the hot summer. Deadhead for continuous blooming. Frost tender Some cultivars spread aggressively.
Angelonia <i>Angelonia angustifolia</i>	Known as summer snapdragon. It has dozens of 1-inch blooms in white, blue, pink, and lavender on glossy green foliage. Blooms all summer into fall. New for 2019: Angelface® 'Cascade Blue.'	Good choice for flowerbeds and containers	Plant in mid spring in full sun in moderate to dry location.	Shear plants back 50 percent in mid-summer for heavy re-bloom in 2 to 3 weeks. Heat-loving plant Deadheading not necessary.
Bacopa <i>Sutera cordata and grandiflora cultivars</i>	Small snowflake-like flowers in white, blue, and pink peak out from the trailing stems of this plant. Blooms late spring through the summer. New for 2015: 'Cabana,' a jumbo white.	This annual is best suited to be grown in containers. Excellent for trailing over the edge of mixed patio pots or in hanging baskets	Plant in mid spring in container in potting soil in full to partial sun.	Routinely pinch back growing stems to keep plants shapely. Fertilize every two weeks.



Tagetes patula

"Take an old decorative pot 10 to 12 inches, metal or ceramic, with the bottom completely out. Bury the pot in the ground about 4 inches. Plant a marigold in the middle below the pot edge. The plant will fill in the pot and hang over the sides beautifully."

– Jodie Sholtis, GEMG

FACTS AND GROWING TIPS ON SOME OF OUR FAVORITE ANNUALS (continued)

Plant	Description	Garden Uses	When / Where to Plant	Care
<p>Begonia - Wax <i>Begonia semperflorens</i></p>	<p>Smooth, waxy green or reddish-brown leaves. Flowers are shades of red, pink, salmon, and white. Blooms from May to frost.</p> <p>Cocktail series has bronze leaves, which grow better in sunny areas than other begonias.</p> <p>New for 2021: Double Delight® 'Blush Rose' and 'Primrose' (yellow)</p>	<p>Great for borders and container plantings</p>	<p>Start seeds indoors for transplanting or buy plants in packs at garden centers for planting when night temperature reaches 60 degrees.</p> <p>Plant in full sun or partial shade in rich, moist, slightly acidic soil.</p>	<p>Mulch to protect during the hot summer. Must have good humidity.</p> <p>Can be lifted in fall and potted as indoor plant.</p>
<p>Coleus <i>Solenostemon sauttellarioides</i> or <i>Plectranthus sauttellarioides</i></p>	<p>Tender perennial treated as an annual. Brightly patterned foliage plant that provides showy colors for shaded areas. Grows up to 24 inches. Leaf colors include brilliant red-mahogany, green, yellow, white, blue, rose, and more as the cultivars increase.</p> <p>New for 2021: Color Blaze® 'Royale Pineapple Brandy'</p> <p>2020 AAS Ornamental Winner: Coleus 'Main Street Beale Street'</p> <p>New for 2019: Colorblaze® 'Rediculus'™, 'Torchlight'™, 'Sedona Sunset'™</p>	<p>Great for containers or for under-plantings. Also used as a houseplant</p>	<p>Grows easily from seed outdoors after temperatures reach 70 degrees. Plant in bright shade of tall trees or in dappled light—no direct sun. Seeds can be planted inside anytime.</p>	<p>To encourage branching, pinch out the top 3 to 4 inches of the lead stem.</p> <p>Remove flower spikes as they start up to prevent the plant from becoming straggly.</p> <p>Blooms from mid-spring until killed by frost</p>
<p>Dusty Miller <i>Senecio cineraria</i></p>	<p>Silvery-white foliage with yellow flower. Cut off flower to encourage leaf growth. Grows from 6 inches to 3 feet tall. Heat and drought resistant.</p> <p>"Silver Lace" is a delicate-looking cultivar.</p>	<p>Best in containers, bedding or mixed borders</p>	<p>Plant after soil is above 60 degrees in sun or part shade. Grows in poor but well drained soil. Plant 2 inches apart.</p>	<p>Continue to pinch out top to encourage the plant to fill out throughout the season.</p> <p>Shear occasionally to prevent legginess.</p> <p>Will make a nice showing until frost.</p>

