

**ODERINGS**

The First Name In Good Gardens

# Live & Grow

ISSUE 22 AUTUMN/WINTER 2010

COMPLIMENTARY COPY



ZEST | CREEPY CRAWLIES | ODERINGS AT ELLERSLIE



Tiarella Dark Eyes



Bergenia cordifolia



Arthropodium



Ajuga

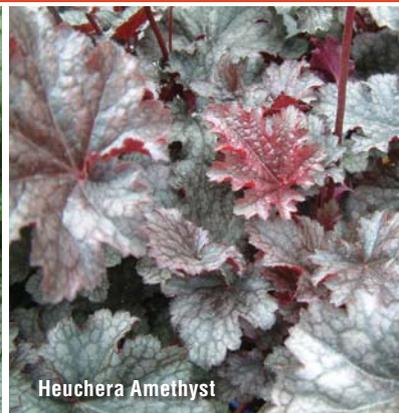


Bergenia White

# perennial Autumn collection



Brunnera



Heuchera Amethyst



Heuchera Green Spice



Heuchera Plum Pudding



Lamium



Leptinella Platts Black



Stachys Lamb's Ear

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**ODERINGS**

The First Name In Good Gardens

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Cover Shot: Liquidambar

## Digging In

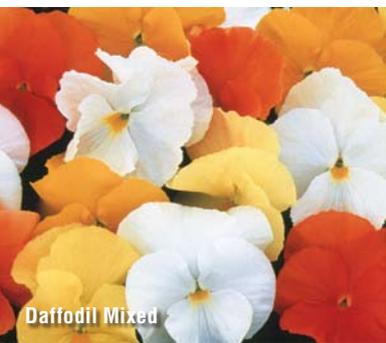
with Daniel



Daniel Hart  
Havelock North

# Pansies

*not just pretty faces*



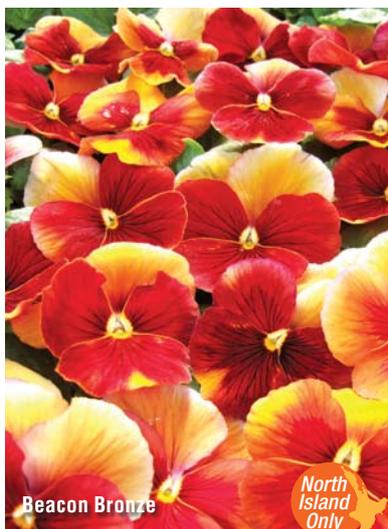
Daffodil Mixed



Wine Flash



Hot Shot Orange



Beacon Bronze

North  
Island  
Only



Ice Castles

Pansies remind me of my grandfather Donald Odering.

He is in charge of our advertising department and he always says to me in the winter, "Haven't you got something else to advertise other than pansies?"

### Cool weather favourites

We advertise pansies so often at this time of year because they are the world's most popular bedding plant and are amongst the most spectacular of all winter annuals. Flower sizes range from the large Majestic Giant types, to the medium sized Deltas and Hotshots, to the smaller flowering Panola Panache, some even have frilled or ruffled flower heads. Pansies come in just about all the colours you can imagine; in many shades of blue, yellow, pink, purple, orange, red, and white and some flowers are so dark that they look black. Whether you are after a solid block of colour, a bicolor flower or even a dainty antique shade, no other annual in the world will offer you the kind of 'flower power' that pansies can, especially in the winter. Oderings stock New Zealand's best quality range of pansies, all are F1 hybrids giving strong plants, vigour, vitality and vibrant colours.

### Growing

Pansies grow best in cold climates and can even handle short periods of snow on the ground; this is why you will not find many varieties of pansies for sale in the summer. Pansies thrive in a sunny to part-shaded position with good drainage. You are more likely to kill pansies with kindness than neglect. If they get too much water they become susceptible to damping off (fungi), so water once or possibly twice a week depending on your climate and soil. Regular spraying with Greenguard, Fungus Fighter, or Bravo is recommended to help prevent powdery mildew and black spot. For a winter border plant pansies along walls and paths or between rocks or for a stunning spring display plant them amongst dormant bulbs.

Pansies have it all, a range of sizes, a colour for every taste, plus daintiness and charm. Enjoy the 'flower power' and intense vivid colours that only pansies can deliver!



