



Southern California Horticultural Society Newsletter

www.SoCalHort.org

August-September 2009



Dr. Jerrold Turney in the pathology laboratory.

OUR NEXT MEETING: Jerrold Turney, Ph.D.

Citrus Diseases in California: Past, Present and Future'

Thursday, August 13, 2009 at 7:30 pm
Friendship Auditorium
3201 Riverside Drive, Los Angeles

*(We meet the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7:30 pm.
Program free to members with the membership card.
Non-members pay \$5. Ample on-site free parking is
available.)*

Dr. Turney will cover the history and current status of the major citrus diseases in California and the potential for the introduction of new citrus diseases into California. Diseases covered will include Tristeza, Exocortis, Stubborn, Phytophthora root rot, Armillaria Root Rot, Citrus Variegated

Chlorosis, Citrus Canker and Citrus Greening.

Dr. Turney earned his B.S. in Botany at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona in 1989, graduating magna cum laude. After graduation, Dr. Turney received a research assistant scholarship from the University of California at Riverside in the Department of Plant Pathology. His Ph.D. research focused on the biological control of phytophthora root rot of citrus. After completing his Ph.D. in plant pathology at U.C. Riverside in 1994, he joined the Huntington Botanical Gardens as curator of the camellia gardens. In 1998, Dr. Turney joined the research staff at the Arboretum of Los Angeles County as a research horticulturist. Since 2000, Dr.

Turney has been the plant pathologist for the Department of Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures for the County of Los Angeles. In addition to his academic career, Dr. Turney was formerly a licensed landscape contractor, and is currently a licensed agricultural pest control advisor and an ISA certified arborist. His primary fields of expertise are plant pathology, mycology and arboriculture.

Dr. Turney was born in Redlands, CA in 1954 and moved to South Pasadena in 1962. He graduated from South Pasadena High School in 1972. He has two sons and currently lives in South Pasadena. His other interests include basketball, fly fishing, canoeing, and backpacking.

Please join us in welcoming the following new members:

Lynda Crawford

James E. Henrich

Paula Wiley Kleihauer

Magda Lane of LaneScapes

Connie Liou

Gregory B. Maltby

Southern California Horticultural Society Board of Directors:

Steven Gerischer, *President*
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Debra Bushweit Galliani, *Vice President & Membership*
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Lisa Ceazan
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For general questions, call: 818-567-1496

Website: www.SoCalHort.org

New Member Cards and Guest Passes By Debra Bushweit Galliani

When you receive your new membership card, you'll see two stamps on the reverse side, each representing a guest pass that is good for one free admittance to one of our regular meetings. If you renew at the Planter level (\$80) or above, you will have four stamps equaling four guest passes on your card. Each time you use your guest pass, your card will be marked off and the passes expire on June 30, 2010. If you have any questions, please email me at bushweit@yahoo.com or call 310-378-5639.

August CREATE-A-PLANT CONTEST

In addition to the regular Plant Forum you can get crafty and create a 3-dimensional plant with the traits of your choice and bring it to our August meeting. Each member will receive a red sticker at that meeting to use to vote for their favorite plant creation. The Grand Prize winner will be awarded a real plant and 10 Opportunity Drawing tickets. The Runner-up will receive five Opportunity Drawing tickets.

Creatively name your plant and fill out our standard Plant Forum card to include information about culture, growth and such. A limit of three entries per person, but there are no limits on material, size or weight. Contestants should arrive with their entries by 7:30 pm to allow members a chance to see all the "plants" before casting their vote.

Gather Up Your Silent Auction Donations!

The Silent Auction, one of the highlights of our Society's Annual Award Banquet on September 10, is approaching. As organizer Steve Gerischer is fond of saying, "one man's junk is another man's treasure."

To make this event as successful as those in the past, we're counting on your donations of useful items such as garden books, unusual plants, garden art, pottery, furniture and other stuff you no longer need.

Besides scouring your library, garage and potting shed, think about soliciting a donation from your favorite nursery person or garden outlet. Or, just give Steve the contact information and we'll do it for you.

Horticultural services are very popular. Can you donate an hour's design consultation? Lead a tour of the garden where you work? Give a horticultural lecture to a private group?

And, please don't limit yourself to strictly garden-related items. Think dinner for four at your favorite restaurant, a weekend at your beach house, Dodgers tickets and more.

Bring your donations to our August meeting or contact Steve at 323-257-3629 or sglarkspur@aol.com to make other arrangements. Thank you for your generosity to our Society and your willingness to share your bounty and talent with fellow members!



