

October 2019

garden time

A Digital Monthly Magazine for Your Garden & Home

The Village Green A Short Drive to the Green

VILLAGE GREEN

Wintering Sensitive Plants
Ornamental Grasses for Shade

HOYT ARBORETUM'S
Martin Nicholson



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Greetings from Europe

When you receive this month's issue we will have just returned from our Garden Time Tour to Italy and France. These trips are a nice way to see some tremendous gardens and enjoy a different part of the world. I hope you have been following us on our Facebook page (you can find a link to that on our website). I've posted daily pictures of our tour with all of the wonderful sights we visited. These tours also teach us a lot, too. We have found that people's love for gardening knows no bounds or borders. People appreciate nature and how beautiful it can be. The gardens over in France and Italy are a lot like gardens here. You see some of the same plant material and a lot of beautiful designs, but one thing we have enjoyed is the age of some of the gardens. Some are hundreds of years old! This means that these gardens have been cared for and changed many times over. Old plant material has been replaced by newer and sometimes better plant material. Designs have been altered. Like life, the garden always changes. There are lessons to be learned here! Don't get too tied up with your garden, what is in it, or how messy the design can be. The key to a wonderful garden is YOUR happiness. If you are happy, other people will also be happy in your garden. And who knows? Maybe there will be visitors to your garden a hundred years from now, marveling at your wonderful creation.

This month we marvel at some wonderful plants. William tells us how to winter over some of your more sensitive plants. These techniques can be as simple as wrapping a tree with material you have around the shed, as well as some commercial products. Therese visited with Carol Westergreen from Out in the Garden Nursery to get a nice list of various types of grasses for the shade garden. William also fills us in on the wonderful Seaberry and its healthy fruit. Another place to find great plants is at The Village Green in Cottage Grove. We have done lots of stories there and we are always amazed at the different types of gardens they have. Judy also visits with our Hortie of the month Martin Nicholson at Hoyt Arboretum to learn about his fascinating past which led him to the Northwest and Hoyt.

So before the frosty winds return, get out and enjoy the plants in your garden. Perhaps you could organize a simple garden tour with your family, starting with your own garden and then heading out to some of the great public gardens in our area. There is nothing better than enjoying the outdoors.

Happy Gardening!

Jeff Gustin, Publisher

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Garden Time's Iconic Spokesflower Answers Your Questions!



Ask Mortimer

Hey, Mortimer,

My crape myrtle didn't bloom this year. It is 'Dynamite' and probably ten years old and 15 feet high. Could it be getting too much fertilizer? The leaves look healthy.

Any tips would be appreciated.

Kathy

Dear Kathy,

Crape Myrtles are a relatively new plant to the Northwest garden. They LOVE the heat and have been a staple in the gardens of the south and southwest part of the country for decades. They have become really popular here only in the last decade or so. There are also newer varieties that do better in our conditions than those of the past.

What all that means is that they need certain conditions to thrive in our area. One of the many mistakes that people make concerns pruning. They should be pruned in late winter so you can see all the branches and prune to the shape you want. Prune too late in the season and you'll be cutting off the blooms. They bloom on new growth and this late winter pruning will give you the new growth you need. Another mistake concerns watering. The plant must be well-watered right after planting. Once established, they need watered-but-not-soggy soil. They do well if they get an occasional drink, not necessarily every day. If you water too much during the growing season it may not trigger the plant to bloom. The third thing to watch out for is fertilizer. These are not heavy feeders and don't need a ton of fertilization. If you do get blooms and they seem small and



Crape Myrtle Bloom

Mortimer answers selected questions and comments every month in Garden Time Magazine. To send him your question, email AskMortimer@GardenTime.tv

PHOTO CREDIT: JIM THE PHOTOGRAPHER VIA FLICKR CREATIVE COMMONS



Crepe Myrtle Bloom



Crepe Myrtle Blooms New Growth

weak, then give them a small shot of fertilizer. Not a lot. They also like a little acidic soil and we tend to have acidic soil here with all our large conifers, so they seem to do well here.

What we would recommend is a soil test and adjust accordingly, making sure there are no moles underneath to disturb the roots. Also, make sure it is in full sun.

Good luck,
Mortimer

• • • • •

Dear Mortimer,

The weather is changing and I was wondering about fall fertilizing. Should I do it and, if so, when? I heard that fertilizing is not good and the new growth will get burned by the first frost.

Thanks,
Stan

Dear Stan,

Fall fertilizing is not always needed for your regular garden plants. At this time of year they are slowing down on their growth and the extra

boost of nutrients, though it may help some plants, is just a waste of money. We recently talked to Rich Baer about fall fertilizing of roses and he said that they didn't always need it. He pointed to the trees around his garden and told us that they get everything they need without additional fertilizer. You are right in that any new growth would get nipped by a frost, but most plants can survive that once they are established.

However, most lawn experts will tell you that fall fertilizing of your lawn with a fall and winter blend will help your grass stay strong and healthy, and help prevent moss from taking over your yard this winter and into spring. This fertilizer is one with a larger second number of the 3 numbers on the bag. One with a large first number (which is nitrogen) will promote foliar growth, which you don't need at this time. If you feel you need to fertilize, apply it before the first frost and before a nice rain, then sit back and wait for spring!

Once spring rolls around we recommend that you get a soil test to see if you need to add anything to the soil.

Hope that helps,
Mortimer



Fall Fertilizer



Fertilizer Spreader



A Short Drive to the Green

If you're looking for a relaxing weekend getaway hotel that's close by and features a private garden...it takes a Village!

by Judy Alleruzzo

Nestled in Cottage Grove, about two hours south of Portland, there is a unique hotel with gardens called *The Village Green*, the Garden Time adventure of the month. It's a convenient respite for driving trips just off Interstate 5 and a stop there will rejuvenate any weary driver and passenger.

The Village Green is one of the gems of Moonstone Hotel Properties. Owner Dirk Winter melded his love of plants and gardens with this business he began in 1983. In 1990, he purchased "the historic Cambria Pines Lodge and established a true landmark on

California's Central Coast. Here, he created a nursery and hired a staff of horticultural professionals to oversee his ever-growing gardens." William and I met Dirk Winter many years ago at a Garden Fair held at The Village Green. He was the best customer at the plant vendor booths buying armloads of a wide assortment of plants for his own garden. We had seen him walk from tent to tent and wondered, who was this passionate gardener? One of The Village Green staff members introduced us to the owner of Moonstone Properties. He was so very nice and just wanted to talk about plants. We were amazed



that he is a plant geek like us!

Moonstone Hotel Properties also includes three "garden themed" hotels in California, The Oregon Garden Resort and is the management team of The Oregon Garden in Silverton, Oregon.

The Village Green is a lovely 14 acre weekend getaway hotel. The guest rooms are spacious with each room having access to a private garden with sitting area. Many rooms are designated as pet friendly or are equipped with mini refrigerators and fireplaces.

Laundry facilities are available to guests. The surrounding gardens are just beyond the rooms and inviting to stroll in on your way to a swim or a dip in the hot tub. If you do bring your dog, there is an off-leash dog park! The hotel hosts local musicians every night in the Fireside Lounge, which offers local wines, beers and signature cocktails and even a Happy Hour for all to enjoy.

Dinner is served nightly in *Seasons at the Green* restaurant with delicious dishes made from many items produced at local Oregon farms.



The Village Green RV Park

Where Will a Capitol Subaru Take You?



Local Events October 2019

Fir Point Farms Pumpkin Festival

Weekends, October 5-27, 2019 • 9:00am-5:00pm

Fir Point Farms, Aurora, OR

Features a corn maze, cow trains, giant slides, pumpkin bowling, kids zone, cow roping, bouncy houses, johndeer bikes, bouncy horses, hay rides, nut house, paint ball glory, play in hay, nature trail path, pumpkin patch, petting zoo, apple cider donuts and much more. 6 Acres of fun.

• www.firpointfarms.com.

Pumpkin Patch, Pig Races, Mazes & More!

Fridays-Sundays, October 5-27, 2019

French Prairie Gardens, St. Paul, OR

We have animal feeding, giant slides, a corn maze, a hay maze, and a farm ninja challenge! The derby is our famous pig races! The pumpkin patch event runs over four extended weekends.

