

January 2019

# garden time

A Digital Monthly Magazine for Your Garden & Home

## Rock Solid Gravel Choices in the Landscape

**Capitol Subaru Bird Sanctuary**  
**Testing Your Soil**  
**LEGENDARY PLANT BREEDER**  
**Luther Burbank**





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## Welcome to the Beginning of Garden Season!

I know with all this rain and cold it is hard to think about spring and the beginning of the gardening season, but there is a saying 'gardening begins in January with a dream'. We truly believe that. Personally, we are checking out the plant and seed catalogues in anticipation of the new year. 'What shall we try in the garden this year?' It is also true for the Garden Time show as well. I started to plan for the new year in late summer of 2018. Dates for festivals were entered then, and contracts with the TV stations were finalized weeks ago. We did find time to celebrate the holidays with friends and family, but we also spent time confirming commitments from advertisers and sponsors during those hectic days.

We did find time to make it out into the garden for additional winterization and just to appreciate the beauty of the changing seasons (our 'Yuletide' camellia is spectacular this year). We also decided to leave some plants out to see how they would fare in the cold (really, we just ran out of room in the greenhouse), and we worked on the upcoming Garden Time tour. In case you were in a cave, we are returning to Europe in the fall of 2019. Our tour to Lake Como in Italy and the French Riviera is nearly full and this month it will be advertised in a leading horticulture magazine nationwide so those final slots will be gone soon! All this planning in the cold will be rewarded with warm sunny days in Provence in nine months! Check out our website if you want to join us.

The planning for spring also starts now for the Garden Time magazine crew. We met over two months ago to build our editorial calendar and you are seeing the results of that planning this month with our 2019 January issue. This month we start our preparation for spring with a discussion of pruning tools. Assistant Producer Therese shares her favorites and what you should look for in a quality pruning tool. Judy introduces us to Luther Burbank. This 19th century plant hybridizer is responsible for a number of the fruits, vegetables and flowers we enjoy in our gardens to this day. If you've ever had a Burbank Russet potato, or enjoyed a Shasta Daisy, you have Luther to thank! And, if your mouth is watering from the mention of a potato, you'll enjoy William's article about the Kaffir lime and how it is used for flavoring in your favorite curry dish. Who would have thought a lime could be so versatile?!

Not only is it the beginning of the gardening season, it is the beginning of a new year too! The Garden Time crew wishes you the happiest and healthiest of New Year's and we will see you next month for our February issue and on TV on March 2nd.

### Happy Gardening!

**Jeff Gustin, Publisher**

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# Garden Time's Iconic Spokesflower Answers Your Questions!



# Ask Mortimer



Tree Wrap

Dear Mortimer,

I'm concerned about my new trees (planted last April). I thought I might need to protect them a little more. Should I be wrapping my trees in the winter?

Signed,  
Concerned in Cornelius!

Dear Concerned,

**There are two schools of thought on this. One says that you should wrap the plants that you are concerned about so they are protected from the harsh winter winds and extreme cold. In REALLY cold parts of the country this will help to prevent cellular damage to the bark and sun scald from the reflective snow and wind exposure. Wrapping will also protect your young trees from rabbits and deer feeding off the tender bark. For trees in our area it is a matter of choice. Most people, especially in the valley, can forgo wrapping their young trees and not have a problem. In other parts of the state it may be different. You can always check with your local garden center to see what others are doing in your area.**

**The second school of thought is to let them be and do nothing. Your trees need to harden off and get used to the cold and conditions of your area. You can stake them so they don't**

*Mortimer answers selected questions and comments every month in Garden Time Magazine. To send him your question, email*  
**[AskMortimer@GardenTime.tv](mailto:AskMortimer@GardenTime.tv)**



get blown over until their roots establish, but otherwise you should leave them be. This is more common in our area on the western side of the Cascades.

Once again the choice is yours, but to avoid extra work in the garden, we always recommend that you check with your local independent garden center for more help and information.

Happy New Year,  
Mortimer

Mortimer,

My bulbs are coming up! I've noticed that some of my daffodils, and possibly some of my tulips are poking up through the soil. What should I do? Do I need to add more mulch to protect them?

A worried bulb lover

Dear worried bulb lover,

**Not to worry! This is nothing unusual.** The warm fall has tricked them a little bit, but these early blooming spring bulbs are adapted to the changing of the seasons. If you notice your bulbs they are very hard and thick as they emerge from the soil. They are built tough for the specific time of year they are supposed to come up. You don't need to add any mulch or additional soil to protect them. If the temperatures get cold again (as they have started to now), the specific bulbs will just slow down, or even stop their growth until the weather warms again.

If we were to get extreme cold temperatures (0 - 20 degrees or colder, for multiple days) and your bulbs were starting to show their secondary leaves, then you can add a little protective mulch. Temps in the 20s every so often shouldn't do them any real damage. If you have any more questions on winter gardening, you can check with the OSU Extension Service, <https://extension.oregonstate.edu>.


Stay warm!  
Mortimer

PHOTO CREDIT: TOM SARNOFF VIA FLICKR



Early Bulbs


# There's Snow Reason You Can't Watch in the Winter!



HOSTS: WILLIAM MCCLLENATHAN & JUDY ALLERUZZO

Sure, the *Garden Time* show is on its winter hiatus. But all the stories from our previous 13 seasons are available in our archives. Go to our website and click "Streaming Video."

## Garden Time



RETURNS MARCH 2019

PORTLAND      EUGENE      SALEM/PORTLAND

**FOX 12** PLUS+      **my** KEVU TV      **KWVT**

KPDX-TV      CH. 49/CABLE 13      CH. 23/CABLE 4      CH. 17/CABLE 318



# Rock Solid

Using gravel in your landscape can help with drainage, mud and erosion... and it looks good, too.

by Ron Dunevant

Gravel helps prevent erosion and deters weeds.

If you are a serious landscaper or even just a casual gardener, you know that maintaining your yard is an eternal struggle. In the Pacific Northwest, with our distinct seasons, we often spend much of the spring preparing our yards for summer, only to watch in dismay as the leaves and rain of fall and winter undo our efforts.

One tool in your landscaping arsenal that you may not have considered is the use of gravel and rock. Gravel has many distinct advantages over other ground covers such as bark dust, mulch or grass. It comes in a variety of sizes, shapes and colors. It doesn't decompose, wash away, blow away or fade. It doesn't need to be watered. And, when installed using a yard fabric to retard weed growth, it is low maintenance and looks good year af-

ter year. It works well in flower beds and is excellent for paths and patios. It is also a much cheaper alternative to pavers, bricks or flagstone slabs.

My yard has many trees, drainage problems and a lot of shade. Growing and maintaining grass is difficult in some areas. In fact, when I bought the house, the large backyard was mostly mud. I started covering it with pavers, but when you have trees, you have tree roots, which eventually pushed up the pavers. Gravel was an economical and practical choice that solved several of my problems. By covering some areas with a six-to-twelve-inch gravel base, I was able to cover the muddy areas, create walkways, improve drainage, and easily cover tree roots that were pushing to the surface.

This seemed like the perfect solution until I traveled to the Midwestern U.S., where I was dazzled with beautifully landscaped yards decorated with red, green, white, black and gold-hued rocks and gorgeous multi-colored granite chips. Suddenly, my grey river rock looked drab, and I wondered why these beautiful selections weren't available locally.

The answer, of course, is that landscape supply stores generally stock locally-sourced gravel. It's easier to obtain and therefore cheaper. In the Midwest, granite is plentiful (think "Mt. Rushmore"), so everyone uses it. If you're looking for something more exotic in our neck of the woods, you have to do a little "digging," but there are stores that offer these fancier varieties.





**Round river rock makes for an inexpensive, low maintenance ground cover.**

For regular gravel and common river rock, you will find a fair selection at most landscape supply stores. Many of the more common choices are available in bulk. These purchases can usually be delivered, for a fee, and if you have room in your driveway. The more decorative choices are harder to find but are usually available, usually in 5 lb. bags, sometimes in 50 pound bags, and occasionally in bulk.

Now, a five pound bag of rocks doesn't go very far, so be aware that these fancier varieties can become expensive very quickly. To help save money, it is a good practice to make a sketch of your yard, create

a landscape plan and tally up your needs before you purchase anything. A five pound bag usually amounts to half a cubic foot. That is, it will cover three square feet two inches deep, whereas a cubic yard will cover 162 square feet at the same depth. Thinking ahead will save you money and reduce the chance of buying too much or too little.

