

January 2011

garden time

A Digital Monthly Magazine for Your Garden & Home

Low Light Plants Bringing the Outdoors Indoors

Banking on Seeds
Preserving Our Future

Blooming Branches

Oregon Truffle Festival

Prosciutto-Wrapped Fennel

"Together, We Create the Message"

-Jeff Gustin, President

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Hello and Welcome to the New Garden Time Magazine

This is the new and improved 'Garden Time On-line' magazine. Our redesigned format allows us to have longer articles, more information, more pictures and better graphics. It will also allow you, our readers, to use it like a printed magazine. You will be able to turn the pages and move easily from section to section.

When we started this magazine almost two years ago, we were trying to provide fresh in-depth gardening news for our regular *Garden Time* viewers. It has grown to be even more successful than we anticipated. Gardeners from all over Oregon and Washington have become fans and now enjoy the monthly articles and updates.

This new version of the magazine will continue to feature our favorite topics including, the *Got to Have It* section, where we select the hottest plants and introduce them to our readers. The *Backyard* section shares stories on great ideas that you can do in your own backyard. These can include tips for planting, pruning and creating your own garden oasis. The *Eats* section is all about edibles, from growing your own produce and herbs to great recipes that fill your table with good food. The *Horties* section interviews the Northwest's great plant people. These are folks who breed, grow, design and bring the best plants to your garden. And, *Adventures* takes you to some of our favorite shops, garden centers, events, public gardens and tours.

The new magazine also includes a section by our friends at our sister show, *Fusion*. *Fusion* is the half hour program that showcases the best in home improvement, design and cooking for the Northwest homeowner. Hosts David Musial and Robin Burke, as well as the *Fusion* producers, will be sharing some of their best home tips and recipes, so your home can look great, inside and out.

We hope you enjoy this new incarnation of an old favorite. Drop us a line at gustingroup@comcast.net and let us know what you think!

Happy Gardening,

Jeff, Therese,

William & Judy



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The Highlights of Low Lights

Shedding a Little Light on Low Light Houseplants

by William McClenathan



Spider Plant

At Garden Time, we strive to make gardening easy, and I think it really is. Not always simple, but certainly easy. The difficulty in gardening, as with most things, comes from a lack of knowledge and understanding. Being in the green industry for well over 20 years, I have noticed that the most recurring gardening question has been about houseplant selection and care.

Many of us enjoy beautiful houseplants, but sadly, many of us face what seems like constant failure with them. The biggest mistake typically comes at the point of purchase, the point where you have to decide if you need a low light or a high light plant. There's a lot of "wowing" high light plants so I can see the instant draw, but let me see if I can't shed a little light on the wonderful value of low light houseplants.

First of all, let's get on the same page. All houseplants are outdoor plants somewhere on the planet. And when we think of houseplants, we instantly think of warm, sunny tropical areas. The reality is that most of the plants you find in the garden center, when found in their natural habitats, are growing in very shady tropical, native areas. This gives us our first big clue on low light houseplants.

We also need to keep in mind that outdoor plants often surprise us with their ability to adjust to light levels, so we can make the assumption that indoor plants can do the same. I think we've all pushed these limits, sometimes with more success than others.

Now, taking the above into consideration, you'll understand why the biggest challenge in determining if you need a low or high light houseplant is that we all have a different view on what low light or high

light really means. You might assume you have high light if you have a huge window facing south or west. But, if you live on the low level of a high-rises and are downtown surrounded by other high-rises, this rule becomes inaccurate. Or if you live in a ranch style house but have 60-foot trees surrounding your home, this too changes the game. Plus, let's not forget that

Most of the plants you find in the garden center, when found in their natural habitats, are growing in very shady tropical, native areas.

where you have the plant placed in a high light room can also determine its light situation. For example, a 20-foot by 30-foot living room, with a great southern exposure, might be considered high light unless the plant is in the back corner furthest away from the window. That would change it to a mid to low light situation. And, if you have skylights in a room with northern facing windows, you might have a mid to high light situation.

Whew! So much to think about. So, here is my personal rule of thumb: When in doubt of which type of plant to purchase for your space, go for the lower light plants. You'll have more difficulty giving a high light plant enough light, than a low light plant too much light. Low light houseplants are far less picky and there are so many great ones to choose from!

Here are just a few of my "Got to Have It" favorites:

**Lucky Bamboo
*Dracaena Sanderiana***

Great low maintenance, low light houseplant which can actually grow directly in water. How easy is that?

