

Village Garden Center

& Landscape Service

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Hakonechloa macra All Gold

By Eva Soued



Having all the admirable qualities of its deservedly popular cousin, *H. macra* 'Aureola' -- long sword-shaped leaves that form graceful clumps -- but the foliage of this newcomer is completely golden, without a tincture of tree green, making it even more striking when planted along a woodland path or beside a shady terrace, or anywhere in soft, dappled light.

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Brighten the shade naturally with this splendid Golden Hakone Grass, an upright, vigorous cultivar that grows slowly but surely into a large, magnificent clump. 'All Gold' is the most spectacular *Hakonechloa* yet, delighting with its exquisite foliage color and its elegant habit. Less cascading and far brighter than 'Aureola,' 'All Gold' adds gleaming yellow tones to the shade. This slow grower shows its best color in partial sun, but grows readily in any moist soil, even dense shade (where it will be more chartreuse than golden). In late summer to early fall, tiny russet-brown flower spikes top the plant. These may be trimmed or left alone, according to your taste; they are not particularly ornamental. 'All Gold' reaches 14 inches high and 18 inches wide in most climates. Unpalatable to deer, it is a good choice even for open and woodland settings. Zones 5-9.

Goldspire™ Ginkgo

Far more dense and narrowly pyramidal than most, this French selection is non-fruiting (male) and highly ornamental. Tolerant of air pollution, heat, and other environmental stresses, it stands out brilliantly in the small garden or as a street tree.

New foliage emerges a rich shade of green, fan-shaped and delightfully curled. It keeps this color through summer, then turns buttery shades of yellow and gold in autumn before dropping. A magnificent sight!

Shear back this little tree in early spring for the first 3 to 4 years to ensure that it develops a tight, dense habit. After 10 years' growth it should reach about 14 to 16 feet high and just 5 to 6 feet wide. Zones 4-9.



Ilex verticillata Little Goblin



While most Holly trees feature small red berries tucked underneath of their eaves, Little Goblin™ is uniquely prolific, with a smaller form that is positively bursting with berries, the red fruit overshadowing the leaves and creating a welcoming sight for every songbird around!

This compact variety is ideal for the residential landscape.

It makes an excellent specimen, mass planting, or row beside a driveway or walking path. The berry-laden branches also make beautiful cuts for arrangements!

The first ever tetraploid winterberry, this dwarf variety is also exceptionally hardy and easy to care for. It thrives in a wide variety of conditions, including almost any soil type and climate. It loves moist (even wet) soil, and stands up to hot summers and cold winters with equal resilience.

Zones 3 to 9.

NOTE: For the best fruiting, set a male pollinator (like Mr. Poppins™) nearby.

Erica carnea 'King George'

"Known as the 'Winter Heath' or 'Alpine Heath' Erica carnea and its many cultivars is perhaps the most adaptable and hardy of all the heathers. Originating from the European Alps it is used to high altitudes and very cold temperatures. It will grow as happily on soils containing lime as in acid conditions, but the addition of peat is always beneficial both for aerating heavy soils and retaining moisture in sandy soils. All heathers have fibrous roots and these dislike compaction. All cultivars are low growing and suitable for ground cover, some being better suited than others for this purpose. It is unlikely that they will ever need trimming, retaining their habit without attention and providing attractive foliage in summer and masses of bloom in winter. The flowers continue through winter - frost, snow, rain, and wind - offering what must be the best value of almost any garden plant. As with most heathers planting in large drifts is most effective. Remember to plant in full sun to get best flowering results."



Erica carnea 'Porter's Red'

Outstanding Qualities

winter heaths provide months of color just when we seems to need it most. 'Porter's Red' has hundreds of small, urn-shaped, magenta flowers from

December or January until May. It is an evergreen shrub with a low, spreading habit, making it an excellent groundcover for sunny locations or

for adding interest to winter containers. Its needle-like leaves are bright green.

It is similar to 'Myretoun Ruby', but it begins to bloom a bit earlier in mild areas.



An excellent groundcover shrub with white bell flowers in early spring and dark green needle-like foliage; vigorous growing, but prune lightly only to shape; requires organic highly acidic soil, full sun and absolutely no standing water. Ornamental Features: Mediterranean White Heath is covered in stunning spikes of white bell-shaped flowers rising above the foliage from late winter to mid spring, which emerge from distinctive creamy white flower buds. It has dark green foliage. The tiny needles remain dark green through the winter. The fruit is not ornamentally significant.

