

SPADE & TROWEL

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How They Got Their Name: TREES

Silver Bell

Botanical Name :Halesia. Family: Styracaceae

Common names: Silver bell, snowdrop tree.

A small flowering tree native to South Carolina. It was described by Mark Catesby, who explored the south from 1712 to 1719 and wrote a Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands. It is a beautiful little tree with white flowers hanging like tassel ing bells along the underside of the branches, but it was not named for Catesby, who is immortalized instead in the bullfrog, *Rana catesbeiana*.

The halesia is called after the rev. Stephen Hales.

As well as being a fellow of the Royal Society and chaplain to Prince of Wales. He helped Princess Augusta lay out the botanical gardens at Kew and designed the flues for heating the Great Stove, or greenhouse, there. The halsias tree is deliciously pretty and should be more widely grown.

Diana wells.

Cultivation: Cool-climate plants, they prefer a sheltered position in part to full sun and grow best in well-drained neutral to acid soil. prefer a sheltered position in part to full sun and grows best in well-drained , moist, neutral to acid soil . Propagation is from seed in fall or from Soft wood Cutting in summer Halsias have little trouble with pests and disease. This ornamental, spreading tree grows 25-40'high and somewhat wider. It flowers profusely, even when young, producing masses of drooping, bell-shaped white or pink flushed flowers in mid-to late spring. The flowers are followed by 4-winged green fruit that ripens to pale brown. The mid-green leaves are Downey when they first appear and turn yellow in fall.
Zones 3-9

‘ Flowers out of reach are sacred to God.’
INDIAN



Dianthus'

PERENNIALS

Cyclamen Hederifolium

syn. Cyclamen neapolitanum

This flowers in fall and can produce corms up to 6 " wide , it has dark green leaves heavenly marbled paler green, with broad shallow toothing. The flowers are white to rose pink, darker at the base, and some strains are perfumed. It has wide distribution in southern Europe and Turkey. Zone 5-8.

Plant in light, fibrous soil l, rich in organic matter with good drainage and Sun to part shade. Water regularly during growth but allow to dry out during summer tubers should be left undisturbed and should grow larger each year, flowering more abundantly each season. Propagate from seed in summer and cuttings of soft-wood in fall

DEER RESISTENT PERENNIALS

Burgundies, Golden yellows, Silvers of Greens, Calamagrostis "Karl Foerster", Perprovskia atriplicifolia, Stastachys byzantine 'Big Ears', coreopsis 'Moonbeam', dianthus 'Fire Witch', Sal salvia'May Night',

‘Every Flower is a soul opening out to nature’
Gerard De Nerual



Coreopsis "Moonbeam"

One T of Bleach in one Gallon of water will make a solution to use as a soil drench to kill insects in the soil , good for swishing on the foliage, not only to eradicate insects but also to combat mildew.

Ailing houseplants-"They'll reflect all the love you give them"

ORCHID Phalaenopsis

Species are described as hot house orchid's plants that have an optimum temperature of between 62-64 F (17-18C) and 80-82F (27-28C). These temperature limits must be considered in conjunction with other parameters which are extremely important for the health of the plants: humidity, light, watering, feeding and ventilation.

During winter, temperatures of 62F (17c) at night and 71F (22C) by day, a humidity of 70 percent or above, and good ventilation constitute optimum conditions .In summer you must provide plenty of shade.

Moisture and ventilation. If leaves are grass green and the plant is production throughout the year of two inflorescence in an adult plant is of good health and a properly balance cultivation technique. Scarcity of light leads to feeble plants that are prone to attack by parasites of all kinds and produce few flowers. To much light on the other hand, may result in dangerous and ugly scorching of the leaves.

If, in addition ,there is to little moisture in the surrounding air and the growing medium, growth will be stunted, there will be few if any flowers, and in extreme cases the plants will die. Phalaenopsis orchids

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Aphids and spider mites: surroundings and the growing medium being used. Repot every 3 years. Between April and August If the plant has started to produce new roots and that will eventually have flower stems of not more than a few inches is in an ideal state for repotting.

The roots must be freed from the old compost and those showing signs of rotting should be removed; the portion of the stems that remains in the pot and any roots that are too long and are growing out of the pot should be shortened; and at this stage great care should be taken not to damage the new roots.