**Devils Ivy
*Epiprenum sp.***

This plant is ubiquitous as a houseplant, easy to grow and does very well in low light and florescent office lighting. It can often wilt and be revived with a thorough watering — not that you want to do this to it — but it is forgiving.

**Spider Plant
*Chlorophytum sp.***

Several different choices with this plant. Great hanging plant or pedestal plant. Plus they are very easy to propagate from their suspended offspring, which hang down from the mother plant.

Corn Plant / Ti Plant • *Dracaena sp.*

There are several plants from this family that do well in low light. I have found that some varieties like the solid green Corn Plant do tend to 'fade' over time in very low light situations, and phototropism often occurs (bending toward the light, exaggerated extension of stems).

Chinese Evergreen • *Aglaonema sp.*

A multitude of varieties are available for this low light houseplant, with most of them having great spotted, mottled and variegated leaves.

Peace Lily • *Spathiphyllum sp.*

Probably one of the best known low light houseplants and one of the only ones that easily produces blooms. I have seen this plant completely wilted from a lack of water and when given it, comes right back. Very for-

giving and easy to grow.

Cast Iron Plant • *Aspidistra sp.*

This is simply the easiest and most tolerant houseplant that exists. There is a reason why its common name is 'Cast Iron', because it really is almost impossible to kill. It is hardy outside too. You can over water it, underwater it, give it almost no light and it will also take bright southern light. Very forgiving and a great upright structural form. They now have some varieties that are variegated and spotted as well. Quite beautiful.

Bird's Nest Fern • *Asplenium Nidus*

I think that many people assume that all ferns are low light plants. This is actually inaccurate. More often than not they require mid-light indoors for the best health. But the Bird's Nest fern can handle the lower light as long as you do not over water it in the winter season.

Kentia Palm • *Howea Fosteriana*

I have had great success with this palm in my low light setting. Very slow growing and tolerant of the occasional lack of water. I have been delighted with its resilience.

This list is merely a beginning. There are countless other houseplants that will tolerate low light. But one caveat: Whatever plant you purchase, keep an eye on it. If you notice stretching or a less than vibrant color, this could be an indication that the light is just too low. And remember, gardening, whether outdoors or indoors, is about trial and error and finding the plants that work for your needs.



Bird's Nest Fern

Lucky
Bamboo



The Dog Days of Winter

**Keep winter at bay
with flowering branches
in your home**

*by
Judy Alleruzzo*

The cold days of January are the 'Dog Days' of winter. The holidays are over and it's too early to start your tomato plants. What's a gardener to do for fun?

On my list of to-do's: Pruning, which can be fun in its own right. But this year, I've decided to make it a little bit more colorful, by bringing a few of the dormant branches indoors to encourage them to bloom a little early.

The great thing is that most all the materials you need are right outside your door. Just put on your rain gear, grab your pruners and get out into the garden. Even in winter, there is something to notice in our gardens. We just need a little incentive to get out there.

Start by remembering your good pruning practices: Use clean, sharp tools and make clean cuts at the appropriate places. When selecting branches to force, you want to pick the longest branches that have the plumpest buds. Even before the buds burst into blooms, these tall graceful branches can look

very artistic in a vase.

Once you have selected the perfect branches, split the branch ends about two inches up the stem and trim off any smaller branches that would be under water. Then place them in a vase of warm water.

You'll want to change the water every few days to keep it clean and you may need to re-cut the branch ends. It's important to be patient. Sometimes, it takes several days to a few weeks for the buds to open.

If you are feeling impatient, begin with branches that open the earliest; like Forsythia. Branches of plants blooming later may be easier to force as it gets

closer to their normal bloom time.

Use your creativity for arranging your forced flowering branches. Look around your home for a tall vase or container. Think outside the box and put a tall vase in a tall basket or a tall metal container. Make sure that the container is tall and sturdy enough to handle the weight of the branches and not tip over.

