

"Quarter Acre" Paradise

Gardening Diary



december

by Dale Harvey

De-cem-ber (dē-sĕm' bĕr)

NOUN:

Abbr. Dec. The 12th month of the year in the Gregorian calendar.

ETYMOLOGY:

Middle English decembre, from Old French, from Latin December, *the tenth month of the Roman year*, probably from *decemmembris, from *decem-mensris : decem, *ten*; see in Indo-European roots

DECEMBER BIRTH FLOWERS - Poinsettia

The first December birth flower is the Poinsettia which equals celebration, success, reassurance, and good cheer. Also known as the Mexican flame leaf or Christmas star or Noche Buena. Poinsettias are native to southern Mexico and Central America. They are named after Joel Roberts Poinsett, the first United States ambassador to Mexico, who introduced the plant in the U.S. in 1825. The Aztec Indians prized poinsettias and considered them a symbol of purity because of their brilliant red color. They made a reddish-purple dye from the colored "flowers", which are actually modified leaves called bracts. They also made a medicine against fevers from the latex sap of the plant. The "birth flowers" are actually large bunches of colored leaves; the flowers themselves are in the center of each leaf bunch, but rather small and inconspicuous.



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Authors introduction

An Introduction to Your Monthly Hand-Book



New Zealand is a clean, green, garden paradise. One of the last and best in the world. We are blessed here in New Zealand with one of the most remarkable climates of any country on earth.

It often takes a prolonged overseas experience for most Kiwis to realize that the climate, land and lifestyle we so take for granted is what people in other nations would consider to be nearly ideal: a true paradise when compared to the extremes experienced in other parts of the world.

It is for this very reason that per head of population New Zealand has one of the highest levels of truly talented creative gardeners to be found

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anywhere. Gardening has become part of our national character. It sets us apart and helps to develop and reinforce our high level of environmental awareness and sophistication. So if you aren't yet a gardener, give it a go. It will do you, your family, the community and the country a world of good. And if you are already stuck into the garden, congratulations!

You represent a better, more advanced alternative within modern living. And your efforts, even if they are only in your back yard, collectively are helping to inspire and lead the world into a cleaner, greener new age.

If you are new to gardening or if you are encouraging a young mind to love nature start small

and simple. This way you can focus attention on learning enough about a few plants to give yourself a better chance of success. An initial small success generates pride, excitement and a desire to learn more so can make a garden lover for life.

While a big failure early on can stop an individual from ever trying again and ultimately lose a chance to experience one of the truly heavenly pleasures of life on earth.

When one remembers the classic words, "We are closest to God in the garden", we start to realise the tragic significance that such a failure can have upon one's future, or how by simply planting a few seedlings for the first time one can take a few real steps toward paradise.

Over the years my experience in the garden has brought me to the understanding that the *for more information and pictures visit www.daleharvey.com*

earth is a living organism, a timeless master and we are its pets.

This loving earth doesn't really need us, yet we are totally dependent on it for everything. Like all good pets, we've got to understand and obey the rules of the house. No longer are we little puppies allowed to soil our bedding and rip up the furniture.

Our survival comes down to something as simple as personal hygiene on a collective, global scale. As we come of age as a civilisation we either understand and obey, or we are put down like so many species before us. We are not saving the earth, we must save ourselves!

One of the easiest ways to serve the Living Earth is in the garden, which is a little piece of nature. The earth contains all the secrets and cycles that we know as life. So to garden

is to interact with this great power which will ultimately put us on the path to understanding the secrets of life, for life unfolds daily there in the garden.

And, with time, becomes easy to understand. Understanding matures into wisdom which ultimately brings reward, your own paradise. And, collectively, if we all do our part those small bits of paradise start to merge, eventually creating a heaven on earth.

If you sincerely want to improve the quality of your life and those you love ... If you want your children to grow up remembering that you helped them create a world that they could enjoy living in.

If you are searching for a meaningful, constructive way to build a cleaner, greener, environmentally balanced world or if you want better health, are trying to overcome
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loneliness, depression, stress, or just want a thoroughly enjoyable hobby to fill your spare time. Then it's time for you to discover gardening.

Gardening will give you something special! Surely it takes work, sometimes lots of hard work, but none of life's lessons are learned without determined effort. But stick with it! The greatest rewards come to those who consistently demonstrate true devotion and dedication to the garden. Over time these individuals gain such wisdom that they truly become "living treasures". The influence of such individuals through their collective contributions ultimately uplifts the overall development of the community, leading mankind toward a much better tomorrow.

