

NEW GROUND COVERS

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In order to gather this list of 'new' ground cover, I followed the advice of Mr. Boddy, and contacted other people. In discussing this list with our Los Angeles County Farm Advisors Mr. Maire and Mr. Piatt, and also with Mr. Jim Perry and Mr. Carl Zangger of Perry's plants, who considered the authorities on this subject. It was interesting to find that there are actually only a very few new ground covers introduced, that is from the standpoint of a new breed or sport. Incidentally, I tried to persuade Mr. Boddy into having Mr. Zangger give this paper, but was turned down since Carl had to moderate a panel on an earlier program. It seems that what may be considered new in one locality may be due to the introduction of a relatively old variety from another area. Or, in some cases, the reintroduction of an old variety to a new generation of people. This probably is due to the recent interest in the use of ground covers in landscaping, and we notice the interest spread geographically into different areas.

Another point that was discussed is, how long can a plant be called new after introduction. In the bedding plant industry where seed companies offer new introductions annually, a new plant or variety may be classified as new for only one or two years. But in the case of ground covers where new introductions are relatively rare, it raises a question as to what can be called new.

Following is a list of plants for your consideration.

If there are any questions regarding any new or old ground covers, I'll be very happy to refer you to Mr. Zangger, who is sitting in the back, who I'm sure will be very happy to answer them for you.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Propagation
<i>Ajuga crispa</i>	Bronze giant ajuga	Cuttings, division
<i>Archtostaphylos edmundsii</i>	Manzanita	Cuttings
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>		Cuttings
Hybrid bermuda grass	'Sunturf', 'Tifgreen', etc.	Stolons
<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Native strawberry Indian mock berry	Cuttings, division, seed
<i>Gazania splendens</i>	New colors, 'Fiesta Red' 'Burgundy red' 'Pink hybrid'	Cuttings, division

<i>Gazania uniflora</i> <i>leucoleana</i>	New colors Orange White Bronze	Cuttings, division
<i>Hypericum repens</i>	Dwarf St. Johnswort	Cuttings
<i>Lantanas</i>	New colors	Cuttings
<i>Lysimachia nummularia</i>	Moneywort	Cuttings, division
<i>Mazus reptans</i>		Cuttings, division
<i>Osteospermum fruticosus</i>	Trailing African daisy	Cuttings
<i>Potentilla verna</i>		Cuttings
<i>Santolina virens</i>	Green santolina	Cuttings
<i>Teucrium chamaedrrys prostratum</i>	Prostrate germander	Cuttings
<i>Verbena peruviana</i>	New color in hybrids Red, white, pink, rose, purple, burgundy, candystripe	Cuttings

GRAFTING EVERGREENS

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My main interest has been in grafting deciduous fruit trees. Because of my experience with techniques which, for the most part, are in general use, Mr. Knut Lunnum, Extension Forestry Specialist, Washington State University, prevailed upon me to help him graft some evergreens. At least, to Mr. Lunnum's knowledge, some of the grafting techniques used in horticultural crops are used to a very limited extent in evergreens. As I describe these techniques, I shall include some limited experience in grafting evergreens and suggest instances in which I think horticultural grafting techniques can be applied to evergreens.

Success in horticultural grafting depends very much upon the condition of the material and how expertly the operations are carried out. I assume the same situation applies to evergreen grafting and that possibly evergreens may be somewhat more exacting in their requirements. In horticultural grafting, failures are due mainly to failing to follow the basic principles. I trust that pointing out some of the mistakes and suggesting techniques for avoiding them will help those interested in evergreen grafting.