**When selecting branches to force,
pick the longest branches that
have the plumpest buds.**

A short list of great shrubs and trees to prune for forcing indoors:

←Dogwood

Flowering Cherry, Pear or Plum



↑Flowering Quince

Forsythia

Fruit Trees like Apple, Cherry, Crabapple, Peach, Plum



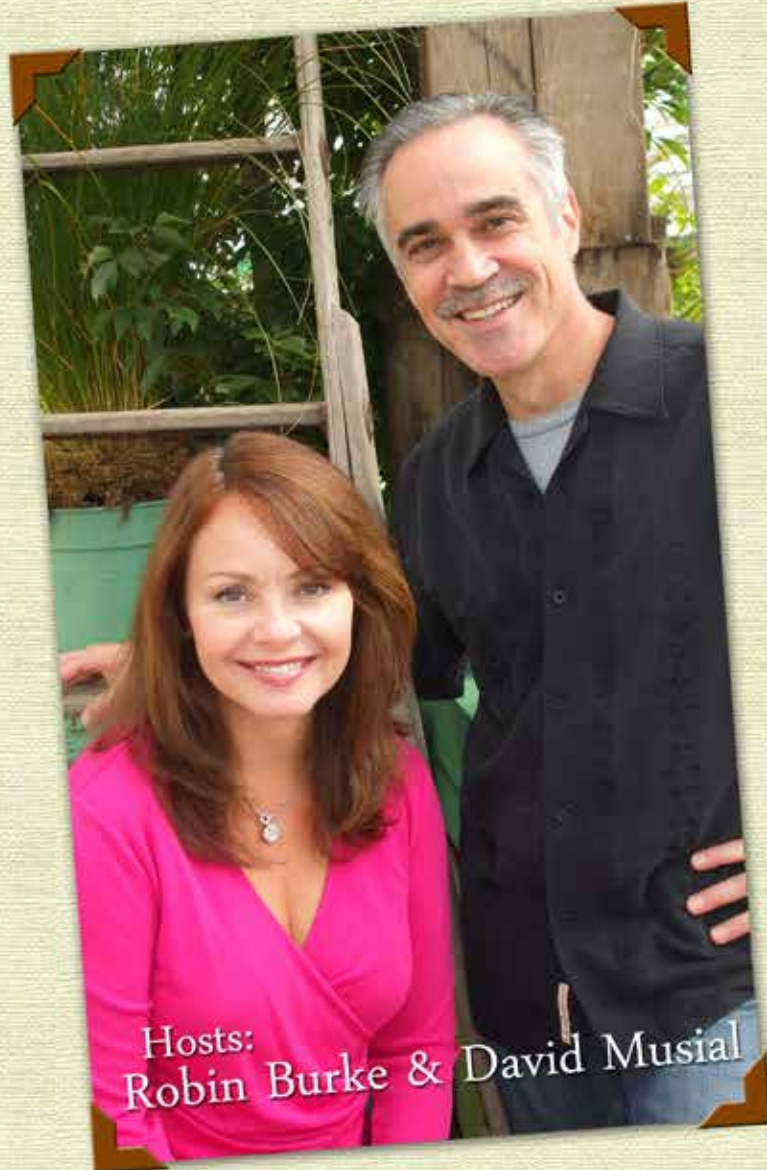
**↑Lilac, Magnolia, Pussy Willow, Rhodies and Azaleas
Witch Hazel**

Some trees also offer beautiful bark, like maple or birch. Experiment and have fun! Keep winter at bay with flowering branches in your home.

Spring will be here, eventually.

"A man builds a fine house;
and now he has a master,
and a task for life:
he is to furnish, watch, show it,
and keep it in repair, the rest of his days."

~ Ralph Waldo Emerson



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Although I've gardened for 20-plus years, I still marvel at the mystery of seeds, the garden's wizard-behind-the-curtain. Encoded in these tiny capsules is the expression of what a plant will become: Its appearance, taste, scent and habitat preferences, to name just a few. It's hard for me to imagine the many adaptations seeds have undergone throughout the years.

If adaptation is part of the seed's business, then it makes sense that the transformation of a local seed bank presents an exciting evolutionary challenge. Major fund raising efforts are underway to secure a bright future for the Berry Botanic Garden seed bank as it moves to Portland State University in 2011. Organizers are hopeful the transition will make a major impact on future research, conservation and habitat restoration efforts in the Pacific Northwest.

The seed bank, whose core mission is the conservation



of rare and endangered plants in the Pacific Northwest, is currently housed at the Berry Botanic Garden in southwest Portland. Premiere plants woman Rae Selling Berry created the rare species garden, which has an international reputation for its collection of difficult to grow rhododendrons, primulas, and alpine.

