

ODERINGS

The First Name In Good Gardens

Live & Grow

ISSUE 24 SUMMER 2010/2011

COMPLIMENTARY COPY



THE DAISY CHAIN | WHAT'S NEW | CHRISTMAS GIFTS



Ageratum



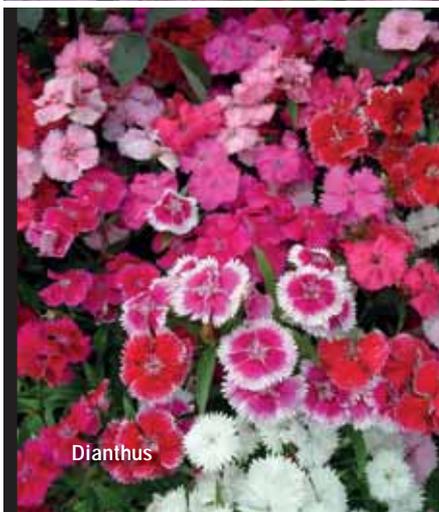
Bacopa



Scabiosa



Lobelia



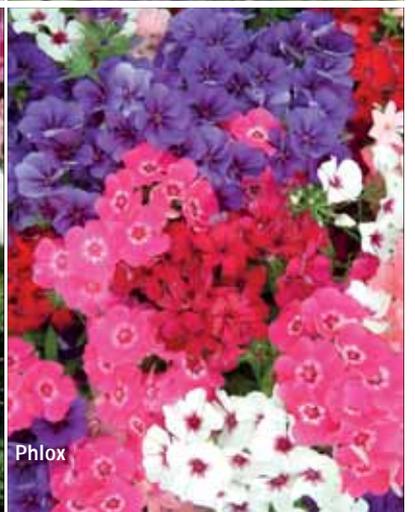
Dianthus



Godetia



Cosmos

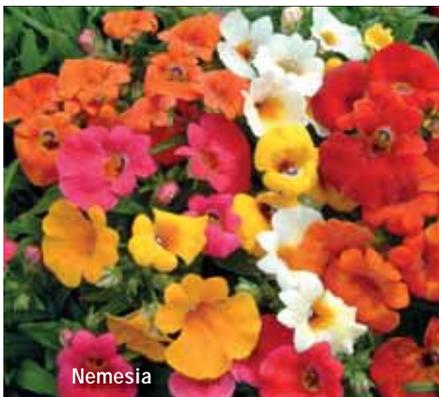


Phlox

Orderings

Summer

collection



Nemesia



Nicotiana



Livingstone Daisy



Petunia



Portulaca



Salvia



Gazania



Verbena

LIVE & GROW ISSUE TWENTYFOUR CONTENTS

- 4 NUTS FOR PEANUTS
- 5 PENSTEMONS
- 6 THE DAISY CHAIN
- 8 SUMMER GARDEN ESSENTIALS
- 9 HOUSEPLANTS
- 10 CHRISTMAS GIFTS
- 12 WHAT'S NEW
- 13 PASSIONFRUIT
- 14 CALLA LILIES
- 16 HANGING BASKETS
- 17 CHERRY GUAVA
- 17 TAMARILLO
- 19 GAILLARDIA

