



J&L Garden Center

The All Season Gift and Garden Center

620 North 500 West Bountiful, Utah 801-292-0421

info@JLGardenCenter.com

www.JLGardenCenter.com

Hosta Care

Hosta plants (plantain lily), native to Japan, China, Korea and other areas of Southeast Asia, are wonderful decorative plants that can be used as edgings, borders, or as a highlight in a perennial flower garden. Hostas are most noted for their leaves, although they do produce fragrant flowers during the summer. Hosta leaves vary in size, color, shape and texture. The leaves may be smooth, ribbed, waxy, long, narrow, short, fat, broad or paddle-shaped. Hosta leaves may be yellow, light-green, dark green, green with a white edge, green with a white center, blue, blue-green or many other variations. Hostas are truly interesting plants, perfect to add to any flower garden, sun or shade.

Hostas are considered "shade tolerant" but some varieties are also more "sun tolerant" than others. All hostas grow best with some shade and with some sunlight. They are perfect companions for other shady perennials such as Bleeding Hearts, Columbine, Ferns and Astilbe. Hostas make an excellent groundcover in bulb gardens. Tulips and daffodils look spectacular when planted among hostas.



Site Selection

Hosta will grow almost anywhere, but they prefer cool, moist areas with light shade. For best results, two to three hours of morning sun will bring out their best color. Some varieties will tolerate full sun if they are kept moist. Other varieties will grow best in full shade.



Sun is hard to quantify and it changes during the season. In general, green, yellow, and gold hostas will take more sun than blue varieties. The variegated varieties tend to burn in the extreme heat; so be sure to plant these varieties in the shade. If a hosta is receiving too much sun their leaves will start to fade, or they will turn brown from the outside edges to the middle.

The more sun the hosta receives, the more water will be required to keep their leaves looking good. Frequent watering will help a Hosta survive in more direct sunlight than it would normally tolerate. *However, it is best to keep hostas from getting full sun during the hottest part of the day.*

Shade can vary in quality and intensity. Shade from a high tree canopy is ideal because it blocks the intense overhead sunlight. Filtered light is also a great option. Hostas with blue-green leaves or with white variegation in the center or in the margins do best in shaded areas.

The same hosta will look different when grown in sunny versus shady conditions. The more sun a plant is exposed to, the lighter the colors may be.

Soil and Planting

Hosta like light, loose, rich soil. They do not like to compete with roots from other shallow rooted trees and shrubs. They do not grow well in boggy soil or in constantly wet areas.



If you have limited planting areas, you can plant a Hosta in a container large enough to accommodate its root growth.

The more you prepare your soil before planting, the better your hostas will grow for years to come. Spread one inch of either **Bumper Crop** or **Black Forest Compost** over the entire garden. Apply one pound of **16-16-8 Multi-purpose Fertilizer** per one hundred square feet of garden. Rototill the soil as deeply as possible.

If you are planting a hosta into an existing garden, dig a hole two to three times bigger than its container. Mix 25% **Bumper Crop Compost** into the soil removed from the hole, and add **Dr. Earth Root Starter Fertilizer** into the soil mix.

Do not plant hostas too deep, they have a shallow root system. Make sure the crown is only one or two inches below the soil line. Water immediately after planting. Water regularly but do not keep them soggy wet; just keep them reasonably moist. Remember, 'The more sun the hosta receives, the more water will be required to keep their leaves looking good.'

Blooming

Hostas are noted mainly for their leaves, however they also bloom during the summer. The flowers are usually fragrant and will vary in color from white, to lavender, to purple, depending upon the variety. Some varieties bloom in June while other varieties bloom later in July or August. The blossoms may last for several weeks.



The flower spike grows taller than the leaves, some varieties can produce flower stems up to five feet tall. Each flower spike has several trumpet-shaped flowers attached to it. Although these flowers are not extremely eye catching, they do add a little more interest to the already attractive hosta plant.

Leaf Colors

Hosta leaves come in four main colors: blue, green, yellow, and white. The leaves can have margin colors that are different from the main, or center color. The leaves can have wide irregular margins, or they may have very distinct thin margins. The vibrant, spring leaf colors may not remain all season long. The colors often fade as the season progresses.