A garden handbook on its own is not going to turn you into a living treasure but this book is

meant to inspire you to take a few more steps in the right direction. The rest is up to you! What is offered here are simple, easily understood monthly guidelines and snippets of information which only scratch the surface of all the exciting knowledge I'd like to share with you. Perhaps what you learn here will inspire you into the pursuit of further knowledge.

The serious gardener will want to purchase one or more good gardening books to use in combination with this diary. In this way you can expand your knowledge very quickly. The Readers Digest illustrated Guide to Gardening, the Yates Garden Guide, and Yates Garden Doctor are all excellent books to serve this purpose.

And even if you are on a tight budget, don't forget that most local libraries carry a wide range of reference books on gardening. But whatever

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reference sources you choose, be certain they are written for southern hemisphere gardening otherwise you'll be planting everything at the wrong time!

The best way to use this book is as a handy reference to remind you of the various gardening activities that occur through the year. Be aware that this is only a general guide to New Zealand gardening.

The gardener will want to take into account local and seasonal climatic variations that can affect the timing of gardening activities. These variations can be recorded in the convenient spaces provided within each monthly calendar.

To make the handbook really work for you now and especially in the future, record all your gardening activities: dates of sowings, transplanting, harvest, and

flowering; problems with disease/insects and methods that worked to control them as well as those that didn't.

Also record daily weather statistics and patterns: rainfall, storms, wind, cloudiness, temperature, frosts, first summer/winter weather, etc. Don't forget to make notes about new discoveries: plants, seeds, vegetables new to you; an old fashioned cure-all remedy passed on to you by a helpful old-timer, a really effective fertiliser combination; a new way to complete a garden job more effectively, etc.

To record successfully make this a simple part of your daily routine. Once recorded over a year your diary becomes your own personal garden guide that will be an invaluable reference. When I returned to New Zealand I immediately began reading my Granddad's garden diaries. They spanned *for more information and pictures visit www.daleharvey.com*

40 years. Very quickly I gained a deeper personal understanding of the man and his relationship to the land that he so loved.

Because he recorded his garden experiences over many years, patterns became obvious. With this information I was then able to plan and act with confidence knowing what to expect of the land and the local climate. And in this instance became alerted to how dramatically New Zealand's climate had changed between his generation and my own and was able to use this knowledge to advantage. Seasonal variations or climatic changes like the one that has been affecting New Zealand in recent years, can easily push ahead or pull behind many garden activities by a month or more.

For this reason it is best to read not only the current month's activities but also

those in the months on either side. Since nature does allow a great deal of flexibility, this will give you a better idea of what major jobs are coming up in the garden, as well as reminding you to complete a project that there wasn't time to finish last month.

The serious gardener should read through the entire year repeatedly. Become familiar with the activities plantings, flowerings and harvests of each season. This way you can plan and detail your garden well in advance which will greatly help to focus your attention toward the successful achievement of multiple garden projects running simultaneously which is what it takes to create a truly effective garden.

Knowledge is power! Be aware that knowledge is constantly changing and ever expanding so do be creative, flexible and very open to the exciting *for more information and pictures visit www.daleharvey.com*

knowledge you can learn by listening to the inspirational "whispers" with which nature will guide you. Because New Zealand is blessed with such a wonderful, often forgiving climate many things will survive being planted or transplanted even at the wrong time. This is especially true when the gardener, armed with knowledge, proceeds with deliberate care.

Remember that we often learn as much from a mistake as from a success. Many new ideas come about because someone tried to do something in a different way or made a mistake. Be sure to record all that you possibly can to help insure that all your activities lead toward your ultimate success!

Throughout the handbook you will find references to fertilisers and many varieties of sprays. While I have used almost everything at some time or

another, it has been my attempt to create a balanced garden paradise where there is little need to affect the environment to any great degree chemically.

To achieve this end in my own quarter acre paradise where we film the television series Living Earth for TV3, I attempt to create a healthy environment for the garden i.e. building high quality soils rich in organic fertilisers; providing adequate shelter, moisture, warmth; and planting the right plant in its appropriate microclimate. The logic being that a happy plant is usually a healthy plant.

The somewhat pampered, highly encouraged resident bird population takes care of most of the insects. And since insects transmit a lot of disease, the birds indirectly control fungus as well with every insect they catch. Those that they don't catch are *for more information and pictures visit www.daleharvey.com*

usually controlled with dustings of lime, derris and/or organic sprays like pyrethrum, pepper, or garlic.

And I find that foliar feeding with many types or organic and inorganic fertilisers mixed with a fixative like Nitrosol, fish emulsion, liquid soap, or spray fix, to help them stick to the foliage will often largely deter insect attack. Insects like a good meal just like the rest of us.