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Cover Shot: Gaillardia



Nuts for peants page 4



The daisy chain page 6



Calla lilies page 14



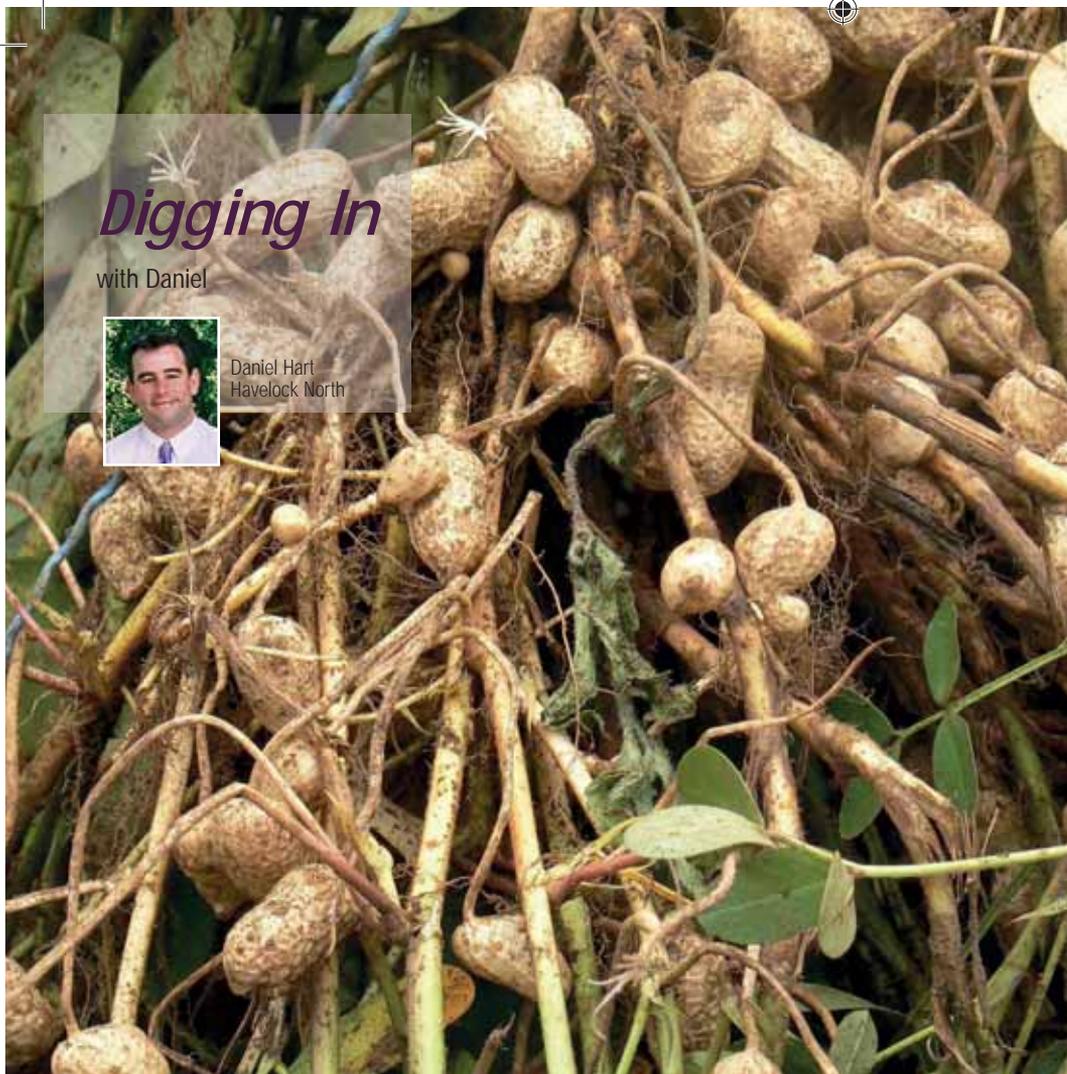
Gaillardia page 19

Digging In

with Daniel



Daniel Hart
Havelock North



Nuts for Peanuts

Do you know what a peanut plant looks like? Have you ever seen one grow? Did you know that a peanut isn't even a true nut? Well, have I got a surprise for you. These little plants have a very interesting growth habit and the fun thing is you can grow them in your own garden, in both the North and South Islands of New Zealand.

Peanuts are not a true nut; they are actually part of the legume or 'pea' family. They have a higher proportion of protein than other true nuts and over 30 essential nutrients; some of these being niacin, folate, magnesium, vitamin E, and phosphorus, to name a few. Peanuts have been linked to maintaining healthy cholesterol and may even reduce the risk of heart disease.

This frost tender, 30cm-50cm high, quick growing annual has an unusual way of producing its seeds. It produces yellow pea like flowers with a reddish vein in summer. These self-pollinate and when the flower falls off it forms a pod that starts to bend down and buries itself underground. That's right peanuts grow underground. On each plant you will get an abundance of hard wrinkled shells which will each contain one to four seeds/peanuts.



How to grow your own peanut plant

- 1 Buy your quality peanut plants from Oderings.
- 2 Prepare your soil. This is one of the most important parts of producing a healthy, good producing plant. They need a warm sunny spot with excellent drainage. They also prefer an organically enriched soil, so use Oderings Compost worked into the soil to at least 20cm deep. The soil has to be loose so that the pod can bury itself and grow.
- 3 Plant about 20cm apart. Water regularly but do not over water as they do not like having wet feet.
- 4 Keep well-weeded as peanut plants do not like competition. You can mound the soil up around them to keep them stable and keep the soil loose around the base. If you see any signs of yellowing during the growing season feed with a liquid fertiliser.
- 5 Leave to grow for around four to five months. When the leaves start to turn yellow it is time to harvest. If you harvest too early the nuts will not be fully formed. If you harvest too late the stems will break off making harvest harder by leaving the shell in the ground. I recommend you use a fork to pull up the whole plant roots and all. Turn the plant upside down exposing the wrinkled shells and leave for two days for the soil to dry and the leaves and stems to wither. Once dry, shake off any excess soil and pull the shell from the plant.
- 6 Lay the shells out in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area for two to four weeks. There are a couple of ways to store them. One way is to leave them in their shells and freeze them. Another way is to shell them and store them in a dry well-ventilated place. You can now make peanut butter or roast your nuts for a home-grown snack. They will keep for up to a year once shelled.

For those of you who don't have a lot of room in your garden you can also grow peanut plants in containers. Make sure the container is big enough for the pods to be able to work their way into the soil. You will need a container at least 50cm wide and 20cm deep and use a good potting mix like Oderings 'Shrub & Tub'.

As you can see it really is that easy to grow such a yummy treat as the peanut. Your friends will be amazed. Give it a go.





Purple Passion 70cm



Penstemons

Penstemons remind me of a cottage garden and I think this is because they look so colourful and beautiful that they fit right into the perennial cottage garden theme. However, today they are used more as general garden fillers in the background or for summer/ autumn flowering border plants.



Show Storm 65cm

Penstemons range in size from 40cm-80cm tall. Smaller penstemons are ideal for pots or for a low-growing garden border, whereas larger growing varieties are generally more suited to garden planting where you can give them a little more space to show off their beautiful colours. Penstemons are herbaceous perennials that will bloom in late spring and continue well into the summer. They feature small, glossy foliage and short, strong, upright flower spikes which produce clusters of trumpet-shaped flowers. They require reasonable soil in full sun but they will also tolerate a degree of shade. Penstemons are relatively drought tolerant but you should water well in the first year to help the plants establish. They like a soil that is slightly alkaline so avoid acid fertiliser. For best results use Odeings General Garden Fertiliser twice yearly, once in spring and again in mid summer to early autumn.

With so many colours, sizes and choices available in the penstemon range give them a go, you won't be disappointed.



Blackbird 80cm



Burgundy 80cm



Apple Blossom 45cm



Thorn 75cm



Susan 75cm



Lilac and White 50cm



Charles Rudd 60cm



King George 80cm



Firebird 60cm



Pink Cloud 75cm

Sassy Pink

The Daisy Chain

I didn't realise it but a daisy symbolises innocence, purity, and new beginnings. I love the simplicity of daisies, yet they are still so beautiful and full of colour that they will brighten your garden or pots, and are an ideal gift to brighten someone's otherwise dull day.

Daisies are easy to grow, hardy perennials that are commonly grown from seed or cuttings. Once you find a daisy you like, plant it in full sun in a spot where it can grow undisturbed for years, with regular watering in the summer months. Before planting add plenty of compost to the existing soil so that it is rich in nutrients and free draining.

