

A Digital Monthly Magazine for Your Garden & Home

Creature Comforts Attracting Wildlife to your Garden

Sparrow families making use of bird feeders in the garden.

Rock Hounding

GRIMM'S FUEL'S

Jeff Grimm





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The Simple Things

This spring we are slowly moving back to normal. As we get the Covid-19 crisis under control we are starting to get out and enjoy life with family and friends again. I know that some haven't received vaccines yet while others have, but we are still moving in the right direction. As we move back into the traffic of a normal life, I've found myself starting to recognize and enjoy the simple things. After the long and cold winter, I find myself stopping to enjoy the flowers and other visual treats in my garden. The neighbors too seem to be out more, and spontaneous conversations are taking place. I was out weeding in the garden a couple of weeks ago and I barely got anything done. People stopped by and chatting about various events and happenings took up all my weeding time! Still, it was time well spent. People are itching to get out and see others again. A year ago we were doing Zoom interviews for the show, staying at home, and trying to just stay on the air. This year I'm out and enjoying each emerging bud and bloom. As the days get longer and warmer I'll be out even more. I hope you are enjoying the new and more open spring.

As I get out and enjoy the new blooms that seem to be appearing every day, the one that always surprises me is the trillium we have in our garden. I know a lot of gardeners have this wonderful woodland plant in their garden, but for those that don't many have heard that they are hard to grow and take care of. Judy is a big fan of trilliums and she shares some great information about growing them and where you can see them in their natural habitat. Trilliums are a great plant if you are looking to build a more natural habitat for your local wildlife. Ron talks about how to build a welcoming garden for wildlife and how to take those small steps to get started. You would be surprised at the different types of birds and animals you can attract to your garden, even in the middle of the city. We have seen some gardeners who have included rocks in their gardens. The most interesting ones have included rocks picked up on various trips and tours. If you are a rockhound then Ryan has the story for you. Ryan's son Brett is a real rockhound and Ryan shares some of the places you can visit to pick up some real gems for your rock garden. He even includes some of the gear you need to take before you set out on your journey. All that digging of rocks will get you hungry! To take care of those hunger pangs Therese fills us in on the growing and preparing of artichokes. Not only do they have a beautiful bloom, but they also make a tasty addition to your summer dishes. Plus, being perennial, you can plant them and enjoy them for many summers to come too!

We hope that this spring you take some time to enjoy your garden. This spring truly is the time to stop and smell the roses, or daphne, or clematis, or....

Happy Gardening!

Jeff Gustin, Publisher

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Dear Mortimer,

Help! I planted my lovely sugar snap pea starts three weeks ago. I amended the soil, added a little fertilizer, sprinkled a little slug bait and they were looking fabulous!!! One day I noticed the leaves were being nibbled and the slug pellets were all gone, but no slime or sign of slugs. I re-applied the bait and the next day the bait was all gone and the leaves more nibbled. This happened two more times until I had only stems.

I bought new starts and had them sitting atop our air conditioning unit, well out of reach of any slugs three days ago. This morning I found their leaves all nibbled too!!!! Help!

Signed, Bugged by Slugs

Dear Bugged,

Slugs are everywhere! We all know how their eggs can survive in the soil for a month or longer before they hatch. Once they hatch it only



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

AskMortimer@GardenTime.tv



takes a short time before they reach adulthood and are able to lay more eggs. With the warming weather it is only a short time before they are working overtime in your garden. You have seen what they can do. Since you have put down slug bait and are still seeing a problem I have a couple of questions. First, have you seen slugs? Some baits will cause slugs to leave a slime trail once they've eaten it. Look for the trail to know for sure that you have slugs. Second, how old is your slug bait? All products will lose effectiveness over time. This is true for slug baits too! Some of the natural and organic products actually have 'use by' dates on their packaging. If you have an old product it may not be as effective. Try a fresh bag of bait to see if it works better. Not sure it is slugs? There is a simple way to check to see if you do have slugs. Use a beer trap with fresh beer (lagers tend to work well). A dish of beer will attract slugs and they will drown in the beer. This will confirm a problem.

Another point you made was about the slugs climbing. You thought that placing your new veggies starts on an elevated surface would deter these pests, but slugs can climb any surface. We have seen them on the eaves of our home. Nasty little guys! One more point I'd like to make is one that Jan McNeilan pointed out a couple years ago. You may have brought the slugs home with you. Check under your containers from the store. Sometimes they hide underneath the plastic pots and containers. They are sneaky!

So I would recommend baiting, and then in a few weeks baiting again.

Best of luck with your slug problem, Mortimer Dear Mortimer,

I usually have problems with squirrels in my pots in the fall, but this spring they are digging my containers up again! Why are they doing that and how can I stop them?

Yours, Squirrely

Dear Squirrely,

Yes, our little furry friends can be maddening when they are tearing apart our gardens. In the fall they are burying cones and seeds for the fall. We've noticed that they were really bad this year. They even made their way to the containers on our patio, right near the back door, to bury their cones. We took care of it by placing large rocks, bricks and other stuff inside our container to prevent them from digging.

This spring they are going for the cones and seeds they buried last fall. Squirrels have quite the memory when it comes to burying and finding their winter stash. We have found that if you check the edges of your pots, find their hidden treasures and then place them in a pile on the side of the garden, they will find they don't need to dig in your containers. Even with a great memory, they are lazy. They will go for the easy food and find that they don't need to dig up your plants. The other reason they dig in the spring is looking for bulbs. This is another fall activity that can sometimes happen in the spring. If they do dig in your pots or are going for bulbs, sprinkle a little cayenne pepper in your pots or around the area of your bulbs to keep them out and send them to their other food stashes.

Hope you dig our answer! Mortimer



PHOTO CREDIT: LIKEADUCK VIA FLICKR CREATIVE COMMONS



Turn your yard into a refuge for nature's "good guys" and you'll reap the rewards of happier plants and a healthier ecosystem.

by Ron Dunevant

It wasn't always like this. Two centuries ago, humans and animals lived side-by-side. They often competed for the same resources, fought against each other, and sometimes worked together. But as humans have taken over more and more land, as towns turned into cities and cities turned into metropolises, the wild in wildlife has been pushed further away.

Even in our own yards, we strive to keep the insects and animals out and protect our precious plants. But we're missing out. Mother Nature has already created a natural balance in the form of helpful animals and beneficial insects. As we worked to get rid of the bad guys, we also alienated nature's good guys. Now, a new trend in gardening hopes to reestablish this balance.

In some circles, it's called a 'wildlife garden.' Others refer to it as 'ungardening' or 'wild gardening.' At its heart, it's a throwback to a simpler time before pesticides and pristine yards, before manicured lawns and pruned shrubs. It doesn't mean

letting everything grow unabated. But it underscores the importance of balance, of creating an area that appeals to humans and setting aside another for our wilder cousins.

A wildlife garden boasts many benefits for both human and non-human alike. It produces shelter and food for insects and animals. It reduces yard work. It allows us to work in conjunction with nature. It cuts down on harmful pesticide use.

On top of that, it's actually good for us. It's relaxing, spiritually uplifting and satisfying at the same time. Sitting on your deck, seeing the bees traveling from flower to flower, watching the birds perch on a feeder, listening to the frogs croak in harmony. It's like having your own personal oasis from city life, a way to commune with nature while still being twenty feet from a flush toilet.

And, it's actually easy to start this conversion in your yard. Both you and your garden can play a large role in making wildlife feel at home in your garden, and it starts with the two things our friends in the wild are searching for: shelter and food.

Here is a list of small things you can do to entice wildlife into your yard, and start rebalancing your personal ecosystem.

Ideas that are for the Birds

Start by putting out some bird feeders. During the spring breeding season, it is especially important to offer extra bird food. This will encourage your feathered friends to flock to your garden. In the spring and summer, birds need foods that are high in protein, as this is the time of year when they are feeding their young. In autumn and winter, offer foods that have more fat to protect them from the cold. Place the feeders in a safe area where predators and household pets can't interfere. Birds can be skittish if they sense danger and nearby pets may keep them from settling on the feeder.

It's Good to Get Bugged

When we think of pollinators, bees usually come to mind, but there are several non-bee pollinators including flies, beetles, moths, butterflies, wasps, ants and even birds and bats. To attract more of them, plant pollinator-friendly flowers, such as geraniums, marigolds, snapdragons, heather, lavender, and roses. Plants with double or multi-petalled flow-





ers are less desirable to insects as they may lack nectar and pollen.

