

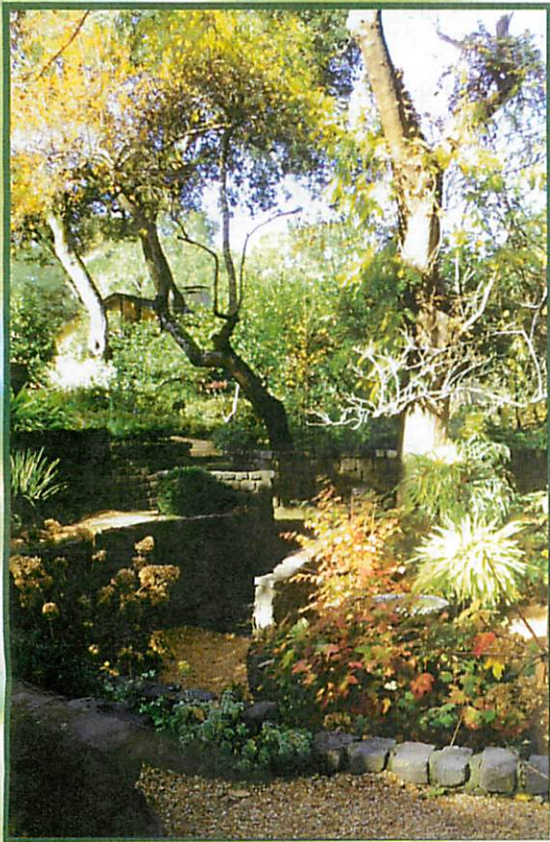
The San Mateo Arboretum Society's  
**39th Hillsborough-San Mateo  
Garden Tour & Plant Sale**

Returns to Spring  
Saturday, May 7, 2016

Garden Tour  
10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

No-Tax Plant Sale  
at Kohl Pumphouse  
10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Five gardens selected for  
sustainability, artistry,  
and creativity.



[www.SanMateoArboretum.org](http://www.SanMateoArboretum.org)

Phone: 650-579-0536 ext. 5

### TICKET INFORMATION

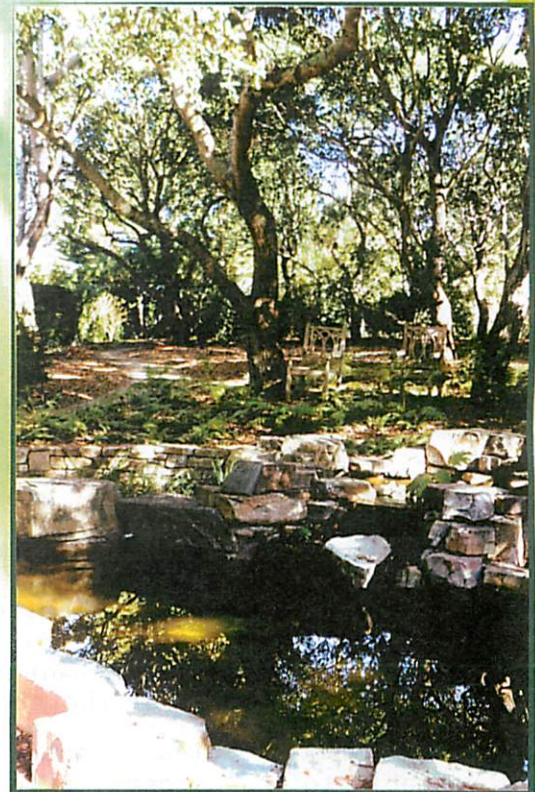
Early Bird Special - \$30, available  
March 24th - April 15 ONLY at  
[www.SanMateoArboretum.org](http://www.SanMateoArboretum.org) .

Regular pricing - \$35, available  
April 1 - May 6 at: Ah Sam Florist, Golden Nursery,  
Green Fashion Nursery, SMAS Greenhouse  
(San Mateo); Blooming Vase, Valentino's (Burlingame);  
Ladera Garden Center (Belmont);  
Birder's Garden (San Carlos);  
Wegman's Nursery (Redwood City).

By Mail - \$35, available April 1 - April 30.