In my opinion daisies always look better planted in clumps of three or five, this gives the illusion of the plant being more substantial and makes a huge impact when smothered with hundreds of flowers throughout spring, summer and autumn.

As a general rule daisies are not bothered by insects or disease. Feed your daisies three times

a year with Odeings General Garden Fertiliser, in spring, summer and then again after flowering in autumn. Trim back the plants by one-fifth after each burst of flowers has finished to maintain a healthy, compact growth and encourage another flush of flowers. In February chop the plants back by one-third to a half and then prune again after winter. If you prune too hard after February you risk losing the plant in winter as the new growth is too soft to survive cold weather.

For summer 2010/11 try some of these in your garden and keep the daisy chain going.

Sassy White



Argyranthemum

Daisy-like flowers absolutely cover this neat, compact, rounded plant. Odeings favourite range is the 'Sassy' selection which is amongst the earliest argyranthemum to flower. 'Sassy Pink' and 'Sassy White' are delightfully compact and are ideal daisies for pots and containers or a border in the garden.

Tradewinds Yellow Bi-Colour



Tradewinds Terracotta



Osteospermum

A first class plant when it comes to outdoor summer gardens, rockeries or container and tub performance. They are easy to grow with a neat, compact growth habit and long flowering season through spring until autumn. The colours available include many shades of pink, purple, white and yellow.

Tradewinds Deep Purple



Tradewinds Pink



Tradewinds White



Felicia Gold Dust



Felicia Amelloides



Felicia Pink Star



Felicia

Available with flowers of pink, white or blue with plain green foliage or a green with yellow marbling or white variegation. Felicia is also known as the 'kingfisher daisy' and is a small evergreen, long-flowering, spreading shrub with beautiful flowers with bright yellow centres. It flowers from late spring until autumn.

Supernova Carmine



Sugar Crystals



Sugar Cheer



Federation

Free flowering with a prolonged flowering season. One of the best assets of 'Federation' series is the clarity of colour and resistance to weather and climate extremes. They are easy to care for and low in maintenance. Available in shades of pink, white and yellow.

Summer Garden Essentials

This time last year in an email newsletter that we send out for free to Oderings customers we asked what would you most like to know and the Carey family responded:

"Not a big suggestion, but one that would really help me is how to deal with the veg and flower gardens while I am away for 10 days over Xmas. My adult kids say they will water and although I showed them what I wanted last year, I don't think they grasped the concept of enough water rather than a light shower to wet the leaves! Is there a way to harden up plants to survive better? Therefore needing less attention?"

Unfortunately there is not really a way to harden up the plants so that they will survive when not getting enough water, but there are tricks to conserving moisture and getting the most out of the little water the garden may receive. The easiest way is to put in an irrigation system, but if you haven't got the time or money, or you wouldn't use it enough to warrant putting in irrigation for the Christmas period alone there are other options.

My favourite for watering pots while I'm away is still the old trick of using inverted bottles of water. Get some 1.5 or 2 litre bottles and fill with water. Replace the lids and drill a small hole in the top. Turn the bottles upside down and push into the soil. Remember to always place the pots under a tree or a shaded area and water thoroughly before you go away. If the water does not run out of the bottom of the pot then you haven't given them enough. For your houseplants fill up the bath with

an inch of water and place the houseplants in these while you are away.

In the garden no one wants to fill and position large numbers of water bottles so here are some other options.

A soaker hose connected to a water timer is a cheap way to irrigate your garden. Always have the water coming on either early in the morning or later in the evening.

For those who think that water timers are too tricky there are a lot of easy models out there where all you do is turn a dial.

Oderings favourite water timer is the **Holman Electronic 2 Dial Tap Timer**, which is an affordable, fully automatic watering system. Once connected this battery-operated timer is easy to use with just three steps required to set it up:

1. Turn the dial to select the required run time.
2. Set the required duration between waterings (anywhere from every 6 hours to 7 days).
3. Press enter.

Personally, I would not leave my garden without a hose connected to a water timer.

Mulch is also an excellent way to conserve moisture and this practice should be incorporated into all gardens. Mulch can be in the form of shredded leaves, peat, sphagnum moss, bark, straw, stones etc. Mulch is added as a top layer over the soil and is used to conserve moisture, suppress weeds.

There are also products available to help keep soil moist, such as peat moss, water storage crystals and SaturAid. When added to the soil these products reabsorb water each time the garden gets watered. They are an excellent idea if you have kids or people watering your garden while you are away who do not do it quite right, like the Carey family had. Our favourite products are water crystals which absorb water to become hundreds of times their original weight. The plants then draw the water as they need it and when the crystals are watered again they replenish themselves and store more water. SaturAid is also a brilliant product which is a granular soil wetter that makes water soak directly to the root zone for the strongest, healthy growth in garden beds, pots or lawns. SaturAid works immediately so watering, rainfall and fertilising is more effective even in clay or compacted soils.

If you put some of these suggestions into effect you should have a garden that will perform well while you are on your summer holidays.



Gift boxed Plants

Priced from only \$14.99 each, this colourful and inviting selection includes favourites of gerberas, begonias and mixed foliage plants.



Houseplants

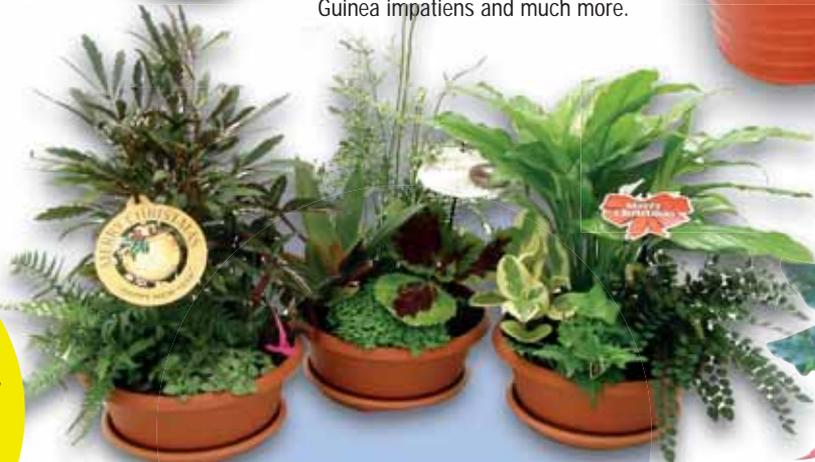
A Living Gift



Oderings exclusive ceramic pot range
A huge range of Oderings most popular houseplants planted in a trendy, colourful pot. Includes African Violets, Maidenhair Ferns, New Guinea impatiens and much more.