Merlot Ice



Majestic White Blotch



Blueberry Custard



Violet Sky

North Island Only



Hot Shot Purple



Flamboyant



Solar Eclipse

North Island Only



Pluto



Panola Panache

North Island Only



Majestic Giants Mixed



Majestic Yellow Blotch



Peacock Blue



Lavendar Shades

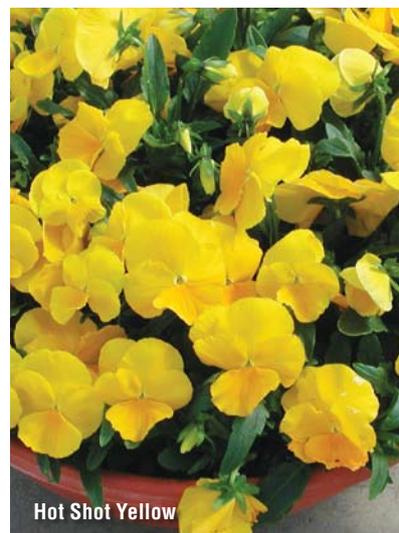


Hot Shot True Blue



Berry Delight

North Island Only



Hot Shot Yellow



Radicchio (left) and Kohlrabi

# autumn veggie crops

Autumn still leaves some of us confused about what edible crops to plant. Most of us will plant carrots, lettuce, spinach, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, swede, beetroot, cauliflower and parsley. But what about the more unusual crops that thrive in the cooler season? Make 2010 the year where you branch out from the same old veggies and try growing something different from seed, there is bound to be something you will surely love but have not tried to grow and eat before. Here are some different veggies to try.

## FENNEL

The Heirloom Florence Fennel from Niche is also known as sweet anise and has a beautiful white bulb which has a mild anise flavour as does the foliage. Add slices of the bulb to soups or grill with a medley of vegetables. The feathery foliage is ideal in salads, coleslaw and as a garnish.

## KOHL RABI

Seeds from Niche produces a crisp apple-like bulb that is sweet and tender. The flavour is best when harvested after the first frost. Kohlrabi can be peeled and eaten raw and while it tastes like broccoli stems it also tends to pick up the flavours of the other foods so it is great to bulk up stews, casseroles or soups and is common in Indian cuisine. It is high in vitamin C, magnesium and phosphorous, which are all useful to help with calcium absorption.

## MUSTARD

Oderings mustard is a quick and easy to grow for use in salads and sandwiches. The seeds can also be used for pickling or toasting.

## TURNIPS

We all know turnips can be roasted, but have you ever made them into chips? They are simply delicious. Turnips are also a good low calorie source of vitamin C and contain large amounts of vitamin A and lutein which has been shown to help prevent cataracts and cardiovascular disease.

## PARSNIPS

Sow parsnip now and leave in the ground all winter pulling them when you need them, the colder the ground the sweeter the parsnip. Parsnips are high in vitamins B and C and are great roasted, mashed or combined with carrots.

## BLOOD VEIN SORREL

This plant from McGregor's has great tasting leaves which are excellent in salads and garnishes or pureed into soups or sauces.

## RADICCHIO

McGregor's radicchio is an awesome colour addition to any salad, risotto or pasta with its attractive burgundy red leaves and white veins. The colour and peppery sweet flavour on this veggie are better in the cooler months of winter.

## CELERIAC

By Niche is an interesting root vegetable closely related to celery and is very popular in European countries. Celeriac's cream coloured ball-like root has a smooth, crisp texture and the pleasant flavour and fragrance of freshly harvested celery. It is ideally suited to adding a flavour punch to just about any meal including cooked in soups or raw in salads.



Parsnip



Turnip



Blood Vein Sorrel



Celeriac



Fennel



Mustard

Colour in winter is seemingly a hard thing to find, but if there is one plant family that shows its beauty in winter it would have to be the Erica.



# Winter Colour



***Erica sparsa* Lavender Mist**

A lovely upright habit with long flowering stems crowded with small, smoky lavender-pink, bell-shaped flowers from late winter, 1m high x 75cm wide.

Commonly known as Heath, it is a large family consisting of over 800 species. The foliage is fairly consistent between species with short needle-like leaves. The flowers widely vary with bell, tub or urn shapes with the colours ranging from white, pink, and purple to orange-red.

Ericas are easy to grow and are slow growing forming a small to medium sized shrub with a neat and tidy habit. Trim them after flowering to maintain their shape and fertilise sparingly once a year with Oderings Rhodo, Azalea & Camellia Fertiliser. Erica's hate lime, so incorporating peat at the time of planting will help to balance the pH of the soil and preserve moisture. Plant in a sunny area with free-draining soil as they dislike wet feet. Erica's are great for background plantings and the smaller varieties make a neat low hedge or garden border.

The flowers are long lasting and complement plantings with lavenders and roses or, alternatively, they can be picked or dried for floral arrangements.