Hosta leaves aren't blue, the blue color is generated by light reflecting off a waxy substance covering a green leaf. This wax is produced when the new leaves first emerge. As the season progresses, the waxy coating fades by exposure to sun, temperature, overhead watering, and rain. Hostas tend to lose their "blueness." What is left is the underlying green leaf.

Blue hostas grown in sheltered environments (less sun exposure) will tend to retain their blue color longer than

those exposed to the sunnier, harsher conditions. Once the wax is gone, it is not reproduced until new leaves emerge again the next spring.

A Hosta such as 'Blue Umbrellas' emerges with blue-green leaves, but fades and becomes all green by mid June. On the other hand 'Halcyon' will still appear blue well into August under the proper growing conditions.

Yellow hostas add color, brightness and contrast to the garden, so place them where you want to draw focus. Their luminescent leaves glow at dusk, at dawn, or on a rainy or overcast day. Planting them next to green or blue foliage makes all of the plants look even better.



Chlorophyll creation is slowed or blocked in yellow hostas making the leaves appear different shades of yellow. Yellow hostas can generally, but not always, tolerate full sun better than other hostas. As a general rule, yellow hostas need to get some exposure to sun to keep their yellow color vibrant. The yellow color may fade to green without at least two hours of full sun. Some glossy chartreuse hostas such as 'Sum and Substance' can change to yellow when exposed to more light.

Green Hostas that turn yellow: 'August Moon', 'Bitsy Gold', 'Daybreak', 'Maui Buttercups', 'Paradigm', 'Sum and Substance', 'Sun Power'.

Yellow Hostas that turn green: 'Dancing Queen', 'Fire Island', 'May'



Some variegated Hostas arise as sports, or mutations from other Hostas. A green Hosta may be growing for many years in one location then all of a sudden, one division in the clump may appear streaked or variegated.

Streaked (variegated) hostas are generally unstable. This means that the plant may eventually change into a different color if left undisturbed. Some plants may change into a lighter-color-edged variety; a lighter-center-type; or some may even develop completely solid-colored-leaves.

You can prevent this color change by dividing clumps occasionally; removing any plants that exhibit any color variations or changes.

Hosta leaves can have different shapes and sizes. The leaf surface can be flat, rugose, curled, cupped, wavy, contorted, pie crust, or furrowed.

Flat Leaves have surfaces with even and smooth features.

Rugose leaves have uneven features such as dimpled, puckered, embossed, ruffled, pleated, wrinkled, and crinkled leaf surfaces.

Cupped leaf surfaces are usually cupped around the margins.

Wavy leaves are relatively smooth, but may wave or undulate along the margins.

Contorted leaves are warped, or distorted.

Pie crust leaves have closely spaced, distinct, regular, undulations along the margins.

Furrowed leaves show the veins sunken or impressed, creating a ribbed effect.



Spacing

The smaller varieties need to be planted closer together than the larger varieties.

For a "filled-in" look within a couple of years, plant the Large types about 30-36 inches apart. Plant Medium varieties about 18-24 inches apart: plant Small varieties about 12-18

inches apart; and plant Dwarf varieties about 6-8 inches apart.

Keep in mind that some varieties grow and reproduce faster than others, and some will spread faster than others.

These suggested spacings will achieve a "ground cover" look. If you're trying to create a "specimen" garden you should increase these spacings so that each individual plant can be seen and appreciated.

'Sun-resistant' or 'Sun-tolerant' hostas

While Hostas do prefer some shade from the hot afternoon sun, they can withstand more sun than they are sometimes given credit for. While full sunshine will not kill Hostas, it sure can make them look bad. The leaves may become 'burnt' or turn brown.



The heat generated in full sun can vary by area, and by the time of day. Full sun in the morning will not be as intense as full sun at noon. Full sun at higher elevations is different from full sun at lower elevations. Even though both yellow and fragrant hostas need some sun exposure, most of them can still burn due to overexposure. Providing shade from the sun during the hottest period of the day, usually from noon to 4pm, helps keep them looking their best.

