Let's Talk Plants!

Newsletter of the San Diego Horticultural Society

January 2017, Number 268

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2017 Spring Garden Tour
Saturday, April 8th

Join us to visit over a dozen beautiful gardens in San Diego’s most subtropical gardening location.

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2017 SPRING
San Diego Horticultural Society

In Sight of the Sea
Gardens of Point Loma & Sunset Cliffs
GARDEN TOUR

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2017 SPRING
San Diego Horticultural Society

In Sight of the Sea
Gardens of Point Loma & Sunset Cliffs
GARDEN TOUR
### Spring 2017 Class Schedule

**Course Name** | **Instructor** | **Day** | **Time**
--- | --- | --- | ---
Xeriscape - Water Conservation | Rottke | Thur | 7:10 to 9:00 pm
Edibles in Urban Landscapes | Kotnik | Wed | 5:00 to 8:05 pm
   | **8 week course - April 5 to May 24**
Floral Design 1 | Citrowske | Tue | 4:00 to 8:50 pm
Special Occasion Floral Design | Citrowske | Mon | 4:00 to 9:05 pm
Fundamentals of Ornamental Horticulture | Faulstich | Wed | 10:00 am to 2:50 pm
Fundamentals of Ornamental Horticulture | Faulstich | Mon | 5:00 to 7:05 pm
Plant Propagation | Palafox | Thur | 10:00 am to 2:50 pm
Plant Materials: Trees and Shrubs | Whitney | Thur | 4:00 to 6:50 pm
Landscape Drafting | Holladay | Tue | 4:00 to 8:05 pm
   | **8 week course - January 20 to March 25**
Beginning Landscape Design | Holladay | Thur | 12:00 to 4:50 pm
Plant Materials: Annuals & Perennials | Rottke | Wed | 4:00 to 6:50 pm
Intro to CAD Landscape Design | Sumek | Fri | 12:00 to 2:50 pm
   | **Additional 2 hours per week online**
Concrete and Masonry | Ratinsky | Thur | 5:00 to 7:05 pm
Principles of Landscape Irrigation | Groot | Wed | 5:00 to 8:50 pm
Arboriculture | Rottke | Tue | 10:00 am to 2:50 pm
Cooperative Work Experience | Palafox | Hours to be arranged

**Ornamental Horticulture website:** [www.cuyamaca.edu/ohweb](http://www.cuyamaca.edu/ohweb)

**To register:** [http://www.cuyamaca.edu/future-students/default.aspx](http://www.cuyamaca.edu/future-students/default.aspx)
[cuyamaca.admissions@gccd.edu](mailto:cuyamaca.admissions@gccd.edu) 619-660-4275
Ornamental Horticulture Department Orientation
All are welcome, including new and continuing students.
Wednesday, January 25 - 6:00 to 8:00 p.m.
Cuyamaca College - Room M-105
900 Rancho San Diego Parkway - El Cajon 92019

Register now for the spring semester!
Classes begin Monday, January 30

To register: http://www.cuyamaca.edu/future-students/default.aspx
cuyamaca.admissions@gcccd.edu  619-660-4275

- Arboriculture
  Learn the aspects of proper tree maintenance and tree trimming.

- Beginning Landscape Design
  Introduction of the principles of landscape design.

- Fundamentals of Ornamental Horticulture
  Details the basics of plant growth, landscape maintenance, propagation, irrigation, pruning and much more.

- Principles of Landscape Irrigation
  Give yourself the knowledge of irrigation hydraulics and design and be prepared to manage water more efficiently in landscapes.

- Landscape Construction: Irrigation and Carpentry
  Hands-on activities for learning irrigation construction and repair.

- More great classes available, see the other side for full schedule.

Visit the Ornamental Horticulture website
www.cuyamaca.edu/ohweb
# Winter and Spring, 2017 Schedule of Courses
## Landscape and Nursery Technology
### Southwestern College

Winter Intersession begins Tuesday January 3, 2017
Spring Classes begin Monday January 30, 2017

## Landscape & Nursery Technology Courses

### WINTER INTERSESSION: JAN 3 – JAN 26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LNT 70</td>
<td>Principles of Pruning Fruit Trees and Vines</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rottke</td>
<td>Lecture: Thursdays 5:00pm – 8:30pm</td>
<td>Room 1802</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lab: Saturdays 2:00pm – 5:30pm</td>
<td>Room 1802</td>
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### SPRING SEMESTER: JAN 30 – MAY 26

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Room</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LNT 100</td>
<td>Plant and Horticultural Science</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Valen</td>
<td>Lecture: Tuesdays 8:25am–11:35am</td>
<td>Room 1802</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lab: Tuesdays 11:45am–2:55pm</td>
<td>Room 1802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNT 118</td>
<td>Plant Identification for Floral Design</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Del Sol</td>
<td>Mondays 5:45pm – 8:00pm</td>
<td>Room 1801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Class meets Jan 30 – Mar 20)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNT 119</td>
<td>Plant Identification: Xeriphytic Plants</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Valen</td>
<td>Alternating Saturdays 8:25am–4:30pm</td>
<td>Room 1802</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2/4, 2/25, 3/11, 3/25, 4/22, 5/6 and 5/20)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNT 122</td>
<td>Landscape Design II</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Landis</td>
<td>Tuesdays and Thursdays 5:30 – 9:55pm</td>
<td>Room 501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNT 132</td>
<td>Turf Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Valen</td>
<td>Lecture: Wednesdays 6:45 – 8:50pm</td>
<td>Room 1802</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lab: Alternating Saturdays 8:25am–3:30pm</td>
<td>Room 1802</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNT 136</td>
<td>Plant Pest and Disease Control</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Valen</td>
<td>Thursdays 6:45 – 9:55pm</td>
<td>Room 1802</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNT 146</td>
<td>Plant Propagation</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Diaz</td>
<td>Lecture: Wednesdays 5:30 – 7:30pm</td>
<td>Room 1801</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lab: Saturdays 8:25 – 12:30pm</td>
<td>Room 1801</td>
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<td>(Class meets April 3 – May 26)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LNT 147</td>
<td>Wedding Design and Event Planning</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Del Sol</td>
<td>Lecture: Tuesdays 5:45pm – 6:35pm</td>
<td>Room 1801</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lab: Tuesdays 6:45pm – 9:55pm</td>
<td>Room 1801</td>
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Call (619) 421–6700 ext. 5371 for more information
or to enroll, visit the college website at [www.swccd.edu](http://www.swccd.edu)
Visit the LNT website at [www.lntswc.com](http://www.lntswc.com)
If you would like to be an expert on drought tolerant plant names and have the benefit of knowing what plant fits in the right place, then this class is perfect for you. All plant professionals should have a solid knowledge of plants that can grow with little water and yet still be striking and beautiful specimens in the landscape. You’ll learn over 100 plants that grow well in the San Diego climate. Sign up now!

**Some of the Topics you will Learn:**

- Scientific and Common Names.
- Height, Width, and Shape, and Leaf, Flower, and Fruit characteristics.
- Best features of each plant including fragrance, edible fruits, showy flowers, attractive bark, and more.
- Proper planting locations including soil preferences, sun or shade, and best aspect locations.
- Common maintenance requirements including pruning, feeding, and watering needs.
- Typical pest problems such as insect and disease infestations.
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For more on groundcovers, like this teucrium, see page 15.

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  - Shape outdoor spaces
  - Create curb appeal
  - Irrigate like a pro
- Available 24/7 – whenever and wherever you are!
- Downloadable materials & other resources

Visit WaterSmartSD.org
Join us in January to learn about these and other Australian Plants See page 2
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Southwestern Spring Classes
Calendar/Resources/Ongoing Events

COVER IMAGE: This lovely grevillea is just one of the many beautiful plants found at the Australian Native Plant Nursery. Join us on January 9 to learn more about Australian Natives from nursery owner, Jo O’Connell.

