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#### **April Showers and May Flowers**

There is an old Dad joke, if April showers, bring May flowers, what do May flowers bring? Pilgrims! Actually, May flowers bring scores of people to your local garden center! The spring is the '100 Days of Craziness' at garden centers around the country. Everyone is excited and plants are flying out the door as people get their gardens ready for the coming season. For local gardeners we are now past the last frost date (or close to it) and so those tender annuals and veggies are making their way into the garden. Everything is growing, including the weeds. This year is especially crazy. The pandemic has people returning to their gardens once again. That may mean that getting the plants you love, may not happen. Some popular plants are becoming scarce and hard to find. Not so much with vegetables and annuals, which growers can grow within a couple weeks, but trees, shrubs and some perennials which take longer to grow, may be disappearing right before your eyes. This year we have been telling people that if you find something you love, GET IT! It may not be there tomorrow. If you can't find your favorites, try something new. You might be surprised! The garden is ever changing and now might be the time to make some changes too.

One thing that doesn't change is the great garden information you get every month in our little magazine. Like introducing you to new plants like the Monarda. Therese fills us in on this 'perennial of the year' as named by the National Garden Bureau. This relative to the mint plant is a favorite of bees, butterflies and hummingbirds. It also rewards your eyes with some great color too. Ryan joins the party with a visit to a hidden gem of a garden, the Martha Springer Botanical Garden on the campus of Willamette University. This garden offers a pleasant respite for overworked college students and harried state office workers too. As we get closer to iris season, Judy introduces us to Ben Schreiner from Schreiner's Iris Gardens. Having grown up surrounded by these beautiful iris flowers, Ben is the fourth generation to bring them to us. The Schreiner family is also at the forefront of adding even more beautiful blooms to the mix by growing and distributing daylilies. Another reason to visit their gardens in May. Finally, I grab my pen to share some insights on Cottage Gardens and how to build one of your own. The Garden Time crew saw some great examples during one of our garden tours to England and I get a chance to share my thoughts and some great pictures from that tour.

If this month's magazine doesn't get you excited for the upcoming garden season, consider stopping by your local garden center. The bright colors and beautiful plants should put a bounce in your step!

#### Happy Gardening!

#### Jeff Gustin, Publisher

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#### IN THIS ISSUE

ask mortimer....pg. 4













may garden tips....pg. 44

gardening events....pg. 46



Dear Mortimer,

I was going to put a bee house out in my garden to help the native bees by giving them a home to live in. Do they really work? Are they useful to the bees?

> Thanks, Bee-wildered

#### Dear Bee,

Yes, creating a home for native bees is a great idea! I have seen various 'native bee' hotels at various garden centers and shops around the area. The best are ones that have been built with input from the Xerces Society and local bee experts. However, these homes may not always attract the bees that you think they might. Gail Langellotto, OSU Extension entomology specialist and state coordinator of the Master Gardener program, pointed out recently in an OSU Extension publication that 'some bee species nest in the cavities provided by bee houses but most bee species nest in the ground. Research from Canada shows that most cavities in bee houses are colonized by native wasps (that help control pests), and not native bees. So, bee houses still do good, but not necessarily the good that you might think.' So put up those bee houses and enjoy the show.

However, don't just stop there. Look at the types of plants you are adding to your garden. Creating a welcoming habitat that provides

for the native bugs, through their entire lifecycle, will go much further to benefiting these garden helpers.



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

AskMortimer@GardenTime.tv



Thanks for your question and for helping my friends, Mortimer

• • • • • • •

#### Mortimer,

I planted some vegetable seeds this spring and I'm having some troubles. The seedlings get a good start, but then they seem to die off. I don't think it is a bug or slug, but they are dying right at the base of the seedling. What's happening!?

