



**SAN MATEO ARBORETUM SOCIETY**  
101 NINTH AVENUE, SAN MATEO, CALIFORNIA 94401  
(650) 579-0536  
[www.SanMateoArboretum.org](http://www.SanMateoArboretum.org)

**Editor: Norma Bennett – (650) 570-5370**

SUMMER 2016

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

THANK YOU GARDEN TOUR SUPPORTERS!

Despite numerous setbacks and inclement weather, the 2016 Garden Tour was a great success. This is why we are dedicating the President's message to all the intrepid volunteers who helped pull it together.

What makes the Hillsborough-San Mateo Garden Tour unique is our emphasis on showcasing interesting and diverse gardens. It is a long arduous process managed by our Garden Selection Committee. From the attendee feedback, they outdid themselves again this year.

There are many moving parts and a few thousand volunteer hours required to put on this event. We wish to both recognize and laud all the people who contributed their time, services and products. A very special thanks to KitchenTown and their participants, as well as Nothing Bundt Cakes of Millbrae/San Carlos and Trader Joes of Millbrae for the food and beverages.

Our dauntless tour-day volunteers weathered the rain and cold to greet and assist the tour attendees. We are very appreciative of their help. We must give a special nod to Jill Harmon who has managed the tour-day volunteers for several years now. Will Risseuw and Ron Vick were indispensable, delivering all the necessary supplies to the gardens.

Polly Hoover Taylor again headed up our fundraising efforts. Without these monies to defray the expenses, the net profits would not be as large or effective.

Our stalwart greenhouse and pumphouse volunteers did not disappoint. We had a banner year for nursery profits, even with less than perfect conditions! All this revenue helps support SMAS and our mission to educate the community on sustainable gardening practices and maintain the rose and butterfly gardens in Central Park.

Last but not least, we want to extend our sincere gratitude to the gracious homeowners who opened their gardens to the public. We cannot thank you enough for your kindness and generosity.

Linda Caswell - 2016 Garden Tour Chair  
2016 Garden Tour Committee



San Mateo Arboretum Society

### NOTES FROM THE GREENHOUSE

Clivias are good for a very shady spot. They bloom consistently year after year in early spring a brilliant orange to light the way! Abutilons are also good for shade in a wide selection of colors. We also have pale lavender & white bacopa which are lovely in a shady area.

For a sunny garden we have a wide variety of non-scented & scented Pelargoniums/Geraniums that are lush and in bloom. We offer you the Buddleia plant from the Butterfly-Hummingbird garden. Buddleias are a milkweed and Monarch butterflies lay their larvae on the milkweed.

Roses, lots of roses. If you have a hillside to cover roses will do the job. Many of the roses have their name tag and very affordable prices. Our Rose bush plant table is full with a wide variety of plants. Customers are drawn to the beautiful flower colors and easy care. This is your opportunity to fill your home and garden with these beautiful plants.

Our succulent plant tables continually get filled with new plants and arrangements designed by SMAS volunteers. Their drought tolerant and ease of care draw many different gardeners and customers to them. These plants are favored for their foliage colors and shapes making it hard to leave without one.

#### Greenhouse/Nursery Hours

Tuesdays & Thursdays 10:00 am – 2:00 pm

Sundays 10:00 am – 12:00 pm

650-579-0536 x 1

#### PERSONALIZED TRIBUTE BRICKS

The San Mateo Arboretum Society Butterfly-Hummingbird Garden, an officially certified Monarch Butterfly Habitat in Central Park, is looking lovely. We are selling bricks in both the Butterfly-Hummingbird and the historic Rose Garden. Proceeds will go towards the Kohl Pumphouse Renovation project. Our goal is to open the interior space up and make it more functional for our free monthly garden seminars/workshops. In its current configuration, we can only fit about 35 people in our seminars. Limited space prevents many community residents & patrons from attending seminars. With a larger space we could also offer new outreach programs for children/students in horticulture. Please consider purchasing a tax-deductible engraved brick where you can display messages, special dates, accolades or memorials where everyone can read and enjoy them. You can also make a donation to help us continue to fulfill our mission to educate the community. For more information on tribute bricks in either the Rose Garden or the Butterfly-Hummingbird Garden please visit our website: [www.sanmateoarboretum.org](http://www.sanmateoarboretum.org) or call 650-579-0536 x 0