Become A Sponsor!

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 11; look for “SDHS Sponsor” above their ads. We thank them for their support.
Next Meeting: January 9, 2017, 6:00 – 8:30 PM
Speaker: Jo O’Connell on Australian Native Plants
Meeting is open and everyone is welcome.
Admission: Members/free, Non-Members/$15.

Congregation Beth Israel,
9001 Towne Centre Drive, San Diego 92122
(across the street from the Westfield UTC mall). Parking is free – validate your parking ticket at check-in desk.

On Monday, January 9, we start off the new year by welcoming nursery founder Jo O’Connell. Jo is the owner of Australia Native Plants Nursery, located in Ojai Valley. Australian plants are often a good match for San Diego gardens, and Jo will share her top choices for Australian plants that thrive in our environment. Drawing on over 30-years of experience in horticulture of the arid and Mediterranean areas of Australia, Jo will share cultural tips for getting the best results with plants from “down under.” Jo plans to bring dozens of plant specimens to help illustrate her talk; many will be for sale at the meeting.

Australian Native Plants, established in the early 1990’s by Jo with the help of her husband Byron Cox, is a wholesale specialty grower nursery that serves other nurseries and cut flower growers in California. From the beginning, their vision was to provide plants that are hardy, drought tolerant, cut flower producing, and bird attracting. They aim to offer plants from the many diverse plant communities in Australia. By importing seed and making annual visits to Australia to resource new plant material, they are able to propagate quality plants from the wide range of Australian plant communities.

Jo will be selling plants and a selection of books about Australian plants before and after the meeting. More background on Australian plants can be found on To Learn More on page 7 as well as My Life With Plants on page 10 and at australiannativeplants.com.

Membership Information
Renewal information is at www.sdhort.org. For questions contact membership@sdhort.org or call Cindy Benoit at 760-473-4244.

Meeting Schedule
6:00 – 6:45 Vendor sales, plant display
6:45 – 8:30 Announcements, door prizes, speaker

Meetings & Events

January Workshop
TBA – Propagation with Anne Murphy

January 21
Succulent Garden Party (Featured Garden)

February Workshop
TBA – Everything about tomatoes with Farmer Roy

March Workshop
TBA – Earth Friendly Gardens with Dawn Standke

February 13
Panayoti Kelaidis, on Looking for Succulents in all the Wrong Places

March 13
John Bagnasco on Save the Roses! ...Preserving the Genetics of Our National Flower for Future Generations

March 25
New Member Orientation

April 3
Scott Kleinrock on The New California Garden

April 8
SDHS Garden Tour – Save the Date – see page 7

May 8
Karen Chapman on Foliage First

Workshops are Back!
New Workshops have been scheduled for 2017

Our ever-popular workshop series is back by popular demand. Your workshop committee has been hard at work coming up with topics and speakers to help you improve your horticultural skills. Three workshops have been announced (see above), with more to come.

Do you have an idea for a workshop? The committee would love to hear from you. Please contact SDHS Workshop Coordinator, Anne Murphy, at anne.murphy.gardening@gmail.com with your suggestions for topics or presenters.

As always, advanced registration for workshops is required. Watch your email for the announcement that the date is set and registration is open, as they are sure to fill up quickly. Workshops are usually free and attendance is limited to SDHS members.
Changes on the Board

We’ve had a few mid-year changes on the board. Susan Starr, who was Garden Tour Chair in 2015 and 2016, rejoins the board as Newsletter Editor. She replaces Susi Torre-Bueno, who has edited the newsletter for the past 20 years! Yes, you read that right, 20 years. We all owe Susi a great debt of gratitude for her hard work and tenacity in pulling together one of the best newsletters promoting San Diego horticulture each month.

Ray Brooks, who joined the board last year as member-at-large, is our new treasurer. Ray is a skilled woodworker and has donated the handmade wooden bowls that we give away as a door prize at our monthly meetings. Ray replaces Sam Seat, who has done a great job watching our expenditures and revenue and helped keep us operating in the black.

Anne Murphy is the new workshop coordinator. Anne just joined the board last August and has already been a big help on a number of projects including liquidating our library. Look for some exciting members-only workshops next year. Anne replaces Bruce Cobledick.

Join me in a big round of applause for Susi, Sam, and Bruce, as well as a warm welcome to Susan, Ray, and Anne.

New President?

Speaking of changes on the board and a new year, maybe you’d like to become our next president? This is my sixth and final year as SDHS president. I’ve greatly enjoyed serving and will continue to be involved in the organization. During my term, we have worked tirelessly to improve the membership and volunteer experience. We’ve implemented many changes to help make managing the organization easier; added activities and involved many local people. I’ve met some wonderful and talented people and am very proud to have served on the board.

With more than 1,100 members, there must be several people eagerly awaiting the chance to serve as our next president. So, now is the time to announce your desire to lead this dynamic organization. Or maybe you have someone in mind that just needs a little nudge and reassurance that they can do it. It is a wonderful opportunity to play a major role in the San Diego horticultural community. The most important qualifications are a passion for our mission and a desire to work with like-minded people eager to move our organization forward. You do not need to be a plant expert, although some knowledge doesn’t hurt. Please contact me ASAP with your intention to serve or questions at sdhspresident@gmail.com.

A New Year and a New Editor

In last month’s issue of Let’s Talk Plants, Susi Torres Bueno detailed her twenty years of devotion to the SDHS newsletter. Thanks to her capable and talented direction, we have an amazing newsletter with ten monthly columns written by twenty-two members, along with a dedicated group of volunteers who help to bring the newsletter together each month. Not to mention the advertisements from our wonderful sponsors which allow us to bring the newsletter to you all.

I am excited, and a bit awed, to be taking over Susi’s position. I served for six years as the Editor of the Journal of the Medical Library Association, a scholarly journal of peer-reviewed articles. I am sure that experience will be helpful in this position, as well as my experience editing a number of club newsletters. Nevertheless, Susi, with her energy, drive, and creativity, is indeed a difficult act to follow. Fortunately, I know I have a great deal of support from our contributors and other volunteers. My own background is as a science librarian. I worked at UCSD in the science libraries; when I retired, in 2007, I was the administrator for the three science libraries and also Director of the Biomedical Library. Gardening is a more recent passion for me. Once I retired, I realized I finally had time to pursue what had always been something of an occasional hobby. Now I am a Docent at the San Diego Botanic Garden, a Master Gardener, former chair of the Spring Garden Tour, and, with this issue, I become your Editor.

The newsletter is ours, not mine, so I hope to hear from many of you in the coming months. Are there changes you’d like to see? New columns you think we should add? Ways we could improve? If you have suggestions, please email me at newsletter@sdhort.org.

Day at the San Diego Zoo Safari Park

I hope you were able to join us last month at the special event at the San Diego Zoo Safari Park honoring the 100th anniversary of the zoo. As you know, the many horticulturists of the zoo were named as our 2016 Horticulturists of the Year honoree. It was a great day with private tours led by park horticulturists and also lots of volunteers on hand to answer questions. The weather was great, all the gardens looked wonderful (of course), and I think we may have even seen a few animals. The park staff did an excellent job planning and organizing the event and making us all feel very welcome. Thanks so much for hosting us.
**The Real Dirt On...**

**Betty Young**  
By Susan Krzywicki

Betty Young is a major figure in California native plant restoration nursery management. She’s “written the book” on how to start a nursery and has been a major advocate for propagation changes to stop the spread of *Phytophthora*, the root rot that has been causing surprise plant death in nursery-bought plants.