The Royal Horticultural Society has put together a comprehensive list of Plants for Pollinators here: https://www.rhs.org.uk/science/pdf/conservation-and-biodiversity/wildlife/plants-for-pollinators-garden-plants.pdf.

There are also many beneficial insects such as ladybugs, spiders, ground beetles, and green lacewings. These 'good guys' are the insects that will eat the insects that are eating your plants. Many of them appear in your garden before the pests do, and they will need alternative food sources such as pollen and nectar to hold them over until the main course arrives. Early blooming plants will help draw beneficial insects to your yard in the spring.

Create a B&B for the Bees

Bees play such an important role in our gardening and food production that anything we can do for them is a benefit to us, as well. Bee hotels (also called nests or houses) are places for solitary bees to shelter. These are bees that do not live in hives or make honey. They lay their eggs in small holes and a bee hotel provides plenty of places to do just that. You can find pre-made bee hotels at your local independent plant nursery along with Mason Bee

supplies like tubes and liners. You can also create your own bee hotel with these instructions from National Geographic at https://www.nationalgeographic.org/media/build-your-own-bee-hotel/.

Another step you can take to help the bees is to plant flowers that attract bees such as bee balm, Echinacea, snapdragons, and hostas. Wildflowers such as California poppies and evening primroses are also attractive to bees, who have good color vision and will flock to flowers that are purple, blue, yellow, and white.

• Don't Let the Butterflies Flutter By

Let's face it. There's something especially cool about seeing a butterfly in your yard. These lovely creatures are always on the lookout for nectar-rich flowers in a sunny spot. Adding a mix of flowers like common yarrow, showy milkweed, bleeding heart, lavender, native aster or (of course) butterfly-bush will do the trick. If you have fruit trees in your yard like pears, apples and plums, leave some of the fallen fruit under the tree. The over-ripe fruit will attract butterflies, too.

• "Pool" Your Resources

A swimming pool attracts all sorts of human guests, so why not make one for the wildlife, too? A pond







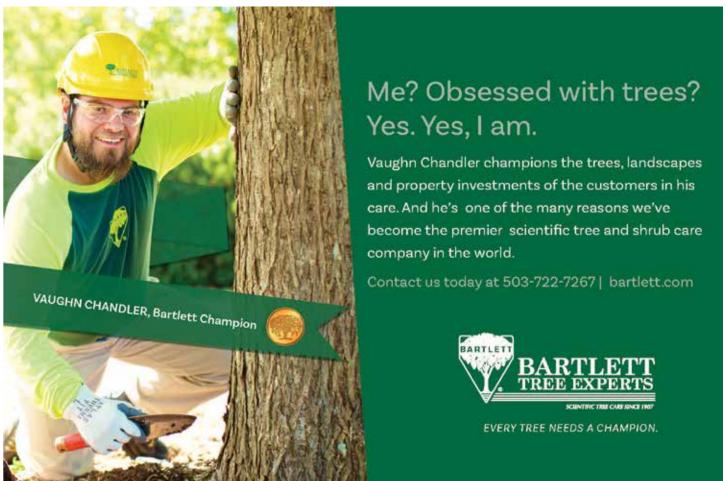
will attract frogs and newts to your garden, as well as small animals looking for drink. Amphibians are spectacular at keeping down the slug population and the soothing sound of their "croaking" makes wonderful white noise to help you sleep.

Make sure that you keep the pond clean and control algae - and avoid using harmful chemicals. Barley straw is an excellent, natural pond cleaner. The barley straw decays in the presence of oxygen and releases natural chemicals that help clean and clear the water. You can also buy Barley Extract, which acts faster because it doesn't have to decompose. Give your pond a sloping edge so animals can access the water easily.

Buy Everyone a Round of Drinks

Ponds are attractive to frogs and newts but may be intimidating to birds and small animals who can't swim. For them, a shallow dish or birdbath filled with stones or marbles will provide a safe and attractive water source. For birds, especially, it will provide not only a place to drink but also a spot to bathe. Just be sure to clean it and change the water every two to four days. This will prevent the spread of disease and also cut down on mosquitoes who like to lay their eggs in stagnant water.

Make Your Yard More 'Ap-PEEL-ing'



We all have kitchen scraps, so why not share them with Mother Nature? A compost heap of raw vegetable peelings, grass cuttings, and tea leaves or coffee grounds will soon turn into a lovely compost and will also provide a delicious meal for visiting toads and hedgehogs. Another benefit: You're helping out the environment by cutting down on landfill use and pollution. One caveat: Skip the cooked foods. They tend to attract rats.

• Build a Log Cabin

Many people keep a wood pile to use in a fire pit or fireplace on a chilly night, but how about making one for your 'wild' friends? Take some of the logs, cut limbs, boughs and branches from your yard and pile them up in an undisturbed area. It will provide shelter for insects and mammals, like the hedgehog.

These "critter condos" provide similar functions to the large downed logs found in older forests. Wildlife such as squirrels, rabbits, frogs, lizards, and insects use these piles as dens or nesting spots, to escape predators, to

• 'Hedge' Your Bets

They say good fences make good neighbors, but to entice wildlife into your yard, consider replacing your ordinary fence with a cultivated hedgerow. A living hedge is not only attractive to humans, it also entices other creatures as a source of both food and shelter. Some trees and large shrubs that are particularly attractive are vine maple, viburnum, red-twig dogwood, black hawthorn and serviceberry. Good hedgerow plants include evergreen huckleberry, tall Oregon grape, silk tassel tree and California wax myrtle. Even blackberry vines can make a nice hedgerow. Just be careful not to let them take over your yard.

• Go 'Hog" Wild!

The hedgehog is one of nature's cutest creatures and a culinary devotee of slugs and snails, the bane of every gardener. To encourage this gentle creature to set up a home in your garden be sure to keep areas wild, with ample amounts of leaf litter and a few logs. They will also be happy to munch on your nearby compost heap (see above). Leave some dried fruit or cooked vegetables in your garden for them

to munch on, but avoid bread or milk which can make hedgehogs ill. Some people have lured and adopted hedgehogs as pets, but they are still considered unconventional and exotic. Unless you're prepared to take care of them full time, it's best to keep them as outdoor quests.

• Patience is a Virtue -Pesticides are not

One last thought about wild gardening. Many of us have relied on pesticides to keep the bad bugs out of your yards, but by using them, we are also hurting the creatures we are trying to attract. Therefore, it is essential that you cut down on, or eliminate, the use of these chemicals. Organic gardening is getting easier with many products that use natural ingredients to perform the needed tasks. Even something as simple as beer can be used to attract - and kill - slugs.

Once you reject the pesticides, there may be a period where you see more 'bad actors' in your vard than 'good guvs'. Be patient. As you create more opportunities for wildlife to inhabit your space, more will follow, especially if your yard is full of treats, both natural and man-made. As they say, "in nature, everything eats something else."

All of these steps can help you create a garden that's more wildlife friendly. Shelter and food are the two biggest attractors for enticing beneficial creatures and insects and making them feel at home in your garden. It's an allaround win-win situation. They will help out your garden plants, you'll be doing a good deed for all those creatures in need of a home and food, and you'll get to enjoy seeing nature work as she intended. Then, as you sit back and watch the bees buzzing, the birds singing and the frogs croaking in approval, you, too, will have become part of nature's ecosystem.





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Are You Ready to Rock?

What you need to know about rockhounding in Oregon. by Ryan Seely

age of 14 years old, he amazes me with his knowledge of geology, especially the types of rocks throughout the Pacific Northwest, how

My son Brett is a bona-fide rockhound. At the they came to be and why rock formations vary from region to region within our own little corner of the nation. Thundereggs from Eastern Oregon? He has a collection. Obsidian from Central Oregon? He picked it up from Paulina Lake. Agates from the beaches of Pacific City? Of course – so many... he has some in his room and a stash in the garage as well. While I would like to take credit for his interest in rockhounding, really, it is because of an excellent elementary school geology unit, Boy Scouts, and his own self-interest. We have supplemented his rockhounding enthusiasm by our various travels throughout the Pacific Northwest, and I'd like to share with you my top three trips for rockhounding enthusiasts.