As you would imagine, gravel is much heavier than bark dust. If you need more than a few bags, or if you order in bulk, you would be wise to employ the services of a sturdy wheelbarrow and a strong back. Since rock won't decompose or attract weeds and seedlings like

bark dust, you can purchase a large amount at one time, then distribute it into your yard over months or years, if you like. This is one project that you can do a little at a time.

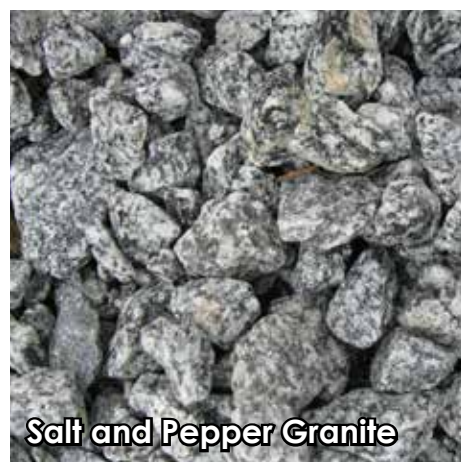
When installing your gravel, it is highly recommended that you use a yard fabric to cover the soil. This extra step will prevent weeds from growing through the gravel or rock, and it will prohibit any seedlings that fall in the rock from reaching the soil, making them easier to pull out. The landscaping fabric will also prevent the gravel from mixing in with the dirt, keeping it clean and easier to maintain.



**Red Lava Rock/Red Cinder**



**Striped Polished Rock**



**Salt and Pepper Granite**





Using crushed gravel works well for creating walkways in areas with large tree roots.

Speaking of maintenance, if you have a lot of leaves (as I do), you will have better results using a leaf blower or leaf vacuum rather than a rake, which tends to pick up the gravel right along with the leaves. Give your gravel paths time to compact before using a vacuum for best results.

Here are some of the different types of gravel you can find at the specialty stores in our area and how you can use them in your landscaping projects.

### Pea Gravel

Long favored for its smooth texture and natural color variation, pea gravel is an affordable

and attractive choice for many applications. Its small size and rounded edges give it a soft look and allow you to cover almost any surface. It is often found in the basic brown/grey, but you can also find more colorful varieties, which are more expensive. Some people use pea gravel to make paths but many landscapers advise against this. While the rounded shape is more pleasant to walk on than crushed rock, it will never pack down. So, you are likely to kick it into adjoining beds as you walk through it, and it will always show your footprints. Test it out before you commit to a big load, just to make sure you like it.

### 3/4" or 1/4" Minus Gravel

This is the grey rock you often see in construction and paving projects. The "minus" means that all the pieces are equal to or smaller than the named size. The jagged edges and small size means that it packs well. I used 8-12 inches of the 3/4 minus gravel to build paths, level out the slopes, create a base for garden wall blocks and help with drainage. It has lasted well over ten years with very little erosion. It has also, over that period of time, packed down into something resembling concrete. It is a great all-purpose gravel. You may also find this type of gravel listed as "clean." Clean rock prod-



Gold Polished Rock



Green Glacier Rock



Crushed River Rock





ucts contain no small particles of ground rock (called "fines") and are generally used more in beds. For purposes of creating a path, you'll want the "minus" variety as the "fines" help with compaction.

### **Red Lava Rocks (also called Red Cinder)**

Easy to find in our area due to our proximity to volcanoes, lava rock is usually red or black, with a porous texture that sets it apart from other gravels. It is also lighter in weight, making it easier to install. It is an inexpensive way to add some color to your yard.

### **River Rock**

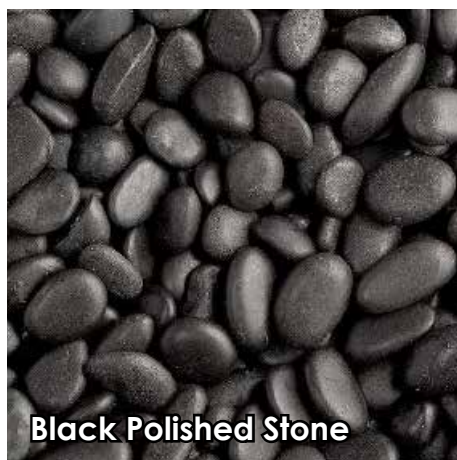
Rich, natural, and available in various colors, river rock is a popular landscaping stone. It comes in a variety of sizes and colors (although the most plentiful in our area is the standard brown-grey, but you can find more colorful varieties). These rounded stones can be used in almost any style of planting bed and edging, with the largest sizes being most impressive. Try alternating a bed of river rock with a bed of plants in bark dust or mulch. The contrast makes for a very appealing look. You can also use it to create a meandering dry stream bed, which is very cool.

### **Crushed Granite**

Often found in gray tones, it also comes in earthy brown and tan shades. A popular choice in the Midwest, it is usually shipped in to our area and therefore more expensive. It is beautiful, though, and adds a rustic, natural look to your landscape. If it's in your budget, this is an excellent choice.

### **Slate Chips**

Another popular gravel landscaping option that comes in a variety of colors, including blue, purple, red, and gray. It can be used in a path or as a mulch to suppress the growth of weeds.





# Garden Time Tours

Travel with *Garden Time* to  
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September 14-26, 2019

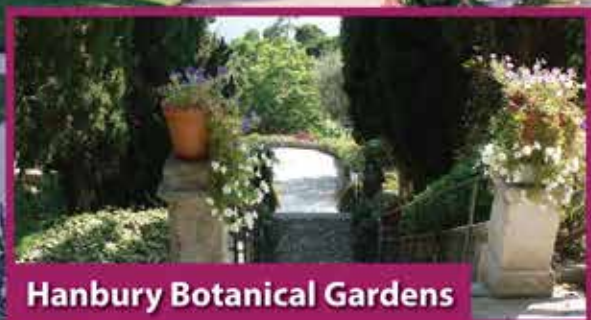
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**BOOK  
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Jardin Serre de la Madone



Villas and Gardens of Lake Como



Hanbury Botanical Gardens



Isola Bella on Lake Maggiore



Villa Ephrussi de Rothschild

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Your garden adventure commences in Varenna, Italy, on beautiful Lake Como, where you will spend two days visiting stunning gardens and their accompanying gorgeous lakeside villas. On our way to Menton, we will visit the Italianate garden at Isola Bella on Lake Maggiore. Menton is our home for three nights as we explore the garden gems on the French Riviera, including the Jardin Exotique of Monaco and Lawrence Johnston's (Hidcote Manor) Jardin Serre de la Madone. Provence is next; via the charming university town of Aix, we make our way to Arles, one of Van Gogh's homes in Provence, our home for the next four nights. From Arles we will explore the surrounding area, visiting the market in Gordes and a number of private gardens, including La Louve, a contemporary garden in the Luberon region, created in 1986 by Hermes textile designer, Nicole de Vesian. Join Garden Time to savor the beauty these dazzling regions offer: lush gardens, delicious food and wine, colorful villages and Roman architecture.

**\*SEE DETAILS, ITINERARY AND PRICING>>**

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Large river rocks make an appealing display when alternated with planted beds.

### Colored/Polished Rock

These are specialty gravels that will be more expensive but can be used to highlight or add color to your overall design. The pictures featured in this article are just a few examples of the colors and varieties available at some stores. The "big box" stores usually sell them in 5 lb. bags, but that won't go far, so plan to use these specialty gravels in small quantities, as highlights to your overall design.

### Glass Gravel

An interesting alternative to standard gravel. Recycled glass is broken down, cleaned, and

tumbled to remove sharp edges. It comes in a variety of colors and sizes and lasts forever. Use it if you want colors that don't appear in natural rock (such as bright blue).

As our concerns over water conservation and chemical use increase, consider this lower maintenance option. Stone and gravel landscaping is a smart alternative to grass and bark dust and can solve many of your yard's systemic problems. Consider it another tool to be used in your landscaping plan that, over time, will take less effort, be easier to maintain, and ultimately, be less expensive.

Where to find the more colorful varieties of gravel.

**Oregon Decorative Rock**  
oregondecorativerock.com

**Portland Rock & Landscape Supply**  
portlandrock.net

**Valley Landscape Center**  
valleylandscapecenter.com

**All About Stone**  
allaboutstonellc.info

**Home Depot**  
homedepot.com

**Lowe's**  
lowes.com



Mexican Beach Pebbles



Pea Gravel



Blue Landscape Glass



# CUTTING REMARKS

**Call me crazy,  
but I get a lot  
of satisfaction  
from pruning!**

**by Therese Gustin**

There comes a time in every gardener's life when you will eventually have to do some pruning. Whether it's pruning out dead wood, shaping a shrub or tree, cutting back perennials in the fall or just snipping those lovely summer blooms, having the right tools can make any of these jobs easier. In the many decades I have

been gardening I have used my share of awkward, uncomfortable and downright painful pruning tools. This article is completely biased, but from my experience I want to share my favorite pruning tools to make those pruning jobs more enjoyable. Call me crazy but I actually get a lot of satisfaction from pruning! It is one

of those gardening chores that give you instant gratification...kind of like weeding!