## Garden tips from Jack McKinnon

I had a friend named Dan Rossett who was a cactus person. Dan loved all kinds of cacti and had many different kinds. There was always a cactus of some variety in bloom in Dan's collection. As a matter of fact Dan would bring a blooming cactus to Peet's Coffee in Menlo Park and put it on display receiving a complimentary cup or cups of coffee for his flower service. Dan couldn't grow cactus outdoors though. It is too cold and wet here in Northern California. He had to create a new environment for his cactus in order for them to thrive. He used green houses. With green houses he could control the temperature and the water needs in order to have the ideal environment for each type of cactus. This is a lesson for all of us. By controlling the plants environment any plant can be grown, even desert cactus.

Want to grow a rainforest during a drought? The same principle as above applies. Build a green house and your water stays where it's the most use for the plants you have. Evaporation creates humidity which waters the plants through their leaves. Run off is collected and reused to water the soil. It is called a micro climate and this particular micro climate can grow orchids, ferns, house plants extraordinaire, bird of paradise and even start your seedlings for your vegetable garden

Control in gardening requires work sometimes. Not just digging, pruning, weeding and harvesting (all of which are important) but the work of learning and study. Most important is plant identification. By knowing the plants you have (Latin name: Genus and Species) you can and will learn their cultural needs like how much sun or shade they need, how much water, what kind of food (plants need to eat too) and how to care for them. You will also learn what to expect from your plants and how to diagnose a problem if it shows up. Learn your plants and you will meet their families of plants. This way you will grow your knowledge and be a better gardener.

Also learn your weeds. This is very helpful when these unwanted invaders enter your garden. By identifying the weeds you learn how to control them. Of course just knowing their names won't teach you their origins or characteristics but will give you a big head start in a search engine. Once you have the Latin name of your weed the fun begins. Some are from different countries, some are trying to take over this whole country. Some weeds are quite vulnerable and easily managed. A landscape architect I know had a garden almost completely devoid of weeds. He knew what they were when they showed up and knew how to direct his workers to get them out so they wouldn't return. Take Oxalis for example. Oxalis creates nutlets in its roots. If one pulls the plant out carefully not to break it off at the crown and you miss one of those nutlets, the Oxalis will come back. It is necessary to dig out the whole root system nutlets and all to stop this common weed. Note; Oxalis looks like clover with three lobes on each leaf and it has a yellow flower.

One of the best ways to fail at gardening is to transplant plants that are too old. Many have tried it only to find the old plant died a few weeks later. On the other hand I know people who do "plant rescue" and have wonderful gardens. What is the trick? Again, knowing what plants will re-root and what plants won't make it. Some of the easiest plants to "rescue" are succulents. Aeonium, Sedum, Crassula and Aloe are all plants that can be divided or broken off and stuck in a new location with a good chance of survival. Bamboo divides easily and Willow branches can be stuck in the ground (especially if it is moist) and take off like crazy.

Good Gardening

**Jack McKinnon is a Garden Coach and can be reached  
at [650-455-0687](tel:650-455-0687), [jack@jackthegardencoach.com](mailto:jack@jackthegardencoach.com) or on the web  
at [www.jackthegardencoach.com](http://www.jackthegardencoach.com)**

VARIEGATED FOR VARIETY

Jacque



I took a trip recently to see a friend I hadn't seen in a long time - she and her husband moved to Santa Barbara a few years back, leaving her colorful garden behind. She wanted to dig up everything she had and take it with her but sanity prevailed and she didn't do it.

She had roses, tons of pansies, violas and petunias, not to mention fuchsias, camellias and azaleas. The people who bought her house in Menlo Park were as excited to get the garden as they were to move into the house.

The new house in Santa Barbara was pretty isolated and wooded and, right away, presented a challenge. What little sun they had was filtered and/or intermittent, and as she said they were tired of fighting the temperamental roses, opted to go in another direction. After much discussion, they decided on an "all green" garden. What they came up with was absolutely beautiful! She gave me a list with instructions and I'm impressed enough to pass it on.