**Program Director of Nurseries**

Betty was long-term Director of Native Plant Nurseries (1997-2014) at Golden Gate National Parks Conservancy. She ran six nurseries that grew 175,000 plants each year representing 411 species native to the parks.

Each year, Betty taught classes in integrated pest management, pest control, disease management, soils, plant nutrition, and nursery planning and management. She also directed community stewardship programs for over 5000 volunteers and 1000 students annually.

**How do you start a nursery?**

Betty is the go-to person on how to start a nursery. In 2012, she wrote “The Science and Art of Growing Plants for Habitat Restoration.” Drawing from her years of experience at GGNPC, this is the authoritative manual for both those looking to enter the field and those looking to improve their existing operation. It is available directly from Betty, at no cost, by getting in touch with her at byoung.cnps@gmail.com.

**The Dreaded Phytophthora**

In the process of working with plant nurseries, wholesale growers, retail establishments, and restoration operations, Betty has been documenting the rapid increase of crown and root rot, soil-borne diseases created by fungus-like *Phytophthora*. Pots sitting on the ground in a wholesale or retail nursery can transmit the deadly disease. If you have ever brought plants home just to install them in the garden and seen them rapidly and mysteriously wilt and die, you may have experienced the results of a *Phytophthora*. We will do a follow-up article on Betty’s findings and suggestions for how to combat this problem.

**Book Review**

**Creating and Planting Garden Troughs**  
By Joyce Fingerhut and Rex Murfitt  
Reviewed by Caroline McCullagh

This month, we’ll be going down memory lane and revisiting a book that we reviewed many years ago which is sure to inspire the creative do-it-yourselfer in you.

**Creating and Planting Garden Troughs**

This is a book with a wide potential readership including those who would like to try making a lightweight concrete garden planter, those who like planting in pots, those interested in alpine plants, and those who just like a good read. I took on reading the book as an assignment and was drawn into it within the first five pages. My husband had the same experience. The book, published in 1999, received the American Horticultural Society Book Award in 2000 and it’s easy to see why.

The main goal of the authors is to teach the reader how to make and plant a tufa trough. Tufa is a lightweight concrete material using peat and perlite in place of sand and gravel as the aggregate when mixing concrete. This can then be used to make relatively lightweight planters which look like they are carved from stone and which can be worked and/or colored for many different effects. These planters can be made in any size or shape your imagination will allow. You can also make garden ornaments, stepping stones, decorative rocks and “concrete mulch” for finishing plantings. The many color and black and white photographs and drawings show how beautiful these can be in the garden.

The authors have a very clear and readable writing style as well as a dry sense of humor. They readily share the mistakes they have made in learning how to make troughs. It’s hard to imagine that anyone making a trough could run into a situation they haven’t covered. The process is relatively simple and materials are readily available.

The book also includes a resource list for those who want to further explore the world of garden troughs. The authors describe and show more than 300 plants that will grow well in the troughs and they have a section on planting plans for troughs.

**Continued on page 17**
Love Your Yard and Eat It, Too!

Winter Fruit Tree Care, Part 1: Why to Prune Fruit Trees

By Ari Tenenbaum

Always on the landscaping To Do list for January and February are planting new trees and pruning existing ones. Next to mulching, regular and proper pruning is one of the best ways to ensure you have productive, healthy, and beautiful fruit trees. Nearly all trees benefit from some pruning, but it is especially important for deciduous trees that are dormant during winter. Pruning of deciduous trees generally takes place between January and March when buds have not yet broken their dormancy. Before you get started cutting away at your trees, it’s important to understand exactly what you are doing and why you are doing it.

Four main reasons we prune:

1. **Structural Strength**: Proper pruning creates branches that are better suited to support the weight of fruit. Without pruning, heavy fruit crops can cause limbs to break, possibly leading to significant tree damage. Narrow crotch angles at branch connections or branches with included bark, or “ingrown” bark that develops where multiple stems grow closely together (see image), are susceptible to breakage, so winter is a good time to remove these branches before they become a significant problem. As a rule of thumb, you should try to eliminate any branch connections that have less than a 30° angle. This can be done by removing these branches entirely or by training them to increase the crotch angle.

2. **Tree Health**: Removing dead or diseased branches helps improve the tree health. Reducing the density of branching also helps improve airflow, which reduces the incidence of pests and disease. Aphids and white fly love to hang out in very dense foliage, so having a thinner canopy discourages these pests and makes treatment easier if they do show up.

3. **Shape and Size**: Some trees may be planted close to a walkway where a branch might interfere with pedestrians. Other trees may be planted against walls or trained along trellises. Many people also wish to keep fruit trees maintained at a height that facilitates easy harvesting. Also, although dwarf or semi-dwarf fruit trees are smaller than standard types, they can still become quite large if left to their own devices. Pruning allows us to keep trees at the height and shape that we want.

4. **Production**: The last consideration when pruning is fruit production. Pruning helps increase airflow and light penetration throughout the tree, which leads to better and sweeter fruit. Different types of fruit trees prefer different pruning styles to maximize production. While apples, figs, and persimmon perform best when grown as a central leader shape, stone fruit like plums, peaches, and nectarines are better pruned to an open vase shape. Pruning can also help encourage the development of “fruiting wood”, or parts of the tree where fruit will be produced. Some trees, like apples and plums, typically develop short, stubby branchlets called spurs that produce fruit year after year, but peaches and nectarines form flowers and fruit on young, greenish branches that grew the previous season. Understanding which shape is best for the type of tree you are growing, and learning to identify where fruiting wood will be formed, is critical to maximizing your production.

In the next issue, we’ll get more in depth on how to go about pruning your fruit trees using proper pruning techniques.

Do you have an edible or sustainable gardening topic that you’d like to learn more about? Send Ari an email at atenenba@revolutionlandscape.com and let him know what you’d like to read about in an upcoming “Love Your Yard and Eat it, Too!” column.

Ari Tenenbaum holds a B.S. in Plant Science from UCSC and is a landscape designer and contractor in San Diego. His company, Revolution Landscape, specializes in the design and installation of edible and eco-friendly landscapes.
Going Wild with Natives
Wildflowers for your Garden
By Susan Krzywicki

If you have seen those pretty wildflower packets in nurseries, some of which say “native”, and have wanted to try sowing a wildflower garden from scratch, Cindy Hazuka (California Native Plant Society project coordinator) has a fantastic offering: act now to get a location-specific customized seed mix. The seeds come from the extensively, legally, and sustainably harvested CNPS-SD Seed and Bulb collection. If you are interested in custom seed collections for various regions of San Diego, or would like to share your thoughts, please get in touch with Cindy at seedsandbulbs@cnpssd.org. Send Cindy your planting address or coordinates, along with a check for $25 to CNPS and any special needs (e.g. shade, annuals, butterflies, etc.). In return, she will send you a personalized 10-pack of seed mix.

This personalized packet comes from years of specimen identification data around the county that indicates what grew where you live before your garden even existed. Using Calflora search tools, she can pull a list of local annuals, perennials, grasses, trees, and/or shrubs, as well as those within your watershed area. Recently, I asked Cindy to create a personalized palette for me and here are some of the annuals she found for my home in Bonita at approximately 32º latitude and -117º longitude:

- Canyon and winecup Clarkias (Clarkia epilobioides, Clarkia purpurea)
- Chinese houses (Collinsia heterophylla)
- California poppies (Eschscholzia californica), of course!
- Tidy tips (Layia platyglossa)
- Lupines of various types
- Baby blue eyes (Nemophila menziesii)

The beauty of a Bladderpod seedling.

