

Village Garden Center

& Landscape Service

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By Eva Soud



Ornamental Features:

Razzleberri Fringeflower features showy fragrant cherry red strap-like flowers along the branches in early spring. It has attractive burgundy-tipped olive green foliage which emerges burgundy in spring. The oval leaves are ornamentally significant but remain olive green through the winter. The fruit is not ornamentally significant. The smooth brown bark is not particularly outstanding.

Landscape Attributes:

Razzleberri Fringeflower is a multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with a more or less rounded form. Its relatively fine texture sets it apart from other landscape plants with less refined foliage.

This is a relatively low maintenance shrub, and should only be pruned after flowering to avoid removing any of the current season's flowers. It has no significant negative characteristics.

Razzleberri Fringeflower is recommended for the following landscape applications;
 •General Garden Use

Razzleberri® Fringe Flower

In this issue

Page 1-----Fringe Flower

Page 2-----Daylily

Page 3-----Salvia

Page 4--5

From The Garden of Eva

Page 6-----Ice Chip

Page 7-----Lamium

Page 8

Thyme in the Garden

Page 9-It's a bug eat bug world

Page 10 -Birth month flower

Page 11---Living with Nature

Page 12-----NEW Repellent

- Mass Planting
- Accent
- Hedges/Screening

Razzleberri Fringeflower will grow to be about 6 feet tall at maturity, with a spread of 5 feet. It has a low canopy, and is suitable for planting under power lines. It grows at a fast rate, and under ideal conditions can be expected to live for 40 years or more.

This shrub does best in full sun to partial shade.



Daylily

Daylily is the common name for plants of the genus *Hemerocallis*. Daylily cultivar flowers are highly diverse in colour and form, as a result of hybridization efforts of gardening enthusiasts and professional horticulturalists

Hemerocallis 'Blackthorne'

Daylily 'Blackthorne'

'Blackthorne' DAYLILY *Hemerocallis* 'Blackthorne' Extraordinary light creamy yellow blossoms have a prominent wine purple eye and matching picotee edge around the broad, recurved petals. Branched scapes carry the flowers in midsummer and then again shortly thereafter.

EXPOSURE: Full Sun to Part Shade

BLOOMS: Midsummer, rebloomer

HEIGHT: 26 in SPACE: 18-24 in ZONE: 3-9



Hemerocallis 'Mini Pearl'

'Mini Pearl' is a diploid daylily cultivar that features fragrant, melon pink flowers (to 3"). Flowers appear on naked stems (scapes) that typically rise to 16" tall above a clump of arching, linear, blade-like, shiny dark green leaves. Foliage is evergreen to semi-evergreen in warm winter climates. Individual flowers open up for one day. Blooms early to midseason. Extended bloom and repeat bloom.



Hemerocallis

Golden Zebra

Finally, the day has come — a variegated Daylily with foliage as beautiful as the flowers, and just as reliable!

Every leaf of this plant is boldly striped in gold, for an elegant look in bed and border that lasts well beyond bloomtime!



Probably the most consistent everblooming daylily that does not have yellow flowers.

Nice choice if you want to break up monotony in your neighborhood.



Rosy Returns Daylily

Heatwave SALVIA



BLAST

BLAZE

GLITTER

GLIMMER

SPARKLE

- Mass displays of intense colored flowers on a compact shrub.
- Won't appear washed out under bright summer skies.
- Very minimal watering, fertilizing or pruning required.

• Species: *Salvia microphylla* hybrids, (*microphylla* x *greggii*). • Zone 6 through 10.

- Flowers for four to five months in hot, dry gardening climates with virtually no upkeep.
- Tight foliage provide mass display of bright intensely colored flowers in prominent locations.
- Eliminates variable range of habits & lack of hardiness associated with many *Salvia greggii* forms on the market.
- Fast results in new gardens, mixed borders, poolside landscaping, cottage/wildflower gardens, & large containers.
- Lightly clipped, can form a low informal hedge, evergreen in some climates.
- Birds are attracted, deer are not, as they have an aromatic foliage!
- Flower size: 80cm x 80cm

From the garden of Eva

Marinated Greek Chicken Kabobs

Ingredients :

- 1 (8 ounce) container fat-free plain yogurt
- 1/3 cup crumbled feta cheese with basil and sun-dried tomatoes
- 1/2 teaspoon lemon zest
- 2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice
- 2 teaspoons dried oregano
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/4 teaspoon ground black pepper
- 1/4 teaspoon crushed dried rosemary
- 1 pound skinless, boneless chicken breast halves - cut into 1 inch pieces
- 1 large red onion, cut into wedges
- 1 large green bell pepper, cut into 1 1/2 inch pieces



Directions:

- 1 .In a large shallow baking dish, mix the yogurt, feta cheese, lemon zest, lemon juice, oregano, salt, pepper, and rosemary. Place the chicken in the dish, and turn to coat. Cover, and marinate 3 hours in the refrigerator.
2. Preheat an outdoor grill for high heat.
3. Thread the chicken, onion wedges, and green bell pepper pieces alternately onto skewers. Discard remaining yogurt mixture.
- 4 .Grill skewers on the prepared grill until the chicken is no longer pink and juices run clear.