Financial challenges forced the garden's closure in October of 2010. The dedicated staff, board members and volunteers have worked assiduously to ensure the survival of the garden's most precious resource, its seed bank. The garden's website states, "The BBG's conservation program, which operates the seed bank, is known nationally for its expertise in plant conservation methods that involve banking seeds for research and as a safe house for genetic material."

If the change is bittersweet, then bitter is the loss of public access to a botanical treasure, and sweet is certainly the seed bank's promising future in its new home at Portland State University. In 2011, the Berry garden's three million seeds of 350 taxa will move to the PSU campus in the Environmental





Seeding the Bank

by Diana Youtsey

Science department. The new location will provide four times the current space, with room to grow.

Current fund raising efforts support a more long term strategy for the development of a regional seed bank and conservation program, which will be only the second of its kind in the country. Additional funds will provide for storage space expansion to accommodate more comprehensive collections of PNW species, and ensure resources to train the next generation of conservation biologists in ecology restoration research.

It's to our, and upcoming generations', good fortune that experts are planning for the future. Scientists term this current era of species extinction the 6th extinction, and it is the earth's fastest in its 4.5 billion-year history. It is estimated that 25% of earth's species will face extinction in the next 40 years. That's the loss of one species every 20 minutes.

If the changes reflected in USDA plant hardiness zone maps over the past 16 years are an indication, it is certain that a substantial number of plants are in



peril. BBG's Seed Bank Director Dr. Ed Guerrant says, "We know that temperature and rainfall patterns are changing fast, and that where plants are living now may not be hospitable to them in the near future." Dr. Guerrant's mission is to oversee the multi-stage effort to identify the most important species in our state's many eco-regions, and to collect large supplies of seeds for research, restoration projects, and as a prudent hedge against extinction in the face of changing climates.

Through January 31, 2011, the State of Oregon is offering dollar-for-dollar matching funds for the purchase of a seed vault and laboratory equipment. If a seed is a promise for a species, then certainly a seed bank is a promise for the future of all plant species. As a gardener and ardent admirer of the Pacific Northwest, I'm hoping that's an idea you can support. Tax free donations of any amount can be made at www.berrybot.org.



The Marathon Herb

Revered by the Greeks and Romans, and touted for its healing properties, fennel has a place in every kitchen

by Therese Gustin

I was flipping through a magazine the other day and came across a recipe for Prosciutto-Wrapped Fennel. Not only did this appetizer look festive, it was also very simple to make. It got me thinking that fennel is a much under-used vegetable in our kitchens.

Fennel is actually classified as an herb in the parsley family and is typically used in Mediterranean cooking. The bulb is used in salads, appetizers and side dishes. The fronds are used to flavor soups, fish and sauces and the seeds add a licorice flavor to soups, baked goods and Italian sausage.

"Florence fennel", or *finocchio*, a type with a greatly enlarged bulb is used as a vegetable. Fresh fennel is found in abundance fall through winter. It is also easy to grow in your own garden. Fennel thrives in well- drained compost rich soil. When planning your garden, pick a permanent spot in a sunny location as fennel self-sows. Plant seeds two inches deep in rows that are about 20 inches apart; thin seedlings to about 18 inches apart. You may want to stake the plants as some plants reach three to four feet high.

Fennel takes about 100 days to reach maturity. If using the feathery fronds in your salads or stuffing, they can be clipped as you need them, but the stalks will grow fatter if left until the bulbs are harvested. The bulbs can be harvested when they are between two and five inches in diameter. By leaving the fronds on, they will go to seed and the seed can then be harvested.

In addition, Fennel is rich in history and goes way back to ancient times. This herb, which was prevalent in the Mediterranean basin, was used for both medicinal and culinary purposes. The Romans were thought to consume fennel to make them stronger.



The Romans and Greeks were under the belief that fennel had the ability to suppress the appetite. In fact, fennel's Greek name *marathon* means "grow thin".

The town of Marathon (meaning "place of fennel") is the site of a famous battle between the Persians and the Athenians. After the battle, the victorious Athenians used woven fennel stalks as a symbol of their victory.

According to Pliny, a Roman writer and philosopher, "Fennel has a wonderful property to mundify our sight and take away the film that overcasts and dims our eyes." Fennel was held sacred by the Anglo-Saxons, and Charlemagne declared that due to the healing properties of fennel, it should be a part of every garden. He himself grew it in the imperial gardens.

In Medieval times, fennel was hung from the rafters to bring good luck, and put in keyholes to keep out ghosts and evil spirits.