• www.fpgardens.com

E.Z. Orchards Harvest Festival

Thru Wed., October 30, 2019 • 10:00am-6:00pm

E.Z. Orchards, Salem, OR

Fresh apples and pears arrive from our orchards daily and the pumpkin patch and corn maze are ready for visitors.

• www.ezorchards.com





Covered Pathway Bridge



Lovely Pool



Patio Dining Area

A *Continental Breakfast Buffet* is served each morning in this restaurant which includes self-service waffles, scrambled eggs, fresh fruit, pastries and delicious coffee to start your day in Cottage Grove.

Besides The Village Green being a nice hotel with gardens, they also have an RV Park if you travel with a motor home. The RV Park is nicely kept with full hookups and laundry facilities available. The fees also include access to the seasonal pool and hot tub. Of course, it's also a short walk to the *Fireside Lounge* and *Seasons at the Green* Restaurant.

The highlight of the winter season is coming up soon at The Village Green. The amazing and wonderful Christmas Market will begin November 29th until December 31st. Since so many visitors have enjoyed *Christmas in the Garden* at The Oregon Garden, the Moonstone staff decided to begin a new tradition at The Village Green in 2018. Dirk Winter absolutely loves Christmas markets and they were excited to plan one at the Village Green. This year, the lights display will be increased to 500,000 twinkling Christmas lights and additional craft vendors at the market. There will even be reindeer visiting on select days for everyone's delight. The beauty of seeing the gardens lit up with festive Christmas lights is something not to be missed this holiday season. It's a great time to enjoy the sights of the holidays with friends and family and get a little Christmas shopping done at the craft vendors in the

market.

The Village Green really does have everything right on the property to help you enjoy a few days off from your hectic lifestyle. If you do get a little antsy by relaxing too much, the area surrounding Cottage Grove is considered the "Covered Bridge Capital of Oregon" and it's worth driving to see some of these old time bridges. The *Historic District of Downtown Cottage Grove* is less than two miles away with shops, cafes and *Books on Main*, a great bookstore to satisfy any reader's new or used book needs. You can also find these other nearby attractions for lovers of wineries or outdoor activities.

Saginaw Winery

*Covered Bridges
Scenic Bikeway*

Row River Nature Trail

Spirit Falls

Hidden Valley Golf Course

I hope you have time in your fall or winter schedule to take the short drive to The Village Green in Cottage Grove, Oregon. The inviting atmosphere of the hotel, gardens and nearby environment will be a relaxing escape in the change of seasons.

**THE VILLAGE GREEN
725 Row River Road
Cottage Grove, Oregon**

**541-942-2491
Reservations:
1-800-966-6490**

www.thevillagegreen.com



Garden Fountain in the Spring



Garden Fountain in the Autumn



Village Green Christmas Market



The Village Green Guest Room

The Village Green is Great at Planning Your Stay at the Hotel

The ***Dinner Escape Package*** is one of the package deals offered to guests.

The package includes:

Deluxe guest room with private garden and sitting area

Bottle of House Wine

Dinner for Two at *Seasons on The Green* Restaurant

Free Wireless Internet

Continental Buffet Breakfast

Check out the best way to enjoy the Holiday Festivities.

The Village Green ***Christmas Market Package*** includes:

Overnight Accommodations

Drink Voucher

Commemorative Mugs

Breakfast

Admission to the Christmas Market



The Village Green is Pet Friendly

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BACK

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3 pockets in the front



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Blade in the Shade

Love ornamental grasses but don't have a sunny spot to plant them? Then it's time to get off your grass!

by Therese Gustin

Hakonechloa macro 'Aureola'

When we think of ornamental grasses we usually think of the tall stately Miscanthus, Calamagrostis or Panicum varieties. While these are lovely in a sunny garden, those of us who want to include grasses in our shady landscapes may feel left out. Not to worry! There are a number of beautiful grasses that thrive in the shady garden and add beautiful textures and colors to otherwise dark spaces in the flower bed. Carol Westergreen, owner of *Out in the Garden Nursery* in Molalla sells a wide variety of ornamental grasses and has a few recommendations that do quite well in that shadier border.

Hakonechloa macro - This deciduous grass commonly known as Japanese Forest Grass has a graceful flowing texture and includes many great cultivars. Whether planted in the border or used in containers, they do best in morning sun and afternoon shade. Keep this variety well watered.

'Aureola' - This cultivar has gold and green variegation. It reaches a height of 1-2 feet and a spread of 2-3 feet. One of the most intriguing characteristics of this grass is its arching form in one direction which resembles a waterfall. Plant this grass where it will cascade down slopes, drape over rocks, crawl over the

edges of walls, at the front of the garden, or even soften the edges of containers.

'All Gold' - This cultivar has bright gold foliage and grows more upright than 'Aureola'. Its chartreuse color absolutely glows in the shade and is a great choice for those shady areas that need a pop of color. It reaches a height of 1 foot. and a spread of about 1.5 feet.

'Albostriata' - This slow growing Hakonechloa has a white and green variegation. It forms a low mound of arching stems in cascading layers. It resembles bamboo leaves. 'Albostriata' combines nicely with Hostas and ferns.

PHOTO CREDIT: HERONSWOOD.COM



Carex 'Evergold'



Carex 'Everillo'



Carex 'Goldband'



Hakanechloa 'All Gold'



Hakanechloa albostrata



Luzula alpinopilosa



Luzula nivea



Luzula sylvatica aurea

'Beni Kaze' – Translated as "red wind" in Japanes, it slowly matures into a soft flowing mound. This green foliage grass changes color in the fall to red, orange and gold. It reaches a height of 1.5 feet and a spread of three feet.

Luzula - Commonly known as woodrush is evergreen and likes part to full shade. Not highly used, but nice. It's recommended to plant it in the ground as it doesn't look its best in a container.

L. sylvatica 'Aurea' - Gold foliage all year round, sprays of flowers, but not too showy. The chartreuse color of the foliage really stands out in the winter months. It turns lime green in the summer months. It spreads to form a large patch. This variety does well in dry shade once established.

L. nivea - Commonly known as Snowy Woodrush, this grass has nice green foliage but has the showiest flowers of this group. This is a clump forming, thin bladed, arching grass that requires even moisture. It grows about ten inches tall and wide in one season. Luzula nivea's main attraction is its snowy white

flowers which form on two foot tall spikes and appear in late summer.

L. alpinopilosa - Commonly known as Alpine Woodrush, this grass stays small with dark green leaves and not too showy white flowers that give way to dark brown seed heads on 12 inch stalks. Carol has dubbed this "The Sea Urchin" of the shade garden. It's a nice choice for the front of a border. Tiny white flowers bloom in clusters giving way to dark brown seed heads on 12-inch stalks. They prefer evenly moist, well draining soil.

Carex - Although many are listed for sun, Carol recommends afternoon shade for them to look their best. Many varieties are evergreen and they do well in containers.

'Everillo' – This evergreen Japanese sedge has long thin arching leaf blades which are bright gold in morning sun and chartreuse in part shade. It reaches about a foot in height and has a spread of about 2.5 feet. It prefers evenly moist soils.

'Evergold'- This gold and green variegated Japanese sedge has leaves which cascade softly to the ground like a fountain. This variety actually can take average to dry soil moisture. It looks especially beautiful cascading over the edge of containers.

'Goldband' - The leaves of this evergreen Japanese sedge have a green and white variegation. They form a rigid symmetrical clump with a height of about a foot and a spread of about two feet. This variety is deer resistant as well and looks great in winter and summer.

If you have that spot in your shade garden where you would like to add a bit of evergreen texture and a pop of color, try adding any of these beautiful grasses for another dimension to your shady landscape.



PHOTO CREDIT: GREATPLANTPICKS.ORG

Hakanechloa 'Beni Kaze'

Out in the Garden Nursery
32483 S Mathias Rd
Molalla, OR 97038
503-829-4141

www.outinthegardennursery.com



The Hardy Ploys

Some plants that are sold as hardy simply are not. Here's a plan to increase your chances of success.

by William McClenathan

Musa basjoo

I have a big struggle with plants promoted as reliably hardy, but simply are not. Because to me, hardy does not mean just survive a few years. Hardy means to live and thrive as long as it would in its native habitat.

Our money is important to all of us. So when a plant we want badly is sold to us without the evidence of it being reliably hardy, that costs us money. But if you are like me, you still want to try it!