Cucumber Cups Stuffed with Spicy Crab



Ingredients:

3 long cucumbers

1/4 cup sour cream

1/4 cup cream cheese, softened

3/4 cup crab meat, excess water removed

1 tsp hot pepper sauce (Tabasco or tapito)

1 tsp brown mustard

Salt and pepper to taste

1 tbs minced green onion

Garnish with chili powder or paprika if desired



Instructions

1. Remove the peel from the cucumbers using a vegetable peeler. Cut the cucumber into 2 inch slices. Using a small melon baller, scoop out most of the inside. You want to leave the walls and a thick portion of the bottom intact.

2. In a bowl, combine the sour cream and the cream cheese with a fork until well combined. Add the remaining ingredients and stir until combined. Fill each of the cucumber cups with the crab dip. Refrigerate until ready to serve. Serve within 2 hours of making.

ICE CHIP

Plant Description:

Pure white flowers jump against a backdrop of compact mounds of silvery foliage. This new addition to the Lo & Behold® series will bloom continuously from summer to fall without deadheading! The fragrant bloom spikes attract butterflies. Dwarf, spreading habit makes it the perfect ground covering plant. Sterile; will not set seedlings. Deciduous.



Butterfly Bush, Summer Lilac

Buddleja 'Ice Chip'

Butterfly bushes form the foundation for numerous butterfly gardens and are prized for their long, summer bloom period. Many cultivars will flower from June through October (if deadheaded) with peak bloom in July and August. They produce 5- to 12-inch-long panicles (i.e. long, slender flower clusters) in white, blue, lavender, pink, purple, yellow and many intermediate shades. The flowers are a nearly irresistible nectar source for butterflies, bees, lady beetles, and other pollinating insects as well as the occasional hummingbird. Additionally, their flowers have a pleasant fragrance.



The shrubs are essentially round in outline and form an excellent backdrop for perennial borders. Removing old flowers will encourage new blooms. Butterfly bushes are amazingly tough plants and grow well under a variety of conditions. The one critical requirement is well-drained soil as their roots will quickly rot when waterlogged. Full sun is needed to ensure adequate flowering. Like most shrubs, they benefit from a 2- to 3-inch layer of organic mulch.

Lamium maculatum

Shell Pink Spotted

Spotted Dead Nettle

Type: Perennials, Groundcovers

Height: Short 10" (Plant 16" apart)

Bloom Time: Spring to Summer

Sun-Shade: Full Sun to Full Shade

Zones: 3-8 Find Your Zone

Soil Condition: Normal, Clay

Flower / Accent: Pink / Pink



This strong growing selection forms a spreading patch of small heart-shaped green leaves with a white stripe down the middle. The clusters of snapdragon-like flowers are a pleasing shade of light pink. An eye-catching groundcover even when not in bloom. Good under roses or shrubs.

General Information: Lamium are a perfect groundcover to brighten a partly sunny, semi-shady spot. A great performer. Attractive foliage. Avoid dry soil with full sun. Best selections for the coldest areas. Easily grown in most well-draining garden soils. Once established they can tolerate somewhat drier conditions. Lamium Plant Care: Vigorous grower but non invasive. Shear back to 4 to 6" if it gets leggy or cut back to new leaves at base of plant in midsummer. Can be divided as needed in spring or fall. Will self seed but seedlings may not grow true to parent.



Thyme in the Garden



In the Garden

Water Wisely. During dry weather, continue to keep the garden adequately watered. Remember, a weekly deep, thorough soaking is more beneficial than a daily light sprinkling. Water between 6-10am to avoid evaporation.

- Thank you very mulch. Conserve water, relieve plant stress and control weeds by applying a 2-inch thick layer of mulch.
- Now is the perfect time to plant all tropicals. Water well and they'll thrive in the heat.
- When the going gets hot, plant heat loving annuals. Alyssum, celosia, lobelia, nierembergia vinca and petunias will provide color into fall.
- Come and get it! Feed perennials and annuals to keep them blooming. E.B. Stone Rose and Flower Food is organic, so you won't need to worry about burning in the heat.

In the House

- Bring in Blooms. Don't be afraid to cut blooms in the morning from your garden to make fresh, fragrant flower arrangements; harvest blooms before it gets hot.
- Feeding Time. Continue feeding your houseplants monthly.

For the Lawn

- Water in the morning. Water your lawn in the early morning. Turf will have time to dry off before night, preventing disease.

For the Birds

- Bath Time. Keep birdbaths clean and full, especially this time of year.

