Great Drought-Tolerant Plants
See Sharing Secrets starting on page 14
These plants described by Beth Escott Newcomer on page 16
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Num</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
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<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Xeriscape - Water Conservation</td>
<td>Rottke</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>2:00 to 3:50 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Floral Design 1</td>
<td>Citrowske</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>4:00 to 8:50 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>116</td>
<td>Floral Design 2</td>
<td>Citrowske</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>4:00 to 8:50 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Fundamentals of O.H.</td>
<td>Faulstich</td>
<td>Thur</td>
<td>11:00 am to 4:05 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>Fundamentals of O.H.</td>
<td>Schultz / Faulstich</td>
<td>Mon</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saturdays 8/22 - 9/12 - 9/26 - 10/10 - 10/24 - 11/7 - 11/21</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>8:00 am to 3:15 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>Plant Propagation</td>
<td>Palafox</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>10:00 to 3:05 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Soils</td>
<td>Schultz</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>10:00 to 3:05 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Plant Materials: Trees and Shrubs</td>
<td>Schultz</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>12:00 to 2:50 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>Plant Materials: Trees and Shrubs</td>
<td>Whitney</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>3:45 to 6:50 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171</td>
<td>Landscape Drafting Techniques</td>
<td>Holladay</td>
<td>Thur</td>
<td>5:55 to 8:30 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9 weeks: Aug 24 to Oct 24)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>172</td>
<td>Introduction to Landscape Design</td>
<td>Holladay</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>10:00 to 2:50 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>173</td>
<td>Intermediate Landscape Design</td>
<td>Sumek</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>11:00 am to 3:50 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Plant Materials: Annuals &amp; Perennials</td>
<td>Rottke</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>3:45 to 6:50 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>Advanced CADD</td>
<td>Sumek</td>
<td>Fri</td>
<td>12:00 to 3:05 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>Irrigation and Carpentry</td>
<td>Tverberg</td>
<td>Wed</td>
<td>7:00 to 9:05 pm</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Saturdays 8/29 - 9/19 - 10/3 - 10/17 - 10/31 - 11/14 - 12/5</td>
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<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>Principles of Landscape Irrigation</td>
<td>Conger</td>
<td>Tue</td>
<td>5:00 to 8:50 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Landscape Water Management</td>
<td>Schultz</td>
<td>Thur</td>
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<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>Sustainable Urban Landscapes</td>
<td>Whitney</td>
<td>Thur</td>
<td>5:00 to 8:05 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>Urban Forestry (Oct. 26 to Dec. 5)</td>
<td>Rottke</td>
<td>Thur</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Saturdays 11/14 - 12/5</td>
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<td>Sat</td>
<td>8:00 am to 4:45 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264</td>
<td>Safe Tree Climbing Practices</td>
<td>Bedoya</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>8:30 am to 3:35 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>266</td>
<td>Science in Practice in Arboriculture</td>
<td>Rottke</td>
<td>Thur</td>
<td>5:00 pm to 6:30 pm</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(August 20 to October 22)</td>
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<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>Golf Course and Sports Turf</td>
<td>Spardy</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>5:00 to 7:05 pm</td>
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<td>Saturdays 8/22 - 9/12 - 9/26 - 10/10 - 10/24 - 11/7 - 11/21</td>
<td>Sat</td>
<td>8:00 am to 3:45 pm</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>Cooperative Work Experience</td>
<td>Palafox</td>
<td>Hours to be arranged</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For additional information call 619.660.4023 or visit the Ornamental Horticulture website

www.cuyamaca.edu/ohweb
Come learn about growing with Us!

Ornamental Horticulture Department Orientation
All are welcome, including new and continuing students.
Wednesday, August 12 - 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.
Cuyamaca College - Room M-111.
900 Rancho San Diego Parkway - El Cajon

Cuyamaca College Ornamental Horticulture

- Largest horticulture facility in Southern California.
- Renowned instructional staff of landscape professionals.
- $22,000 in scholarships to OH students last year.
- We specialize in courses for low water landscapes including:
  - OH 102 - Xeriscape
  - OH 221 - Irrigation and Carpentry
  - OH 135 - Principles of Landscape Irrigation
  - OH 250 - Landscape Water Management
  - OH 255 - Sustainable Urban Landscapes

For additional information call 619.660.4023 or visit the Ornamental Horticulture website www.cuyamaca.edu/ohweb
FALL 2015
miracosta.edu/hort

Horticulture Associate Degree or Certificate Program

At MiraCosta College, you can earn an associate degree or a certificate in a variety of programs including irrigation technology, landscape architecture, landscape management, nursery production, wine technology and more. Some certificates take as little as two semesters to complete!

To receive a spring course schedule with complete details and enrollment information, call 760.795.6615. For more information about MiraCosta College’s Horticulture Program, call Claire Ehringer at 760.795.6704.

Fall classes at MiraCosta College start August 24

Community colleges are still California’s best buy in higher education. Enroll now!
See back for courses offered this fall.

Horticulture Department Open House
Monday, August 3, 2015, 5–7 PM

MiraCosta College Horticulture Building, Room 7051
Parking available in lots 7A and 4C, no permit required.

Join us for our Open House and find out how our program can get your life moving in a new direction. Come meet our professors; tour our facility; and learn about career, internship and scholarship opportunities. Everyone is welcome, including prospective and current students!

For more information contact Carolyn Kinnon, 760.757.2121, x6533 or ckinnon@miracosta.edu

Horticulture Department & Plant Sales Nursery
MiraCosta College, Oceanside Campus
1 Barnard Drive, Oceanside, CA 92056
Parking available in Lot-7A
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class #</th>
<th>Days</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tr>
<td>HORTICULTURE</td>
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<td>HORT 110 Introduction to Sustainable Horticulture</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ALLISON M</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ALLISON M</td>
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<td>HORT 117 Plant Identification: Trees, Shrubs, and Vines</td>
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<td>+3 hours weekly online.</td>
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OC=Oceanside Campus
◆ Repeatable course
Mandatory conservation measures include:

- Limiting outdoor watering days and times
- Watering only during the late evening or early morning hours
- Eliminating runoff from irrigation systems
- Repairing all leaks within 72 hours
- Using hoses with shut-off valves for washing cars (or use commercial car washes that re-circulate water)

Local rules vary. Find restrictions in effect in your community at whenindrought.org.
EXCEPTIONAL PLANTS
Lotusland Auction & Sale

Saturday, September 19, 2015 • 1:30 to 5:30 PM

The Ultimate Plant Party

Lotusland’s magnificent plant collections are the setting for this signature sale featuring rare, unusual, very special plants, and a gathering frequented by some of our area’s most knowledgeable plant and garden design experts.

Lotusland members $60, non-members $85
Tickets and information at www.lotusland.org
or call Patrick at 805.969.3767, ext. 109
See plant listings at www.lotusland.org

Rare Cacti, Succulents & Cycads
Extensive Silent Auction
Rousing Live Auction

Wine & Specialty Cocktails
Great Food & Lots of Fun
Garden Connoisseurs & Collectors

Please Join Us for an Extraordinary Afternoon at Lotusland
In This Issue...

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3 From the Board
3 FREE Guide to 7700 Locally-Grown Plants
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INSETS:
Cuyamaca College
MiraCosta College
Calendar/Resources/Ongoing Events

San Diego Horticultural Society

OUR MISSION is to promote the enjoyment, art, knowledge and public awareness of horticulture in the San Diego area, while providing the opportunity for education and research.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION
Renewal information is on page 20 and at www.sdhort.org. For questions contact membership@sdhort.org or Jim Bishop at (619) 296-9215.

MEETING SCHEDULE
6:00 – 6:45 Vendor sales, lending library, plant display, silent auction
6:45 – 8:30 Announcements, door prizes, speaker

MEETINGS & EVENTS
(FW = Free workshop; FG = Featured Garden; register at www.sdhort.org)
August 8     Succulents - Pruning, Propagation, Care (FW) – see page 2
September 11-13 Fall Home/Garden Show, Del Mar Fairgrounds
September 14  Rebecca Sweet on Refresh Your Garden Design
September 18  Terrestrial Bromeliads (FW)
October 12    Nan Sterman on Hot Colors, Cool Gardens
October 17    Plant Propagation (FW)
November 9    Designer Panel, Trends in Landscape Design
December 14   Clayton Tschudy on Ecology Landscaping and other Waterwise Lessons from the Water Conservation Garden

www.sdhort.org

COVER IMAGE: This native bee is one of many you’ll learn about at the August meeting. Come find out about these important garden helpers!

Next Meeting: August 10, 2015, 6:00 – 8:30 PM
Speaker: Rollin Coville on The Ecology of California Garden Bees

Meeting is open and everyone is welcome. Admission: Members/free, Non-Members/$15. Parking is free.
Meeting Place: Del Mar Fairgrounds, Surfside Race Place, Del Mar; Info: (619) 296-9215

We welcome entomologist Rollin Coville, who is an important part of the UC Berkeley Urban Bee Lab, where he is the Lead Photographer. Most people are now aware of honey bees and their troubles, but are you aware that California has approximately 1600 other species of bees? These other bees are often ignored, but are important pollinators. They are critical in maintaining our natural plant communities and are capable of supplementing the pollination services honey bees perform in agriculture. These other bees are also under threat, and gardens can serve as a valuable resource for them. Dr. Coville's presentation is going to look at the amazing diversity of these other bees. He will explore some of their stories, including their classification, nesting habits, and floral preferences. In addition, he will look at some of their natural enemies, insects that mimic their appearance, and what gardeners can do to help their populations.