If it's a living gift you want to give this year then don't miss Oderings' massive range of houseplants.



Mixed houseplant bowls
This great mix of our top foliage houseplants makes a great living gift for a table centerpiece, priced at \$25.99 each.



Planted terrariums
These are making a comeback this season. There are many styles and plant choices to choose from, starting at \$39.99 each.



Poinsettia bowls
Here is a great combination of the colours that we all associate with Christmas with an under planting of a green moss-like plant accentuating the fiery, bright red poinsettia. Bowls priced at \$25.99 each, or poinsettias are also available individually.



2



3



1

Giftware

Gifts don't have to be expensive

Oderings has a price range to suit all your gifting needs this Christmas.



See instore for our exclusive range of ceramic pots

11



10



4



5

ure

ensive to be unique.



8



6



7



9



- 1 A Pohutukawa flower using LED and fibre optic technology this flower offers an incredible visual effect. It is ideal for indoor use but can also be used as a removable decoration.
- 2 Scent chips – these smell good enough to eat! Each blend has up to 40 hours of fragrance in an oil burner. These come in a variety of blends.
- 3 Gardeners hand tools – strong, affordable and comfortable gardening hand tools. Sold as a set of three or you can purchase tools individually.
- 4 Table Top Water Features – great selection, note that the range varies from store to store.
- 5 Meet our new range of flower buddies and matching magnets, there are eight designs to choose from.
- 6 Bird Feeders – practical with great detailing. Choose from fishing shack, bakery, chapel and many others priced from \$29.99 each.
- 7 Twig lights – stunning, boxed, LED twig lights which come in four colours. There are thousands of hours of twinkling to be had.
- 8 Thermometers – practical and stunning with four designs to choose from.
- 9 Vazu magic vases – you have never seen a vase like this before, it lies flat until you add water. User friendly and portable, with a huge selection of colours, it is available at Oderings Philpotts, Stourbridge, Palmerston North or online at www.oderings.co.nz
- 10 Mosaic pavers/wall art – use these gorgeous designs for stepping stones, or for a unique display hung up in your garden or along walls priced from \$39.99 each.
- 11 Ceramic Planters – with a huge selection of sizes, shapes and colours these are ideal for indoor houseplants and are exclusive to Oderings.

What's New

Summer 2010/11 introduces many new and exciting plants and products for the home gardeners.



Hebe 'Grace Kelly'

A gorgeous, newly released New Zealand native with highly ornamental foliage in a marbled grey and green. The eye-catching foliage is offset with dark purple stems and an abundance of large, rich royal purple flowers during summer and autumn. Clip to keep compact and feed annually with Oderings Total Replenish. This is an ideal plant for full sun or light shade. Plant it either in pots or in the garden, 70cm x 70cm



Scabiosa 'Crimson Clouds'

True to its name this vibrant cerise scabiosa produces intense pincushion flowers flecked with white, from spring until autumn. A great impact plant for garden borders, rockeries or containers. It requires little water once established, but an occasional deep watering during the summer months and regular dead-heading of spent flowers will keep the plant in high health.

Nutrigel

This new combination of controlled release fertiliser and water storing crystals works in two ways. The crystals absorb several hundred times their own weight of water whereas the fertiliser feeds the plants steadily over the whole season, as a result the plants need much less feeding and watering (reduces watering by up to four times). This is a great product to save water and build strong plants.



Organic No Weeds

New from Kiwicare this spring/summer is an effective weed killer that kills broadleaf weeds, grass weeds, clover and moss. You will see results within hours with this fast acting organic spray. This is a great choice for organic gardeners or gardeners who try to avoid using chemicals.



Hebe Santa Monica

Stunning flower spikes of fine burgundy appear throughout autumn atop gorgeous magenta foliage which intensifies in winter to near black. This creates a strong colour effect when planted en masse and mixed with other plants with silver or cream foliage. Clip annually and plant into full sun or light shade in pots or the garden, 1m x 1m.



Dorothy Hanley

Exotic Fuc

For the first time in over 15 years there is a stunning new range of fuchsias available. With over 60 new varieties, New Zealand is seeing some of the most stunning and beautiful fuchsias ever released. Fuchsias can be planted in full or semi-shade in pots and planters, the garden, hanging baskets or they can be trained into a topiary.



Sofie Michiels



Wilhelm Hensen



Rohees New Millennium

uchsias



Hot Coals



Goke Sol



Eurofuchsia



Are you looking to plant the taste of summer this season? Then look no further than the humble passionfruit.

Passionfruit

Passionfruit are amazing plants. You not only get a vine that has lush, glossy green foliage, you also get some of the most stunning edible flowers that turn into a delicious fruit. Passionfruit are easy to grow and can be eaten in a variety of ways from scooping out the yellow pulp and eating it raw, to making smoothies, cheesecakes and muffins.

This plant does need certain conditions to grow strong and produce lots of yummy fruit. Because it is a subtropical plant passionfruit likes a warm, sunny, well drained area in your garden that is frost free and protected from strong winds. They are very fast growers, so in the hot summer season it's a good idea to water regularly and feed with Oderings Citrus & Fruit Tree Fertiliser.

