

Village Garden Center

& Landscape Service

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Acer palmatum 'Koto No Ito'



A small tree with a lot of character. Koto no ito in Japanese means ‘Harp Strings’. It is also nicknamed the ‘Dancing Monkey Tree’ because the leaves hang down and whip around when the wind blows. Another great characteristic of this maple is the change in leaf size as the maple matures. The newest leaves emerge fatter compared to the older leaves on lower branches. As the maple ages, subsequent leaves become thinner, more linearilobum in nature. ‘Koto no ito’ can handle full sun to partial shade.

Considered a dwarf – Koto no ito grows to around 6' tall and 4' wide in 10 years. The growth habit is like a ‘vase or V-shape’. The lovely green summer leaves evolve from gold to orange to scarlet in the fall. This small shapely maple is ideal for a small garden or patio container

. Once established this cultivar is hardy to USDA zone 5.



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How To Care For A Hosta Plant

Hosta plants are a perennial favorite among gardeners.

Their lush foliage and easy care make them ideal for a low maintenance garden. Originating in the Orient and brought to the Europe in the 1700s, today there are over 2,500 cultivars with such variety in leaf shape, size and texture, that an entire garden could be devoted



to growing hostas alone. While hosta care is considered easy, it helps to know a little bit about how to grow hostas to help the plants reach their full garden potential.

Where and How to Grow Hostas

Although hosta plants are touted as shade lovers, their sunlight requirements vary widely. Successfully growing hostas in the shade depends on color. Hosta leaves come in a variety of greens, ranging from a color so deep it's called blue to a light chartreuse to a soft creamy white.



Hosta Wolverine

A good rule of thumb for the placement and care of hostas is the lighter the foliage, the brighter the sun. The deeper darker foliage retains its color best in moderate shade. The variegated varieties need more sunlight to keep their white and gold stripes. All hostas need some shade and few, if any, will do well in strong direct sunlight. They will fully mature in four to eight years.

For the best care of hostas, plant them in rich organic soil with a slightly acidic pH. You'll only have to do it once. Dig the planting hole about a foot deep, and wide enough to accommodate the spread of a full sized plant. This will make it easier for the roots to establish a foothold and begin their horizontal spread.

In spite of their almost tropical look, hostas are rugged and once established, they tolerate almost any soil and will grow for years.

When discussing how to grow hostas, drainage is most important. Dormant season crown rot is one of the few diseases that attack these plants. Good hosta care requires good drainage

When newly planted, keep the roots moist, not wet. Once established, hosta plants aren't fussy and are very tolerant of summer drought.

Tips for Hosta Care

Once your plant is established, hosta care becomes a matter of simple maintenance. To keep your growing hostas healthy, fertilize them each spring with an all-purpose garden fertilizer. Additional summer fertilizing may be helpful, but not necessary. Granular fertilizers should never sit on the leaves.



Krossa Regal Hosta

With the exception of crown rot and leaf rot, Hosta plants are relatively disease free. Deer find the tasty and if deer are a problem in your neighborhood, you might try planting daffodils around your hosta to keep them away from the emerging shoots.

Another difficulty in hosta care is slugs, which leave unsightly holes in the leaves. A light scattering of sand around your plants will help keep them away.

Hosta plants are a beautiful addition to any garden and fit well in a variety of spaces, ranging from a few inches to four feet across. Care of hostas is easy and now you've discovered the basics of how to grow hostas, you'll find them a welcome addition to your yard.

Transplanting / Dividing Hostas

Splitting hostas is best done in spring or early fall. Ideally, plan on dividing hostas before spring or fall rains arrive.

Hostas suffer most when they lose roots, so dig as much of the rootball as possible. If you just need a few divisions, dig small clumps that have formed beside the larger parent clump. If



Fragrant Bouquet

your goal is dividing large hosta plants into several viable clumps, insert a spade into soil outside the dripline of leaves. Use a sharp spade, cutting into soil in a circle surrounding the entire plant.

An easy method for dividing hostas is cutting a clump into thirds or fourths and replanting those pieces. Using this method, in one growing season plants fill in so much that it's tough to tell they were divisions.