Mediterranean White Heath

Landscape Attributes: Mediterranean White Heath is a multi-stemmed evergreen shrub with an upright spreading habit of growth. It lends an extremely fine and delicate texture to the landscape composition which should be used to full effect.

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From the garden of Eva

Peepin' Chickies (Deviled Eggs)



Ingredients for Peepin' Chickies

- 1 dozen eggs
- 2 teaspoons Dijon mustard
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise
- 4 drops hot sauce
- 1/4 teaspoon table salt
- 1/4 teaspoon white pepper
- 4 drops yellow food coloring
- 2 tablespoons vegetable oil
- 3 black olives
- 1 small carrot

Perhaps one of the most traditional of Easter dishes is the Deviled Egg. It seems odd that the resurrection of Christ would be celebrated with any dish including the word "Devil", but hey, I guess I am the only one that thinks of these types of things?

The deviled egg gets its name due to its ingredients. Anything "deviled" must include some sort of tang or spice, such as crushed red peppers, cayenne, Dijon mustard or even hot sauce. For most deviled egg recipes this would include paprika or Dijon mustard.

This specific recipe will forfeit some of the added extras that distinguish one deviled egg recipe from another. The reason? The mixture needs to be creamy, smooth, yellow and free from large bits (like onion).

Mix everything except olives and carrot till smooth. Fill egg shells and decorate with bits of olive for eyes and carrot for nose.



le quiche with spinach and mushrooms



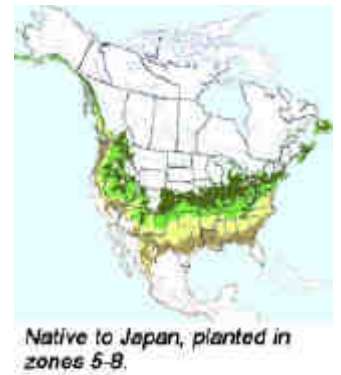
Ingredients:

- pie crust – 1
- olive oil – 2 tbsp
- onion – 1 small or medium, finely chopped
- garlic – 3 cloves, minced
- mushrooms – 3 cups, sliced
- spinach – 2 cups, fresh
- tomatoes – 2 medium, thickly sliced
- dijon mustard – 1 1/2 tbsp
- eggs – 6, room temperature
- sour cream (crème fraiche) – 1 cup
- salt and pepper – use very generously

How to:

- Pre-heat the oven to 175°C (350°F) degrees.
- Grease a deep pie tin, or baking dish and line it with your crust.
- Poke holes with a fork all around the bottom.
- Line the crust with aluminum foil, and cover with pastry weights, or dried beans or rice, then pre-bake the crust in your heated oven for about 15 minutes. Remove the foil and weights, and bake uncovered for about 5 more minutes, or until starting to brown.
- Remove from oven and let cool until you're ready to fill it. While the crust is baking you can prepare the mushrooms and egg filling.
- Sauté the onion in olive oil over medium heat until it starts browning, about 3 – 4 minutes.
- Add the garlic and sauté for a couple minutes more.
- Increase the heat to medium high, add the mushrooms and sprinkle generously with salt and pepper.
- Stirring frequently, cook until most of the liquid is evaporated and mushrooms have halved in size, about 10 minutes.
- Place in a strainer, and let drain and cool until you need them.
- To make the egg filling, beat the eggs with the sour cream and salt and pepper with a whisk until completely combined, about a minute.
- Spread the dijon mustard on the bottom of the pre-cooked dough.
- Add the drained mushrooms and spread evenly around the bottom.
- Add the fresh spinach pushing it down slightly to pack it tighter.
- Pour the egg mixture over the spinach, making sure to cover it all.
- Pat the tomato slices with a paper towel, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and arrange on top of the quiche, pushing down slightly to make sure the egg covers them partly.
- Bake the quiche in the oven for about 30 – 40 minutes, or until puffed up and set.

Japanese black pine



Native to Japan, planted in zones 5-8.

An excellent, small, irregularly-shaped Pine, the size and shape of Japanese Black Pine is Variable reaching a height of 25 feet and a spread of 20 to 35 feet. The exceptionally dark green, five to seven-inch-long twisted needles are borne in groups of two. Although trees may or may not have a central leader prune to develop one if the tree will be grown to a large size. Branches are held horizontally in a picturesque silhouette and sometimes can outgrow the central leader forming an attractive multistemmed specimen tree. It is probably best used in this way.