Signed, Seed guy

#### Dear Guy,

I think what you are experiencing is called 'Damping Off'. As the name states, it is caused by fungus or molds that thrive in cool, wet conditions. This 'damp' condition can affect your seedlings causing rot at the base of the plant or in the root system. The mold or fungal spores can be transmitted by air, bad potting soil or



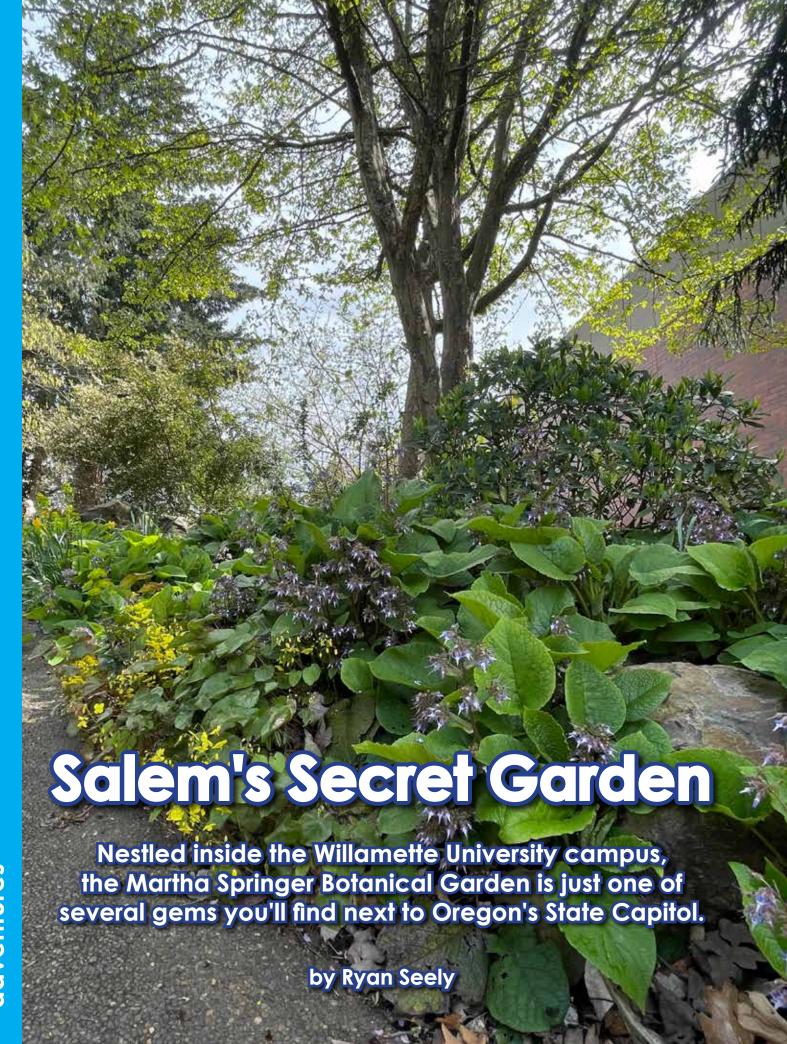
through unwashed seedling trays or garden tools.

How do you prevent this problem from ruining your new veggie and flower seedlings? First, sterilize your planting trays and tools. Then, use a new potting mix in your seed trays when planting. Many of these soil mixes have been sterilized to kill all the bad bugs. Soil from your garden may transmit the spores so avoid using that. Use heating trays to promote plant growth and inhibit those cooler, wet conditions. Use clean water and avoid fertilizer until the plants get the first set of true leaves (they look different than those first 'seedling' leaves). Finally, provide lots of good light, at least 12 hours a day, to get your plants off to a healthy start. Once these seedlings are well established, repot them into larger containers and then look for roots coming out of the bottom of the pot, and when they have good strong stems and leaf structures, transplant them into nice warm soil outside.

Hope this helps you get back on track with your seedlings!

**Mortimer** 





Recently, I had the pleasure of visiting one of the hidden treasures of Salem – the Martha Springer Botanical Gardens. These gardens are nestled inside the Willamette University campus, wrapping around the back side of the university recreation center, with the Mill Stream meandering its way through campus and flanking the gardens to the north. My personal tour guide was my wife Kim, a Willamette alumna (class of '95 - go Bearcats!), who not only showed me the gardens but also gave me a tour of the campus. The views of the gardens, campus and the state capital were picturesque, and representative of a native Oregon garden, awakening from its winter slumber.