Wayne Tyson, CNPS member, has some good tips for sowing seeds:

While some seeds can survive long enough to be there when the rains and cool weather come if planted in the early fall or even late summer, planting just after the first few rains is probably best. Most wildflower seeds need a little soil cover, so planting them in natural depressions, then tamping them with boots or other instruments should do the trick. One good way is to scatter the seed on the surface, then follow with a dibble with a number (16 per square foot or less) of short (1/2 inch is plenty, and 1/4 inch is enough for most species) dowels. The dibbled holes create “safe sites” for seeds that minimize predation, provide shade, and catch/concentrate a bit of rain. If the site is subject to sheet erosion in particular, deeper planting is sometimes warranted (seedbank replacement). The erosion rills will expose seeds that have otherwise been planted too deeply, where surface seeds may be washed downhill. Seeds should not be planted too densely, depending upon the species (size at maturity) and location considerations. Better too thin than too thick.

Susan Krzywicki is a native plant landscape designer in San Diego. She has been the first Horticulture Program Director for the California Native Plant Society, as well as chair of the San Diego Surfrider Foundation Ocean Friendly Gardens Committee and is on the Port of San Diego BCDC for the Chula Vista Bayfront.
To Learn More . . .

Australian Native Plants
By Ava Torre-Bueno


For more serious research into Australian plants you can use the FloraBase at https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/

Fire is as serious problem in Australia as it is here in California, and since we can grow their plants, this list of fire-retardant plants might be helpful: https://apsvic.org.au/fire-resistant-and-retardant-plants/

Curiously, El Niño and La Niña mean the absolute opposite to the Australians than they mean to us: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C6iwDk64d14 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_U1N4YrZ5K3g

To see 5,000 pictures of Australian plants, go to Project Noah at http://www.projectnoah.org/organisms?continent=australia&category=plant. More specifically, see the Wallum Banksia at http://www.projectnoah.org/spottings/2104856003; it’s very extra-terrestrial. If you’re not already a member of Project Noah, you could join and add your own photos of plants and animals. ☞

Spring Garden Tour
The Gardens of the Point Loma and Sunset Cliffs

Our 2017 Spring Garden Tour showcases over a dozen beautiful private gardens in the Point Loma and Sunset Cliffs areas. So, mark your calendars and join us Saturday, April 8th, for this special event.

This year’s tour features the amazing diversity of Point Loma which has a long gardening tradition. Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo’s voyage of the uncharted west coast and subsequent landing at San Diego Bay in 1542 first put Point Loma on the map. In the intervening centuries, the point has been home to: a National Monument in Cabrillo’s honor; a National Cemetery; several lighthouses; military facilities; yacht clubs; fabulous views of the Pacific Ocean and San Diego Bay; great surf, restaurants, and neighborhoods; and wonderful gardens. Point Loma has the most subtropical climate of any location on the west coast and its gardens reflect this with many palm trees and tropical plants.

One of the more notable early gardening influences on the point was Katherine Tingley, who established her Theosophical community called Lomaland in the early 1900s. The society is long gone, and most of its ocean cliff setting is now Point Loma Nazarene University. However, her influence can still be felt. Katherine was responsible for planting many of the trees at the top of the point that form what locals currently refer to as the “Wooded Area.” One of the tour gardens still has several large Italian Stone Pines that were part of the original plantings.

This year’s garden tour will explore several of the neighborhoods on the peninsula with an up-close look at home gardens. We’ll start with an artistic garden in Loma Portal and conclude with three unique gardens in La Playa. Along the way you’ll visit one of San Diego’s best palm gardens, a garden created decades ago by Sinjen (our 1998 Horticulturist of the Year honoree), top designer gardens, plant collector gardens, a fabulous potter’s garden, and several homes that were designed with the gardens in mind.

Look for more information about the tour gardens online at sdhort.org and in the newsletter as we get closer to the tour date. Last year, we sold out several weeks before the tour, so to guarantee your spot, be sure to purchase your tickets when they go on sale in January. Note that there will be no day of tour ticket sales again this year. ☛
**Volunteer Spotlight**

**Reminiscing with a Visionary and Volunteer**

By Patty Berg

As a founding member, longest-serving president, Horticulturist of the Year, and newsletter editor emeritus, Susi Torre-Bueno embodies the heart, soul, and spirit of SDHS.

At the first SDHS meeting in September 1994, Susi was recently retired and had just purchased two acres in Encinitas. She was hoping to learn about plants so that she could design a really good garden. Sitting next to her was Bobbi Hirschkoff, who had nearly bought the same property that Susi had just acquired. In time, the two became good friends and neighbors who frequently went nursery hopping together. Susi also recalls seeing more than one hundred different plants on display at those early meetings, and being excited to see how enthusiastic everyone was.

Susi is proud of how SDHS has evolved, especially those monthly meetings. Bringing interesting speakers to share their knowledge and experience on a wide range of topics was exactly what she envisioned for SDHS. She also cites the annual spring garden tour and occasional out-of-town tours as notable activities.

I wondered if one of the many events over the years stands out in Susi’s mind and she recalled the 1999 Garden Tour to San Francisco, the first for SDHS. Says Susi, “It was way better than I had imagined! About 50 of us went - we saw about four to five gardens each day for about four to five days. We saw well-known public and private gardens along with some hidden gems. We met designers and home owners who created magical (and very personal) landscapes.” Susi found it especially gratifying because the designers were all so friendly and generous with their time.

That friendliness and generosity seems to be embedded in the group Susi helped found so long ago. Though she can’t begin to count all the friends she’s made over the years, she says a few of the better-known ones include Pat Welsh, Debra Lee Baldwin, Greg Rubin, Patrick Anderson, Steve Brigham, Pat Hammer, and Vince Lazaneo. “I have also been fortunate to spend some time with some of my garden heroes and plant world luminaries, like Christopher Lloyd, Dan Hinkley, Marcia Donahue, Roger Raiche, Bart O’Brien, Chuck Kline, [and] Felder Rushing,” she says.

Susi spent twenty years as our newsletter editor and nine years serving as our president. These roles required a tremendous amount of time and dedication from which every one of us has benefitted. Maybe that’s why they are the roles she is most proud of.

From all of us, I say, “Thank you, Susi!”

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**Horticulture Society Tour**

**at the Safari Park**

By Lynn Langley

Saturday, December 3rd, at the Safari Park was a beautiful day with a cloudless blue sky, a slight nip in the air, and beautiful holiday decorations. Check-in for SDHS members and their guests was at a table in the entrance plaza, where a choice between one of two tours – the Behind-the-Scenes Horticultural Tour or the Tull Family Tiger Trail Tour - could be made. Coffee in hand from the coffee cart located conveniently near the main plaza, members meandered over to the World Gardens area of the Park, where the activities for the day and exhibits were located. Event information and the tour departure points were at the Conifer Arboretum.

The Tiger Trail Tour was not a behind-the-scenes tour, but the guides discussed the thought process used in selecting plants for exhibits. The horticulture team at the park faces many unique challenges like balancing the desire for aesthetically pleasing exhibits with regionally correct plant material is difficult. Also, practical considerations must be made to protect plants from animals and visitors alike. Plants that...
are not attractive to the native deer and rabbit populations are selected and carefully placed tree branches and rocks have been used to make high-traffic areas more childproof. We learned that some trees are protected with electric wire wrapped around their trunks to keep animals from clawing at or rubbing off the bark and placing a trio of Douglas fir poles around other trees has proved to be successful in preventing animals from rubbing and striking them. Mindful of the tigers’ need to claw on and play with wood, redwood logs have been placed in their enclosures. Not all plant introductions are successful, and sometimes multiple attempts must be made to add new plants. The wet wall, originally planted with ferns from the tigers’ native land that were not thriving, has been replanted with Epiphyllums from South America. St. Augustine grass planted in some enclosures has also been replaced with less destructible groundcover.