Let's start with zones.

USDA ZONES <https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/planting-zones/oregon-planting-zones.htm>

Gardening in Oregon – Flower, Shrub and Tree Planting with the USDA Plant Map • Gardeners, especially those new to the hobby, want nothing more than to see their flowers, shrubs and trees thrive. Sometimes choosing plants can be overwhelming, as there are so many varieties from which to select. While many factors come into play when considering the suitability of a particular plant, the Oregon USDA plant hardiness information should always be considered first. On the next page is the new USDA plant hardiness map, which was released at the beginning of 2012. The new map divides the country into growing zones based on 5-degree Fahrenheit increments according to weather data collected over a thirty-year period. This weather data recorded the average extreme winter low temperatures for the country. Oregon zones are expansive and include zones 4b through 9b. The southern coastal region is the warmest and

winter extreme lows are 30 degrees F., while the coolest regions in the state may dip to -20 degrees F.

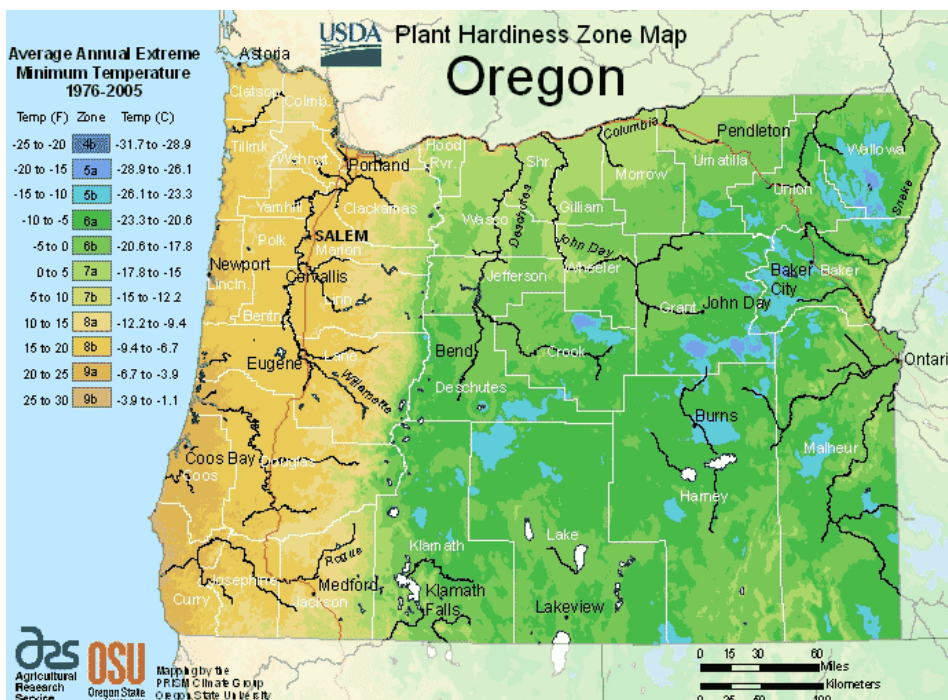
The Willamette and Columbia River Valleys: Zone 6, Sunset <https://www.sunset.com/garden/climate-zones/sunset-climate-zone-oregon>

Warmer summers and cooler winters distinguish Zone 6 from coastal Zone 5. Tucked between the Coast Range and the Cascades, Zone 6 includes the Willamette Valley in Oregon, the Columbia River Valley between Vancouver and Longview, Washington and the Cowlitz drainage from Longview to Toledo.

The Coast Range buffers the impact of Pacific storms, but Zone 6 is still a maritime climate, with a long growing season (from 155 days at Cottage Grove to 280 days in Portland neighborhoods) and 40 to 55 inches of annual precipitation most places. The continental influence is felt two to four times each winter when chilly interior air flows west through the Columbia Gorge and produces wind and freezing rain clear to Portland International Airport. In spite of this, Portland is among the mildest parts of Zone 6—a great place to experiment with borderline plants like eucalyptus, acacias, and oleanders. Summer temperatures in Zone 6 average 10 to 15°F (5 to 8°C) higher than those along the coast, while winters are cold enough to trigger good fruit set. Ten-year extremes average 0 to 10°F (-18 to -12°C). Warm summers and chilly winters make the Willamette Valley



Trachy palm



one of the West's best-known growing areas for berries, hazelnuts, roses, flowering fruit trees, and broad-leafed evergreens.

The Willamette Valley's hills and small mountain ranges create many microclimates. South- and west-facing slopes are warm enough to produce world-class Pinot Noir grapes, while north and east-facing slopes are perfect for shade tolerant plants like rhododendrons, fatsias, and camellias. These hills have perfect air drainage, so winters get less frost than the valley floor.

Clearly, different zones mean different hardiness for temperate plants.

Plants like Musa basjoo. Native to: Japan, Ryukyu Islands, hardy to 0 degrees by its roots. The stem or 'trunk' can freeze to the ground in more harsh winters. That is why we have shown how to wrap the trunk to protect them in the winter on *Garden Time*, so the plant will be bigger than starting from the roots each year. <http://www.youtube.com/v/LKJlbM77wXE>

And what about Phormium? Native to New Zealand. Most information says it is hardy to 20 degrees. I have lost many a Phormium over my years in this area. Others have never lost theirs. They do tend to thrive more at the coastal regions in Oregon. Now I will always mulch them heavily with leaves and if hard snow or ice is on its way, I also cover the plant with plastic or material like an old sheet or blanket.

Palm trees are another plant which we in Oregon really want to grow here! And one which does very well and requires no winter protection is Trachycarpus fortunei, the Chinese windmill palm which is a species of hardy evergreen palm tree in the family Arecaceae, native to parts of

China, Japan, Myanmar and India. Growing to 30–60 feet tall, *Trachycarpus fortunei* is a single stemmed fan palm. But know there are several palm trees being sold as hardy currently. But as much as I adore palm trees, not one has yet to live and certainly not thrived for me yet except the *Trachycarpus*. And yes, I have tried wrapping the other varieties and even built a little greenhouse over them without avail or success.

So what are we who love testing the boundaries of plants supposed to do?

FIRST • Before you spend a dime, do some research on where the plant you desire is native to. This will reveal volumes as to whether there is even a possibility for it to not only survive here, but to thrive and possibly live here long-term in our region.



Phormium Purpureum

SECOND • Ask the place you buy it from to tell you where and how long the plant has been in our area. Ask them for locations or addresses. Then...take the time to go and see it. And if you can, talk to people where it is planted. Ask them how they have dealt with the plant in the past winters.

What were their successes and struggles?

THIRD • Regardless of what you are told on how hardy it is, take the time to protect the plant, especially in its first one to three winters, whether that is covering



Wrapping a palm tree.



A wrapped banana tree.



Covering a palm tree.



Plant covering for winter protection.

it with a cloth or plastic of some sort of leaves and then covering it with material. Most marginally hardy plants here tend to not get months of rain in their native winters, and often never go below 20 degrees where they are native to. Adjust to those differences.

I will always try to push the envelope on what I can grow in this amazing region we call the Pacific Northwest. But I also know the costly endeavor that it can be.

As I so often say:

Do your research!

Make a plan.

And then have the joy of seeing if that plant you love will bring you the thrill of why you committed to it in the first place.

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

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Garden Time

An Uncommon Fruit

The Seaberry is an amazing plant that produces an impressive berry.

by William McClenathan

I want to introduce you to an amazing plant, the Sea Buckthorn or Seaberry.

Botanically named *Hippophae rhamnoides*, it belongs to the Elaeagnaceae family.

H. rhamnoides has a wide native range in the temperate and sub-arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere with the exception of North America, where it was naturalized in Canada in the 1930s.

Seaberry is rich in genetic diversity as reflected in fruit size, shape, color and maturity, as well as in its plant size, form and shape. All Seaberry plants share in common their thorniness, nitrogen fixing ability, dioecious (nature of a plant having the male and female reproductive organs in separate plants) and lack of an abscission layer (the natural detachment of parts of a plant, meaning dead leaves and ripe fruit tend to fall on their own accord or fruit is easily picked when ripe) which because of the lack of this 'layer' makes fruit removal very difficult.