Dr. Coville received his Ph.D. in 1978 in entomology from the University of California, Berkeley. For over 30 years his primary interest has been photographing insects and spiders. He also has an interest in the biology and behavior of Hymenoptera and has published papers on Trypoxylon wasps and Centris bees. After his retirement in 2006 from AT&T, he began working with Dr. Gordon Frankie from Berkeley and Dr. Robbin Thorp from Davis in their ongoing studies of bees in urban gardens. The recently published book, California Bees & Blooms: A Guide for Gardeners and Naturalists, is one result of their work. He is continuing his photographic work in documenting the behavior and ecology of bees in California as well as Costa Rica. Copies of the book will be available for sale.

For more information see covillephotos.com, helpabee.org, and page 6. ☉
Let's Talk Plants!
August 2015, No. 251
San Diego Horticultural Society

Free Workshop:
Succulents: Pruning, Propagation & Care
Saturday, August 8, 10:00am

Succulent plants have come on the scene in California landscaping, big time! Partly in response to the need for waterwise selections, but MOSTLY because they’re flat out beautiful! Hmmm… did you know, however, that of the thousands of varieties that one might come across, most are successful as “windowsill plants” only? They’re not strong, durable, or of significant size or visual impact to make a difference in the landscape. That’s where Tom Jesch of Waterwise Botanicals gives you the guidance necessary to choose, maintain, and care for, those very special varieties that will transform your garden into a kaleidoscope of color, textures, and flowers that can endure long dry periods, but at the same time make your landscape look lush, and the envy of the neighborhood! In other words, he’s going to fortify your own personal “Succulence!!”

This workshop will be held at Waterwise Botanicals, a sponsor of SDHS (see inside back cover), so there should be many interesting and tempting plants available. Additional details and registration are at sdhort.wildapricot.org/Workshops.

Job Opening for Plant Lover:
Briggs Nursery & Tree Company in Vista is looking for energetic, enthusiastic employees with general plant knowledge to assist customers. Full & part time. Call Alissa at (760) 727-2727 for details, or send resumes to Alissa@BriggsTree.com.

Volunteers Needed
Do more than belong: participate. Do more than care: help. Do more than believe: practice. Do more than be fair: be kind. Do more than forgive: forget. Do more than dream: work. (William Arthur Ward)

Fall Home/Garden Show
SDHS Volunteer Appreciation Party
We need volunteers on September 11 through September 13 to help at the Fall Home/Garden Show at the Del Mar Fairgrounds. You’ll tell attendees about the SDHS and what a fun group we are! We also need helpers for our annual Volunteer Appreciation Party on October 10 for a wide range of tasks. Contact Patty Berg at pattyjberg@gmail.com if you can spare a couple hours.

Tech Support Help at Meetings:
Do you have video and tech support skills, and also love to garden? We need a tech-savvy volunteer to help load speaker presentations onto a laptop prior to our monthly meeting, and to assist the speaker. Also, we are looking for an individual who can load past presentations onto the internet. Contact Jim Bishop: president@sdhort.org.

Newsletter Advertising Manager Needed
Here’s a fun opportunity for members who like to work with local garden businesses and clubs: we need a detail-oriented person to be our newsletter advertising manager. This takes only 1-2 hours per month, and you’ll be working with current advertisers, plus potential advertisers. For details contact Susi Torre-Bueno at 760-295-2173 or storrebueno@cox.net.

Becoming A Sponsor!
Do you own a garden-related business?

SDHS sponsorships have high recognition and valuable benefits, including a link to your website, discounts on memberships for your employees, and free admission to SDHS events. This is a wonderful way to show your support for the SDHS. Sponsors help pay for our monthly meetings, annual college scholarships, and other important programs. Sponsorships start at just $100/year; contact Jim Bishop at sponsor@sdhort.org. Sponsors are listed on page 10; look for “SDHS Sponsor” above their ads. We thank them for their support.

San Diego Horticultural Society
Established September 1994

BOARD MEMBERS
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Cindy Benoit – Membership Chair
Patty Berg – Volunteer Chair
Jeff Biletnikoff – Meeting Room Chair
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Princess Norman – Secretary
Susanna Pagan – Public Relations Coordinator
Sam Seat – Treasurer
Susan Starr – Garden Tour Chair
Susi Torre-Bueno – Newsletter Editor, Past President
Roy Wilburn - Member at Large

Let’s Talk Plants!, the SDHS newsletter, is published the fourth Monday of every month.

Editor/Advertising: Susi Torre-Bueno; (760) 295-2173; newsletter@sdhort.org

Calendar: Send details by the 10th of the month before event to calendar@sdhort.org.

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New Email? New Street Address?
Please send all changes (so you will continue to receive the newsletter and important notices) to membership@sdhort.org or SDHS, Attn: Membership, PO Box 231869, Encinitas, CA 92023-1869. We NEVER share your email or address with anyone!

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From The Board
By Jim Bishop

SDHS Is Updating Balboa Park Gardens

As you may know, since last summer we’ve been working with Balboa Park to update some of the plantings in the park. Last year, with the help of SDHS volunteers under the direction of San Diego landscape architects Chris Drayer and Cindy Benoit, we replanted gardens at the Timken Museum and Casa de Balboa buildings.

Earlier this year, we replanted the formal rose garden and at the Marston House with shrub roses and ‘Balboa Park’ geraniums, using a design and plant selection created by Association of Professional Landscape Designers (APLD) member, Marilyn Guidroz.

In early May, with the help of the San Diego Master Gardeners and SDHS volunteers, we replanted the Park Mall Esplanade with colorful and drought tolerant plants just in time for the “Garden Party of the Century” celebration. The esplanade is one of the most visible areas of the park and runs from the El Cid statue to the organ pavilion. APLD garden designers Tracy Grillo and Lisa Bellora created the design, selected the plants and supervised the planting.

More recently, in late June APLD designer Christiane Holmquist replanted the Balboa Youth Center with the assistance of SDHS volunteers Kathy Ascher and Ed Thielicke.

In addition to the designers (all of whom are SDHS members) and planting volunteers, I’d like to also thank Sam Seat and Jeff Biletnikoff. Sam is the SDHS treasurer and has coordinated purchasing and delivery of many of the plants used in the gardens. He’s even met delivery trucks at the Balboa Park Nursery with a check in hand for payment. Jeff, also a SDHS board member and volunteer who does the setup at our monthly meetings, has been determined to see that as many gardens as possible get updated in the park. He’s worked with SDHS volunteers, the park staff, APLD, and Master Gardeners to facilitate planting more gardens. Jeff and Sam have also dug many holes and planted many of the plants in the gardens.

To date, SDHS has updated more gardens in Balboa Park than any other organization, by far. I’m thankful for the contributions, teamwork and leadership that SDHS has shown toward preserving this wonderful resource for future generations. Thanks again to all who have participated in these projects.

FREE Guide to 7700 Locally-Grown Plants
SDHS Plant Forum Compilation
Now FREE Online
Tell Your Friends!

Since our first meeting members have brought plants from their own gardens to display. The information about these plants, provided by a variety of experts, has been printed in our newsletters, and also consolidated into our Plant Forum Compilation, which was sold as a CD through our website.

Earlier this year, the board approved making this compilation available for FREE on our website for both members and the general public. Got to sdhort.org/PlantForum to download this handy guide. Periodic updates will be made as new plants are displayed at meetings. Please share this link with your friends. Although all the plants listed were grown in or near San Diego County, most of them should thrive in similar climates elsewhere, making this a valuable reference for anyone living in a Mediterranean climate.

The compilation includes more than 7700 fascinating plants brought to meetings by members, starting from the founding of the society in September 1994. In addition to listing the plants, there are detailed descriptions of over 1600 plants. These descriptions can help you decide on which plants to add to your garden and how to care for the ones you already own.

In addition to using the “find” command to search for the names of plants (by common or scientific name), you can use the command in other ways. Use it to look up plants by type (search on such phrases as drought tolerant, low water, moderate water, etc.). You can search for plants by family (Asteraceae, Solanaceae, etc.) or country of origin. Search on flower color, growth habit (vine, groundcover, etc.), or type of plant (perennial, bulb, etc.). You can even see which plants were grown in the city you live in.

We encourage you to bring plants or cuttings from your garden to display at our meetings. Our Plant Display information for the most recent meeting appears on page 18 of the newsletter.

Asclepias physocarpa

Subscribe to Garden Design and Get a FREE Issue!

Our sponsor Garden Design magazine has a special offer for members. Use the link in their ad on page 9 and get a FREE issue of this exceptional publication when you subscribe. subscribe by August 31 and they’ll donate $12 to SDHS for our Balboa Park restoration project. Every quarterly issue has 132 pages with no advertisements, expert insights, outstanding gardens showcased with inspiring stories and splendid photos, new plants, garden tours, and much more!
There's a race to preserve the botanical knowledge of our planet, and W. John Kress, Research Botanist and Curator—-and Interim Under Secretary for Science—at the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, is a leader in the field. Kress earned his Ph.D. in botany at Harvard, studying under renowned plant explorer Richard Evans Schultes. Under his tutelage, and after time spent as a researcher at a Florida botanical garden, Kress accomplished 20 years of fieldwork for the Smithsonian in Central and South America, studying, in particular, plantains and bananas, Heliconias, and gingers. Wade Davis, in his introduction to Kress's memoir, The Weeping Goldsmith: Discoveries in the Secret Land of Myanmar (2009), states: “No one ... in the world knows more about these singular plants, and this alone is a remarkable achievement.”