***Erica oatesii* Winter Fire**

Spectacular long orange-red tubular flowers from winter onwards that will attract birds and butterflies, 90cm high by 70cm wide.



***Erica darleyensis* Kramer's Red**

Urn shaped flowers in hues of pink and purple adding a splash of colour when other flowers are scarce, 30cm-40 cm high x 60cm wide.

***Erica melanthera* Improved**

Smothers itself in cerise-pink bell-shaped flowers which fade to mid pink with age, 80cm high x 80cm wide.





Lemon trees are hugely popular in New Zealand gardens but what's stopping us from branching out and growing our own seedless mandarins, juicy sweet oranges or even a jaw tingling grapefruit.

# Zest

Citrus are fairly easy to grow, if you have a sunny spot in the garden then you are well on your way to having a bountiful supply of fruit.

Aside from needing full sun, citrus need well drained soil so when you are planting incorporate plenty of compost. If you have clay soil also add sand into the mixture. All citrus have a shallow root system and hate root disturbance so it's essential that they get plenty of water in the warmer months and a layer of mulch to keep the roots moist. Water is also what makes the fruit juicy, so if your fruit is dry on the inside this is likely an under watering problem.

## Where to start?

Kumquats and Meyer lemons are the hardiest of all citrus followed by mandarins, tangelos, oranges, and grapefruit, other lemons and limes are the most tender. Generally citrus are frost tender but will tolerate frosts better as they age. To keep young plants protected from frost cover the plants with Microclima frost cloth.

For the first two years it is hugely important to pick off all of the flowers to stop your plant from fruiting, in the third year pick off half, and in the fourth let it flower normally. This is because citrus will flower and fruit regardless of their age; they put so much energy into doing so that the plant will not grow very much. By removing the flowers and fruit you give the plant a chance to get big and therefore you will get bigger crops in following years as opposed to small crops on a small tree - believe me it's worth it!

Feed your tree twice a year with Oderings Citrus & Fruit Tree Fertiliser. If the leaves are yellow the tree has a magnesium deficiency and you need to give it a supplementary feed of Epsom Salts.

If the fruit lacks flavour and you are watering sufficiently adding Sulphate of Potash or Wallys Fruit and Flower Power will sweeten the fruit.

You will also notice in some of the descriptions that many citrus cannot be planted close to other citrus families because they will cross pollinate the fruit making it seedy.

## Grapefruit

Even on dwarf rootstocks these normally grow big with large yellow fruit all year round. Grapefruit need maximum sun to ripen the fruit.

### Golden Special

A hybrid grapefruit crossed with a mandarin, which gives a sweeter flavour. This is the major commercial grapefruit grown in New Zealand. The fruit are medium to large sized, thin skinned and juicy with a tangy flavour. It is reasonably seedless if no other citrus are growing nearby.

### Wheeny

Considered as a true grapefruit with large sized, pale lemon-coloured fruit which are juicy and tart. This variety is less cold tolerant than Golden Special and takes longer to begin fruiting. Once established this grapefruit fruits only every second year.

### Cutler Red

Similar to Golden Special except it has deep red skin and orange-yellow flesh. This good bearer ripens July to August. It has a better crop in cold climates and is fairly seedless if there are no other citrus growing nearby.



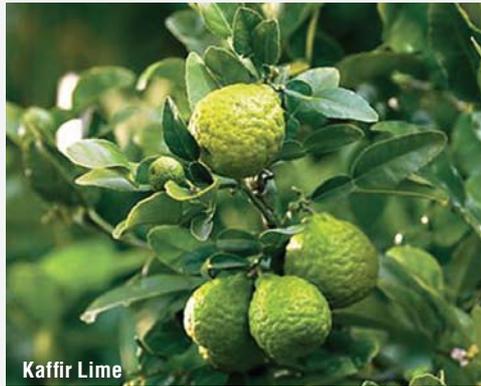
Grapefruit



Kumquat

## Kumquats

These are reasonably cold-hardy and small growing. Small bright green leaves and prolific crops of fruit make a great ornamental shrub in the garden or containers. The fruit is tart but edible and ideal for marmalade.



Kaffir Lime

## Limes

Tender small growing trees that need a frost free, hot area to grow. Limes produce thin skinned green fruit through winter and spring. The juice is delicious in drinks and the zest is often used in cooking.

**Tahitian or Beares** - The best lime for the home garden with small to medium sized, thin skinned fruit. The deep green fruit turns lime yellow at maturity and is seedless, juicy and tangy. The fruit ripens in winter but can hold on the tree until November.

**Kaffir** - The leaves and rind from the lime tree are commonly used in Thai cooking. The fruit is rough and bumpy and is hugely aromatic as are the leaves. Plant this in pots or in the garden as a background plant.



