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Recovery

This month the theme of my editorial is recovery, for lots of different reasons. For those who lost their homes in fires on the West Coast. For others who felt the smoke in their gardens and their lungs. For people who have been sick or worried about the future. For me, specifically, who had back surgery late last spring. It is a time for recovery. When I talk about recovery, I know that it isn't easy or quick sometimes. For those who lost their homes it may take years to fully recover. For gardeners those plants may still suffer until dormancy or fall rains are here. For those that are worried about the future, knowing that others share those same concerns. That, with love and good friends, things can be alright and as in the case of my back, things can actually get better. Thank you Dr. Manoso. What plants can teach us about recovery is that with time and a caring hand, you can bounce back too. Every spring we marvel at the return and recovery of plants, especially after a very hard winter. It shouldn't be a surprise to us that they can bounce back from some smoke damage. The key is nurturing. For something to grow and recover we need to help create the right conditions for that to happen. For those who have lost everything, the support of community and government to help them rebuild. For those who are worried or sick, the support of family and friends to help ease their mind and nurture their body. For those garden plants, providing those perfect growing conditions. This year a lot of people became gardeners. I hope that the garden became a nurturing sanctuary for those newbies and gardeners everywhere.

This month we have a story that falls into that recovery and nurturing theme. For our adventure this month Judy takes us to the Boulder Falls Japanese Garden. This wonderful garden in Lebanon, Oregon is part of the Boulder Falls Inn complex. The beauty is that you don't need to check in at the hotel to enjoy this piece of heaven in the valley. We've visited the garden, and stayed at the hotel, and it was a joy to visit both. Since it is the beginning of fall and vegetables are starting to taper off, Therese gives us a recipe for Green Tomato Salsa for those late season tomatoes. Finally, since we are in the month of October and the season of witches and warlocks, Ron shares with us some of the 'magical' properties of some of our most common garden plants and herbs.

We hope that the fall season, the crisp temperatures, the relaxing and cozy fall festivals that are happening everywhere, brings everyone a little recovery and a bit of a breather.

Happy Gardening!

Jeff Gustin, Publisher

Garden Time Magazine

October 2020

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Dear Mortimer,

With the recent fires I noticed that my plants are not looking so hot. What is going on? Was it smoke damage?

> Signed, Concerned in Corvallis

Dear Concerned,

Your plants are suffering from a little bit of everything. First, we had a span of heat that lasted for a few days before the fires hit with temperatures in the 90s. Then we had a wind event that took even more moisture out of the air (and out of your plants). The temperatures then dropped into the 60s and the smoke rolled in. All of these combined to stress out quite a few plants. The change in temperatures is a shock to the plants, plus having the humidity drop so quickly as well. Then your reduced sunshine with smoke particulate in the air made it harder for plants to have the energy to breathe





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

AskMortimer@GardenTime.tv



and to produce the energy to grow efficiently. We noticed in the garden that plants were not blooming, fruit growth was slowing down and leaves were falling off the plants. Even our friends at Egan Gardens noticed it and pointed it out. An observation that was made was that fall came really quickly. Plants were gearing down for winter dormancy, and this may have triggered a faster reaction!

If you have been out in the garden since the weather has cleared, you will notice that a lot of those same plants are starting to bounce back. The sun has returned and the temperatures are closer to normal. If you get out and check your plants, look to see how they are doing. If they are still looking stressed you can choose to replace them (fall is a great time for planting), or you can see what the spring may bring and replace them then.

We hope that you and your plants are responding well to this return to normal fall weather,

Mortimer

Dear Mortimer,

I want to try and get a handle on my weeds for next year. I want to cover my flower beds. I have some boards and a sheet of plywood. Would it be a good idea to use those?

> Signed, A fall weed freak

Dear Freak,

We have addressed this topic a little bit in the past. Covering your beds to control weeds with a hard material has its pluses and minuses. A hard cover like wood or plastic will block weed growth, either through a lack of sunshine or rain water, or the generation of heat to kill the weeds and seeds. However, when you block the rain and sun you are also blocking those

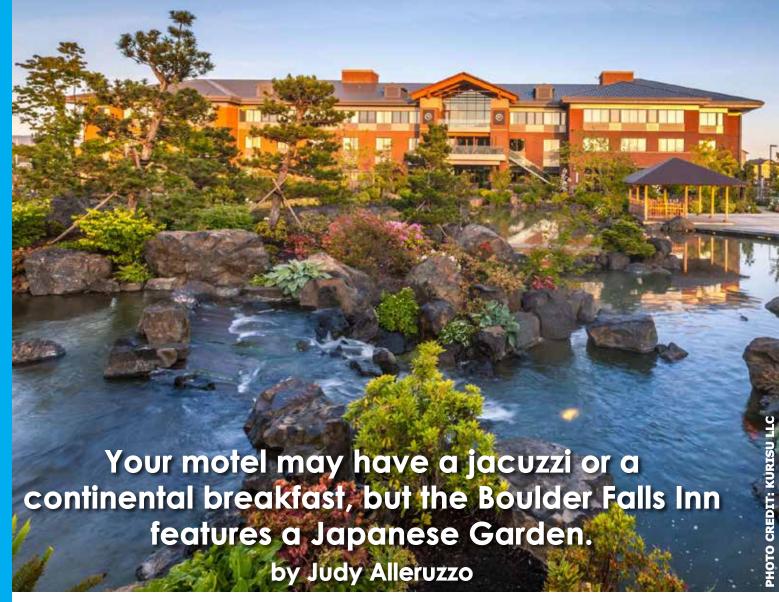
resources from the plants and organisms that you might want to keep. You mentioned 'flower beds'. If there are any flowers still in the bed, they will be killed by these types of coverings. With these coverings you are also damaging the good microorganisms that help make a healthy soil. Covering with plastic to 'bake the weeds away' does the same thing. It kills the good and the bad. We would recommend that you cover your beds with leaves, compost or garden mulch. These types of organic coverings will not only feed the soil and promote good microbial growth, but they can also prevent soil compaction from winter rains or the weight of heavier materials. Weeds will be with us forever, so there is no permanent cure, but your garden will be better off in the long run with a good organic covering in the fall.

> Good luck, **Mortimer**





A View with a Room



In times of stress, our gardens help us seek serenity and calm. We may be struggling with a slug invasion or the burnt leaves of a plant in too much hot sun, but it is still our sanctuary. As lovers of plants, we search out other gardens to visit for these same feelings of sanctuary. The October "Garden Time Adventure" is the Japanese Garden in Lebanon, Oregon. The garden is flanked by the Best Western Premier Boulder Falls Inn and Convention Center, Samaritan's Health Sciences campus and the College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific North-West.