In England in the thirteenth century, fennel seed was regularly used as an appetite suppressant to help people to get through days of fasting. They were also commonly used in church during long services to suppress rumbling stomachs. The Puritans even called them "meeting seeds".

In the late 1700s, fennel (along with anise and wormwood) was used in the patent medicinal elixir called absinthe. Eventually, this elixir was sold as a spirit, and became a popular beverage among the Bohemian set in post WWI Europe and the United States.

Today fennel, especially the bulb, is most popular in Europe. The seeds are commonly found in spice racks around the world. Fennel, with its mild licorice flavor and variety of forms, is also used in today's kitchen, and may even demonstrate some health benefits. Fennel is an excellent source of vitamin C, and is a very good source of dietary fiber, potassium, manganese, folate, and molybdenum. In addition, fennel is a good source of niacin as well as the minerals phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, iron, and copper. These days fennel is thought to relieve intestinal problems, respiratory problems and even aid in improving lactation in breast-feeding mothers.

So try some fennel and add a little Mediterranean flavor and a whole lot of history to your table!

Prosciutto-Wrapped Fennel

2 small fennel bulbs, trimmed, halved lengthwise, and cored

16 paper-thin slices prosciutto

Preheat oven to 400 degrees.

Cut each fennel half into 4 pieces. Wrap each fennel spear with a slice of prosciutto and place on baking sheet. Roast until fennel is tender and prosciutto is lightly browned, 15 to 20 minutes.

From Country Living magazine

Christine Hanna;
The Winemaker Cooks:
Menus, Parties and Pairings

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The advertisement features a central collage of various meat products including sausages, salami, and ham. At the bottom, there are four small inset images showing different types of meat preparations: a tray of sausages, a plate of sliced salami, a large ham, and a plate of meat with vegetables.

Truffles in Paradise

by William McClenathan

I have often heard that the best treasures are **serendipitous**, coming to us in very **unexpected** ways and from someplace we would never think about. This certainly holds true for the truffle. A truffle is a **rare**, edible mushroom that is considered a **delicacy** in many parts of the world. Long named the **diamond** of cuisine, finding these **gems** is quite the adventure.

Generally harvested in the wild, they are quite expensive. For centuries, sows were the way that truffles were located. Unlike their cousins, mushrooms, truffles often grow right below the soil surface, only occasionally peeking out from the soil. Sometimes, you can find them in the detritus created by fallen leaves and needles on the forest floor. But mostly, you have to hunt for them below the surface, since they grow about one foot underground among the roots of oak, elm, chestnut, pine, and willow trees. There, they form a symbiotic relationship with the environment.

Thus comes the adventure and the historic use of sows or female pigs. "Why sows?", you say? Because the truffles have a compound in them that smells like the sex hormones from the boar or male pig, sows are instinctively attuned to finding these underground delights. Unfortunately, being pigs, they often eat some of the bounty. So, avid hunters have turned to training dogs to find the truffles. The dogs, it turns out, are highly successful, and not at all interested in eating them.

But I can see why the pigs took a nibble or two. The taste of a truffle is often compared to garlic blended with an earthiness or pungent, mushroomy flavor. They are most often served uncooked and shaved into foods like pasta, salads, or omelets, or served in light sauces, fondues or even on pizza. Of the many varieties of truffles, some of the most famous are the Italian white truffle, the French black truffle, the summer black truffle, and the March truffle. The white truffle, often referred to as the white diamond, is considered the rarest type of truffle, demanding one of the highest prices. In general, truffles are among the most expensive natural foods in the world, selling for hundreds or thousands of dollars per pound.

So where do you find these delights? Well, you need a little bit more information about their makeup. As mentioned, truffles are mushrooms. That is, they are the fruiting body of a fungus. The word *truffle*, in the broad sense, is applied to any lumpy fungus that fruits underground and is not internally differentiated other than in texture. For the fungus to grow, it requires climates with mild weathers. This limits the places truffles can grow to France, Italy, Croatia, and Slovenia, parts of the Middle East and Northern Africa, and — luckily for us — right here in areas of Oregon and Washington.

And even luckier, we have a festival celebrating this gift from the earth, hosted each year in Eugene, Oregon. The annual Oregon Truffle Festival takes place January 28th-30th, and what a celebration it is! One look at their website and you see it's packed with events. You immediately realize this event takes truffles to an exquisite level of entertainment. From cooking to dining, from dog training to grower forums, this event offers the hunter and foodie alike a divine weekend of truffle teaching and treating.