Hippophae rhamnoides has a lot to offer. It restores degraded sites through preventing soil erosion and fixes nitrogen with the help of soil microbes. The edible and medicinal berries are an up-and-coming

super-food that is known mostly in America by the name Seaberry.

There are a couple of factors to think about, especially if you like to practice 'right plant-right place' ideology. Over time these are very large shrubs, 10-20 feet. They can also be trained as small tree formed plants.

If you want to keep it in polite company within the garden as an 8-foot plant, you can do so by pruning.

One male can pollinate five females. With seedlings you might wait five years until flowering when you can sex the plants from their blossoms. Some seedlings are sold after they have flowered and are sold as female or male.

The picture on the next page shows Seaberry 'trees' in Port Townsend, Washington. Note that the female tree is on the left.

Common Seaberry (*Hippophae rhamnoides*), is native to Europe and Asia. They have slender silvery green leaves, dense thorny branches and an equally dense root system which makes them so great for

stabilizing loose soils.

Currently, Seaberry is most densely distributed in China, where there are large areas of both wild and cultivated plants. Because of its many useful attributes, it is gaining a wider distribution. They will grow in a multitude of conditions, from sandy and dry to moist clay soils. In the wild, Seaberry can be found in coastal areas, along rivers and also in rocky mountainous areas and it is cold hardy from USDA zone 2b to 7.

Seaberry has a high saline and pollution tolerance, making it ideal for repairing the most damaged soils. Historically, they have been used to help stabilize sand dunes on the eastern coasts of Britain and, in some areas such as Canada, they have continued to spread to the point of being considered invasive.

Uses

The most obvious reasons for growing Seaberry, besides its soil fixing abilities, would be for the extremely abundant berries which may be considered a super food. And rightfully so. These berries are absolutely packed with nutrition, containing extremely high concentrations of vitamin C as well as A, E, K and other nutrients. They also contain the full host of Omega fatty acids, 3, 6, 7 and 9. There

are named varieties of Seaberry that have been cultivated for significantly larger berries.

The berries can be a bit difficult to pick because they don't easily detach from the branch and tend to be damaged in the process. Remember, they have that pesky abscission layer.

Due to this, and that the berries have an extremely tart flavor, they are often used in juices, jams and other preserves rather than for fresh eating. They are also a popular ingredient in natural cosmetics due to the high levels of omega fatty acids and antioxidants.

The leaves of the plant can also be used as a medicinal tea. They have a mild green tea-like flavor and have been shown in a couple of studies to have antioxidant and liver protective qualities.

The leaves also contain up to 24% protein making them a great livestock feed. In fact, the first part of Seaberry's Latin name, Hippophae, is loosely translating to "shining horse." The ancient Greeks supposedly fed the leaves to their horses to impart a shiny coat.

Because Seaberry can grow anywhere from 10-20 feet tall they are considered a large to extra large shrub. They fit into many permaculture designs as



Seaberry 'trees' - the female is on the left.

well in layer 2 (sub canopy) or layer 3 (shrub layer) and make a great companion plant as they are nitrogen fixing and will enrich the surrounding soil. Caution needs to be taken that they aren't shaded out too much because they do prefer full sun and may not perform well in heavy shade. Due to their thorny nature, they also make great perimeter or boundary plants if planted in tight rows.

Growing Conditions, Propagation, and Maintenance

Seaberry can thrive in a variety of conditions. They prefer full sun but can tolerate partial shade, tolerate being the operative word here...they love the sun. They can also tolerate both dry to wet soils as long as the soils are well drained, and can tolerate a wide range in soil pH, from 5.5 to 8.5.

Pollination occurs by wind, so strategic placement of the male plants in relation to the females might lead to greater fruit production. Fruiting occurs most on two year old branches, so if you are interested in maximum production, effective pruning will be beneficial.

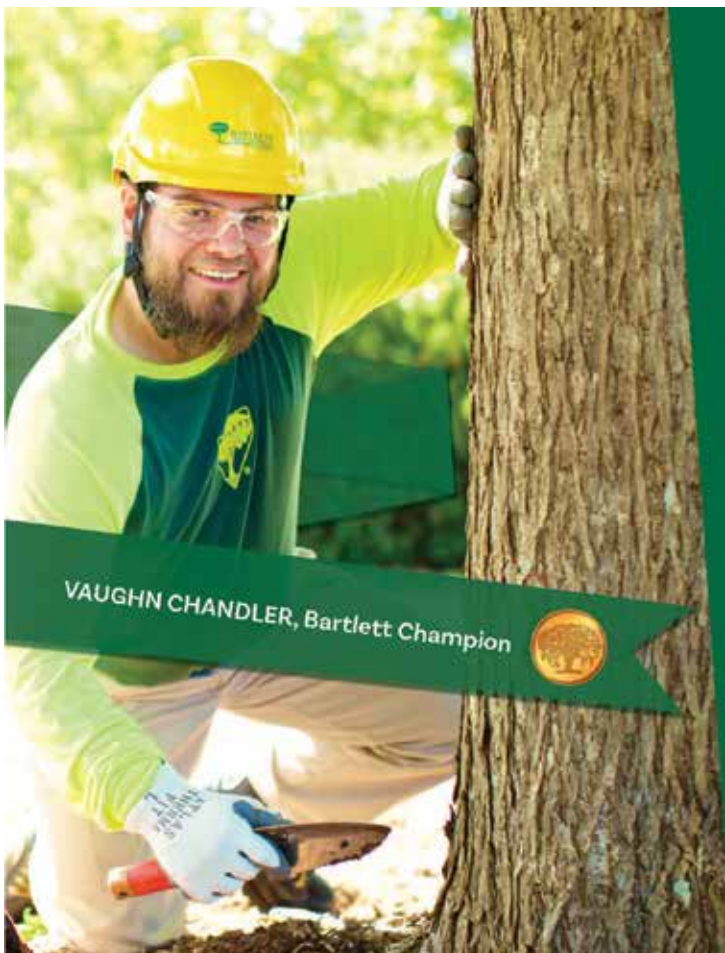
Seaberry can be propagated in a variety of ways; by seed, soft or hard wood cuttings, layering, and also by transplanting suckers. If you decide to start from seed you may need to wait several years before the plants are large enough to be able to identify their sex. The seeds will yield approximately 50% male and female plants so if planted in the ground some of the males may need to be removed and replaced with females to maximize fruit production.

Nutritional values can vary among cultivars, but all have a rich and diverse nutrient profile. The nutritional and medicinal value of Seaberry is largely unknown in North America, but has been known and exploited in Eurasia for centuries. The Seaberry industry has been thriving in Russia since the 1940s, when scientists there began investigating the biologically active substances found in the fruit, leaves and bark. The Russians developed products used by their cosmonauts and as a cream for protection from cosmic radiation.

In Russia, Mongolia and Germany, thornless or nearly thornless Seaberry cultivars have been bred, but most of these cultivars are not readily available in North America yet.

I have grown this plant in my gardens at Viscaya and they were indeed very easy to grow. If you are interested in this amazing plant, go to One Green World (www.onegreenworld.com) and see if they currently have them in stock.





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Zeal and New Zealand

**Martin Nicholson,
curator of Hoyt
Arboretum knows
a lot about both.**

by Judy Alleruzzo

Martin Nicholson talking with a tour.

Martin Nicholson, the curator of Hoyt Arboretum, is the Garden Time Hortie for October. For this interview, I arrived a few minutes early and waited for him in the Visitors Center at Hoyt Arboretum. A colleague of Martin found me and said that he was running late and working at a project site, but I could join him there. We walked a few yards around the back of the Visitor Center and there was Martin, ankle deep in a planting hole, getting ready to plant a Sadler's Oak. This multi-stemmed oak was saved from the Leach Botanical construction site in their new Aerial Tree Walk project. He apologized for the interview delay, but the Oak tree was freshly dug, almost bare rooted, and needed to be planted ASAP! I totally understood and grabbed a shovel to help a bit. Mark, the Hoyt Head Horticulturist was also helping to get the tree ready to plant. Martin has a very cool machine like a mini-skidster called a "Dingo", to help move the tree and place it in the hole. Martin explained his planting technique of mudding in the roots as he backfilled the planting hole with new soil and soil brought from the Leach planting site. He likes this method as the water helps to settle the tree in the hole and fills in the air pockets which are detrimental to the tree's survival. He topdressed the Oak with his special recipe of mulch which aids in transplant survival. It was a hot day and Martin had a bag of tricks to help ensure the tree's health during transplanting. I asked how he knew that the Oak from Leach Botanical Garden

was available to transplant to the Arboretum. He told me there is a network of local public gardens. The Curators or Head Horticulturists all know each other and make a phone call to save a plant from the compost pile. Martin had gotten a call to see if he could use that Oak to add to his collections. He had gotten a Sadler's Oak from Leach a few years ago and wanted another one to add to the planting. Martin and Mark are a great team and the planting was completed in just about 20 more minutes after I got there.