A few years ago, Garden Time interviewed Bill Rauch, a community member and volunteer at Samaritan Healthcare. He was the 'idea guy' to get all the partners together to get the garden built on the

hospital campus. Bill has been a life-long good friend of Japanese garden designer Hoichi Kurisu and he knew that this designer and builder of Japanese gardens for over 50 years would be the one to create the "Japanese-Style Stroll Garden" for this site. From a 2017 article in the Democrat Herald, "Kurisu developed the hospital's 11,000-square-foot healing garden in 2004, followed by the entrance to the Samaritan Health Sciences Campus in 2009 and the one-acre garden adjacent to the Boulder Falls Inn on the Samaritan Health Sciences Campus in 2013."

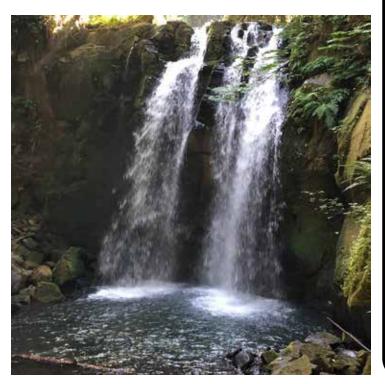
A quote about the garden from Mr. Kurisu's website captures the creation of this garden in a nutshell, "A multi-disciplinary collaboration between healthcare professional, architects, designers and community members, this healing garden is part of a model for

progressive healthcare." In the spirit of being part of the community, the garden was financed by fundraising efforts through the Lebanon Community Hospital Foundation.

There is a host of continuing research about natural places and gardens being stress relief and a site to promote healing. Patients, their families and staff from the Samaritan Healthcare facilities seek relief from their stress in this beautiful garden. Students from the College of Osteopathic Medicine of the Pacific Northwest and veterans from the Edward C. Allworth Veterans' Home also stroll the gardens as do the community of Lebanon. All are most welcome to the Japanese Garden.

According to the Japan Guide, the traditional features of a Japanese garden "Utilize elements such as ponds, streams, islands and hills to create miniature reproductions of natural scenery." Large stones are used to symbolize mountains and create bridges, while small stones are decorative elements in streambeds and as pathways. "Ponds are a central element of most gardens and represent real or mythical lakes and seas." Koi in the ponds "introduce additional color and life to the garden." Pathways made up of stone material as "crushed gravel, sand or even packed earth" lead the visitor to "the best views of the garden." The plants chosen for a Japanese garden are placed exactly, to be appreciated each season of the year and to mirror the natural world but still be in a manicured setting.

Highlights of the Japanese Gardens adjacent to the Boulder Falls Inn include the lovely koi pond ringed with massive boulders. The amazing boulders surrounding the pond were donated by local timber company, Cascade Timber Consulting. As you stroll along me-



Where Will a Capitol Subaru Take You?



Local Events October 2020

Harvest Fest

Through October 31, 2020 • See website for hours E.Z. Orchards, Salem, OR

Our traditional festival and layout will look a bit different this year, as we have prioritized keeping our visitors as safe as possible. We plan to still offer many of our favorite features such as the pumpkin patch, corn maze, farm animals, and more!

www.ezorchards.com

2020 Pumpkin Patch October 3-31, 2020

French Prairie Gardens, St Paul, OR

Family Fun on the Farm. 2020 dates October 3 through October 31! Online timed ticketing for you to reserve your trip on the farm!

• www.fpgardens.com

Pumpkin Harvest Festival 2020 October 3-25, 2020 • See website for hours Fir Point Farms, Aurora, OR

Abiding by state and local guidelines we will focus our attention on fall favorites such as our U-Pick Pumpkin Patch, Corn Maze, and delicious homemade baked goods including our must have Apple Cider Donuts!

www.firpointfarms.com



capitolsubaru.com







andering walking paths, you walk through an authentically Japanese crafted gazebo and over bridges while listening to the gentle falling water from the waterfall. You will also be in awe of the large mature trees from Mr. Kurisu's own nursery. He had saved these trees for just the right project and he found that in this garden. Other plants in the garden display a variety of textures and foliage colors that create an ever-changing experience for the visitor.

This time of year, the Japanese maples will be changing colors for their fall glory. In winter, these same trees will be an interesting show of their branching patterns. In springtime, as in all gardens, the plants will be leafing out as bright sunshine increases every day and even in summer, a stroll through this garden will be a respite from the heat of the day.

To experience the garden in every season, it is a short drive to Lebanon, Oregon. The garden is open to all the community even in these COVID times. Please bring a mask and wear as needed and keep a minimum of six feet apart from others when enjoying the sanctuary of this Japanese Garden.

Watch our Garden Time story about the Boulder Falls Inn Japanese Garden in our archives.

> **Garden Time** Episode 440 June 24, 2017

"Boulder Falls Japanese Garden"

http://www.youtube.com/ embed/mPo1xLVHETE











Magic. It's a word that conjures a profusion of images. For the mundane among us, it is Harry Houdini suspended in a straightjacket or David Copperfield disappearing in a cloud of smoke. For the connoisseur of television or the movies, it is Elizabeth Montgomery sexily twitching her nose or Harry Potter facing down Lord Voldemort. To lovers of folklore, it is the thrilling adventures of the legendary Merlin and to history buffs, ghastly accounts of the Salem witch trials.

Magic, witchcraft, demons, and the supernatural have all played their parts in religion, folklore and myth since the beginning of the human experience. Our legends are filled with tales of otherworldly beings, hostile influences, hexes, superstition and spells. And depending on your beliefs - and your imagination – it can provide an evening of entertainment or a night of tossing and turning.

But magic, whether you believe in it or not, has real components firmly enmeshed in the real world, and one major element is the use of plants, especially herbs, in the creation of spells.

Today, people who practice magic - and they do exist - are just as common as your average postal carrier, Dodger's fan or Democrat. That is, they're everywhere, and in general, they don't draw any more attention than anyone else. (And thank goodness for that. The last thing we need right now is more witch trials.)

Modern practitioners of magic may be followers of a Pagan religion known as Wicca. The Wiccan religion embraces magic as "the science of the control of the secret forces of nature." According to Wikipedia, "Wiccan celebrations encompass both the cycles of the Moon...and the cycles of the Sun. Wicca often involves the ritual practice of magic, though it is not always necessary."

Wiccans are not the only group to practice magic. In fact, you may





Dill is used to increase tranquility and good fortune.



be surprised to find that some of the things you do in your everyday life have their roots in magic. Don't believe me? Let's discuss it over a cup of herbal tea.

And that's where plants come in. Elements from the natural world are indispensable in interacting with the supernatural world. Everything from crystals to fire to animal bones have been used throughout human civilization as wards, cures, aphrodisiacs, poisons, incense and more. Considering nature's inherent connection with magic, it is little surprise that plants play such a pivotal role in this process. In fact, every culture on the planet has an herbal tradition.