We'll start with hand pruners. There are two brands of hand pruners that I especially like, Damm and Felco.

Damm, the company that makes those amaz-



ing colorful watering tools now makes compact pruners. What I like about their compact shears is they are small, comfortable, fit in the back pocket of my jeans and are great for deadheading and snipping blooms for that perfect bouquet. They come in six different colors which makes them easy to find when you set them down outside. Dramm also makes a compact pruner for light pruning of those small woody branches, like water shoots and twigs smaller than 1/2 inch diameter. They also make holsters for those

of you who like to carry their pruners on their belt (and not in their pocket).

For larger branches and more intensive pruning my go-to hand pruner is my Felco #2. Check the holster of any professional landscaper and you will most likely see a pair of Felcos. And for good reason! Felco makes a sturdy, comfortable pruner that offers a precise clean cut. Almost all parts of their pruners are replaceable. I know this firsthand as I have replaced blades, springs and even the red handle covers

on my decade's old pruners. They make over 15 sizes and styles to fit any size hand and pruning job! Hand pruners come in two styles: anvil and bypass. Bypass pruners, the most common kind, have a single-edged blade that slices past a thick base as it closes.

Anvil pruners have a blade that slices to the center of the fat lower base, touching that base at the completion of the cut. These are less precise and clean-cutting but exert higher force, and so are used for thick dead

**Felco #2 Pruner**



**Felco #4 Pruner**



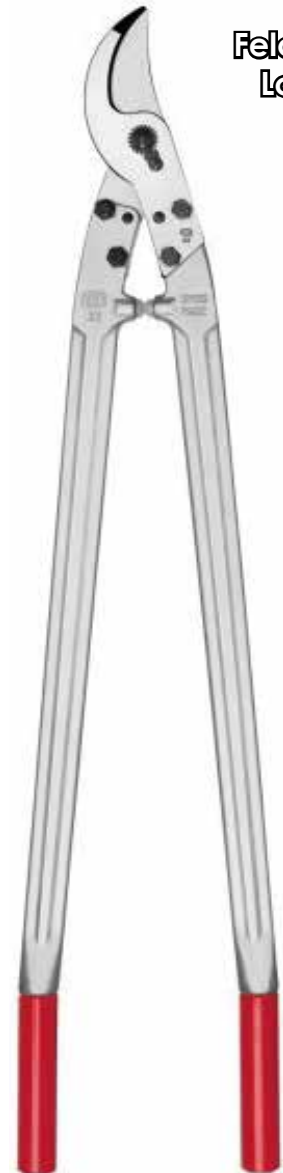
**Felco #5 Pruner**



**Felco #6 Pruner**



**Felco #22 Loppers**





wood or less precise cutting. Personally, I prefer the bypass style of pruners for that precision cut.

They can be purchased online but if you want to get a feel for what fits best in your hand, go to an independent garden center. Almost surely they will carry Felco pruners. They are a bit more expensive but well worth the price when you see how well they perform and how comfortable they are.

On to loppers...

Loppers are used for those larger branches too big to cut with hand pruners, generally branches up to 1 inch in diameter. Their long handles allow you to reach higher branches and they provide leverage with a minimum of effort. Like pruners, there are two types of loppers: bypass and anvil. Again, I prefer bypass loppers and Dramm makes a great bypass lopper in their famous array of colors. Their blades are

replaceable too! My Dramm loppers make short work of pruning my *Styrax japonica* every year! Although I have never used them, Felco makes loppers as well. Lightweight, with comfort grips and replaceable parts I am quite certain their line of loppers is every bit as good as their hand pruners.

Pruning saws:

At the risk of sounding like a broken record, my favorite pruning saw is a Felco 600 folding pull-stroke pruning saw. The blade is a little over 6 inches long and folds into the handle for easy and safe carrying. I have cut branches up to 6 inches in diameter with this saw. The conical blade shape cuts without clogging and the shape of the teeth prevents sap build-up. The fact that it folds allows me to tuck it in my back pocket and climb a ladder to reach those larger branches that can't be cut with a lopper or hand pruner. I also like the fact

that I can replace the blade. In fact, after I finish this article I am going to order a new blade for my 15 year old saw!

Now there are also pole pruners and chain saws for pruning. Personally I can't seem to get the precise cuts standing on the ground with a pole pruner/saw. I know some people love them but I prefer to be up close and personal with the branches I am removing. Unless you are removing a massive branch or taking down an entire tree a chain saw isn't necessary. Most home gardeners can have great success with a quality hand pruner, lopper and pruning saw.

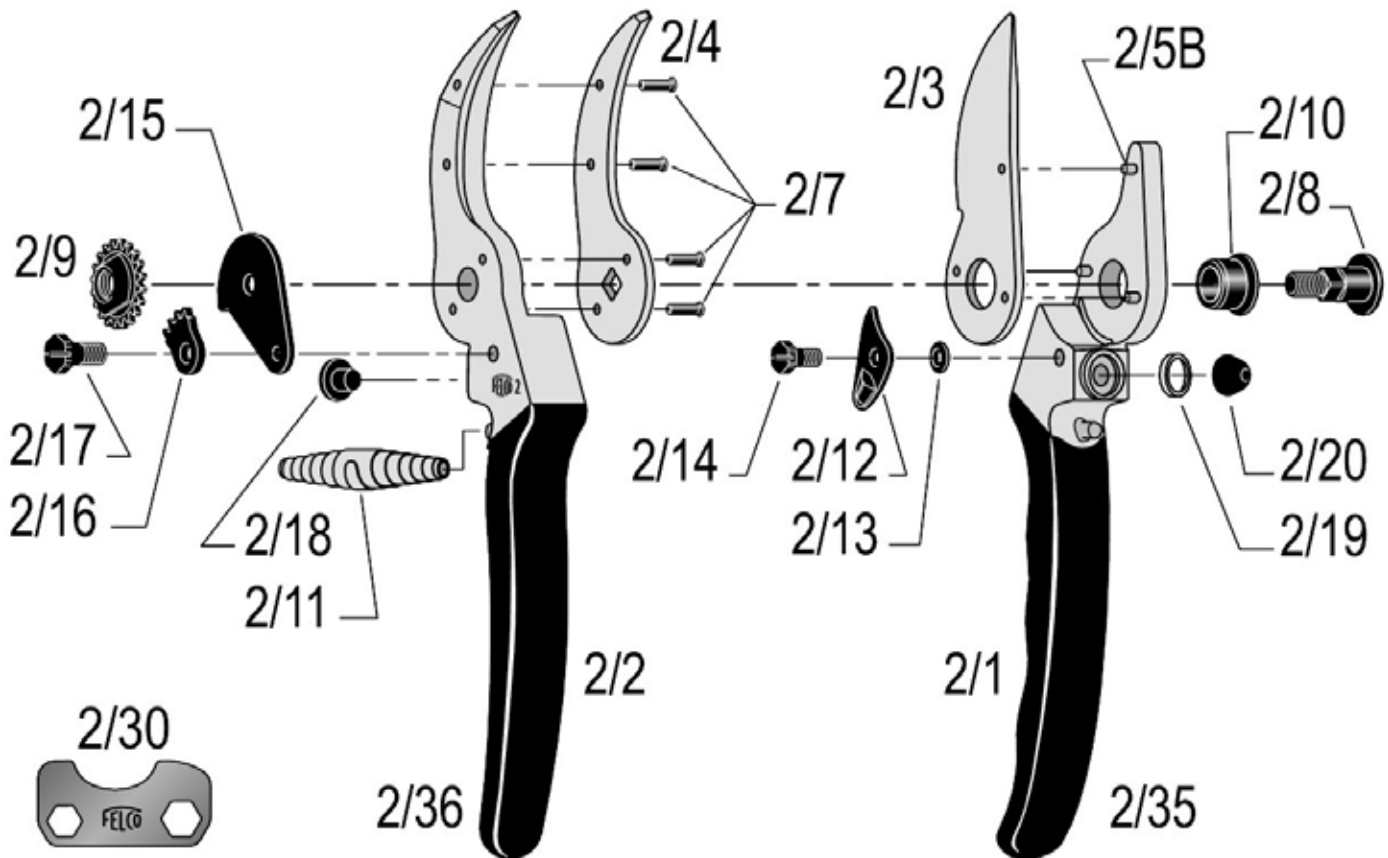


Dramm Pruners



Felco #211-40 Loppers





Felco #2 Pruner Replacement Parts



Dramm ColorPoint™ Holster

## Available Now! **Garden Time Flowers**

In celebration of Garden Time, we are proud to tell you about three flowers that have been named in our honor. The *Garden Time Dahlia* comes from Swan Island Dahlias, the *Garden Time Rose* was introduced by Heirloom Roses and the *Garden Time Iris* is from Schreiner's Iris Gardens. Check them out and put a little *Garden Time* in your yard!