Trip #1: John Day Fossil Beds

This amazing national monument in Central-Eastern Oregon features three different units: Clarno Unit, Painted Hills, and Sheep Rock. There are dozens of hikes and rock formations to view - a real pleasure for rockhounders! And while you CANNOT collect specimens while on federal lands, there are plenty of places that are not on federal lands that you can do your very own rockhounding for fossils. One of my favorites is the Fossil Beds at Wheeler High School in Fossil, Oregon. The fossil beds behind Wheeler High School are primarily known for fossils labeled "Bridge Creek Flora", or ancestors of modern sycamore, maples, oaks, rose, alder, and conifers. For a small donation, you can dig for fossils behind the high school. Be advised that all indoor museums and visitor centers on federal lands are closed due to COVID-19. For more information, please visit: https://www.nps.gov/joda/index.htm

Trip #2: Glass Butte and Little Glass Butte

These two prominent peaks are situated mid-way between Burns and Bend and just a half-mile away from one another. They are known for their excellent obsidian collection! Obsidian has the appearance of black glass and is the result of basalt cooling down rapidly, which prevents crystallization. One word of caution when rockhounding for obsidian – it is extremely sharp! It is highly suggested that you wear safety eyewear, bring protective gloves, and consider bringing a spare tire with you on your journey. For additional information, please visit: https://oregondiscovery. com/glass-butte

Trip #3: Newport and Cape Perpetua

This infamous stretch of beach is known to rockhounders for the copious amounts of agates that wash up on the shores. Beyond agates though,

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Local Events April 2021

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www.woodenshoe.com

Annual Trillium Festival April 1-30, 2021 • 9:00am-8:00pm Tryon Creek State Park, Portland, OR

The blooming Trillium flowers are a sure sign of spring's annual resilience to the harshness of the winter season.

tryonfriends.org

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you will find jasper (basalt rock like agates, but with more impurities), petrified wood, shells, and sea glass. In addition to rockhounding, you will find several different state parks, lighthouses, scenic capes, and dozens of hikes. And unlike the other two trips, there are dozens of restaurants and hotels that could extend this day trip into a weekend trip. For more information, please visit: https://matadornetwork.com/ read/rockhounding-oregoncoast/

Before you leave for your first rockhounding trip, there are a few important items to remember:

 Equipment: Since rockhounding involves tools and being in remote areas, it is important to bring the tools you will need as well as

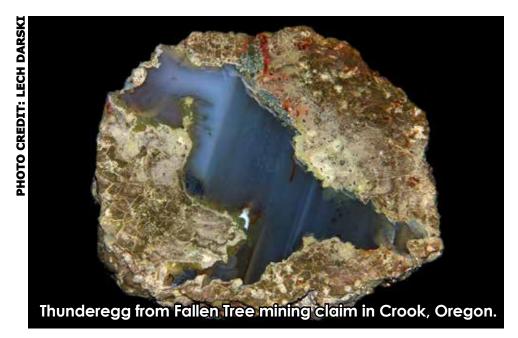


bringing a variety of safety items. You might want to consider investing in eye protection, work gloves, appropriate footwear, a first-aid kit, and possibly a hard hat, especially if you will be rockhounding in caves or under cliffs. Don't forget a

compass or GPS device and a topographic map!

2) Tools for Gathering Specimens: Some tools you might need include a rock hammer or rock pick, hand tools, cleaning tools, crack hammer, chisel, pry bar,





sledgehammer, or mason's hammer and of course, a shovel.

3) Tools for Carrying Specimens: Of course, you will need a backpack to carry your supplies! A bucket is a great way to carry a large

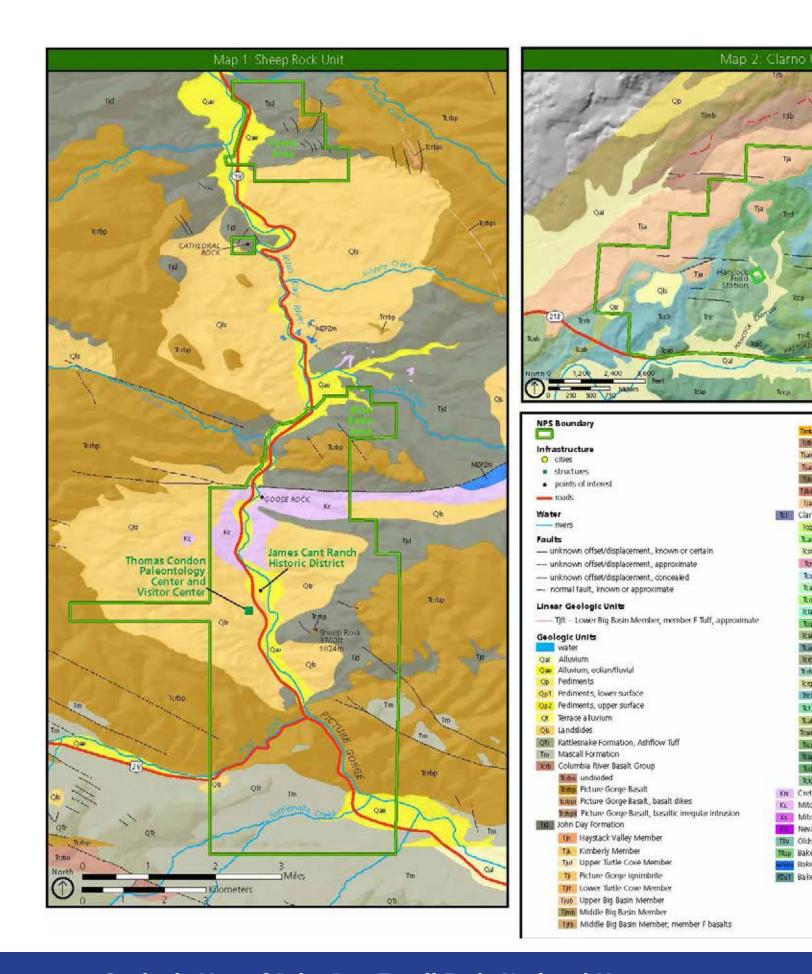
of quantity specimens, along with smaller tubes or other containers for your small or fragile specimens. You might also want to consider a variety of tools that help you identify your specimens in the field, so you are not bringing back speci-

mens that are not valuable. Consider bringing a magnifying glass or loupe, magnet, field guides and a spray bottle with water.

4) Personal Comfort Items: Do not forget important things like sunscreen, hat, notebook, food, water, camera, extra clothes and shoes, whistle, bear spray, bug spray, and because we live in the Pacific Northwest - rain gear!

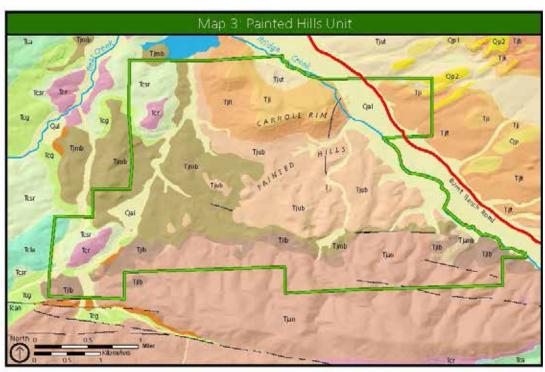
Whether you are an experienced rockhounder, or just beginning, this hobby can last a lifetime, and is an excellent way to spend time with family and friends in the outdoors, experiencing nature the way it was intended. I hope this information inspires you to try a new adventure, and I will leave you with one question: you ready to rock?





Geologic Map of John Day Fossil Beds National Monument





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Ferry Terrane, Vester Formation er Terrane, igneous and metamorphic rocks

r Terrane, metamorphic rocks

er Terrane, sedimentary, volcanic, and metamorphic rocks.



This map was produced by Ian Hageman (Colorado State University) and Georgia Hybels (NPS Geologic Resources Division) in August 2014, it is an overview of compiled geologic data prepared as part of the NPS Geologic Resources Inventory. This map is not a substitute for site-specific investigations.

