

*Leucophyllum langmaniae* ‘Lynn’s Legacy’ Lynn’s everblooming Texas sage

Chart 5a (on all graphs, error bars represent +/- 1SE)

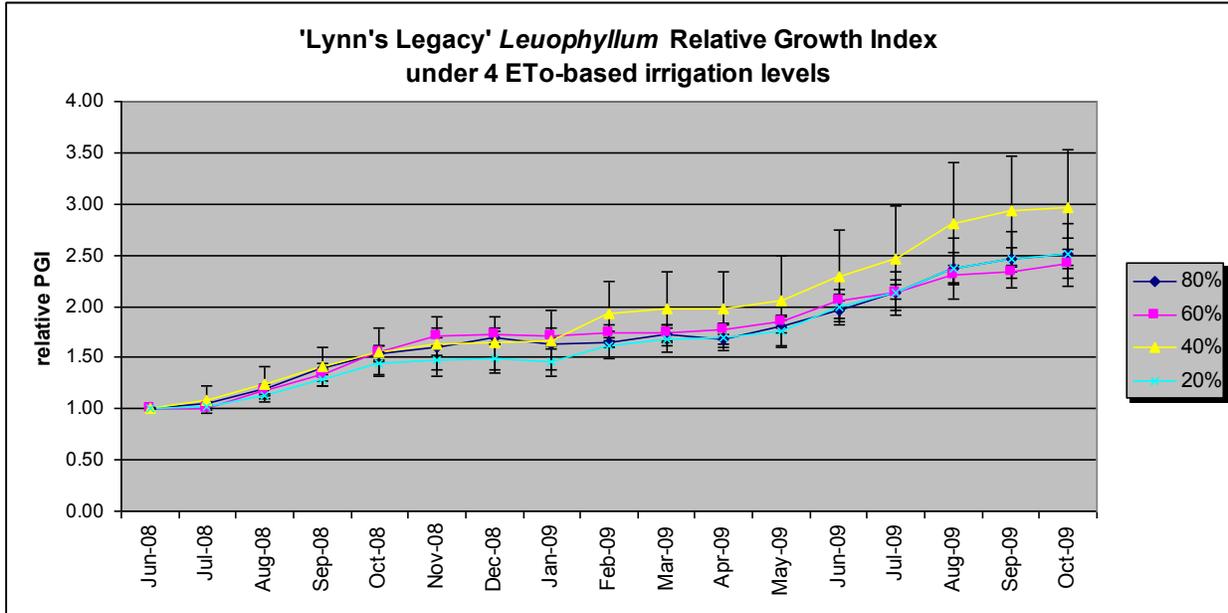
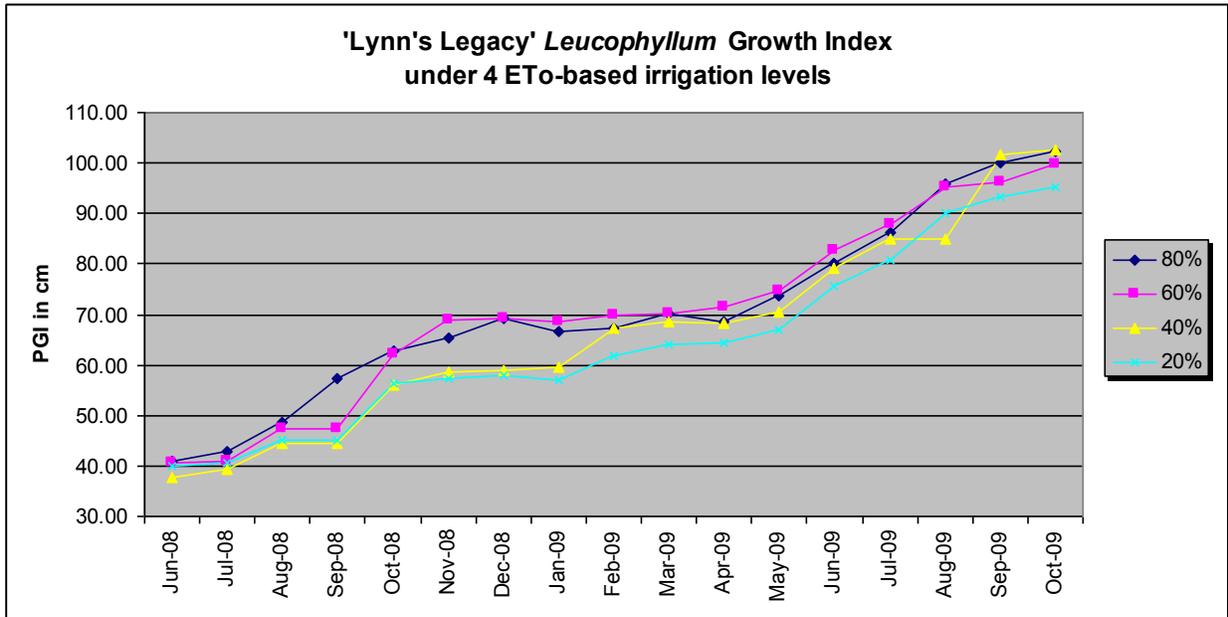


Chart 5b



There were no significant differences in growth between treatments for this species. At the end of 2 years, average height and width grew from 14" X 17" to 31" x 47".