To grow passionfruit, train the main stem upwards (on a fence or trellis is good) and cut off all the side growth until the stem reaches the top of its support. Now pinch out the growing tip

and train the side growing shoots along a wire or frame. This is where your fruit will develop. As the fruit grows it develops a hard shell-like skin. This just protects the fruit when it falls to the ground. Once the fruit has fallen, the skin will wrinkle indicating the fruit is ready to be eaten. Fruit is produced on the current year's growth so remember to cut back next spring for another bountiful supply.

The passion vine hopper has been named appropriately as one of the main insects that attack passionfruit. These insects suck the sap in the leaves of the vine. You will recognise them in two forms; the juvenile form is a little jumpy insect with a big, white, fluffy bottom whereas the adult is a small moth-like insect with stiff wings that when touched flicks off the leaf with a jump. The best and most effective way to control the passion vine hopper is by spraying with pyrethrum.

Passionfruit slice Recipe

For your own slice of summer, passionfruit is the ideal summer treat.

Base ingredients

- 1 cup self-raising flour.
- 1 cup desiccated coconut.
- 1/2 cup caster sugar.
- 125g butter melted.

Passionfruit topping ingredients

- 395g can condensed milk.
- 1/2 cup lemon juice.
- 1/3 cup passionfruit pulp.

*Yes it really is that easy.
Enjoy.*

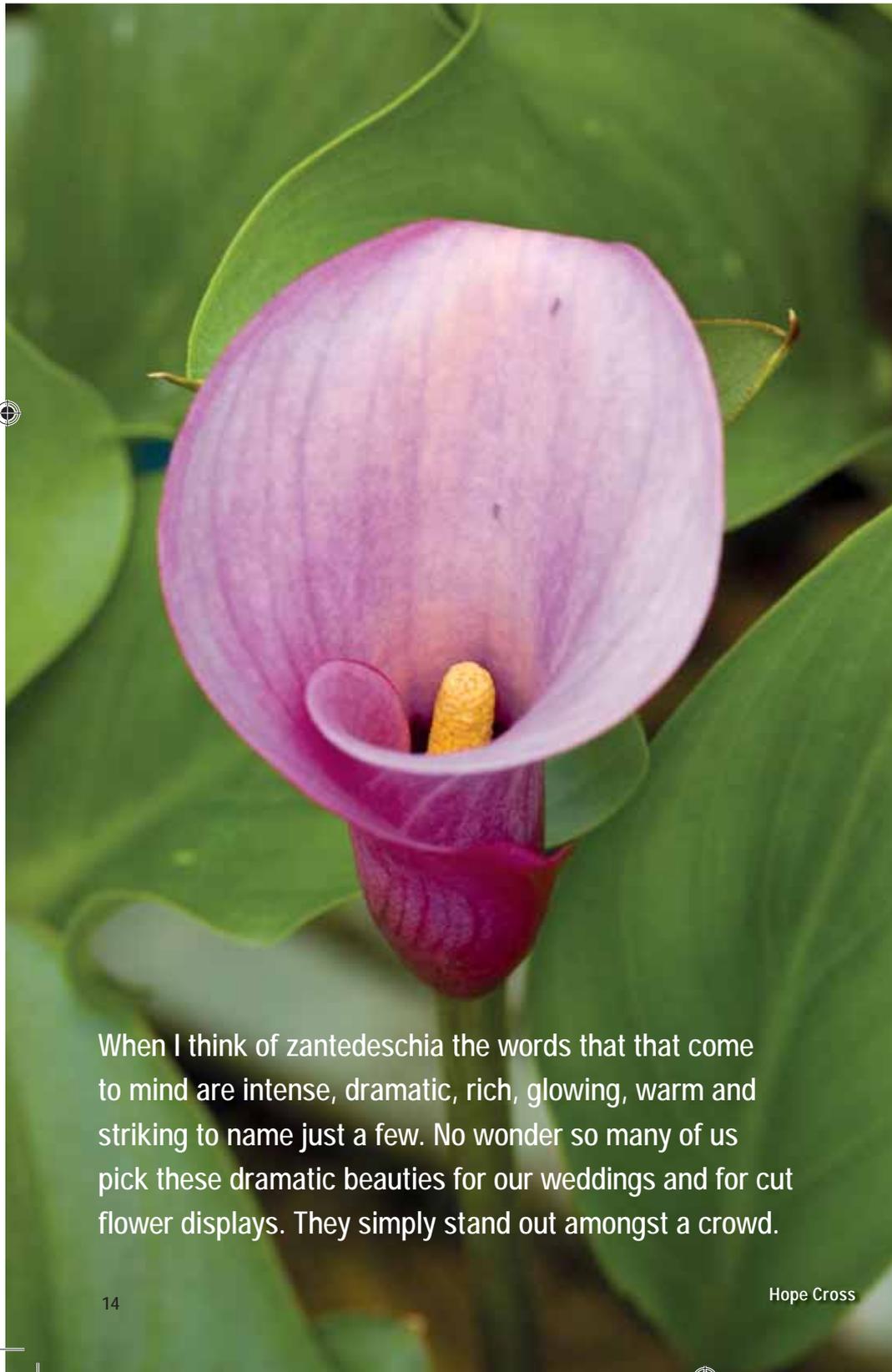
DIRECTIONS

Preheat oven to 180 degrees Celsius and grease an 18cm x 28cm slice pan. Line the base and sides with baking paper. Combine the flour, coconut and sugar in a bowl. Stir in the butter and mix well. Press the mixture evenly over the base of the prepared pan. Bake for 15 minutes or until lightly brown.

For the passionfruit topping, combine the condensed milk, lemon juice and passionfruit pulp in a medium bowl. Beat with a wooden spoon until smooth and pour the mixture over the hot base. Bake for another 15 minutes or until just set. Cool in the pan, cut into pieces and serve.

Zantedeschia

Calla Lilies



When I think of zantedeschia the words that that come to mind are intense, dramatic, rich, glowing, warm and striking to name just a few. No wonder so many of us pick these dramatic beauties for our weddings and for cut flower displays. They simply stand out amongst a crowd.