Angraecum didieri from Madagascar

Photograph by Paul Martin

Green Sheet June 2009

Plant Forum Notes

Compiled by Sula Vanderplank
and Jorge Ochoa

Thank you to all who brought plants to the June 2009 meeting! Everyone is encouraged to bring in plants to share with the group. Remember that you do get one free “exhibitor’s ticket” for the plant drawing if you bring in one or more plants for discussion at the forum table!

In addition to the plants discussed below the following plants, described or listed in the Society’s *Selected Plants for Southern California Gardens* (2000) or previously written up for a Green Sheet were shown in June.

[*taxon* (common name) Family]:

Adenium obesum (desert rose) Apocynaceae
Calycanthus occidentalis (western spicebush) Calycanthaceae
Lupinus latifolius ssp. *parishii* (canyon lupine) Fabaceae
Manettia luteorubra [syn: *M. inflata*] (Brazilian firecracker) Rubiaceae
Ochna serrulata (micky mouse plant) Ochnaceae
Pelargonium tetragonum (geranium) Geraniaceae
Salvia uliginosa (bog sage) Lamiaceae
Sinningia canescens [syn: *S. leuchotricha*] hybrid. (Brazilian edelweiss) Gesneriaceae
Solanum muricatum (pepino dulce) Solanaceae
Stigmaphyllon ciliatum (golden vine/orchid vine) Malphiaceae
Stigmaphyllon littorale (amazon vine) Malphiaceae
Tecoma stans ‘Gold Star’ (yellow trumpet) Bignoniaceae

The exact identity of the following plants could not be completely ascertained:

a *Calanthe* selection from China (“blue”), Orchidaceae,
a hybrid *Cantua* (sacred flower) Polemoniaceae,
three *Leucodendron* plants, Proteaceae,
a species of *Parkinsonia* [syn. *Cercidium*] (palo verde) Fabaceae.
a member of the genus *Pipturus*, (mamaki) Urticaceae;
probably *P. argenteus*,
a *Prostanthera*, Lamiaceae, from Australia,
a *Rhododendron*, Ericaceae,
a *Salvia* species (sage), Lamiaceae,
and a species of *Uncarina*, potentially *Uncarina decaryi*

Information in this compilation was gleaned and condensed from the Plant Forum exhibit cards, numerous sources at the Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden Library and a suite of various internet sites.

Angraecum (Macroplectrum) didieri Orchidaceae.
Exhibited by Huntington Botanical Gardens.
This small orchid (photograph at left) is endemic to the lower elevations of Madagascar. Epiphytic and therefore best grown on slab or basket, this plant will grow in hot to cool conditions with 5 to 7 leaves and white 2” wide star shaped flowers. Although it is a xeric orchid, it grows in rocky terrain with *Aloe* and *Kalanchoe* species and in cultivation this plant likes humid conditions, but cooler temperatures. It needs good air movement – beware of wet stagnant conditions.

Anthurium marmoratum. Areaceae. Exhibited by Huntington Botanical Gardens.

This rare Colombian rainforest aroid develops very large leaves. Also known from Ecuador, this plant is grown in cool green house conditions at Huntington where it does well and could perhaps serve as a houseplant or survive outdoors for other growers. This species can be confused with *A. angamarcanum* due to the large leaves, and like all aroids it has a specific pollination syndrome, in this case attracting beetles as pollinators.

Columnnea (Tricantha) purpureo-vittata Gesneriaceae.
Exhibited by Huntington Botanical Gardens.

This small plant in the African violet family can do very well in a terrarium. Seeds of this species are available directly via the Gesneriad Society seed list. This plant is a Peruvian endemic from a dense forest at about 4300 foot elevation. In its native habitat it is epiphytic or grows on rocks. The attractive foliage is opposite and decussate (like a hebe), “bubbled” on its surface and a little hairy. The leaves are also strongly asymmetrical. The flowers are yellow and maroon and produce rosy berries. This plant was previously displayed in 2006.

Erica ventricosa. Italian heather. Ericaceae. Exhibited by Kathy Musial.

Originating in South Africa, this compact shrub has needlelike leaves and reaches 3 ft tall and wide. Light pink flowers are borne in late spring. Kathy grows this one in full sun, in acid soil, but states that you must not let it dry out, ever. M.J. Mulvaney’s, 1991 PhD Thesis, *Far from the Garden Path: An Identikit Picture of Woody Ornamental Plants Invading South-Eastern Australian Bushland*. (Australian National University) lists this species as invasive in Australia. This plant is often sold as a pot plant and can be found at Coastal Nursery, Monterey Bay Heathers and Trader Joes.