Write to SMAS at  
101 Ninth Ave., San Mateo, CA 94401.  
Include a self-addressed, stamped,  
business-size envelope.

Day of Tour - \$40, at all locations.



*We thank our generous sponsors, who kindly support  
our community-based horticulture & education mission.*



NOTES FROM THE GREENHOUSE



There's a simple reason perennials are so popular - you plant them once and they bloom year after year. And because different perennials bloom at different times, you can create a dynamic garden that changes with the seasons.

One perennial plant which few gardens don't have at least one of is the Salvia/Sage plant. Whether you have sun or shade, a dry garden or lots of rainfall, there's Salvia that you'll find indispensable. They attract hummingbirds, butterflies and bees. Currently our Salvia/Sage plant table has several varieties available for sale:

"Hot Lips" with red and white flowers, sun to partial shade, drought-tolerant and deer resistant.

"Mexican Tequila" with red/orange flowers, full sun to partial sun - water when dry.

ROSES

Our rose bush tables are 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.

Save the Date - May 7th, Hillsborough-San Mateo Garden Tour

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BENEFICIAL INSECTS

Encourage insects who prey on other insects into the garden by planting plants and habitat that they prefer. Some of these valuable predators are green/brown lacewings (chrysopidea or hemerobidea),

a species of soldier beetles, ladybugs (beetles) praying mantis and spiders, especially wolf spiders.

All spiders are predators. Birds and these beneficial insects are far better predators than insecticides. Aphids, by far the most prevalent of the pests we want to eliminate, are vulnerable to all of the above.

There are many species of bees and some are invaluable to the garden. By planting nectar plants and flowers that they will forage from while collecting nectar, you will encourage

birds to the garden, who in turn, forage for worms and other ground pests.

By encouraging a vast variety of insects to the garden, the beneficial ones, the garden will be a haven to all those we want to come to help in the clean-up.

Some annuals that deserve some consideration can serve a dual purpose - they are great as a ground cover and also help fill out a container. These long-lasting little plants can carpet an area with dramatic results.

Alyssum are very hardy plants coming in white, pink and a blue/purple. They are neat and know their place in the garden. They spread as a border plant but never get too high, and with their tumbling habit, the perfect plant for a window box or planter box as well as single containers.

Lobelia is another plant that does well as an edging or filler. This, too, is available in several colors, mainly in white, blue or reddish purple. This tidy little plant was made for a hanging container as it drapes gracefully over the edge while still maintaining a substantial amount in the pot itself. Lobelia also will adapt to shade if it has to.

Portulaca, or rose moss, will grow in the worse part of your garden - poor, gravelly or sandy soil doesn't phase it. One of the most colorful succulents, it needs only good drainage to produce and produce the many colorful blossoms - white, yellow, rose, salmon and scarlet. This is also a low-growing plant that would do well as a border.

Verbena is an old-time favorite. Colors are bright and crisp in reds, pinks, salmons, blues and white. These are also low-growing with a spreading tendency. The only requirement for good production is their need for sun. They do well on slopes and trailing from a container.

Most of these are commonly grown and popular here on the Peninsula. For good effect, try growing a patch of each where space and conditions are favorable for a mass of color and variety.

## Garden Tips Spring 2016

What is the essence of gardening? Some think it is the connection with the earth, others think it is a compliment to building architecture. Others still see it as a means of food and flower, herb and fruit production. I think it is a form of control. A way to manage something alive in a way that gives pleasure and on occasion provides for the table in forms we recognize as sustaining. The success or failure is due to my skill or lack there of and it is a test of my ability and knowledge. Don't get me wrong, I make my share of mistakes. For example, during an especially dry time I put a saucer under one of my potted azaleas to catch and wick back into the root ball any excess water. The only problem is that I didn't remove the saucer when the rains started and virtually drowned my poor azalea. Being diligent would have saved a significant part of the root system from rotting. There are hundreds of these little tricks that make gardening what it is. Of course, a healthy knowledge of the plants one has as well as their needs plays a significant role in finding techniques for meeting those needs. A creative and adaptable mind helps enormously. Lastly, a spirit of forgiveness for mistakes while learning from each and every one makes for a happy demeanor. I've known grouchy gardeners and beside their being unbecoming found them insulting to an otherwise splendid craft. Let's all keep learning and growing as Spring comes and inspires celebration. Here's the tips.