Whether you are a believer or a skeptic, there is also a scientific basis behind many of the metaphysical aspects of plants. Cinnamon lowers blood sugar levels. Peppermint reduces nausea. Turmeric is used as an anti-inflammatory. Cayenne Pepper may have anti-cancer properties. Garlic improves heart health. It may not seem very "magical" when you buy it in a bottle at Costco, but the effect is the same.

The craft of magic takes that transaction one step further. In addition to the medicinal benefits of herbs, practitioners of magic believe there are also psychological and supernatural elements ingrained in each plant, and this power can be used to alter and influence everything from one's mood to the effects of negative energy.

To research magic is to yield to the alluring call of the mystical. It is no wonder that Harry Potter strikes a chord with so many people of diverse ages and backgrounds. As children, we want to believe that we have special powers within us. As we mature into adults, that ardent hope is often squelched and replaced with more pragmatic perspectives, but the seed remains. Reading the ingre-

dients of a spell somehow stirs that yearning, even if our logical mind resists.

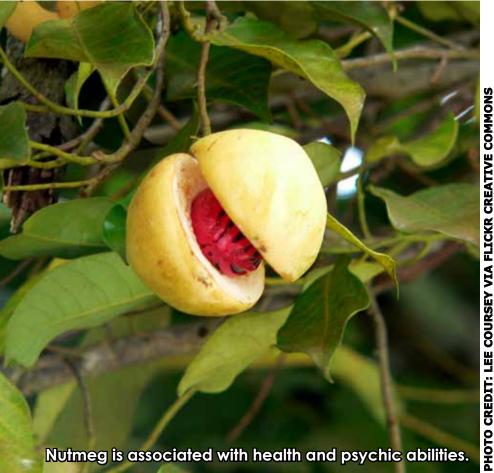
And even with a cursory plunge into the elements of magic, one thing quickly becomes apparent: There is no one correct way to use it. Unlike, say, medicine in pill form where you are instructed to "take two pills every four hours," the applications in magic are diverse and malleable.

Herbs can be added to a cup of tea, packed in a sachet (a small bag), hung from a doorway, infused into oil, included in a bath, burned as incense, used as an ingredient in candles, or even rubbed on the body. There is a lot of leeway in its application, and users are encouraged to experiment. Like many rituals, there is an element of faith that goes along with the practice. If something works for you, keep doing it. If it doesn't, move on. The influence of belief is formidable, and for the true believer, the results of a magic spell can be powerful. Scientifically, it is called the placebo effect, which ties the efficacy of a treatment to the patient's belief in the drug, and not necessarily the drug itself. It is why many experiments have a control group, defined as "the group in an experiment or study that does not receive treatment by the researchers and is then used as a benchmark to measure how the other tested subjects do."

This is not to pass judgment on magic as a whole. It is just to point out that the same spell may not work equally well for everyone and that an individual's conviction may be as important as the ingredients. But, isn't that the most compelling part of magic? Don't we want to be fooled by the magician? Don't we want to feel better or happier? And if that belief increases the efficacy of our spell, what is the harm?

Here are a few common herbs that are used in magic that you can grow yourself (some indoors), along with some of the reputed









benefits when used in magical applications. (Note that we have not independently verified any of the results listed, either medicinal or magical. Before you delve into either field, we recommend you do further research and consult a licensed physician if you intend to use any of these herbs to treat or cure a disease or condition.)

Basil (Ocimum basilicum) Extremely versatile in the kitchen, also known as St. Joseph's Wort. Magical attributes: Used for purification, happiness, peace, protection, prosperity and success, it is an excellent all-purpose magical herb.

Chamomile (Matricaria recutita) Also known as manzanilla, it is excellent for soothing the nerves and aiding stomach problems. Magical attributes: Said to promote harmony and happiness as well as peace, prosperity and healing.

Dill (Anethum graveolens) Also called dillweed and comes in two forms, seed and weed. (The weed is the dried leaves of the plant.) Magical attributes: Used for protection, prosperity, tranquility and good fortune.

Ginger (Zingiber officinale) Medicinally used for suppressing nausea, calming the stomach and fighting colds. Ginger root is said to boost the energy associated with your work. Magical attributes: Ginger can be used to increase the potential for success, stimulate finances and encourage love.

Lavender (Lavandula) With its unmistakable scent, lavender is used in cleaning products, cosmetics and cooking. The natural oils found in lavendar can be used to make an effective insect repellent. Magical attributes: Used as part of protection rituals to bring love, encourage fertility and enhance clarity.

Mint (Mentha spp.) A versatile herb, you will find a large variety of green and garden mints that

you can grow in your garden. Infusing the leaves of mint will aid digestion, stimulate the appetite and ease headaches. Magical attributes: Mint is said to increase prosperity, joy, love, success, money and fertility. It will also ward off evil and enhance wellness.

Mugwort (Artemisia) Also known as sailor's tobacco, a decoction of the leaves is used to clear the mind before divination. Magical attributes: Mugwort is said to enhance psychic dreaming. It will supposedly ward off fatigue on long journeys if the leaves are placed in a pair of shoes.

Nutmeg (Myristica fragrans) As a medicine, nutmeg soothes digestive problems and reduces nausea, but it can be toxic in large doses. Magical attributes: This herb is associated with happiness, love, health, money and psychic abilities.

Parsley (Petroselinum crispum) Parsley has a long history dating back to ancient Greece where it was used to celebrate success and to neutralize the smell of decay in corpses. Today, it is often used as a garnish at restaurants. Magical attributes: Associated with prosperity, strength, power and lust.

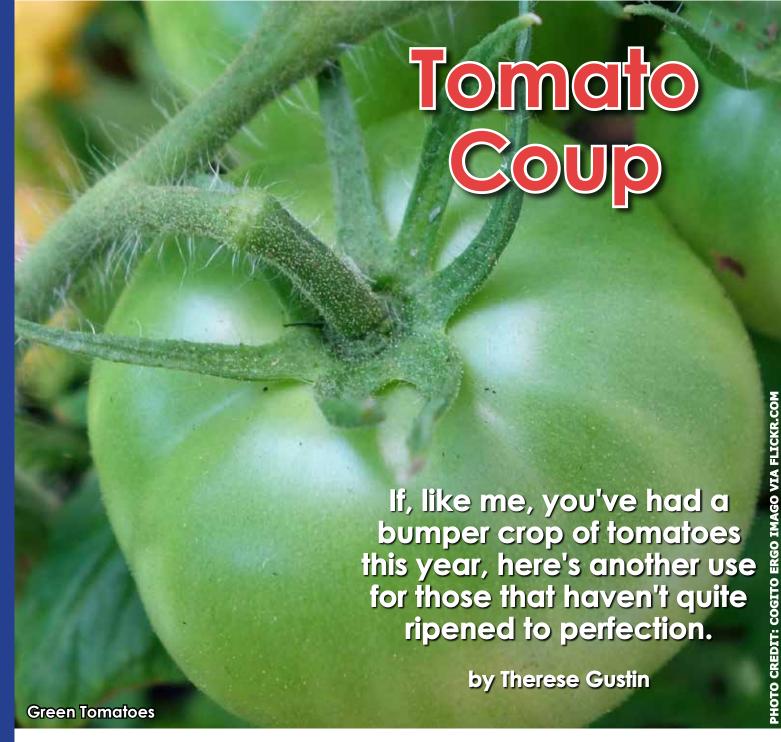
Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis) This herb has many practical applications including as a hair rinse, a skin tonic and to soothe an itchy scalp. Magical attributes: Useful as a love spell, for protection and as an aphrodisiac.