The source maps used in creation of the digital geologic data were

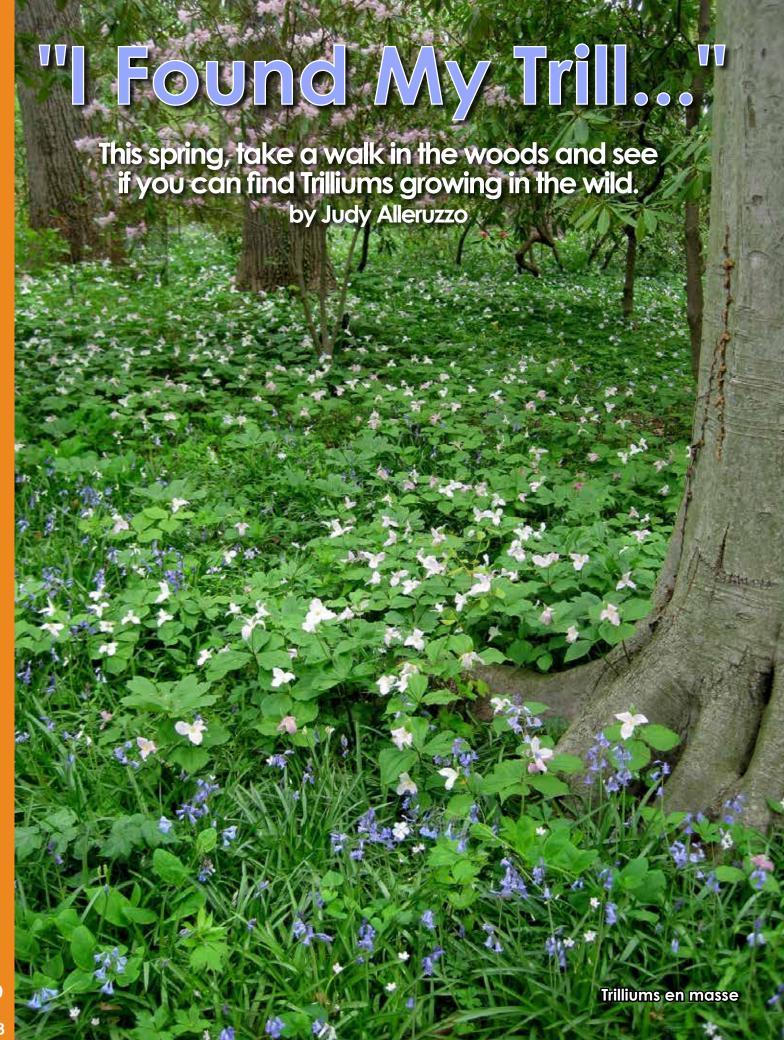
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Bestland, E.A. and Retallack, G.J. 1994. Geology and Paleoenvironments of the Painted Hills Unit, John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon (1:7, 800

Niewendorp, C.A., Jenks, M.D., Ferns, M.L., Madin, I.P., Staub, P.E., and Ma, L. 2006. Oregon Geologic Data Compilation - Release 3, State of Oregon (1:100,000 scale). Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries OGDC -3.

per source map scale and U.S. National Map Accuracy Standards, geologic features represented here are within 4 m (12 ft) (1:7,300 scale data) or 50 m (166 ft) (1:100,000 scale data) of their true location.

All digital geologic data and publications prepared as part of the Geologic Resources inventory are available at the NPS integrated Resource Management. Applications Portal (RMM4): https://irma.nps.gov/App/Reference/Search. Enter "GRI" as the search text and select a park from the unit list.



Everyone is ready for spring flowers to bloom, especially after the tremendous snow and ice storm in February. This spring, take a walk in the woods and see if you can find Trilliums growing in the wild. In the Northwest, we can see our native Trillium ovatum also called Wake Robin. As like its red breasted namesake, the white flowers turn to pinky red once it's pollinated. For our shady gardens, two other Trilliums, Trillium erectum and Trillium luteum are perfect to plant for spring blooms. These two Trilliums are native to other parts of the United States. Trilliums are a large genus which includes about 50 species native to the non-extreme weather areas of the U.S. and Asia.

The botanical name of Trillium comes from the Latin word tres, which means three. Trilliums have 3 flower petals, three sepals which support and protect the flower and bud and three leaves. The flower colors differ from each species and may be white, different shades of red or yellow. Foliage is found in different sizes, shapes and colorations, from solid green to spotted patterns. Sepals are green and stay about the same in every species.

It is said that indigenous people used Trilliums in many ways, as medicine and food and even love potion #9. A woman would rub crushed roots on her body and then add it to the man of her dream's food. A match made in the woodlands! Please resist the urge to go out this spring and collect Trilliums in the wild. Food foragers love the lettuce -like taste of Trillium foliage but only take 1 leaf to not break the life cycle of the blooming plants. By harvesting indiscriminately, the plant will be weakened or not go to seed to propagate itself. It is best to buy responsibly grown Trilliums that were not taken from the wild. They are long lived plants and may take up to ten years to bloom once seeds are planted.

Plant Trilliums in areas of bright morning light with mid to late afternoon shade. They love good draining soil with extra compost as a top dressing. If you notice a change in flower color, don't worry, this is an indicator that pollination has occurred! Trilliums favorite pollinators are bumblebees, moths, flies and beetles. Many of the Trilliums are dormant by mid-summer. A good tip for garden grown Trilliums is to gently place a stake, careful to not damage the roots, to mark the site. This way you know not to plant



on top of them. Trilliums are beautiful companion plants to evergreen Ferns, Hostas and Columbines.

A few years ago, I attended the Trillium Festival at Tryon Creek State Natural Area. If you have never taken a spring walk there or attended the Trillium Festival, this is the year to put it on your calendar. It's a wonderful woodland to explore and so conveniently located as it borders Portland and Lake Oswego. I had expected to see a few flowering Trilliums here and there near the walking trails, but I was overwhelmed with the abundance of large clumps of the white blooming Trillium ovatum. In another part of that day, I sat in on an informal talk about how ants play a huge part in the propagation of Trillium plants. Ants are hungry creatures and take the seeds back to their nests. They feed themselves and their community with the nutrient rich seed coatings. The seeds are then discarded and left to germinate in a brand-new space sometimes up to 30 feet from the original Trillium plants. It was amazing information about the intricate web of insect jobs that happen on this Earth! This year's Trillium Festival will be virtual, but the park is open for walks with compliance of Covid safety measures. From their website, "The .3-mile barrier-free Trillium Trail is designed for people of all abilities. It has paved pathways, resting benches and viewing decks. Trail features are identified along the way."

These are three of the more common Trilliums that will grow well for us in the Northwest.

Trillium ovatum Western Trillium AKA Wake Robin

White flowers bloom in April and May. Green foliage.

Height 8-20 inches.

Flowers turn light red/dark pink when pollinated.

Native to areas from Southern British Columbia, Canada to Northern California, East to Idaho and Montana and parts of Wyoming and Colorado.



More Information about the 2021 Trillium Festival at Tryon Creek State Natural Area

www.tryonfriends.org

Sources for More Trillium Information

http://www.realgardensgrownatives. com/?p=2735#:~:text=Other%20Pacific%20 Northwest%20trillium

https://www.wildflower.org/plants

https://www.missouribotanicalgarden.org/PlantFinder/PlantFinderDetails. aspx?kempercode=r840

Sources for Trilliums for your Garden

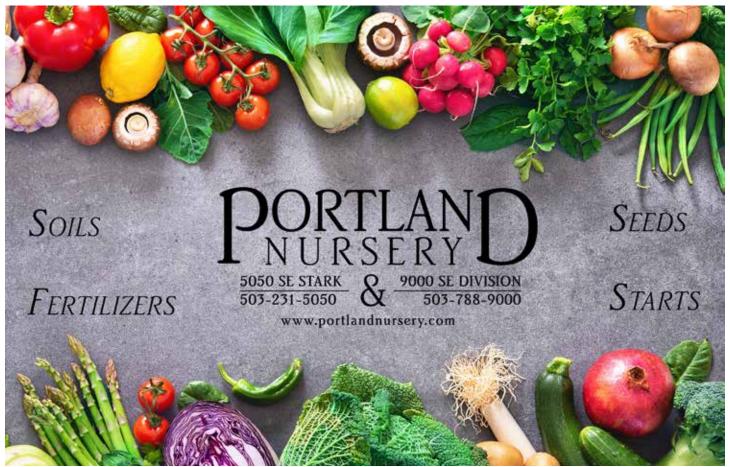
Al's Garden & Home

Sebright Gardens, Salem Oregon They carry Trillium angustipetalum

Portland Nursery-Please call for availability.