Garden Time Dahlia



Garden Time Rose



Garden Time Iris

**ORDER TODAY!**

More information at The Garden Time Store

[www.gardentime.tv/store](http://www.gardentime.tv/store)





# A Capitol Idea

*Through the efforts of Mother Nature and a conscientious business owner, a hole in the ground is now a wildlife habitat.*

*by William McClenathan*



We try at *Garden Time*, whether on the *Garden Time* TV show or in the *Garden Time Magazine*, to afford everyone something they can do and enjoy to enhance their lives.

Sometimes that is a new place to visit. This month's Adventure is such a place. It is located at Capitol Subaru in Salem, Oregon which can be found on the Salem Parkway.

We were lucky to actually get to film a couple of segments on this part of the Capitol Subaru property, showing their commitment to and vision of supporting wildlife and nature. Judy also interviewed Capitol Subaru's Carrie Casebeer about certified wildlife 'container' habitats, where you also get to see the lake.

One thing that intrigued me about 'Capitol Lake' is its history. For instance, it wasn't always a lake, it was actually created by humans as a quarry.

I have memories as a child growing up in Salem of that quarry. Teenagers far more gutsy than I would meet and interact there. I had forgotten that until writing this article. Long after the quarry had outlived its usefulness, it was abandoned. It became nothing more than a huge hole in the ground and nature, loathing emptiness and a vacuum, filled it

up with ground water, creating not only a lake, but a very deep one at that.

Eventually as time went on, the owners of Capitol Subaru came along and had to decide what to do with it as they built their company there.

I would suspect many ideas came up, but because Subaru is a worldwide brand known to promote love and the communities of which they are a part, they chose to turn it into a wildlife habitat.

Capitol Subaru invested their own money to bring in native plants which were planted around the perimeter of the lake. Michael Babbitt of the Salem Audubon Society tells us this was done to accommodate and support the insects and other forms of life, which would then support the opportunity for birds and fish to thrive in this urban, deep water, lake. A lake created by both man and Nature.

Tim Johnson, also of the Salem Audubon Society, then explains why a deep water lake in an urban area is rare but so important, "it appeals to birds which require deep water lakes". And appeal it has as there are actually birds now that need that type of water and can now be seen searching there for food. The best thing about this is that it is a healthy lake which has created food not only for those types



## Garden Time Segments

"Capitol Subaru Arbor Day" - April 2017  
<https://youtu.be/SrS1eY7jZsc>

"Subaru Habitat Container" - June 2016  
[https://youtu.be/FDwxG48\\_Hhw](https://youtu.be/FDwxG48_Hhw)

of deep water birds, but all the different types of birds one can see there year-round.

In fact, in the last few years which Tim has been going to Capitol Lake to bird watch, he has personally seen and identified almost 50 different types of birds. If you live in the Salem area and are an ornithologist or just an avid bird watcher yourself, how convenient is that?

There is also a very big, beautiful fountain in the lake. Not only does that enhance the beauty of the area itself, but there is also seating around the lake so we humans too, may have a place to rest. Someone even had the forethought to set up starting points so the steps taken and the length of walks around the lake can be easily recorded for those who pay attention to being healthy.

And I have heard while being at Capitol Subaru, that the staff there encourages people to bring their lunch and eat it there, while looking at the wildlife that Capitol Lake has brought to the city of Salem.

When it comes to places we can all visit on an Adventure in our area, I enjoy this place immensely. And it is free to experience any hour and every day of the year!

I think it is because not only can you see birds and fish, plants and water, humanity and wildlife. But there is an inclusion of Business, Commerce, Nature and Humanity all working hand in hand together, and finding great success in the process.

How grand is that?

And to be able to see a company which so highly regards the love and value of nature like the Subaru company (<https://www.capitolsubaru.com>) does? I think that is super cool!

Here is the link to get the list of birds one might see at Lake Capitol (<https://ebird.org/hotspot/L2580786>).

I will also add the most current list at the end of this article for you, the avid reader's, convenience.

Also, this is the website for the Salem Audubon Society (<https://salem Audubon.org>). If you ever have time to volunteer for them, I know how important all places who depend on volunteers are. And they require that constant assistance to continue doing their good works.

# Where Will a Capitol Subaru Take You?



## Local Events January 2019

**Portland Nursery Annual Houseplant and Pottery Sale**  
**January 10-23, 2019 • Store Hours**  
**Portland Nursery (Both Locations),**  
**Portland, OR**

We have fresh shipments of houseplants for the sale! 30% off all Houseplants including Indoor Bonsai, Orchids, Citrus and Cactus. 30% off all decorative Pots. Purchase a plant and a pot and get a free Pot-Up! Indoor gardening classes all month long.

• [www.als-gardencenter.com](http://www.als-gardencenter.com)

**O-Shogatsu, Japanese New Year**  
**Sunday, January 13, 2019 • 10:00am-2:00pm**  
**Portland Japanese Garden, Portland, OR**

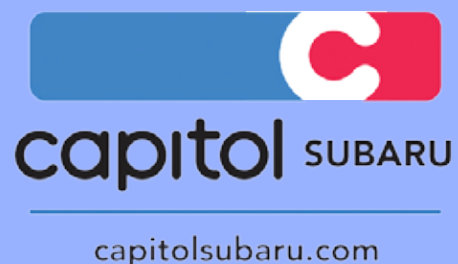
Festivities will include an authentic tea ceremony, a wash painting demonstration, and koto harp performance. Take a stroll around the Garden where you will see kadomatsu affixed to the pillars.

• <https://japanesegarden.org/>

**Bonsai Class: Bonsai Pots**  
**Saturday, January 19, 2019 • 11:00am**  
**Tsugawa Nursery, Woodland, WA**

We will examine the role of the bonsai container in our artistic compositions and how it effects our horticultural choices. Come learn how the size, shape, and color of a bonsai pot drastically affects how we view this living art.

• [www.tsugawanursery.com](http://www.tsugawanursery.com)





# Bird species list as of December 11, 2018

	SPECIESNAME	COUNT	DATE	BY
1	Cackling Goose	8	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
2	Mallard	2	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
3	Ring-necked Duck	12	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
4	Ruddy Duck	20	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
5	Pied-billed Grebe	10	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
6	American Coot	11	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
7	Glaucous-winged Gull	2	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
8	Great Blue Heron	1	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
9	California Scrub-Jay	3	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
10	Black-capped Chickadee	1	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
11	American Robin	1	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
12	European Starling	13	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
13	Dark-eyed Junco	4	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
14	White-crowned Sparrow	1	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
15	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4	2 Dec 2018	Jim Scott
16	Common Merganser	1	25 Mar 2018	Jonathan Reimer-Berg
17	American Crow	4	25 Mar 2018	Jonathan Reimer-Berg
18	Tree Swallow	1	18 Mar 2018	Don Berg
19	Violet-green Swallow	4	18 Mar 2018	Don Berg
20	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	18 Mar 2018	Don Berg
21	Red-winged Blackbird	2	18 Mar 2018	Don Berg
22	Dunlin	80	11 Mar 2018	Don Berg
23	Song Sparrow	1	11 Mar 2018	Don Berg
24	Lesser Scaup	2	17 Jan 2018	Tim Johnson
25	Double-crested Cormorant	1	17 Jan 2018	Tim Johnson
26	Mourning Dove	1	27 Dec 2017	David Craig
27	Bushtit	6	27 Dec 2017	David Craig
28	Red-breasted Nuthatch	1	27 Dec 2017	David Craig
29	Canada Goose	3	22 Apr 2017	Tim Johnson
30	Vaux's Swift	2	22 Apr 2017	Tim Johnson