1. Grow new plants. Not just young plants but plants that are new to you. Try Tillandsia (sometimes called air plants) by hanging them around the garden or on a tree. All they need is something to either sit on or hang from preferably in shade. They live on moisture in the air and occasional rain or mist.
2. Doing an unconventional design can get you famous and might get you in trouble. If your garden is chosen for a garden tour you might get your name in the papers or on tv. If on the other hand the neighbors cannot stand it, there could be problems. I recommend trying something new. We only live once and if you have a creative spirit it's important to put it to use. One tip might be to let your neighbors know ahead of time before you put the ten foot ivy covered elephant topiary in your front yard.
3. There are roses, fruit trees and plenty of new spring plants in nurseries now. Plan for their placement and care before you buy. I typically recommend making two trips to the nursery, the first with a note pad and the second with your check book.
4. One form of control that some gardeners have is thinning out the plants they no longer want or need. It is much easier done than one thinks. I try to give away plants that are still viable (able to survive a transplant). The simplest way to do that is to put them out by the curb with a free sign. Most good plants will be gone in a day or two. If not, then they can go in the green waste and will be made into compost.
5. Keeping a garden tidy is a reflection of those who own or manage it. I encourage estate owners, development and residential gardeners to be on purpose and attentive to the health and appearance of their landscape. Not only does it make you look good but it makes the city a better place to live.

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

SAINTPAULIA FAMILY



This is a family of houseplants that, other than the African Violet, doesn't seem to get as much attention as it should. With the right conditions, and the proper care, these interesting houseplants should be a nice addition.

Let's start with the African Violet. It can, and should, bloom continually with sufficient light. It needs an average to warm climate, 60° to 65° at night. Indirect sunlight or partial shade will keep it happy. It does prefer the air on the humid side, so an occasional misting is a plus.

Soil should be kept moist but not wet and it is essential the foliage be kept completely dry and water MUST be kept away from the crown of the plant. Foliage that is not kept dry will rot quite quickly, and the plant can die.

A general houseplant soil, with an equal part of peatmoss, is a good medium and will drain well. A plate of pebbles or some other form of drainage is a good way to keep plant drained and create a bit of humidity. The African Violet will do very well in the kitchen or bathroom if the other conditions are met.

After a plant has ceased flowering, use regular watering and fertilization. With plenty of good, strong light, they should come back into bloom.

Plants when in bloom should be fertilized once a month, approximately, at half-strength of your preferred fertilizer.

Miniature slipper plant (or Sinningia) can be a delight to grow. This charming little plant will produce tube-shaped flowers in pastel colors and will rarely get bigger than 2" in height. Does really well in a terrarium. It is also quite striking in a tea cup. Planting and care are the same as for the African violet.

These plants may become dormant in winter, in which case reduce watering and fertilization until new growth appears.

The Gloxinia is in the Sinningia family and is very dramatic in appearance, coming in a deep purple and also a bright crimson. There are also double and bicolors. Bloom from the middle same as the African Violet. While the blooms only last 3 to 4 days, they produce regularly, giving lasting color.

Here again, care and growing conditions are the same as the other plants in this category.

After plant has bloomed, reduce watering when leaves start to die down. Don't apply fertilizer at this point. This plant has tubers that can rest for 2 to 4 months with completely dry soil. As soon as new growth appears, repot in fresh soil, resuming watering and fertilization. The tubers should return to flower in about 3 months.

These can be wonderful additions and, if their growing requirements are met, easy to grow. The African Violet, by far the most popular, has come a long way. There was a time when "violet" said it all. It came in a deep purple and that was the extent of its color range. Now it comes in a single bloom and a ruffly double. In addition to its original purple, there are white ones, pinks in light to dark, reds, and multi-colored. A stand with a grouping a five or six can make an eye-catching splash in a bright corner or window.