Garden Time has interviewed Martin several times for the show and we always walk along the Arboretum's pathways to be near the trees we are filming. This interview was no different. I said to Martin, do you even have an office? He smiled and said he really only sits at his desk when absolutely necessary. He's a hands-on curator and helping to plant trees is just one of his responsibilities. Planning and procuring plant material is a big part of Martin's job, as he is always looking to keep aligned with the Arboretum's mission. The Plant Collecting policy guides the mission in the long term

Hoyt Arboretum
a museum of living trees



planning at Hoyt Arboretum. He keeps his eye on what trees are looking great and which trees may need to be replaced. Martin told me that the Arboretum is 90 years old and some of the original trees are nearing the end of their lifespan. He needs to decide to either replace trees with the same species or get something new. He decides what makes sense today and to stay true to the Arboretum's mission.

Martin explained that Hoyt Arboretum is a different kind of Arboretum than others in the U.S. Hoyt is unique in that it's part of a forest and not just a landscape with trees. Visitors are drawn there from around the world to this 200 acre showcase of trees in the heart of Portland. The plant material is ever changing because Martin connects with many plant sources to build and maintain the collection. He has relationships with plant collectors like Dan Hinkley and Kelly and Sue

from Far Reaches Farm. These people travel the world collecting seeds in the wild. Martin also gets plants from other botanical gardens across the U.S. For instance, Atlanta Botanical Garden propagates plants and then sends them to different gardens and arboreta to save them in case the plants are wiped out in their area. They are creating a living seed bank ensuring plant survival. Maple and Oak seeds do not survive well in the long term. It's best to grow the tree species to save them for future propagation. Martin says this goes on across the globe for conservation. Martin also likes to use them as potential new plants for Oregon. These trees are planted, observed and data is collected. The information is shared among the arboreta and botanical gardens around the world.

Martin is originally from New Zealand's South Island and was always interested in nature and

gardening as a kid. He helped in his family's and his grandmother's gardens. He has a strong memory of entering the local flower show with a flower arrangement. His grandmother allowed him to pick the flowers from her garden and let him arrange them as he thought best. He won a monetary award of \$1.75NZ and thought that was great. In the early 1990s Martin majored in Agricultural Science, Forestry Management and Weed Management at Lincoln University in New Zealand. He then traveled to Oregon State as an exchange student in 1993. During the next years, Martin met his wife at the Portland Beer Fest, got married, went back to New Zealand and then returned to Oregon. A few jobs included Research Technician at OSU, staff member at North Willamette Research Station and Small Fruit Researcher in Washington. In 2006, he worked at J. Frank Schmidt and Son Company Wholesale Tree Nursery, in charge of plant health using



Hoyt Staff: Vinny Parisi, Mark McKinney, Martin Nicholson, and Mandy Tu.

the tenets of Integrated Pest Management Program (IPM). From all his education and experience, he brings his knowledge to his curator job. One such bit of knowledge is his special recipe and use of mulch/compost. He uses it for weed suppression, to improve drainage and improve moisture retention on all new plants at the arboretum.

Martin's "Special Recipe" includes ----

- Wood chips from Portland Parks
- Leaf Mulch from Portland Parks and The Arboretum
- Mix together and let sit a minimum of 3 weeks.

It's not complex, just a basic set of organic material that constantly feeds the plants.

Martin and I jumped into his truck and drove to see a planting bed between the Children's Museum and the World Forestry Center.

This area is a part of the Arboretum and Martin had an idea for this very difficult, high traffic area. Tough New Zealand plants!!

Many of the plants are from his home country and able to withstand heat, winter rain and summer drought conditions. The selection of plants was also a research project to see what would thrive. Visitors and street conditions can be very tough on plants. Of course, Martin and staff are making notes and replanting as necessary. Check out these plants next time you are in that area.



**Martin at Planting bed
near Children's Museum.**

Some of the winners are ----

Callistemon (A big winner, plants are established and now watered once a week)

Pittosporum

Crape Myrtle

Phormium

Cassinia

Oleria ilicifolia

Grevillea

Symphoricarpos Pink Coral Berry

Leptospermum namadgiensis

Viburnum orientale

Ozothamnus 'Silver Jubilee' (This plant has had summer irrigation for three years and he is planning on no summer irrigation next year.)

Martin has many ongoing projects. One of the recent projects is the renovation of the Pine Collection. This project includes removal of declining trees, pruning the remaining trees, if needed, and the addition of 15 new Pine species. The final goal of this four year project is to showcase 65 Pine species.

Martin is always reviewing ideas to give visitors a better experience while walking through the Arboretum. He has removed straight paths and has added curvy ones, as would be found in a forest.

The Arboretum team has continued the mapping of the tree collections, giving them GPS points. They also keep up the amazing job of updating tree data which can be accessed on the Arboretum website. Record keeping has been going on since 1914. Martin has an amazing staff including Vinny Parisi (Nursery & Plant Records Manager), Mark McKinney (Head Horticulturist) and Mandy Tu (Plant Taxonomist & Herbarium Curator). The Hoyt Arboretum Friends' staff and volunteers are diligent supporters of the collections of trees, helping care for them and educate visitors.

Martin and his wife have two children and all share a love of nature.

He also is involved in the group that names the Elisabeth C. Miller Garden's Great Plant Picks. Every year, these groups of plant people get together to promote a selection of plants that have amazing performance in the Northwest. The 2019 selections are named as "A Garden for all Seasons." Martin is also a member of the team of citizens and professionals who decides Portland Heritage tree

designations. He spreads his passion for trees to help educate everyone. I have pages of plant names that Martin rattled off in the few hours I spent with him at the Arboretum. I can list more of them but they are out of context and are missing Martin's passion and exuberance of talking about trees and shrubs especially plants from New Zealand, which are among his favorites! You just need to visit the Arboretum to see them for yourself.

Martin has been the curator at Hoyt Arboretum for the past 12 years. In the 90 years of Arboretum history, there have been only five curators, and all have retired from the position. The Arboretum is so lucky to have Martin leading it over the next many years until he decides to retire!

Hoyt Arboretum
4000 SW Fairview Blvd.,
Portland, OR 97221
503-865-8733

<https://www.hoytarboretum.org>

Hoyt Arboretum Friends
<https://www.hoytarboretum.org/about/hoyt-arboretum-friends/>

Great Plant Picks
<http://www.greatplantpicks.org/>

Portland's Heritage Trees
<https://www.portlandoregon.gov/parks/40280>



Martin getting planting hole ready.



Martin and Mark moving Sadler's oak.

A professional chimney sweep is shown from the side, wearing a white hard hat, safety glasses, blue gloves, and a yellow safety harness. He is standing on a dark roof, using a long-handled brush to clean the top of a tall, red brick chimney. The chimney has a black metal cap. The background shows green trees and a clear blue sky.

A Clean Sweep

Fall is the time for sitting in front of the fireplace, but before you strike that match, you need to check your chimney.

by Ron Dunevant

A professional chimney sweep works on a smokestack.

October is the month when fall returns in earnest. Chilly evenings and crisp mornings get us to thinking about spending our time cozying up to a warm, romantic fire in the fireplace.

As idyllic as this sounds, though, it can also present a danger. According to the latest statistics, there are over 25,000 chimney fires

every year in the U.S., causing over 125 million dollars in property damage. So, before you hunt up the matches and kindling, you should inspect your chimney to make sure it is clean, free from debris and structurally sound.

If you are the confident do-it-yourself-type, some aspects of this chore are simple enough to handle yourself.

But for complex jobs and for the benefits of an expert eye, you should consider hiring a professional chimney sweep.