She had Hostas - some small and in containers. The eye-catching green with the creamy striations stood out immediately. As she said, it looks good all year and you don't have to depend on blooms to catch attention. These were in full shade and about ready to bloom soon. She did warn me that occasionally a Hosta will develop a leaf that is all green. She learned the hard way that it should be cut off as it was dominant and, like roses with suckers, would eventually overtake the plant and make it all green.

In another part of the garden where there was sun, she had Yucca plants. The ground here was on the dry side and drains well so it was ideal for the Yucca. The two plants she had were well established and quite showy. Not in bloom but in summer she said they would produce stalks of small, white bell-like flowers.

In and around some large trees in the back of the property she had a grouping of Gold Dust plants in containers, as they move them to a more sheltered location in winter. It was "different" in that it was speckled with gold on the green notched foliage. It kind of brightened up the underside of the trees.

Daphne was here and there and just beautiful! It was blooming when I saw it with pale pink flowers. The foliage was mostly cream in

color with a thin green edging. I had never seen one of these plants and I immediately fell in love with it.

She had always loved Nasturtiums so, of course they were scattered here and there as well as along their driveway, which got some sun. She said they thrived on neglect as the soil along the driveway was awful and, until they planted Nasturtiums, nothing grew there.

They did have some color - Gerbera Daisies grew happily in pots here and there close to the house. These were a good contrast to all the green and seemed to attract a hummingbird as we sat outside.

I really didn't think I would like an all-green garden but, after seeing theirs and how they integrated everything, I was most impressed

There is hope for gardeners who have too much shade.

These intrepid gardeners aren't done yet. They have lots of property to develop and are thinking about adding some color to their green. Both of them like to garden in containers so they are considering fuchsias, azaleas and even some begonias.

This is a project in progress for them and I can't wait to get back soon to see what they've done.

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I came home with lots of enthusiasm for solutions to my shaded areas and found a couple of others in the green variegated grouping.

Brunnera I found in a neighbor's garden. It is silvery with green veining throughout. It supposedly blooms but her's weren't. This is a pretty plant and quite delicate. It will brighten up a shady area all summer and into fall. I looked it up.

For color there are Primroses. We take them for granted sometime but they always produce for us and their many colors are always new and refreshing. I always over-water mine but I still try them each year. I am going to try them in bowls when I next plant them to see if I can control my water better. I've always been afraid my plants will dry up so I over-compensate. I'm learning.

ALLERGY OR A COLD?



Predictions are beginning to come true and this year is becoming a heavy allergy year. How to tell the difference from allergies or a cold. You have a runny, stuffy, itchy nose and you

feel like you are "coming down with something."

Timing is everything and if symptoms occur all at once most likely you are experiencing a bout of allergies. However, if you get your symptoms one at a time (first sneezing then a runny nose) it is more than likely a cold.

Some symptoms can be experienced for both a cold and an allergy. Coughing, headache and fatigue can be symptomatic with both, but a cold will generally go away within a week or ten days, while an allergy can go on and on.

There isn't much that can be done if one is experiencing allergies - grasses, weeds, trees and flowers are all guilty parties in spreading pollens into the air. Watering our plants in the early morning before it gets too windy is a good way to ward off some of the pollens and keeping windows closed is another preventative. Avoiding plants you know can be a problem is another way, although pollens have been traced miles from their source, but at least they can be avoided to some extent by not planting them in the garden.

We forget dust, but sitting outdoors on a dry, windy day - a picnic or ball game is a good example - can cause an allergy flair-up. The lawn or ground is a wonderful breeding ground for all the pollen that has become part of the landscape.

People who suffer greatly from pollen allergies try to keep their homes as dust-free as possible by vacuuming regularly and, in some extreme instances, avoiding carpeting altogether.

Although we love our pets, they can be an unsuspecting culprit, especially long-haired cats and sometimes cats in general. These allergies are almost always caused by dander in the pet's coat. Brushing the pet can always help but, unfortunately, those with severe pet allergies have had to not have a pet.