Scientific name: *Pinus thunbergiana* Pronunciation: PIE-nus thun-ber-jee-AY-nuh
Common name(s): Japanese Black Pine Family: Pinaceae
USDA hardiness zones: 6 through 8. Origin: not native to North America
Uses: Bonsai; container or above-ground planter;
recommended for buffer strips around parking lots or
for median strip plantings in the highway; specimen; no proven urban tolerance
Availability: generally available in many areas within its hardiness range

Zelkova serrata 'Green Vase'

Culture

Easily grown in average, medium wet, well-drained soils in full sun. Established trees tolerate some drought. Prefers rich, moist loams. Generally tolerant of urban conditions.

Noteworthy Characteristics

Japanese zelkova (*Zelkova serrata*) is a medium to large deciduous tree, typically growing to 50-80' tall with a spreading, generally upward-branching, vase-shaped crown. It is noted for its graceful shape, clean foliage, attractive bark and resistance to Dutch elm disease. Zelkova has in fact been promoted in recent years as a substitute for American elm (*Ulmus americana*) because of its resistance to Dutch elm disease. 'Green Vase' is an open pollinated seedling that was introduced into commerce in the 1980s by Princeton Nurseries in Princeton, New Jersey. This cultivar is distinguished from species plants and other cultivars by its narrower upright growth with vase-shaped crown, more rapid growth when young, better winter hardiness, better drought resistance in heavy soils, larger/paler green foliage, orange-bronze (rather than rusty red) fall color and good foliar resistance to air borne pollutants. 'Green Vase' grows taller than 'Village Green'. Insignificant small green flowers appear in spring as the foliage emerges.

Flowers give way to small, non-showy, ovate, wingless drupes that ripen in autumn. Oblong-elliptic medium green leaves (to 4" long) with coarse, ciliate marginal teeth and acuminate tips. Smooth gray bark in youth exfoliates with age to reveal orange-brown inner bark. Genus name may refer to the original Republic of Georgia name (*Zelkova carpinifolia* is native to the Caucasus). Specific epithet and additional common name of sawleaf zelkova both refer to the serrated leaf margins.

Problems

No serious insect or disease problems. Highly resistant to Dutch elm disease.

Phloem necrosis, wilts and cankers may occur. Insect visitors include leaf miner, beetles and scale. Spider mites can be a problem in hot, dry summers.

Garden Uses

May be used as a lawn, shade or street tree.



Fall Color



Thyme in the Garden



In the Garden

- On your mark, get set, grow! All types of summer vegetables can be planted now. Amend and feed the soil with Flower and Vegetable planting mix and Tomato & Vegetable Food.
- Start planting. Now's the right time to plant citrus, avocado and macadamia nut trees with the danger of frost gone.
- Restore color to beds and borders by replacing cool season annuals with summer bedding plants.
- Protect your plants from hungry snails and slugs. Apply Sluggo in areas that pets or children play.
- Scrumptious strawberries. Mid to late March is the ideal time for planting strawberries that you can enjoy throughout spring.
- Spring bulbs. Remember where the spring flowering bulbs were planted? Fertilize that area with Bulb Food.
- Plan for summer garden color. Now is the best time to buy summer bulbs like Gladiola, Cannas, Iris, Dahlias and Lilies. Wait until mid-April to plant.

In the House

- Keep them growing. Make sure to fertilize houseplants and repot if needed.
- Vacationing outdoors. If some houseplants will be moving outdoors for summer make sure to give them a more roomy pot.

The sun will cause their roots to grow more quickly.

For the Lawn

- Apply fertilizer to wake up warm season lawns and to feed still growing cool season grasses.

For the Birds

- Feed the hummingbirds. Put up at least one hummingbird feeder in your yard and keep it clean and full to attract colorful hummingbirds.



New Moon Globe Flower

New

Trollius cultorum 'New Moon'

Improved new selection with large, creamy yellow flowers on strong stems over a long season, accentuating vigorous clumps of attractive, highly textured deep green foliage. Perfect for moist woodland and pond-side settings, planted among ferns or alongside hostas with contrasting foliage colors.

Key feature: Woodland Garden

Plant type: Perennial

Garden styles: Asian/Zen, Rustic

Deciduous/evergreen: Herbaceous

Cold hardiness zones: 3 - 7

Light Needs: Partial shade to partial sun

Water Needs: Needs regular watering - weekly, or more often in extreme heat

Average landscape size: Clumps reach 24 in. tall and 16 to 20 in. wide.