The one-acre garden opened in 1988 in honor of Professor Martha Springer, a long-time biologist at Willamette. The first curator of the gardens was Elaine Joines, a committed and active member of the Pacific Northwest gardening community who found her calling to horticulture late in life. Not only was she the curator of the garden, she was also an instructor at Clackamas Community College for over a decade, and I took several horticultural classes from her as I was beginning my career in the nursery and gardening industry.

The garden is divided into twelve smaller vignettes



## Where Will a Capitol Subaru Take You?



#### **Local Events** May 2021

**Open House** May 1-June 15, 2021 Adelman Peony Gardens, Salem, OR

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https://peonyparadise.com

Iris Bloom Season 2021 May 7-31, 2021 Schreiner's Iris Garden, Salem, OR

View our 10-acres of iris in bloom. Enjoy a picnic in our park-like setting. Browse our unique gift shop. Purchase freshly cut iris bouquets to bring home and to friends and family.

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**Spring Fever Open House** Saturday-Monday, May 29-31, 2021

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including a butterfly garden, herb garden, alpine rock garden, and many more. The garden emphasizes native Oregon species, with meandering paths and different focal points. The green of the garden is a beautiful contrast to the red-brick college buildings, and features benches throughout, providing a much needed study-break for college students. In fact, we saw a graduating senior using the gardens as a photo-shoot opportunity, dressed in cap and gown. Like many other gardens in the Willamette Valley, they did experience some winter damage due to the ice storms but clean-up is underway, and I expect the garden to make a full recovery, with potential for new plantings.

I would be remiss to only mention the Martha Springer Botanical Gardens as the main attraction on campus. Willamette University is also home to the beautiful Fuller Japanese Garden. What started out as a project to clean up an unsightly space beside the art building resulted in a beautiful, intimate garden displaying various styles of Japanese gardens. The students, along with Professor Germaine Fuller, designed and created this lovely space. In 1994, Professor Fuller passed away, and the garden was rightly renamed in her honor. This intimate garden has several seating areas, allow-





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ing visitors a moment to stop and reflect on the beauty and sanctity of the setting. I was fortunate to visit while the Japanese cherry blossoms were blooming, a gorgeous background for any garden!

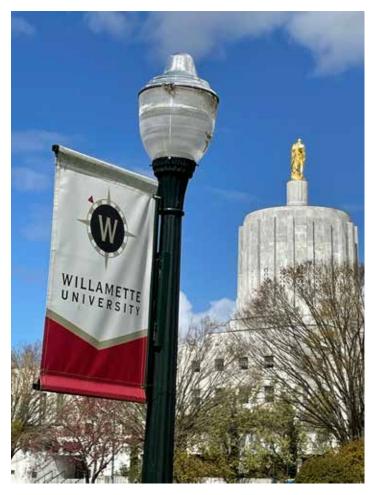
Two other areas that I would suggest visiting on campus include the Rose Garden, directly across from the Oregon State Capital. Of course, while it's early in this spring season, the roses are not yet in bloom, but I can only imagine in late May and early June how beautiful the roses are against the rotunda and gold pioneer figure atop the state capital. Additionally, visitors should stop and gaze at the infamous 'Star Trees', so named because when you stand in the middle, and look up through the trees, you see a perfect five point star in the sky. These giant Sequoias were gifts presented by the Class of 1942 to Willamette University in celebration of Willamette's 100th anniversary and are the tallest of its kind on any college or university campus in the country. Every December, Willamette decorates the trees and celebrates the holidays with a tree-lighting ceremony including music from the Willamette University performing groups.

As you meander through campus from garden to garden, you will notice the Mill Stream, a small