If you can adversely alter the taste of their dinner even if it is with a friendly, helpful fertiliser, they'll often move on to find a more palatable meal in a less well cared for garden. But the day will come when you will need to spray. The art is to learn when, how much and what of, to knock out the problem before it can cause damage. In my quarter acre paradise it's likely that I'll have to spray perhaps three or four times a year. At these times I

am extremely careful and very thorough with all aspects of the operation.

Sprays are meant to kill off disease and pests but they work on all living things, including us, so every precaution needs to be taken in dress, gloves, hats, masks, etc. to insure your safety.

Attempt to insure the safety of your garden by spraying either very early or quite late in the day when most helpful creatures like preying mantis, lady bugs, bees, and birds are not liable to be actively feeding in the gardens where they could get contaminated.

Be careful not to spray water sources like ponds, bird baths, buckets of water, creeks, etc where pets or wildlife drink or where sprays could runoff and contaminate something they shouldn't. If the garden is wet when spraying this will be an advantage as the spray will

bleed through the plants into places otherwise unreachable. And mixing the spray with a fixative like spray fix, fish emulsion, Nitrosol (liquid blood and bone) or even liquid detergent will help the spray solution to stick and penetrate much further and be more effective.

The person who coined the phase, "An ounce of prevention beats a pound of cure", must have been a lover of the garden. As you discover the garden world's darker side of disease, pestilence and sprays you will come to understand just how true this is. Just like a person catching a cold, there is that first day when one is exposed to the virus.

If one is healthy, well rested and strong there's little chance of the germs taking hold. And even if they do, a good rum, lemon and aspirin drink and an early night to bed can often

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stop the cold before it ever gets out of control. But we all know what happens when things get out of control.

The garden is exactly the same. There is always that first day of exposure. Perhaps the air is warm, humid, very damp and the weather forecast promises more to come. At such moments the experienced gardener can almost feel the fungus spores exploding like cluster bombs in the garden.

In another situation, for the past three days a strong northwest wind has been blowing bugs off Queensland and dumping them over your garden. Already there are aphids on the broccoli, and there's a dusting of thrip on the roses so you know there must be a legion of invisible mites also just starting to attack

These are the times to act and prevent their spread quickly. A *for more information and pictures visit www.daleharvey.com*

thorough spraying at such critical moments will usually prevent the attack from ever happening. Use your diary to learn to anticipate such moments by recording the weather patterns and what they bring with them.

You'll soon learn to anticipate when, where, and how much to spray so that disease never visits your patch of paradise. And just like Nana's chicken soup, never miss a chance to feed your garden to keep it healthy. Foliar feed your garden by mixing in a liquid fertiliser when you spray for disease and fungus. You'll help strengthen the plants to resist any pests you missed while encouraging strong healthy growth.

I compare spraying plants with people taking antibiotics, which are also poisons. Used unwisely, antibiotics are ineffective or could even cause death yet many of us owe our

lives to the effective use of antibiotics.

The same applies to the effective use of plant sprays. We can see the results of an effective chemical campaign and accept it as a necessary situation. But we all hope that soon we will find a better way that will lead us a step closer to true balance and harmony with our world.

There's so very much to be learned in gardening. So if you become confused or get stuck for ideas ask a neighbour with a lovely garden; contact a professional at a local garden centre; visit a well planned garden and talk to the gardener(s); buy more reference books or ask your librarian for help or join a class or club where you will discover garden knowledge to be as abundant as the harvests you will one day grow! But whatever you do, don't give up. While no one promised you

that this would be easy, we are promising you a rose garden if you are willing to work for it!

As a general rule just about anything that will grow in the ground will grow in a pot So even if you are in a small flat or unit with a tiny concrete backyard there is a wealth of plant material that you can grow indoors or outside in containers that will still allow you to create your own piece of paradise.

As mankind races toward a new millennium in our ever changing modern world we count with regret the cost to our environment A new generation is rising, soon to lead, that realises, as we all must deep in the heart, that survival depends on finding a balance between our needs and those of our loving, living earth.

Already the wise are searching, looking for green

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solutions that blend with a modern world.

In New Zealand we already stand by the garden gate to paradise yet sometimes take it for granted! The world needs a green model to look up to and we do it best.

This is our chance to blossom into a real life island nation paradise that cares. Let's become a nation of gardeners and nature lovers and plant our nation with the plan to harvest a rainbow of colourful, natural abundance for the entire world to see.

Through tourism, direct horticultural / agricultural employment and the economic

spin-offs of lodging, entertainment, food and human services we could employ all our people. We would literally be paid to live in paradise!