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We frequently blame our plants for not performing and/or dying. While some houseplants are more temperamental than others, for the most part, they aren't so difficult and don't deserve a bad reputation.

The blame can, and most often, falls to us. We over-water; that's the biggest cause of lack of success. Sometimes less is better. If a plant is lacking water, it will tell you by wilting, turning yellow or dropping leaves. A quick drink will take care of this. If a plant shows stress, eliminate one fertilization period, especially if it went dry.

We over-feed. Here again, they do just as well with less than more. Never feed a dry plant as root damage can occur.

Dry air can be another culprit; that's why a light, occasional misting is all that might make the difference in the overall health of a plant.

Finally light conditions - too much or not enough. Sometime we have to experiment until we get it right. We make the mistake of thinking a lamp or over-head light is all it takes; however, that won't do. Natural light is the light of preference.



SPRING ROSE CULTURE

So far we've been getting the necessary water so we can take advantage here; however, should we run into a dry period, give them what is necessary. All the wonderful rain does have a down

side - fungal diseases, especially if bushes stay wet over a period of time. When we get a good downpour and then the sun comes out, we are in line for blackspot and mildew. Foliage looks wonderful, though, and the bushes are producing good growth. (A few are even close to blooming.)

Since the ground is nice and wet, a fertilizer can be applied now, especially granular. A lot of rain can leach nutrients from the soil, especially if roses are in pots, and should be replaced.

Look plants over regularly for growth going into the center of a bush and remove it. We need to keep plants open to light and air to help avoid fungal spores. If only a few leaves show fungal infestation, remove them and toss in the garbage. Don't put in your compost. By taking a minute or two to regularly do this you can possibly keep these from causing too much of an invasion. Rust is unsightly - so is blackspot, but blackspot can defoliate a bush and you can lose a whole growth cycle, and what roses you get will be stunted and small.

New roses can still be added and existing roses can be relocated.

Roses in pots, and this especially includes miniatures, should be watched carefully for standing water. A drain hole at the bottom can become clogged and the pot won't drain. This can cause root rot and severely damage the plant. A stick, screwdriver or other sharp object poked into the drainage hole can sometimes unclog the soil and the water can drain out. If this doesn't work, for the good of the rose, repot it. This would be a good time to look the roots over and prune off some of the root ball. This won't hurt and can invigorate root growth. If the plant would benefit by an upgrade, repot in a larger container so new roots will have room to expand and grow. Do this after pruning so you can control the rose and save yourself from a lot of scratches. If ground roses are in standing water and don't drain well, carefully check around the drip line to see what is causing a clog. It may be easier to replant.

Be sure beds are kept free of debris and weeds. Also, new mulch should be added to keep weeds down and conserve the water the roses are receiving.

If the rains keep coming, we should have great roses this year - even though we should continue to conserve water, a bit more may be available to share with our roses.

\* \* \* \* \*



Have you seen what they are doing with Hydrangeas?

These are striking plants to begin with and really add punch to any garden.

In addition to the usual purple/blue and pink, there is now a bright pink with white edges coming in a huge spray, and a white one with light pink splashed on each petal of the big, bold spray it also produces. There is one with very large flowers in a maroon that is almost brown and would be quite dramatic in a large container.

These are fast-growing plants with large leaves and big flower clusters that are versatile in pots as well as in the ground and have a long bloom cycle. So long as they get sufficient water, they grow happily in the shade. (They do burn if in too much sun.)

Look for bushy plants with large dark green leaves and stiff stalks. Since some flower heads are quite large, spindly grown will not support the head.

Cuttings are also a good way to propagate for more plants. In June and July, nip the tip off healthy growth and put them in water. They will soon grow roots. Plant in a mixture of potting soil to which has been added a mixture of sphagnum.

These are one of the best additions to any garden.

\* \* \* \* \*

What can you wear any time that never goes out of style?

A smile.



Some interesting facts about some of our state trees.



REDWOODS - The more we learn about them, the more extraordinary they prove to be. We've known for a long time that our coast redwoods (*Sequoia sempervirens*) are the world's tallest trees and are among the longest living. Scientists are now confirming that redwoods play an

important role in the local water cycle and in achieving a healthy, stable climate.