From the garden of Eva

- 12 slices of french bread

(or any other you have)

- 2 c. of evaporated milk

- 2 c. of milk

- enough bourbon (about 3 tablespoons)

- 1/2 c. of brown sugar

- 1 tablespoon vanilla

- 1/4 teaspoon of cinnamon

- 4 eggs

- 2 cubed peaches

Peach and Bourbon Bread Pudding



1. Cut bread into small cubes and put it in a slightly greased casserole. In a medium bowl combine the rest of the ingredients except peaches and cover the bread with it.

2. Leave it for about 30 minutes, stirring constantly until the bread softens. Add peaches and combine, bake at 350°F for about 45 minutes.

3. Make a caramel and bourbon sauce by melting 1/4 c. of butter, 2 tablespoons of bourbon, 1 c. Of corn syrup and 1 c. Of brown sugar in a small pan and let it boil for 3 minutes, remove from heat and add 1 c. of whipping cream, stir and boil for about 5 minutes.

Now take a slice of bread pudding and drizzle the caramel sauce on top

You really need to try it

Dog Ice Cream Recipe:

- 3 ripe bananas
- 32 ounces plain yogurt
- 1 cup peanut butter

Directions:

Blend, pour the mixture into ice trays, freeze. In a couple hours you'll have a cool treat for your dog!



Tesh.com

Spaghetti with Roasted Cherry Tomatoes, Pine Nuts and Pecorino

Ingredients

- 1 quart cherry or grape tomatoes, halved
- 3 tbsp extra virgin olive oil + 1 tbsp for roasting the tomatoes
- 1 lb spaghetti
- 3 large garlic cloves, minced
- 1 tbsp butter
- 1 cup finely grated pecorino romano cheese
- ½ cup pine nuts
- pinch of chilli flakes
- ½ cup chopped fresh basil
- kosher salt & fresh ground pepper



Instructions

1. Toss the tomatoes in 1 tbsp extra virgin olive oil and ¼ tsp of salt. Roast in the oven at 325°C for approximately 30-40 minutes or until they are soft and the edges are starting to shrivel.
2. In a dry frying pan add the pine nuts and turn the heat up to medium. Toast them, shaking the pan frequently, for about 5 minutes or until they are fragrant and starting to turn golden. Be careful not to burn them. Set aside.
3. Cook the spaghetti in salted boiling water until al dente (about 9-10 minutes). Make sure to reserve ½ cup of the pasta water.
4. While the pasta is cooking, heat 3 tbsp of extra virgin olive oil over medium/low heat in a large pan. Add the garlic and fry them for approximately 5 minutes, stirring often. Be careful to not let them brown or it will taste bitter. If they start to change colour at all turn the heat down immediately.
5. Add the cooked and drained pasta to the olive oil and garlic tossing well to coat.
6. Add the reserved pasta water, the pecorino cheese, pine nuts, roasted tomatoes, basil, chilli flakes, butter and 1 tsp kosher salt and ½ tsp fresh ground pepper. Toss well.
7. Taste and add more salt, pepper or chilli flakes if needed.
8. Serve with some more grated pecorino on top.

Double Play® Blue Kazoo® Spiraea

Type: Shrubs Height: Medium 2-3' (Plant 2-3' apart)

Bloom Time: Mid-Spring to Early Summer

Sun-Shade: Full Sun to Mostly Sunny

Zones: 4-9

Soil Condition: Normal, Clay, Sandy

Flower / Accent: White

It's Blue Kazoo™! Cool blue foliage provides a perfect backdrop for sparkling white flower clusters. Hints of burgundy in the newly opening foliage foreshadow the rich red fall color. A neat mounded plant, easy to grow. Not your grandmother's Spiraea! Proven Winners® selections are trialed and tested to be colorful, long blooming, carefree and easy to grow.

Retains natural rounded bushy shape with no pruning.

Outstanding tucked into your existing border or plant in mass for a showy low-growing hedge.

Features to Note:

- Deer Resistant
- OK in Containers
- Blooms for 4 Weeks or More

Spiraea General Information:

Spiraea are compact, upright deciduous shrubs. Blooms on year-old wood. Many flat-topped clusters of flowers appear late spring to early summer. Tough dependable plants adaptable to a wide range of soil conditions.

Spiraea Plant Care:

Spiraea are very adaptable. They prefer full sun but tolerate partial shade. Require good drainage.

Prune just after flowering.