Lilium davidii. Liliaceae.

Exhibited by Bart O’Brien.
This plant (photograph at right) was purchased in bulb form at a local Asian supermarket, sold as a food item. The large bulbs are starchy as can be prepared in similar ways to potatoes. Native to China, it is commonly cultivated there, and is closely related to *L. willmottiae*. An easily grown plant, it tolerates some lime in the soil, and prefers light (sandy) and medium (loamy) soils. Deep orange flowers appear in July and August. Early to mid autumn is the best time to plant out the bulbs in cool temperate areas, in warmer areas they can be planted out as late as late autumn. The growing tips should be protected against rabbits and slugs in early spring.



Lilium davidii

Ptilotus exaltatus. pink mulla mulla. Amaranthaceae. Exhibited by Dick Kohlschreiber and Eileen Fiumara.

This showy Australian perennial is moderately drought tolerant and continuously produces showy flower spikes of shimmering color 3- 4” long. Needs very well drained soil and does not cope with waterlogging. Likes alkaline soil but is not salt tolerant. Available from South Coast Botanic Garden and online from Hummingbird Garden’s Nursery.



Eriogonum giganteum, St. Catherine's lace.

sienas and russets and chocolates, and they're beautiful, can't you see??!! Well, I didn't actually say that last part, but I passionately wanted to.

And passionate I am about our unique late summer landscape. We do have seasons, despite the mockery of those who don't understand us and our terrain. The wonderful orange blossom-like scent of *Pittosporum undulatum*, victorian box, heralds mid-winter for me, and the sticky, purple blooms of *Jacaranda mimosifolia*, jacaranda, signals the transition from spring to summer. *Chorisia speciosa*, silk floss tree, with its gorgeous large pink and creamy yellow flowers, is a late summer harbinger of autumn. Most of all, it is our native landscape, the golden grasses of our undulating chaparral hillsides, dotted with the dark greens of such plants as *Quercus agrifolia*, coast live oak, or *Rhus integrifolia*, lemonade berry, thrown into handsome relief by the more delicate color of the late season,

that makes summer feel like summer here in California, not unlike how the changing colors of leaves of deciduous trees or the living sculpture of bare shrubs embedded in a snowy landscape signify the stark beauty of fall and winter in

temperate climates.

It's not lush and green or familiar to many; it is a different aesthetic, waiting to be perceived and appreciated and embraced. As it must be because the fact cannot be denied, no matter how big and green one's lawn is, that Southern California has a dry climate which we're better off working with than against. There are so many plants that thrive with little water and can be enjoyed in the late summer heat and



Eriogonum grande var. *rubescens*

dryness.

How do I enjoy my senses in the dry garden in late summer? At South Coast Botanic Garden in Palos Verdes, where I worked as a gardener and now continue to volunteer, there are nearly 200 species of plants in bloom in August and September, a good number of which have low-water requirements. Many of the plants of this season have brilliant, saturated colors that seem both to match the heat and to be competing to outshine the harsh, white light of summer in Southern California. *Cassia leptophylla*, gold medallion tree, presents multitudes of yellow flowers that shimmer in the heat and as a larval plant attracts

ENJOYING THE GARDEN IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Text by Lisa Geazan

Photographs by Laurel Woodley

One afternoon, in the late summer a couple of years ago, I was driving my aunt and uncle along the southern edge of the Palos Verdes Peninsula, not far from where I live. The panoramic views of Santa Catalina Island, the breathtakingly rugged cliffs and the very 'pacific' ocean lapping up against them, the inspiring architecture of Wayfarers Chapel nestled into a hillside rolling softly down towards the sea, all of these things I imagined would impress these born and bred,



Leonotis leonurus, lion's tail

Brooklynese-speaking East Coasters. Along the way, my aunt said flatly, "Beautiful country, too bad it's so brown."