It's a bug eat bug world

The Catalpa Tree and Its Caterpillars



The larval stage of *Ceratomia catalpae* is known as the catalpa or catawba Worm. When first hatched, these larvae are a very pale color, but become darker toward the last instars. The yellowing caterpillars will

usually have a dark, black stripe down their back along with black dots along their sides.

They grow to a length of about two inches and feed on the leaves of the Northern catalpa and, more commonly, the Southern catalpa. The fully developed caterpillar has a conspicuous black spine or horn on the back at the insect's rear. Catalpa sphinx moth caterpillar is usually plump with forage and are beautiful when mostly yellow with black lines and spots in the last color phase. They are highly desired by fisherman as bait.

This sphinx moth larvae is one of just a few insects that infest catalpa and can eat large quantities of leaves. The caterpillar is yellow with black lines and markings. The tree is regularly defoliated and often looks terrible by the end of the summer.

Catalpas are often planted to attract these catalpa "worms", a large caterpillar prized for fish bait because the skin is very tough and the caterpillar is juicy. The caterpillar can be frozen for use as a fish bait at a later time. The caterpillar can defoliate the tree once or twice a year but there appears to be no adverse consequences to the tree.

The catalpa caterpillar is tough in texture. The worm oozes a bright fluorescent green fluid that smells sweet when put on a hook. The tough skin makes for staying hooked and a fresh worm will attract fish with its smell and its wiggle. It is revered as the best fish bait to be found naturally

The Catalpa Worm (right) is being parasitized by tiny wasp larvae. The eggs hatch and devour the caterpillar from the inside, being careful not to disrupt any vital functions.



Birth Month Flower of July - The Larkspur



Close relative to Delphiniums, Larkspurs are the birth month flower for July. A true blue flower that symbolizes lightness and swiftness, This flower has significance in Greek mythology as it grew from the blood of Ajax as he threw himself on his sword during the Battle of Troy.

Larkspurs grow wild and tall in pastures. Unfortunate for cattle owners, this flower is extremely poisonous and dangerous when ingested by cattle. Its poison makes this flower useful as an insecticide. In fact, in ancient times, it was worn as an ointment to drive away scorpions.

Native Americans used Larkspurs to make a rich, blue dye. European settlers used it to dip their quills in as blue ink.

As soon as the snow melts, these pretty Larkspurs make their appearance; however, they do not flourish until July.



Fox



The major problems associated with this species involve their ability to invade houses or trash cans.

This species are very adaptable to urban areas, and are nocturnal, meaning they come out mostly at night; however just seeing them during the day is not a sign of rabies. They are commonly seen during the day in urban and suburban areas and are usually attracted there by a food source or an easily accessed area to make a den such as under porches/decks, crawl spaces or out-buildings.

The best way to prevent them from becoming a problem is to not give them a reason to come.

- If you are feeding wildlife, stop. This will cause them to lose their natural fear of humans.
- Keep trash inside until the morning of trash pick-up or place trash in an animal proof container, such as a metal trash can with latches on the lids.
- Do not leave pet food outside; keep pet feeding areas clean.
- Remove bird feeders when problem species have been seen around them.
- Close up all openings under and into your buildings. Animals look for places to den and raise their young - don't give them that opportunity.
- Clear fallen fruit from around trees.
- Pass along this information to your neighbors. If anyone in the neighborhood is feeding wildlife directly, or indirectly, it can cause trouble for everyone.
- Reflective tape, lights, or noise sometimes works, but they will eventually grow accustomed to these methods, so this is only a temporary solution.
- Install fox proof fencing around chicken coops or rabbit pens to protect them.
- It is illegal in the State of Virginia to trap and relocate an animal to another area.
- **Contact your local health department if fox exhibits signs of rabies such as stumbling, foaming at the mouth or aggression.**

**Repellex
Squirrel
Repellent**



Features:

Prevent tree squirrels from tearing up your garden Keep them from eating birdseed, plants, bark, wood, trash, and more In addition to odor and taste deterrents, the key is the nasal irritant

that bothers squirrels when they disturb the treated area Safe to apply around birds

Birds will not smell or taste formula Prevents seed mold when sprayed directly on bird seed

Reapply regularly for maximum effectiveness Active ingredients: peppermint and garlic oils

with black and red pepper oils. Ready-to-Use Squirrel Repellent - 32 Oz.



**Mole &
Gopher
Repellent**

Product Description :

Mole/Gopher Repellent , Granular, Size 7 lb., 7,000 sq. ft.

Coverage, Contains Castor Oil, Cinnamon, Garlic, White

Pepper, Evenly Spread One Pound Granular Per 1,000 Square

Feet Of Lawn, Turf, Or Soil. Lightly Water Area For 30

Minutes To Work Treatment Into Soil. If Irrigation Is Not

Possible, Ground Moisture Will Still Activate The Treatment.

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