As evidenced by the title, Kress’s passion for ginglers led him to other places in the world, including Madagascar, islands of the South Pacific, tropical Indonesia, southern China, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Myanmar, mostly monsoonal lands, and this caused a problem. Not only did Kress need to learn to deal with political restrictions, he had to follow the seasons. “We had to be there during the monsoon season, as some of the plant species that we collected would not be in flower at any other time of year” (The Weeping Goldsmith). Once these specimens unknown to Western science were found, the work had only just begun. Kress and his team had to establish location and elevation by GPS, dig up rhizomes, and take DNA tissue samples preserved in silica gel. They even collected leeches for further research!

Kress “discovered” and collected species of ginglers in Myanmar for roughly nine years. His first journey began in 1996 as the botanical partner in a conservation study of wild elephants and deer conducted by the Smithsonian National Zoo. Kress also discovered the red tape he would have to cross on his subsequent visits. But it was the isolation, based in part on the destabilized government, that tantalized Kress. Whereas Thailand retained only 5% of the forest the ginger thrived in, Myanmar held an abundant biodiverse treasure trove of plants, which Kress wanted to document before they disappeared, as had so much of the tropical flora he had identified elsewhere in the world.

And so it was that one day Kress saw a woman carrying a basket of Weeping Goldsmith on her head. He had never encountered the flower, but it is often used to adorn the many Buddhist temples in the Golden Land, and he learned the local legend of the goldsmith who had cried because he could not replicate the plant's beauty in his art.

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**Book Review**

**Simple Green Pest and Disease Control and Companion Planting**

By Bob Flowerdew
Reviewed by Caroline McCullagh

I couldn’t resist books by someone named Bob Flowerdew. Could you? It would be a mistake if you do. These books are little gems. The ones in this review are two of six in a series called Bob’s Basics. The other four titles are Composting: Pruning, Training, and Tidying; Sowing, Planting, Watering, and Feeding; and Weeding Without Chemicals. I think that about covers it all. Are there other aspects of gardening he missed? He’s probably working on that book now, and he has published ten other titles in addition to these.

His family has lived in the same village for five generations and has farmed in the same valley since the time of the Tudors. For those of you who are not up on your kings and queens of England, that’s sometime between 1485 and 1603. He has gardened for more than 30 years. That’s a lot of accumulated knowledge and experience. Flowerdew is well known in the British Isles as an expert on organic gardening. He writes, teaches, speaks, and participates in shows on radio and TV. His résumé on his website (bobflowerdew.co.uk) goes on and on.

These books are small, about 6” by 8”, and hardbound. They’re relatively short at about 110 pages each and have indices, something I think every useful book should have. The pages are check-a-block with photos, drawings, and watercolors, and still he manages to pack in a lot of information.

Companion Planting gives a nod to theory and history before it settles down and gives us ten categories of companion plant functions. There are plants that help (or harm) each other directly; that enrich the soil; that repel pests, fungi, and diseases; that attract beneficial insects and birds, and those that can even repel animals. He points out that it’s even more important to know which plants harm each other by restricting growth than it is to know which help.

Simple Green Pest and Disease Control is similarly organized. The ten categories in this book are healthy plants, resistant varieties, cunning cultural methods, barriers, hide and seek, traps, encouraging natural predators, commercial biological controls, and direct action. Some of the ideas from Companion Planting reappear here.

His tongue is firmly planted in his cheek (I think) when he tells us that as a last resort, we can eat the pests ourselves. And he seems to know how some of them will taste. He closes that chapter with good advice for all of us. “And sometimes there’s no point worrying for, as my old gran said when I complained about seeing little maggots on a forkful of delicious home-grown peas: ‘Well, don’t look so hard then.’”

These are really good books. I recommend them.
Trees, Please
Two Strategies for Tree Planting
By Tim Clancy

One of the most common pieces of advice when planting trees is “right tree, right place.” This is to avoid damage to infrastructure like sidewalks, roadways and underground utilities, among others. This is excellent advice and in most cases should be followed to avoid problems as your trees mature. The choice of tree is made taking into account the amount of grow-space available (including the proximity of underground utilities) and the mature size and spread of the canopy of the tree.

SDG&E spends considerable amounts of money annually to provide line clearance and ensure an uninterrupted supply of electricity. They even have an FAQ (located here: sdge.com/tree-safety-faq). One wonders why don’t they remove the trees in question and replant where possible with trees that will not require so much pruning.

What if you want to plant a tree that will ultimately outgrow its space? There are two strategies that can be employed. The first and perhaps the most difficult is to plant the tree with the idea that as it ages and nears a size where it will become problematic you will remove it. This will allow you to enjoy whatever aspect of the tree you find desirable. Do you like the flower color? The leaf shape, etc.? Of course, the difficulty comes at the time for removal, when you resist removing and replacing the tree. The trick is to realize it was planted at the beginning with the removal in mind.

Let’s say you have two planting spaces each of which is too small to accommodate a large tree. One strategy would be to plant a tree in the first space that you know will be removed around year five. Wait three years and plant a tree in the second space. In year five remove the first tree and replant. Repeat this cycle with the second tree. This way you will always have trees that vary in age and size; it’s similar to planting annuals.

Another, and perhaps more desirable, method is to use a specialized pruning method known as pollarding. Pollarding is a

Volunteer Spotlight
Good Gardens from Good Hort Genes
By Patty Berg, Volunteer Coordinator

Nearly fifteen years ago, Susan D’Vincent was a gardening newbie. She wanted to able to grow food in her own backyard that would provide something fresh to pick all year. That’s when she joined SDHS so she could learn more.

Although she pursued zoology by profession, Susan’s avocation, a true love of horticulture, seems to be hereditary. As a kid growing up in the Bird Rock area of La Jolla, Susan would hear her dad talk about the amazing garden his mother had kept. Her grandmother’s expertise with plants apparently came quite naturally – Susan heard that Grandma was friendly with Kate Sessions herself. And she remarks that she remembers that a good deal of what her grandmother had planted was drought-tolerant, just as we are planting today.

After graduating San Diego State University, Susan went to work as a Ranger/Naturalist for the National Park Service. She was stationed at several western parks, including Joshua Tree and Capitol Reef. She loves to interact with the public and got lots of experience doing so by giving ranger talks.

“I especially enjoy the volunteer opportunities with SDHS because I can count on the plants to be where they are supposed to be when answering people’s questions,” Susan says with a laugh. “The raptors and other animals were not always so reliable during my naturalist/ranger days!”

These days, Susan gardens in Olivenhain, where she also raises chickens. She has lots of fruit trees and a veggie garden which all benefit, no doubt, from the “contributions” of the chickens. She continues to enjoy her membership with SDHS and has been a regular volunteer – most recently for several shifts at the Fair. When she’s not busy making her garden grow, Susan works on creating fabulous wearable art by hand painting on silk. She grew the tomatoes in the photo from seed that she collected from a farmers’ market tomato – now that’s amazing! Susan said they were super delish!
Going Wild With Natives
Chips and Dip
By Pat Pawlowski

Also, rocks and flagstone and pea gravel and drought tolerant natives. Also a refreshing beverage. This is a recipe for success in your landscaping; you will be saving water and lots of dough (also known as money), in the long run. Actually you’ll be saving much more; for example, the little individuals who need a place to call home, and who will help in return by pollinating the heck out of the plants. As we know, honey bees are having problems, but native bees, most of which do not sting, may come to the rescue. Other beneficials such as butterflies need places to thrive. Our yards may be the answer. Think of the difference between a ho-hum expanse of green (natural or artificial turf) and an exciting, functional outdoor space where you can hang out with friends (two-, four-, six-footed, whatever) and help nature do its thing.

Before you rush to “pave Paradise and put in a parking lot” of green plastic material, how about considering a mix of flagstone, rocks, pea gravel, or wood chips? Add a few low-water native plants, and you WILL have a paradise instead of a giant pool table without legs.

Here’s a suggested mix of ingredients; you don’t need to use all of them:

• CHIPS: Wooden bark nuggets of various sizes.
• FLAGSTONE: Wait ‘til you see! I couldn’t believe the subtle beauty of all the kinds of flat paving stones, some very colorful, some with sparkly bits, different textures – you name it. You can position them, with some pea gravel between each stone, to make a flat, beautiful place to sit.
• BOULDERS: These can be expensive, but you don’t have to water them, and you might get to see a little lizard sunning itself (yes, lizards are beautiful to some people). Or, if you like butterflies, you might see one sitting there, warming its wings before it takes off to somewhere else, or maybe just as far as the milkweed or lilac verbena you’ve conveniently placed next to that large rock.
• GRAVEL: It comes in different sizes and colors. First you put down a weed-blocking landscape fabric; there are kinds that let water (if we ever get any) through. Then you put down the gravel. And relax afterwards.
• NATIVE PLANTS (for you): There are few sights lovelier than a blooming native like California fuchsia with its trumpet-shaped vivid red-orange flowers being worked by a hummingbird, and next to a nice big rock. Accordingly, here is a list of native plants that go well with many kinds of rock: almost all of them.
• NATIVE PLANTS (for others): It’s what all the little critters need. Granted, you won’t want all types of little critters, but the pleasure you get from the ones you want will outweigh the annoyance of the ones you don’t want. It’s best to find out which plants grow naturally in your area, and whom they attract. Check out laspilitas.com.
• DIP: Well, actually not dip for your wood chips. By dip I mean someplace for the birds to take a little dip. Like a birdbath. There are some great-looking concrete ones, and they come in different finishes. You could select a color that will blend beautifully with your other ingredients.
• GNOMES: Well, maybe not.
• BEVERAGE: They all work well, and you’ll want one to celebrate the fact that you are saving water and wildlife, all at the same time.