Redwoods also play a critical role in local watersheds, both in terms of water quality and water supply. We've known for a long time that the vast root systems of redwoods carpeting our local watersheds help prevent erosion and their deep loamy soils act as natural water filtration and storage systems. Forest soils act like giant sponges, soaking up rainwater as it falls and slowly releasing it throughout the dry season. In addition, redwoods that grow along streams provide shade, keeping the water cool for native fish. What's really extraordinary about redwoods is that they've evolved to use fog as their primary water source during times of the year when rain is most scarce in northern California.

California designated two species - Sequoia (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) and the redwood as its state trees. Both species are evergreen, conical and single-trunked trees. Both have red/brown deeply fissured bark.

The Giant Sequoias (*Sequoiadendron giganteum*) are found native in the Sierra Nevada of California. The famous giant sequoia, the General Sherman in Sequoia National Park, is 272 feet high and more than 36 feet in diameter, and is considered to be the world's largest tree overall. This evergreen conifer does not grow as tall of the redwood but is more heavily built and contains the largest timber volume of any tree. This species ranks among the world's oldest trees. Felled trees show annual rings dating trees to be 3,200 years old. These trees are protected in Yosemite, Kings Canyon and Sequoia National Parks. Giant sequoias are found growing in zones 7 - 10.

The Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) is native to the West Coast from northern California to southern Oregon. These trees thrive in heavy winter rain and summer fog. These redwoods are taller than the Statue of Liberty and can

live to be 2,000 years old, and grow to over 375 feet. The age at maturity is 400 - 500 years old. Maximum age counted from annual rings is 2,200 years old. This is one of the few conifers that can sprout from a cut stump. The tall redwoods grow in zones 8 - 10.

Redwood is prized as a building material due to its insect, rot and warping resistance. These redwood forests are the habitats for the endangered marbled murrelet and the northern spotted owl. Management for the survival of both of these birds has caused great turmoil in the logging industry, resulting in a dilemma of jobs versus birds.

It has been necessary to provide statutory protection for most groves in national parks and elsewhere to save these remarkable trees from exploitation.

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The California Quail, also known as the Valley Quail, became the California state bird in 1931.

Its hardiness and adaptability made it a prized game bird. You need a license to kill this delicious bird that is about the size of a small baked chicken.

Living in the underbrush of the desert foothills of California, offers a wonderful place to raise their young. They pair up during the breeding season, making nests by scratching hollows in the soft dirt of the underbrush in the low hills and deserts of California.

They live in coveys of 6 to 30, eating seeds and grasses, they take care of each other, sounding the alarm and flying short distances to fool their predators or even faking a broken wing to get predators away from their nest.

The fox and coyotes sneak around, nose to the ground, while the hawks and eagles fly up in the sky looking for a meal. But the Valley Quail is fast on its feet, dashing and crouching under the brush, making it harder to see them. This is a handsome bird and worth keeping an eye out for.

(From the National Garden Clubs Pacific Region newsletter.)

AH, SPRING  
Jacquie

Of all the seasons in the year, spring is the most challenging - it's here in all its glory and then, before you know it, it's gone and summer has taken over.

However, while spring is here, we have the opportunity to create fresh color after the short cold days of winter.



Bedding plants are plentiful and quite inexpensive and you are able to purchase as few as six in a six-pack or a whole flat, as well as in individual containers, where the plant is a bit larger and creates more color quicker.

Bulbs, if planted at the proper time and have been staggered to come up at different times, will give us the yellows, pinks, reds and whites of tulips, daffodils and the blues, whites and pinks of hyacinths.

Azaleas, camellias and rhododendron come in bloom, creating another array of color - from white to deep red - from single blooms to doubles, ruffles and multi-colors. These hardy plants gave us nice green plants all summer and winter and now it's their turn to shine and shine they will. I have an azalea tree growing in a pot that decided it wanted to "weep" no matter how it was trimmed, so I let it have its way and it looks so pretty with these white flowers tumbling half-way down the plant. It is growing behind a pink and white variegated in a container and they look perfect together.