Scented items such as soaps, shampoos and, of course, perfumes are also common triggers. These are easy to avoid, unless you happen to sit near someone who has had a heavy hand in applying perfumes. There are many scent-free products on the market to compensate.

Now the common cold is another matter - a very hard character to avoid. About the only thing that can be done is keep away from those afflicted, get lots of rest and eat well. While the cold is more common here in the winter, we do run into the summer cold occasionally.

Here's to a sneeze-free summer.

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SUMMER ROSE CARE

There isn't much to do now until late fall or early winter, except regular maintenance.



Keep beds swept and clear of fallen leaves and petals. With all the rains we had early in the year, fungal spores are much in evidence, especially black-spot and mildew and debris left under the bushes will only blow back up and reinfest.

Never put any of the raked-up debris in your compost if you have one. These very spores can carry over and you run the risk of infecting anything you compost. This applies to any rose material, i.e., foliage, petals and removed canes.

To keep getting good reproduction, remove spent blooms. Also any old roses (those that usually bloom only once a season - usually in the spring) should be pruned back now if they haven't already been pruned. If you wait to prune them in December or January like the other roses, you will be pruning off next year's blossoms.

Check to be sure you have a sufficient layer of mulch (two to three inches) to help retain water and keep weeds down and roots cool. Replenish if needed.

Continue your feeding and watering programs. Water as early in the day as possible to help retain water and eliminate spore infestations. With our climate (warm days and cool nights), a dry bush is essential. If a bush is wet at nightfall, the rust, mildew and blackspot spores won't be washed off. It is harder to infect a dry rose bush.

As you water, hose off any aphids to control them. Those removed won't come back.

In keeping with allergy season, we found the following plants that are low in allergy producing pollens.

They are very diversified with different planting seasons and requirements.

Most of these are common varieties we probably already grow in our garden.

Nice to know some of our favorites are also allergy-friendly.

Many of these are also container-friendly and easy to grow, easy to find and compatible with each other.

There are probably many others to fit this category, but these are purported to be the more popular and highly low in pollen count.



**Magnolia** When planting, dig in as much compost as possible and work the soil in an area twice the diameter of the root ball. Place the plant in the hole, disturbing the root ball as little as possible. Then put in a strong stake before filling the hole so that the roots are not damaged. Watch that the plant does not get too dry in the first season, although it also needs good drainage.



**Phlox** Plant in full sun (or partial shade in the South) and well-drained soil. Water deeply during dry spells to reduce the incidence of disease, and dust with sulfur beginning in early summer to prevent powdery mildew. Thinning half of the shoots when 6 inches tall in spring also keeps plants healthy and produces larger and longer-lasting flowers.



**Rose** Plant where they receive at least 6 hours of direct sun per day and where soil is well drained. Prepare the soil by adding peat moss. Place plant in the hole to ground level and make a basin around the edge of the hole to retain water. Soak plant thoroughly with water. Add mulch around basin. Newly planted roses need 1 inch of water per week throughout their first growing season.



**Sunflower** Plant seeds in damp soil 1 to 2 inches deep, 12 inches apart in rows that are 2 to 2-1/2 feet apart. Sunflowers like a soil that drains well and contains a lot of mulch. They need a minimum of 6 hours of sun a day to grow healthy plants, although partial shade may be best in the South. Water during dry weather and stake if necessary.



**Hyacinth** Plant 6 inches deep, 6 inches apart in full sun to part shade. They can be planted anytime in the fall before the soil freezes, but early enough so that the root systems can grow before extremely cold weather arrives. Late planted bulbs may bloom later than normal, but will get back on schedule the following year. They should be planted in well-drained soil and look best planted in groups. Water the bulbs after planting to stimulate root growth.



**Dahlia** Plant in area with well-drained soil and full sun after the first frost. Place the tuber horizontally in the ground about 6 to 8 inches deep. Carefully tie the Dahlias to a support as they grow with yarn or cotton cord. After they reach a height of 10 to 12 inches, plants need one inch of water per week throughout the remainder of the growing season.



**Crocus** Plant 2-3 inches deep, 3 inches apart. Plants enjoy full sun, but will tolerate part shade. They make an excellent garden edging. They must be planted in well-drained soil.