Lemon

## Lemons

Lemons are attractive ornamental trees. In cooler climates they will fruit all year round whereas in warmer climates they will fruit only in spring and autumn. Harvest lemons when the fruit is all yellow. If you leave them on the tree the fruit loses its flavour but will become very juicy.

### Meyer

The hardiest and smallest of all lemons that will fruit from a young age. It is a medium sized lemon that has large crops of fruit all year round which are rounder and less acidic than other lemons.

**Lisbon Seedless** - One of the hardiest lemons tolerant of heat, cold and wind. This is the type of lemon you would often find at the grocer, with large slightly rough textured skin and a high acid flavour.

**Yen Ben** - An improved selection of Lisbon with large, oval shaped fruit. The flesh is very juicy and sharply acidic in flavour.

**Lemonade** - A cross between a lemon and a mandarin with heavy crops of easy to peel pale lemon fruit. They are delicious and refreshing and can be eaten straight from the tree. It crops throughout autumn and winter.



Mandarin

## Mandarins

Mandarins are small growing trees that are thick and lush, and fruit prolifically. Their fruit are small compared to other citrus and the skins are easy to peel. Mandarins are quite hardy but are often overlooked by the home gardener.

### Clementine

Superb small ornamental tree with attractive foliage, fragrant flowers and deep-orange skinned fruit that are juicy and delicious. Clementine performs well in cooler climates. Avoid planting close to other citrus because cross pollination will lead to seedy fruit.

### Encore

Late bearing with fruit that hold on the tree a lot longer.



Orange

## Satsuma

A small, slow growing shrub which is an ideal container plant. The fruit are small, seedless and very easy to peel with a juicy and sweet, mild flavour. Satsuma varieties are cold hardy. Our two favourite varieties of Satsuma mandarins are...

### Silverhill

Silverhill is one of the first mandarins to fruit and a great lunch box variety.

### Miho

Miho is sweeter than Silverhill but a little smaller growing and hardier. As with all Satsuma mandarins it is easy peel.

## Oranges

These are superb container plants with a structured look, decorative fruit and delightfully scented flowers. As a general rule, oranges like a temperature of 15-30 degrees Celsius.

**Navel Oranges** - The majority of Navel oranges fruit in the early part of the season from late winter till early spring. The fruit is seedless and is characterised by a small secondary fruit embedded in the top of the orange.

**Best's Seedless** - A small, manageable sized tree which produces crops of small to medium sized fruit that ripen in spring. It generally fruits every second year.

**Valencia** - The common orange grown commercially throughout the world, it is a large sized tree with high yields of medium sized, thin skinned fruit with excellent flavour and a high juice content. The fruit ripens in late autumn with few seeds.

**Harwood Late** - An excellent New Zealand-raised variety from a seedling of the Valencia orange. It is very similar Valencia with high yields of juicy, thin skinned fruit and an excellent flavour on a large growing plant.

## Tangelo

A cross between a grapefruit and a mandarin the tree is upright and compact. The Tangelo is renowned for its juicy, sweet, rich flavour and is wonderful in desserts and excellent for juicing.



# Autumn Palette

Why would anyone pick a boring tree that looks nice only in the spring and summer when there are so many choices available that offer brilliant autumn foliage as well? Now is the time you should take notice and start looking at trees when you are out and about. Personally I love trees: they shape and frame a whole garden and even if you have a small section there is always a tree to suit.

Here are our top picks for autumn foliage.

### **Cornus (Dogwood)**

Cornus do best in well drained soil in full sun or part shade. They are small growing decorative trees, making them ideal for the smaller gardens.

#### ***Cornus florida* Cherokee Sunset**

New shoots are tipped pinkish-red and mature to green with broad yellow margins followed by eye-catching autumn tones of rose-pink, red and purple, 3m high x 2.5m wide.

#### ***Cornus kousa***

Spreading trees with delicate, horizontal layered branches and vivid autumn leaves of yellow and scarlet. Red strawberry-like fruit are also visible in autumn, 4m high x 3m wide.

### **Acer (Maple)**

Acers come in weeping or upright forms and are valued for their foliage not only in autumn but all year round. Maples like a lime free, wind free, sheltered area with cool moist roots in the summer. The smaller cultivars can be planted in pots as well as the garden.

#### ***Acer palmatum***

An open airy tree whose green spring growth turns to autumn shades of yellow, orange and red, 5m high x 4 m wide.



Cornus kousa



Cornus florida Cherokee Sunset



## Liquidambar (Sweet gum)

This is one of the finest deciduous trees for autumn colour.

Stake the tree from a young age and water regularly to encourage the root system.