Sage (Salvia spp.) An infusion of sage taken as a tea can help calm anxiety, ease digestion and settle a sour stomach. Magical attributes: Sage is used as part of a traditional cleansing and purification ceremony and can ward off evil. It is also said to promote health, wisdom and long life.

Verbena (Verbena officinalis, Verbena spp.) Also known as enchanter's herb. An infusion of verbena helps relieve stress, calms headaches and makes a relaxing bedtime tea. Magical attributes: Associated with divination and protection, verbena is also said to increase skill in artistic performance, reverse negativity and promote inspiration, love, peace, tranquility healing and prosperity.

For the gardener, using herbs to create magic has an additional benefit. The connection with nature, the communing with the earth, and the efforts we put into growing our plants amplifies our experience. Expending our own energies to help create the herbs that we will use to then focus and cleanse that same energy is an incredibly synergistic experience. And whether or not you believe in the supernatural elements is secondary to the satisfaction you will receive by expanding your mind and embracing the possibilities. And that may be the greatest magic of all.





This year, I have to admit, has been a banner year for tomatoes in my garden. Maybe because of the warmer temperatures in the Willamette Valley this summer, the fact that I rotated my vegetables and planted them in a sunnier location or the fact I was home more and had time to really pay attention to the needs of my tomatoes...or a combination of all three, I had a bumper crop. Plenty of ripe juicy tomatoes to both can and freeze. Some of my friends however, haven't had my same luck and they were left with an abundance of green tomatoes. So, what to do with all these green

unripened tomatoes? We've all heard of the ubiquitous fried green tomato recipes but I'm here to suggest another use for some of those tomatoes that haven't quite ripened to perfection; Green Tomato Salsa recipes! Green tomato salsa differs from salsa verde in that salsa verde is made from fully ripe tomatillos and green tomato salsa is made from unripe tomatoes.

My favorite salsa recipe is a simple pico de gallo type salsa made from fresh or canned diced tomatoes, onions, chili peppers and lime juice...and cilantro if I have it. It's my





go to salsa recipe for dipping tortilla chips or as a favorite condiment to flavor my scrambled eggs. I thought I'd try to make a green tomato pico de gallo recipe and compare it to my standard ripe tomato recipe. By adding just a bit of sugar to mellow out the tartness of the unripe tomatoes, I made a flavorful salsa with just a bit more zing than my traditional pico de gallo recipe.

When choosing unripe tomatoes for a fresh salsa, I recommend using tomatoes that have started to soften a little.

I also found a delicious Green Tomato Salsa recipe on line at www. acoupleofcooks.com.





Therese's Green Tomato Pico de Gallo Recipe

1 cup diced green tomatoes

1/3 cup diced onions

1 Tbs. diced Anaheim chili pepper (or use a jalapeño pepper for a spicier salsa)

Juice of ½ lime

. tsp. sugar

1 Tbs. chopped cilantro (optional)

Mix all ingredients together. Serve with tortilla chips or over eggs or fish.

Green Tomato Salsa Recipe

from www.acoupleofcooks.com

INGREDIENTS

- 8 ounce. green tomatoes (abou. . small)
- . jalapeño pepper (without seeds)
- . large cloves garlic
- . medium white onion
- 1/2 cu. fresh cilantro leaves
- 1/2 teaspoo. kosher salt
- 2 tablespoon. lime juice

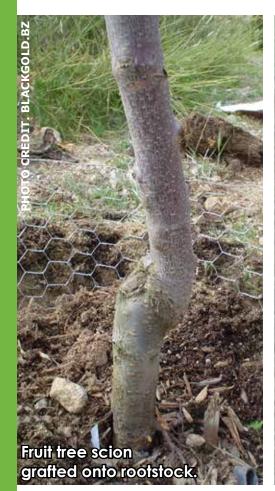
INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Peel the garlic. Peel and quarter the onion. Remove the seeds and ribs from the jalapeño (save the seeds for a hot salsa). If tomatoes are large, quarter them; otherwise leave them whole. (Ours were small so we left them whole.)
- 2. Place the green tomatoes, garlic, onion, and jalapeño on a baking sheet. Broil on high for 4 to 5 minutes until just beginning to blacken. Flip and rotate the veggies and broil another 4 to 5 minutes.
- 3. Transfer everything to a food processor or blender, except use only 1/2 of the jalapeño. Add the cilantro. kosher salt, and lime juice. Pulse until desired consistency is reached. Taste, and if you'd like it hotter add the other 1/2 of the jalapeño and/or some seeds. You may want to refrigerate until serving since the salsa will be warm from the roasting; or leave it at room temperature until serving.

(acouplecooks.com)









Fruit by the Root

Trees grafted onto roots tock allow us to grow our favorite fruits in small yards and less-than-ideal soil conditions.

by Ron Dunevant

The first day of fall has arrived, and we have put summer behind us. It has been a challenging year, but in the garden it has also been a banner year. Perhaps it was our mostly warm and sunny weather, but more likely, it was the fact that many of us spent much more time tending to our gardens this year. It may have been out of necessity but many of us retreated to our gardens as a safe harbor from the troubles of the world.

So, the thought of the coming autumn and winter can be a little depressing, especially right now. Saying goodbye to those wonderful summer fruits, vegetables and flowers and being stuck inside is a challenge all its own. But there is something you can do to lift your spirits: October is the perfect time to be thinking about fresh home-grown fruit, because now is the time to plan your rootstock and bare-root fruit trees!

If you are not acquainted with these two terms, or if you have never planted a bare-root fruit tree grafted to a rootstock, then you are missing out on one of the coolest things in gardening. First, let's define our terms here, because they are similar, but not interchangeable.

Rootstock Fruit Trees

As it pertains to fruit trees, a rootstock is the portion of the tree that stays underground, upon which new, above-ground growth can be produced. Wikipedia describes it as "a stem with a well-developed root system, to which a bud from another plant is grafted." It literally is the roots of the tree, but, interestingly, it is not the roots of the tree that will grow from it. Onto that rootstock will be grafted a completely different tree, and that is where the magic happens.

For over 2,000 years, rootstocks have been used in fruit production to control the size of trees. This is what allows, say, an apple tree to be grown as a dwarf or semi-dwarf tree. By grafting an apple tree onto dwarf rootstock, you get a tree that produces apples, but the size of the tree is much smaller. This allows you to plant fruit trees in a yard where space is limited or where a large tree is not desired.