Black-Capped Chickadee



Osprey





**Great Blue Heron**



**Mallard Duck**



**Tree Swallow**

31	Red-tailed Hawk	2	22 Apr 2017	Tim Johnson
32	Tree/Violet-green Swallow	10	22 Apr 2017	Tim Johnson
33	Barn Swallow	3	22 Apr 2017	Tim Johnson
34	Western Gull	2	24 Feb 2017	Tim Johnson
35	Osprey	1	21 Jun 2016	Tim Johnson
36	American Goldfinch	1	21 Jun 2016	Tim Johnson
37	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	21 Apr 2016	Tim Johnson
38	House Finch	2	8 Feb 2016	Tim Johnson
39	Northern Shoveler	6	14 Nov 2014	Jim Scott
40	Bufflehead	2	14 Nov 2014	Jim Scott
41	Killdeer	1	14 Nov 2014	Jim Scott
42	Steller's Jay	1	14 Nov 2014	Jim Scott
43	Lesser Goldfinch	2	14 Nov 2014	Jim Scott
44	Northern Flicker	1	23 Sep 2014	Tim Johnson
45	Brewer's Blackbird	5	23 Sep 2014	Tim Johnson
46	Spotted Sandpiper	1	20 May 2014	Tim Johnson
47	Rock Pigeon	2	12 Mar 2014	Jeff Harding
48	Merlin	1	12 Mar 2014	Jeff Harding
49	Herring Gull	1	24 Jan 2014	Jim Scott
50	Cinnamon Teal	3	12 Sep 2013	Jonathan Pope
51	Blue-winged Teal	2	14 Aug 2013	Jonathan Pope
52	House Sparrow	4	24 Jul 2013	Tim Johnson
53	Cliff Swallow	2	14 Jun 2013	Tim Johnson
54	Canvasback	1	16 Mar 2013	Brandon Agner



**American Goldfinch**



**Cinnamon Teal**



# In the Limelight

The Thai lime, known by several other names (some no longer p.c.) deserves attention for another reason: it's delicious!

by William McClenathan

*Cistus hystrix*

What is in a name?

Thai lime, Makrut lime, Kaf-fir lime...all common names of *Cistus hystrix*. The genus name is from classical Latin. It comes from the Greek word *hustrix* meaning hedgehog, in reference to the thorns present on this plant.

But more on that later...

Let's talk about this delicious and amazing plant.

**ZONES:** First off, I should tell you this is a true tropical citrus plant, native to Southeast Asia, but has widely naturalized in tropical areas, making the specific location of its original distribution uncertain.

So even getting a solid consensus on zoning can be difficult when researching! It seems that

from the places I went to find out this info, the variety of zones went from zones 8 through 12. Clearly, that is not accurate. If one stays away from the Sunset zones on this plant, we could then agree that the USDA zones hold perhaps more accuracy for gardeners in our region. I found that consistently, zone 10 would be a good call. I did find this, on the Sunset info, to be revealing; Sunset Northeast Zone: All Zones, Indoors in winter. I would think that should be in all of the Pacific Northwest zoning information, not just the Northeast.

So one should know it will require a greenhouse/houseplant type of environment to survive in our area. Also, it is a citrus which does very well in containers, so it has that going for it. It also bears fruit early in its life which means you won't have to wait

for years to get it to produce. In fact, most places which sell the plant often already have blooms and or fruit on them. It has been known to tolerate a night of 32 degrees, but you are really pushing its boundaries, as it actually prefers 60 and a bit higher temperatures.

**SIZE:** The next big dilemma on *Cistus hystrix* is size. Again, information is varied. From 3' to 25'-plus. That is because where they grow makes all the difference. If in the ground in its native habitat or in southern Florida, it would grow to 20'-plus.

One last thing on the size of this plant's growth:

Rootstock has great effects on plants which are grown on it; the rootstock mainly used on this plant tends to be from Flying



Dragon or botanically, *Poncirus trifoliata* 'Flying Dragon' specifically. The cultivar 'Monstrosa' which is synonymous with and sometimes sold as, *Poncirus trifoliata* 'Flying Dragon', is a hardy and very dwarfing rootstock for Citrus. It also induces very early flowering and fruit production. Trees grown on Flying Dragon will rarely exceed five feet in height and will often produce fruit the year they are planted.

So in a container in a home or greenhouse, three to five feet is all you would want. Size then is completely relative and controllable to how you must grow this plant to survive in our area. If you have a big greenhouse with soil, plant it in the ground instead of a container.

**SOIL:** Speaking of soil, yet another plethora of information. But

overall a sandy soil in ground, or potting soil which is coarse, acidic, and well-drained (I think of cactus type potting soils) will do well. Deep, fertile soils generally produce the best fruit crops so if that is your goal, use a citrus fertilizer.

**WATER:** Provide consistent and regular watering. Avoid wet poorly drained soils. Plants prefer warm tropical to sub-tropical climates with abundant rainfall. North of Zone 10, this plant is best grown in containers that should be placed in sunny windows year-round or taken outside in late spring but returned indoors in early fall before temperatures regularly dip below 60° F.

Indoor plants should be regularly watered and foliage should be regularly misted. This may sound mysterious, but remember, plus

60 degree tropical rain adds a lot of humidity and homes and greenhouses kept above those temperatures dry the air out very often. Great drainage then even becomes more relevant as the roots will rot in containers with bad to low drainage. So be mindful of the soil you use, and make sure it is NOT loaded with peat moss or things similar, which tend to retain moisture.

**LIGHT:** This plant does like a full day of sun, but consistently in my research I find professionals saying that it can tolerate a half day of shade. The operative word here is tolerates. If you must be compelled to try the shade, do give it the morning shade as these plants not only love the sunshine, but also love heat as well.

**PROBLEMS:** Not a lot if disease



*Cistus hystrix* small fruit



or insect concerns with this plant. If indoors, most citrus are magnets for spider mites and aphids. Just pay attention and these are easily controlled with a natural product like Captain Jack's Dead-bug Brew®. You may also watch for any problems and treat them with an insecticidal soap, or wash them off.

#### **BLOOMS, FRUIT AND FOILAGE:**

As with many from the citrus family, their blooms have an intoxicating fragrance and most tend to be a simple white color. Another family trait of being evergreen is also what makes them beautiful plants. Add to this that indoors they tend to flower year-round adding to their value. But know that this lime is self-fertile, when indoors; you may need to use a small brush to spread the pollen from bloom to bloom.

And speaking of foliage...it is one of the reasons that people and chefs worldwide love this plant.

This valuable

variety of lime is prized for its unique, very spicy leaves that are used to flavor curries and other dishes. They also bear good crops of small, intensely fragrant, bumpy fruit that is used in Southeast Asian cooking. Glossy, aromatic, double (two-parted), evergreen leaves from this tree are commonly shredded for use as a flavoring in a variety of Southeast Asian food dishes including soups, curries, rice, stir-fry, fish cakes, salads and marinades. I have bought them in local Asian markets both fresh and freeze dried, but if you own your own, the leaves may be harvested from your own plant. The flowers are followed by rough bumpy green fruits (limes to 2" wide) which have a highly acidic flavor but little juice, so the juice and pulp is infrequently used in cooking. Fruit rinds are sour tasting, but often still used for flavoring in a diced-up or grated form.

Who would have known that this



**Cistus hystrix leaves and thorns**

thorny, multi-stemmed, evergreen shrub or small tree could be so delightful to so many aspects of what we humans love... beauty, fragrance, and food.

And now, as I mentioned at the beginning...What is in a name?

It does matter indeed. I have always called this the Kaffir Lime, because that is all I knew it to be called, outside of its botanical name.

However, there is a movement to remove the name 'Kaffir' as a description or common name; because it is used as a slang against certain religious groups and races, in places like South Africa, where the name is used as an insult by some South African whites against blacks in South Africa and in the Middle East where it is used as an insulting term by some Muslims against non-Muslims.

As a retailer I can tell you I have served people from both of these parts of the world and I never wish to cause them pain...espe-



**Cistus hystrix in a container**



cially in a place I love so much like garden centers. And I am not alone on this. Many businesses now prefer the common name of 'Thai lime' or Makrut lime to Kaffir lime, because of the insulting and derogatory meaning of the word kaffir in some parts of the world.

From the Oxford dictionary (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com>) we get this...

### Kaffir in English:

## Kaffir

### Pronunciation:

'kafiə// 'kafə/

noun

1. South African offensive- an insulting term for a black African.
2. offensive- an insulting term used by some Muslims for non-Muslims.
3. historical- A member of a people of the Hindu Kush mountains of north-eastern Afghanistan, who did not convert to Islam until the 19th century.

