
**Summer 2015**

# *From the Ground Up* ↑

## JUNIPERS

Some people love them, others---not so much....but when appropriately used they have many qualities that make them a desirable addition to the landscape.

Often overused in the past, and hardy and resilient, they were then ignored and neglected for long periods of time. Then when pruned because they had overgrown the space allowed, the ugly, dead old wood on the inside was exposed.

And yes darn it, they are prickly. Wear a thick, long sleeved shirt and pants when pruning.

But here is the good stuff!! They are hardy and drought tolerant—an excellent quality where water usage is a concern. They live for a long time and if given the appropriate amount of space they require very little maintenance. They are evergreen, so they provide good winter interest. They can be used to add texture and scale to a landscape, and make terrific screens or hedges. There are many forms and colors available. Narrow upright forms and low spreading varieties and everything in between in colours ranging from dark green to blue grey to bright green to yellow green offer almost endless design possibilities.

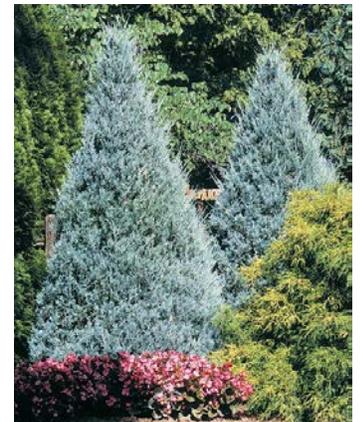
## OUR TOP TEN

1. WICHITA BLUE JUNIPER
2. COLOGREEN JUNIPER
3. MEDORA JUNIPER
4. SKYROCKET JUNIPER
5. MINT JULEP JUNIPER
6. BUFFALO JUNIPER
7. CALGARY CARPET JUNIPER
8. BLUE CHIP JUNIPER
9. PRINCE OF WALES JUNIPER
10. GOLD COAST JUNIPER

Use in a mixed planting bed



Use as a focal point in a bed with other shrubs and perennials



Use as a screen or background to a focal point



Use as a ground cover



*A toddler was found chewing on a slug.  
After the initial surge of disgust the parent said,  
"Well . . . What does it taste like?"  
"Worms," was the reply.*

# Blackspot of Roses

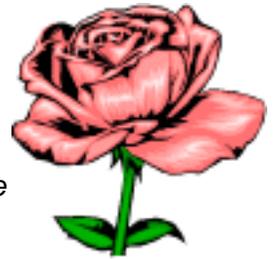
A common disease of roses is blackspot, a fungus that can cause defoliation of susceptible plants. Look for dark, circular lesions with feathery edges on the top surface of the leaves and raised purple spots on young canes.

Infected leaves will often yellow between spots and eventually drop.

The infection usually starts on the lower leaves and works its way up the plant. Blackspot is most severe under conditions of high relative humidity (>85%), warm temperatures (23-30 degrees C), and six or more hours of leaf wetness. New growth is most vulnerable to the infection. The fungus can survive on fallen leaves or canes and is spread primarily by splashing water.

These cultural practices are the first line of defence:

- Don't plant susceptible roses unless you are willing to use fungicide sprays.
- Keep irrigation water off the foliage. Drip irrigation works well with roses.
- Plant roses in sun in areas with good air movement to limit the amount of time the foliage is wet.
- Remove diseased leaves that have fallen and prune out infected rose canes to minimize inoculum.



If needed, protect foliage with a regular spray program (10-14 day schedule) of effective fungicides. The staff at Unique Garden Centre would be happy to help explore your black spot control options.

## featured annual:

Here are some cultivars with good black spot resistance:

- John Davis
- William Baffin
- Blanc de Coubert
- Cuthbert Grant
- J P Connel
- Theresa Bugnet

Note: Rugosa roses are normally quite resistant to black spot disease

### SilverShield Plectranthus

in a local shade garden taken August 2014, growing in a pot. Sun loving plus great in the shade!