The Behind-the-Scenes Horticultural Tour gave a fascinating glimpse into the workings of the horticultural process at Safari Park’s 1800 acres, 900 acres of which are developed while the remainder is native coastal sage. The Horticulture Department’s 35 members are divided into five landscape teams assigned to specific areas in the Park. The responsibilities of the landscape teams vary with the requirements of the area they are in charge of. For example, the landscape team in charge of Village 1, which includes the

Continued on page 19
My Life with Plants
By Jim Bishop

This is part two of a series about a September 2016 trip to view the wildflowers and scenery of Southwestern Australia. Please note; you can learn more about Australian plants at our January 2017 meeting with native Australian Jo O’Connell, owner of Australian Native Plants Nursery in Santa Barbara County.

Strine Outback Bush Walk, Part 2:
Esperance Wildflower Show

Most of the interior regions of Western Australia are easily recognizable by the orange-red soil, relatively flat terrain, and miles of amazing straight unpaved roads with dense areas of bush lining both sides of the road. There are few, if any, major rivers, but there are many low areas where water collects. Australia is one of the oldest continents and therefore soils have been heavily eroded and leached. In fact, Australian soils are some of the most nutrient-poor on the planet and besides having excess iron and being highly acidic, they are also extremely low in phosphorus, potassium, nitrogen, and most trace elements. Millions of years of evolution have led to plants uniquely suited to these conditions and this explains why so many of the plants are difficult for us to grow in our California gardens.

On our Strine adventure, we stopped at several places to look at the bushes and wildflowers along the road and made it to Wave Rock just in time to catch a spectacular sunset. It isn’t nearly as large or famous as Uluru (Ayers Rock), but with so few people in the area, it seemed every bit as remote. The next day, we headed south on unpaved roads towards the southern coast of Australia. We stopped to look at the 1000-mile-long rabbit-proof fence that bisects Australia from the north to south. Twenty-four rabbits (which are non-native to Australia) were released for hunting purposes in 1859. With no natural predators, by the end of the century, they overran the continent and devastated both farms and the local flora. To stop the western advance of the rabbits, the fence was completed in 1907. Several shorter fences were also constructed in other areas. In the 1950s, a virus that is fatal to rabbits was introduced and their numbers have remained somewhat in check ever since. Subsequently, the fence is still maintained to prevent the spread of native dingoes and emus, as well as non-native foxes and other agricultural pests.

We stopped periodically along the road to get an up-close look at the native plants in bloom. At each stop, there were always several new species that we hadn’t seen a few miles back. The overall number and types were countless. The array of colors, shapes, and forms was mind-boggling.

As we got nearer to the south coast, we started to see more hills, taller plants, and many additional species. We stopped in the tiny Shire of Ravensthorpe for the annual Wildflower Show. It was here that we met Enid Tink. Beginning 30 years ago, each spring, Enid’s father would cut and display some of the blooming plants found within a 50-mile radius in one of the world’s richest biodiversity areas and then store over 3000 of the dried specimens in an onsite herbarium. On the day we visited, Enid, with the help of many local volunteers on one of the best years on record, had over 500 fresh-cut species on display in the small exhibit rooms of the flower show. A steady stream of locals continued to bring in more flowers that were taken to the back to be identified, labeled, and added to the display. Finally, we had names to go with many of the flowers we had seen.

Continued on page 20
Welcome New Members
A warm hello to these new members:

Suzy MacGillivray
Michael Robertson

Hort Bucks are Great!
Kudos to these members whose friends joined in 2016; 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.

Karen Bacei (1)  Julian Duval (1)  Susan Morse (1)  Linda Teague (1)
Gail Bakker (1)  Brett Eckler (1)  Toni MunceII (2)  Susi Torre-Bueno (1)
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Jeff Biletnikoff (1)  Isabella Fung (1)  Arline Paa (1)  Christine Vargas (2)
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Lorraine Bolton (1)  Sue Lasbury (1)  Robin Rushmore (1)  Roy Willburn (1)
Amy Caterina (1)  Cheryl Leedom (1)  Sue Ann Scheck (1)  Wishing Tree Company (1)
Kathee Closson (1)  Sandra Lewis (1)  Laura Starr (1)  Linda Woloson (1)
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*Walter Andersen (2002)
Norm Apelbaum
Barbara Aron
*Bruce & Sharon
Asakawa (2010)
Gladys T. Baird
*Debra Lee Baldwin (2017)
*Steve Brigham (2009)
Laurie Cramble
Deeter Budner Design Group
Julian Duval (2014) & Leslie Duval
*Edgar Engert (2000)
Jim Farley
Sue & Charles Fouquet
Caroline James
Joyce James
Debbie & Richard Johnson
*Brad Monroe (2013)
*Bill Nelson (2007)
Deborah & Jack Pate
*Kathy Pulapak (2015)
Tim & Andy Ruthsone
*Jon Rebman (2011)
Mary Rodriguez
Peggy Rusch
*San Diego Zoo Horticultural Staff (2016)
*Dale J. Stewart
*Susi Torre-Bueno (2012)
& Jose Torre-Bueno
Dorothy Walker
Lucy Warren
*Evelyn Wiedner (2001)
*Pat Welsh (2003)
Betty Wheeler

Discounts For Members
(see ads for more discounts)
Get a 15% discount at Briggs Tree Co. (www.briggstree.com; tell them to look up the “San Diego Hort Society Member” account).
Get a 10% discount at San Diego Botanic Garden on Family/Dual or Individual memberships. Just state you are a current member of SDHS on your membership form. It cannot be done online, so mail it in or bring it to the Garden. Info: Josh Pinpin, jpinpin@SDBGarden.org.
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Let’s Talk Plants! January 2017, No. 268
January Featured Garden

Succulent Garden Party with Greg Starr:
Saturday, January 21. 10am - 2pm

Our hosts from previous years have invited us back again to enjoy their special garden. It’s been a busy year; they removed a pool, pond, and large palm, and replaced them with two raised garden beds that now contain small succulents, elevated for easier viewing. You’ll also enjoy their ever-expanding collection of *Echeveria agavoides* types, *Aloes*, *Aeoniums*, mesembs beginning to bloom, and *Agave bovicornuta* (Cowhorn Agave) in spike. Most plants are labeled in case you would like to grow them in your landscape.

This year Greg Starr will be visiting from Tucson to give short talks and sell plants from his nursery. Greg’s books include *Cool Plants for Hot Gardens* and *Agaves: Living Sculptures for Landscapes and Containers*, and he recently co-authored *Field Guide to Cacti and Other Succulents of Arizona*. He travels throughout Mexico and is researching for a book on the agaves of Baja California. Greg is an advocate of mixing flowering plants with cacti and other succulents and he promotes this idea whenever possible. Greg has presented talks on agaves and desert plants in general throughout the United States and will be at Australia’s Succulenticon 2018.

There will be home-baked goods, appetizers, and beverages, and plants for sale (cash only, please) from our hosts extensive collection. We hope you will check out the gardens and plants, meet Greg, have some refreshments, and say hello! To attend, register for this featured garden event at sdhort.org. 🌿
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**Trees, Please**

**Get Shorty**

By Tim Clancy

By far the number one treatment provided by tree care companies is pruning. There are many reasons to prune a tree. One of these, structural, is to address growing conditions which, if not corrected, may cause problems in the future. Another reason is thinning, which targets trees deemed to be too heavy with foliage. Thinning is also used to provide better light penetration in vegetable gardens or lawn areas. In addition, trees are sometimes thinned to increase the efficiency of solar panels.

With regards to tree shading of solar panels, California has a law known as the Solar Shade Control Act, passed in 1979. The idea behind the act is to encourage people to utilize solar energy. Trees already in place before adjacent solar panel installation are exempt from the law. This means that your neighbor can’t install a solar device and then cause you to cut or remove your trees for greater solar access. If, however, the solar device is installed first, a homeowner can be compelled by a court of law to prune or remove the interfering trees. The Act also includes some very specific requirements for placement of solar devices. The law can be found at California Public Resources Code section 25980.