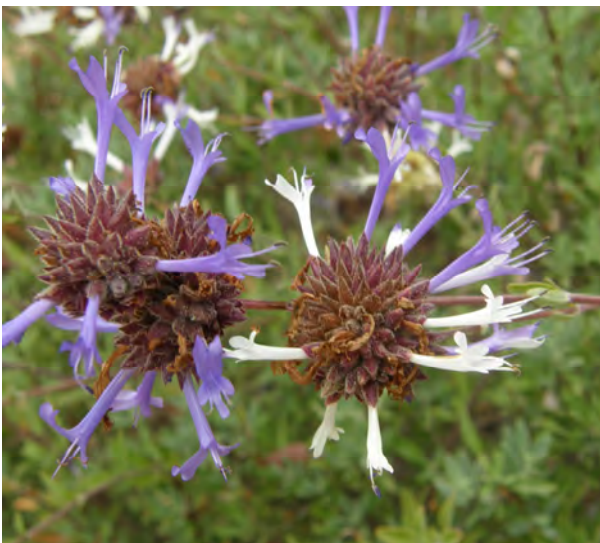
Deflated, I reacted defensively, and despite my better self saying it was a losing pitch, I explained that we have a Mediterranean climate, that it doesn't rain in the summer like back east, that this is the dormant season for many of our plants, somewhat like fall or winter back east, *that isn't brown, don't you have any imagination, those are golds and blondes and burnt*



Cassia leptophylla, gold medallion tree

the similar-colored cloudless sulphur butterfly. The enormous carpenter bees continually vibrate its blossoms. These bees are so docile that one can stand close and watch and listen as they buzz noisily from one blossom to the next, something I used to do with my daughter when she was a toddler. I also love *Leonotis leonurus*, lion's tail, especially enjoyable when hummingbirds are swarming its rusty-orange flowers. Among the few late-summer flowering bulbs, *Amaryllis belladonna*, naked lady, and *Urginea (Drimia) maritima*, sea squill, are striking examples that require little or no irrigation.

My heart especially is with the California natives. There are several that bloom in late summer, including *Solidago*, goldenrod, *Isocoma*, coast golden bush, and *Epilobium*, California fuschia. The summer-blooming species of *Eriogonum*, buckwheat, may still be producing flowers, and if not, I postpone deadheading tasks and enjoy the rich chocolate color of the dried blossoms on the plants. My personal favorite is *Eriogonum giganteum*, St. Catherine's lace, for the contrast of the large panicles of dark, dried flowers against the spoon-shaped silvery leaves. The exuberant activity of the butterflies, bees, and hummingbirds these plants attract infuses vitality into our gardens.



Salvia clevelandii 'Winifred Gilman'
Winifred Gilman cleveland sage

The blooms of late summer are a visual delight, but just as delightful are the scents. Many plants respond to the heat by exuding the volatile oils carried by their leaves. In my own garden on warm summer mornings and evenings, I love to smell the spicy aromas of *Salvia clevelandii* 'Winifred Gilman', 'Winifred Gilman' Cleveland Sage, and *Artemisia californica*, California Sagebrush, which, mixed together, produce a pleasurable perfume that is uniquely Californian. *Trichostema lanatum*, Woolly Blue Curls, is another plant whose scent is both sweet and refreshing on a hot day (and it may even still be blooming in late summer.) Among the non-natives in my garden, I enjoy the rich fragrance of *Jasminum officinale affine*, Spanish Jasmine, at its peak in late summer, and the scented pelargoniums; a rose-scented geranium is planted right



Urginea maritima, sea squill.

next to the trellis where the jasmine grows and I can smell it every time I brush by it on a warm day. Yet another "scentual" pleasure is the freshness released by the fallen leaves of pine and juniper as one walks through the garden or in the wild.

These are just a very few of the many plants I enjoy this time of year. My aunt was wrong, our late-season gardens and natural landscapes are not just plain old "brown", they are golden and inviting. Our "dormant" season may be one in which we are dreaming of what we will be doing in the garden in the fall and winter, but that dreaming can take place within the subtle beauty of our late-summer gardens.

A list of plants in bloom in August and September at South Coast Botanic Garden can be viewed in the 'What's in Bloom' section at the website: southcoastbotanicgarden.org.

Lisa Ceazan is a certified horticulturist and she designed the Mediterranean Garden at South Coast Botanic Garden, and re-designed parts of the Garden for the Senses. She volunteers there and has been a volunteer in various capacities with the Theodore Payne Foundation, and served on the board of the South Coast chapter of the California Native Plant Society. She operates Co-Creative Garden Design, a private garden design and maintenance business specializing in mediterranean-climate plants. She is newly elected to the board of directors for SCHS.

Laurel Woodley is being honored as the SCHS 2009 Horticulturist of the Year. Laurel has had a lifelong, passionate relationship with plants. Laurel is a natural and gifted teacher, and has never stopped sharing her knowledge and inspiring plant people.