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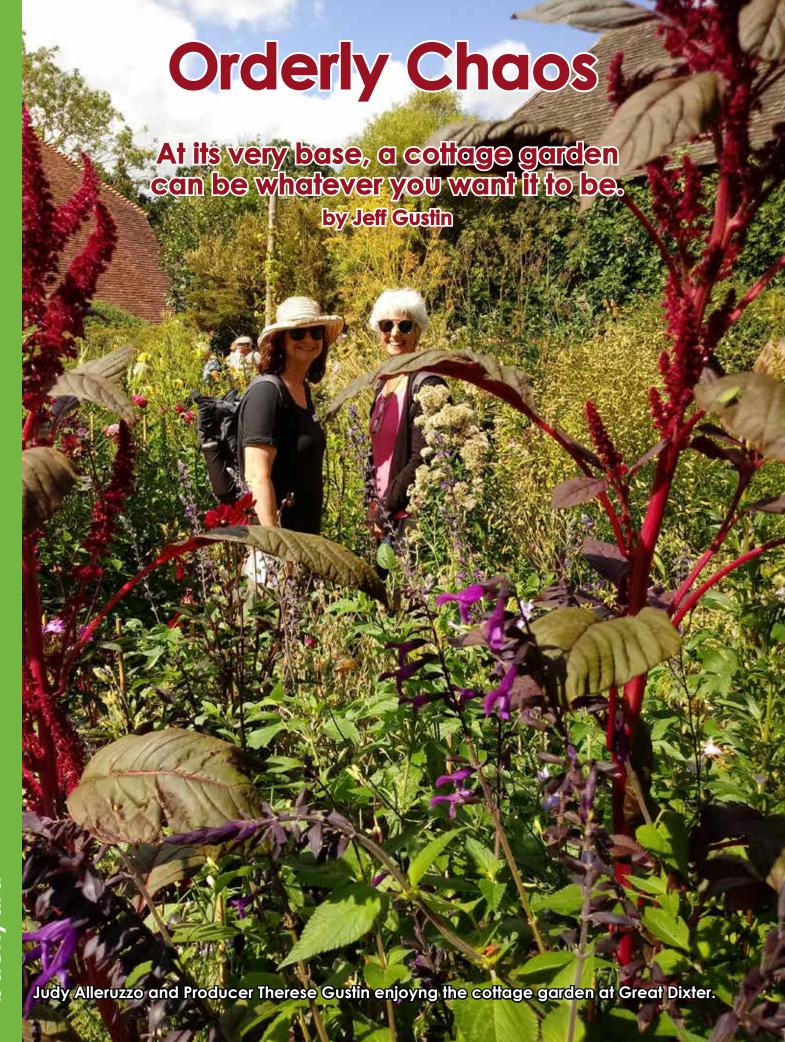


brook that makes its way through the university. This stream was dug in 1861 to power the nearby woolen mill and has a unique 'W' shape when viewed from the University Center. It is the gathering place during lovely fall and spring days, with students meeting by its shores to study, talk and generally relax. It is also the source of many university traditions, including lighting floating candles for the freshmen who have just arrived, and a tradition my wife knows well, a birthday dunk in the Mill Stream!

I would encourage you to stop by Willamette University's campus for a tour of the Martha Springer Botanical Garden, as well as the Fuller Japanese Garden, the Rose Garden, the Star Trees, and the Mill Stream as it makes its way through the campus. You will be rewarded by the garden's nod to Pacific Northwest natives, as well as the beauty and splendor of the other gardens, and the waterfowl that call the Mill Stream home. Please make sure to check the university website for COVID-19 restrictions, prior to arriving on campus for a visit to the gardens and other landmarks. I hope you enjoy this secret garden!







Whether it is the trend towards small gardening or the need for orderly chaos in a disorderly world, cottage gardens seem to have an allure for gardeners both new and old.

First of all, what is a cottage garden? A cottage garden is a style of garden that is not totally formal, but has some structure to it. This orderly chaos has ornamental and edible plants planted in a dense structure. That creates a beautiful garden that is also practical. Fruit trees, berries, herbs and vegetables are all combined with flowering perennials and annuals to create a beautiful palette. Some people also include animals and insects, like chickens and bees into the mix. A traditional cottage garden was also enclosed within a hedge or decorative fence, though the border is not 'required'. At its very base, a cottage garden can be whatever you want it to be.

It may seem like a cottage garden, with its chaos, lack of formal design and tight structure, might be a low maintenance garden, but that couldn't be further from the truth. There is a lot of thought and effort to grow and maintain a nice cottage garden. A couple of years ago the Garden Time crew led a garden tour to England. While there, we were treated to a visit to Great Dixter, a wonderful garden created by Christopher Lloyd, located southeast of London. There we saw a collection of gardens, with some

built in a cottage style.