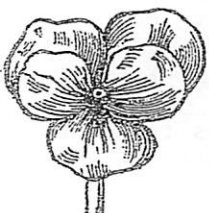
**Daffodil** Plant 5-6 inches apart, 6-8 inches deep in well-drained soil and full sun. Plant for succession of bloom and you can have daffodils from March until May - whites and miniatures bloom later than yellow trumpets. Plant among ground covers that will hide the deteriorating foliage.



**Bearded Iris** Plant 15-24 inches apart with the fleshy rhizome horizontally at ground level and the top exposed. They need full sun and well-drained soil. Deep watering is required during summer dry spells.



**Lilac** Plant in full sun in well-drained neutral pH soil. Dig a hole big enough to accommodate the roots without bending or breaking them. Set the plant 2-3 inches deeper than it grew in the nursery, work topsoil in around the roots and water. Fertilize with bonemeal.



**Pansy** Plant when nighttime temperatures are in the 40's and day temperatures are in the 50-degree range. They prefer a moist, rich soil that is well drained. Plant them 12 inches apart at the same depth as they were grown. Water thoroughly. Fertilize every 3-4 weeks in early spring.

## TAKING THE MYSTERY OUT OF BULBS

Bulbs are defined as true bulbs, corms, tubers, tuberous roots and rhizomes, and they are all planted at different depths at different times.

A true bulb is usually pear-shaped, surrounded by fleshy leaves that store food for the subsequent plant. The outer leaves are usually dry and papery. They are usually planted with the fat portion of the bulb in the soil. The Lily bulb can look like an artichoke. An offshoot can form and these can be divided and planted. They are smaller than the parent.

A corm looks like an onion or, in some cases, long and thin, with the broader portion at the bottom. These are planted with the broad portion in the soil also.

Tubers are short and fat (the potato is a tuber), and the ranunculus bulb can look like a bunch of bananas upside down.

Tuberous roots are hard to describe. They, for lack of a better description, look like thick fingers spread out.

A Rhizome is a thickened stem that is lumpy and hairy and is placed horizontally in the soil. Some can be quite long.

Some common plants from each are:

True bulbs = Allium, Amaryllis, Hyacinth, Iris, Narcissus, Oxalis and Tulip.

Corms = Crocus, Freesia, Gladiolus and Ixia.

Tubers = Anemone, Begonia, Caladium, Cyclamen, Dahlia and Ranunculus.

Tuberous Roots = Agapanthus, Canna and Clivia.

Rhizomes = Iris and Oxalis (seems can also be categorized with true bulbs).

Many gardeners make mistakes with bulbs because they are planted incorrectly, the wrong season or the wrong depth. Since a lot of bulbs become available in late summer for early planting, it is a good idea to familiarize yourself with the growth habits of those that interest you. Also division can occur at a different time for most bulbs. Light and water vary as well.

Bulbs are wonderful spring plants that are colorful, fragrant and productive during a season when there are fewer colorful plants.

Make it a point to research ahead of time the bulbs you may plant when the time is right for greater success and pleasure.

## GETTING THE MOST OUT OF CUT FLOWERS



How many times have you brought flowers into the house only to have them droop, shed or die prematurely? Cut flowers should last at least a week or ten days, depending on the flower.

Never buy tulips or daffodils after they have opened. Get them in bud and watch them open - bought open, you've sacrificed about half their bloom life. Also, change the water often to keep them fresh.

A lot of people don't fill vases with enough water. Fill it up - it will stay fresh and any short-stemmed bloom that didn't get in the vase all the way will get its share. Flowers absorb water differently.

Keep arrangements away from very hot windows or heat sources. These conditions can dry up an arrangement in no time.

Most flowers (with the exception of those that are hollow - tulips and daffodils) should be cut again immediately before adding to the vase. This is especially true of roses. Most hard stems will build up a "block" when cut and if not recut, they literally die of thirst as a block builds up at the cut and the water will not be able to go up the stem to nourish the bloom.

Then there are those that have stems that literally contaminate the water after a day or two, causing odor and, in some instances, scummy water, so change these more often with fresh water. All our arrangements should be given fresh water regularly, however.