Zantedeschia hybrids are from the same family as the familiar arum lily that grows in damp areas. However, calla lilies come from South Africa and have different environmental requirements. The flowers are a smaller version of the arum, as is the plant (40 - 60 cm in height) making it easy to fit into any size of garden. The flowers come in a dazzling array of colours and make an outstanding cut flower.

Callas flower in early summer with six to eight flowers per bulb. They grow happily in moist free-draining soil in sun, preferably with a little shade. The bulbs are deciduous, dying down in the autumn and so are unaffected by frost.

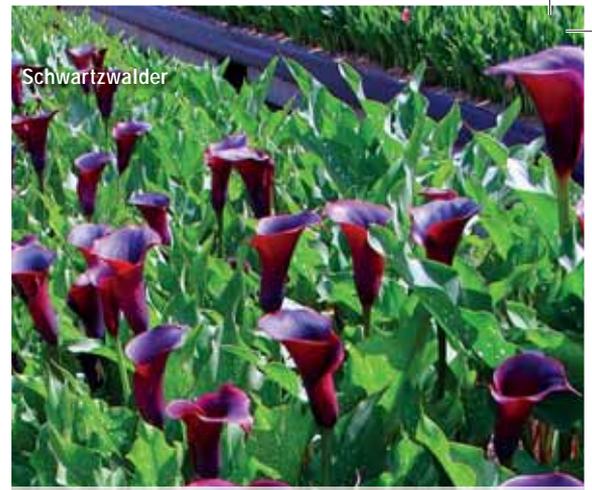
Callas are a perfect complement to roses as they enjoy similar conditions. They also appreciate the watering and feeding the roses receive and the shade they offer.

When planting callas in the garden keep the plant level with the ground (plant it no deeper than it was in the container when you bought it), sprinkle the soil with Oderings General Garden Fertiliser or alternatively give a liquid feed fortnightly during spring to promote lush green growth. A layer of mulch or compost early in the spring will set up your callas well for the season and help retain moisture during





Black Star



Schwartzwalder

Oderings offer the following varieties all of which are in flower and looking fantastic now.

- BLACK STAR Deep burgundy almost black.
- GOLDILOCKS Creamy white with a hint of yellow.
- RED DELICIOUS Candy apple red.
- GRETA Dusky pink.
- CRYSTAL BLUSH White with a subtle hint of pink.
- SCHWARTZWALDER Deep rich magenta almost black.
- PERSIA Cream tops fade away to a rich burgundy.
- HOPE CROSS A delicate lilac.

summer. After flowering remove dead flower heads and in autumn remove foliage as it dies down. Callas do not need to be lifted once they have died down for the season and can be left undisturbed for many years in the ground.

If your callas are going to be grown in a pot, Oderings Shrub & Tub Mix is the best to plant them in as it is free draining. Attention must be given to the fact that they like moist conditions so frequent watering will keep them flowering and happy. Adding Magic Moss will also help retain moisture as they don't like to dry out.

With an extended flowering period and colours to match any planting scheme to adorn your garden, or for use as a cut flower, these beauties will give your garden pizzazz! With Christmas just around the corner a great idea is to purchase red and white callas and arrange them on your dinner table for a visual treat.



Crystal Blush



Goldilocks



Greta



Persia

Hanging Baskets



If you have no room left in your garden, or you live in an apartment and miss having a garden then hanging baskets are the perfect solution. Hanging baskets offer a seasonal burst of colour that you can plant to reflect garden trends, or your favourite colour combinations. I brighten my front door and deck with hanging baskets, and I simply love the dimension and colour it adds to our house.

Getting started

Purchase a basket with a pre-formed liner, if you have an existing basket you can get new liners or moss to form the base if needed. If you have issues with the baskets drying out too quickly you can either line the inside with polythene (remember to put some drainage holes in it) or, alternatively, put sphagnum moss in with the soil.

If you want to have the sides planted, now is the time to cut some cross or diamond shapes into the liner. By planting on the sides you will have a flower ball that drips with colour and hides the basket. Alternatively, you can just plant the top of the basket and use longer growing cascading plants around the edges.

Select a quality potting mix. For our hanging baskets we use Oderings Patio & Basket Mix. This is a mix that Oderings specifically designed with baskets in mind. The reason we use this over other normal potting mixes is because it contains water crystals and SaturAid, both of which retain moisture, meaning you do not need to water nearly as often.

Fill the basket with soil to just below the first layer of cuts you have made in the sides of the liner, then firm the soil. You are ready to put in the first layer of plants. An easy way to get your plants through these cut holes without damaging their roots is to wrap the roots in newspaper and push the plant through. Remove the paper and then fill the soil up to the next layer of cuts and repeat the process until you are 5cm away from the top of the basket. I always leave this 5cm so the basket is easier to water.

Now it is the time to plant the top of the basket. Pick a larger (more upright) plant for the centre-piece, then evenly space the other smaller

growing or cascading plants around the edges. You can add more plants later if necessary into the top of the basket.

Plants to pick

The plants you choose vary depending on the season and the location of your basket, but for summer my top choices are as follows.

Hanging in the sun

Ageratum, alyssum, angelonia, bacopa, cuphea, dianthus, diascia, gazania, geranium, laurentia, lineria, Livingstone daisy, lobelia (cascading or upright), marigolds, nasturtium, nemesia, nicotiana, osteospermum, petunia (upright, cascading or dwarf), phlox, portulaca, pyrethrum, salvia, sweet peas and verbena.

Hanging in semi-shade

Begonia (bedding or tuberous), dianthus, impatiens, lineria, lobelia, mimulus, pansy, petunias, pyrethrum and violas.

Plants for the sides (where you have made the cuts)

Alyssum, bacopa, begonias (tuberous), impatiens, Livingstone daisy, lobelia (cascading), mimulus, petunia (cascading), nasturtium, portulaca and sweet peas.