Member Pat Pawlowski is a writer/lecturer/garden consultant who hates to cook but knows the ingredients for a happy life.

To Learn More...
California’s Native Bees
By Ava Torre-Bueno

There are many resources on the web about attracting bees to your garden. This one has links to many other resource articles and sites:
http://tinyurl.com/AugBees-1

Here is the scientific article behind this month’s speaker’s talk:
http://tinyurl.com/AugBees-2

The USDA Forest Service and the Pollinator Partnership have an attractive little 48-page book free on-line called Bee Basics, which you can download: http://tinyurl.com/AugBees-3

Richard Attenborough narrates a very short video of bees doing their job: http://tinyurl.com/AugBees-4

And here are two sites about bee hotels:
http://tinyurl.com/AugBees-5
http://tinyurl.com/AugBees-6
**SDHS Announces Our 2015 College Scholarship Recipients**

By Bill Homyak

The San Diego Horticultural Society is proud to announce its 2015 Community College Scholarship Awardees. The SDHS provides $1000 scholarships for deserving students in local community colleges who are pursuing a degree in the horticultural trades. With the ever-increasing costs of tuition, books, and living expenses, it is the goal of the San Diego Horticultural Society to provide funds which will enhance the student’s ability to complete their educational goals.

Scholarships are provided to the Landscape and Nursery Technology Program at Southwestern College in Chula Vista, the Horticulture Program at MiraCosta College in Oceanside, and the Ornamental Horticulture Program at Cuyamaca College in El Cajon. This year’s recipients are:

- **Wyatt Hayes** is currently a student in the Landscape and Nursery Technology program at Southwestern College. Wyatt has expressed interest in both the plant propagation/nursery field and in landscape design and installation. He has worked in a local nursery that specializes in exotic fruit trees and has participated in plant sales. He will be receiving the Bill Teague Memorial Scholarship. We wish him a successful career in his chosen field.

- **Dennis Vosper** is currently a student at MiraCosta College’s Horticulture program and is working on his AA degree in Horticulture. Upon completion of his degree, he plans to transfer to Cal State San Marcos and major in applied physics and earn a minor degree in the biological sciences. Dennis is married and has five children between the ages of 7 and 15. His ultimate goal is to own and operate an aquaculture farm and develop new systems and methods to improve that industry. And, in putting his money where his mouth is, he currently has his own home tank raising fish for family consumption. The SDHS has awarded Dennis the Fred B. Meyer Memorial Scholarship, and we wish to congratulate him on his achievement.

- **David Boggs** is currently enrolled in the Ornamental Horticulture program at Cuyamaca College, where he has earned degrees in Arboriculture, Golf and Sports Turf Management, and Irrigation Technology, and a certificate in Sustainable Urban Landscapes. He has become an ISA Certified Arborist and holds a Qualified Applicators License in Landscape Maintenance, Right-of-Way, and Forest. Once completing his studies at Cuyamaca College, David plans to pursue a Bachelor of Science degree in Horticulture at Oregon State University through their online program, and work toward a Masters in Environmental Resources with a focus on Urban Forestry and Water. He currently works at Sharp Memorial Hospital as campus Horticulturist, where he is responsible for the care of the specialty healing gardens, etc. David has received the Don and Dorothy Walker Scholarship and the SDHS wishes him success in his future endeavors.

All three recipients have been invited to the August meeting. We hope you can come and meet them. 

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**UCCE Master Gardener Plant Sale and Marketplace**

August 8, 8am to 5pm

The UCCE Master Gardener Program of San Diego County invites the Horticultural Society to the Plant Sale and Marketplace on August 8, 2015 from 8:00 am to 4:00 pm. UCCE Master Gardeners will join the California Rare Fruit Growers Association (CRFGA) for an educational gardening event at the Jacobs Center for Neighborhood Innovation, Celebration Court. The Plant Sale and Marketplace, as well as event exhibits and demonstrations, are free to the public.

The UCCE Master Gardener Program looks forward to being a part of the California Rare Fruit Growers Association 2015 statewide conference, The Festival of Fruit. The conference, which is being hosted by the local CRFGA chapter, expects 500 to 600 attendees from all over California and the Southwest. CRFGA has planned seminars and guest speakers inside the Joe and Vi Jacobs Center. The gardening public is welcome to attend the conference seminars and must first register at the CRFGA Festival of Fruit website [crfg-la.org/FOF_2010/FOF_2015/index.html](http://crfg-la.org/FOF_2010/FOF_2015/index.html).

For more information about the Plant Sale and Marketplace, please visit [mastergardenerssandiego.org/index.php](http://mastergardenerssandiego.org/index.php).

For information on, or directions to, the Jacobs Center, please visit [jacobscenter.org](http://jacobscenter.org).
SDHS Fundraising For The Balboa Park Restoration Project

We are raising funds to restore the gardens adjacent to the lily pond and other areas in Balboa Park. Our goal is to raise $10,000 to help complete this pilot project. Visit sdhort.org for information on making donations. You can also donate at meetings and other events. Every contribution is very welcome. As of July 10, we have raised $8689. Thank you to these generous donors:

$1000+
Ellen Merewether
Gerald & Mildred Mikas
Garden Design magazine

$750
Scott Borden

$101 - $250
Bruce & Myra Cobbledick
Kathleen McKee
Susan Morse
Leslee Newton-Reed
Stan and Julie Rone

$50-100
Geneva Belice
BJ Boland
Bonnie Brooks
Linda Canada
Dinah & Scott Carl
Kathy and Abby Esty
Fidelity Charitable
Dinah Dodds
Ed Fitzgerald
Anne Fletcher
Robert Foster
Bill Hornjak & Meredith Sinclair
Christina Ivany
Gabrielle Ivany
Nancy Knight
Sandra Knowles
Patricia Leon
Frank & Channa Mannen
Ellen McGrath-Thorpe
Kathleen McKee
Mary Lou Meagher
MiraCosta Horticulture Club
Jane Morton
Francie Murphy
Kathy Musial
Wendy Nash
Leslie Newton-Reed
Princess Norman
Frank & Susan Oddo
Ann and Jim Peter
Kathy Puplava
Ida Rigby
Joan Roberts
Sam & Terri Seat
Tammy Schwab
William & Linda Shaw
Paula Taylor
Ed Thielicke
Grace Veltman
Donald Yeckel

$10-$24:
Gwenn Adams
Janet Ahrens
Jeanne Akin
John Beaudry Landscape Design
Sandy Burlem
Molly Cadranell
Chuck & Barbara Carroll
Blythe Doane
Cynthia Essary
Debra Fore
Isabella Fung
Doris Gannon
Janet Harris
Suzi Heap
Trisha Kolasinski
Brenda Kueneman
Barbara Lee-Jenkins
Jen-Jen Lin
Nita McColloch
Naomi McLean
Else Ottesen
Katie Pelisek
Mark Riedler
Cassidy Rowland
Peggy Ruzich
Don Schultz
Cindy Stewart
Bonnie Struzik
Catherine & John Swan
Renee Vallely
Salim Walji
Don Winans

$25 and above
Amy Carstensen
Kristine Charton
Deborah Dodds
Jean Emery
Rudy & Julie Hasl
Brandon Holland
Joyce James
Linda Johnson
Donna Mallen
Anne Murphy
Deborah Polich
Diane Scharar
Linda Shaw
Dawn Standke
Barbara Whelan

Beware of Puncturevine
By Susi Torre-Bueno

I recently learned about an invasive plant which can puncture bicycle tires, some shoes, even small truck tires. Commonly called puncturevine or goathead thorn, *Tribulus terrestris* hails from Southern Europe and North Africa and may have arrived in California as early as 1900. This adaptable weed “can grow under a wide range of conditions, but its success is likely due to its ability to thrive in hot and dry conditions where other plants cannot. It can be a major problem in orchards, pastures, turf, and along roadsides and ditch banks.” This annual is a ground-hugger which can have stems up to 3 feet long and can produce up to 5000 seeds in one growing season. It is the exceedingly sharp seeds that cause problems for bikers, hikers and others. Removal can best be done by pulling out the plants, and a thick mulch can help keep the plant in check or even kill it. To learn more visit these sites:
cetrinity.ucanr.edu/files/173111.pdf
whatsinvasive.org/species.cfm?sub=3937
ipm.ucdavis.edu/PMG/PESTNOTES/pn74128.html

The dangerously sharp seeds

Flower and leaves
**The Dirt on Water Blog**

**Is Drought Shaming Good?**

By Jeanne Meadow

Drought shaming is the new social tool to stop water wasters. Or is it? The very word “shame” has a negative meaning. While it’s good to be aware of water usage, and it’s good to help a neighbor who may not know he has a broken sprinkler, humilitating him if you spot a leak may not help anyone.

