New Varieties for 2017

Alternanthera ‘Purple Prince’
Angelonia ‘Angleface Perfectly Pink’
Argyranthemum ‘White Butterfly’

Begonia Review (Fibrous Begonias, Rex Begonias, Angel Wing, Hiemalis or Reiger Begonias, Tuberous Begonias)

Boliviensis types ‘Encanto Orange’, ‘Bossa Nova’

Begonia ‘Funky Pink’
Begonia ‘Megawatt Series’ (Bronze Leaf Pink, Rose), (Green Leaf Red, Rose)
Begonia ‘Mistral Yellow, ‘Mistral Pink’
Bidens ‘Blazing Glory’ (Bidens ‘Popstar’)
Calibrachoa ‘Chameleon Sunshine Berry’
Celosia Armor Series (Brain type)
Coleus (cuttings) Many Varieties
Coleus Premium (seed) ‘Sun Pineapple Surprise’
Craspedia ‘Golf Beauty’
Cyperus (Papyrus) ‘Prince Tut’
Geranium ‘Calliope Large Pink’, now ‘Calliope Medium’ (Dark Red, others)
Helianthus (Sunflower) ‘Sunfinity’
Impatiens Sunpatiens ‘Compact Tropical Rose (VL)’, ‘Fire Red’, ‘Orchid’,
‘Spreading Pink Kiss’
Impatiens SunStanding Series
Ipomoea (Sweet Potato) ‘Kelly Ray’
Lobularia ‘Deep Lavender Stream’
Osteospermum ‘Bright Lights Yellow’
New Varieties for 2017 (Con’t)

Petunia Review

Seeds:

Grandiflora; Large flowers
Multiflora; Medium size flowers stronger blooms than Grandiflora
Milliflora; Small Flowers
Surfinia Types (F₁ Hybrids); Waves, Vigorous spreading types

Cuttings:

Hybrids; Special breeding for colors and “cool”
Calibrachoa (mini Petunia) Small flowers

Petunia Wave’s-(See “End Notes”) 57 Varieties
Petunia ‘Crazytunia Citrus Twist’
Petunia ‘Pink Sky’ (‘Night Sky’)
Petunia ‘Supertunia Picasso in Purple’
Petunia ‘Supertunia Really Red’
Petunia ‘Surfinia Heartbeat’
Strawberries (ABZ Varieties from seed) ‘Delizz’

Review of Tried and True

Angelonia (cuttings)
Angelonia ‘Serena Series’ (seed)
Canna ‘Cannova Series’ (Many other different varieties)
Cassia Popcorn Plant
Dichondra ‘Silver Falls’
Dorotheanthus ‘Mezoo’ (Replacement for Vinca Vine)
Euphorbia ‘Diamond Frost’
Lantana
Plectranthus ‘Silver Crest’
Rudbeckia ‘Denver Daisy’
Salvia ‘Amistad’
Salvia ‘Saucy Red, Coral (new), Purple (wine)’
Salvia guaranitica types
Strobilanthes Persian Shield
Succulents
Vinca (Catharanthus)
Impatiens Update (Mildew is still here)

Downy Mildew Disease is a water mold (more closely related to an algae than to fungi). This particular strain only infects the common garden Impatiens (Impatiens walleriana), Double Impatiens, and Balsam.

Symptoms include a speckled or yellowish look to the plant which mirrors nutritional deficiencies. The leaves will start to curl downward. As the disease progresses the undersides of the leaf will be coated with a white growth which is the spore containing structures. The leaves will then drop leaving mostly stems. The spores are very aggressive and spread rapidly. Cool moist conditions are perfect conditions for the spread of the disease. This disease is not new. The best Solution for Downy Mildew is not to plant Impatiens until breeders can produce some resistant varieties. Containers such as Hanging Baskets seem the last to be affected by the disease so if you wish to try some my suggestion is to plant high. Alternatives include Angelonia, Begonias, Caladiums, Coleus, Colocasia, Fuchsia, Lobelia, New Guinea Impatiens, Sunpatiens (a more sun tolerant New Guinea), and Torenia. Accent plants include Ipomoea (Sweet Potato), Setcreasea (Purple Heart), and Tradescantia (Wandering Jew).

Places to see Annuals

Rutgers Gardens 112 Ryders Lane New Brunswick, NJ 08901 732-932-8451
http://rutgersgardens.rutgers.edu/ (Spring Flower Fair--Mother’s Day Weekend)

Penn State Trials at Landisville PA
Penn State Southeast Research and Extension Center
1446 Auction Road Manheim, PA 17545
http://trialgardens.cas.psu.edu/

Mohonk Mountain House 1000 Mountain Rest Road New Paltz, NY 12561 845-255-1000
http://www.mohonk.com

Longwood Gardens 1001 Longwood Road Kennett Square, PA 19348 610-388-1000
http://www.longwoodgardens.org

Chanticleer Garden 786 Church Road Wayne, PA 19087 610-687-4163
http://www.chanticleergarden.org
Annuals- Plants that complete their life cycle from seed to flower within a single growing season. All roots, stems, and leaves die annually. Only the dormant seed bridges the gap between generations.

Propagation- Two main methods: (Take away is the price and cultivars of each method)

1-Sexual-(Seed) Most common method of propagation. Cost effective (Cheap), disease free (virus diseases are not transmitted by seed propagation), convenient means of storage.

F₁ Hybrids-(Seed) Lots of genetic stuff here. Basically the cross between two parents with desirable traits. Hybrids exhibit disease resistance, hybrid vigor, heat tolerance, uniformity, and enhanced colors. Prodigy are not true to the original. Thus you cannot collect seed from hybrids

2-Asexual-(Cuttings, Vegetative) Plants have the ability to regenerate parts. Stem cuttings regenerate roots. Leaf cuttings regenerate roots and shoots. Expensive to reproduce. Clone resulting in exact replication of original plant.

Ride the Petunia Wave—Now serving 57 flavors (since 1995 with just Purple)

Original Wave Series (7)
  Blue, Lavender, Misty Lilac, Pink, Purple Imp, Purple Classic, and Rose

Easy Wave (16)

Tidal Wave (5)
  Cherry, Hot Pink, Purple, Red Velour, and Silver

Shockwave (9)
  Coconut, Coral Crush, Deep Purple, Denim, Pink Shades, Pink Vein, Red, Rose, Yellow.

Double Waves (8)
  Blue Vein, Blue Velvet, Lavender, Misty Lilac, Pink, Purple, Rose, and White

Plus Wave Mixes (12)