For those of a certain age, the phrase "chimney sweep" conjures up images of Mary Poppins and Dick Van Dyke's character Bert, who gleefully danced and sang "Chim chiminey, chim chiminey, chim chim cher-ee; A sweep

PHOTO CREDIT: MERCER COUNTY CHIMNEY SERVICE

is as lucky as lucky can be.” But today’s professional chimney sweep has many more tools to help keep your chimney operating at peak efficiency.

There are many benefits to keeping your chimney clean. The biggest is reducing the chance of a chimney fire. Fires produce smoke and other substances that can be harmful to your health. A chimney’s function is to move that smoke out of your house. With each fire, though, other substances build up inside the chimney. The first is soot, which collects in the flue. If not cleared out, the buildup can reduce or prevent smoke from flowing out the chimney, possibly forcing some of it back into your home. Fires produce carbon monoxide, which is difficult to detect since it is colorless, odorless, and tasteless. It is also deadly if continuously inhaled.

Another concern is creosote buildup. Creosote is a by-product of wood combustion consisting primarily of tar. The smoke from a fire contains trace amounts of creosote, and as it travels up your chimney, it mixes with cold air and water near the top, solidifying and sticking to the chimney liner or the bricks, themselves. This buildup is extremely flammable and burns extremely hot – about 2000 degrees. The more it builds up, the higher the chance that the heat from a fire will cause it to ignite.

While creosote cannot be prevented, it is the buildup that becomes problematic. Making sure your chimney is adequately ventilated by having it cleaned before the

creosote can amass, is the best way to keep your chimney clear.

A professional chimney sweep has a number of tools to deal with this buildup. Small amounts are easy to clean with a specialized brush. For a moderate buildup, when the creosote has a thicker, harder, texture, chemical solvents may be used. When a large amount of creosote has collected and become “baked on” to the liner or the bricks, it may become more cost-effective to replace the liner than to try to clean it. The bottom line: periodic and regular maintenance will save you time and money in the long run.

If you use your fireplace regularly, you should have

it inspected and cleaned at least once a year by a professional. Between those cleanings, however, it’s up to you to keep an eye on things. If you see creosote and soot building up inside your chimney, it is time to schedule a cleaning.

Symptoms of a pending chimney fire are hard to miss:

- A lot of dense smoke
- An intense, hot smell
- A loud popping or crackling noise

Unfortunately, by the time it gets to this point, it is already too late. Call the fire department and get out of the house.

Preventing this situation from



Cleaning the chimney from the fireplace.

PHOTO CREDIT: ABB STOVES

happening, however, is less effort than you might think. Some steps you can take:

- Watch for soot buildup and clean it regularly.
- Clean the interior of your fireplace regularly, including the floor.
- Vacuum or sweep up cold ashes.
- If your chimney has a cap on top, inspect and replace it, if it appears damaged or unsecure.
- If you notice smoke coming into the house when you have a fire, check immediately for buildup or debris.
- Burn hardwoods such as

birch, maple, ash or oak, which burn hotter, longer and cleaner, have less pitch and sap, and therefore leave less creosote buildup.

- Consider installing a steel liner in your chimney to keep embers contained.

Beyond this, then, what can a real chimney sweep do for you?

A professional uses tools that look very similar to a bottle brush. These long rods with metal bristles help to scrape the buildup off the sides of your smokestack or liner. He or she should lay down a dropcloth to protect the inside of your home and use a vacuum to reduce dust levels

caused by the process. They will generally begin either at the roof and work down or from the flue and work up. The goal is to remove any soot and creosote that has built up throughout the entire structure. They will also check the soundness of your chimney, looking for deteriorating bricks, chips, cracking, loose mortar, separation from the walls or any other indications of potential problems. Remember that your fireplace is the only thing that stands between the flames and the rest of your house. Any flaw, even the smallest crack, can allow embers to make contact with something flammable.

A chimney sweep will also check for unwanted guests.



Creosote buildup in a chimney...a fire waiting to happen.

PHOTO CREDIT: THEPANDORASOCIETY.COM

When a chimney is not in use, bats, birds, raccoons and other critters will be drawn to the structure as a safe and sturdy hideaway. It is not uncommon to find one of these creatures – or a whole family – taking up residence. (Raccoons have even been known to burrow into the walls of a house after entering through the chimney.) If your smokestack does not have a cap or if there is any indication of damage from outside forces, be sure to check for this.

Help out your chimney sweep by moving any furniture or other items that will limit his or her access to the fireplace. The quicker your

sweep can get to work, the more time they will have to check your chimney. Also, ask questions about the condition of your chimney, the structure of your fireplace, the type of wood you use and fireplace safety in general. Knowledge is power, and a good chimney sweep has years of experience upon which to draw. This expertise can help you to look for signs that there is a problem on the horizon. Ask if the amount of buildup is normal or extreme. If you use your fireplace regularly, this will help you to gauge how often you should have it checked.

According to Angie's list, "a basic sweep, which includes



PHOTO CREDIT: WWW.HOMEDEPOT.COM

For regular maintenance, do-it-yourselfers can find a chimney cleaning brush at many home improvement stores.

a Level inspection for general safety, averages between \$125 and \$250, depending on the type of chimney you have and its condition. Expect to pay more if you have creosote buildup, or dead or living animals in your chimney. It may require special equipment or chemicals to properly and thoroughly clean your chimney." You can minimize this cost by performing regular cleaning and maintenance.

So there you have it. A good chimney maintenance plan is a partnership between you and the professional chimney sweep. Before you settle in for that cozy evening in front of the fire, take a little time to make sure your chimney is safe and sound. Then, you can enjoy the fall not only with peace and quiet, but with peace of mind.



PHOTO CREDIT: LEBANON FIRE DISTRICT

A firefighter approaches a chimney fire.

WTDITG

Ah, the shades of Autumn. Just when you think all the color is leaving your garden, Fall arrives and we're presented with a brand new palette of hues. It's also a reminder that time is running out to prepare your plants for winter. Take advantage of the longer daylight hours and make sure your plants are ready for the cold days ahead.

PLANNING

- Start to plan next year's vegetable garden. Take your notes from this year while everything is fresh in your mind and create the plan for next year's garden. Rotate the spaces where crops were this year to help control disease and insect problems.



- Garden Journal catch-up time.

There is no time like the present for getting caught up. This will help with the plan for next year's vegetable garden.

- Check out any conifer sales and plan the live Christmas tree purchase early. Starting a green tradition of planting a live tree after Christmas is something to get the entire family involved in. Plant the 'seed' early this year to get the family excited about the new yearly tradition!

PLANTING

- The best time to plant anything into the landscape is actually all winter long! You can move plants around in the yard now and plant in any new acquisitions to the landscape. With the rain coming on you won't have to worry about watering them until next spring sometime.

- Move the plants that are stuck beneath the house overhang under the eaves where rain doesn't reach.

- There are about two weeks left to plant a new lawn or over-seed an existing one. Lawns started in the fall start quickly but don't wait until the frosts are here or you won't have good results.

- Plant spring bulbs starting this month through December. There is no better time to get your spring bulbs in the ground for next year's bloom. This includes tulips, daffodils, hyacinths and crocus. Choose a sunny loca-

tion with well-draining soil. Add compost to the soil by spading it in with a fertilizer.

- Bulb tip! Keep the squirrels and deer from eating the tulips by placing a tablespoon of Bonide's 'Molemax' into the planting hole before the bulb goes in.



TASKS, MAINTENANCE & CLEAN-UP

- Time to clean out the Mason Bee condos and clean up the cocoons.

- Watch for Crane Fly infestations in the lawn. Using Beneficial Nematodes in the soil can safely kill these lawn destroyers before they eat it all, however you can actually have 25 grubs per square foot of lawn without seeing a lot of damage if the lawn is healthy and thick. Fertilize the lawn, apply Calpril lime yearly, aerate and dethatch every so often and mow the grass taller to help create

a lush thick grass lawn the Crane Fly grubs can't destroy.



- Compost excess leaves and garden debris. Composting is a great way to recycle all the yard waste back to the Earth. Mow the leaves to chop them up and add to the compost pile with greens like grass clippings to aid the breakdown of the

What To Do In The Garden OCTOBER

leaves. Think layer cake when doing compost; a layer of wet green grass clippings followed by a layer of dry brown leaves.