It was here that we discovered that the gardens were planted with the plants in mind. Sunny areas had a full array of sun-lovers, shadier areas were full of sun-shy plants. Bulbs and bedding plants were front and center along paths, with those taller perennials like roses, grasses and climbers that used structures and buildings to reach for the sun while spilling over their shorter bed-mates, towards the back. We learned that this show of color and texture (we were there in August) was not a one time show, but was an ongoing performance because of the use of succession plantings. Succession plantings are using different plants that bloom, or look good, at different times of the year. With this variety of plants you get waves and waves of interest to enjoy from spring through fall, and even into winter.

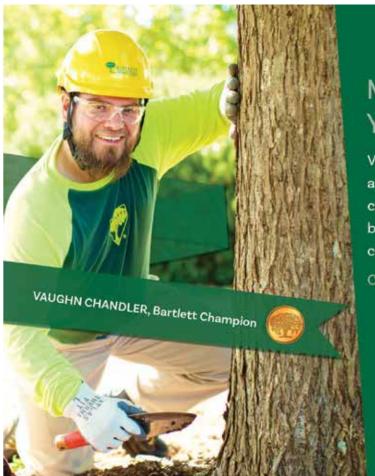
What are the steps for building a cottage garden? First, even though your aim is for chaos, you need a plan. Look at the area where you want to start. Where is the sun and shade? What are the 'bones' of the garden? Are there structures that you would want to keep or incorporate. Are you considering a water feature? Where will that go? Come up with a rough plan for walkways and think about where you will place sprinklers or drip irrigation. Install those now so you know where they are placed to











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EVERY TREE NEEDS A CHAMPION.

avoid problems and extra digging later. Amend the soil with compost if needed. During this planning, remember that this is your garden, there is no right or wrong way to do it. You can put plants, paths and structures wherever you want. Build the base of your garden with 'good bones'.

Second, pick your plants. Remember those sun and shade conditions and pick plants that will fit those areas accordingly. Look for a good mix of plants, perennials, annuals and bulbs, that will provide interest through all the garden seasons. Look at layering plants so you have waves of color. A lot of people will do the shorter plants near their paths and taller plants in the back of the beds. This is a good place to start, but remember that your garden is a living, breathing thing. It will grow and mature, which gives you the opportunity to grow and change it as well. We like to remind people that plants, perennials especially, are on a three year starting pattern once planted. They sleep, creep and leap. The first year, they will pretty much maintain the size and shape of when you plant them, they 'sleep'. Using regular watering during this first year will keep them healthy and happy until their roots are established. The second year they will start to grow and 'creep', and slowly fill the area where they are planted. The third year they leap! If they really love their new home they will start to take over. This is when you

will see how your cottage garden is coming together.

Third, let's look at long term care of your garden. Which plants need to be moved. Some plants will be overshadowed and others will show you whether they like their area too much or would prefer a shadier or sunnier location. Which ones are just not right? Some may need a pruning to help them stay 'civilized' in your garden. During this time you can also look for areas that are in need of some extra color or might become bare at some part of the season. Find plants that will fit those areas or consider adding a container with plants to fill the void. Maybe even add some stonework or trellis to break things up.

Now that you have built your garden you can enjoy this new outside living room. Once the plants become established, they will seem like they came to that place naturally. The garden you put so much love and planning into, will appear as if it was no work at all. Relish the colors, fragrances and textures, and wallow in the compliments from friends and neighbors. Enjoy!

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# It's da Balm

Monarda,
commonly known
as Bee Balm,
makes a bang
as the National
Garden Bureau's
perennial of
the year.

#### by Therese Gustin

Each year the National Garden Bureau chooses a plant of the year in various categories including annual, perennial, bulb, edible and shrub. Plants are chosen based on their popularity, diversity, adaptability, and ease of growth. This year's choice as perennial of the year is the Monarda, commonly known as bee balm, Oswego tea, horsemint and Bergamot. Although various varieties of bee balms have been a part of American landscapes for hundreds of years, Monardas have been an underused perennial in today's gardens. The three most common varieties are Monarda didyma, fistulosa and punctate. With the gardening trends moving towards more pollinator plants, anyone looking to add a great pollinator plant with vibrant, long lasting color to their perennial bed should absolutely include bee balm in their mixed borders!