The portion of the plant that is grafted onto the rootstock is called the scion. The scion is the plant that contains the fruit you want to grow, like apples, cherries, peaches, plums or pears. So, the rootstock interacts with the soil. The scion takes in the sun and produces the fruit.

The rootstock gives advantages to the scion that it would not normally have in nature. Rootstocks are bred to impart different properties to the tree, such as vigor, fruit size and precocity (as applied to botany, precocity means "flowering, fruiting, or ripening early or bearing blossoms before leaves.") Choosing a tree with the correct rootstock can also provide better disease and pest resistance than the natural roots of the tree. Therefore, it is important to match the rootstock to the type soil in which it will be planted. The result is a fruit tree that performs better and is well-anchored into the soil.

Bare-root Fruit Trees

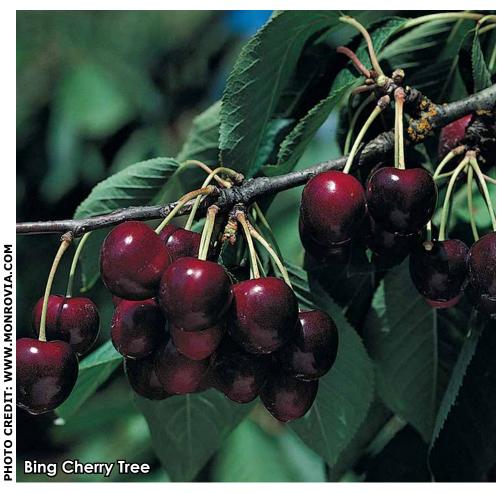
Bare-root, on the other hand, is an indication of the state of the tree when it is on display in your local nursery. Bare-root fruit trees are sold without a pot and with no soil around the roots. They are in a dormant state and are often kept in wood shavings, hay or mulch with enough moisture to keep the tree from drying out. Because they have no heavy soil with them, bare-root trees are easier to handle, transport and store.

A bare-root tree may or may not be grafted on to rootstock. A rootstock-grafted tree may be bareroot, but it can also be planted in soil before being sold. In general, when you see dwarf and semidwarf bare-root fruit trees at your local nursery, they are grafted onto rootstock. Semi-standard and standard are also benchmarks for the sizes of roots, with dwarf being the smallest and standard being the largest.

Purchasing your fruit trees as bare-root has many advantages, the biggest of which is price. At many local nurseries, you will find them to be 30 to 50 percent cheaper than the same tree grown in a container. The nursery saves money because they don't have to pay for the pot, soil and someone to plant and maintain it. The savings are passed on to you.

Bare-root trees are lightweight, can be easily carried to your car, and can be maneuvered by one







person. Try doing that with a potted tree! You may also find that your local nursery will carry more varieties of bare-root trees because they can be stored in a smaller space.

Lastly, bare-root trees will often perform better because they don't need to transition from one soil to another. They are planted during dormancy, which gives them extra weeks of root growth that container-planted trees don't receive.

We don't want to call them disadvantages, but there are some things you should be aware of if you wish to plant bare-root fruit trees.

Firstly, since bare-root trees must be planted during dormancy, that is, before the buds break, your planting area must be ready and the tree needs to be planted as soon as possible after purchase. There is also a limited time frame that nurseries will have bare-roots available. As spring approaches and the temperature rises, any remaining bare-root trees at the nursery will be potted, and they will increase the price.

One other thing to pay attention to with fruit trees is pruning. Early pruning and training is essential to developing a strong tree. Some bare-root trees will not have been pruned, so it will be up to you to take care of this first step. Your local nursery will be happy to advise you on this step. Just ask them!

Tree Tips

When choosing your tree, here are some things to watch. Choose a tree with a trunk that is straight, without pronounced curves or bends. If your tree has branches (some types don't), choose one where the branches are evenly spaced along the entire trunk and radiating in all directions. Check your tree for any wounds or cuts that may af-

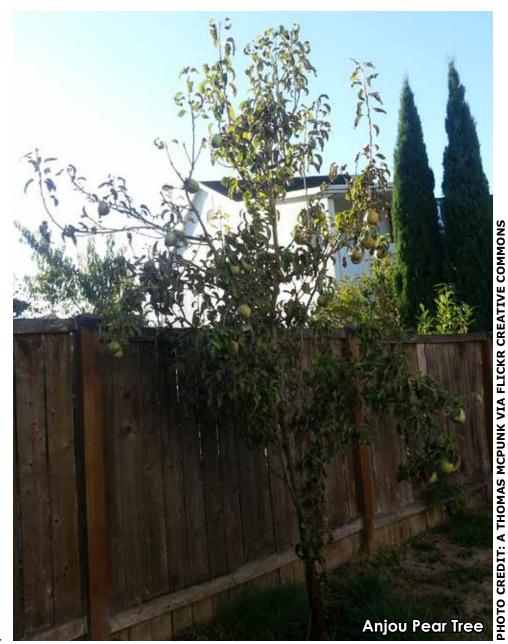
fect the health of the tree. Also, examine the roots. They should be firm and moist, not soft and mushy. Check the tree display to see that there has been adequate moisture for your tree and make sure it has not begun to produce buds. These simple checks will ensure you bring home a healthy tree that has been well cared for.

Planting Your Tree

It is best to plant bare-root trees when they are dormant, before buds break and leaves appear. In the Pacific Northwest, the ideal time to plant a fruit tree is in the early spring, any time the soil isn't frozen. Many local nurseries will begin offering bare-root trees in January. Choose or reserve your tree as early as possible for the most choices in size and variety.

Once you pick up your tree (or if it is delivered, once it arrives) plant it as soon as possible. If you must wait, store your tree in a cold, shaded place, such as the north side of the house or in a cold garage. Pack the roots in moist wood shavings or potting soil. Regularly check to make sure the roots don't dry out. After planting, get your trees off to a strong start by adding fertilizer and insect protection.

When it comes to rootstock and bare-root fruit trees, planning ahead is the key to success. That's why, right now, it's time to start thinking about fresh fruit. Decide where you'd like to plant your tree, choose what kind of fruit you'd like to grow, and then contact your local nursery and place your order in as soon as possible. Then, you can spend the dark winter days ahead dreaming of summer and your fresh, home-grown fruit!





Bare root/ rootstock fruit trees. What's available?

This is nowhere near a comprehensive list, but it will give you an idea of what is available in any given year. Check your local independent nursery for a list of the varieties that will be available in 2021.

APPLES

Chehalis Apple •

Always a reliable and highly productive apple. Its medium to large green fruit has an occasional pinkish blush. It has a white flesh that is crisp and juicy. Good for fresh eating, pies and sauce. Early bloomer. Harvest late September. Needs a pollinator.