Creating paradise in New Zealand is a long term, epic journey and all great journeys start with a simple first step. That's easy enough for any of us to achieve.

Every day of your life promise yourself to take another step by becoming actively involved with nature.

Soon you'll have travelled deeply into paradise, probably one you've created in your own backyard.

Notes

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by

Dale Harvey



December marks the beginning of summer weather in New Zealand! Its official astronomical arrival comes later with the Summer Solstice December 22-23 (dependent on where around the globe one lives). This is the longest day of the year for the Southern Hemisphere.

Due to the Earth's elliptical orbit the Southern Hemisphere sweeps upward to face directly into the Sun at the time Earth is at its closest. Stinging sunlight and heat result which produces the start of tropical season in the North, and the warm temperate summer season in Central and Southern Districts.

Tropical flowers begin to bloom in abundance and quickly replace the final spring blooms of the cooler months. This is one of the truly 'safe' months to plant or shift most tropical species. Many gardens reach their peak of flowering around this time of year, especially those specializing in perennials combined with cottage garden

annuals and shrubbery. Summery conditions make this month one of the finest for sowing and planting summer and autumn flowering colour and warm season vegetables.

Christmas Gifts from the Garden:

New Zealand has well-earned its reputation as Godzone Garden Country. To celebrate this heritage, remember that plants, shrubs or trees and homegrown vegetables make lovely gifts for someone special, any time of the year. There is something for every budget or situation from flowers to celebrate a special moment, to trees that may commemorate a memorable event worth remembering for a lifetime. Home-grown gifts given with love are very special indeed!

FLOWER GARDENS

Healthy, lush growth and abundant summer flowers should be decorating your garden like a paradise now. And since this holiday month is a time to count your blessings, be sure and spend as much

time in the garden as you can enjoying the treasures that make gardening so worthwhile. To keep it looking like a paradise, continue to remove faded blooms, weed, feed, and water regularly. Cut lots of flowers for holiday decorations and as gifts for friends.

Your reward will be double the number of blooms you pick as pinching/ cutting back most annual and many perennial plants stimulates new growth and branching with resultant multiple blooms. Some plants like Zinnia, Chrysanthemum and Dahlia absolutely must be cut or pinched back if they are to remain bushy.

Groundcovers, Shrubs, Trees and Vines in Bloom in Early Summer:

Abutilon (Chinese Lantern/Flowering Maple), Agapanthus (Lily of the Nile), Agave (Century Plant), Albizzia (Silk Tree/Mimosa), Alectryon (Titoki), Anigozanthus (Kangaroo Paw), Antigonon (Coral Vine), Ardisia (Coral Ardisia), Arthropodium (N.Z. Rock Lily/Reinga Lily),

Astartea, Azalea (summer flowering hybrid species), Baeckea (Heath Myrtle), Banksia (Australian Honey Myrtles), Bauhinia (Orchid Tree), Beaufortia (Swamp Bush Myrtle), Beloporone (Shrimp or Lobster Plant), Berberidopsis (Montane Tape Vine/Coral Plant), Beschorneria (Mexican Wonder Plant), Bomarea (Climbing Alstroemaria), Bougainvillea, Bouvardia (Scented Bouvardia), Brunfelsia (Yesterday, Today Tomorrow), Buddleia (Butterfly Bush), Caesalpinia (Bird of Paradise Bush), Calliandra (Inga/Snowflake Acacia/Brazilian Flame Bush), Callistemon (Bottlebrush), Calluna (Heather), Calocephalus (Silver Threads), Camellia (late-flowering species), Campsis (Chinese Trumpet Vine), Canna, Cantau (Sacred Flower of the Incas), Carissa (Natal Plum), Caryopteris (Blue Spirea/Bluebeard), Cavendishia, Ceanothus (California Lilac), Ceratopetalum (Sydney Christmas Bush), Ceratostigma (Chinese Plumbago), Cestrum,

Choisya (Mexican Orange Blossom), Cistus (Rock Rose), Clematis (summer flowering hybrids), Clerodendrum (Blue Butterfly Bush), Clethra (Lily of the Valley Tree), Clianthus N.Z. Kaka Beak), Clytostoma (Painted Trumpet Climber), Convolvulus (Creeping Morning Glory/Morning Glory Vine), Cordyline (N.Z. Cabbage Tree), Cortaderia (Pampas Grass), Cortalaria (Rattle Pod), Cotinus (Smoke Bush), Crotalaria (Canary Bird Flower), Cunonia (Butter Knife Bush), Cuphea (Cigarette Plant/False Heather), Cyperus (Papyrus), Daboecia (Irish Heath), Dais (Pompon Tree), Daubentonia (Brazilian Glory Pea), Doryanthus (Spear Lily), Dracaena (Dragon Tree and species), Dracophyllum (Grass Tree), Duranta (Sky Flower/Pigeon Berry), Epacris (Australian Fuchsia Heath), Erica (Heath species), Erythrina (Brazilian Coral Tree), Eucalyptus (Australian Gum species), Eugenia (Acmena/Monkey Apple/Lilly Pilly), Euryops (Golden Paris Daisy), Feijoa (Pineapple