Garland Nursery-Please call for availability.







Trillium erectum Red Trillium

Trillium luteum Yellow Trillium

Light yellow blooms with faint lemon fragrance. Green leaves with light green spotted foliage.

Blooms April to May

Height to 15 inches.

Native to Southeastern U.S.

Trillium erectum Red Flower Trillium AKA Wet Dog Trillium

Red flowers bloom in April to June. Green foliage.

The malodorous flower scent attracts flies to act as pollinators.

Ht 6-18in

Native to the East Coast, Southeastern and Midwest U.S.

2021 Trillium Festival

Virtual month-long celebration beginning April 3rd to April 30th.

Hosted by
The Friends of Tryon Creek

"In its 41st year, the Annual Trillium Festival celebrates both the renewal of spring in the forest and the renewal of community support for Friends of Tryon Creek's mission in partnership with Oregon State Parks, to inspire and nurture relationships with nature in our unique urban forest.

The blooming Trillium flowers are a sure sign of spring's annual resilience to the harshness of the winter season. Honoring this annual event, while we are still apart, will support the Tryon community in our shared contribution to public safety."

arden Time Tours











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To get on the list to be contacted when this tour opens up, email your name and contact info to: gardentime@comcast.net.

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www.GardenTime.tv/tours

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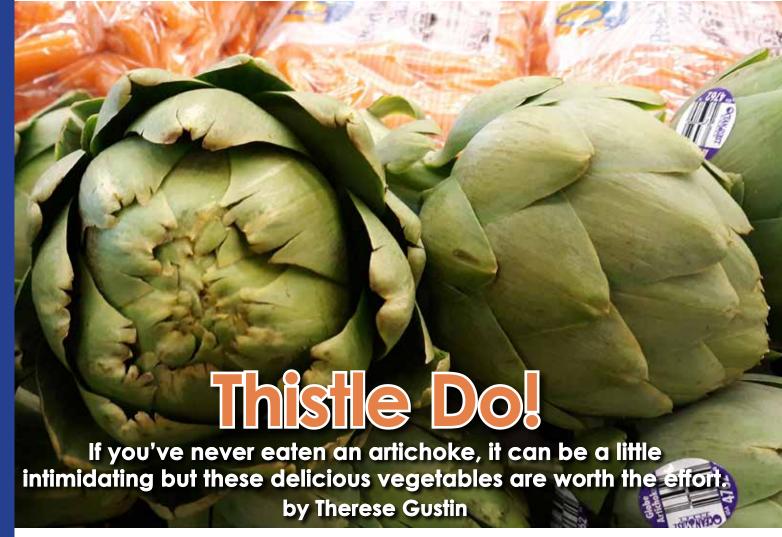
Cape Sagres

Join the Garden Time Gang on our next tour of fabulous Portugal and Spain, with scheduled stops in Lisbon, Cape Sagres, Seville, Grenada, and Madrid.

As with every Garden Time Tour, you'll see local gardens and landmarks, with tours set up especially for our group. Plus, we'll stay at fine hotels, enjoy excellent meals, drink delicious wines and experience the sights and sounds of these amazing destinations.

We're still finalizing the details, but mark your calendars for October 2021 as Garden Time Tours hits the road on another unforgettable trip!

*TOUR DATES, DESTINATIONS AND DETAILS ARE NOT YET FINALIZED AND MAY CHANGE. SEE THE TOURS PAGE ON OUR WEBSITE FOR UPDATED INFORMATION.



When is a thistle not a weed? When it's an artichoke! Artichokes (Cynara cardunculus var. scolymus) are members of the thistle family and look like thistles on steroids! Growing from three to six feet, these giants of the garden are both ornamental and edible!

The artichoke is a domesticated relative of the wild cardoon. Native to the Mediterranean and grown for centuries in Italy, Spain and France, they were brought to the United States in the 19th century. The Spanish brought them to California and the French brought them to Louisiana. Today artichokes are grown predominantly in the countries bordering the Mediterranean basin as well as the Americas. Peru and Argentina are the largest producers in South America and California is the largest producer in North America.

Here in western Oregon our mild climate is conducive to growing artichokes as a perennial in our home gardens. We do, however, need to cut them back in winter and mulch them to protect against cold temperatures. Artichokes can be grown from seeds or transplants. Jim Meyers, plant breeder and researcher from Oregon State University suggests "To grow artichokes from seed, start them indoors in late February or March under grow lights for about eight weeks, and then plant them outside

after the last frost. In May or June, it's best to purchase starts from your local nursery or mail-order catalog.

"Plant artichoke starts in loose, well-amended soil in full sun," Myers said. "Space them three to five feet apart, and when planning your garden, think about the shade they will cast. Water and mulch regularly."

Artichokes have deep roots and grow best in a loose soil. Regular watering and fertilizer will help the plants thrive. In the middle of the summer the plant should send up a flower stem. The actual part that we harvest to eat is the bud of the artichoke before it blossoms into the familiar purple thistle flowerhead. Harvest artichokes when the buds are tight, around late summer or early autumn. They should be cut from the plant leaving an inch or two of stem. If you harvest all the heads, the plant may just surprise you with a second crop in the fall. An artichoke plant will produce well for three to four years. After that you should dig up the plant and divide the offshoots and replant them.

You should cut back your artichoke plants and mulch them with straw or leaves. If the winter is mild new shoots should sprout in the spring. Re-

move the mulch in April. If the winter is cold though, artichokes may not survive the winter even if they are mulched.

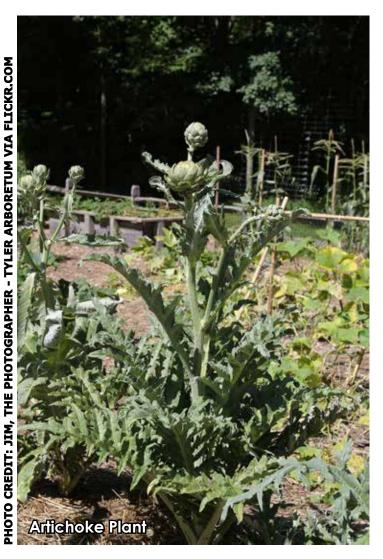
If you do miss harvesting all the buds, you will just have beautiful purple flowers which dry well and look lovely in flower arrangements...a win/win...

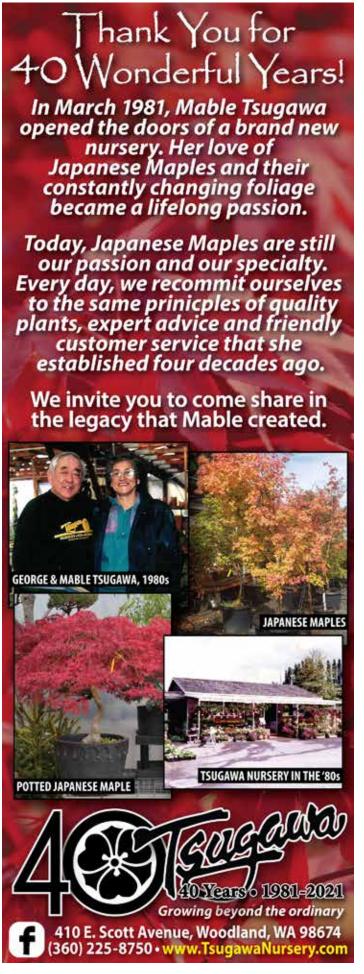
If you've never cooked or eaten an artichoke, it can be a little intimidating but these delicious, nutrient and fiber rich vegetables are worth the time and effort to prepare. Low in fat and calories and rich in vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants, artichokes are especially high in folate and vitamins C and K. They are also rich in minerals, such as magnesium, phosphorus, potassium, and iron. And for a plant-based food they are a good source of protein.

How To Cook and Eat An Artichoke

1) Cut off the tips of the leaves.

Some artichokes have little thorns at the tips of their leaves. By using a kitchen shears and cutting off the





thorny tip, this will make it easier to handle the artichoke. This step is optional as the thorns will soften during cooking.

2) Slice off the top of the artichoke.

Cut off about ¾ of an inch to an inch of the top of the artichoke.

3) Remove small leaves at the base.