Fuji Apple ● A yellowish apple with orange red blushed stripes. They have a sweet tart flavor with white flesh that is firm and crunchy. Flavor is excellent. Good for fresh eating, baking, sauce and freezing. Late season bloomer. Harvest late October-November. Keeps well. Needs a pollinator.

Gala Apple ● A yellow skinned apple with vivid orange-red stripes and blushing. It has a sweet, crisp and dense creamy yellow flesh. Good for fresh eating, cider, pies and sauce. Mid-late season bloomer. Harvest in October. Keeps well. Needs a pollinator.

Gravenstein Apple

• The most famous cooking apple with red stripes, yellow skin and crisp, tart flesh. Tends to have a biennial bearing habit and is susceptible to scab. Good for fresh eating, baking and

sauce. Early bloomer. Harvest late Augustearly September. Sterile, needs two pollinators.

Honeycrisp Apple

• A superior quality apple that has red skin and outstanding crisp, sweet-tart and juicy flesh. Good for fresh eating, baking, sauce and freezing. Early-mid season bloomer. Harvest in September. Great keeper. Needs a pollinator.

King Apple ● A large yellow-green apple with red stripes. It has a delicious crisp, tart flavor. Good for fresh eating, cider, pies and sauce. Early-mid season bloomer. Harvest late September-October. Keeps well. Sterile, needs two pollinators.

Liberty Apple ● This apple has a dark red skin and crisp, juicy, sweet flesh. Good for fresh eating, baking, sauce, cooking and freezing. Early-mid season bloomer. Harvest in October. Highly disease resistant. Keeps well. Needs a pollinator.

CHERRIES

Bing Cherry ● This cherry produces a top quality, large dark red fruit. Fruit is intensely sweet and juicy. Great for fresh eating, canning and cooking. Needs a pollinator.

Lapins Cherry • A prolific producer of deep purple-red, very juicy cherries. Crack or split- resistant. Great for fresh eating, canning and cooking. Self-fertile. Great pollinator.

Royal Ann Cherry ●
This heart shaped, firm
and juicy cherry has
golden-pink skin and

flesh. Seldom bothered by birds. Great for fresh eating and canning. Needs a pollinator.

PEACHES

Frost Peach ● This peach is highly resistant to peach leaf curl when older. The skin has a red blush over yellow background with yellow flesh. Good for fresh eating, canning, preserves. Harvest in August. Freestone. Self-fertile.

PEARS (ASIAN)

20th Century Asian
Pear ● Medium to large
round yellow-green
fruit with firm white
flesh that's crisp like an
apple. Mild-flavored,
juicy and sweet. Good
for fresh eating, salads
and canning. Harvest
mid-September. Needs a
pollinator.

Hosui Asian Pear ●
Large brownish-orange
russeted skin with white
flesh with a snappy,
tangy taste. Higher
acid content than other
Asian pears. Good for
fresh eating, grilling and
canning. Harvest in late
September. Blight-resistant and heat-tolerant.
Needs a pollinator.

Korean Giant Asian
Pear ● Large fruit
weighing up to one
pound each! Russetbrown skin with a crisp
and sweet white flesh.
Flavor improves in storage. Good for fresh
eating and canning.
Great keeper, up to
five months in storage.
Harvest in late October.
Blight-resistant. Needs a
pollinator.

Shinko Asian Pear •
Late ripening, excellent
quality. Juicy, sweet, flavorful, refreshing, crisp
like an apple. Medium
size pear with rounded

golden-brown skin and yellow-white flesh. Good for fresh eating, salads, cheese plates and desserts. Good keeper. Harvest mid-September. Needs a pollinator.

PEARS (EUROPEAN)

Anjou Pear ● A large pear with white, juicy flesh. It has a sweet brisk flavor. The fruit is light green in color with some yellowing when ripe. Good for fresh eating, baking and canning. Good keeper. Needs a pollinator.

Bartlett Pear ● A greenish-golden pear having a round-bell shape. It produces sweet, juicy fruit. Good for fresh eating, tarts, cooking and canning. Good keeper. Needs a pollinator for best results.

PLUMS

Beauty Plum ● Red skin with sweet, amber, richly flavored flesh. Tastes like the Santa Rosa, but performs much better in Pacific Northwest climates. Good for fresh eating, canning and jam or jelly. Harvest mid-July-August. Self-fertile.

Italian Plum ● A European plum/prune whose fruit has dark purple skin with yellow-greenish flesh. Its high sugar content makes it a great drying plum. Good for drying, canning, fresh eating and baking. Selffertile.

Satsuma Plum ● This Japanese variety produces fruit with mottled maroon over green skin and dark red meaty flesh. Good for fresh eating, canning and jam or jelly. Harvest late August-September. Needs a pollinator.



This month's Hortie of the Month is Sam Hubert from One Green World (OGW). OGW specializes in unique and rare fruit and nut trees, shrubs and vines. Specifically, OGW focuses on edibles and has been committed to organic gardening since 1994.

Sam is a native Oregonian, and has spent most of his life here in the Pacific Northwest. In college, he studied in Vermont where he finished up his undergraduate degree, and spent some time at his school's Horticultural Research Farm growing vegetables. He had the opportunity to work at a wilderness school with a former professor and friend, with access to a beautiful piece of property and started an educational garden, including planting tree crops throughout the property. While he enjoyed his time in Vermont, the climate is very different than the Pacific Northwest, and he returned back to his native Oregon and to the 'land of figs and honey'.

Sam is celebrating five and a half years at OGW, and his current role is Nursery Manager. His duties include general plant care, integrated pest management, purchasing, propagation, retail and inventory management. He has an incredible team at OGW, and everybody pitches in to make OGW a successful retail nursery.

Certainly, this past spring has been incredibly busy due to COVID-19, and Sam and his team have had to adjust

to the frequency and quantity of purchasing for the nursery. OGW features both retail and online sales as well as a wholesale nursery. This spring has been incredibly busy, and OGW has been able to increase staff during these unprecedented times, including employing hospitality workers that have been unemployed since COVID-19 began in March.

In terms of trends, Sam sees that many people in the Pacific Northwest are astounded by the diversity of plants that can grow successfully here in the Willamette Valley. And, he thinks that the increasing diversity of plants will continue with added plants from collector's circles, wild populations and useful, rare plants that should be making their way into our gardens locally. Specifically in the next five to ten years, Sam would like to see OGW move to a larger property with a variety of demonstration gardens, and increased collections of new plants. He would also like to see a garden with a heavy focus on edible plants, and not just orchards, including plants that provide nectar, food and habitat for pollinators and bird populations. Similarly, Sam feels strongly about also providing 'food for the soul' - that is, beautifully pruned manzanita and towering eucalyptus.

Sam's own 'food for the soul' includes creating urban gardens all over the metropolitan area for clients and friends alike. His personal garden includes several trial plants, including

cold hardy citrus, numerous figs, multi-grafted figs, and a unique parking strip filled with Mediterranean plants like Eucalyptus, Olives and Manzanitas. Another hot gravelly section features agave and cacti, while a nearby northern exposure with much shade includes Chilean hazelnuts, Schefflera and hardy gingers. Certainly, Sam's home garden reflects his preference for unique and edible plants!