## QUALITY RATINGS DURING DEFICIT IRRIGATION

Table 5a (all ratings are based on a 1-5 scale)

<i>Leucophyllum 'Lynn's Legacy'</i>				
foliage	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT
80%	4.0	<b>4.9</b>	4.8	<b>4.0</b>
60%	4.0	4.5	4.5	3.5
40%	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
20%	3.8	4.6	4.1	3.6
flower				
80%	1.8	1.0	2.3	<b>5.0</b>
60%	2.0	1.0	1.3	4.8
40%	<b>2.3</b>	1.0	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>
20%	1.8	1.0	1.8	4.8
vigor				
80%	4.8	<b>5.0</b>	4.8	<b>4.9</b>
60%	<b>5.0</b>	4.5	4.8	4.0
40%	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
20%	4.3	4.6	4.1	4.3
average				
80%	4.4	<b>4.9</b>	4.8	<b>4.4</b>
60%	<b>4.5</b>	4.5	4.6	3.8
40%	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>
20%	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.9

Highest values within 0.1 are bolded

### IRRIGATION TRIALS QUALITY COMMENT SUMMARY

1. 20, 60, and 80% ETo treatments had 33% mortality at end of June the second year. 40% ETo had 50% mortality. Establishment in the heavy soil was problematic.
2. Small, sporadic bloom all summer, but the plants were just beginning to burst at the end of September.
3. Mulch was applied in early June to two plants whose mulch was thinning. Both plants were on the 60% irrigation treatment and died within weeks. Roots near the surface may not have been able to tolerate both the water and extra mulch during the hot season.
4. Some yellowing and leaf drop were observed on all plants in the winter, but they recovered vigor and color in spring.
5. Some wooly aphids were present in spring, but did not cause significant damage.

# MASTER GARDENERS' DATA- YEAR 1

Table 5b (all ratings are based on a 1-5 scale)

<i>Leucophyllum langmaniae</i> 'Lynn's Legacy' Average Annual Ratings by County-YR 1									
Sunset Zone	14	7	22/23	18/19	23	24	21	9	
County	Alameda	Nevada	Orange	Riverside	SD-Pt. Loma	SD-Flbrk	SD-EI Cajon	Shasta	AVG
Foliage	3.1	3.3	3.0	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.8	3.0	<b>3.6</b>
Flowering	2.2	3.0	2.6	3.5	2.9	1.9	1.8	1.0	<b>2.4</b>
Pest resistance	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	<b>5.0</b>
Disease resistance	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	<b>4.9</b>
Vigor	3.2	3.0	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.1	<b>3.6</b>
<b>Overall AVG</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>