Saving bags of dry leaves for next summer's compost pile is not too hard to do and helps provide



the 'brown' needed in the compost layer cake. You probably found out when it's all green grass clippings it quickly be-

comes a smelly pile of guck. Good compost smells like good earth, not stinky at all. Turning the pile every other week helps to introduce oxygen into the mix, much needed by the microbes breaking down the material. More oxygen means faster breakdown. Do a little research and start composting!

- Don't compost diseased leaves from fruit trees. Burn them or send to municipal composting

facilities.

- Get garden plants ready for winter, but don't prune back hard. Too often folks are eager to cut back their plants hard in the fall. Not a good idea. Plants get ready for winter weather from the top down, so if you cut off the top then the plant will be more susceptible to cold damage. It is more prudent to leave the plants tall and even with spent flowers on them (birds will thank you) and then pile on the leaves from the yard to cover the soil. Leaves are good insulation against the cold coming in winter. If you have to clean everything up then come back with a thick topdressing of organic compost or bark.



- Slugs patrol for eggs or adults. Use safe slug controls like Slug Magic which is just iron phosphate. As this

product breaks down the plants

get the benefit of the extra iron. Eggs look like little off-white BBs. Gather them up and toss them in the garbage. Look under rocks, boards, garden debris; wherever the mama slug found a protected spot to lay her egg stash.

- Watering, especially under the house eaves, getting ready for colder weather. Plants that go into cold weather with dry roots are extremely susceptible to cold damage. Just like our skin, plants can take the cold better when hydrated. Water plants deeply this fall if the rains are not getting to the roots; like under evergreen trees and eaves of the house.

- Winterize the more tender plants you want to save for next year like the hanging fuchsias, geraniums, dahlias and tuberous begonias. Bring them into a protected environment before the frost gets them. Treating them as a houseplant can give you a head start on next year's flower gardens.

VEGETABLE GARDEN



- Be sure to pick the crops as they mature before they lose their best flavor. Some crops can stay in the ground over winter and pulled up when wanting to prepare them for a meal; like beets, carrots, parsnips & turnips. Mulch them in good with a thick layer of leaves or compost.

- Planting cover crops to help fight weeds in winter and add back nutrients to the soil for next year's crops. Give back to the soil the nutrition that your plants took out as they grew. Cover crops are the bee's knees when it comes to adding back some nitrogen plus other nutrients and adds lots of organic

matter back to the soil when you spade it under to rot next spring.



- Plant Garlic cloves You still have time to plant some garlic this fall. Be sure to purchase some heads soon or they'll be gone before you get yours! Garlic gets planted in the fall and sends up a green sprout soon afterward. The cloves need months

to mature so you should get them in soon. After it sprouts you can pop a layer of compost over them to protect them this winter. Then mark your calendar for next July to harvest the best tasting garlic ever-your own crop!



PLAY TIME

Gardening Events Around Town

Bauman Farm's Harvest Festival **Thru October 31, 2019**

- **Sunday-Friday 9:00am-5:00pm,**
- **Saturday 9:00am-6:00pm**

Bauman's Farm & Garden, Gervais, OR

With so many fun things to do where do you start? This year there are more than 25 activities for kids of all ages. The farm is transformed into an activity center with mazes, obstacle courses, giggle-worthy rides, oodles of farm animals and memories-a-plenty! Plan on spending the day with us for Fall Family Fun....All Day Long! www.baumanshf.com

E.Z. Orchards Harvest Festival **Thru Wednesday, October 30, 2019**

- **10:00am-6:00pm**

E.Z. Orchards, Salem, OR

October in Oregon is a magical time of year! Each October the Market and Farm pull together to host you at our HarvestFest! This time of year brings a new meaning to "hustle and bustle!" Fresh apples and pears arrive from our orchards daily and the pumpkin patch and corn maze are ready for visitors. Our store is still full of great local foods, as well as a large number of fun decorations, packaged foods, and fall gift items. 5504 Hazelgreen Rd NE, Salem, OR 97305. www.ezorchards.com

Drought Tolerant Plants for a Water Wise World **Tuesday, October 1, 2019 • 6:50pm** **Griffith Park Building, Beaverton, OR**

Presenter: Ron Guilford, Retail Manager, Blooming Junction Nursery Understanding the difference between Drought Tolerant and Drought Resistant plants is important; understanding why we need to incorporate them in the landscape is crucial. Location: City of Beaverton, Griffith Park Building, Room 330, 4755 SW Griffith DR, Beaverton, OR 97014 (sponsored by Washington County Master Gardeners Assn. No registration needed, free parking, free event.)

Honeybee Hikes

continued next column

Wednesdays through December 10, 2019

- **10:00am-11:00am**

Leach Botanical Garden, Portland, OR

Your little honey bee will walk the trails - listening to the wind and the creek, touching soft leaves and looking for wildlife like bunnies, woodpeckers and deer. Our wonderful guides will then read a story and help the children craft something fun. Each week is different with seasonal themes. Ages: 2-5 years, accompanied by an adult. Meets at the Manor House. Dress for the weather! \$3.00 per child, non-walkers free.

Punch cards available in the Leach Garden Gift House—purchase 5 hikes and get the 6th one free. Groups with 10+ children/adults must preregister by contacting the Education Coordinator, 503-823-1671. Please check our website for possible cancellations due to weather or the impacts of our upper garden construction project. Leach Botanical Garden, 6704 SE 122nd Ave., Portland, OR 97236, 503-823-1671. <https://www.leachgarden.org/>

Fir Point Farms Pumpkin Festival

Weekends, October 5-27, 2019 • 9:00am-5:00pm **Fir Point Farms, Aurora, OR**

Every weekend in October is harvest time. Fall at the farm is all about having a great time with family!! Pick your own pumpkins in our Pumpkin Patch while getting your own corn stalks or hay bales for decorating. Celebrate Autumn with us and our many fun activities. Activities run every weekend starting Saturday October 5th thru October 27th. Free admission and parking. 6 Acres of... so much fun... Corn Maze!, Cow Trains, Giant Slides, Pumpkin Bowling...Kids Zone, Cow Roping, Bouncy Houses, Johndeer bikes, Bouncy Horses, Hay Rides, Nut House, Paint ball glory, Play in Hay, Nature Trail Path, Pumpkin Patch, Petting Zoo, Apple Cider Donuts, Food Court, Beer Garden, Carmel apples slices, the best ice cream in town, and a all fresh deli in the COUNTRY STORE, with all home made

continued next page



bread, Cinnamon rolls, fresh breads, grilled deli meats. www.firpointfarms.com.

Portlandia African Violet Fall Sale
Saturday, October 5, 2019 • 10:00am-3:00pm
Portland Nursery (Division), Portland, OR

Take a break from the dreariness of winter and explore the wonderful world of African violets, displayed for show and sale by the Portlandia Violet Club! Take in all the colors and shapes of African violets while strolling our warm tropical greenhouses, purchase a violet to bring home. www.portlandnursery.com

Perennials for Year Round Flower Power
Saturday, October 5, 2019 • 10:00am-12:00pm
Rogerson Clematis Garden, West Linn, OR

Come and learn how to equip your garden with color throughout the seasons--yes, even winter! We will review gardens in all seasons and how to keep interest up whatever the weather. Plant lists for specific uses and challenges will be presented and discussed. \$25 for General Public, \$10 for FRCC Members, free for Patron and Duchess level FRCC Members.

First Saturday Guided Tours of
Leach Botanical Garden
Saturday, October 5, 2019 • 11:00am-12:00pm
Saturday, November 2, 2019 • 11:00am-12:00pm
Leach Botanical Garden, Portland, OR

Join Gardener/Curator Courtney Vengarick for seasonal explorations of the Garden. She will show you what's blooming and of seasonal interest, provide useful and engaging information, and share fun stories about the adventurous creators of the Garden, Botanist Lilla Leach and pharmacist/civic leader John Leach.

Meet in front of the Manor House. Free. No registration required. First come, first served. Maximum tour size 15 visitors. Leach Botanical Garden, 6704 SE 122nd Ave., Portland, OR. 503-823-1671. www.

continued next column

leachgarden.org

Hoyt Arboretum Guided Tours
Saturdays & Sundays, April 6-October 27, 2019
• 11:00am & 1:00pm

Hoyt Arboretum, Portland, OR

To better accommodate the public, Hoyt Arboretum is now offering two tours on Saturday and Sunday. Tours will begin at 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. and last up approximately one and one-half hours every weekend through October 27. Trained guides take pride in their knowledge of the 2,000 species and the unique history of the area. Information regarding each day's tour is available on the website.