Don't over-crowd a vase - too many blooms in a vase deprive the flowers from their share of water and air and the water in the vase will foul more.

As a final caution - be sure all leaves that will be under water are removed - they will rot, causing odor problems.

### MORE ON BULBS

On page 7 we described the various bulbs, so this information might prove interesting and informative to enhance the various types.

Bulbs have been cultivated for thousands of years. History's first recorded mention of a bulb was in the early seventeenth century. The tulip, originating in Turkey, made its way to the Netherlands where it became very popular. There were some setbacks but fortunately, the bulb industry in Holland survived and thrived and the rest is history.

Bulbs are very efficient storage units where the plant gathers and holds nutrients so after dormancy, the plant draws from this resource for new growth.

Choose bulbs that are fresh, feel firm and are large in size. The blooms experienced will be the direct result of the quality of them, so choose early.

The best time to buy bulbs is in the fall, as early as possible for the best selection and, of course, freshness; usually September. In October, bulbs that do not need pre-chilling as soil will begin cooling and the rains are not too far behind. Most bulbs can be planted directly in the soil or in containers.

The Bay Area weather is ideal - it is usually mild with few extremes. However, tulips, hyacinths and crocus need to be properly chilled for best results. These can be put in the refrigerator at 40° to 50° for six to eight weeks so that's one of the reasons to purchase early. Once taken from the refrig-

erator they should be planted right away.

December is the time to plant the bulbs that have been chilled - January may be too late.

Prepare the soil to ensure good drainage. Soil should not be heavy and thick - add enough mulch to the soil so it is nice and loose.

See chart below for various planting depths; however, in containers plant as shallow as possible for root growth.

To create a dramatic effect, plant the bulbs close together.

We plant cuttings and seeds but the bulb is a wonder in itself, as the blooms are already in the little bulb, just ready to go.

The dahlia is a tuber and is usually planted mid to late spring as they are warm climate plants. Plant about 3" deep in moist soil and don't water again until shoots appear. These need staking once they reach a good height. They are large, showy and robust, making a dramatic splash and come in many colors and sizes. They also make an excellent cut flower and are a favorite in arrangements.

Bulbs are easy to grow, giving us a vast array of color throughout the early part of the year when we need color the most. Try a combination of several for a wonderful color display.

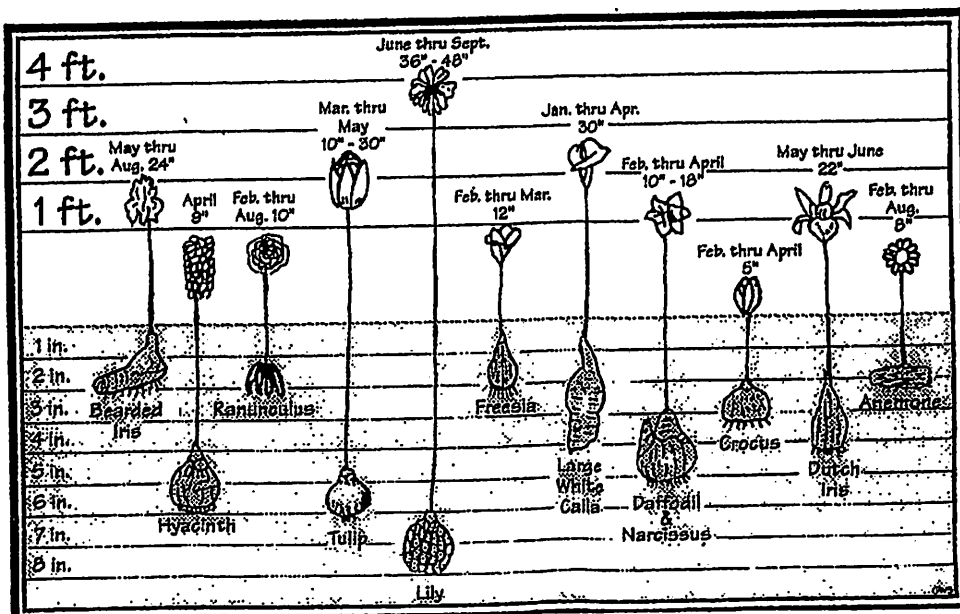


Illustration courtesy of Sloat Garden Center.