At first, I thought I’d get all the apps and spend time looking for water wasters to help us save water during this drought. But then I asked myself why would I do this? I would make people feel bad and get them angry – and likely me as well.

I learned in business that people want to and will change and do the right thing, but they don’t want to be forced into it. I also realized that if I were honest with myself, I would be reporting water wasters to feel good about myself. “Look at me – I did something good and valuable today!” That’s pretty selfish. And so I’ve wound up completely reversing my opinion on this topic. I don’t want to be a water vigilante.

Responsible gardeners know how much water they use and know how much they are required to reduce during our current drought. I’m an adult and can decide if I want to skip my shower and water my prized roses instead. I don’t need my neighbor coming over and reminding me there is a drought. Or worse, taking a picture of me and saying I’m the devil and even posting my address online. There are enough things to worry about without my having to monitor such sites as VizSafe or Twitter’s @DroughtShameApp. Sure, there are people trying to “out” movie stars who may not be as water frugal as they should be, but that won’t stop the drought.

Our local water agencies are in charge of controlling our water usage, and we should let them do their jobs. We pay their salaries. As long as I stay within my allocation and do everything I can not to waste water; I want to be able to use my water without feeling the evil eye from a passerby. If you think your local water agency is not doing enough, go and get involved. They need all the ideas they can get!

I call shaming by another name – bullying. And bullying never ends well. When you spot a pipe break or other water system oopsie, maybe you can gently let your neighbor know without making him feel that he’s a criminal. Or you can make a simple phone call to the local water company, and let their employees take it from there. Wouldn’t you feel foolish publicizing someone’s supposed water wasting, only to learn the runoff actually was caused by a problem four houses over?

Shaming is selfish. It makes the person who is doing it feel he has done a good thing and has spurred change. But if one or both of the parties involved wind up feeling hurt or angry, the stress may not be worth it.

Stress is bad! That’s why we have our gardens: wonderful places of peace and joy.

Visit my blog at Thedirtonwater.com to see my latest rants or contact me at jeanne@jeannemeadow.com. ☯

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**The Dirt on Water Blog**

**Is Drought Shaming Good?**

By Jeanne Meadow
Gopher Madness

This is a continuation of May’s article about challenges creating a garden in our new home in Mission Hills.

This is the start of the 5th year I’ve been writing the series “My Life with Plants.” For anyone that knows me or has visited my garden, what they may find amazing is that in all those articles I’ve only used the word “gopher” once. So, here for the 48th installment is the long expected, not really anticipated, Gopher Edition!

For years I’d heard gardeners complain and express their frustrations about gophers. I sort of knew about them when I saw torn up landscaping in street medians and park lawns, but I always thought they were exaggerating the damage. However, shortly after starting work on our garden in Mission Hills, all of that would change. When we completed our terracing of the upper part of the hillside, I envisioned planting large billowing shrubs and climbing roses between our house and the neighbor’s yard to cover a short chain link fence. I set out on a Saturday morning to visit Steve Brigham at Buena Creek Gardens to help me select some appropriate roses that were also on sale. With great pride I planted the new roses along the fence and was very happy with the results. The next day I was admiring my handwork from the bedroom window, when I saw the newly planted ‘Cecile Brunner’ rose disappear into the ground in big gulps. Horrified, I ran outside to see some strange and very scary looking vermin with big teeth and claws pulling it all underground. I asked the neighbor what it was he replied, “Oh yeah, we were wondering what you were doing when you planted it. The hillside is loaded with gophers.” And so the 16-year battle began.

When I first starting planting the garden, I had a very different gardening style. I used to grow lots of grasses, perennials and roses. However, I found there are some plants that seem to be gopher magnets and not worth even trying near gophers. That is why today in the canyon I have almost no salvias, lavateras, asters, most palms, or annuals and only a few grasses and roses. These plants, should they survive their first gopher attack, usually never fully recover.

Over the years, I’ve tried gassing, poisoning, trapping, planting deterrent plants, and just about everything else that someone has recommended to try and stop their damage and rampage through the garden. I’d guess I’ve killed hundreds, but still always one or two gophers are working somewhere in the garden. I assume there are always more that I haven’t discovered yet.

When we started working further down the hill, often I’d be standing on what looked like firm ground and suddenly the ground would collapse under you as a large tunnel below you gave way. Until the last couple of years, I’ve settled for keeping gophers at bay in the main planted garden. I call the chaparral area below the house Gopher Heaven. It’s here that gophers reign supreme. The entire hill is riddled with old and new tunnels. There were so many gopher tailings that the loose dirt would slide out from underneath you if you tried to walk there. During the rainy season it all turns to a slippery sticky mud. However, recently we’ve had the chaparral thinned and cut up off the ground and I’ve been actively trapping in that area.

My most successful year without gophers was when we had our cat Ollie. He was exceptionally large with especially large front paws. He was obsessed with hunting and often killed as many as 4 rodents per day – and left them in the T.V. room off the bedroom. His record was 13 gophers in one month. He also killed other rodents, but seemed to have a fondness for gophers. I only actually saw him hunt one time. I was setting a gopher trap and when I opened the tunnel, he immediately ran over to it gave it sniff and put his whole arm into the tunnel. When he didn’t find anything he moved a foot away and just sat and watched the opening. We always had a difficult time keeping Ollie in the house after dark. He learned to unlock the cat door. If you blocked it with a pot or furniture, he’d move that, too. He cleared our whole hill of rodents and moved on to our neighbors’ yards and adjoining canyons. It was here that he crossed into coyote territory. We saved him a couple of times from coyotes, but he kept going back and finally never returned one night. We still have Ollie’s brother, Stanley, but he mostly stays out of the canyon and doesn’t hunt much. We have a new cat, Gracie, but she isn’t a hunter.

Today, I use mostly cinch traps. They are much easier to set than Macabee Gopher traps and I like that you can see them sticking out of the hole from a long ways away. I find that checking for new tunnels regularly and immediately setting a trap is the most effective method. Still, gophers seem to learn over time how to bury the traps without setting them off. I also cage most everything I plant. When working in a new area of the garden, I bury chicken wire 6 inches below the soil. This won’t stop them, but it does seem to slow them down. I no longer bother with any of the countless home remedies. I’ve tried them all and haven’t found anything as effective as trapping. The war continues, with no ceasefire in sight.

Jim Bishop is President of the San Diego Horticultural Society and a garden designer.
Welcome New Members

We encourage our 1300+ members to be active participants and share in the fun; to volunteer see page 2. A warm hello to these new members:

Mark Lauman, Patti Roscoe & Jim Tiffany
Suncrest Nurseries Bonnie Sipe
Imelda Miranda Craig Williams

Hort Bucks are Great!

Kudos to these members whose friends joined in 2015; they earned Hort Bucks worth $5 towards name badges, garden tours, dues and more! To get your Hort Bucks ask your friends to give your name when they join.

Diedre Avery (1) Heather Hazen (1)
Jim Bishop (4) Joyce James (1)
Deborah Brenner (1) Nelda Johnson (1)
Sharon Corrigan (2) John Kramer (1)
Shirey Dog (1) Dannie McLaughlin (1)
Claire Ehrlinger (1) Naomi McLean (1)
Susan Getyina (1) Barbara Metz (1)
Marilyn Guidroz (3) Allison Miles (1)
Devonna Hall (1) Francie Murphy (1)
Wyatt Hayes (1) Joan Oliver (1)

Laird Plumleigh (1)
Deborah Polich (1)
Kathy Puplava (1)
Barbara Raub (1)
Marylyn Rinaldi (2)
Catherine Robinson (1)
David Ross (1)
Tammy Schwab (1)
Jeanne Skinner (1)
Lynda Waugh (1)

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*Brad Monroe (2013)
*Bill Nelson (2007)
Deborah & Jack Pate
*Kathy Puplava (2015)
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*Musa Williams hybrid
Captured by Lesley Randall

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Another view, same tree

Another view, same tree

Another view, same tree

Another view, same tree

pruning method in which each year the tree is headed back to the same place. The tree develops distinctive knobs at the pollarding cuts. This strategy needs to be started early in the life of the tree and needs to be done at regular intervals. This type of pruning will help regulate root growth, buying some time before roots will do infrastructure damage. When properly done the trees are safe, healthy, and provide many benefits to their owners.

Not all species lend themselves to pollarding. Fruitless mulberry and the California sycamore are two that work in San Diego. There is a coral tree in Mission Hills that has been treated as a pollard for many years, and it is beautiful.

Pollarding can also reduce pruning costs in HOAs due to the smaller branches that need pruning. There are many pollard trees in Europe that are hundreds of years old.

Member Tim Clancy is an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist #WE-0806A. Tim welcomes comments and questions and can be reached at treemanagers@gmail.com.
Let's Talk Plants!
August 2015, No. 251
San Diego Horticultural Society

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Sharing Secrets
Edited by Dayle Cheever

This column is written by you, our members! Each month we’ll ask a question, and print your responses the following month. You can find copies of previous Sharing Secrets on our website at https://sdhort.wildapricot.org/SharingSecrets?eid=1093874. Also, you can continue the discussion by adding new replies online to Sharing Secrets topics. Here’s your chance to comment on how the plants you mentioned two years ago are doing today, or to suggest another way to do something in the garden.