### **Liquidambar styraciflua Worplesdon**

This tree has an upright pyramidal shape with autumn shades of pale orange and apricot turning to purple, 8m high x 5m wide.

### **Liquidambar styraciflua Gumball**

Green leaves turn to striking shades of purple, red and orange in autumn, 5m high x 4m wide.

Liquidambar Worplesdon



Quercus coccinea

## Quercus (Oak)

Oaks are hardy, fast growing trees with picturesque shapes and colours.

**Quercus coccinea** – The most beautiful of all the oaks with glossy green leaves in spring and summer that change to brilliant, intense glowing scarlet in autumn, once established it will withstand drought, 7.5m high x 5m wide.



Fraxinus oxycarpa Raywoodii

## Fraxinus (Ash)

Highly valued for its shape and colours, its picturesque structure looks fantastic as a lawn specimen, a shade tree or in background plantings.

**Fraxinus oxycarpa Raywoodii** – This is a beautiful and popular deciduous tree with an elegant shape. Bright green leaves become rich purple-claret-red in autumn, hence the common name the Claret Ash, 8m high x 5m wide.



Ginkgo biloba

## Ginkgo (Maidenhair Tree)

A hardy tree of great beauty with a beautiful branch structure, it makes a great lawn specimen tree.

### **Ginkgo biloba Autumn Gold**

A spectacular sight in autumn when the foliage turns brilliant golden yellow, 5-7m high x 4m wide.



Fagus sylvatica

## Fagus (Beech Tree)

This is a slow growing, showy tree with rich coloured foliage throughout the year and a broad pyramidal shape. This is a long term tree that becomes more beautiful the older it gets.

### **Fagus sylvatica**

The common European beech has dark green glossy leaves that turn a reddish brown in autumn and last well into winter, 10m high by 6m wide.

Much insect damage in the garden can be prevented by paying attention to some key gardening practices.

# Creepy Crawlies

Quite simply, healthy soil promotes healthy plants, and healthy plants are less susceptible to being targeted by insects; therefore watering, feeding and pruning are essential for the first step in insect control. Sometimes, however, these are just not enough.

Which spray to use often depends on the feeding method of the insect, however it is important with all sprays to have thorough coverage including the undersides of the leaves.

Insecticides control insects and they fall into two main groups.

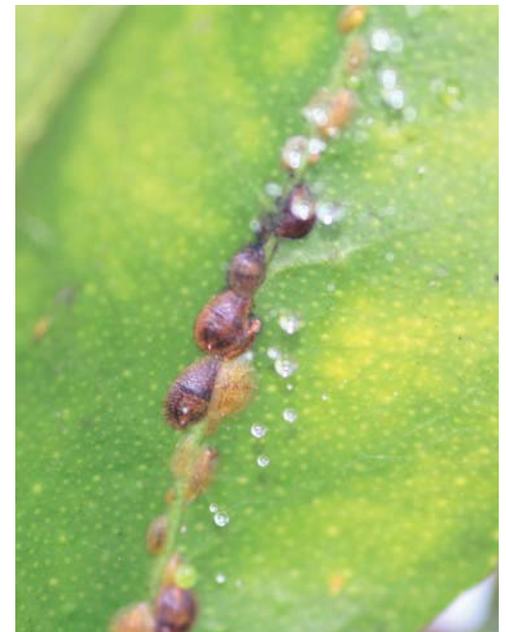
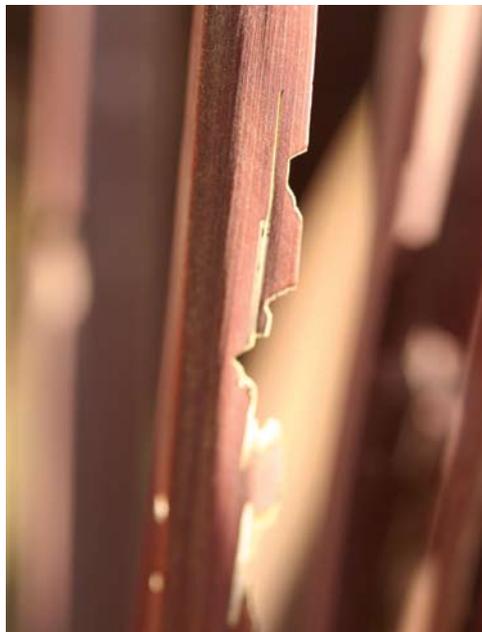


## ① Contact

These eliminate any insects on contact, therefore you may need to spray the plants a few times to eliminate all of the bugs. These sprays are especially ideal for edible crops or where bees are present because of the low withholding period. The safest sprays to use where bees are present are Mavrik, Eco Pest or spraying oils and always apply them at dusk.