August & September 2009

Compiled by Bettina Gatti

The **South Coast Botanic Garden** has two plant shows and sales happening in August. First is the **Dahlia Show & Plant Sale** on August 15 (12 noon to 4:00 p.m.) and 16 (9:00 am to 4:00 p.m.) Then, the following weekend there is the **Begonia Show & Plant Sale** on August 23 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Entrance to both events is free with paid general admission.

26300 Crenshaw Blvd., Palos Verdes Peninsula, CA 90274, (310) 544-1948, www.southcoastbotanicgarden.org

The second Thursday Lecture and Plant Sale series at the **Huntington Botanical Gardens** continues with two interesting speakers this August and September. On August 13 Torin Dunnivant from Tree People will speak on "Water Harvesting" and various methods of capturing water for use in the garden. Then, on September 10 Englishman Tim Harvey will present a program entitled "Container Free Plants". Both lectures are free and begin at 2:30 pm in Friends Hall with a plant sale in the nursery afterward.

1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino, CA 91108, 626-405-2128; www.huntington.org

Are you interested in learning more about native plants? Dr. Connie Vadheim presents a free lecture for the **Madrona Marsh Preserve** the first Saturday of every month from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. (the class repeats the following Tuesday from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m.) On August 1 she will teach about "Gardening on Sand". September 5 the topic will be "Weeds and More Weeds".

3201 Plaza del Almo, Torrance, CA 90503, 310-782-3989, www.friendsofmadronamarsh.com

Send your events to Bettina at bettina0203@hotmail.com

LA SCIENCE FAIR REPORT

by Joan Citron

In mid April, former SCHS board members Eva Mason and Joan Citron once again braved mid-city traffic, and lines of very neatly dressed teenagers, to examine an assortment of botanical and related entries at the 59th Annual Los Angeles Science Fair. After considerable examination, cogitation and lots of walking between exhibits, \$100 awards were bestowed upon the following students and their projects:

Christine Nunez: "Sweet Potato Allelopathy"

Anthony De Vito: "Black Gold and Plants: Does Compost Material Prove Beneficial to Plants?"

Christina Gunzenhauser: "The Effects of Episodic Droughts on *Rhus integrifolia* Phenology"

Rachel Arnall: Germination: "Speedy Beans: the Effect of Sugar on Bean Germination"

Caroline Fontes: The Effects of Heat on Vitamin C in Tomatoes"

The Eva B. Mason Horticultural Society Award of \$150 was given to:

Martha Kanfer: "Organic vs. Inorganic Fertilizer: What Works Best for Growing Radishes?"

The Southern California Horticultural Society Newsletter deadline is the 15th of every month for the following month with 2 exceptions (December and August.) The newsletter is published monthly except for August/September and December/January issues. If you would like to contribute articles or pictures for the newsletter, please contact Susan Eubank at Susan.Eubank@Arboretum.org or (phone) 626-821-3213.



Photographs by Paul Martin

Salvia apiana x leucophylla (an unnamed seedling from RSABG)

Plant Forum Notes on *Salvia clevelandii* (Cleveland Sage) selections and hybrids By Bart O'Brien

In June I brought a series of seven flowering stems of selections and hybrids of the Cleveland sage, *Salvia clevelandii*. The variation between flowers in terms of their density, number, size and color gradients in color were quite striking and included both wild collected selections and cultivated crosses. Cleveland sage grows in open scrubland environments from southern Riverside County into northwestern Baja California, Mexico (at least to the vicinity of Colonet). It has a long horticultural history due to its wonderful fragrance and its glorious display of blue to blue-violet flowers from late spring to early summer. When Cleveland sage has finished blooming, summer has truly begun. When they are finished, or nearly finished, blooming some of the older interior foliage will turn yellow and drop. This is just part of the plant's process of going into summer dormancy. Leave the old inflorescences as long as you want as goldfinches and other birds will like to eat the nutritious seeds. Do cut them off, and do any necessary or desirable pruning in December or when new winter growth becomes evident. Plants are best grown in full sun and in well-drained soils. They can be successfully grown in heavy clay soils (and will bloom longer in such soils), but you will have to water them much more carefully as they are prone to root rots.

Salvia clevelandii from Otay Mountain (photograph right below) was originally collected by Dylan Hannon. It's a nice form of the species and often produces branched flower spikes. In overall growth habit, it is similar to 'Winifred Gilman' (upright growth habit, willowy flower stems, requires well-drained soil), but this plant has green stems and calyces and nice mid-blue flowers.