The rhododendron is by far the more spectacular of the three, producing large clusters on a larger bush. I remember growing up in San Francisco and going to Golden Gate Park to see the rhododendron dell - all the colors together put on a sensational show! Our own grove in Central Park is worth a visit.

Spring gives us the chance to bring out our creative tendencies. Experiment - what can it hurt? You can mix and match now in the ground and in containers - anything goes! Pansies and violas mixed in with colorful primroses are good together and any color combination will do. You wouldn't wear a bright green sweater with a red skirt but, in the garden, this would be a great combination.

There are many places where you can go to get inspiration.

A trip to your local nursery will give you so many good choices you'll have a difficult time deciding what to try. Keep it small and try a color bowl or two - if you like what you see you can always get more and try a different combination. The only restriction you will face is compatibility. Make sure what you plant will get along. A too-tall spreading plant will take over and defeat your purpose. Keep larger, tall plants to the back so the shorties get their day in the sun. Also water and light requirements should be taken into consideration. If all those conditions are met, you'll create a great mix.

Check the greenhouse - the knowledgeable staff can guide you and the right plant may be right there on one of the benches.

Check over your gardening equipment and replace anything that is past its prime. After heavy winter pruning, shears may need sharpening, handles on shovels and rakes may need tightening and hand tools repaired or replaced. Don't forget your gloves. They don't last forever and a good, sturdy pair will pay for themselves - your hands will thank you.

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In our last issue we printed an article on Non-Toxic Cleaners - that article was written by our member Nancy McDougal. Our apologies, Nancy. Mr. Tallamy's article was included in a package and unrelated to Nancy's.

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Change is inevitable, except from a vending machine.

## California Native Hummingbird Plants

- ⊙ *Aquilegia formosa* (Western columbine). Will take sun or shade but takes more water in sun. It blooms in spring with delightful red and yellow hanging flowers.
- ⊙ *Arctostaphylos* (Manzanita). Many species; bloom from January to March and are drought tolerant. Part sun to light shade. Berries provide food for other birds.
- ⊙ *Chilopsis linearis* (Desert willow). This seldom seen plant grows by washes and oases in the desert so does need some water. It has beautiful rose-lavender flowers but needs heat to bloom. There is a nice specimen in the De Anza Environmental Center.
- ⊙ *Cirsium occidentale*. This is the cobweb thistle, a native. It has white foliage and a brilliant red flower and is not invasive. It grows in open woodlands in this area and may be seen along Page Mill Road. It is an extremely good source of nectar.
- ⊙ *Cynoglossum grande* (Hound's tongue). This is a native forget-me-not that is found in open woods and blooms in March. It is fairly drought tolerant when established, going completely dormant in summer. Best to start from seed.
- ⊙ *Delphinium cardinale* (Red larkspur). Beautiful brilliant red flowers on 2'-5' stalks blooming from May to June make this a very desirable plant. It needs good drainage, partial shade and regular water while growing. It will go dormant in summer and must be protected from snails.
- ⊙ *Galvezia speciosa*. The bright red snapdragon-like flowers on this small shrub give it the common name of Island bush snapdragon. It is tender to frost but grows back quickly if well-mulched. It will produce flowers almost all year and hummers visit it frequently. It should be cut back in late February as you would a fuchsia.
- ⊙ *Isomeris arborea*. Known as Bladder pod for the interesting balloon shape of its seed pods, this small shrub has gray green foliage and yellow flowers. It is very drought tolerant and blooms nearly all year.
- ⊙ *Lavatera assurgentiflora* (Tree mallow). This Channel Island native will grow 10 feet in one year. It blooms nearly all year with pretty rose-pink flowers that are most valuable as a nectar source for hummers.
- ⊙ *Lonicera involucrata*. Known as Twinberry because of the flowers and fruit that grow in pairs, this native honeysuckle is easy and quick to grow but prefers some shade and needs regular moisture.
- ⊙ *Penstemon*. Like the sages, there are many different species and all like full sun and are drought tolerant. They usually require good drainage.
- ⊙ *Ribes speciosum* (Wild gooseberry). Bright red fuchsia-like flowers in early spring. Light shade and some water.
- ⊙ *Ribes glutinosum* (Wild currant). Many selections with beautiful pink pendulous blossoms in early spring. Light shade to part sun and some water. Berries are attractive to other birds.
- ⊙ *Satureja mimuloides*. This is a native perennial related to the herb Summer savory. It has orange flowers in great abundance all summer and even into fall. It grows to a clump 2-3 feet wide in one season.
- ⊙ *Salvia* (Sage). There are many native species that are good sources of nectar. They are drought tolerant and take full sun. Visit the *Salvia* demonstration planting that Betsy Clebsch has grown at Gamble Garden, 1431 Waverley Street, Palo Alto (just off Embarcadero Road).
- ⊙ *Silene laciniata* (Fringed Indian pink or Catch fly). This is a pretty little plant that is unfortunately very attractive to snails as well as to hummers. Louise Blakey has found that it does very well in hanging baskets and is thus protected from the snail's depredations.
- ⊙ *Trichostemma lanatum* (Wooly blue curls). Striking shrubby blue-flowered perennial that is native to the southern coastal ranges. It requires good drainage and no summer water when established. It is very attractive to hummingbirds and has a long blooming period.
- ⊙ *Zauschneria* (California wild fuchsia). Several varieties, but all have bright orange flowers which bloom in late summer and fall and are excellent nectar sources. They are hardy and extremely drought tolerant.