### Origin

Late 16th century (in Kaffir (sense 2)): from Arabic kāfir 'infidel', from kafara 'not believe'.

But...what brings me great joy is finding wonderful places which have already explained the change, and why they are doing it with this name.

Great places like Missouri Botanical Garden (<http://www.missouri-botanicalgarden.org>) where I often go for research online.

And One Green World (<https://onegreenworld.com>) where I actually went for research and pictures for this article. It was Sam who first told me about their reason for changing the name at the retail location, and in their catalog as well. I had seen the tags

but didn't even know it was the lime I was looking for! I am never too old to learn and change.

I suspect you will be seeing more and more of why the name has changed in common usage, and why common names will always remain the least, not the best way, to know a plant, or even find a plant, to purchase for yourself or as a gift. And now...you will know why the name change occurred. I hope this helps.

I have one of these Thai limes at home. It is delicious in recipes and beverages as well.

If you would like one they are

very easy to find, places like Portland Nursery (<https://portland-nursery.com>) or Al's Garden & Home (<https://als-gardencenter.com>) and many other garden centers also carry them. Always call first to check on their availability.

And of course be sure to go online, or better yet, stop by and visit One Green World's retail location. There you will even see a very large one covered in fruit and growing in their greenhouse!

So free your mind AND your taste buds by growing one of these great plants in your own home and garden.



Cistus hystrix blooms



Cistus hystrix





# Breeder of Merit

Luther Burbank, an American botanist, horticulturist and pioneer in agricultural science is credited with breeding over 800 strains and varieties of plants.

by Judy Alleruzzo

Luther Burbank evaluating one of his crops.





Burbank's Shasta Daisies

When Americans hear the phrase, "the Father of our Country", they think of George Washington and when Plant Geeks hear, the "Father of Plant Breeding", we know that he is Luther Burbank.

In his 55 year career, Burbank bred over 800 new strains and plant varieties including:

- 113 Plum varieties with about 20 still in commercial use in California and South Africa
- 120 other fruits including apples, cherries and strawberries
- 29 berry crops
- 9 varieties of grains
- 26 types of vegetables
- 91 types of ornamental plants including 50 varieties of lilies

Because of all these accomplishments, Luther Burbank is the Garden Time "Hortie" of the Month.

Luther Burbank was born in 1849, into a large, Massachusetts family, being the 13th of 18 children and died in 1926 in Santa Rosa, California.

He had no formal education in plant genetics but was influenced by the writings and research of Charles

Darwin. He especially was interested in Darwin's book of 1868, *The Variations of Animals and Plants under Domestication*. Burbank's father passed away when he was 18 and he bought 17 acres of farmland with his inheritance. Here he worked on his first well known new vegetable variety, the Burbank Potato. He was working toward a 'Late Blight' resistant hybrid to

**THE SECRET OF  
IMPROVED PLANT  
BREEDING, APART  
FROM SCIENTIFIC  
KNOWLEDGE, IS  
LOVE.**

QUOTEHD.COM

Luther Burbank  
American Environmentalist





**Luther Burbank Home and Gardens**

overcome the Decimation of Ireland's potatoes in the late 19th century. In 1873, Luther sold the Burbank Potato rights for \$150 to get a ticket to the west coast, where he settled in Santa Rosa, California.

This new potato variety, had a thin, brown skin with white flesh that was tasty for baking, mashing or frying. A few years later, a natural vegetative sport of the Burbank Potato was discovered and was named the Russet Burbank Potato. At first, it was not well received in the commercial market and not widely planted until Idaho farmers started to irrigate their potato fields and found this potato grew well for them. Soon, the demand for a robust and fast growing variety was needed for the 1940s new frozen foods and the 1950s fast food demands. This potato is still used commercially worldwide and used for McDonald's famous fries! Luther Burbank started all this!

As Burbank's plant breeding knowledge increased, he made a goal of helping world food production by improving varieties. He bred a spineless cactus that would be appetizing to grazing cattle in desert climates. It was a long process and great idea but in the end, was not a commercial success.

As Burbank's experiments in breeding spanned the width of the edible plant world, so of course, he worked with fruit trees. No one before Luther

Burbank thought to cross two trees with different fruit. The Plumcot has the fruit texture of a plum with the fragrance of Apricots using an even split that is 50% Plum & 50% Apricot. It was a breeding breakthrough and gave information to later breeders who created...

**Pluots - 60% Plum, 40% Apricot**

**Apriums - 70% Apricot, 30% Plum**

Burbank loved flowers, especially daisies. He wanted to create one with a long blooming, very white petal flower. In the six years it took to get to the final new flower, he crossed Oxeye Field Daisy with English Field Daisy and then bred this plant with the Portuguese Daisy. These are the ancestors of the garden favorite called Shasta Daisy.

Each year, Burbank wrote a catalog to include his best varieties. In 1893, his catalog was called *New Creations in Fruits and Flowers*. It caught the attention of the Stark Brothers of Stark Bro's Nurseries and Orchards Company, who had just bred their new 'Delicious' variety of apple. They saw the spark of genius and determination in Luther Burbank and decided to help him monetarily so he could further his work. In 1904 to 1909, Burbank also received several grants from the Carnegie Institute. Andrew Carnegie himself was a big fan of Burbank's work



even though his advisers thought him not a detailed true scientist.

Burbank worked diligently over the next years, breeding many new varieties. He passed away in 1926 with his wife Elizabeth at his side. She inherited all his property and plant trials. She eventually made an agreement with Stark Brothers to take any plant material from the Farm. They introduced many of these original Burbank varieties. The property was eventually downsized and the Burbank Home and Gardens became a Santa Rosa city park. It is free to visit with a fee charged for guided tours. It is a designated National and California Historic Landmark.

Luther Burbank wasn't a formally trained scientist or horticulturist but an inquisitive man with an interest in creating new and better plants either for food or ornament.

He has been criticized for not keeping exact notes about his breeding trials.

One theory in reaction to that criticism is there was not a patent system for plants in his day, so why document the experiments. Also, by not publishing results, kept the secret of which plants were crossed to produce new varieties. Everyone kept secrets! After all is said, it is surmised he loved being in the garden working on new plants and would rather spend time

there instead of at a desk writing down breeding data. How many of us start garden journals? You get the idea of what may have happened all those years ago. Whatever Luther Burbank's shortcomings of formal research practices, think about all the plants he created for our use and enjoy his work.

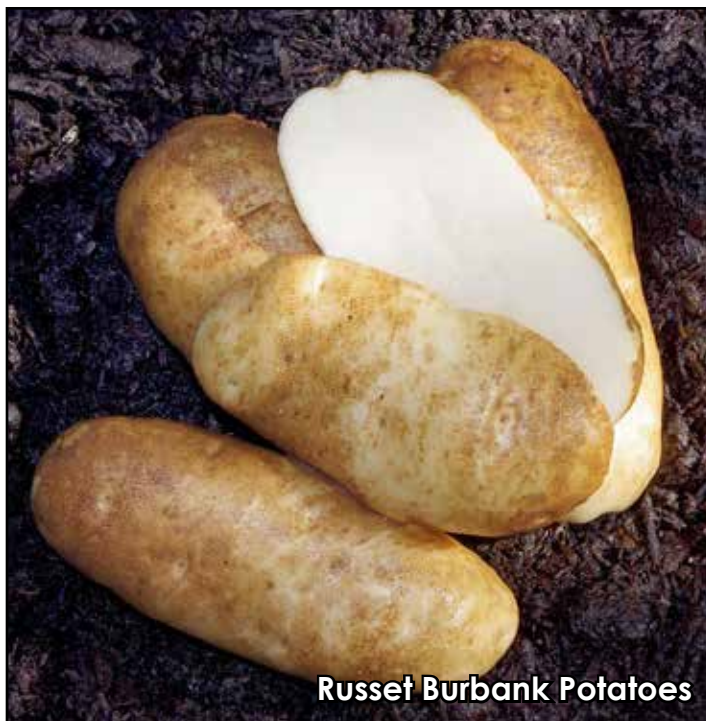


PHOTO CREDIT: STARK BROS.

Russet Burbank Potatoes



Luther Burbank in the poppy garden, circa 1900.



# The Acid Test

A simple soil test can help all your gardens grow to their very best.

by Judy Alleruzzo

## pH Meter in Soil

The month of January is the time to plot and plan for spring time in our gardens.