Double Play® Red Spiraea

Spiraea japonica

Spiraea 'Double Play' Red is a small but impressive shrub. At two to three feet in height and width, it blooms profusely in the spring while attracting birds and butterflies with its spectacular red flower clusters and red foliage. In the summer, the foliage turns green and endures into autumn. As an easy-maintenance shrub, it tolerates drought, wind, poor soils and salt spray. It requires no pruning and it is resistant to both deer and disease, and will remain vigorous regardless of adverse conditions. This is an ideal landscape plant for difficult areas where other plants have failed. You simply cannot go wrong with this lively, adaptable plant for beauty and easy care. It is hardy in USDA Zones 4 through 9.

Spiraea Japonica Double Play 'Big Bang'

Plant Description

With its dazzling display of colorful foliage and flowers, this fantastic selection provides beauty in the landscape from spring through fall! Emerging spring foliage glows orange, transitions to deep yellow all summer long, returning to rich golden orange in autumn. Massive pink flowers are the largest we've ever seen on a Spiraea. Easy care shrub for borders, perennial beds, or massed to provide outstanding color. Deciduous.

Reaches 2 to 3 ft. tall and wide.

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

Partial to full sun Showy Flowers

Bright pink foliage contrasts against bright yellow foliage all summer long.



Making Your Own Pineapple Lampshade



- Any small table lamp
- One plastic bottle (wide soda bottle)
- Around 125 plastic spoons
- Paint for the spoons (yellow)
- Green cardboard
- Glue gun
- Craft knife
- Sharp scissors



Directions:

1. Make sure the lamp is unplugged before removing the current shade. Do not plug the lamp in again until the project is fully finished.
2. Use a craft knife to remove the bottom of the bottle and the spout, as seen in the illustrations.
3. Carefully cut or snap the ends of the spoons away from the handles being sure not to leave any sharp edges or cracks.
4. Paint the spoons with the yellow paint, applying as many coats as necessary for a bright and even finish.
5. Use a glue gun to attach the first layer of yellow spoon ends to the bottom of the bottle as pictured.
6. Continue by adding additional layers of spoons on top of the first layer.
7. Use green card to cut the spikey top to the pineapple, being sure to leave a hole in the middle to avoid overheating.
8. Make a series of green spines using the same green card to be bent and glued in place at the top.
9. Add any final touches as necessary and give the new shade as much time as needed to dry before plugging it back in.



Mosquito Facts

Keeping THEM Away From You

DEET is considered the 'gold standard' of mosquito repellents.

Endorsed by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), DEET doesn't mask the smell of the host or jam the insect's senses -



mosquitoes simply don't like it because it smells bad to them. A product containing 10 percent DEET can protect you for up to 90 minutes. Two other repellents, picaridin and lemon-eucalyptus oil, have also proven effective and are now recommended by the CDC.

Bacteria can be used to kill mosquito larvae. *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) is a commercially-produced bacteria, sold in pellet and powder form, that can be laced into water where larvae live. It produces proteins that turn into toxins after the larvae eat it.

Dark clothing attracts mosquitoes. Remember, they are drawn to heat and darker clothes retain more heat than light-colored clothing.

Insecticides work, but only in the short term. Permethrin, one of the most common chemicals used by local mosquito control programs, kills mosquitoes on contact by disrupting their central nervous systems. However, eggs and larvae often are not affected. Once the insecticide dissipates, mosquitoes can return.

. Bats do not eat mosquitoes. At least, not very many of them. Mosquitoes make up less than 1 percent of a bat's diet. And purple martins, a bird popularly believed to be a mosquito predator, eat very few mosquitoes. They prefer dragonflies and other insects.

The two main mosquito predators are fish and dragonflies. *Gambusia*, or mosquitofish, feed on mosquito larvae and are used all over the world to help control mosquito populations. Dragonfly larvae, called nymphs, eat mosquito larvae, and adult dragonflies prey on adult mosquitoes. Some towns in Maine release dragonflies every summer as a natural form of mosquito control.

Mosquito traps can kill thousands of mosquitoes in a single night. One study conducted by public health researchers in Australia found that a Mega-Catch™ trap caught and killed more than 44,000 \ female mosquitoes from 17 species in less than two weeks.

. Bug zappers are useless against mosquitoes. Studies have shown that less than 1 percent of the insects killed by zappers are mosquitoes or other biting insects.