The question for August was: What is/are your favorite drought tolerant plant(s) and why?

Patty Sliney: Oh, that’s tough because there are SO many good choices! I think one of my most favorite drought tolerant plants is a California native, *Zauschneria californica*, California fuchsia. It has beautiful, bright orange trumpet-shaped flowers that bloom late summer through fall. The hummingbirds adore it, so do our native butterflies. It is both drought and drip-tolerant, can tolerate summer water, and can take a real beating and come back to its beautiful state. It is well behaved, has a nice mounding habit and provides lovely pops of color.

Mollie Allan: Birds of Paradise. I love the winning combination of orange and blue-purple. (92064)

Bruce Hubbard: *Parkinsonia aculeata*, Palo Verde tree. Love it! Attractive year-round. Small enough for most landscape planting, and will do with no additional irrigation in San Diego after the first year (none at all if planted between November-March).

Marc Capitano: *Heteromeles arbutifolia* (toyon) ‘Christmas Berry’. This plant with its serrated holly-like foliage is what gave “Hollywood” its name. Easterners arriving in California thought it was a holly, especially with its red berries around Christmas time. Propagates easily from seed and combines beautifully with Encinos. Five-star drought tolerant. (92028)

Linda Chisari: Rose-scented geraniums (*Pelargonium graveolens*). A year ago I took six cuttings from a friend’s plants and simply stuck them in the ground in six different micro-climates in my garden, ranging from full sun to full shade, irrigated and non-irrigated. All of them have thrived on total neglect, apparently no water needed!

Ari Tanenbaum: If you have space, Coast Live Oak is a beautiful tree! For smaller shrubs, I love grosso lavender.

Anne Murphy: *Salvia chamaedroides*, *Salvia leucantha*, *Galvezia speciosa*. These are highly drought tolerant and are in bloom for much of the year.

Sue Fouquette: *Hunnemannia fumariifolia* (Mexican tulip poppy). Ours gets watered once a week and that may be the reason they bloom almost every month except January. If they just depended on rain, perhaps they would bloom only at the time *Eschscholzia californica*, California poppy, blooms in spring. They reseed in both sun and dappled shade. Plants are three feet tall with attractive ferny blue-green leaves. The flowers are such a bright clear yellow, matching the flowers on the nearby *Thevetia thevetioides* tree. In the front yard, I deadheaded them to keep them blooming, but in the backyard I let them go to seed so I can collect the pods, which I donate every year to the California Native Plant Society sale, in Balboa Park, in October.

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** Sharing Secrets **
Edited by Dayle Cheever

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When you pick the tan, ripe seedpods, you’ll know why they are called poppies! They are a good cut flower too.

**Chris Drayer:** I have found a rich vein of useful plants in the genus *Kalanchoe*. There are a number of sturdy, adaptable, drought tolerant species, which have a lush and leafy, rather than a desert-y appearance. I often get feedback from clients that they don’t want a drought tolerant landscape because they don’t like the “desert” look. I interpret that to mean they don’t like the “spiky plant”, sparsely vegetated cactus garden effect. When I show pictures of some *Kalanchoe*, like *K. bracteata* ‘Silver Spoons’, *K. orgyalis* ‘Copper Spoons’ or *K. beharenseis* (Felt plant), that are used in drifts, like any other leafy perennial, they are usually pleasantly surprised. The *K. beharenseis* also has some beautiful cultivars that are bushier and with better leaf colors.

**Jeff Moore:** The obvious answer is succulents ( aloes and agaves); but the broader answer is that the question is flawed. The only plants any of us will use from now on are drought tolerant!

**Marilyn Guidroz:** Glad that you asked this question. My favorite low water needs plant is by far and away the *Leucophyllum langmaniae* (Texas Ranger). When all other plants are hunkering down in the hot, humid weeks of the summer months, this one shines! It loves the heat and the humidity and blooms like a showstopper. Not just once but over and over again, all summer long. The ‘Rio Bravo’ seems to work best for our inland gardens. ‘Lynn’s Legacy’ is a close second.

**Vivian Black:** I’m very fond of society garlic, fuchsias, and statice. They continue to grow with very little encouragement. (92128)

**Tammy Schwab:** *Parkinsonia* ‘Palo Blanco’ and ‘Desert Museum’, *Vitex trifolia* ‘Purpurea’ (purple vitex), Desert willow, Texas olive, *Leucophyllum candidum* (violet), Silverleaf, *Hamelia patens* (Firebush), Tacoma stans (Yellow trumpet bush), Maccagnia macroptera (Butterfly vine), *Agave parryi truncata*, *Malaleuca encana*, and all euphorbia; I have not found one that I don’t like; all Salvia. (92024)

**Linda:** Jade plant.

**Steve Zolezzi:** Without question-Aloes-they live forever without much care and water. They usually don’t hurt to touch, like most Agaves. Most multiply rapidly. They come in all sizes, shapes, and colors and best of all the blooms are great. What more should we need?

**J.R. Miles:** This month it is *Sphaeralcea ambigua* (Desert mallow). The gophers haven’t found it yet; it blooms prolifically with practically no water and no soil amendment. It went from an ugly little, shriveled stick in a gallon pot, to a really attractive bush, in less than one season. One subspecies or cultivar from Arizona has a range of flower colors from light pink to lavender, including the more common orange colors.

**Jenny Hawkins:** Lavender, the smell is divine.

**Sue Getyina:** Succulents, grevilleas, and California natives. (92054)

**Bridget Grier:** I like Gauras. They grow in a nice full mounded form with lots of small flowers on slender stalks that extend above the foliage and move in the slightest breeze. They don’t seem picky about soil, grow well in full sun and need little water.

**Charlotte Getz:** Grevillea ‘Robyn Gordon’ is one of my favorites. It blooms nonstop and the hummingbirds love the flowers. It is 4 feet by 4 feet with an arching growth habit.

**Paul Strauss:** A few come to mind: *Echeveria*, like so many small jewels; selected *Grevillea* shrubs like ‘Peaches and Cream’, *Coprosma*, ‘Marble Queen’ and ‘Tequilla Sunset’ (colorful foliage).
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Michael Meacham: 1) Pride of Madeira. 2) Ceanothus ‘Ray Hartman’ or any Ceanothus.

Wayne Julien: My favorite water wise plant is native California sages and hybrid sages. They can go without water once established and provide food for birds and bees. This time of year they are in full bloom and make the garden a joy to behold.

Amelia Lima: Agaves are my #1 favorite drought tolerant plants. (92014)

Susan L.: 1) Melaleuca nesophila. This is a fast growing shrub with an interesting shape that tolerates poor soil and can be used for a quick informal screen. 2) Ceanothus thyrsiflorus ‘Skylark’. This remains a manageable size (3-6 feet tall and 5 feet wide), tolerates some summer water in gardens, and blooms vigorously for a long season. 3) Juniper tamariscifolia (tamarix juniper). This is a good filler plant on dry slopes with poor soil. It has a dark green color and is low growing (1-2 feet high and 10 feet wide) so it does not block sprinklers. To avoid pest problems restrict water in the summer. (92130)

Greg Herbert: Dragon tree (Dracaena draco). We are working at an historic property at 3574 7th Avenue, across the street from the Marsten House, near Balboa Park. There is an historic photograph of an 18-inch tall plant, where a 25 feet tall dragon tree is growing now. The owners think it may have been planted by Kate Sessions.

Beth Escott Newcomer: (see photos on inside front cover) We LOVE, LOVE, LOVE, drought tolerant plants at Serra Gardens (cacti.com). Here are just a few favorites: Agye bracteosa (Squid Agave), is a small, slow-growing, bright green, spineless agave that works well in pots, rock gardens, and as a focal in small scale succulent gardens. Callibanus hookeri provides a soft grass-like appearance in the xeriscape, and is also prized by collectors for its wonderful caudex. Use Ruschia linealata as a durable and extremely drought tolerant ground cover even as a lawn replacement; tough enough for dogs, kids, and foot traffic. Dasylirion wheeleri is a wonderful focal plant featuring silver-blue leaves and a perfectly symmetrical hemisphere, when mature. Note: all of these plants are also frost-resistant and will work in all San Diego zones.

Mark Riedler: My favorite drought tolerant plant is the Aloe ‘Hercules’, which is a cross between the Aloe bainesii (A. barberae) and Aloe dichotoma. Once established it seems to do fine with whatever rainfall we get in San Diego. I like this plant because of its architectural form, fantastic trunk and hybrid vigor. Mine has grown from an 18 inch plant to about 9 feet in five years, so I would recommend starting with a relatively small and cheaper plant. My zip code is 92024 and there are a number of local nurseries that carry these plants.

Diane Bailey: One of my favorite drought tolerant plants is lantana. It comes in a number of color combinations, is easy to grow, generally low growing shrubs, they take moderate to little water once established.

Cheryl Leedom: My Palo Verde tree ‘Desert Museum’ is definitely a favorite in the garden. The hummingbirds and bees love it, too. Right now it’s in full bloom, covered in yellow blossoms and will flower all summer. The lacy branches sway with the afternoon breezes so it creates motion in the garden too. It lives with us in Escondido, near Lake Hodges. (92029)

Mark Cassie: I have about 150 roses. They are pretty drought tolerant. I'm not prepared to give up on my garden until this year is over. El Nino is being forecasted stronger and stronger. I can (in the meantime) install rain barrels off of my gutter system, in anticipation. I have put my heart and soul into this garden.