It's time to order vegetable and flower seeds to start indoors or packages of peas to plant in the full moon of February. It's also time to think back or look at your garden journal to see if your vegetable harvest and flower beds performed the best possible. Were your annual flowers just not full and lovely all spring and summer? Were your tomatoes or broccoli just puny with yellow foliage?

Maybe a simple soil test would help all your gardens grow to their very best

potential.

### pH Soil Test

If you've read any garden soil prep articles, you've read about pH soil tests. Just a quick reminder if it's been a while ----

pH means "Potential Hydrogen", how many Hydrogen ions are in the soil.

The way we easily see that for gardeners is ----

Low pH is Acidic soil with a pH of 1 to almost 7



7 is Neutral pH

Over 7 to 14 pH is Alkaline soil or sometimes called "sweet soil"

Easy examples of pH affecting plants in our gardens; acidic soil makes our Hydrangea flowers blue and the high pH makes them pink!

Our immediate area's soils are usually acidic so the flowers are purple to blue. If we want true pink flowers, we plant the Hydrangeas in pots with potting soil and enjoy them on the deck. It's really difficult to quickly and totally change soil pH. This is the most identifiable way to explain pH.

The beautiful thing about many plants is that they can adapt to soils in the pH range of 6.0 to 7.5.

There are pH specific plants you may know, Blueberry plants need acidic soil as do Rhododendrons and Azaleas, while Lilacs love an Alkaline soil pH.

Problems do arise from extreme pH measurements. Too extreme pH numbers do not allow plants to grow well. Fertilizers and soil nutrients are locked up in the soil and plants cannot take them up to aid in growth. Soil additives can help in adjusting the pH for better plant growth. Before trying to adjust the pH, try these DIY soil tests.

## Do It Yourself Soil pH Test

### *Testing for Alkalinity*

1. Take a soil sample from 4 to 6 inches below the surface of your garden. If you have a small garden, you can mix soil from 3 to 4 different spots. If you have a large or spread out garden, it would be better to test several samples separately.
2. Remove any stones, sticks, or other foreign debris and break up any large clumps.

3. Put about 1 cup of soil into a clean, glass container.
4. Add enough water to turn the soil to mud.
5. Add a 1/2 cup of vinegar and stir slightly.
6. If the soil fizzes, foams, or bubbles, your soil is alkaline. If not, test it for acidity.

### *Testing for Acidity*

1. Take a soil sample from 4 to 6 inches below the surface of your garden. Do not try this second test on the soil you poured vinegar on.
2. Remove any stones, sticks, or other foreign debris and break up any large clumps.
3. Put about 1 cup of soil into a clean, glass container.
4. Add enough water to turn the soil to mud.
5. Add a 1/2 cup of baking soda and stir.
6. If the soil fizzes, foams, or bubbles, your soil is acidic. If neither test produced much of an effect, your soil is probably in the neutral range.

**Soil Additives** If your soil tests "Acidic", low pH number and your plants like a neutral to Alkaline soil, add Lime to the planting area to raise the pH number. If the soil tests "Alkaline", higher pH number, and your plant needs low pH or an Acidic soil, add Aluminum Sulfate to lower the pH number.

If the DIY pH soil tests are a bit too much hands on, pH meters are available at your local garden centers or even online. These pH meters help to make reliable and easy



diagnoses of your soil.

\*Take a small soil sample from your garden.

Put the soil into a clean glass jar, and add an equal amount of distilled water, stir into a solution and wait about 5 minutes.

Stick the meter into the solution and then see the readout.

The pH numbers mean the same by using this method too. There probably is a chart on the meter package.

The information gathered using the DIY, 'Step by Step pH Tests' or a pH meter will go a long way to discover what is going on with your garden's soil. You will have the choice to add Lime or Aluminum Sulfate or nothing depending on the readings and what you are growing in your gardens.

All and all, paying attention and making notes each season really helps for successful beds of vegetables and flowers, perennials, shrubs and trees.

Many years ago when I started a new garden at a new home, I used the DIY pH tests. It was fascinating! Be a research scientist too and take out your trowel and conduct the experiments. I think it's wise to make these pH tests to know what is going on in your garden soil so you can have a successful gardening season.



### Soil Test Steps

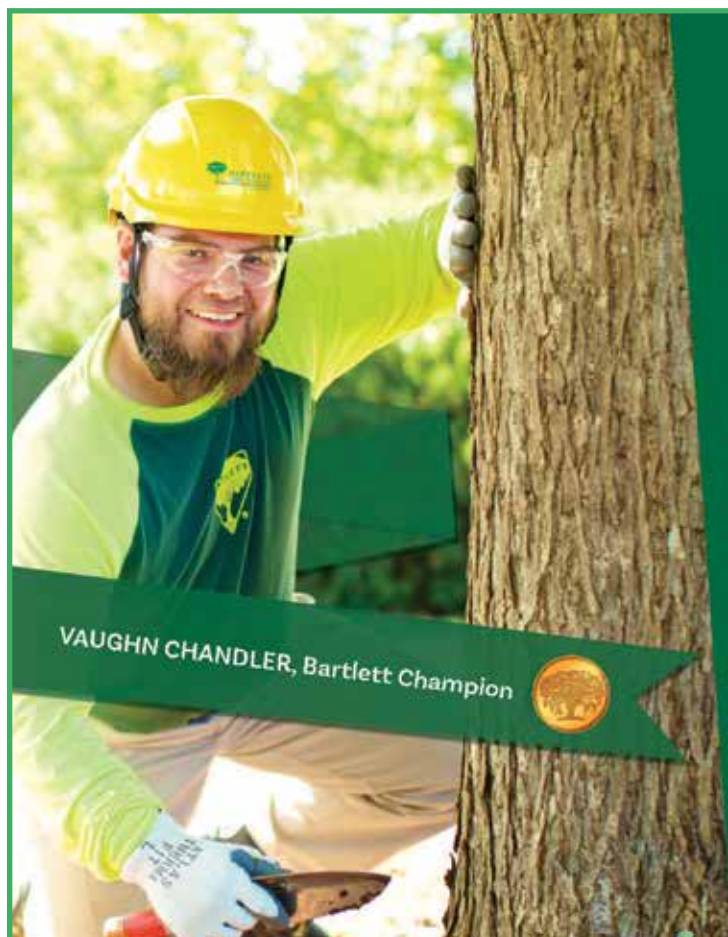
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pH Soil Test



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# WTDITG

**Welcome to 2019! In January, the air is crisp and cold, the decorations are put away, and there is a distinct lull after the craziness of the holidays. There's no better time to get outside for some fresh air and daylight... and begin your garden's best year ever!**

## PLANNING

- Create a garden journal for future reference of what worked best, where and when. Consider using a 3-ring binder so you can tab the months and years and add more pages where needed.



- Create a pruning calendar so you can 'Prune according to what the plants needs are'. Do a bit of research first to see how and when to prune your plants this year and you won't be disappointed. Many mistakes can be stopped before the damage is done if a little reading

takes place first. For instance on hydrangeas; cut back only the stems that had blossoms last year. The flowers for this year are going to come from the stems that grew up last year but did not have blooms on them. As a general rule, most flowering plants will perform best if you prune them after they flower. Fruit trees, shade and flowering trees can be pruned this month, but next month will be better. Thinning cuts are better than heading cuts

or 'chopping the branches back'. Again, do some research first so you won't be sorry later!

- Plan the vegetable garden. January through March is a great time to get the planning done. Create your 'garden map' with a crop rotation plan set on paper. Figure the dimensions, number of rows, planting dates, etc.



It's fun to look back on these notes to see what was planted and when, what was a great success and what was not so great. Mark this as *2019 Map* so you can rotate crops around next year. Rotating your crops discourages disease and insects.

## PLANTING

- Plant Perennials. Get them planted soon for best blooming display later this summer and fall.



- Plant some bare root fruit trees. The sooner they can be planted the better the root development will

be before the trees leaf out this spring. More roots grown at this

time will allow the plant greater strength to take on summer's heat later. If you are unable to plant the trees as soon as you get them, 'heel' them into the garden soil on a temporary basis (just bury the roots into soil to keep them moist) until you can plant properly, but do get them into their permanent space in the garden as soon as possible.

- Plant any tree or shrub now that you'd like to add to your landscape. Early planting makes for a stronger start this spring.

- Plant Primroses. Every January, nurseries bring out their spring crop of primroses. Use *dark weather feed* to keep them blooming strong.





# What To Do In The Garden January

## TASKS, MAINTENANCE & CLEAN-UP

- There is still time left to clean Mason Bee cocoons, but not much! This will be the last month to be able to clean things up before the bees emerge late February or early March.