# San Mateo Arboretum Society

## Plant Clinic & Sunday Garden Seminars

**MASTER GARDENER PLANT CLINICS:** Sunday, May 1, June 5, July 10. **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/>

**WATER WISE GARDENING & DRIP IRRIGATION.** **FREE.** Sunday, May 1, 1 - 2:30pm.

Join us for an informative two-part presentation from the Master Gardeners. First, Dave Martinez will tell you what you need to know about drip irrigation. Then Paul Konasewich will detail a variety of water-wise practices, complementary to drip irrigation, for growing vegetables including soil care, layout, and seedlings. **Reservations are NOT required.**

**GOING NATIVE.** **FREE.** Sunday, June 5, 1 - 2:30pm. Master Gardeners, Arete Nicholas and Susan Miller, will cover the benefits and the natural beauty of gardening with native plants, the selection, planting and low maintenance requirements of natives and using native plantings effectively in coastal landscapes.

**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 Gardener Kathy Fleming.

## Additional Events

**HILLSBOROUGH/SAN MATEO GARDEN TOUR (10am - 4pm) & NO-TAX PLANT SALE (10am - 5pm):** Saturday, May 7. *Tour 5 gardens selected for sustainability, artistry & creativity!* Plants, food & drinks will be for sale at the Kohl Pumphouse in San Mateo Central Park. **Tickets: \$30 Early bird ON-LINE ONLY March 24 - April 15** ([www.SanMateoArboretum.org](http://www.SanMateoArboretum.org)); **\$35 in advance at:** Ah Sam Florist, Golden Nursery, Green Fashion Nursery, SMAS Greenhouse (see hours open below), (San Mateo); Blooming Vase, Valentino's Salon (Burlingame); Ladera Garden Center (Belmont); Birder's Garden (San Carlos), Wegman's Nursery (Redwood City) & by mail until April 30: 101 Ninth Ave, SM 94401. Please include a check & business size, self addressed stamped envelope. **\$40 on May 7 at all locations.** Information: (650) 579-0536 x5, [www.SanMateoArboretum.org](http://www.SanMateoArboretum.org).

**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 San Mateo Arboretum Society's  
39th Hillsborough/San Mateo Garden Tour

CALL FOR GARDEN VOLUNTEERS

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 2016

Volunteer for a 3 1/2 hour shift in one garden  
(9:45am - 1:15pm or 12:45pm - 4:15pm) & receive a  
complimentary ticket to visit the 4 other gardens

Call: (650)579-0536 x5 or

Email: [info@SanMateoArboretum.org](mailto:info@SanMateoArboretum.org)

San Mateo Arboretum Society

*Come grow with us*



SAN MATEO ARBORETUM SOCIETY  
101 Ninth Avenue  
San Mateo, CA 94401



FIRST CLASS

