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LIPPIA REPENS
(LIPPIA CANESCENS)


The LIPPIAS are closely related to the Lantanas and the Verbenas, and include a number of plants quite dissimilar in appearance. Lippia (Aloysia) citriodora, a native of Chile, is the old and well known "Lemon verbena," a tall slender shrub; this with nearly ninety other species makes the genus a large one; mostly shrubs or sub-shrubs and nearly all of North and South America.

Lippia repens or L. canescens of the European botanists is indigenous to Chile, though Africa has been stated as its native home. Dr. Franceschi of Santa Barbara, California has the credit of introducing the more common form of Lippia repens from Southern Europe in 1900 where it had been grown as a lawn plant by division until it had lost its power of producing seed, thus preventing any further improvement.

Its extreme value for lawns has been appreciated, requiring as it does only about one tenth the care and one tenth the water needed for any other lawn, but it was somewhat unseasonably from its coarse growth and large trailing stems, for this reason rarely making a wholly satisfactory lawn.

Lawns are a necessity to a well ordered place and those who have large homes know that nothing about the place requires such constant care, especially in dry warm climates where these lippias thrive in perfection.

One of my collectors in Chile sent a few seeds of the wild native plants several years ago and from these, plants were raised with the object of obtaining a new and better variety. Some variation was observed among the original seedlings, these seeded freely and among the very numerous seedlings grown from them quite distinct new forms appeared, and I now have the pleasure of offering two distinct and greatly improved varieties.

No. 1. "DIXIE" This makes a most beautiful dark green, close growing lawn. The foliage is very small, closely placed on the slender stems and is of a pleasing glossy, dark green color. This variety will produce a close, rich dark green lawn in six weeks if planted during the warm summer months, and will keep in good condition longer than any blue grass or clover lawn, and with one tenth the care, water, weeding, mowing and other expenses which the ordinary lawn requires.

No. 2. "MOHAVE" The foliage is light green much like the older well known variety but is a larger and far more rapid grower than the other lippia. It spreads so rapidly and covers the ground so thoroughly that it is of greatest value for quickly covering banks which are subject to erosion by streams or heavy rainfall, rapidly making an impenetrable mat which resists the invasion of water most persistently.

With all their tenacity in resisting storms, drought and constant trampling none of these lippias become weeds, as they produce no underground stolons, and by simply plowing or spading may be more readily removed than the ordinary lawn. If left all summer without mowing the lawn makes a rich bee pasture resembling some of the handsome low growing clovers. If mown once or twice it has the general appearance of a blue grass lawn, being soft and yielding to the tread like a fine Axminster carpet. None of these lippias thrive as well in shade and for such positions are not so highly recommended, and they turn brown during a few weeks in winter.

In the two new lippias here described the lawn question has been settled for sunny places in warm climates, and the wasting of land by washing may be greatly lessened.

Plant any time the weather is warm, say from April to November or December. Set one foot to fifteen inches apart, keep moist until the young plants are well rooted, and in a few weeks a beautiful solid lawn will be complete.

Price, plants sufficient to plant one square ten feet each way,
No. 1 or "DIXIE" $2.00
No. 2 or "MOHAVE" $1.50
Ordinary Lippia, .50

LUTHER BURBANK,
SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA, JANUARY 1ST, 1911

For those who live too far away to have plants shipped to them safely, I offer seeds, per pkt. 25c, per oz. $1.50.