Pull off any small leaves at the base and the stem of the artichoke.

4) Cut off excess stem.

The stem can be more bitter than the rest of the artichoke but some people enjoy them. The inner core of the stem tastes like the artichoke heart so you can leave a bit of stem and peel the tough outer layer of the stem and eat it if you prefer.

5) Rinse the Artichoke.

Rinse the artichoke under cold water taking care to separate the leaves and let the water flow inside.

6) Steam the artichoke.

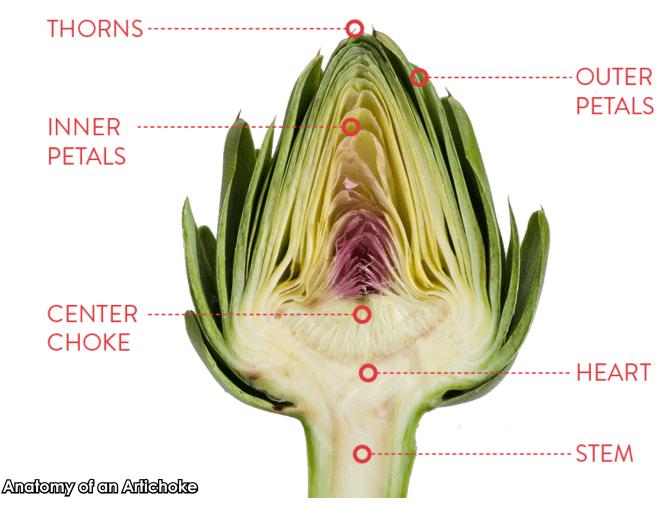
Place the rinsed artichokes in a steaming basket over a large pot of water. Cover the pot, bring to a boil and reduce the heat to simmer. Cook for 25 to 35 minutes or longer depending on their size until the outer leaves can be pulled off.

Artichoke leaves can be eaten hot or cold. They are served with a dip or sauce. I prefer eating them hot with melted butter, but you can also dip them in mayonnaise, mayonnaise mixed with a little balsamic vinegar, a vinaigrette or your favorite sauce.









Peel off a leaf, dip it in your sauce and run the soft pulpy side over your teeth to strip the delicious artichoke flesh off the tough outer leaf. Continue peeling, dipping and pulling the leaves through your teeth until you reach the tiny inner leaves. The light-colored part of these leaves are edible. Just below these leaves is the choke. The choke should be removed with a knife as it is not edible. Under the choke is the tender artichoke heart. The heart can be chopped up, dipped in your sauce of choice and savored!

> Jim Meyer's **Best Artichoke Varieties** for the Willamette Valley

> > **Green Globe**

Imperial Star

Emerald

And his favorite for something unusual and the best flavor... Violetto







A Fuel's Errand

Adding his mark to his family's nearly 100 year history, Jeff Grimm's latest mission is the completion of Grimm's Fuel's state-of-the-art aerated static pile (ASP) composting system.

by Judy Alleruzzo

The April Garden Time magazine Hortie is not a plant person or teacher of horticulture or landscape designer but a man whose company helps to make our gardens grow healthy plants and vegetables, Jeff Grimm of Grimm's Fuel Company. Jeff and his family run a business selling compost, soil blends, heating oil and firewood. Just three short years ago they installed a huge state of the art composting facility in Tualatin. The main business is turning yard debris into rich compost for gardeners to use! Getting to the new facility is almost a 100-year timeline with many curves to that line along the way. Jeff's grandparents, Fred and Wilma Grimm began Grimm's Fuel Company in 1929, selling coal and firewood from a property in an old rock quarry in Lake Oswego. They added home heating oil, diesel fuel and kerosene to their product line. Jeff passed on the next phase of the family business story, "in 1936 they opened the retail service station at the intersection of South Shore Blvd. and McVey Ave. At that time South Shore was a gravel road that ended near the armory at Greentree Rd. Jeff's brother Mark is the manager of Grimm's Service, a full-service automotive repair and maintenance shop.

Jeff's grandparents ran the business until Fred passed away in 1962 and Rod Grimm, Jeff's Dad, took over and expanded the product line to include landscape soils and compost. This step was a major change in adding work in the summer months and not just depending on heating fuel products. Trucks that used to deliver oil were converted to dump trucks and they had new routes to sawmill companies around the area. The trucks were tasked with trucking out the waste mill products and sawdust from the abandoned mills. Much of this was old and rotted and a real fire danger as fires had occurred from the large amount of sawmill waste. Grimm's worked with the Forest Service to haul the debris, then screened out unwanted parts and sold the sawdust to homeowners for their gardens and landscapes. In the '60s the remaining mills were not able to burn sawdust waste any longer and Grimm's was contracted to haul this waste out of the mills.





Barkdust was born and another landscape product four to six months while it decomposed. was added to the Grimm's Fuel Company list.

In the 1970s there were more changes for the U.S. and for Grimm's Fuel Company. More sawmills closed and that created shortages of barkdust for the company to sell to their customers. Rod Grimm had an idea as he saw huge amounts of organic waste in the form of yard debris material going to landfills. The material caused big problems with too much methane gas from decomposition starting landfill fires. At the same time there were new environmental restrictions to back yard burning to help combat air pollution. Rod took in all this information of barkdust supply issues, limited landfill space, excess methane problems and air pollution and in 1982 began grinding the organic waste for a new product of compost to sell to his customers. "Dad was a pioneer in the industry and much of the processing technology was taken from the sawmill industry. Since that time, the industry has grown in leaps and bounds, as has our processing facility."

The next phase of the timeline is that of the last three years when Jeff and family constructed a new system of processing compost at the Tualatin facility on Cipole Rd. Before the new system went online, the organic waste was ground up, moved around and watered a few times, then shoved into huge 40-50foot mountains of decaying yard debris that sat for

As Jeff explains, "We recently completed a major overhaul of the entire facility and changed from a static pile facility to a state-of-the-art aerated static pile (ASP) composting system. The new system gives us the ability to monitor and control the important composting variables-moisture, oxygen, and temperature." It's an amazing new facility! Checkout the two Garden Time segments with Jeff Grim showcasing the new design in Tualatin. (I'll list the links at the end of the article.) Working with the Green Mountain Technology design, the new facility's composting action is much faster, so no 40-50-foot huge mountains of material sitting for months on the site. The new process includes two aerated beds, each with a capacity of producing 50,000 tons of finished compost each year. The new completion time is about 60 days. The old static pile composting would take four to six months to complete, depending on the season of the year.

Jeff and his family are so very happy that the new ASP system is a success. "The compost is tremendous, and our odor issues have been all but eliminated. Most of the neighbors have been very pleased with the results of all our hard work. (The upgrade has taken three years and cost over three million dollars.) I cannot thank the neighbors enough for their patience over the last three years while we



worked through the issues and upgraded. While it is impossible to operate a composting facility without producing some odors, we are close to achieving this goal." As a gardener that brings yard debris to the Tualatin facility, I am just amazed to have seen the new process at work. It's almost like magic, I bring my yard debris to be processed and then get a load of finished compost to spread back on my garden. Voila!

A family business doesn't last this long without a strong "family unit".

Jeff and his brother Dan, who is the manager and operator of the Tualatin facility and brother Mark who runs the Service Center are just a part of this company. Jeff told me , "I kind of view everyone that works here as a family member. We all spend a tremendous amount of time together and we are a tight knit group. Most people have worked here for years and many eventually retire. In the last couple of years, we have lost three key, long term employees to retirement and that has been painful. I am happy to see them go on to bigger and better things but it is impossible to replace their experience." All told 49 people work at Grimm's Fuel Company between the two businesses. Other family members included are nephew Jake, Operations Manager of the Tualatin facility and his wife, Haley, involved in various responsibilities, brother-in-law, Scott Martin is the "all around fabricator" and has built or overseen every project old and new. Another sister in-law and niece are involved in clerical and sales parts of the business. Jeff says, "It is safe to say that every family member has worked in the business at one time or another. Several have worked their way through high school and college at Grimm's before moving on to their respective careers in other fieldscomputer programing, firefighting, pipe fitting, etc."