## ② Systemic

These enter the plant tissue and will be consumed by the insect when they suck or feed on the plant. These are ideal on crops that are hard to maintain which are not edible or flowering—if the bees try to collect pollen from the flowers of a sprayed plant it will kill them. Systemic sprays include Shield, Confidor, Rose & Shrub Spray and Guardall.



# Removing creepy crawlies in your garden



## Aphids

Aphids are small insects that cluster on the underside of the new or soft growth on the plant. They come in an array of colours but are generally green or black. They have a three day life cycle so repetitive spray is important to control and eliminate this virus-carrying bug. Use Beat-A-Bug, Natures Way Insect Spray, Eco Pest, Confidor, Target, Mavrik, Maldison, Shield, Rose & Shrub Spray, Super Shield or Guardall.

## Mites

Generally found on fruit trees, roses and some vegetables. When feeding they puncture the leaves, causing the leaves to look yellow and mottled; there will also be fine webbing on the undersides of the leaves. You must use a mite spray as normal insecticides will not work. Use Mite Spray, Natures Way Insect Spray, Eco Pest, Mavrik, Super Shield, Guardall or spraying oil.



## Caterpillars

There are many types of caterpillars most of which you can see clearly on plants. Plants prone to caterpillar damage are: brassicas (cabbages, cauliflowers and broccoli), flaxes, kowhai, photinia, beans, silverbeet, passionfruit and tamarillo. Use Beat-A-Bug, Success, Derris Dust, Target, Carbaryl, Mavrik, Maldison, Shield, Rose & Shrub Spray, Super Shield or Guardall.

## Psyllids

Normally found on the undersides of the leaves of pittosporum, tomatoes and potatoes. You can normally tell it is psyllid by the bumps on the leaf surface. The insect lives in the crevice on the underside of the bump. Use Shield or Confidor.



## Leaf Miners

This insect lives in the leaf tissue and as it eats the tissue it leaves a trail behind. Because it is inside the leaf it is hard to kill as the insect needs to ingest the chemical, so generally a systemic spray is best. Use Shield, Confidor or Target.

## Scale

Next to the aphid, this is probably the most common insect in the garden. There are many different looking scale insects but normally they are characterized by the waxy coating (back) that protects it. Use Confidor, Target or a spraying oil.



## Leafroller Caterpillars

Leafroller caterpillars will roll the leaves inwards making it very hard to kill the insect. Plants prone to leafroller damage are callistemon (bottle brush), gum trees, manuka, tomatoes, blueberries, brambles, citrus, currants, feijoa, grapes, and stone fruit. Use Success, Target, Carbaryl, Shield or Rose & Shrub Spray.

## Thrips

Tiny insects that are only just visible to the naked eye, they disfigure plants, foliage and flowers, and transmit viruses. Use Beat-A-Bug, Success, Confidor, Mavrik, Maldison, Super Shield or Guardall.



## Mealy Bug

This is a hard insect to kill and you need to be persistent with spraying. The bug can be either on the plant or in the soil. If it is in the soil you will also need to drench the roots as well as spray the plant. Use Confidor, Target, Carbaryl, Maldison or spraying oil.

## Whitefly

These small sap-sucking insects will transmit and spread viruses, they fly when disturbed and mainly attack annuals and vegetable crops, especially tomatoes and beans. Use Beat-A-Bug, Natures Way Insect Spray, Confidor, Target, Mavrik, Maldison, Super Shield or Guardall.





*Romantic  
Wisteria*

Wisteria Blue Sapphire



Autumn is known in the garden community as “nature’s planting time”. This is because the soil is still warm but is not as dry as in summer. By planting in autumn you will give wisteria time to develop their roots and settle in their new home over winter. Then, in spring, you will get more growth and hardier plants going into the summer.

Wisteria is a woody climbing vine that can also be trained and made into a stunning standard tree. The thing that attracts people to wisterias are the beautiful flowers which come in shades of purple, violet, pink or white, some of which are fragrant and smell like sweet peas (mostly the Chinese and Japanese varieties). The hanging clusters of flowers appear generally in spring just before the plants come into leaf.

Wisteria is hardy and fast growing but correct pruning is essential to maintain successful flowering. Wisteria has a woody trunk which sends off side-shoots of growth, these side-shoots are what you need to develop flowers which are borne on the base of the previous year’s growth. If you want to prune the plant you must only prune 20-40cm of growth in mid summer and if you wish to remove branches or need to do a harder prune then take the stem back to the bottom three leaves in autumn. You can also reduce the overall length of the wisteria by pruning the woody stem once it reaches the desired length. If your wisteria is still not flowering it could be that you are feeding it too much. If given too much nitrogen wisteria will put on a lot of growth but not flower, therefore it is important to use a fertiliser that is high in potassium and phosphate and low in nitrogen. If grown from seed wisteria can take 10 years before flowering and may not be true to colour so make sure that you buy grafted or cutting-grown specimens.