The potting mix, moist but not sodden, must be sprinkled between the roots and lightly pressed down; it should come up to the neck of the plants, an inch or so beneath the lowest leaf.

Poinsettia

When poinsettia finally drops its leaves –which may not be till late winter, but usually by March or April cut the plant back to about 6 inches from the soil level, allowing at least one leaf node to remain below the cut. Water regularly as new growth appears and begin to fertilize weekly. Grow the plants outdoors in summer

Allow a week or two in filtered sun first to allow it to acclimate them to the increased sun exposure, and then put out in full sun for the rest of the summer. Sink the pots to the rims, in the Garden. Then tern them once week, to prevent the roots from growing out the bottom of the pot. Don't forget to water them.

Early next fall bring them into the house in September. Grow in the sunniest window you have, and hopefully it will be where it gets 12 to 16 hours of darkness.

Hopefully you will only have to close a door!

Your houseplants will come out of its slump if you cover it with a plastic bag, along with a pest strip. Make sure the entire plant is under the bag. Remove the bag in a few days and you will find it in good health. This is an excellent to do when transferring plants from outdoors into house. Give your plants a shot of Geritol on a regular basis for three months. Within a month you will notice a new leaves have begun to appear. Or feed your plants a Tablespoon of castor oil, followed by a good drink.

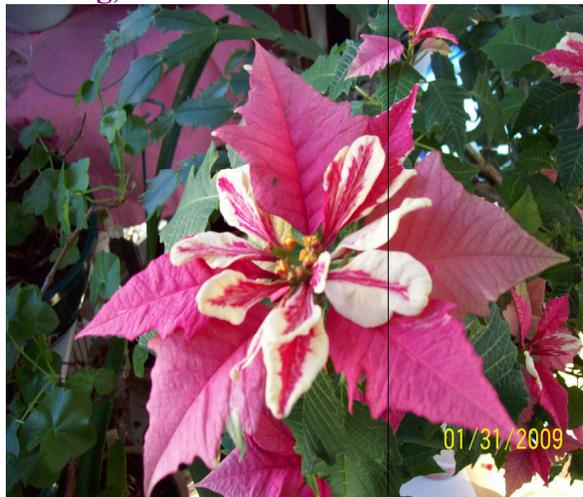
Black flies: Combine 1/4 Tablespoon of plain ammonia and 1 quart of water. Water soil with solution

White flies: Mix a teaspoon of Dishwashing liquid and a few drops of vegetable oil to help it adhere, in 1gallon of water and spray on leaves.

Pests Of all kinds: Plant a garlic clove along with your Plant. As it grows simply keep cutting it down so it will not disturb the appearance of the plant. Garlic will not harm the plant.

African violets

Masons twine at hardware stores is good for water wicking, African violets and their relatives.



Pink Poinsettia

All pictures are of my plants.

PLANTS TO COMBINE.

Plant Euphorbia polycroma and daffodil 'Tropical Sunset' with Wild blue phlox. Looks terrific with 'Thiti', 'Erlcheer' or 'Cheerfulness'. And Virginia bluebells With white early and late blooming daffodils as well as early tulips and 'snowflakes'

Keeping cut flowers fresh

#1 Add 1/2 teaspoon of Clorox To a can of regular 7 UP in a quart of water for each bucket of flowers

#2 Add 1 T sugar

2 T of lemon juice and 2 t of bleach to a quart of water in each bucket of flowers.

'In all things of nature there is something of the marvelous'
Aristotle

Low Maintenance House Plants

For those who want to brighten up their homes with plants but don't have the time to spend on lots of maintenance here is a list of easy-to-care-for varieties that anyone can grow.

Mother-in law's tongue
Emerald fern
Crown Of Thorns
Umbrella plant
Dracaena

Aloe Vera
Kalanchoe pumila
Kalanchoe tomentosa

Spider plant
Weeping fig
Wandering Jew
Spineless yucca

Merry Christmas and may God Bless you all!

HOLLY You can plant, 'Blue Prince', and 8 'Blue Princess and you will have plenty of showy red berries.

But if you want to get different kinds of Holly you can plant 'Blue Stallion', blooms all season and insure all female hollies will be pollinated.