Any hosta in full sun will need to be watered frequently. Since Hostas have large leaves, they transpire large amounts of water. Improving the soil with large quantities of organic matter will enable the plants to have a ready supply of moisture available. Using organic mulch also helps the soil remain cool.



Supplying moisture to the plants before signs of stress appear will keep the plants looking fresh. Avoid watering overhead, or directly on the leaves, when the sun is most intense (usually just after noon) because the water drops magnify the sun's rays and may burn the leaves.

Wind also plays a significant factor in the amount of moisture required to keep leaves looking their best. Hostas grow best in wind-protected locations.

Hostas grown in full sun will tend to turn a lighter color and have elongated leaves, than if they were grown in shade.

Dividing

Hosta plants will grow and multiply for years without any special care. Hosta can grow for thirty years in the same area without needing to be divided.



When the clumps start to over take the area, or when you want to spread them out into new areas, carefully dig the clumps and divide them.

Hostas can be divided any time of the year, but August is usually best, because at this time of the year plants are actively growing new roots. If dividing in late-summer or early-fall, damage may occur to the foliage, but the plant will have time to reestablish its roots before winter.

Early-spring, before leaves emerge, is a good time to divide as there will not be any mature foliage that can be damaged. If you divide in the spring, before the eyes have completely expanded, you may have smaller plants and shorter leaves during the first summer, but the plants will be fine.

If dividing in the spring, after the foliage matures, existing leaves may flop over and wilt, but new leaves will emerge from the crown. If leaves flop over, just cut off the old leaves,

which also makes the plant look better.

Older clumps can be very tough to divide and separate because they can develop tough crowns: you may need a pick or an axe to divide the real old clumps.

Pest Problems

The four main pests most hosta gardens face are deer, rabbits, voles and slugs-snails. These pests love to eat the hosta leaves. They will not usually kill your hosta plants, but they do make them look terrible.



Luckily deer are browsers and generally just take a nip occasionally. However, they can completely shear a clump to the ground on occasion. Deer have a definite preference for the fragrant hostas.

Rabbits are not usually a problem in cities or in subdivisions, but they love the delicious hosta leaves. They can be captured in traps if you have an occasional visitor.

Voles (field mice) can be a problem. They burrow under the roots and eat not only the fibrous roots but the basal plate as well. Generally, this damage happens in the winter, when the plants are dormant. Most of the plants damaged in this way will still live, but they will be much reduced in size. Voles are fairly easily controlled by putting poison bait in their holes or burrows.

Since hostas are usually quite densely planted and are usually growing in the shade, snail and slug control may be difficult.

Applying bait around plants is effective, but may be difficult. You must apply the bait where the snails will come in contact with it. In densely planted gardens applying pellets, meal baits, or liquid baits on the soil around the plants may be very tedious.

Many snail baits only paralyze snails instead of completely killing them. Snails may recover from the paralysis if they are kept cool and moist. The **Sluggo** brand bait is a type of bait that actually kills the slugs and snails; it does not just paralyze them. **Sluggo** is also safe to use around pets and other animals.



When you are trying to kill snails in shady areas be sure to follow up and remove all snails you see. Even dead snails may still have viable eggs that can hatch.

Don't give up; treat for slugs and snails every two or three weeks all summer. Some of the good snail and slug controls are **Diatomaceous Earth**, **Deadline**, **Monterey Sluggo** and **Corry's Snail Pellets (or bait)**.

Slugs and snails may also be controlled by hand picking. A few small flat boards placed strategically throughout the garden, with a little space underneath each, will attract the slugs and snails, since they like to hide. Just look under the boards every couple of days and remove and destroy the slugs and snails. If you're more adventurous you may stalk the garden at night with a flash light and catch the critters on your hosta plants (generally on the underside of leaves).

You can also build a snail trap with a pop bottle, milk jug, or large can. You can use beer, molasses, strawberries, snail bait, or any sweet smelling item to attract them. The object of the trap is for the snails to be attracted into the trap and then not be able to get out. Your trap may need to be emptied every week or two. Keep your trap free of dead snails in order to attract more snails. Either empty it regularly or throw it

away and build a new one when it gets full.

Regardless of all the possible pest problems, hostas are just about the hardest, and the most trouble-free plants you can have in your garden.