One of the most common pruning treatments is the use of reduction cuts to provide clearance pruning. This includes clearance from buildings, utility lines, and traffic safety signs, and to provide any additional street clearance to allow safe unobstructed passage of vehicles (including trash trucks, for instance, which are close to 14 feet tall). Regular clearance pruning is an expense that many homeowner associations budget for annually and it can represent a large percentage of the annual expenditure on tree care.

There is another way to control the size and growth rate of trees (and shrubs). That is the use of a plant growth regulator (PGR) such as Paclobutrazol. This chemical affects a group of plant hormones called gibberellins, causing trees’ internode length to decrease, thus reducing the overall size of the plant during the period in which it is effective. (Recall that the internode is the distance between plant nodes, or leaves and buds.)

Like many chemicals, Paclobutrazol is not without its detractors. However, it has been approved for use not only on many types of ornamental plants, but also for some common edibles, such as apples, mangos, and avocados, as well as broccoli, cabbage, and cauliflower seeds.

In addition to growth regulation, some of the benefits to using Paclobutrazol are increased resistance to some fungal pathogens, enhanced root growth, and a better tolerance to drought. Enhanced drought tolerance is one of the main reasons I recommend its use to clients.

The chemical is applied to the soil and absorbed by tree roots. In the first year of application, growth is noticeably reduced, but trees may still require some pruning in clearance situations. In the subsequent two years, growth is considerably reduced and pruning is often not required. The chemical is then applied at the end of the third year and the cycle starts again.  

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Tipu trees. The ones on the right were treated with growth hormone 3 years ago.
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 sshort.wildapricot.org/ SharingSecrets?eid=1093874. Also, you can continue the discussion by adding new replies online to Sharing Secrets topics.

The question for January was: Is there a ground cover that you recommend? Please include the conditions that apply (slope, level, or heavily trafficked area).

Charlotte Getz: My favorite ground cover is Dymondia. It is tough, can take foot traffic, and has tiny, yellow daisy-like flowers. It is only about three inches tall and a grey-green color and drought tolerant once established. It is a nice contrast to green shrubs, trees, etc.

Kathy Copley: These days, with the advent of subsurface drip irrigation, I’m finding it more difficult to get successful coverage from installers who do not follow pre-watering procedures, which are critical to the survival of flattened ground cover; since the dripline is buried 3-6” below the surface grade. I like the following shrubby ground covers (not new, but worthy) that are mat-like, which allows me to use them in a foreground or border layer with perennials, shrubs, and succulents.

**Dymondia margaretae**- Silver Carpet (Asteraceae) WUCOLS classification is LOW water use for our coastal region. This is a tough, versatile, low-water lawn substitute from South Africa and is a low-growing, mat-like, dense ground cover with deep succulent roots. It gets only one inch high or less and spreads. Dymondia can be watered with micro-spray on a low pressure drip system or by overhead spray. The coverage is excellent, takes seaside conditions, some foot traffic, keeps down weeds, and provides a great silvery understory to bold succulents or shrubs of any size, in a way that showcases the plants without swallowing them alive. It would be great in any low-water use garden to blend with like-hydrozone plants, low-water use plants like California natives, Australian, Mediterranean, or South African plants. This may be the best ground cover I’ve ever seen for planting between steppers because it hugs the ground between the stones or steppers and fills in solid, and stays that way. It is truly a utilitarian plant with many attributes. Flowering is not one of its gifts, since the yellow daisy-like blooms hide amongst the foliage. There are some plants that just don’t shine until you partner them with other plants. This ground cover dances well with many plants and even takes some partial sun. Available in container sizes or flats. Because it is available in flats, it is more affordable to use as a ground cover in larger landscapes and as a foreground to other, taller, spreading shrubby ground covers.

It is a tough survivor in a time when perennial ground covers with fine, fibrous roots are finding it more difficult to survive our current standards for irrigation. This plant doesn’t seem to be affected by the increased soil salinity due to recycled water. How it does with boron, which also accumulates in soil with recycled water use, is unknown to me at this time. I guess we’ll see. It prefers reasonably well-drained soil and may even take heavier soil, if not overwatered, due to its fleshy root systems. Gophers may be unfriendly to this plant.

**Teucrium cossonii**- Marjocan Teucrum (aka Teucrium cossonii majoricum, Teucrium majoricum) (Lamiaceae, Labiatae) WUCOLS classification is LOW for our coastal zone. The origin of this plant is the Balearic Islands (Mediterranean). This is a mat-like perennial that gets only 4-6” high and 1-1 ½’ wide. The leaves are dense, gray and aromatic. It prefers a reasonably well-drained soil as it is native to rocky limestone soil. It does get a fragrant, lavender bloom in the spring, which is prolific. That’s the good news. The bad news is that bees love it, so this is not a good ground cover for areas where bare feet and flip flops are prevalent. I would not use this plant between steppers without fully considering who the users are. It is reported to take temperatures below freezing, but is best in full sun. This is a great foreground ground cover or rock garden plant. It is suitable for drip irrigation, subsurface drip irrigation or micro-sprays. There is a similar plant, a cultivar in the trade that is called *Teucrium chamaedrys*
‘Nanum’- Germander WOCOLS classification is LOW water use. It is 4-6” tall and can spread 2-3’. Randy Baldwin at San Marcos Growers says it’s great for knot gardens because it takes shearing well. The foliage is green, as opposed to the gray of the T. cossonii. It is reportedly hardy to 10 degrees. I would love to see more of these mat-like ground covers that have fleshy roots and can take a low-water regime.

**Susi Torre-Bueno:** I’m sure I won’t be the only member to recommend *Dymondia margaretae* as a fabulous ground cover and lawn substitute on both flat and sloped areas. It grows only about 1” high, needs minimal water; and is sort of like a hard sponge to walk on. Grows well in full sun to part shade, never needs mowing, and has occasional yellow flowers. Excellent for foot traffic, and you can even park cars on it. If it gets a lot of water, it spreads rapidly, so don’t overwater it. For low-water ground covers you can’t walk on, I like lantana for something very colorful (it comes in a rainbow of color choices from near-white through yellow and orange to red and violet). The succulent known as ghost plant (*Graptopetalum paraguayense*) is an excellent ground cover, especially nice cascading down a slope. It is pale gray-blue in deep shade, changing to yellowish in full sun. I think it is prettiest in part to full shade. Here is an excellent article and photos by Debra Lee Baldwin: http://gardeninggonewild.com/?p=22817.

**Scott Sandel:** *Baccharis pilularis* ‘Pigeon Point’ is a great hybrid native ground cover that grows fast for applications such as big slopes. Plant at 48” or so apart, keeping that first row back from the curb or paving by 2-3 feet. This one dies back in the center far less than ‘Twin Peaks’.

**Sheila Busch:** I am really pleased with *Dymondia morgorete*. It is drought tolerant and it grows in heavy clay soil and full, hot sun in Escondido. It grows between pavers and along the walkway. It takes foot traffic as well as our dog peeing on it!

**Pat Venolia:** * Dichondra argentea* ‘Silver Falls’ gets my vote for a great ground cover, although I wouldn’t put it in a pathway. It is beautiful in a border and trailing down a slope. Fast growing and mildly drought tolerant once established.