- Recycle your old cut Christmas tree by cutting it up and using the boughs to cover cut back perennials and any other frost sensitive plants.

- Peach trees: Spray by mid January for peach leaf curl. Use labeled product for this disease like Bonide's Fungonil or Lilly Miller's Microcop. If weather is cool and wet spray 2-3 more times at 3-4 week intervals.

- Check your Blue Spruce for aphids! Most winters around here the spruce aphid attacks the Blue and Alberta Spruce trees. They suck on the juices on the prior season's needles and when the

new growth starts in spring, the older foliage falls off and leaves the tree looking half naked. Spraying them off with a hard stream of water will usually do the trick but insect sprays for aphids can be used too, according to directions.



- Get after any weeds that are growing in the gardens now. Early removal will be easier if smothered first with layers of newspaper covered in compost.

- Mulch the beds with a new layer of organic compost, bark or other mulch.

- Dormant spray the fruit trees with horticultural Spray Oil to kill overwintering insects and their eggs. Use the Bonide Copper Fungicide spray or dust, (copper sulfate) as a disease control spray now.

- Water any plants that are underneath the overhang of the house or under wide growing evergreens, where soil can become quite dry.



## VEGETABLE GARDEN



- Plant early veggies like radishes, peas, onion sets and fava beans. Start seeds indoors for leeks, lettuce, arugula, endive and onions.

- Cover your early crops with Harvest Guard row cover for best protection from cold and insect attack. You can make a movable frame to attach Harvest Guard to with PVC pipe and rebar

driven into the ground.



starts out.

- Monitor garden soil temperature to see what you can plant and when. On the next page is a handy chart of popular veggies and what soil temperatures are ideal for them to germinate from seed, or best soil temperature for transplanting young plant



# Soil Temperatures Ideal for Growing Vegetables

Vegetable	Will Germinate	Ideal Germination	Transplant Seedlings Out
Asparagus	50F-90F	70F	
Beans	60F-90F	80F	
Beats	40F-90F	80F	
Broccoli	40F-90F	80F	50F
Cabbage	40F-90F	80F	45F
Cantaloupe	60F-100F	90F	65F
Carrot	40F-90F	80F	
Cauliflower	40F-90F	80F	
Celery	40F-80F	70F	45F
Chard	40F-90F	80F	
Corn	50F-100F	80F	60F
Cucumber	60F-100F	90F	63F
Endive	40F-75F	75F	
Fava Beans	40F-65F	50F	
Lettuce	40F-75F	75F	
Okra	60F-100F	90F	70F
Onion	40F-100F	90F	45F
Parsley	40F-90F	80F	
Parsnip	40F-90F	70F	
Peas	40F-80F	70F	45F
Peppers	60F-90F	80F	65F
Pumpkin	60F-100F	90F	65F
Radish	40F-90F	80F	
Spinach	40F-80F	75F	
Squash	60F-100F	90F	65F
Tomato	50F-100F	80F	60F
Watermelon	60F-110F	90F	65F



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# PLAY TIME

## Gardening Events Around Town

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### **Drought and Climate Change**

**Tuesday, January 8, 2019 • 6:50pm**

**Griffith Park Building, Beaverton, OR**

This talk by Weston Miller, OSU Extension Community & Urban Horticultural Manager will provide an update for the public and Master Gardeners in the Metro area about new findings for urban gardeners affected by climate change. Location: City of Beaverton Griffith Park Building, 4755 SW Griffith Drive, Room 330 Beaverton, OR 97005.

### **Portland Nursery Annual Houseplant and Pottery Sale**

**January 10-23, 2019 • Store Hours**

**Portland Nursery (Both Locations),  
Portland, OR**

We call January Indoor Gardening Month and at Portland Nursery, you'll find the biggest selection of houseplants around! We have fresh shipments of houseplants for the sale! 30% off all Houseplants including Indoor Bonsai, Orchids, Citrus and Cactus. 30% off all decorative Pots. Purchase a plant and a pot and get a free Pot-Up! Indoor gardening classes all month long.

### **Air Plant Jellyfish**

**Saturday, January 5, 2019 • 11:00am(W)**

**Saturday, January 12, 2019 • 11:00am(S)**

**Saturday, January 19, 2019 • 11:00am(G)**

**Saturday, January 26, 2019 • 11:00am(V)**

**Al's Garden & Home, Woodburn, Sherwood,  
Gresham, Wilsonville(V), OR**

For our very first Kids' Club of the year, we are going to be creating a little plant pet that needs nothing but air and water for care. We will learn all about the unique qualities of til-

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landsias and how to care for them. We will then make our own little air plant jellyfish to take home. Cost: \$7.50 to cover the cost of materials.

### **Life's a Beach**

**Wednesday, January 9, 2019 • 4:30pm(V)**

**Wednesday, January 16, 2019 • 4:30pm(S)**

**Wednesday, January 23, 2019 • 4:30pm(G)**

**Al's Garden & Home, Wilsonville(V),  
Sherwood, Gresham, OR**

Starting the new year off right with a relaxing terrarium that will make us feel the warm rays of the sun and the relaxing sound of the waves during these dreary early months. Cost: \$40, includes supplies, expert instruction, local wine, and a light meal.

### **O-Shogatsu, Japanese New Year**

**Sunday, January 13, 2019 • 10:00am-2:00pm**

**Portland Japanese Garden, Portland, OR**

On January 13, we invite you to celebrate O-Shogatsu at the Garden. Festivities will include an authentic tea ceremony, a wash painting demonstration, and koto harp performance. Take a stroll around the Garden where you will see kadomatsu affixed to the pillars. This small decorative display of pine branches and bamboo is where the toshigami (the god of incoming year) is said to manifest himself, serving as the intermediary through which good health and prosperity for the coming year will flow. <https://japanesegarden.org/>

### **Bonsai Class: Bonsai Pots**

**Saturday, January 19, 2019 • 11:00am**

**Tsugawa Nursery, Woodland, WA**

We will examine the role of the bonsai con-

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tainer in our artistic compositions and how it effects our horticultural choices. Come learn how the size, shape, and color of a bonsai pot drastically affects how we view this living art. A fee for materials may be added once topic is determined. Call us for more information. [www.tsugawanursery.com](http://www.tsugawanursery.com)

**Custom Shade Hanging Basket Class**  
**Saturday, January 19, 2019 • 1:00pm-3:00pm**  
**Bauman Farms, Gervais, OR**

You pick the plants...we plant them! Your customized basket is ready by Mother's Day. [www.baumanfarms.com](http://www.baumanfarms.com)

**Winter Tea**  
**Thursday, January 24, 2019 • 1:00pm-3:00pm**  
**Bauman Farms, Gervais, OR**

Tea, plus healthy eating & New Year's resolutions! [www.baumanfarms.com](http://www.baumanfarms.com)

**Landscape Luminosity: Creating Gardens with Brilliance, Sparkle and Glow**  
**Sunday, January 27, 2019 • 1:00pm**  
**Hoffmann Hall, Portland State University, Portland, OR**

Gardeners in the Pacific Northwest struggle with a range of everchanging conditions - diminished light during the winter, lots of rain - or not - as weather patterns change, dealing with daylight savings time and living underneath some of the largest trees on the planet. How is it even possible to create a garden that positively glows from within?

Certified Landscape Designer, Lisa Port, APLD, shares tips and design techniques to demonstrate how to bring brilliance, sparkle and glow

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to exterior spaces in our region. Whether you garden in full shade, full sun, or somewhere in between, bringing luminosity to a garden isn't difficult; you just need to incorporate a few techniques to get the job done. Lisa shares tricks of the trade such as backlighting and reflection, contrast and color, lighting and shadow, maximizing seasonal attributes and, of course, exploiting brilliant plant material to showcase the art of creating a truly luminous garden.

Lisa Port is a professionally certified landscape designer, licensed architect and owner of Banyon Tree Design Studio in Seattle, WA. Her projects include hardscape and planting design, and she specialized in challenging sites. Ms Port is the immediate past president of the Association of Professional Landscape Designers and has taught landscape design at South Seattle Community College and Edmonds Community College in Seattle.

Cost for members is \$10; non members \$20. Register here: <https://bit.ly/2PRIL30>. Paid parking available in PSU Lots 3 and 1 (please do not park in a reserved space), or on the street. Portland State University, Hoffmann Hall, 1833 SW 11th Avenue, Portland, OR. [www.hardyplantsociety.org/](http://www.hardyplantsociety.org/)

**LOOKING FOR MORE?**

You will find more events and updated information on the Garden Time Events Calendar  
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