



CANADA 150
1867-2017

Summer 2017



Unique Garden Centre

From the Ground Up ↑

Happy Birthday Canada!!

On July 1, Canadians celebrate the 150th anniversary of Confederation. Be sure to take in some of the activities happening in our city and enjoy opportunities for fun with family and friends. Click on the link below to see where and when things are happening in Regina.

<http://www.regina.ca/opencms/export/sites/regina.ca/residents/canada-150/.media/pdfs/canada-day-events.pdf>

Introducing the Canadian Shield™ rose, named after the ancient Canadian Shield formation that covers more than half of Canada. This new rose was originally developed in Manitoba by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, marketed by the Vineland Research and Innovation Centre in Ontario and is available at Unique Garden Centre this summer just in time for Canada's 150th birthday. The Canadian Shield™ rose is a versatile garden and landscape rose about one metre wide and high, with fully double, scarlet red flowers and glossy green foliage. It's a repeat bloomer that stays stunning throughout the entire garden season. Just as its name suggests, Canadian Shield is a hardy rose that is resistant to black spot and is winter hardy from coast to coast.



Print these coupons and use at Unique Garden Centre

One free bottle of *Transplanter* with the purchase of a regular priced tree. (Minimum \$92.00 value)

One coupon per customer, while supplies last.
Not for use with other specials or promotions. In-store use only.
Expires August 15, 2017

One free 4" perennial* with any purchase.
*Good for perennials valued at a \$5.20 or less.

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

Buy any ceramic or clay pot and get a 2nd 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, 2017



Unique Garden Centre

132 Broad St. N.

www.uniquegardencentre.com

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



306-777-0190

Open Daily



The Good

Ladybird Beetles

aka ladybugs, both the adults and the larvae, are beneficial and do not feed on plants but rather on other insects including aphids, mealybugs, whiteflies, scale insects and the eggs of various other insects. So if you see these insects, do not spray. The larval form looks like a very small alligator-shaped insect. Larvae are covered with spines, about 3/8-inch long, and black with orange markings.



The Bad

Lily beetles first arrived in eastern Canada in the 1940s

and have been moving west. They have been seen in Saskatchewan since 2015. The beetles are bright red with a black head, large black eyes and long black antennae. When in distress they can squeak to warn off predators. Adults overwinter in soil or under leaf litter, usually near the plants they feed on, emerging in late April or May. Females lay 2-16 reddish-orange eggs on the underside of lily leaves in an irregular line. Eggs hatch in 8-10 days. New larvae are black while older stages are yellowish-white with a black head. Larvae feed for about 3 weeks and can devour entire lily plants. Once mature, they enter the soil to pupate and emerge as adults after 3 weeks. Adults feed on lilies until cold weather sets in when they re-enter the soil to over-winter. There are no natural enemies in North America. The most effective means of control is to hand pick eggs and larvae. Squish or drop them into a bucket of warm soapy water. Begin checking as soon as the lilies emerge in the spring. Don't accidentally import lily beetles. Check potted lilies carefully for all stages of the beetle. Washed bulbs from a reputable source are a safer bet. Before planting soak the bulbs in a 10% bleach solution to kill any critters hiding in the scales. Easter lilies have been one of the sources of lily beetles in Canada. It is not recommended to plant them in the garden. If lily beetles are present, they are more likely to over-winter than the Easter lily.



Cankerworm larvae are light green to brownish-green, often with a darker stripe down the back. They are sometimes called inch worms or loopers. Cankerworms are unpleasant visitors to the yard not only for the defoliation of our trees but for their ability to "drop-in" on you via the silken threads they spin. Don't take it personally. They do it to escape predators, or to drop to the ground and burrow into the soil when full grown. They also exude a sticky "honeydew" in the same manner as heavy infestations of aphids.

The Ugly



Adult male cankerworms turn into silver moths which appear either from mid-September to October (for fall cankerworms) or from the end of March to mid-May (for spring cankerworms). After emerging, the wingless female moths crawl up trunk of American and Siberian Elms, Manitoba Maple trees or fruit trees to lay their egg masses in the tree's crown.

As they feed, larvae will create small "shot holes" in new leaves. The cankerworm will also be found under the leaf. Large populations of cankerworms can eat all the leaves off trees and shrubs. Healthy trees usually produce new leaves by mid-July. However after several years of heavy infestations, the tree's crown may die back.

The best means of control is to band ALL your elm, fruit, or Manitoba Maple trees in the spring (late March to mid-May) and fall (September to mid-November) to trap female cankerworms as they crawl up the trunk to lay their eggs. Make a band using a strip of insulation, wrapped with plastic and then smeared with a sticky substance. An effective brand of this sticky substance is Tanglefoot. Remove your band after mid-May and again in mid-November to keep your tree bark in good shape. (Save the insulation for the next banding season.) You can hire a company to do the work or band the trees yourself.

Biological pesticides containing the bacteria *Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki* (BTK) can control cankerworm infestations. Follow label directions for proper application to specific branches where cankerworms are present. You can apply Bt.k. on your own private trees; however, you need to hire a certified, commercial tree sprayer to apply BTK on City-owned trees in your yard.

Note: The City also has a specific invertebrate pest control program to manage cankerworm populations in Regina. You can find out more about cankerworms and other pests on the City of Regina website:

<http://www.regina.ca/residents/tree-yard/control-pests/>



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



Mulching Tip

Whether organic (wood chips) or inorganic (rock), mulch provides the landscape with valuable benefits. It helps conserve moisture, control weeds and moderate soil temperature. And it can be attractive, setting off plantings from the turf and creating clean landscaping lines.

However, mulch should never be piled against a tree's trunk. This practice keeps the bark moist, but bark is not designed to tolerate continuous moisture. Wet bark is subject to fungus or insect attack. Mulch piled against the trunk also restricts the exchange of carbon dioxide and oxygen between the living bark and the atmosphere, suffocating the bark. Keep mulch 3-6 inches away from young tree trunks and 8-12 inches away from mature trunks (corresponding to the width of the root flare.)