Growth rate: Slow

Flower attributes: Flowers for Cutting, Showy Flowers

Landscape uses: Border, Mass Planting, Woodland Garden

Flower color: Yellow

Blooms: Creamy yellow blooms, late spring to early summer

Foliage color: Green



Care Information

Thrives in humus-rich, evenly moist soil, with morning sun and afternoon shade. Moisture is especially important in sunny locations.

Shear after flowering to encourage vigorous new growth. Requires two growing seasons for abundant flowering.

History

Introduced by Jelitto Perennial Seeds in 2011. The seed originated from the nurseryman Coen Jansen of the Netherlands who had been working with the legendary 'Alabaster', which originally came from the Georg Arends Nursery in Wuppertal, Germany. This selection features large flowering, with bigger blooms over a long season, and more vigor than Trollius 'Alabaster'.

Birth Month Flower of March - The Daffodil

Some regard the Daffodil as the symbol of regard. This flower is a Narcissus; however, all Narcissus are not Daffodils. The Greek Myth of Narcissus and Echo explain why this flower holds its drooping form. Narcissus was in love with Echo who, in the end did not return his love. He hid in a cave to escape his sorrow. Often, he would come out of the cave to check his reflection in the lake.

Out of vanity, he desired a closer look at himself so he leaned in closer at the lake's edge, falling in. After he drowned, a Narcissus bloomed in his place. The flower's drooping head leaning over to stare at its reflection in the lake's water portrayed the vanity of Narcissus.

The Romans brought the Daffodil, also known as the Jonquil, back to Britain because it was thought that the flower's sap would heal wounds. Unfortunately, the sap of the Daffodil did little to heal wounds. In fact, it actually worsened wounds by irritating them further. The sap contained sharp crystals known as calcium oxalate, which protected these flowers against animals from eating them. This calcium oxalate is also the reason why Daffodils do not hold up well in flower arrangements. They cause other flowers in the arrangement to wilt. Although these flowers were not put to use as healing flowers, Daffodil roots proved useful during Greek times of famine. Their roots are edible (although the bulbs are toxic).

Signified by a large trumpet nose surrounded by bright yellow, sunshine petals, the Jonquil is said to bring good fortune to those who do not step on them. As an enduring symbol of rebirth, Daffodils are often the first flowers to bloom during Spring.

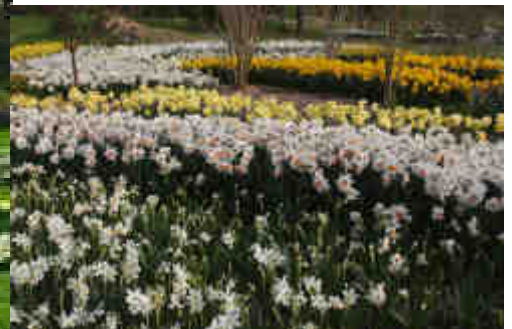


Daffodils

Daffodil flowers are the first visible signs of spring. These vigorous, long-lived flower bulbs thrive in sunny, well-drained places, are shunned by hungry deer and voles, and will prosper and multiply with little care on your part. Gardeners find many uses for Daffodils, including bedding, cutting, naturalizing, forcing, and showing. All Daffodils belong to the plant genus Narcissus.



Daffodils planted in drifts



Eversweet Strawberry



Large berries ripen in abundance on this everbearing variety. Savor a long harvest, with fruits ripening from late spring until frost.

Stella Sweet

Cherry Tree



Just some of the fruiting plants available at The Garden Center

The apple shape is ellipsoid, it has a distinctive blush mixed with a green "background," and taste is tart.



Pink Lady Apples

The Montmorency

Cherry Tree

(Prunus cerasus 'Montmorency') produces the United States most popular sour cherry.

It is considered the very best cherry for making pies.



Sets enormous crops without a pollinator! Fits any size yard. Bursts into fragrant bloom in early April. Produces a tasty bounty of big, heart-shaped, reddish-black cherries -

Hale Haven peach

trees produce tangy, juicy fruits.



Bartlett

pear



The Bartlett carries a true pyriform "pear shape:"

a rounded bell on the bottom half of the fruit, then a definitive shoulder with a smaller neck or stem end. Bartletts are extremely aromatic pears, and have that definitive "pear flavor."

Burbank Plum



Large baseball-size plums. This variety was developed by Luther Burbank and introduced to home gardeners. Excellent for eating fresh or canning