FACTS AND GROWING TIPS ON SOME OF OUR FAVORITE ANNUALS (continued)

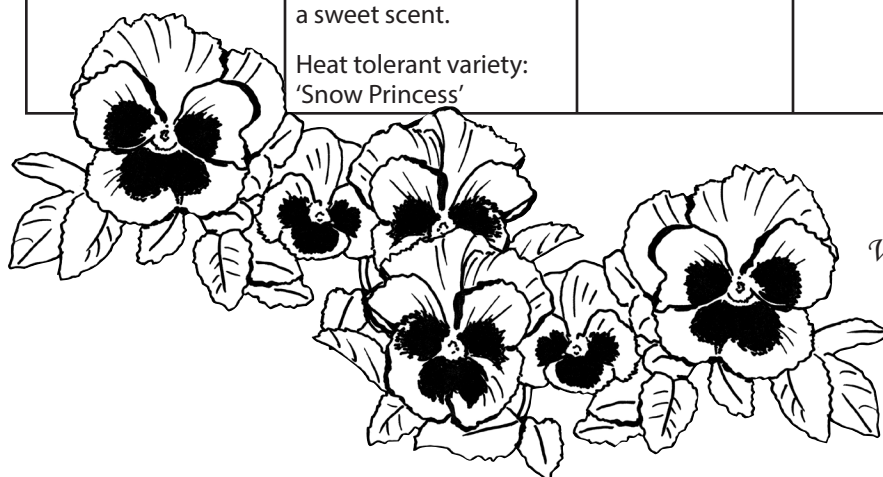
Plant	Description	Garden Uses	When / Where to Plant	Care
Impatiens <i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	<p>Most varieties range in height from 6 inches to 2 feet with single or double flowered forms. The foliage is shiny green to reddish or variegated green and yellow green. The flowers come in many shades of pinks, reds, and purple as well as white and bi-color. Blooms from May to frost.</p> <p>2019 AAS National winner: SunPatiens® 'Vigorous Shell Pink'</p> <p>New for 2021: SunPatiens® 'Compact Hot Pink' and 'Compact Orchid Blue'</p>	<p>Loves shade; grows well under trees</p>	<p>Plant in mid spring in extreme shade in good loamy soil.</p>	<p>Very pest-free and requires very little maintenance to promote blooms</p>
'Joey'-Pink Mulla Mulla <i>Ptilotus exaltatus</i>	<p>A short-lived annual native to Australia. Large 3- to 4-inch bottle-brush spikes in neon pink on attractive silvery foliage. Grows 12-18 inches tall and blooms all summer.</p> <p>"Joey"- silver-pink blooms with silver-pink foliage.</p>	<p>Mounding plant which is very heat and drought tolerant.</p> <p>Use as a specimen pot plant, an accent plant in a mixed container, or a landscape plant.</p>	<p>Plant in mid spring in full sun in average, well-drained soil.</p>	<p>Allow to dry out before watering.</p>
French Marigold <i>Tagetes patula</i>	<p>Most easily grown and popular annual. Grows from 6 inches to 4 feet tall. Color ranges from bright yellow to orange and red. Has strong scented foliage and blooms from May to frost.</p> <p>2019 AAS Flower Winner: 'Marigold Big Duck Gold'</p> <p>2019 AAS Flower Winner: 'Super Hero Spry'</p>	<p>Great for cut flowers.</p> <p>Plant dwarf French marigolds with vegetables because of their pest-repellent properties. Some forms exude substance from the roots that rid the garden of nematodes (soil pests).</p>	<p>Plant in late spring in sun or part shade.</p> <p>Blooms best in hot sunny location</p> <p>Loves poor, rather than rich soil.</p>	<p>Nearly trouble-free.</p> <p>Will bloom from early summer to frost if spent blossoms are removed.</p>