Yearly Care

Hostas are relatively easy to grow and care for. Fertilize them every spring with either **Osmocote Slow Release Fertilizer** or **16-16-8 Multi Purpose Fertilizer**, before they start to grow. If you use Osmocote fertilizer, you may not need to fertilize again for the rest of the year.



Fertilize hostas every 4 to 6 weeks until July. Do not let granular fertilizers remain on hosta leaves as they can burn small holes in the leaves. It is important not to fertilize hostas past late-July, as the plants should not be over-stimulated to make new growth; they need to slow down for winter.

Foliar hosta fertilizers are liquid fertilizers which are absorbed through the leaves and roots, such as **Miracle Grow** or **Fertilome Blooming and Rooting Fertilizer**. Foliar fertilizer needs to be applied every two to three weeks during the growing season because it remains in the root zone for shorter periods of time than the soil-fed fertilizers.



Too much fertilizer can be detrimental to some of the variegated types, causing the colors to fade.

Water hostas regularly but do not keep them soggy wet. *Remember, 'The more sun the hosta receives, the more water will be required to keep their leaves looking good.'*

Hosta leaves die to the ground each fall, and new leaves appear in the spring. You can either let the leaves remain through the winter, or you can remove the dead leaves in the fall, and plant a few pansies to keep your garden looking sharp all winter. Add a layer of mulch over your hosta garden every fall, such as **Bumper Crop**, to help prevent any winter injury. This mulch will also add important micro-organisms to the soil.

Preen or **Treflan** may cause damage to hostas if you apply it too strong. If you apply Preen or treflan to your vegetable or flower gardens, as a weed preventer, be sure to use it sparingly around your hosta plants. Make sure to wash any chemicals or fertilizers off the leaves immediately after application.

Growing Hostas in Containers

Growing Hostas in pots can be a rewarding way to enjoy them. Containerized Hosta plants must be watered every day or two in hot weather. They will also need regular fertilizing, as nutrients quickly leech away with regular watering. Foliar fertilizer, such as **Miracle Grow** or **Fertilome Blooming and Rooting Fertilizer**, can be applied every two or three weeks. A slow release fertilizer, such as **Osmocote**, can be applied once, at the beginning of the season.



Hosta plants need a period of dormancy during the winter. Containers must not be left outdoors, unprotected for the winter, or the plants will die. The containers should be placed in a location that gets between 30 and 40 degrees F. An unheated garage or porch is ideal. They should not be allowed to dry out completely during the winter. Check them about once a month. If the soil is dry, a very



light watering is all that is needed.

Potted Hostas may begin to grow earlier than hosta plants in the ground, so a periodic check as the weather warms up will be needed. If the plants begin to grow, the pot must not be placed outside until danger of frost is past. They may be placed outside during the day, or when temperatures remain above freezing, and then brought back into a protected spot if frost is possible.

Hosta Varieties

There are more than 3,000 registered varieties of hosta world wide. Unfortunately, most of them are only available for purchase by special order; from specialized growers. Some of the popular varieties of hosta that we carry are listed below. Unfortunately, we do not have all of these varieties available all the time.



‘ABIQUA DRINKING GOURD’ Heavily textured, huge blue-green leaves cup and twist. After a rain, it sparkles with small pools of water collected in the deeply cupped foliage. White flowers in early summer. Grows 18" to 20" tall.

‘AUGUST MOON’- Large, rounded, puckered, golden leaves that stay attractive all summer long. White flowers with a touch of pale lavender. Blooms late July to mid-August. Grows 18" to 20" tall.

‘BLUE ANGEL’ - a giant, blue-leaved hosta that grows in a mound to 36" tall. Thick, heavy-textured, wide-oval, blue-green leaves (up to 16" by 12"). Has light marginal undulations and ribbed veins. Bell-shaped, pale lavender to white flowers bloom mid-summer. This is one of the largest of the blue-leaved hostas.

‘CANDY HEARTS’- Thickly textured, green, heart-shaped leaves that form a compact mound. Leaves form a background for Lavender flowers. Grows 12" to 18" tall.