Salvia clevelandii 'Arroyo Azul' was originally collected by Sean Hogan, Parker Sanderson, and Bart O'Brien from a coastal terrace south of Erendira in Baja California, Mexico. At the time (early 1990s), this was the only plant seen as most of the immediate environs had been cleared for dry land agriculture. This is one of the shorter selections of the species. In bloom, it may reach about 3 feet tall. Unlike many, the flowering stems are rather short and typically carry one or two especially large whorl-like clusters of pale sky blue flowers. Pinch young plants to promote a fuller appearance, and cut back older plants lightly in winter.

Salvia 'Carl Nielson' is a hybrid with uncertain parentage, though clearly *S. clevelandii* is involved. The plant came up as a chance seedling in Carl and Gayle Nielson's garden in Tucson, Arizona, where they grew many species of California's native sages. A mature plant may reach from two to three feet tall and from three to five feet wide. Chunky whorl-like clusters carry numerous large blue-violet flowers. Beneath each whorl-like cluster are a series of leafy bracts that are often tinged or colored dark purple. The leaves of this plant are larger than those of *S. clevelandii*, and are an olive green color and are highly aromatic. Young plants will need to be cut back annually in winter, older plants only need to have their old inflorescences removed and maybe some light winter pruning. This plant was originally named and introduced by Mountain States Nursery, outside of Phoenix, Arizona.

Salvia clevelandii 'Betsy Clebsch' has delightfully unexpected flowers – any whorl-like cluster may carry pure white blossoms, blue flowers, or any combination of split flowers (upper petals

blue and lower white, right hand portion of the flower blue and the left is white, etc., etc.) – you'll never know from one day to the next what color will predominate on your flowering plant. The plant is naturally compact and rarely reaches more than 3 feet tall and 5 feet wide. I named this plant in 1992 the year that we introduced it at RSABG's fall plant sale. Pinch young plants to promote a fuller appearance, and cut back older plants lightly in winter.

Salvia clevelandii 'Winifred Gilman' (photograph on p. 5) is well known to many gardeners. It is the tallest of all of the named forms of Cleveland sage, and a large specimen will be about 6 feet tall with a slightly wider spread. This selection is best known for its dark violet-blue flowers that are produced in small whorl-like clusters, dark reddish stems and calyces, and highly aromatic green to gray foliage. Cut this plant back hard every year when it is young to keep it from becoming too tall and woody.

Salvia 'Allen Chickering' is the earliest named hybrid California native sage. It was named in 1937 by Susanna Bixby Bryant, founder of Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, from a specimen that appeared in a garden planting of *S. clevelandii* that she and Allen Chickering happened upon while walking in the Garden. Lab work done in the early 1990s (at RSABG by graduate student Vicki Romo) showed conclusively that this plant is a hybrid between *S. clevelandii* and *S. leucophylla* (purple sage). This vigorous hybrid should be cut back hard every year, as this encourages production of more flowers.

Salvia 'Vicki Romo' is a hybrid between *S. clevelandii* and *S. apiana* (white sage). It is an excellent combination of both species. Plants are best grown in full sun, if they are in too much shade or if they receive too much water, their long flower stalks will splay. Large white leaves and large blue flowers are hallmarks of this selection. The foliage mass of this plant may reach up to 3 feet or so tall, but the flower stalks will rise from 2 to 4 feet taller. I selected and named this plant from a group of hybrids growing in RSABG's parking lot. It was introduced at RSABG's fall plant sale in 1992. Young plants should be pinched to make them denser; older plants will just require clean up of old flower stalks as you tire of them.

Note: Although characterized here as whorl-like clusters, the technical term for this inflorescence is a verticillaster (a congested cyme). In most of our *Salvia* species and hybrids, the verticillasters are produced along an interrupted spike.



Salvia clevelandii from Otay Mountain

Southern California Horticultural Society
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Pasadena CA 91109-4476

NEWSLETTER
August-September 2009



Upcoming Southern California Horticultural Society Programs

August 13 — Jerrold Turney Ph.D.: Citrus Diseases in California: Past, Present and Future

September 10 — Annual Banquet at Huntington Botanical Gardens

Horticulturist of the Year, Laurel Woodley (Sign-up with the flyer in this issue)

October 8 — Carol Bornstein: Indulging our Senses in the Native Garden

November 12 — Ginny Hunt of Seedhunt: Some Annuals to Consider

December 10 — Annual Plant Exchange & Holiday Cheer

January 14 — Amy Stewart