Native to the Eastern United States, Monarda is an herbaceous perennial from the mint family. The



leaves of Monarda have a very pleasant aroma often described as citrusy or smelling like oregano. Varieties can range from 8 inches tall to 60 inches tall and spread equally as wide. Like most plants in the mint family, Monarda spreads by undergrounds stems but regular digging and dividing can keep this plant in check. The flowers appear as colorful tufted whorls which remind me of characters out of a Dr. Seuss book!

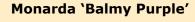
The common name Oswego tea comes from the Native American Oswego tribe who used this plant as an herbal tea. They shared this with the early American settlers who used Oswego tea as a substitute for British tea after the Boston Tea Party. Native Americans also used Monarda for medicinal purposes. It has antiseptic properties and was used as a poultice for skin infections and minor wounds. It was also used for bee stings...hence the common name of bee balm. Monarda species contain the

natural antiseptic Thymol which is used in commercial mouthwashes and was traditionally used to treat sore throats and mouth infections.

Not only is bee balm used to treat bee stings, but as a flower it attracts bees into your garden. The red varieties especially attract hummingbirds and all varieties attract butterflies. All in all, a great perennial to invite loads of pollinators into your garden!

Bee balm does best in full sun but will survive in part shade, although, in shade, it may become a bit leggy and have less flowers. It likes evenly moist soil that is rich in organic matter. Cutting back bee balm in the early spring as it grows will encourage more branching. Bee balm has a long flowering season which can be stretched if you deadhead the spent flowers throughout the summer. The main disease which affects Monarda varieties is powdery mildew. Keeping good air circulation around your plants will help reduce powdery mildew but it is difficult to prevent. Powdery mildew rarely adversely affects the plant however, and it has been suggested to plant other perennials or annuals around the bee balm to hide the affected leaves. New hybrids on the market are showing much better powdery mildew resistance these days.

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Color-reddish purple

Height and width-10-12 inches by 8-10 inches

Late spring early summer bloom, great for containers

Powdery mildew resistant

Monarda 'Balmy Rose'

Color-Rose

Height and width-10-12 inches by 8-10 inches

Late spring early summer bloom, great for containers

Powdery mildew resistant

#### Monarda 'Fireball'

Color-Ruby red

Height and width-12-18 inches by 12 -18 inches

Blooms July and August

Average resistance to powdery mildew





















#### Monarda didyma 'Jacob Kline'

Color-Large showy red flower bracts

Height and width-48-60 inches by 30 inches

Mid to late summer bloom

Hummingbird magnet

Powdery mildew resistant

Monarda 'Pocahontas Pink'

Color-medium pink

Height and width-14-16 inches by 14-16 inches

Summer blooming June and July

Strong powdery mildew resistance

Sturdy compact habit

Monarda 'Pocahontas Purple Rose'

Color-purple rose

Height and width-12-14 inches by 10-12 inches

Summer blooming June and July

Strong powdery mildew resistance

Sturdy compact habit

#### Monarda 'Sugarbuzz Cherry Pops'

Color- 2-2 ½ inch Cherry red flowers, dark green foliage

Height and width-16-24 inches

Well branched stems

Not aggressive in the garden

Above average resistance to powdery mildew

Check with your local independent garden center for some great Monarda varieties... this year's National Gardening Bureau's Perennial Plant of the Year!



The Iris Garden will be open May 7-May 31 and tickets must be purchased in advance.

We are so excited that while following all social distance guidelines, we are able to safely open to the public and share the beauty of our Iris garden with you this year.

Along with taking a stroll through the stunning garden. guests are welcome to bring a picnic lunch to enjoy on our grass lawn, as well as visit our gift shop. While the garden will be open rain or shine, the gift shop will be open as weather permits from 9AM to 6PM.



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# eats

# Full of Beans

The ubiquitous yet underappreciated garden bean is finally getting some well deserved attention.

by Ron Dunevant



If there is one vegetable which is God-given, it is the haricot bean.