‘DREAM WEAVER’ - The large, distinctive leaves have thick substance and very wide 3" blue-green margins that make a dramatic contrast against the creamy white leaf centers. Grows 12" to 18" tall.

‘EMERALD TIARA’- Green leaf margin with gold center. Dark purple flowers in late June may repeat later in summer. Grows 9" - 12" tall.

‘EMPRESS WU’ - Grows up to 4' tall and 6' wide. The largest hosta available. Huge, dark green, deeply-veined leaves of good substance can measure more than 1 1/2' wide and long. Strong upright habit, forming a very tight clump. Pale reddish-violet flowers in midsummer. Named after only female emperor in Chinese history

‘FIRST FROST’ - Plants produce intense blue-green leaves with a yellow border that turns white as the season progresses. A medium size hosta reaching only 16" in height and produces lavender flowers on 28" scapes. Its leaves retain their color until the first frost

fortunei ‘AUREO-MARGINATA’- Dark green leaves with a stunning golden-yellow border. Lilac flowers bloom from late July to August. Grows 18" -24" tall.

fortunei ‘HYACINTHINA’- Large mounds of green, blue-gray leaves with a bluish-white underside and pale lavender flowers. Grows twenty-four to thirty inches tall. Will tolerate full sun if kept moist.

‘FRAGRANT BOUQUET’-18" high by 24" wide, with heart shaped, light green leaves with a creamy white margin, large white flowers. Good for sun and heat.

‘FRANCEE’- Green heart-shaped leaves with narrow,

clean white margins. Variegation holds up very well in full sun providing superb color contrast. Lavender flower bloom from late July till mid-August. Grows 24" tall.

‘FRANCIS WILLIAMS’ - Large blue-green leaves with narrow white margins. More upright in growth. Prefers morning sun to light shade.

‘GINKO CRAIG’ - Short lance-like green leaves with sharp white border. Dark purple flowers in August. Excellent for borders. Grows 12" - 15" tall.

‘GOLDEDGER’- Neat, rounded golden leaves. Lavender flowers. Dwarf plant makes a great border or edge of a garden. Grows 9" to 12" tall.

‘GOLD REGAL’- Gold/Lime thick spear shaped foliage. Upright in growth. Slow growing. Morning Sun.

‘GOLD STANDARD’- Light golden-green leaves with dark green margins emerge in spring. The center of the leaves turn parchment-gold by summer. Morning sun is recommended to bring out the golden color. Lavender flowers bloom from late July till mid-August. Grows 30" tall.

‘GOLDEN TIARA’- Heart-shaped, green leaves with a wide, golden margin. Compact grower showing good form, persistent color, and fast clumping habit. Deep lavender flowers bloom from July to August. Grows 18" tall.

‘GUACAMOLE’- 24" high. Leaves are about 11 inches long and 8 inches wide have irregular green margins and somewhat gold centers. The very fragrant, near-white flowers, bloom in mid-summer.

‘HALCYON’ - One of the most popular of the blue hostas. Spear-shaped thick, heavily ribbed, blue leaves. Violet flowers. Good hardy variety. A slower growing variety. Grows 24" tall.

‘KROSSA REGAL’ - Frosty blue-green leaves and a graceful, vase-like habit distinguish this fine hosta from all others. Wavy leaves are of good substance and are very slug-resistant. Lavender flowers appear on exceptionally tall 4-6 foot scapes in mid to late summer. Grows 40" tall.

‘LANCIFOLIA’ - Narrow, green, spear-shaped leaves overlap in a perfect mound. Lilac-blue flowers from August to September. Grows 18" to 24" tall.

‘LIBERTY’- Dark-green leaves, the margin changes from yellow to creamy-white by mid-season. Lavender flowers in mid-summer. Grows 26".

‘LOVE PAT’ - Heavy blue, cupped leaves with a rough texture. Upright growth. Prefers filtered shade to full shade. Grows 14".

‘MINUTEMAN’- Dark-green centers with pure-white margins. Purple flowers. Prefers morning sun to filtered shade; will tolerate full sun with adequate moisture. Grows 24".

‘PAUL'S GLORY’- Gold heart-shaped leaves bordered by a dark blue-green margin. Chartreuse center slowly turns to gold (or white with sun). Pale lavender flowers in mid-summer. 22".