Remember the bigger the basket, the bigger the display and also larger baskets need less watering. So don't hold back colour is easy with hanging baskets.





Cherry Guava



The Cherry Guava was hugely popular in the 1900s and has recently begun to revive in popularity again.

One of the things most people are interested to learn about cherry guavas is that they can handle extreme weather conditions and are frost hardy to -5 degrees. They also have more vitamin C than citrus and most vitamin C pills. The bush is small and compact, reaching a height of 2-3m. It makes an attractive container plant or a specimen plant in the garden where it can be espaliered along a fence line and is stunning when planted as a medium-sized hedge.

The plant is a self-fertile evergreen with leaves that are leathery and glossy. White flowers are borne in late spring and followed by crops of round cherry-like fruit which have aromatic flesh with a delicious, fresh, tangy flavour similar to a strawberry. Harvest when the fruit is soft to the touch from April through to June and July.

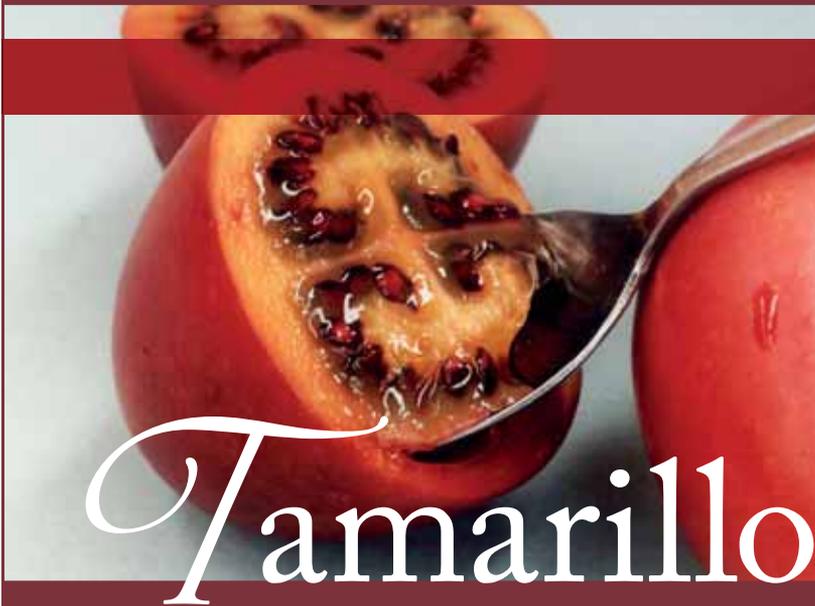


The fruit is about 2.5-4cm (the size of a small plum) and is enjoyable either eaten fresh or made into jelly/jam. Remember to cover the fruiting plant with bird netting because our feathery friends love the delicious fruit as much as you will. As a general rule the fruit on a yellow guava is sweeter, milder and less astringent than the red cherry guava

Protect the cherry guava from strong winds and plant in well-drained soil. Guavas prefer full sun although they will still fruit in shade. Feed guavas with a fertiliser that is high in nitrogen, such as Odeings Garden Replenish three times a year in spring, summer and autumn. Prune to desired shape in late winter or early spring and regularly pinch out the tips to encourage a more compact plant.

Plant a Cherry Guava and enjoy all the extra vitamin C and extra energy.





Tamarillo

In New Zealand prior to 1967, the tamarillo was known as the 'tree tomato' but a new name was chosen by New Zealand Tree Tomato Promotions Council in order to distinguish it from the ordinary garden tomato and increase its exotic appeal. The name change is explained by the Spanish word for "tomato" which is "amarillo".

Tamarillo fruit are a good source of vitamins A, B6, C and E and are rich in iron and potassium. They are low in calories and high in dietary fibre.

Tamarillo plants grow from 2-4m high and will produce fruit within eighteen months of planting.

They can be planted into the garden, large pots or even grown as a house-plant. Since the plant is quite large they need protection from strong winds and heavy frost. To encourage strong growth and branching remove the central growing tip when the plant reaches 1.5m tall. Frosts will naturally prune the tamarillo, after frosts remove old and dead wood. In areas without frosts you will need to prune back the growth to prevent overcrowding. Always remember fruit is formed on the new spring growth, therefore a hard prune will maintain desired shape and size, and maximise the next season's fruit. Incorporate Oderings Blood & Bone Fertiliser at the time of planting, and then apply Oderings Citrus & Fruit Tree Fertiliser before pruning, one month after pruning, and then again in February to help fruit development

While the skin is somewhat tough and unpleasant in flavour the fruit that you scoop out is soft, juicy and sweet/tart. Red tamarillo fruit have an excellent acidic flavour and have more of a tart taste, whereas the yellow/orange varieties are usually much sweeter and less acidic. Tamarillos have a flavour reminiscent of passionfruit combined with tomatoes. They can be eaten raw, poached, grilled or baked. Add them in with your desserts, sauces, chutneys, muffins and salads, blend them in a smoothie, or serve with cheese boards. I have also seen them chopped in half and dusted with icing sugar and used as a decoration in cafés. What more could you ask for?

FRUIT TREES can be grown in gardens of all sizes ...



Dwarf apple tree



Dwarf peach tree



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new release

COPROSMA
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PVR

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GAILLARDIA

Gaillardia is a true statement plant that is bright, bold and beautiful.

The eye-catching flowers attract butterflies and smother the entire plant from spring into autumn. The flowers are so showy they look almost tropical, but unlike tropical plants the Gaillardia is actually a cold hardy perennial suitable to even the frostiest areas of New Zealand. The common name for Gaillardia is 'Blanket flower'. This refers to its resemblance to brightly painted blankets made by Native Americans.

Gaillardia is a family of drought tolerant perennial plants from the sunflower family. It is a hardy plant that will grow in very harsh and dry conditions. It is not picky about soil, although a sandy or well draining site is best. It has high drought tolerance and does best in a hot, dry area in the garden, pots, rockeries or in a coastal garden.