FACTS AND GROWING TIPS ON SOME OF OUR FAVORITE ANNUALS (continued)

Plant	Description	Garden Uses	When / Where to Plant	Care
<p>Million Bells <i>Calibrachoa</i> group</p>	<p>Look like small petunias but have strong, wiry stems, not easily broken and not bothered by tobacco budworms.</p> <p>New for 2019: Superbells® Cardinal Star™, Double Chiffon™, Evening Star™</p> <p>New for 2021: Superbells® Coral Sun™</p>	<p>Excellent for containers but less successful as bedding plants</p>	<p>Plant in mid spring in full sun or light shade. Will flower from spring to frost</p>	<p>Come in a wide variety of colors</p> <p>Faded flowers drop cleanly, not requiring dead-heading.</p> <p>Will flower from spring to frost.</p>
<p>Morning Glory <i>Ipomoea</i> spp.</p>	<p>Ornamental vining plant with violet, blue, white, or pink flowers.</p> <p>'Heavenly Blue' is a favorite.</p>	<p>Great for climbing over fences and objects like tree stumps</p>	<p>Plant in mid spring in full sun. If starting from seed, soak seeds overnight in water and abrade to hasten germination.</p>	<p>Mulch to protect during the hot summer.</p> <p>Common morning glory, <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>, and ivy-leaved morning glory, <i>Ipomoea hederacea</i>, are moderately invasive.</p>
<p>Nasturtium <i>Tropaeolum majus</i></p>	<p>Over 50 varieties—most are climbers. The entire plant has a spicy, peppery, yet delicate pungent flavor much like cress.</p> <p>2019 AAS Flower Winner: 'Nasturtium Baby Rose'</p> <p>AAS 2020 Winner: 'Tip Top Rose'</p>	<p>Useful herb for salads/sandwiches; seeds make a great snack in winter and can be substituted for capers. They are good plants for organic vegetable gardeners as they attract aphids away from susceptible fruits/vegetables.</p>	<p>Plant in mid spring in full sun in well-drained location.</p> <p>Prefer sandy soil</p> <p>Sow seed in fall for winter-spring bloom.</p>	<p>Add nitrogen fertilizer sparingly.</p>
<p>Ornamental Cabbage and Kale <i>Brassica oleracea</i>— <i>Acephala</i> group</p>	<p>The cabbages come with purple or white centers.</p> <p>Red, pink, and white cultivars.</p>	<p>Grow well from fall to spring</p>	<p>Grow in early fall in full sun in fertile, well-drained, alkaline soil</p>	<p>Require little care. Slugs and snails are frequent pests.</p>
<p>Pansy <i>Viola x wittrockiana</i></p>	<p>The flowers look like monkey faces. Colors include blue, apricot, white, purple, red, or orange.</p> <p><i>V. odorata</i> 'Duchesse du Parme' and 'Lady Hume Campbell' are fragrant.</p>	<p>Great in borders, beds, and containers</p>	<p>Plant in fall as soon as weather cools and again in spring.</p>	<p>Pansies are very hardy, withstanding temperatures down to 15 degrees if mulched.</p> <p>Deadhead to encourage new blooms.</p> <p>Will fade in June, as they cannot tolerate heat.</p>