**Susan Starr:** I like low growing *Grevilleas*, like *Grevillea lanigera* ‘Coastal Gem’. It grows about one foot tall and is supposed to get four feet across, although in my yard (La Jolla) it rarely gets more than three feet wide. Takes sun or light shade and seems to bloom most of the year. Very drought tolerant. You can’t walk on it, of course. Another favorite is Geranium ‘Rozanne’. This is a true Geranium (not a pelargonium) with lovely purple-blue flowers. It also blooms for much of the year at the coast. It prefers a little more water than the Grevilleas but is still fairly drought tolerant. Some protection from hot afternoon sun will give the best results. It’s not all that big, but perfect for filling in small areas.
Karin Esser: Wire fern, aka creeping wire vine (Muehlenbeckia axillaris). It grows beautifully in an area of Solana Beach that’s partially shaded by a Japanese black pine (Pinus thunbergii) and intermixed with sasanquas (Camellia sasanqua). The fern has pretty, small round leaves on dark wiry stems and needs little water. I trim it back once a year. The stems are graceful additions to flower arrangements.

Joan Herskowitz: I have had good luck with Othonna capensis, known as Little Pickles, as a ground cover that spreads and produces a mat up to about two feet in diameter and a few inches high. I have it growing in a number of spots throughout my garden in the coastal area. It is a sedum with inch-long blue-green succulent leaves and yellow daisy-like flowers that are produced on the short stems most of the year. Mine grow well in full or partial sun and under a low water regime (with water once a week in summer and once every 2-3 weeks in winter). Whenever I see a bare spot, I plant a cutting and more often than not, it grows to start a new mat.

Sandra Knowles: I can’t say enough good things about saving the wood chips the tree trimmers usually haul away. Spread them around the paths in the garden and if you can, let them compost and use them in garden beds. Happy gardening in the new year!

Real Dirt Continued from page 3

The Path That Betty Walked

After helping her then-husband through forestry school, Betty abruptly changed her “save the world” sociology major as her interest in working with plants grew. About this transition, she said, “I actually developed my love of horticulture, ironically, in that forestry school curriculum. Helping him study his trees and understory plants rekindled my love of botany.” Once her decision was made, she continued to work in an unrelated field for four years as she saved enough money to head back to college and earn a B.S. in Plant Science from the University of California at Davis. Then came her first job as nursery manager at the legendary gardens of Filoli for five years, followed by a year as propagation manager at a wholesale landscape nursery and seven years as nursery manager at Circuit Rider Productions where she grew native plants for habitat restoration. She realized early on that she was “…deeper in the science.” She knew that experimenting with new techniques and new cultivars was gratifying, as was working with interns and passing along her knowledge.

Susan Krzywicki is a native plant landscape designer in San Diego. She has been the first Horticulture Program Director for the California Native Plant Society, as well as chair of the San Diego Surfrider Foundation Ocean Friendly Gardens Committee and is on the Port of San Diego BCDC for the Chula Vista Bayfront…

Meet our new Treasurer

Ray Brooks joins the San Diego Horticultural Society Board this month as our Treasurer. Ray, who served a one-year term on the Board as Member-at-Large in 2015/16, brings a wealth of experience to his new position. Since he ran his own property management business for over thirty years, he is well versed in all the tasks that fall to the Treasurer: budgeting, accounting, taxes, insurance, investment, etc. He has also served as treasurer for at least two other clubs to which he belonged. Ray already has a number of ideas for improving our accounting and financing. Ray joined SDHS in 2014 and describes himself as a hobbyist horticulturist. His 1.2 acre property in Escondido is planted with many of his favorites, including cycads, staghorn ferns, succulents, and grevilleas. His other hobby is building; he has a greenhouse which he built on his property and is currently working on expanding his shade house. A man of many talents, indeed.

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November 2016
Plant Display — Part 2

By Jason Chen, Sherrill Leist, 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 at the monthly meeting. 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.

Available FREE on our website – all 22 years worth of plant descriptions!
Go to tinyurl.com/Plant-Descriptions.

Aloe ‘Safari Sunrise’ (Aloaceae)
Horticultural Hybrid
This compact aloe is reminiscent of A. ‘Blue Elf’ but it’s more compact, less blue, and has smaller flower spikes. The 8- to 10-inch clumps produce two-tone flowers that start off with coral-pink/orange buds and mature to a creamy white flower. Over time, the plant will spread out to 2-3 feet; this makes it a good small scale ground cover for a pop of late fall and winter color. When drought stressed, the normally bluish green plants will take on brick red tones (with slightly less flowering). This South African introduction generally blooms from December through March. (Jason Chen, Del Mar, 11/16) – J.C.

Dodonaea viscosa ‘Purpurea’  PURPLE HOP BUSH
(Sapindaceae)  Horticultural Hybrid
This water-thrifty evergreen plant is a large shrub and grows quickly to about 12-16 feet tall and 8-12 feet wide. The species hails from the southwestern U.S. and Mexico (and possibly further south). It makes a good screening plant or tall hedge. Grow it in full sun to light shade; the 4-inch long, narrow bronzy-green foliage retains its color best in full sun, and the leaf color is purple-red in cooler weather. It has inconspicuous flowers in summer, and the brown seed capsules stay on the plant for some months. For a very good description, see the website for San Marcos Growers (www.smgrowers.com). It is said to be deer-resistant and to tolerate seaside conditions, and it is adaptable to many soil types, though it prefers good drainage. There is an interesting video about this plant, which includes scenes with several different uses of it in the Bay Area, on YouTube: youtube.com/watch?v=gCHefkkBLh8. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/16) – S.T.B.

Euphorbia milii  CROWN OF THORNS
(Euphorbiaceae)  Madagascar
This plant is happiest in full sun. It is cold and frost sensitive so during cold, rainy weather; it’s best to move it under cover. Almost always in bloom, this slow-growing succulent may have bright orange, red, pink, or white flowers. As it grows taller, serious-looking thorns line the chunky stems. When damaged, it exudes a milky, toxic sap that is not safe to touch. It is drought tolerant and does best in rocky, sandy soils and in some places is a sun-loving indoor plant. If you cut it back in the spring (carefully), it will bush out and reward you with more flowers and less thorns. (Sheila Bush, Escondido, 11/16) – S.L.

Senecio anteuphorbium (=Kleinia anteuphorbium or Cacalia anteuphorbium)  CANDLE PLANT, SWIZZLE STICKS  (Asteraceae)  Morocco
What a strange-looking succulent this is! It has ½-inch thick, fleshy, pale green stems that look like links of green sausages. It loses its leaves in the summer; but that’s not a great loss as they are only a few inches long and borne near the stem tips and not very prominent. The yellow and white flowers appear in the fall, and while not at all that showy, they are said to be nicely scented. Grows to about 3-5 feet tall and wide in full sun to part shade, with good drainage, and needs very little water. Sources differ as to whether this plant can tolerate any frost, so if this is a problem in your area, take precautions and/or site carefully. From a few cuttings a few years ago, I now have several clumps, each about 2-3 feet across, and have had plenty of cuttings to give away. Like many succulents, to make more plants, just take some stem cuttings and stick them in the ground and water at least once a week until they are established. (Susi Torre-Bueno, Vista, 11/16) – S.T.B.
high-maintenance area of the central plaza and surrounding areas, is challenged with rabbits, ducks, deer, geese, and visitors with many children. Another landscape team is in charge of the animal enclosures seen by the tram. Their focus is primarily on irrigation and enclosure issues. There are three specialty teams that cover the entire park. One team is in charge of irrigation, sourcing the park’s water from a reclamation pond and a well in the valley that pumps water to a reservoir on a hill above the park. All water used for irrigation in the park is reclaimed, including wastewater; so it is only used in areas not visited by the public. Another specialty team consists of arborists who care for all of the trees. The last specialty team is in charge of integrated pest management and follows a policy to control, but not eradicate, pests.