‘PATRIOT’ - Dark green leaves with wide, irregular, white margins, leaves upright. Clean look. Prefers morning sun to filtered shade. Grows 12" to 20". Lavender flowers mid-summer.

‘RAINFOREST SUNRISE’- Gold leaves are margined with a nice dark green margin. Nicely corrugated even at a young age, the glossy cupped leaves also have thick substance. Pale lavender flowers in early summer. Grows 10".

‘ROYALSTANDARD’-Leaves are a rich green color. Fragrant



white flowers grow on 28" stems beginning in August. Very hardy variety. Will tolerate full sun, if kept moist. Grows 24" tall.

'SHARMAN' - Leaves creamy with dark green edge, turning mostly green by full summer. Prefers light filtered shade to shade.

Sieboldiana 'ELEGANS'- Heavily textured, large, blue-gray rounded leaves with white flowers. Leaves corrugated as they mature. Color shows best in shade to light sun. Grows 24" to 30" tall.



'SO SWEET'- 22" high. The shiny, medium green leaves are about 7 inches long and 4 inches wide. Leaves have creamy yellow to white margins. The white flowers are fragrant.

'SUM AND SUBSTANCE'- has large, rounded, golden-yellow leaves with heavy puckering. Slug resistant and a vigorous grower. The lavender flowers bloom from July to August. Height 36" and a spread of 60". The leaves need some morning sun to bring out the best coloration; too much sun will burn the leaves.

'SUN POWER' - Brilliant gold leaves absolutely glow in the shade. Leaves are somewhat twisted. Named for its high degree of sun tolerance, its gold coloring is most intense when grown in sun. Grow 24" tall. Pale lavender flowers on 40"scapes midsummer

'TOKUDAMA' - The leaves are puckered, cup-shaped with a nice blue color. Near white flowers open just above the foliage. Very slow growing. Grows 18" tall.

'TOKUDAMA AUREO-NEBULOSA' - The cupped-shaped, puckered leaves have a blue-green margin handsomely flushed with yellow. Grows slow to 18" tall.

Undulata 'ALBO-MARGINATA'- Plant forms handsome clumps of large green leaves edged with broad bands of white. Lavender flowers bloom in July. Grows 18" to 24" tall. One of the most popular varieties. Sunburns in hot, dry areas.

Undulata 'VARIEGATED' - Waxy, dark green leaves with a white center. Lilac flowers bloom in July. Excellent to add color in the dark flower gardens. Grows 18" tall. Very popular and hardy variety.

'WIDE BRIM' - Wide-oval, dark green leaves (to 8" by 6") tinged with blue, and variegated with wide irregular creamy- white to pale-yellow margins. Leaves grow in a rounded mound to 16" tall and to 36" wide. Funnel-shaped, pale lavender flowers bloom in mid to late summer.

Sun Tolerant Hostas

Some varieties of Hosta will tolerate more sun than others. However, even these varieties may fail in hot and dry conditions: plants need more water in sunny, or windy conditions, than in shady areas.



Yellow Hosta: August Moon, Gold Regal, Golden Sculpture, Rising Sun, Squash Casserole, Sum and Substance, Sun Power

Yellow Variegated Hosta: Gold Standard, Inniswood, Regal Splendor, Sundance

Fragrant Hosta: H. plantaginea, Aphrodite, Fragrant Bouquet, Fried Green Tomatoes, Guacamole, Honeybells, Invincible, Royal Standard, Summer Fragrance, So Sweet, Sugar & Cream

White Variegated Hosta: H. undulata Albomarginata, Francee, Minuteman, Patriot

Green Hosta: Invincible, Pearl Lake



Blue Hostas

'Abiqua Drinking Gourd', 'Azure Snow', 'Big

Daddy', 'Blue Seer', 'Blue Ice', 'Carolina Blue', 'Dorset Blue', 'Fragrant Blue', 'Hillbilly Blues', 'Jack of Diamonds-yellow margined', 'Krossa Regal', 'Love Pat', 'Pizzaz-white margined', 'Regal Splendor'-white margined, 'Rhapsody in Blue', 'Robert Frost'-white margined, 'Salute', 'Silver Anniversary', 'Silver Bowl', 'Snow Cap'-white margined, 'Spilt Milk'-white streaks, 'Sunnybrook'-yellow margin, 'Tokudama', 'Flavocircinalis'-yellow margined, 'Topaz', 'Venetian Blue', 'Winfield Blue'.