Wisterias can grow in fairly poor soil but prefers fertile, moist, well drained sites in full sun or part shade. The ideal support to grow it on would be a tree, a pergola, wall or other structure. Whatever you grow it on make sure it is sturdy as the woody vine is very strong and can get quite heavy, especially since it can reach up to 20m high and 10m wide if left untrained. Always avoid growing it against a house as the wisteria will easily damage your gutters.



Wisteria Black Dragon

Oderings Top Choices for Grafted Grown Wisterias

*Black Dragon*

This is the only known double-flowering wisteria. It is also the darkest but unfortunately it is not as dark as the name suggests with dark buds that open to light violet flowers late in the season, after the leaves have appeared. The pale yellow tinted foliage turns a strong butter yellow in autumn. The sweetly fragrant flowers hang beneath the plant, so it is at its best on a pergola or archway.

*Blue Sapphire*

A mass of tightly packed, strongly fragrant, classic mauve-blue flowers burst open together before the leaves emerge, making a comparatively short but hugely dramatic display. This wisteria flowers from a young age and will usually produce some flower in its first year.

*Snow Showers*

Known for the extra long racemes which are pure white, Snow Showers is the last to flower, normally into November and well after the foliage has emerged. The flowers are capable of reaching 60 cm on a vigorous established plant, which hang beneath the foliage canopy. It has a light fragrance and needs to be planted where the flowers and fragrance can be appreciated.



Wisteria Snow Showers

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# ODERINGS *at* ELLERSLIE

2010



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**Butterflies**

\$4.99 large, \$2.99 small with a huge colour range to choose from. We can hardly keep up with sales on these NZ made, hand painted butterflies.



# hanging houseplants

## FULL SUN



**Boston fern**  
*Nephrolepis exaltata* has graceful arching bright green fronds that are quite impressive.



**Golden moneywort**  
*Lysimachia nummularia aurea* is a fast growing plant with bright yellow, cascading foliage.



**Grape ivy** *Cissus Ellen Danica* produces lots of classical large, deep lobbed, glossy, green leaves.



**Lipstick plant** *Aeschynanthus lobbianus* yields long red flowers that appear from inside brown 'lipstick cases', the glossy, leathery leaves make a great show on their own.



**Columnea microphylla** is a beautiful trailing plant that becomes completely covered in scarlet red flowers.



**Variegated creeping fig**  
*Ficus pumila Frosty* with oval to heart shaped leaves of dark green that are edged creamy white.



**Tahitian bridal veil**  
*Gibasis geniculata* generates dainty white flowers that give the appearance of a fine mist.



**Silver inch plant**  
*Tradescantia zebrina pendula* is a hardy, fast growing plant with colourful foliage.

## FILTERED LIGHT



**Chain of hearts** *Ceropegia woodii* has fine hanging stems that are covered in small heartshaped grey leaves with small, pink tubular flowers.



**String of pearls** *Senecio rowleyanus* with leaves that resemble beads hanging on a string and producing small white pin cushion like flowers that are slightly fragrant.



**Mother of thousands**  
*Saxifraga stolonifera* Tricolour produces long, slender red runners, which bear miniature plantlets at their ends.

## LOW LIGHT



**Rabbit's foot fern**  
*Davallia fejeensis* produces thick furry rhizomes that grow over the edge of the pot.



**Wax plant** *Hoya carmosa* is an evergreen twining climber/hanger, some with highly perfumed waxy flowers.



**Piggyback plant**  
*Tolmiea menziesii* grows into a compact mound of bright green leaves.

If you are running out of room to put plants inside your house what about a hanging basket? These take up no room, you can even place them to hang over book cases, cascade over shelves, or hang in the bathroom or lounge. There is a hanging basket plant to suit all light levels in the house. Here are Oderings' top choices for indoor home hanging success.

# Berry Berry Delicious

Summer is time for eating, drinking, and catching up with friends and family. There is no better food to enjoy at this time than fresh home-grown berries. Now I realise that summer has sort of passed us by, but next season's berries will be available in store soon and ready for planting.