In fact, Sam's first plants were Dahlias that he planted with his mother when he was quite young. His passion to garden was furthered by his first grade science teacher Mrs. Swain, who showed Sam how to germinate a bean. His interest in gardening was furthered by childhood activities, like spending time in urban forests of friend's homes, digging for worms, climbing trees, building forts and running around Hoyt Arboretum.

Now as an adult, his favorite group of plants is woody plants that are long-lived and provide year-round structure. After reading Dr. Gregory Levin's biography, he is recently interested in pomegranate varieties that can ripen in the Pacific Northwest. He also is interested in figs, one of the only fruit trees to have been naturalized along the West Coast. Additional plants that he enjoys include loguats, olives, cold hardy citrus, manzanitas, pineapple guavas, mulberries, evergreen oaks and many, many more!



Sam also has a few family members who are more than casually interested in plants, including his Uncle Doug, who graduated with a horticulture degree from Oregon State University. His uncle is currently Superintendent at Mallard Creek Golf Course in Lebanon. His father is also his personal 'nursery manager' for the greenhouse he maintains at his parent's home that houses his own private collection.

As for free time, Sam always enjoys working with plants in some capacity, whether building new gardens, researching new varieties, or visiting amazing nurseries and gardens. Besides gardening, Sam enjoys playing guitar or sitting down at his keyboard. He also enjoys reading, including Jacques Cousteau and Olivier Fillippi, with the latter providing innovative ideas on gardens and lawns in climates like ours. Regardless of what activity Sam in engaged in, I think you will agree that Sam always has one foot squarely planted in his garden, whether working at OGW, puttering in his garden, or reading about gardening, proving that Sam is truly One Green Dude!

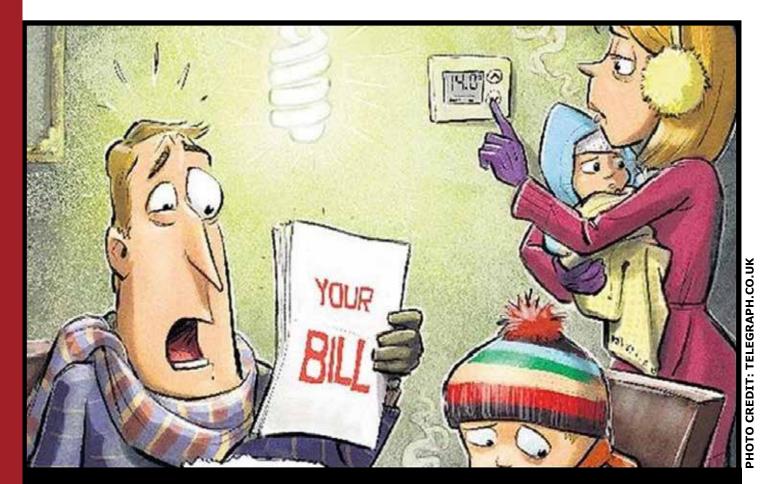
> **One Green World** 6469 SE 134th Ave Portland, OR 97236

1-877-353-4028 info@onegreenworld.com









CLEAN THE DUCTS, SAVE THE BUCKS

Making sure your HVAC is AOK will save you \$\$\$.

by David Musial



This month, I'd like to talk to you about your venting problem and the impact it has on yourself and others. Yes I'm talking to you! Right now you're probably thinking, wow, how does he know so much about me? Well, I'm not talking about verbal venting; I'm referring to the venting attached to your heating and cooling system and what may be lurking within your ventilation system.

The venting system is just a part of your HVAC (heating, ventilation and air conditioning) system that requires periodic maintenance. Some of the maintenance can be performed by you, but most is best left to the professionals. All maintenance will ultimately be of benefit to your wallet and possibly your health.

Your HVAC can be broken down into two parts. The ventilation system that delivers the warm or cool air and the furnace, heat pump or air conditioning unit itself which generates the warm or cool air.

The ventilation system is made up of a series of ducts that transport the temperature controlled air throughout your home and exit through registers in the floor or wall. Before this air begins its' journey, it goes through a filter to remove dust particles and other impurities.

The first line of defense in the ventilation system is the air filter. Prior to turning the unit on the first time for the year and once a month during the operating season, remove and inspect the air filter. If it is dirty it should be replaced. Note also that a dirty air filter also reduces the efficiency and life of your HVAC system.

Tip: Always keep a new filter on hand and replace the spare after installed. You are always more likely to complete a project when the parts are on hand.

Next you'll want to take a look at the duct system to see if it requires cleaning. The easiest way is to remove a few registers and take a peek with a flashlight. If you see dust, cobwebs, rodent droppings or other debris, it may be time for a cleaning.





Leave the annual furnace and air conditioner maintenance to the professionals.



A vacuum cleaner hose can probably get about three or four feet into the duct, but that will leave a lot of the duct system that can't be reached. The other option is to hire a professional who will use one of the following methods for cleaning; hand held vacuum, truck mounted vacuum or a truck mounted air sweep system.

Hand held vacuuming uses a vacuum hose with a brush attached and is snaked through the duct system. Truck mounted vacuums use a mechanical brush and are more thorough but could damage older duct work. Lastly, air sweep systems use compressed air to dislodge debris and a vacuum to capture. This system does the best job.

Since this professional service can cost \$500.00 or more, thought should be given to the benefits as some reports suggest there is no proven documentation that duct cleaning prevents health issues. Also, dust and debris caught on the interior of the duct work may not be freely circulating and cleaning may just dislodge. If not completely vacuumed after being dislodged, it could worsen the situation. These thoughts aside, if you have sensitivity to dust and airborne particles or have not had your ducts cleaned in several years, it may be beneficial.

When choosing a duct cleaning company, make sure they are licensed and bonded. Also, be wary if they make health claims that cannot be substantiated.

Next up is the annual maintenance of the heating and cooling unit itself and the best time to perform this service is prior to firing it up (or cooling it down) at the start of the season. This maintenance needs to be performed by your local HVAC professional. However, you can consult with your service professional to show you what maintenance is safe for you to perform.

The costs of service vary by location, but expect to pay \$100.00 to 150.00 for this service. Be sure the service includes corrections and adjustments, not just a visual inspection.

The service varies for furnaces and air conditioners and should include the following:

Furnaces

- Check thermostat calibration
- Lubricate moving parts

PHOTO CREDIT: STPAULPLUMBING.COM

- Tighten all electrical connections
- Check the gas or oil connections
- Check the gas pressure
- Check heat exchange
- Check burner combustion
- Check flue draft

Air Conditioner

- Check thermostat calibration
- · Lubricate moving parts
- Tighten all electrical connections
- Clean evaporator and condenser coils
- Check refrigerant level
- Clean and adjust blower components

When deciding whether to perform the annual air conditioner service, think about the fact that an air conditioner can lose 5% efficiency for each year of operation if not serviced and just being 10% low on coolant can cause a 20% increase in the cost of operation. Routine furnace service will also result in increased efficiency and life of the unit. Like the old saying, "Pay now or pay later".