Chart 5c

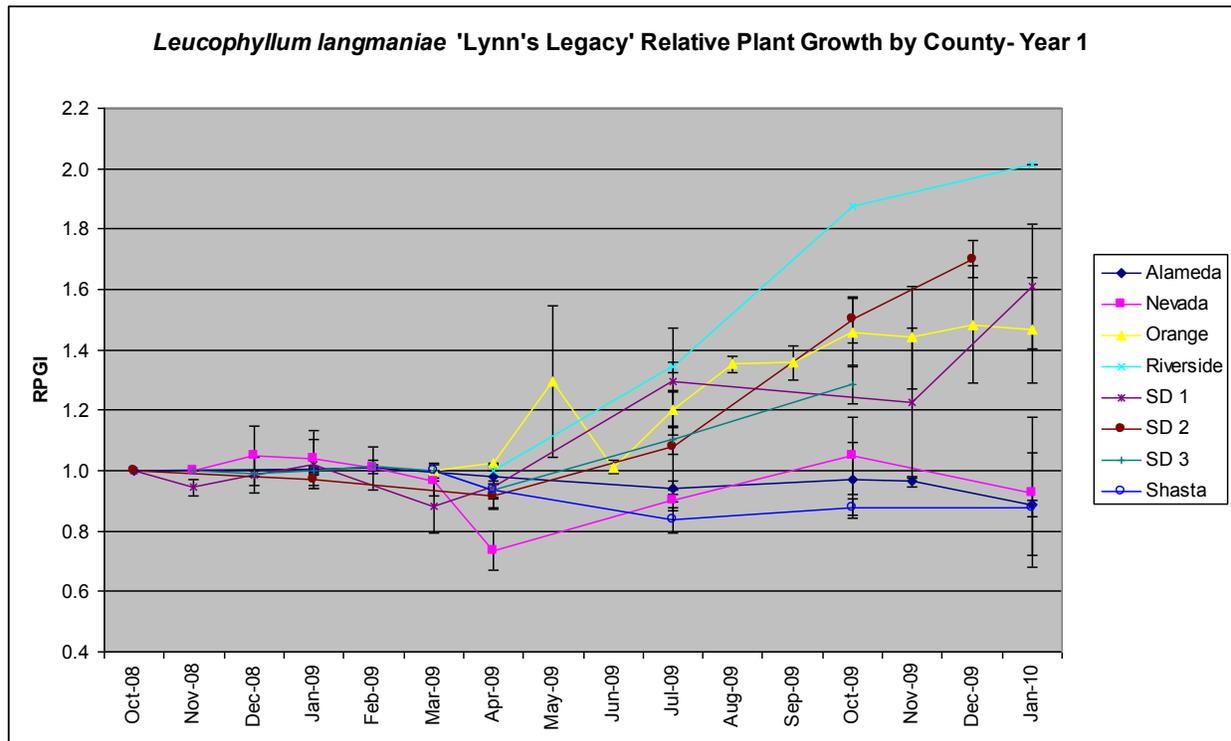
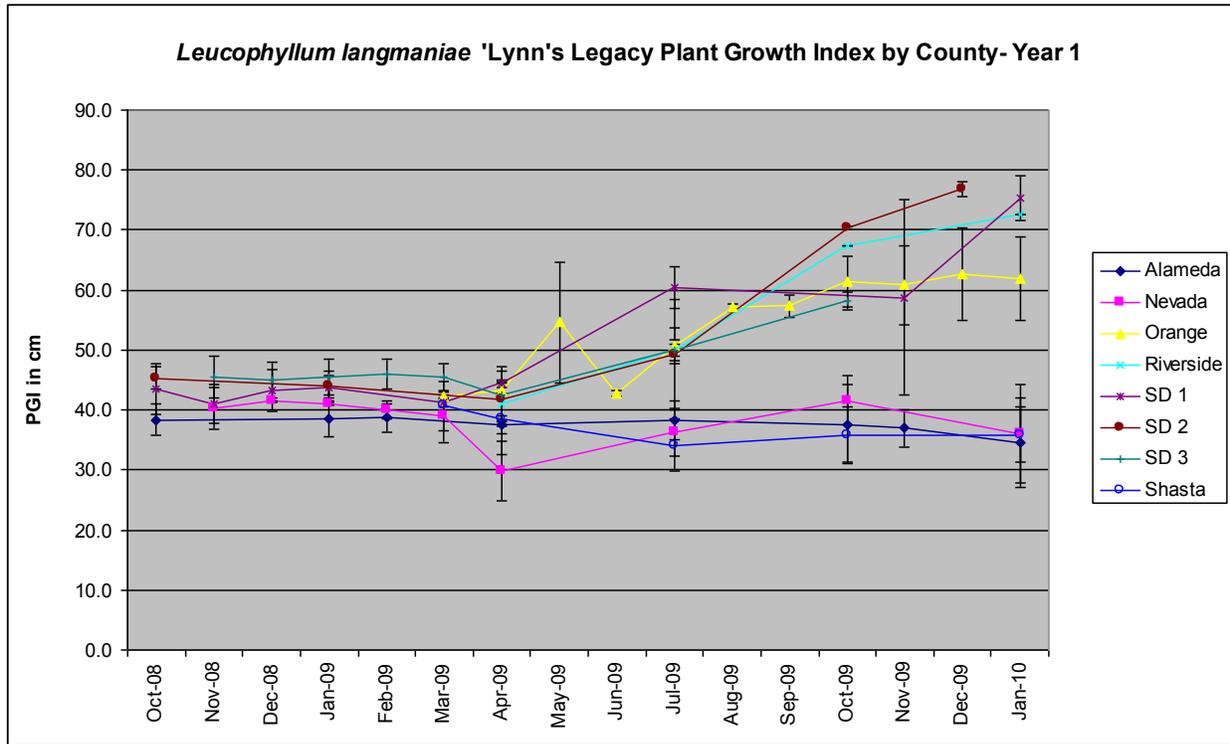


Chart 5d



**MASTER GARDENER COMMENT SUMMARY**

1. Despite extremely cold weather, snow, and unusual amounts of rain in Grass Valley, this plant began performing well near the end of the first year in the ground, and bloomed profusely from September to November.
2. All gardens had some trouble figuring out how much water to give during establishment. Giving it too much was the most common problem

All Southern California gardens did significantly better than all Northern California gardens, though Orange County had some problems with animal damage and irrigation in the beginning. It is noteworthy that all the SoCal gardens have well-drained sandy-loam or granitic based soils, while the others have soils with higher clay content. Clearly, when combined with our field observations, watering recommendations need to be made based on soil type. It might also be wise to recommend planting in raised beds or mounds for very heavy soils.