Berries were not introduced to domestic gardening until the early 19th century but their flavours have been enjoyed throughout time. Berries provide us with many essential vitamins including Vitamin A and C, trace elements and other health promoting properties. They could even be called nature's own health lolly! Apart from enjoying them fresh, they can be made into jams, chutneys, and sauces. Add berries to fresh muffins for a little zing or even mix them all together with milk and ice-cream for a refreshing summer smoothie. Berries can even be used to produce drinks both hot and cold as well as being used to make wine! The optimal time for consuming is up to 12 hours after picking, but they do store and freeze well.

Berries are very easy to grow. They enjoy a sunny position with adequate moisture, particularly during fruiting. Before planting add some Oderings Compost to the soil. After planting it is a good idea to mulch around the plants to help moisture retention and suppress weeds; pea straw or bark will do the job nicely. If growing varieties that require trellis or staking it is best to set this up prior to planting. Bird

netting is advisable. Smaller varieties such as blueberries, cranberries and orangeberries can be grown in pots and containers for a nice handy, edible decoration. If planting into pots then Oderings Shrub & Tub is the way to go, as it has about eight to nine month's worth of fertiliser and trace elements for healthy plants.

Here is a brief description of some of the berry varieties Oderings will have available this season.

## Cane Fruit

### BLACKBERRY

A relative of the raspberry, the blackberry is a great producer of large dark-coloured fruit. They are richer and sweeter than the raspberry, producing a heavier flavour. Blackberries don't pick as well as raspberries, often including the core which is eaten as well. For the best results leave fruit on the vine for about a week after it develops its full colour.

### BOYSENBERRY

A hybrid form of blackberry. The boysenberry was first bred in California in the 1930's by Rudolph Boysen. The fruit is relatively large, purplish in colour with fine hairs covering the fruit. It is a vigorous trailing bramble, but with regular trimming is well worth the effort as this berry is often considered the nicest of the blackberries. Try adding some boysenberries to your next apple crumble - delicious!



### LOGANBERRY

The loganberry is a thornless cross between the raspberry and blackberry. Loganberries produce nice purple-red fruit throughout the summer. The berries are often too tart to eat fresh, but are lovely in jams. They are best when over-ripe, which is why they are not often available in supermarkets. Loganberries require a strong support such as a fence.

### RASPBERRY

Originally called the "Ida Berry" by the ancient Greeks, the raspberry is considered by many to be the pinnacle of flavour as far as fruit is concerned. The berries are small, crimson-red and easily removed from the core when picked. Raspberries grow on upright canes and require staking.



Boysenberry



Raspberry



Blackberry



Mixed Berries



Gooseberry

**GOOSEBERRY**

A little earlier to ripen than most berries (late spring to early summer) the gooseberry enjoys a little afternoon shade. The fruit is green when ripe and is covered in pale hairs. They usually take two years to produce and enjoy a side dressing of Sulphate of Potash in late winter. Oderings sells the "Invicta" variety which is both vigorous and resistant to mildews.

**ORANGEBERRY**

Available most of the year, the orangeberry doubles as a very effective ground cover. Extremely hardy, with small grape-like foliage that turns a nice shade of purple in the winter months. Small white flowers in November/ December are followed by bell-shaped fruit with orange flesh, with a flavour reminiscent of orange cordial. Keep an eye out for snails - they like orangeberries about as much as we do!



Orangeberry

*Bush Fruit*

**BLUEBERRY - YUM!**

Blueberries are grown with great success all over New Zealand and with good reason. Not only are the fruits delicious but the green/blue foliage makes an attractive addition to any garden. Blueberries like a slightly acidic soil so keep the lime away. The fruit ripens from December to February and should be picked seven to ten days after turning blue to ensure the best possible flavour. They are self-fertile but planting two varieties will give increased yields on both plants. Blueberries are very high in antioxidants.



Blueberry

**CRANBERRY**

From the same family as blueberries, cranberries enjoy lime free soil and are easily recognised by their bright red fruit which ripen around April. The bush normally takes two to three years to produce. The leaves turn a nice purple colour in the winter and the fruit are very high in vitamins A and C.



Cranberry



**PREVENTING**  
*Leaf Curl*

Leaf curl is a fungal disease found mainly on peaches, nectarines, and other stone fruit in spring. Unfortunately it's too late to fix the problem by then. As with all good gardening practices prevention is the key. Leaf curl winters over on the plant so to eradicate the disease you must spray at three critical times.

**1** When the plant is dormant, i.e. when it has no leaves in winter spray with Lime Sulphur or Liquid Copper or Champion Copper.



**2** Spray for the second time just before bud burst, i.e. when you see green swellings along the branches, spray with Champion Copper or Liquid Copper.



**3** Apply the third spray after the petals fall leaving little fruit behind using Liquid Copper or Champion Copper.



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