Fragrant Hostas

Deer are a common problem for hosta lovers. If deer have the choice between fragrant and non-fragrant hostas, they will tend to eat the fragrant hostas first!



'Aphrodite', 'Royal Standard', 'Hoosier Harmony', 'Prairieland Memories', 'Honeybells', 'Sugar and Cream', 'Sweet Standard', 'So Sweet', 'Fragrant Bouquet', 'Guacamole', 'Summer Fragrance', 'Fragrant Blue', 'Austin Dickinson', 'Emily Dickinson', 'Iron Gate Delight', 'Iron Gate Glamour', 'Sweet Bo Peep', 'Sweet Sunshine', 'Sweetie', 'Avocado', 'Cathedral Windows', 'Dark Shadows', 'Fragrant Queen', 'Fried Bananas', 'Invincible', 'Stained Glass', 'Thunderbolt'.

Other Hosta Varieties - just to name a few

Abiqua Moonbeam, Abiqua Drinking Gourd, Adrian's Glory, Allen P McConnell, American Sweetheart, Americana, Ann Kulpa, Antioch, Aristocrat, Big Daddy, Birch, Parky's Gold, Blue Angel, Blue Cadet, Blue Ivory, Blue Mammoth, Blue Mouse Ears, Blue Shadows, Blue Umbrellas, Bold Ribbons, Brim Cup, Brother Stephan, Cameo, Captain Kirk, Cheatin Heart, Cherry Berry, Climax, Crowned Imperial, Dance with Me, Dancing in the Rain, Dancing Queen, Deja Blue, Diamond Tiara, Dick Ward, Earth Angel, El Nino, Empress Wu, Eskimo Pie, Eye Declare, Fair Maiden, First Mate, Fantasy Island, Flemish Sky, Fragrant Blue, Fragrant Bouquet, Frances Williams, Giesha, Great Expectations, Hadspen Blue, Hanky Panky, Heavenly Tiara, High Society, Honeybells, Independence, Inniswood, Invincible, Ivory Coast, Jack of Diamonds, June, Key West, Komodo Dragon, Lakeside Shoremaster, Lemon Lime, Liberty, Little Sunspot, Little Treasure, Love Pat, Loyalist, Majesty, Maui Buttercups, Mighty Mouse, Night Before Christmas, Northern Exposure, Old Glory, Orange Marmalade, Paradigm, Patriot, Paul's Glory, Pearl Lake, Pineapple Upsidedown, Popcorn, Praying Hands, Queen Josephine, Queen of the Seas, Red October, Regal Splendor, Remember Me, Revolution, Rhino Hide, Sagae, Secret Love, September Sun, Shade Fanfare, Silver Bay, So Sweet, Spilt Milk, Stained Glass, Striptease, T Rex, Thunderbolt, Touch of Class, Twilight, Twist of Lime, Whirlwind, White Feather, Vulcan, Luna Moth, Guardian Angel, Yankee Blue, Sum of All, Alakazam, American Hero, Blueberry Muffin, Dancing Stars, Devil's Advocate, Fireworks, Goodness Gracious, Hudson Bay, Irish Luck, Niagra Falls, Pineapple Punch, Rocket's Red Glare, Seducer, Ice Follies, Wheee, Andrew, Broad Band, Cathedral Windows, Hollywood Lights, Golden Needles, Prairie Sky, Prairie Moon, Neptune, Paradise Island, Ripple Effect.



More Resources

<http://www.americanhostasociety.org/>
<http://www.hostagrowers.org/>
<http://www.hostapatch.com/hostaplants.php>
<http://www.hostalibrary.org/>
<http://www.missouriherbarium.org/gardens-gardening/your-garden/help-for-the-home-gardener/advice-tips-resources/visual-guides/hosta-problems.aspx>