Tickets range in price depending upon how much you want to get into truffles. For only \$15, on Sunday January 30th, you can participate in the Oregon

OREGON TRUFFLE FESTIVAL

JANUARY 28-30, 2011
EUGENE, OREGON

www.oregontrufflefestival.com

Truffle Marketplace from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. This includes truffle tastings, artisan foods, fresh truffles, a truffle dog demonstration and the lecture series. For \$5 more, you receive a commemorative Oregon Truffle Festival Riedel wine glass and wine tastings featuring six or more of Oregon's best wines.

Now if you are really into it, you can purchase a more upscale experience, but some truly fabulous events are already sold out. Tickets range from \$125.00 to \$1000.00, but what a lineup of events! Some packages include local renowned chefs preparing you breakfast, lunch and dinner with truffle inspired dishes. It makes the foodie/gardener that I am, run for my credit card.

What a wonderful weekend to celebrate and enjoy this rare diamond of the culinary world.

Raindrops Keep Falling on My Head...

A winter shower can
be soothing to the
nerves...

unless it's coming
through your roof.

fusion
tip of the month

Greetings all,

As we kick off the new format of *Garden Time Magazine* we would like to welcome the crew from our sister show, *Fusion*, to the pages of this publication. Each month, the *Fusion* staff will be sharing some topic of interest with our readers dealing with home improvement, décor or cooking. Enjoy this month's article from *Fusion* Producer **Jeff Gustin**.

We all love the sound of a gentle rain in the spring... but hearing it inside your house during the winter months can send a cold chill down your spine. The return of the late fall- early winter rains can show up in your house, signaling a major roof problem. So it was for a friend of the *Fusion* show.

Alison called us about a leak in her bathroom. There was a drip coming from her ceiling and water was building up in a bubble at the same location. We told her to go ahead

and make a small cut in the paint (essentially to pop the bubble) and release the built-up rain. This release of the rainwater would help to limit

the damage to the ceiling tile and sheetrock. The water would be free to drain and would not build up, which could add additional weight to the ceiling and cause a collapse. This focused the dripping into one area and it was easily collected in a bucket while we tried to find the source of the problem.

Looking for the source of a leak can lead us in a few different directions. For this project we knew it was a roof leak. If this were a two story house or an apartment, the

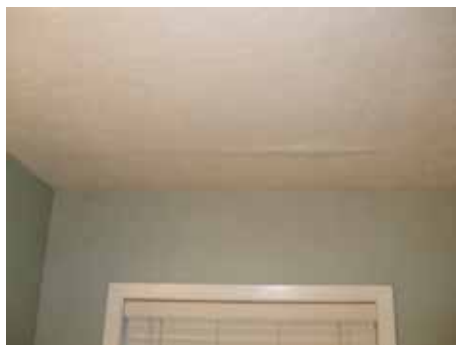
leak could be coming from a second floor bathroom or an upstairs unit. In Alison's case it was definitely a roof problem.

For her single story structure we had three areas to check. The first one was her roof. To begin, we checked the valleys on the roof. The valleys are the areas where two different slopes come together. Leaves can build up there, creating a mini dam that lets rain water build up. When that happens, it can find ways into

your attic and into your house. We cleaned her valleys of all the leaves and debris and that slowed down the leak, but it didn't stop it.

Next, we checked the gutters. If you have a plugged rain gutter, the backed up water can seep into your attic and cause damage. We checked and the gutters were good.

Finally, we climbed up into the attic and it was there that we found the source of the leak. Most of the time



it is pretty easy to find a leak in the roof if you are in the attic; just look for the darkened wood. The darkened wood shows where the moisture is coming from. Follow the dark, moist trail of water and you will find the source of the problem.

Sometimes the leak can be around an attic vent where the seal has become dried out and cracked, or it can be a problem with your roofing. Over time the roofing itself can become old and small holes can form. That was Alison's problem. The roofing had a small hole that allowed the water to seep in. Some people

You can find more *Fusion* tips, recipes and steaming videos on our website, www.FusionNW.com.

recommend that you drive a nail upwards into the hole so you can see the source is from above. But before you do that, make sure that you have your patch materials handy to fix the bigger hole!