Grown as an annual here on the prairies, this is one of the few silver-leaved plants to enjoy shade, including dry shade. It can form a broad pool of silver, which enhances any neighbouring leaves or flowers, but it looks particularly beautiful in association with white flowers, such as *Impatiens*, Japanese windflowers, *begonia* and *hydrangea*. It looks dramatic with dark leaves, such as black mondo grass. It will also grow very successfully in dry, sunny positions, making it a versatile annual.

What do you call it when worms take over the world?

Global Warming

Pick up a gift certificate at any of our locations

Unique Florists & Garden Centre

<p><b>Unique Garden Centre</b> 6th Ave. N. &amp; Broad St. <b>Unique Florists</b> *467 Broad St. N *Sherwood Mall (Co-op) <b>789-1010</b></p>	<p>A Gift For _____ Value _____ /Dollars \$ <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> From _____ Presented By _____ Expires _____ <small>Replaced if lost or stolen Only with proper authorization</small></p> <p><b>№ 3955</b></p>
---	---



467 Broad St. N.  
Regina, SK.  
789-1010



Sherwood  
Co-Op  
(Rochdale)  
777-0183



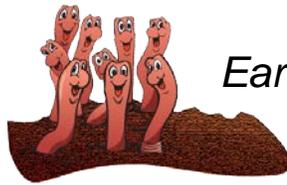
[www.uniqueflorists.ca](http://www.uniqueflorists.ca)



# Daylilies



need to be divided every three to four years to maintain vigour. Though they may be divided in early spring before growth starts, it is more common to divide them in late summer through early fall. Cut back the tops by about half their original height to make the plants easier to handle. Daylilies have a tough root system that makes them difficult to divide while in place although if it hasn't been too long since the last division it can be done. In such cases, a spading fork can be used to peel fans from the existing clump. If the plants are all grown together, it is more practical to divide them after the entire clump has been dug. Use a spade to lift the entire clump out of the ground. Pry the fans apart with a spade or fork. Space divisions 24-30" apart, and plant each at its original depth. Water the new plants well. The number of flowers will be reduced the first year after division but will return to normal until the plant needs to be divided again.



## Earthworms: Nature's own manufacturers and distributors of quality fertilizer.

Earthworms are a major contributor to the physical, chemical and biological processes associated with healthy soil.

There are more than 3000 species of earthworms found worldwide and they thrive in a wide range of soil types.

As earthworms tunnel through soil, they ingest it. As soil particles and plant material filter through the earthworm's gut, they are broken down and converted into forms of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium that are readily available for plant uptake. It is then distributed by their activity, primarily throughout the top 12" of soil but possibly as far down as 6'

Earthworm tunnels help aerate and loosen the soil. They may increase soil to air ratio by up to 30 %

 **Unique Landscapes**  
467 Broad St. N.  
777-0186  
Email:  
uniquegardencentre@sasktel.net



Like Us On  **facebook**

**\*We offer both residential and commercial landscaping design services**

Print these coupons and use at Unique Garden Centre

**One free bottle of *Transplanter* with the purchase of a regular priced tree. (Minimum \$87.00 value)**

One coupon per customer, while supplies last.  
Not for use with other specials or promotions. In-store use only.  
**Expires August 15, 2015**

**One free 4" perennial\* with any purchase.**

\*Good for perennials valued at a \$5.40 or less.

One coupon per customer, while supplies last.  
Not for use with other specials or promotions. In-store use only.  
**Expires August 15, 2015**

**Buy any ceramic or clay pot and get a 2<sup>nd</sup> ceramic or clay pot for 1/2 price.\* \*Of equal or lesser value.**

One coupon per customer, while supplies last.  
Not for use with other specials or promotions. In-store use only.  
**Expires August 15, 2015**



**Unique Garden Centre**

132 Broad St. N.

[www.uniquegardencentre.com](http://www.uniquegardencentre.com)

**Ask any gardening questions to the horticulturists on our staff!!**



306-777-0190

**Open Daily**