Guava), Fremontia (Flannel Bush), Fuchsias, Gardenia, Grevillea species (Snail Flower), Hebe species (Veronica), Heteromeles (Christmas Berry/California May Bush), Hibbertia (Guinea Flower/ Guinea Gold Vine), Hibiscus, Hoheria (Lace Bark), Hydrangea, Hymenosporum (Australian Frangipani), Hypericum species (St. John's Wort), Ipomoea (Morning Glory Vines), Jacaranda, Jacobinia (Brazilian Plume Flower), Jasminum azoricum and species (Azores Jasmine and species), Koelreuteria (Golden Rain Tree), Lagerstroemia (Crepe Myrtle), Lagunaria (Norfolk Island Hibiscus/Pyramid Tree), Lantana, Lapageria (Chilean Bell Flower Vine), Lathyrus (Argentine Pea Climber), Lavandula (Lavender), Leonotis (Lions Tail), Leptospermum(late-flowering species) (Tea Tree/Manuka), Lippia (Lemon Verbena), Ligustrum (Privet species), Lithospermum (Blue Carpet), Lomatia (Silky Lomatia), Lonicera (Honey

Summary of the author



Dale Harvey is well known as the presenter of the highly successful garden and environmental show LivingEarth on TV3 and The Joy of Gardening on Auckland's Radio I plus Women's Day Magazine. But ask an Australian about Dale and they'll talk about his award-winning garden centre, Toorak Jungles, in Melbourne; his garden tours of Japan sponsored by Qantas and ANZ Bank or perhaps the story of how Ambassador Menadue came to import Dale from their embassy in Tokyo to help

develop the Greening of Australia programme.

Singaporeans know Dale as an infrequent resident who researched tropical plants while visiting his family in the city. And also as a consultant for their innovative environmental/tourist plan that turned Singapore into a true garden city.

The Japanese Government remember him for his year of service to Premier Ohira's Cultural Agency as a consultant and environmental craftsman. There he influenced their leadership, creating a new garden style. He discovered an ancient buried garden that later became a candidate as a national treasure of Japan!

Dale was the environmental consultant to our own New Zealand Embassy as well as for the Australian Embassy

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while he lived in Tokyo. And during his fascinating career as an international environmental consultant, Dale has advised people of many nations, races, creeds, of all social classes from many walks of life. He once advised H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales.

Dale is a graduate of the University of Kentucky, one of America's leading schools of horticulture, where he completed a double masters degree in Sociology and Education. Shortly after this he developed his innovative "Flower Power" projects that inspired the development of the modern-day community garden movement that has today blossomed into over 100,000 community gardens in the U.S.A. and Canada.

For this effort he received a National Garden Bureau Award for horticultural excellence; the 4-H Service Award for services to the community; an International Citizenship Award for Cultural Integrity from Washington,

D.C. Harvey also received two major fellowships from the National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C.; a U.S.A National Parks and Recreation Award as well as 30 awards in horticulture, arts and sciences. His experience in horticulture alone spans 35 years and 16 countries.

Dale's New Zealand connection dates from 1864 when his early ancestors moved from England to Christchurch. Later generations helped settle several New Zealand towns as they pushed steadily north.

His grandparents, Rev. H.B. Hughes and wife Ruby Lascelles retired in the south Auckland market garden district.

At about this time during World War II his mother, Faith, met her Massachusetts-born husband-to-be, Gilman. Dale, the first of four children, became a Kiwi-American hybrid like the hybrid flowers Dale loves to grow. The new family settled in America and in

later years moved to Singapore.

Dale was deeply affected by his early experiences in New Zealand which were enriched and persistently cultivated well into his adult life by his grandparents. Dale returned to New Zealand in 1984 when the sudden death of his Aunt Beth left his grandparent's old homestead vacant.

With the help of his partner, John Newton, the homestead was redeveloped into the "Quarter Acre" Paradise gardens that are enjoyed on his television program today.

Dale's life goal has always revolved around doing whatever is necessary to lead the world toward an age of peace and environmental paradise.