Two more important programs were discussed on the Behind-the-Scenes Horticultural Tour: The first was the Browse Program, which is managed by a crew from the San Diego Zoo. Unlike the Zoo, the Safari Park has the area to produce significant amounts of browse (vegetation such as young shoots and twigs) that meet vet-approved requirements. The Browse team harvests browse at both parks to feed animals at the parks and to ship to other zoos and parks. Browse from San Diego is credited with assisting in the successful breeding of Sumatran rhinos at the Cincinnati Zoo. Another extremely important program is the Botanical Asset Protection Plan. Insurance for the plant material at the Zoo and Safari Park is $1 million, but it should be between $7-10 million. Such an insurance plan is cost prohibitive, and would never be approved due to fire danger in San Diego. The 2007 wildfires came dangerously close to Safari Park property, so steps were taken to protect its invaluable plant material. The Botanical Asset Protection Plan functions much like the animal loan programs that exist between zoos and animal parks. Plant material is loaned to other zoos and parks under an agreement that includes several caveats, including that 25% of any seedlings produced are returned to the Safari Park and the requirement of annual plant material reports.

The San Diego Zoo and Safari Park play additional roles in the areas of plant conservation and research. Also, they are holding facilities for plant material confiscated by the federal government. The original plant material must be kept here in perpetuity, but seedlings can be sold or distributed.

Other areas of the Safari Park open to SDHS visitors included the Bonsai Pavilion, Epiphyllum House, Baja Garden, Nativescapes Garden, and the Old World Succulent Garden. These areas are off the beaten path and, along with the tours, added to a wonderful experience for everyone who came.
My Life With Plants Continued from page 10

The following day, we explored the coastline and several national parks. The south coast has many large granite domes rising out of the ocean creating round islands and also interesting coastline hills. The sand at the beaches is pure quartz, shiny white and squeaky when walked on. The white sand reflected the sunlight and gave the water the most beautiful aquamarine color. The plant community here was also much softer and greener than inland and we recognized many of the same species that have been introduced into Southern California. To the east, we explored an almost deserted Cape Le Grande National Park. It was also here that we walked through the shrub with a mob of kangaroos and a dazzling variety of banksias - from small trees to ground dwelling species growing on the white sand dunes. There were also dense stands of hakeas, melaleucas, grevilleas, terrestrial orchids, acacias, adenanthos, calothamnus, countless species of pea bushes, and many others. We had a beautiful white sand beach with giant sand dunes and granite boulders, shore birds, and crashing waves all to ourselves as we watched the sun set behind the mountains to the west.

Next month’s column will be “The Outback and the Deserted Coast”, Part 3 of the western Australia tour.
Events at Public Gardens

◆ Alta Vista Gardens  Contact info on other side TBA – check their website calendar.

◆ San Diego Botanic Garden  Contact info on other side January 21, 9am-12pm, Living Wall/Vertical Garden: Learn the basics of planting a living wall. “You will be planting a 10” x 20” wall of succulent varieties in just 3 hours, that you can take home. Living walls can be used exterior or interior with multitudes of colors, textures and sizes. The possibilities of striking patterns and unique designs are endless. Instructor: Mary Lou Morgan. Members $30, non-members $36 plus $80 per student for materials; fee paid directly to the instructor on the day of class. Please register by January 8 for this class.

January 31, 9am-12pm, Succulent Turtle: Take home a charming succulent turtle that you make yourself. Class taught by succulent Wreath Team. Students should bring small clippers or scissors to class. Members $45, non-members $54. Fee includes materials.

Every Saturday, 10:30am, Docent-led tour of the gardens, Free with admission to the Garden or membership. No reservation required. Tours depart from the Visitor Center/Gift Shop.

Last Saturday of month, 10:30am, Waterwise Tour: There are so many alternatives to using large amounts of water in the garden. Come see our gardens and take home lots of tips for conserving water in your own garden.

◆ The Water Conservation Garden  Contact info on other side. For ALL events below, register online or at (619) 660-0614.

January 14, 10am-noon, Winter Garden Care: Proper Pruning Practices: Caring for your landscape in winter leads to thriving spring gardens! Join Andrea Doonan, landscape designer, arborist and horticulturist to learn proper maintenance techniques of native, Mediterranean and Desert plants. A hands-on review of garden care including pruning, soil, integrated pest management and plant selection. Pre-registration required. Members Free, non-members $10

Every Saturday, 10:00am, Free Docent-Led Garden Tour, Walk the garden trails with a guide and see beautiful water saving landscapes. Tours begin promptly at 10am in the Plaza. No reservation required.

Events Hosted by SDHS Sponsors

Please thank them for supporting SDHS!


♦ City Farmers Nursery – see www.cityfarmersnursery.com

♦ Evergreen Nursery: FREE Seminar Details in left column


♦ Walter Andersen Nursery FREE Saturday Classes Details at www.walterandersen.com; address in ad on page 16.

Point Loma, 9am
Jan. 7 – To Be Announced
Jan. 14 – To Be Announced
Jan. 21 – To Be Announced
Jan. 28 – To Be Announced

Poway, 9:30am
Rose Pruning and Care
Bare Root Fruit Trees/Pruning
Rose Pruning & Care with David Ross
Citrus Varieties & Care

Next SDHS Meeting

January 9:

Down Under Wonders
See page 1 & website for details

More garden-related events on other side.
Jan. 6, 10am, Vista Garden Club: Workshop on how to make a vegetable design arrangement (contact Lynn Paine at 760-716-6337), followed by fingertip luncheon at noon. Program presenter will be member Dennis Pillen, speaking about California Natives in San Diego Gardens; How to Save Them and Use Them in Our Own Landscapes. Guests welcome. Gloria McClellan Senior Center, 1400 Vale Terrace Ct., Vista. Info: www.vistagardenclub.org

Jan. 7, Exact date and time to be determined, Solana Center for Environmental Innovation: Master Composter class. Five week course provides training in the art and science of composting. Information: solanacenter.org or call (760) 436-7986, or email: compost@solanacenter.org

Jan. 11, 9am, Poway Valley Garden Club: Ben Kotnik, Chairman of the California Rare Fruit Growers of San Diego and Adjunct Faculty at Cuyamaca College, will speak about growing fruit throughout the year in San Diego County. He will address urban landscapes and soils as well. Ben may also bring fruit trees for purchase! Templars Hall in Old Poway Park, 14134 Midland Rd., Poway. Info: www.powayvalleygardencub.org or (858) 231-7899.

Jan. 11, 10am, Point Loma Garden Club: A special program all about fermentation. Portuguese Hall, 2818 Avenida de Portugal, San Diego 92106. Info: www.plgc.org


Jan. 19, 1pm-3:30pm, Bernardo Gardeners Club: Speaker will be Ross Roseau, vintner and director of the Bernardo Winery, the oldest operating winery in Southern California. $5.00 fee for guest attendees. Rancho Bernardo Swim & Tennis Club, Castille Room, 16955 Bernardo Oaks Drive, San Diego 92128. For parking instructions and further information: www.bernardogardeners.org


Jan. 28 (noon-5pm), Jan. 29 (10am-4pm), Winter Orchids in the Park Show & Sale: San Diego County Orchid Society will have lots of great orchids to see and purchase. Room 101, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, Info: www.sdorchids.com

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 Barb Patterson at calendar@sdhort.org.

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/$5. 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. Fee 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 Cuyamaca College Drive West, El Cajon, (619) 660-0614 or www.thegarden.org.


MASTER GARDENER HOTLINE: Gardening questions answered by trained volunteers Mon.-Fri., 9-3, (858) 822-6910, www.mastergardenerssandiego.org

SAN ELIJO 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) 768-3533 for info. on blooms in Southern California and elsewhere; visit www.thedorepaye.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.


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.


San Diego County Farmers Markets

www.sdfarmbureau.org/BuyLocal/Farmers-Markets.php

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