Greg Hunter: Duranta erecta (tree form). Why: drought tolerant, minimum water, evergreen, long period of profuse flowering of purple flowers and yellow fruit, practically maintenance free, prune it for your own desired shape, fast growing, hardy, and bees, butterflies, and birds love the tree.

Donald Yeckel: Succulents will no doubt be a popular choice (and I have many, many, of those), but bromeliads are often misunderstood and overlooked as versatile and attractive drought tolerant plants. In particular, most people know that tillandsias are epiphytic and even in our dry climate need only occasional spritzing to survive and even flourish, but many do not know that many of the bromeliads sold in plastic nursery containers as terrestrial can adapt quite happily to a life as air plants. Others think of bromeliads as shade plants, but there are many species that prefer or at least tolerate sun. All in all, an especially useful plant in a time of drought.

Sandra Knowles: I love lots of plants, and two of the toughest are agapanthus, which flowers and remains green all year, with or without fertilizers and water, and a variety of chain fern, which forms large, beautiful clumps. The ferns perform all year, even with very dry periods. A little cottonseed meal, a couple times a year is appreciated. Oh, did I mention, they are on the west side of the house in full sun. We live in Encinitas, four miles inland. (92024)

Nancy Groves: I have a yard full of bromeliads, many of which are low water usage. My favorite is Tillandsia tectorum, which is an epiphyte with very narrow leaves lined with fuzzy white hairs (trichomes) that are large and look bright white. The flowers are purple. I will grow in full sun and is better adapted to areas with low humidity and intense sunlight, though it will it grow in partial shade and needs airflow. It grows naturally in Peru and Ecuador, on rocks and cliffs. Great patio plant; you can put it in a pot with very well drained mix or just hang it up with wire or fishing line.

Gerald D. Stewart: This is a no-brainer. Pelargoniums are my favorite drought tolerant plant. Most are native to, or derived from, species that are native to areas in South Africa with a Mediterranean climate like here in San Diego County. As a consequence, once they are established in the ground, they survive on almost no irrigation. As I learned during the drought of the early 1990s, “pels” in the ground bloomed well when watered once a month during the months there was no or very little rain. (92084)
Cindy Sparks: Silver Falls’ dichondra is the best. I noticed it growing at Hanson Agriculture Center outside of Ventura, a UC test site. We went up there for a field trip on a really hot day (over 100 degrees). They had a 20 by 30 foot planted map of the world, and the oceans were ‘Silver Falls’. I asked how they possibly managed to grow that out there. The reply was it’s really one tough plant, and they hardly ever water it. They just squirt it with a hose if the children are coming for a visit because it makes those areas of the map glisten in the sun, just like the ocean would. I tried it in my front yard. It’s great. Not easy to propagate, but plant it from starts and it creeps around and droops over any ledge or retaining wall. The dog pees on it and it doesn’t seem to mind terribly, plus I only water once every 14 days in my 92107 Point Loma garden.

Marilyn Wilson: My Gomphrena ‘Fireworks’ has a taproot, blooms for months, makes a great cut flower, and has given me seedlings that thrive in areas of NO irrigation. Vista. (92084) .

July 2015 Plant Display
By Joan Herskowitz, Pat Pawlowski and Susi Torre-Bueno

What is the Plant Display?

Each month members bring in plants, cuttings or flowers and put them in blue bottles on our display tables. What a great way to see what plants grow well in our area. EVERYONE is invited to participate. All plants are welcome. Write descriptions similar to those below, and put them with your plant(s).

Join the fun and bring something to the next meeting. We thank those people who brought in plants to show to other members.

Now available FREE on our website – all 20 years worth of plant descriptions! See page 3 and go to tinyurl.com/Plant-Descriptions.

Agave lophantha ‘Quadricolor’ QUADRICOLOR CENTURY PLANT (Agavaceae) Cultivar

An attractive small agave (the species is from Mexico) that grows to a height of 1.5 feet and up to 2 feet wide, forming a rosette of 6-8 inch long dark green leaves edged with yellow and a pale green mid-stripe. In addition, the leaf margins turn red when grown in bright light, giving the leaves four distinct colors. The plant provides a stunning display in a container or in the ground, and easily produces offsets that can be used for propagation. The plant does well in free-draining soil in full sun, and although it grows faster with regular water, it should be kept on the dry side in winter. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 7/15) – J.H.

Dierama pulcherrimum FAIRY WAND, FISHING WAND

An attractive perennial with grassy leaves and clusters of stiff, slender, and arching stems 4-5 feet tall that bear bell-shaped flowers dangling from the tops. The flowers may be rosy-purple or related colors, or may be a white form (which was the color displayed), and they attract bees and butterflies. The plant is usually grown from corms and needs full sun and moist, well-drained, organically enriched soil. It looks very good planted with ornamental grasses or in borders, but also grows well in raised beds and containers. (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 7/15) – J.H.

Ceanothus ‘South Coast’ SOUTH COAST CEANOThUS (Rhamnaceae) Horticultural Hybrid

This cultivar of a California native Ceanothus species is an evergreen shrub that can grow to 8-10 ft. tall and around 5 feet wide. It has rich blue flowers that are highlighted by unusually lush green foliage. It grows best in full sun and well-draining soil, but can be grown in clay if planted high to improve drainage. The plant is a hybrid of C. ‘Frosty Blue’ and C. arboreus ‘Trewithen Blue’ and was introduced by SDHS member Greg Rubin. The plant is attractive to birds, bees and beneficial insects. (Pat Pawlowski, El Cajon, 7/15) – J.H. & P.P.

Sedum dendroideum BUSH SEDUM (Crassulaceae) Mexico

A hardy sedum from Mexico that is shrub-like, growing upright to 1-3 feet tall and 3-4 feet wide, unlike most sedums. It is both drought resistant and low maintenance. A bushy green appearance is created by the mass of oval leaves that turn red along the edges in response to high light levels in summer. Bright yellow star-like flowers form

Continued on page 20
Let's Talk Plants!
August 2015, No. 251

July Meeting Report
By Susi Torre-Bueno

Our July meeting featured Martin Grantham, the greenhouse manager at San Francisco State University, who shared his expertise and great enthusiasm for South African plants, especially those that grow well in California home gardens. His very informative talk (and excellent slides) focused on the plant family that is most closely associated with Fynbos communities: the Restionaceae, or Restios, along with Proteas, Ericas, and a number of the more unusual, attractive, and grow-able plants with which he has extensive experience. Among other things, we learned about various ways to treat the seeds of these plants so they germinate (including using smoke!), why their roots look like fuzzy threads, and which plants will tolerate heat and/or cold. The Western Cape of South Africa is the center of diversity for the fynbos (similar to our chaparral), and it has few nutrients and a very complex topography, which leads to many sub-communities.

Grantham has been interested in restios since the early 1990s, and the approx. 550 species all hail from the Southern hemisphere (save for 1 species). Their growth form is similar to bamboo: they have underground rhizomes which give rise to upright culms (some over 8’ tall). Both male and female forms are present, and because you need both parents for successful seed fertilization it is unlikely that most species will escape garden cultivation in California. The restios are fire-adapted and will resprout or re-seed after fires; some seeds (which may be “planted” by ants) require fire in order to germinate, and can lie dormant for decades. Also, their special 2-part root system includes large colonizing roots and fine nutrient-seeking roots.

Some of the handsome plants Grantham showed include the following:

- **Elegia macrocarpa**, which is drought-tolerant, forming a clump to about 3’ tall.
- **Elegia equisetacea** is a reed-like plant to about 4-1/2 feet tall; the juvenile and mature foliage are different.
- **Elegia galpinii** is a runner, but shouldn’t be invasive in our soils; probably hard to find for sale.
- **Thamnochortus acuminatus** is good in gardens; you might need to grow it from seed.
- **Thamnochortus insignis** (Thatching Reed) has different male and female forms. It is used for thatch roofs, and tolerates high pH; might be invasive here.
- **Restio quadratus** forms a billowy mass and is soil adaptable; should be available locally.
- **Staberoha distachyos** has good drought-tolerance and good soil adaptability.
- **Rhodocoma capensis** is available locally; it forms clumps with arching stems up to 8’ tall in cultivation (usually shorter).

In addition to these plants, we enjoyed looking at photos of proteas (there are about 400 species), leucodendrums, leucospermmums, and ericas (one or more species will be in bloom every month of the year!). These all do well in our climate, and you can purchase a variety of species and cultivars from local nurseries and the vendors at our meetings. Grantham’s slide list will be posted on our website (in the Members Only section under Meeting Handouts). For more information visit fotgh.org.

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We thank the following for their generous door prize donations:
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- Kathy Puplava, SDHS 2015 Horticulturist of the Year (her book, Trees and Gardens of Balboa Park)

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TOURS:
Oaxaca, Mexico

Join us in this UNESCO World Heritage site as we explore the gardens, culture, art, architecture and cuisine of colonial Oaxaca (woe-HA-ka). We'll stay in a small 19th century traditional style hotel with lovely terraces while touring private gardens, an orchard estate, and the Ethnobotanical Garden, providing a glimpse of Oaxacan history with plants arranged by ecological and cultural themes. We have been invited to the homes and studios of local artists and we'll visit craftsmen in a lush valley in the countryside. Visit the village of Tilcajete, dedicated to the art of alebrije, small animal figurines, hand carved and intricately painted by hand with natural dyes. We'll see a ceramic workshop, a handmade paper factory, and tinwork---one of Mexico's colorful crafts, created with precision and artistic flair. We'll take a guided tour of the local organic market to taste exotic foods, followed by a talk and cooking class in the home of Susana Trilling, cookbook author and host of a PBS series on Oaxacan cooking. Come immerse yourself in a world of colors, flavors and textures!