To keep the plants looking their brightest feed three times a year with Oderings Total Replenish and incorporate plenty of compost at the time of planting. By regularly de-heading the flowers you will ensure a continuous display.

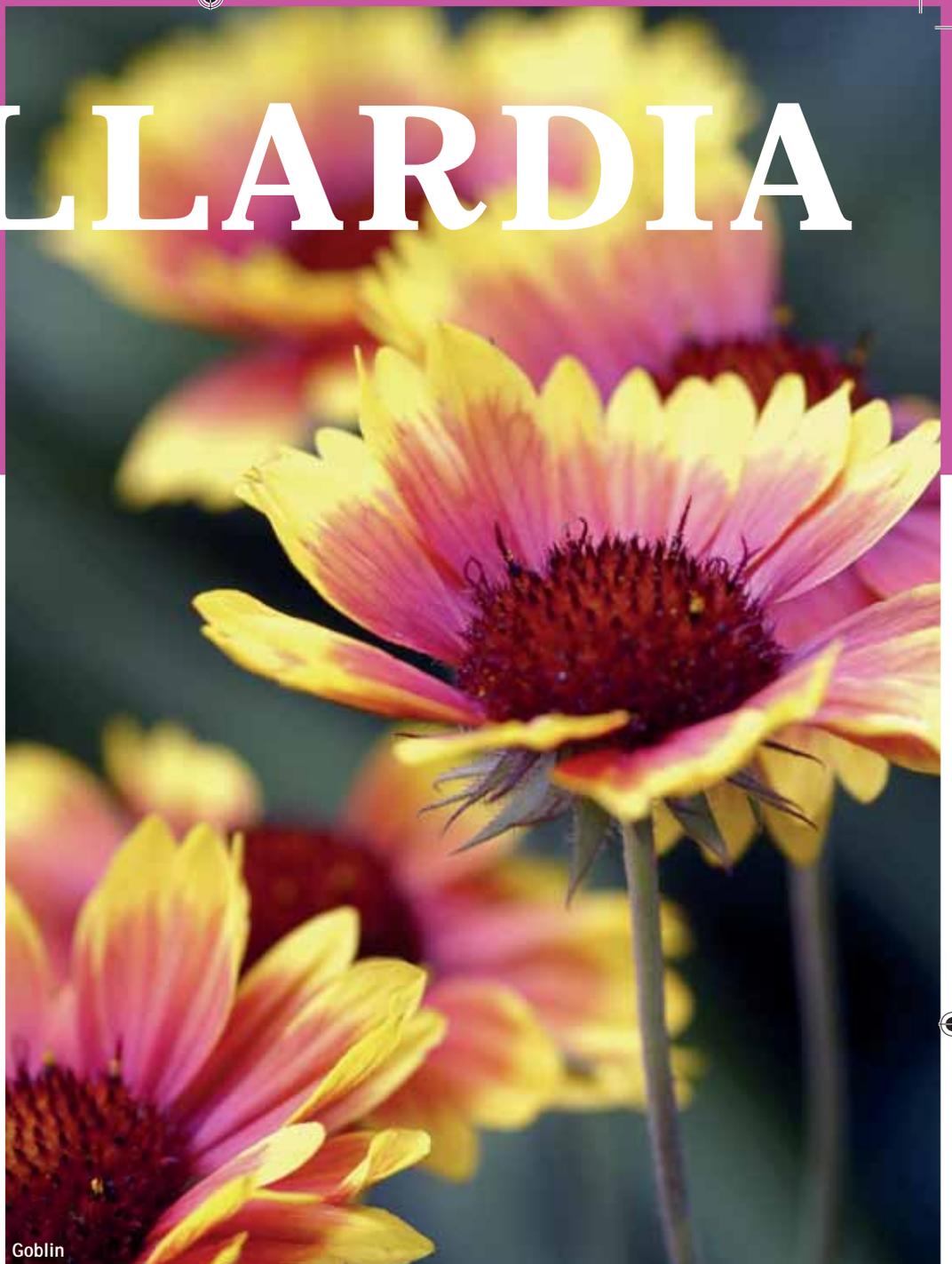
Available this season at Oderings

Burgundy – beautiful large wine-red blooms. 40cm high x 60cm wide

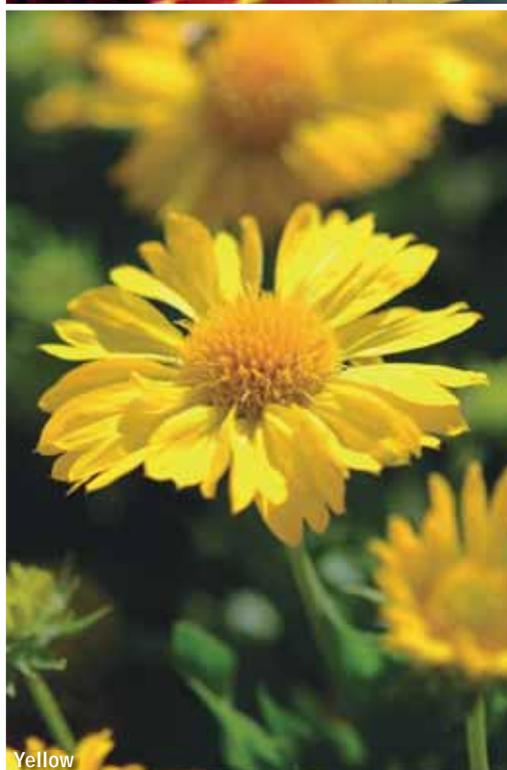
Dazzler – bi-colour blooms of maroon edged yellow. 40cm high x 60cm wide.

Goblin – a compact variety with flowers in shades of orange, red and yellow with centres blending to yellow edges. 30cm high x 30cm wide.

Yellow – a solid yellow flower, the closest to resembling a sunflower. 40cm high x 60cm wide.



Goblin



Yellow



Dazzler



Burgundy

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