FACTS AND GROWING TIPS ON SOME OF OUR FAVORITE ANNUALS *(continued)*

Plant	Description	Garden Uses	When / Where to Plant	Care
Petunia <i>Petunia x hybrida</i>	<p>Accounts for 50% of all annuals grown. Plants have single or double flowers and most colors, including bi-colors.</p> <p>2021 AAS Flower Winner: Supertunia® 'Royal Velvet'</p> <p>2019 AAS Flower Winner: Petunia Wave® 'Carmine Velour'</p> <p>2017 AAS Flower Winner Petunia 'Evening Scentsation'</p>	<p>Use for edging, mass bedding, in containers and hanging baskets, or for accent.</p> <p>Multi-floras are more heat and disease resistant.</p>	<p>Plant in spring.</p> <p>Adaptable to rich or poor soils, moist or dry conditions, full sun or part shade</p>	<p>Use newer varieties that are resistant to Botrytis rot.</p> <p>Plant in well-drained soil.</p> <p>Deadhead frequently to encourage new blooms.</p>
Salvia — Scarlet Sage <i>Salvia splendens</i>	<p>Ornamental sage. Comes in many colors. Best known is scarlet sage with red blossoms that appear in early summer and last until frost.</p> <p>Salvia Summer Jewel™ Lavender, 2016 AAS Flower Winner</p> <p>Salvia Summer Jewel™ White, 2015 AAS Bedding Plant Winner</p> <p>Salvia Summer Jewel™ Pink, 2012 AAS Bedding Plant winner</p> <p>Salvia Summer Jewel™ Red 2011 AAS Bedding Plant Winner</p>	<p>Great in mass bedding.</p> <p>Goldfinch love the seeds in the fall.</p>	<p>Grow best in mid spring in full sun</p>	<p>When young plants are 6 to 8 inches high, pinch back to encourage lush growth.</p>
Sweet Alyssum <i>Lobularia maritima</i>	<p>Profuse white or purple blooms over a long period. Generally pest resistant. Grows to 4 inches in height and has a sweet scent.</p> <p>Heat tolerant variety: 'Snow Princess'</p>	<p>Effective in masses in informal beds, or in tubs or hanging baskets</p>	<p>For early bloom, sow seed as soon as ground is workable.</p>	<p>Add compost to soil before sowing.</p> <p>Shear plant tops every few weeks to remove fading flowers and produce more blooms.</p>



Viola x wittrockiana

FACTS AND GROWING TIPS ON SOME OF OUR FAVORITE ANNUALS (continued)

Plant	Description	Garden Uses	When / Where to Plant	Care
Sweet Pea <i>Lathyrus odoratus</i>	<p>Vining plant with masses of fragrant, pea-shaped flowers in every color but yellow. Look for heat resistant varieties.</p> <p>New for 2019: 'Zinfandel'</p> <p>Modern variety: 'April in Paris'</p> <p>Heirloom: 'America', from 1896</p>	<p>Great for wrapping around small objects and for containers</p>	<p>In mild winter areas, sow seed in the fall.</p>	<p>Does not tolerate dry soil and should be well mulched.</p> <p>Requires soil enriched with compost.</p> <p>The more you cut sweet peas, the better they bloom.</p>
Sweet Potato Vine <i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	<p>Annual trailing vine that comes in chartreuse, black, and tricolor. No flowers.</p> <p>New for 2019: 'Sweet Caroline'TM 'Kiwi'TM and 'Raven'TM</p>	<p>Great in containers for trailing effect</p>	<p>Plant in early summer. Requires full to partial sun in average soil</p>	<p>Very low maintenance</p>
Zinnia <i>Zinnia elegans</i>	<p>Many varieties in varied heights, flower size, and colors.</p> <p>2021 AAS Flower Winner: Zinnia 'Profusion' red-yellow bicolor</p> <p>2020AAS Flower Winner: 'Holi Pink'</p> <p>New for 2019: 'Raspberry Sorbet'</p> <p>2018 AAS Flower Winner: 'Queeny Lime Orange'</p>	<p>Great as cut flower</p>	<p>Sow seeds only when soil is warm. Grows in almost any soil and will survive our hot summer weather</p>	<p>Pinching is not necessary; however, cut off dead flowers to maintain attractiveness. As you cut the flowers, the plant branches freely.</p>

"Shade gardens are a challenge for color but the annuals—impatiens, begonias, and coleus—come to the rescue. And one advantage to the shade garden is fewer weeds!" **– Kay Williamson, GEMG**

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