Since this is a Garden Time







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Monday - Saturday 9 a.m. - 6 p.m. Sunday 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. 35105 NW Zion Church Rd, Cornelius, Or www.bloomingjunction.com, (503) 681-4646









"Hortie" article, I had to ask Jeff about gardening. Well, he's a mower, taking care of an acre of lawn at his home. Jeff does have a favorite pastime and it's not planting a favorite tree and perennials, it's fishing. When we stop at Grimm's to film, Jeff meets the Garden Time gang with a huge smile on his face and tells us about his latest catch. So, you'll not see this article surrounded by pretty flower photos but photos of Jeff and his catch or enjoying the out of doors like visiting Crater Lake in the winter. How cool is that? He has a great sense of humor and sent the photos captioned as "Me Not Gardening". It just goes to show that being a Hortie isn't all about plants but can include a maker of compost which is near and dear to all gardeners and just as important!





Continuously Since 1929

Grimm's Fuel Company

18850 SW Cipole Rd. Tualatin, Or 97062

www.grimmsfuel.com

Garden Time Segments with Jeff Grimm showcasing the new ASP Composting Facility

Episode #560 July 11, 2020

https://www.youtube.com/ embed/Kf5U-FSu2CU

Episode #579 November 21, 2020

https://www.youtube.com/ embed/tG6eeJ8WXOA









You've Got Clutter

If you want to get rid of it, it helps to have a mindset and commitment to what you want to accomplish and why.

by David Musial

Currently, tidying and decluttering has been popularized by Mari Kondo and her KonMari Method™. Although her approach may be new, the result is the same. At its heart, the intent is to go through your 'stuff' (my technical term) and disposition; keep, share/donate or discard. How to disposition is at the heart of all decluttering methods.

The words declutter and tidying are freeing for some, paralyzing and fear causing for others. I fall into the paralyzing and fear

category. So why does it paralyze and bring fear? For me, it's part upbringing; don't get rid of something that may be useful in the future, part frugality; but I paid \$50 for that..., and part sentimentality; no need to explain.

So let's set aside the anxiety and fear and look at the benefits and steps to decluttering, which are numerous.

Why Declutter

The benefits of decluttering are truly nu-

merous and you may have your own personal reasons to start the journey, but here are a few to get you motivated.

More Space

Stuff takes up a lot of space and doesn't leave room for things of importance.

Things you love

Many of the things you love get buried under the things you may not care as much about. Making the things you love more accessible will lift your spirits.

Easier to Find Things

With more space, you will now more easily find the things you are looking for.

Help Others

Part of the process is giving your belongings to others. It can be something meaningful to a friend or a donation to a charity. Knowing that someone else will derive a benefit from your belongings is truly rewarding.

Reduce Stress and Anxiety

A cluttered home can cause stress on many levels. Sensory overload and embarrassment having guests in your home to mention a few. For clarification, the reduction of anxiety from finally decluttering trumps the anxiety from the decluttering process.

Save Money

With a new decluttering attitude, you will approach purchases with a new attitude and you may have uncovered some items you forgot you had and were going to buy.

Sense of Accomplishment

Decluttering is a challenging task and one to be proud of.

Relationships

Let's be honest, we are all unique individuals and the baggage we bring to relationships includes physical baggage, i.e., belongings. All kidding aside, not allowing your belongings to overrun a household will improve a relationship.





Steps to Declutter

Decluttering and tidying can be a daunting task and you need to find a process or method that works for you. One that challenges you to get the job done, but not so difficult that you set yourself up for failure. Here are some steps to get you started.

To start, it helps to have a mindset and commitment to what you want to accomplish and why. This sets the goal and motivation. The goal helps you to measure your success and the motivation, well, it keeps you motivated. Also, remember it took years to accumulate your belongings, give yourself a reasonable timeframe to declutter.

The next step in decluttering is to decide where to start. Do you start by location or category? For example, do you start with the bedroom closet or all clothes? The Kon-Mari Method™ would recommend the all clothes option and there are pros and cons to both. In the KonMari Method™ you would

take all of all clothes from the entire house and place in one pile. The pro is that you tackle all clothes at once, instead of dealing with clothes that is spread in various locations in the home. The con is that to some, the mountain of clothes can be overwhelming. Part of the decision rests on how much time you have and which method you feel will be most successful for you.

Other methods would start smaller, such as starting with a small area like a drawer or dedicating an amount of time to the task on a regular basis. One method is to set aside ten minutes to discard ten items a day. Not sure how well that will work or how long it would take.

My recommendation is to be honest with yourself and chose the method that will achieve the desired result in the desired timeframe.

The hardest step is now going through your belongings and making a decision on what to keep, what to share and what to discard. The easy part is to create the three piles. The hard part is to decide what goes in each pile.

In the KonMari Method[™] the decision is to only keep things that spark joy. Another thought is to determine if the item is useful or nostalgic. Do I use it or do I feel obligated to keep? Then there is always the when was the last time you used it method. These are personal choices, but as previously mentioned earlier, you need to be honest with yourself on why you want to keep an object.

To help in the process of deciding what stays and what goes, I would recommend that you enlist the support of a friend or family member. Chose your help carefully though, as you want someone that will understand you and will nudge, not push, but also not have the same attachment to your belongings that you may have. This support person can also keep you motivated and on track with your goals.

Once you have decided on what to give away and throw away, the next step is to do so ASAP. The longer the items hangs around the more likely you are to have second thoughts and regrets...I might need this some day, it works perfectly fine, but that was a gift from my (insert family relationship). The message is, it was hard enough to decide to discard your possessions, don't make it worse by keeping them around any longer than necessary. Not saying who, but I am very familiar with someone that has been known to go through the donation bag and grab a thing or two out of the bag when no one was looking.

So in essence, there are four primarily steps to decluttering...make a plan, decide where to start, determine what stays and what goes, and finally make sure the stuff that is supposed to go elsewhere does.

After all that work, there is a final step in tidying and decluttering, and that's organizing. However, that's a whole other article,





but with organization you can avoid the pitfalls that lead to the need to declutter in the first place. Don't want history to repeat itself. And to keep history from repeating itself, remember that decluttering is an ongoing process.

Side note, Microsoft Word does not recognize declutter or delcuttering as words. For the record, MacMillan Dictionary online does recognize the words:

Declutter

Verb Intransitive/Transitive or Noun Unaccountable (whatever that is), Definition: the process or activity of getting rid of things you do not need or want from your home or another place.

In closing, please do not share this article with my wife. I do not want her to know that I understand the need and benefit of decluttering and tidying!





April showers bring May flowers! They also make gardening a little trickier, when you have to dodge between the drops. If you prefer not to get wet, we recommend you invest in an inexpensive plastic poncho. Remember, your plants need you, rain or shine.

PLANNING

• Remember to make entries in your gardening journal!



- Plan on creating raised garden beds for veggies in spaces where the soil is hard to warm each spring or you have drainage problems.
- Observe the Mason Bees. Watch your bee population increase as more nesting block

tunnels are filled with bee eggs and sealed over with a mud plug. More bees equals more fruit! You still have time to put up nesting blocks this month

to attract native bees to take up residence and start working for you and your garden.

 Plan a visit or two or three to your local garden center as the weather warms

center as the weather warms and spring is sprouting out everywhere. There you will come across plenty of bulbs, flowers, veggies and herb starts, as well as all the trees and shrubs for any landscaping project you may have. This time of year, many garden centers will have new plants arriving daily, so plan to visit them often.



PLANTING

• Plant summer bulbs like dahlia, gladiola and lilies. Wait one more



month to plant out begonias and cannas.

 Start planting perennials.
 Now is a great time

to start finding more and more

varieties available at your local nursery.

- April is a good month for planting, period. Edibles like blueberries and strawberries, landscape plants, ground covers, perennials or any other tree and shrub for the garden.
- Plant out glad bulbs and pot up dahlias if you want to pre-sprout the dahlias before May's planting. It is safe to plant lily bulbs

out now.

- Sow seed for alyssum, forgetme-nots, pansies, lobelia, portulaca aka Moss Rose and daisies this month just to name a few. Check the back of seed packages to see when the best time would be to sow your favorite flowers.
- If you have wintered over any fuchsias or geraniums now is the time to repot them into a larger pot with fresh potting soil.

TASKS, MAINTENANCE & CLEAN-UP

- Prepare garden beds for planting, adding organic compost to garden beds and work in if this hasn't been done yet this year.
- Check the plants under the eaves of the house for water needs.
- Monitor soil temperature with a soil thermometer. When garden soil is consistently above 60 degrees F, the warm season crops can be planted out.
- Fertilize cane berries, blueberries, currants and strawberries.