Caring For Yucca: Tips For Landscaping With Yuccas Outdoors

Yucca growing isn't just for indoors. The yuccas plant's sword-like leaves add a distinctive look to any area, including the landscape.

It is a perennial, evergreen shrub that comes in several species.

As it is a native of the southwestern United States, it thrives in soil that drains well and can be in full sun. It is also able to withstand temperatures as cold as 10 F. (-12 C.), so you can grow a yucca plant in many different climates.



The creamy-white flowers bloom best in full sun, during mid to late summer, with some yucca growing as tall as 10 feet and leaves that reach about 2 ½ feet in length.

When landscaping with yuccas, it is best to keep them away from sidewalks and other high traffic areas as the leaves are extremely sharp and can cut someone if they should brush up against the plant.

The yucca plant is very forgiving when it comes to soil types, as long as it drains well. This is especially important during the first year when you grow a yucca plant, giving it time to adjust to the soil and local rainfall.

You have to be sure to leave plenty of room to grow a yucca, as a mature plant can reach up to 3 feet across. They also have a fairly extensive root system and another plant can appear a short distance away. Even if the plant is removed, it can be difficult to get rid of the entire root system and the yucca will regrow from any root left in the ground.

Texas Red Yucca is one of our very best drought tolerant flowering succulents. In early summer, the plant push tall spikes of reddish-pink flowers that continue to bloom all summer.

A hummingbird's favorite. Drought resistant/
drought tolerant plant

What is new about this beautiful plant has been the realization of its tolerance to sub-zero winter temperatures!

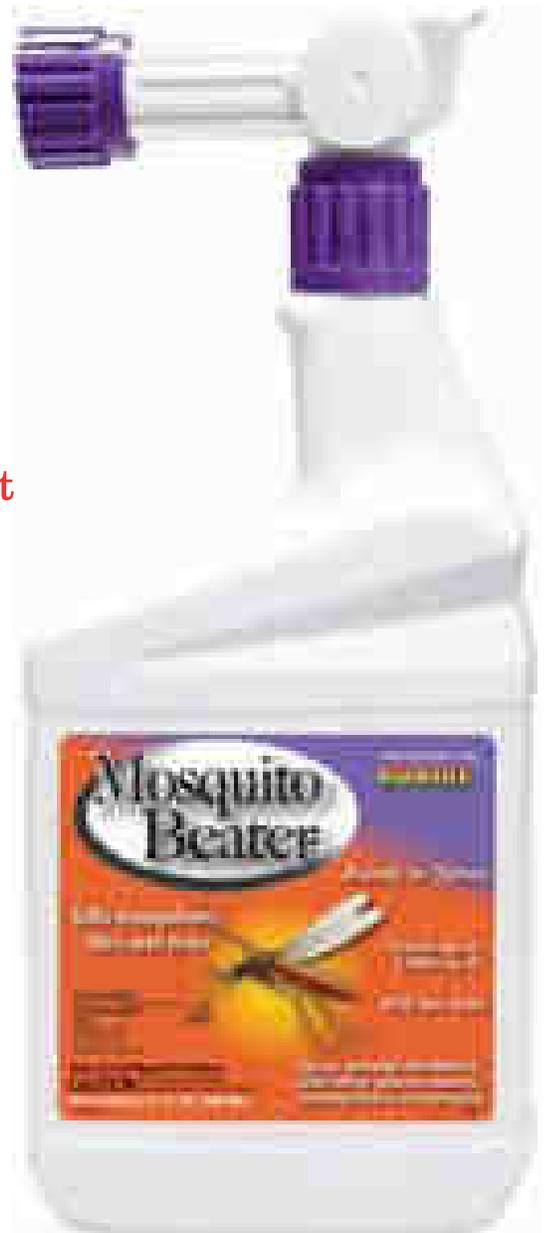


Mosquito Beater

Bonide Mosquito Beater With Hose End Quart

Bonide Mosquito Beater controls mosquitoes, gnats, houseflies, flying moths and cluster flies. Spray outside surfaces of screens, doors, window frames or where ever annoying insects enter the building.

- Can also treat surfaces and areas such as porches, around light fixtures, garages and shrubbery where insects congregate.
- Long-term control of up to 4 weeks.
- Will also control ticks, ants, earwigs, fleas and crickets.
- Treats up to 5,000 square feet
- Will not stain
- Spray around shubbery and other places insects congregate



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