Patching a hole can be done in many ways. The most popular is to use roofing tar over the hole. This should always be looked at as a temporary fix. Eventually, you will need a professional to come and make a more permanent fix to prevent long term damage. If the hole is around a vent, go to your local hardware store



and purchase a replacement 'boot.' Place it over the vent and nail it into position using plenty of roofing tar to prevent further leaking. If the leak is in the middle of the roof, look for your nail and drive it back down into the attic. Then, use tar to patch the hole. Never use heat to make the tar easier to work with. Roofing tar is a petroleum-based product and can catch fire if you heat it too much.

Once the hole is fixed, your work is not done. You will need to repair the

ceiling in the affected room to prevent it from collapsing and replace the wet insulation to prevent the formation of mold. If you feel that the project is too big, you can always find a qualified professional listed with the Oregon Construction Contractors Board. Qualified businesses will have a CCB number listed on their website or you can call their business number for it.

Good luck, stay dry and hope for the warmer rains of spring... to stay outside!



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PLAY TIME

Gardening Events Around Town

Tsugawa Bonsai Group

Saturday January 15th at 1:00pm

Tsugawa Nursery

Come join our group, members of all skill levels, learn tips and techniques from experienced bonsai enthusiasts. Our meetings are free and open to everyone who is interested in the art of bonsai.

Growing from Seed

Saturday, January 22nd, at 10:00am (Woodburn)

Saturday, January 22nd at 1:00pm (Sherwood)

Al's Garden Center

Attend this class and learn the basics on how to start planting from seed. What to do indoors now, to get small plants ready to be moved outdoors to the garden in spring.

Orchard Mason Bees

Saturday January 22nd at 11:00am

Tsugawa Nursery

This class will focus on the Mason bee, a proficient pollinator and how to encourage them to visit your garden in the coming growing season. Learn about their nesting habits and how to set up the correct environment to keep them coming year after year.

Houseplants 101

Saturday, January 22nd at 1:00pm

Portland Nursery - Division

Just in time for our houseplant sale, Jason Dennis, Assistant Houseplant Buyer, will teach you the basics and send you home confident in how to keep your indoor plants happy and thriving! He will cover lighting conditions, correct watering, correct soils to use, fertilizers, humidity issues, and common pests. Jason will also talk about some popular houseplant varieties and helpful troubleshooting tips!

Fruit Tree Tips and Tricks

Saturday, January 22nd at 1:00pm

Al's Garden Center - Gresham

Attend this class and learn some basics and some tips and tricks to growing delicious fruit off your own trees.

How to Grow Cacti and Succulents

Sunday, January 23rd at 1:00pm

Portland Nursery - Division

Get excited about the world of cacti and succulents! Join expert Luther Sturdivant, of Kara Nursery, to learn some great tips and techniques for how to keep your plants happy and healthy in the Pacific Northwest! He will discuss soils, fertil-

izing, light and water requirements, and specific seasonal needs. Luther will also go over how to get your cactus and succulents to bloom!

Stitches in Bloom Quilt Show

Fri.-Sat. January 28th-29th, 10:00am-4:00pm

Oregon Garden

Join us to view a fabulous array of quilts from the Pacific NW with daily lectures by Marsha McCloskey, Terry Grant and Karla Alexander. Click here for schedule (attached). There will be lots of quilt related vendors on hand as well as bed-turnings by Latimer Textile Mill, art quilts from the Birds Eye View collection and more. Food and beverage available for purchase. The tram will be running to escort guests from the Visitor Center to event Pavilion.

Pruning Fruit Trees

Saturday, January 29th, at 10:00am (Woodburn)

Saturday, January 29th at 1:00pm (Sherwood)

Al's Garden Center

Correctly pruning your fruit trees can make them happier, healthier, and more productive. Attend this popular class and learn how to correctly prune your pit and seed fruit trees.

Pruning & Dormant Spraying of your Fruit Trees

Saturday January 29th at 11:00am

Tsugawa Nursery

Join in this informative seminar on pruning fruit trees to learn techniques that are employed by gardeners to control growth, remove dead or diseased wood or stimulate the formation of flowers and fruit buds. Learn the proper use of dormant spray for fruit trees and deciduous shrubs to prevent the spread of fungal diseases and control harmful insects.

Planning the Garden with Abigail Pierce

Sunday, January 30th at 1:00pm

Portland Nursery - Stark

Abby will teach you how to map your garden, observe sun and water patterns and other tips and resources to get your garden plan off to a strong start!

LOOKING FOR MORE?

You will find more events and updated information on the Garden Time Events Calendar
www.gardentime.tv/events.htm

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