• Spray apples and pears if needed to prevent scab. Bonide Liquid Copper Fungicide is a good spray for the organic gardener for this

purpose.



 Fertilize your lawn with a good organic lawn food. Check your local garden center for their

recommendations for the best food for the Northwest climate.

• Thatching and lawn aerating are great to do in months of April or May. Grass seed can be put down safely the last half of April, avoiding most frosts. May and June are also good months to seed or

overseed the lawn.

- Apply Calpril lime to the lawn. Lime raises the soil ph to a level the grass enjoys, helping it to grow thicker and greener.
- Watch for frosts and cover tender transplants with Harvest Guard protective yard and garden cover.
- Prune evergreen conifers now. The months of April and May are great for pruning your various conifers. Cypress, spruce, junipers and cedars will respond to pruning by becoming fuller and bushier. Cut into only the green leafy part of the plants. Going back too far into the brown woody portions may mean that branch or section won't be able to re-grow more

foliage from that point.

• 'Candle pruning' pines are an easy way to control their height and width. As the new growth at branch tips in the form of a 'candle' lengthens, you can snap the new growth in half or even a little shorter. This type of pruning on pines is easy to do and won't leave visible scars.



VEGETABLE GARDEN

- Plant perennial vegetables like asparagus, rhubarb, horseradish now.
- April is a good month to plant seeds outdoors for peas, carrots, beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts,



cauliflower, cabbage, celery, kale, kohlrabi, lettuce, lima beans, onions, radishes, scarlet runner beans, spinach, swiss chard, parsnips and turnips.

- Artichoke plants can go in now.
- Seed potatoes can be planted now after they have been chit-

ted. Refer to March planning section for an explanation on chitting or pick up an info sheet in the garden center on growing potatoes.

- Plant Walla Walla onion plant starts and red, yellow or white onion sets.
- The warmer weather crops like tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, peppers, corn and beans should not be

planted out until the soil temp is above 60 F consistently.

- Start indoors, or pick up plant starts next month at your local garden center: basil, cucumbers, melons, and pumpkins.
- Use a floating row cover like Harvest Guard protective yard and garden cover to prevent insects like leaf miners, cabbage maggot flies and carrot rust fly from attacking the veggies.
- Harden-off any young plant started indoors, before planting outside, by setting the plants outdoors



in a protected area, away from direct sun, for a few hours a day. Bring indoors at night. Increase time left out a half-hour each day, slowly exposing the seedlings to more sun, wind and rain. This helps to toughen up the leaves with a thicker cuticle and stronger stems.



COVID-19 PANDEMIC: The information listed herein was accurate at the time of publication, but may be subject to change. 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.

Visit the Oregon Garden Open Wednesday thru Sunday • 10:00am-3:00pm 879 W. Main St. Silverton, OR

an 80-acre botanical garden, featuring more than 20 specialty gardens showcasing the diverse botanical beauty that can be found in the Willamette Valley and throughout the Pacific Northwest. Check out their website for Covid-19 protocols. www.oregongarden.org

Visit the Lan Su Chinese Garden Open Mon, Tue, Thu, Fri • 10:00am-4:00pm Open Saturdays & Sundays • 10:00am-5:00pm 239 NW Everett St., Portland, OR

Garden capacity and duration of visit are limited to allow for appropriate social distancing. During your visit, you can traverse our reconfigured one-way route as many times as you like. Please check our website and facebook page for up-to-date information. https://www.facebook.com/lansuchinesegarden.https://lansugarden.org

Visit the Portland Japanese Garden Open Wednesdays through Mondays

• 10:00am-4:30pm

611 SW Kingston Avenue, Portland, OR

Limited number of timed entry tickets available every 30-minutes during public hours to help reduce capacity. Please check our website and facebook page for up-to-date inforamtion. Visit virtually at https://japanesegarden.org/visitvirtually.

2021 Wooden Shoe Tulip Festival Through May 2, 2021 Wooden Shoe Tulip Farm, Woodburn, OR

We are excited to see you all in 2021 to experience continued next column

the beauty of our farm and 40 acres of beautiful tulips. The cancellation of our 2020 tulip festival will be one we will never forget, but we are blessed with the opportunity to open our 2021 tulip festival with the necessary guidelines for your safety.

All passes purchased for the 2020 tulip festival will be honored for 2021 and do not need to reserve a date and time to visit. At this time, all day passes will be released at a limited capacity. Seven days prior to the visit date, the remaining tickets will be released depending on the quantity allowed by state guidelines.

Festival hours: Monday through Friday: 9:00am-6:00pm; Saturday and Sunday: 8:00am-7:00pm; Sunrise Entry: 5:00am-7:00am.

Note: All tickets must be purchased online for 2021. Tickets are not available at the gate. www. woodenshoe.com

Annual Trillium Festival Thursday, April 1 - Friday April 30, 2021 • 9:00am-8:00pm

Tryon Creek State Park, Portland, OR

In its 41st year, the Annual Trillium Festival celebrates both the renewal of spring in the forest and the renewal of community support for Friends of Tryon Creek's mission in partnership with Oregon State Parks, to inspire and nurture relationships with nature in our unique urban forest. The blooming Trillium flowers are a sure sign of spring's annual resilience to the harshness of the winter season. Honoring this annual event, while we are still apart, will support the Tryon community in our shared contribution to public safety.

continued next page



Join us for a month long celebration online beginning Saturday April 3rd

Multimedia celebration includes:

- Member gifts and weekly prize drawings
- Nature Activities and Scavenger Hunts
- Spring Flower Photography Slideshow
- Native Planting Tips for Gardeners
- Tryon hiking videos

Friends of Tryon Creek are grateful for the Tryon communities support and engagement. We look forward to gathering in the forest again soon. tryonfriends.org

AprilPalooza!

Fridays & Saturdays in April 2021 • 10:00am-5:00pm Cascade Nursery Trail, 8 Nurseries, Molalla to Salem, Oregon

At all CNT Nurseries! With all the plant sales cancelled this spring, we are providing extra days and hours for your plant shopping pleasure in our open air nurseries. All Cascade Nursery Trail member nurseries will be open Fridays and Saturdays for the ENTIRE MONTH OF APRIL from 10-5 (even those usually open only by appointment). You also have the option of making a special appointment with individual nurseries on other days. This would be an ideal time to pick up your 2021 map of our nurseries and events, available at each nursery. All nurseries practice COVID safety measures, please bring your mask. www.cascadenurserytrail.com

Onsite and Online Sales Begin Friday, April 2, 2021 • 10:00am-3:00pm Rogerson Clematis Garden, West Linn, OR

One Friday, April 2, 2021, the sales season opens for both onsite sales in the sales terrace, and online sales with "coopside" pick-up. See our Clematis Shopping page here on the website for all of the details. This year, sales have been expanded. We are closed Tuesdays and Thursdays only. Every continued next column

other day of the week we are open for sales from 10 am to 2 pm. 125 Rosemont RoadWest Linn, OR, 97068. rogersonclematiscollection.org

Little Sprouts Flower Basket Friday, April 9, 2021 Garland Nursery, Corvallis, OR

Cost: \$10. Sprouts will learn how to plant and grow their own hanging basket! Each kit will include a growing guide, pulp hanging basket, 6-pack of assorted annuals, soil, and fertilizer. *Each kit is \$10. Pre-payment required, call us today to reserve your kit(s)! 5470 NE Highway 20, Corvallis, OR 97330. www.garlandnursery.com

Spring Garden Fair – Plan B! Friday-Sunday, April 30-May 2, 2021 Cascade Nursery Trail, 8 Nurseries, Molalla to Salem, Oregon

It is with great sadness that we share the news that the 'Clackamas County Spring Garden Fair' has been cancelled. To fill the void, Cascade Nursery Trail members are having a special open three day weekend Friday, April 30 thru Sunday, May 2. All members will be open from 10-5 those days so you can get your garden/plant fix. Gardeners start up your wagons!! Check out our 'Safari' website page for eating recommendations nearby each nursery (most have takeout). All nurseries practice COVID safety measures, please bring your mask. www.cascadenurserytrail.com

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

"Together, We Create the Message"



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