PacHort believes in supporting the power of gardens and SDHS is a Pacific Horticulture Partner. Visit pachort.org for more tour info or to subscribe to Pacific Horticulture magazine. A special rate of $24 is available for new and renewing members using discount code SDHS2015.

In addition to the plants described above, those below were also displayed.
What’s that in front of the plant name? Plants marked 3 are fully described in the SDHS Plant Forum Compilation at tinyurl.com/Plant-Descriptions.

Can you spot the phony plant this month? The phony plant in the June newsletter was Rhamnus horrida THORNY REDBERRY.

3 Aloysia virgata BUBBLE GUM PLANT, SWEET ALMOND VERBENA (Sheila Busch, Escondido, 7/15)
3 Gloriosa superba ‘Rothschildiana’ GLORIOSA LILY (Sheldon Lisker, Sun City, 7/15)
3 Pereskia grandiflora ROSE CACTUS (Joan Herskowitz, Encinitas, 7/15)
3 Sempervivum arachnoideum COBWEB HOUSELEEK (Sue Fouquette, El Cajon, 7/15)
3 Sempervivum subsofafauna DUST BUNNY HOUSELEEK (Plant Nutt, El Cajon, 7/15)

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Hours - call to confirm
ALL LOCATIONS:
Monday – Saturday, 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Free Monthly Seminar
First Saturday of every month
Starting at 10am at two locations: Carmel Valley and Oceanside

August 1, 10am, Ask the Expert: Weeds, Gophers. Bugs, & Fertilizers
Best ways to fight the pesky critters in your garden and how to determine the best types of fertilizer.

Each FREE seminar is approximately 1 hour long. Come to the location nearest you! Refreshments will be provided. Seminar attendees receive a coupon for an instant discount for any purchases made the day of the seminar!

To view our entire seminar schedule and check our hours of operation, visit us at www.evergreennursery.com

Send questions and comments to:
info@evergreennursery.com

Events at Public Gardens

 Alta Vista Gardens  Contact info on other side
See www.avgardens.org for events & classes

 San Diego Botanic Garden  Contact info on other side
August 15, 10am-noon, Compost Workshop: Learn the basics of backyard composting and vermicomposting. Free.
Through Sept. 26, 9am-5pm, Double Takes: See page 10. A botanical art display with a twist – showcasing the photography of Rachel Cobb and Lesley Randall. Free with admission or membership.

 The Water Conservation Garden
Contact info on other side
August 22, 10am-noon, Sprinkle Repair And Landscape Maintenance: Easy ways to maintain your sprinkler system and irrigation controllers.
August 29, 10am-noon, Designing Lush Landscapes With Water-Wise Plants: Learn how to achieve a lush-looking landscape even in the drought.

Events Hosted by SDHS Sponsors
Please thank them for supporting SDHS!

 Barrels & Branches Classes & Workshops
Info: www.barrelsandbranches.com or (760) 753-2852. See ad on page 17.

 Cedros Gardens, Saturday & Sunday FREE classes.

 City Farmers Nursery Workshops

 Evergreen Nursery: FREE Seminar
See column at left for details.

 Sunshine Care FREE Seminar Each Month

 Walter Andersen Nursery FREE Saturday Classes
Details at www.walterandersen.com; address in ad on page 15.
Point Loma, 9am
Aug. 1, Summer Fertilizing TBA
Aug. 8, Orchids for Everyone & Every Place TBA
Aug. 15 Attracting Bees & Butterflies to Your Garden TBA
Aug. 22 Safe Pesticide Practices in the Garden TBA
Aug. 29 Cymbidium Orchid Remounting TBA

 Weidners’ Gardens classes & workshops
See www.weidners.com or call (760) 436-2194.

Next SDHS Meeting
August 10
The Ecology of California Garden Bees
See page 1 & website for details

More garden-related events on other side
Other Garden-Related Events:
Check with hosts to confirm dates & details

Free Workshop: Details on page 2
Succulents: Pruning, Propagation & Care
Saturday, August 8, Escondido, 10am

Tom Jesch of Waterwise Botanicals gives you the guidance necessary to choose, maintain, and care for, those very special varieties that will transform your garden into a kaleidoscope of color, textures, and flowers that can endure long dry periods, but at the same time make your landscape look lush, and the envy of the neighborhood!

To register go to www.sdhort.org and click on the workshop link.

August 5, 6:30pm, Palomar Orchid Society: Cycnoches orchids. 1105 La Bonita Dr., San Marcos. Info: www.palomarorchid.org.

August 7, 8 & 9, Rare Fruit Grower's The Festival of Fruit: "The Year of the Drought Tolerant Fruits." See article July page 8. Dynamic speaker presentations, products and cultural practices that can be used to help reduce water, fruit tastings and more.

August 8 is the Master Gardeners' Marketplace – see article on page 8 for details. 404 Euclid Ave., San Diego. Info: www.cfgsandiego.org. For more information about the Plant Sale and Marketplace, visit mastergardenerssandiego.org/index.php.


August 21, Pitahaya or Dragon Fruit Seminar & Festival/Field Day: San Marcos Civic Center, 3 Civic Center Drive San Marcos. $40-$80. Info: cesandiego.ucanr.edu or Ramiro Lobo at relobo@ucanr.edu.

August 22, 12am-4pm, August 23, 10am-4pm, Dahlia Society Show and Sale: Casa del Prado, Room 101. Info: (858) 672-2593.

August 23, 10am-1pm, California Native Plant Society Hike: Late Summer Plant Blooms along the Pacific Crest Trail near Mount Laguna. Info: www.cnppsd.org.

August 29, 12am-5pm, August 30, 10am-4pm, Bonsai And Beyond Show and Sale: Casa del Prado, Room 101. Info: (858) 259-9598.

Do you belong to a club or organization whose events aren’t listed above?
For a FREE listing (space permitting) send details by the 10th of the month BEFORE the event to Neal King at calendar@sdhort.org.

For an extensive list of garden club meetings and events, visit sdfloral.org/calendar.htm

Resources & Ongoing Events:
ALTA VISTA BOTANIC GARDENS: Open Monday-Friday 7:00-5:00; 10:00-5:00 on weekends. Fee: members/free; non-members/$2. 1270 Vale Terrace Drive, Vista. Info: www.avgardens.org or (760) 945-3954.

SAN DIEGO BOTANIC GARDEN: (formerly QUAIL BOTANICAL GARDENS): Open daily 9-5 (closed Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's Day); 230 Quail Gardens Dr., Encinitas. Fee: $14/adults, $10/seniors, $8/kids 3-12; parking $2. Free to members and on the first Tuesday of every month. (760) 436-3036; www.SDBGarden.org.

THE WATER CONSERVATION GARDEN: Open 9-4 daily, FREE. Docent-led tours every Saturday at 10:00am. 12122 Gucymara College Drive West, Eti Cajon, (619) 660-0614 or www.thewaterconservationgarden.com.


SAN ELIO LAGOON CONSERVANCY: Free 90-minute public nature walk 2nd Saturday of each month start at 9:00 am. Call (760) 436-3944 for details.


WILDFLOWER HOTLINE: March to May call the Theodore Payne Foundation hotline: (818) 766-3533 for info. on blooms in Southern California and elsewhere; visit www.theodorepayne.org.

BALBOA PARK:
Offshoot Tours: FREE. 1-hr walking tour in Balboa Park every Sat., 10am. Meet at Visitors Center; canceled if rain or less than 4 people. (619) 235-1122.

Botanical Building: is one of the world's largest lath structures, with 1200+ plants and lavish seasonal displays. FREE. Open Friday-Wednesday, 10am to 4pm.

Botanical Library: Room 105, Casa del Prado, Mon.-Fri. and first Sat., 10am-3pm, FREE. Info. (619) 232-5762.


Balboa Park Ranger Tours: FREE guided tours of architecture/horticulture, Tuesdays & Sundays, 1pm, from Visitors Center. Info. (619) 235-1122.

San Diego Natural History Museum: Exhibits, classes, lectures, etc. (619) 232-3821; www.sdnhm.org.

S.D. Zoo: Garden day 3rd Friday of every month from 10am. Pick up schedule at entry. Info. (619) 231-1515, ext 4306; www.sandiegozoo.org.

Garden Radio Shows:
Garden Compass Radio Show (local), Saturday 9–10am. XEPE 1700AM radio, hosts Bruce and Sharon Asakawa, John Bagnasco. Call-in questions: (619) 570-1360 or (800) 660-4769.

GardenLife Radio Show (national), Saturday 8-9am and Sunday 8–10am. KCEO 1000AM radio, hosts Bruce and Sharon Asakawa, John Bagnasco. Call-in questions: 866-606-TALK. Hear it streaming live on lifestyletalkradio.com. GardenLife shows are also archived at www.lifestyletalkradio.com.

San Diego County Farmers Markets
www.sdfarmbureau.org/BuyLocal/Farmers-Markets.php