Tours are free for Hoyt Arboretum Members and \$3 for non-members. Registration is not required, just show up to learn about the collection and have a nice walk in the trees. Attendees should be prepared for all types of weather conditions; boots or sturdy shoes are recommended and bring a jacket, camera and water. There are several hills in Hoyt Arboretum and sometimes large inclines on trails. Transportation to the Hoyt Arboretum is available via MAX, followed by a short walk up the hill or a ride on the Washington Park free shuttle to the arboretum visitor center. Paid parking in adjacent lots and limited free spaces are available on the street. <http://hoytarboretum.org/events>

Homemade Apple Sauce
Saturday, October 5, 2019 • 11:00am-12:00pm
Blooming Junction, Cornelius, OR

Capture the flavor of fall with homemade applesauce! Farmer Justin will show you how easy it is, share his favorite recipes, and send you home with a sample of your own! The produce stand carries several varieties of apples perfect for making applesauce – get creative and come up with your own blend. Cost: \$12/person. www.bloomingjunction.com

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PLAY TIME

Gardening Events Around Town (continued)

Divide and Conquer Overgrown Perennials

Thursday, October 10, 2019 • 10:00am-11:00am

Learning Garden at Jenkins Estate, Beaverton, OR

Presenter: Cindy Muir, Master Gardener. Learn how, when and which plants to divide with a hands-on demonstration. You can bring an overgrown clump for guided practice. Location: Learning Garden at Jenkins Estate ♦ 8005 SW Grabhorn, Beaverton, OR 97007 Map On weekends, use the Camp Rivendale entrance on Grabhorn Road, park, then walk past the play structure down to the Learning Garden. Free event, free parking, no registration needed. Event is held rain or shine, under cover, if needed.

Pumpkin Patch, Pig Races, Mazes & More!

Saturday, October 5, 12, 19, 26, 2019

• 9:00am-6:00pm

Sunday October 6, 13, 20, 27, 2019

• 9:00am-6:00pm

Friday, October 11, 2019 • 9:00am-6:00pm

Friday, October 18, 2019 • 12:00pm-6:00pm

Friday, October 25, 2019 • 12:00pm-6:00pm

French Prairie Gardens, St. Paul, OR

The crisp fall air means it is time for some family fun at our pumpkin patch. Fall on the farm is much more than just pumpkins, we have animal feeding, giant slides, a corn maze, a hay maze, and a farm ninja challenge! There is so much to do for all in the family it's hard to believe there could be a favorite, but the event everyone talks about is our Pigtucky Derby. The derby is our famous pig races! The pumpkin patch event runs over 4 extended weekends from October 5th to October 27th. Farm Fun Wristbands are available for purchase and cover all of the activities to experience. See below for specific pricing information. Pig Racing Times: Friday: 3:30pm; Saturday: 11am, 1pm, 3pm, & 5pm; Sunday: 11:30am, 1:30pm & 3:30pm. New this year: Only open to the public Friday, Saturday & Sunday - all other weekdays will be only open for previously booked school tours. General Ad-

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mission – \$8 per person. www.fpgardens.com

Portland Nursery Annual Apple Tasting Event

Friday-Sunday October 11-13, 2019

• 10:00am-5:00pm

Friday-Sunday October 18-20, 2019

• 10:00am-5:00pm

Portland Nursery (Stark), Portland, OR

Our annual Apple Tasting comes every year, the second and third weekends in October. Come fall when the leaves on the trees begin to change color, we will be celebrating the abundance of apples and pears. We will be well-supplied with a large variety of apples and pears to taste and purchase by the pound. www.portlandnursery.com

Spooky Fall Planter

Saturday, October 12, 2019 • 9:30am

Al's Garden & Home, Sherwood, Woodburn, Wilsonville, Gresham, OR

Cost: \$7.50. We are getting into the Halloween spirit with this fun and spooky class. We will be planting and creating a spooky kooky planter to display on your porch for fall. To get in the mood we encourage you to wear your favorite costume and we will be giving away prizes for the best dressed. www.als-gardencenterevents.com/events

Dehydrating Fruits and Vegetables

Saturday, October 12, 2019 • 11:00am– 12:00pm

Blooming Junction, Cornelius, OR

Farmer Justin will be on-hand to teach you how to dry fresh seasonal fruits and vegetables. With a food dehydrator so you'll be able to stock up for year-round savings and enjoy the taste of summer in the dead of winter! Don't have a food dehydrator? Attend the class and receive a 20% discount on all dehydrators in stock. This is a free class but registration is appreciated. Cost: free. www.bloomingjunction.com

Beneficial Insects Workshop

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Sunday, October 13, 2019 • 1:00pm-3:30pm
Leach Botanical Garden, Portland, OR

Sponsored by East Multnomah Soil & Water Conservation District. Are you battling pests in your urban garden? Can't tell the difference between the "good" bugs and the "bad" bugs? Meet the beetles, bugs, flies, lacewings and other invertebrates such as spiders and centipedes that work around the clock to provide free pest control. You will discover plant types and management practices that provide habitat to attract and sustain beneficial insects that help your garden thrive. You'll also learn how to keep an eye out for some of the invasive insect pests that currently threaten our state.

Meets in the Leach Garden Manor House. Free. 6704 SE 122nd Ave., Portland, OR 97236, 503-823-1671. www.leachgarden.org

Portland Nursery Elder Day at Apple Tasting
Wednesday, October 16, 2019 • 1:00pm-3:00pm
Portland Nursery (Stark), Portland, OR

In the relative quiet between the two weekends of our annual Apple Tasting festival, the front greenhouse at Stark is transformed into a welcoming and interactive space for our elder gardeners to enjoy the afternoon, sponsored by Home Instead, Portland Memory Garden and Earthtones Music Therapy Services and Portland Nursery.

There will be activity tables where time can be spent visiting while working on pressed-flower crafts, planting crocus bulbs, getting ideas for fall patio containers. There will be a mini-apple tasting, with an assortment of familiar and unusual apple varieties to sample.

Gift Shop Open House
Friday-Sunday, October 18-20, 2019
Tsugawa Nursery, Woodland, WA

You are invited to attend our Gift Shop Open
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House. We'll have lots of beautiful items to look at. Start your Christmas shopping early! We'll also be honoring a 15% off coupon. Watch our website for more details. www.tsugawanursery.com

Pumpkin Planter
Saturday, October 19, 2019 • 11:00am-12:00pm
Blooming Junction, Cornelius, OR

Description: Enhance your front porch with a one of a kind Pumpkin Planter! A selection of grasses and fall annuals and your creativity are the only things required for this class. This class will appeal to children and adults alike! Class fee includes supplies needed to make one medium, and one small planter. Cost: \$25/person. www.bloomingjunction.com

Barn Dance
Saturday, October 19, 2019 • 5:00pm-11:00pm
The Oregon Garden, Silverton, OR

8th annual Barn Dance in the Grand Hall. After Dark Dance Company consists of dancers from around Oregon that love to share their passion in hopes to attract others into the world of dance. By doing ballroom, swing, country and more they're able to show that there is a style of dance for everyone. www.oregongarden.org

Bonsai Class: Topic TBA
Saturday, October 19, 2019 • 11:00am
Tsugawa Nursery, Woodland, WA

Join us and learn about this fun, relaxing and artistic hobby. All levels are invited. We look forward to seeing you! A fee for materials may be added once topic is determined. Call us for more information.

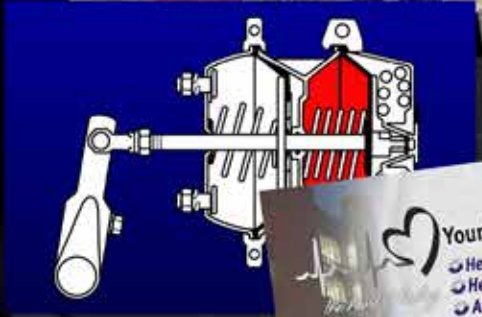
LOOKING FOR MORE?

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

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