In addition to this annual maintenance, be sure to keep the unit clear of debris and don't store anything around the unit. Become familiar with how the unit sounds and if it develops unusual sounds, call your service person to check up on the unit.

By performing these simple steps, you can have peace of mind that you will remain at a comfortable temperature throughout the year.

Now that we've addressed your venting issues, it's time to turn your drinking problems... specifically, what cocktails to serve for the holidays. We will take this up in the near future.

Cheers!







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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!

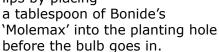
PLANTING

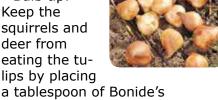
- The best time to plant anything into the landscape is actually all winter long! You can move plants around in the yard now and plant in any new acquisitions to the landscape. With the rain coming on you won't have to worry about watering them until next spring sometime.
- Move the plants that are stuck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





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

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 vard 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.

EGETABLE 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 think layer of leaves or compost.
- Planting cover crops to help fight weeds in winter and add back nutrients to the soil for next years 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!

As state and local restrictions are lifted, some gardens and garden centers are reopening their venues and scheduling events.

The information printed herein was accurate at the time of publication, but we cannot promise it will remain so. Therefore, we encourage you to visit the websites of the nurseries or organizations sponsoring specific events to make sure you are reading the most accurate and up-to-date information.

Thank you for your understanding.

--The Staff at Garden Time Magazine

Harvest Fest

Through October 31st, 2020

- Sunday: 11:00am-5:00pm
- Monday-Friday 9:00am-6:00pm
- Saturday 9:00am-5:00pm

E.Z. Orchards, Salem, OR

October is HarvestFest month at E.Z. Orchards! We started our festival in 1996, and while 2020 certainly has brought many challenges, our heart and vision have not changed. We are still passionate about sharing our agricultural roots with the community and plan to continue to do that this year. Our traditional festival and layout will look a bit different this year, as we have prioritized keeping our visitors as safe as possible. This year, we plan to still offer many of our favorite features such as the pumpkin patch, corn maze, farm animals, and more! We'll share more details as we finalize our plans, and you are always welcome to give us a call at (503) 393-1506 if you have any questions! We are closed on Sundays at all other times of the year, but will be open 7 days a week during HarvestFest.

continued next column



Activities & Attractions:

enjoy the ride!

Activities & Attractions:

Pumpkin Patch - Find the perfect pumpkin in our scarecrow field!

Corn Maze - Test your navigational skills and learn fun facts about Oregon agriculture along the way! Hay Rides - See our farm from a new perspective and

Farm Animals - Come visit our favorite farm friends! Games & Activities - Try your hand at our Steer Ropin' Ring Toss, Pedal Tractors, and More!

Food - Enjoy a delicious German Style Sausage or Sandwich from our friends at Mt. Angel Sausage Co. Also try our hot & fresh donuts out at our donut cart or in the store!

5504 Hazelgreen Rd NE, Salem, OR 97305 www.ezorchards.com

Bauman Farm's Harvest Festival October 1–31, 2020 • 9:00am-5:00pm Bauman's Farm & Garden, Gervais, OR

continued next page



We are going back to our roots for the 2020 season! A return to simpler times at our Harvest Festival. U-pick Pumpkin Patch and Corn Maze, www.baumanshf.com

2020 Pumpkin Patch October 3-October 31, 2019 French Prairie Gardens, St Paul, OR

Family Fun on the Farm. 2020 dates October 3 through October 31! Online timed ticketing for you to reserve your trip on the farm! www.fpgardens.com

Pumpkin Harvest Festival 2020 October 3-25, 2019 • Tuesdays-Sundays Fir Point Farms, Aurora, OR

Here at Fir Point Farms we value tradition, and our annual Pumpkin Harvest Festival is no exception. For the upcoming 2020 season we will continue to keep that tradition alive while keeping our customers safe! Abiding by state and local guidelines we will focus our attention on fall favorites such as our U-Pick Pumpkin Patch, Corn Maze, and delicious homemade baked goods including our must have Apple Cider Donuts! Unfortunately, many activities will not be featured this year to maintain the safety of our customers, which is our highest priority.

October Hours:

Tuesday-Friday: 10:00AM-3:00PM Saturday and Sunday: 9:00AM-5:00PM October activities start at 10:00AM

For more information visit us at www.firpointfarms.com

Apple Tasting Canceled Throughout October Portland Nursery (Stark & Division), Portland, OR

No Apple Tasting this year but we're still supporting our growers and plan on having plenty of apples available throughout October at both our Stark and Division locations for \$.99/lb. Check in weekly for the newest varieties on site. www.portlandnursery.com

Portland Chrysanthemum Society Annual Show Saturday, October 31, 2020 • 9:00am-6:00pm Saturday, November 1, 2020 • 9:00am-5:00pm continued next column

Clackamas Community Club, Clackamas, OR

The Mum Society presents "Mums In 2020 Vision" featuring horticultural displays and artistic floral designs of spectacular exhibition blooms. Please join us for a celebration of Fall's favorite flower, with a hint of Halloween included. All appropriate social distancing guidelines will be observed and face masks will be required.

We are holding the show at a NEW Location this year, Clackamas Community Club, 15711 SE 90th Ave, Clackamas, OR 97015. For more info, e-mail Tamara@ mums.org or go to Facebook.com/PortlandChrysanthemumSociety

Perennials for Year Round Flower Power Saturday, October 3, 2020 • 10:00am-12:00pm Rogerson Clematis Garden, West Linn, OR

Come and learn how to fill your garden with color throughout the seasons. 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 shared and discussed. Class size is limited and complies with COVID-19 standard practices. Bunkhouse Classroom, Luscher Farm Park, 125 Rosemont Rd., West Linn, OR 97068. \$25 for general public. \$10 for FRCC members, FREE for Duchess level FRCC. Register here: https://www.rogersonclematiscollection.org/calendar

Public Clematis Plant Sale Saturday, October 3, 2020 • 10:00am-3:00pm. Rogerson Clematis Garden, West Linn, OR

Come join us for our public plant sale! Greenhouse Area, Luscher Farm Park, 125 Rosemont Rd., West Linn, OR 97068. https://www.rogersonclematiscollection. org/calendar

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



These are just some of the companies we've produced videos for:

Benson High School • Central City Concern • Malarkey Roofing Lewis and Clark Law School • Muscular Distrophy Association Oregon Cancer SkiOut • Regional Water Providers Consortium SOLV • Salem Hospital • Team Oregon • Willow Station

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