# San Mateo Arboretum Society

## Plant Clinic & Sunday Garden Seminars

**MASTER GARDENER PLANT CLINICS:** Sunday, July 10, Aug 7, Sept 11. **FREE.** Come anytime between 11:30am - 1pm. The Master Gardeners are available to answer your questions from general information to advice about specific problems. You may bring samples of your plants for better diagnosis. Use a Ziploc or similar bag to carry your sample. If you suspect insect damage, try to include some of the insects so they can be correctly identified. <http://ucanr.org/sites/MGsSMSF/>

**CONTAINER GARDENING with HERBS & FLOWERS using FILLER, SPILLER & THRILLER METHODS.** **FREE.** Sunday, July 10, 1 - 2:30pm. Want to grow glorious, lush and lively herbs and flowers spilling out and over your patio or garden containers? See how this can be done and discover in this workshop all the benefits and joy of container gardening with Master Gardeners Shilpa Thanawala and Arete Nicholas. **Reservations are NOT required, but seating is limited!**

**SUCCULENT JEWEL BOXES.** **FREE.** Sunday, August 7, 1 - 2:30pm. Patrick Lannan, Landscape Designer for Flora Grubb Gardens in San Francisco, will show us how to create these perfect little jewel box container gardens of succulents from start to finish, as well as talk about the use of succulents in the garden and home. He will have on display various succulents for his talk. **Reservations are NOT required, but seating is limited!**

**FALL in the GARDEN.** **FREE.** Sunday, Sept 11, 1 - 2:30pm. It's fall in the garden. Are you done? No! There's a lot you can and should do to take advantage of our mild winters and to prepare for next spring. Learn what you can and cannot grow, and how to take care of your planting beds and *fruit trees* from Master Gardener Jonathan Propp. **Reservations are NOT required, but seating is limited!**

## Additional Events

**NURSERY/GREENHOUSE PLANT SALES:** open Tuesday, Thursday, 10am - 2pm & Sunday, 10am - noon. Our greenhouse & nursery stocks a variety of unique plants at very reasonable prices. We try to maintain the above hours, but since we are staffed by volunteers, we may occasionally be closed, so call 579-0536 before coming. ***Become a SMAS member and receive a 10% discount in addition to supporting San Mateo Central Park!***

**FACILITY RENTAL INFORMATION:** The Victorian Garden and Pumphouse are available to rent. The facility can be used for small indoor and outdoor business & social functions. Indoor functions maximum 50 guests, indoor combined with outdoor space maximum 125 guests. For more information call, (650) 579-0536 x4.

**All events are at the Kohl Pumphouse in San Mateo Central Park  
101 Ninth Ave, San Mateo. Enter at Ninth Ave. & Palm Ave.  
[www.SanMateoArboretum.org](http://www.SanMateoArboretum.org); (650) 579-0536**

The annual garden show organized by John Ward will be held on SUNDAY, JUNE 26, from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. This year, and for the first time, there will be three homes with very different garden experiences to tour, including historic 792 Willborough Road in Burlingame, 469 Edgewood Avenue in San Mateo Park, and 125 Redwood Avenue in Hillsborough.

John Ward's Willborough garden features striking succulents, as well as an array of unusual perennials.

The San Mateo Park location features a meandering path, taking one to an exquisite formal garden down to a creek-side setting complete with waterfall, vegetable garden and many fruit trees.

The Hillsborough property will feature Lauren Michaels, a succulent designer, who will feature her creative work.

Two non-profit organizations in San Mateo County will be the beneficiaries of the fund-raising event. Donations in any amount will be accepted as admission to all three locations. All (100%) of the proceeds will go directly to the non-profit organizations.

For further information and directions, please call John Ward at (650) 342-0683 or e-mail at [john@jmwassociates.com](mailto:john@jmwassociates.com)

While any advice or article in this newsletter is believed to be true and accurate, neither the authors or editor can accept any responsibility for errors or omissions that may have been made.



SAN MATEO ARBORETUM SOCIETY  
101 Ninth Avenue  
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FIRST CLASS