-- Jean-Henri Fabre

Beans. They're an interesting dichotomy. Perhaps no vegetable is as ubiquitous and yet so unappreciated.

We love them in soups, chili, Mexican food, and casseroles. We serve them as side dishes in the form of string beans, French-cut green beans or yellow wax beans. Yet no one thinks of them as exciting.

They've even made their way into the English language, but generally with a negative connotation. If it has little value,

it's not worth a hill of beans. If you can't keep a secret, you've spilled the beans. If you're too skinny, you're a beanpole. And if you're speaking in nonsense, you're full of beans.

Finally, though, beans may be getting their due. At the very least, they've garnered the attention of the National



Garden Bureau, which has declared the garden bean to be the edible of the year for 2021.

And let's face it...they've earned it. Beans have a lot going for them. They're a great source of fiber, antioxidants, vitamins A, C and K. They're easy to prepare. They have a ton of different varieties, pair well with almost any food, and they taste great. On top of that, of particular note to gardeners, they're easy to grow. What's not to love?

The garden bean is also known as the French bean or the common bean. They were once known as string beans, not because they look like strings, but because of a long fibrous thread that grew along the seam of the pod in some of the older cultivars. Newer cultivars have been bred to reduce this string and are called "stringless" beans. Credit for the first stringless green bean goes to Calvin Keeney, who succeeded in breeding the string out of the bean back in 1894. He later became known as the "Father of the stringless bean."

Their Latin name is Phaseolus vulgaris (which, interestingly, translates into English as "viability"). This is the bean that is most commonly seen in grocery stores. You may see them on the menu at a French restaurant as "haricots vert," which literally means "green beans." Beans were one of the earliest cultivated plants, with origins in Central and South America. Today, beans are grown on every continent except Antarctica.

So, is a garden bean what we think it is? Yeah, pretty much, but also a lot more. According to Wikipedia, there are actually three commonly known types of green beans: "string or snap beans, which may be round or have a flat pod; stringless or French beans, which lack a tough, fibrous string running along the length of the pod; and runner beans, which belong to a separate species, *Phaseolus coccineus*."

Snap beans break easily when the pod is bent, creating a "snap" sound. Shelled beans are the seeds of the bean removed from the pod. They are then dried or cooked. Common beans can be used as shell beans, but the term generally applies to other species of beans whose pods are typically not eaten, such as fava beans, lima beans, soybeans, and peas. It's really quite amazing to consider all the different uses that come from this single vegetable.

#### **Basic Types of Garden Beans**

Although they are referred to as "common" garden

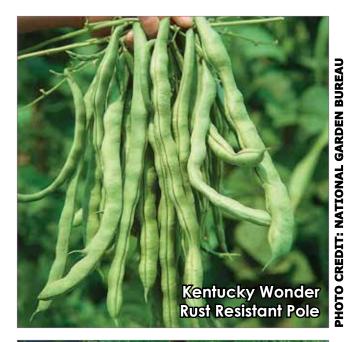






PHOTO CREDIT: NATIONAL GARDEN BUREAU

PHOTO CREDIT: NATIONAL GARDEN BUREAU

Lime Fordhook Bush 242





bean, they actually are quite diverse. Green beans come in a variety of flavors, sizes, shapes and colors, including green, yellow, purple, and speckled.

The basic type of garden beans are bush beans, pole beans, filet beans and dried or shelling beans.

- Bush beans are plants that are compact, usually under two feet tall. All of their flowers develop at the same time, therefore the beans do, too. Since they don't need staking, they are easier to grow and produce beans earlier than pole beans. Bush beans work well in small garden patches and containers.
- Pole beans, also called vine beans or climbing beans, grow tall and need some kind of pole, trellis, netting, or structure as support. Pole beans can also be grown in containers provided they have something to support them.
- Filet beans or Haricots Vert are distinguished by elegant ultra-slim pods. Filet beans are gaining in popularity due to their delicate appearance. They come in both pole and bush types.
- Dried or shelling beans are grown for their edible seeds instead of their pods. Kidney beans, black beans and pinto beans are an example of this type of bean.

Aside from their use as a source of food, beans are also quite attractive as they grow. Beans grown on arbors, trellises or towers can bring a unique elegance to your garden. Pole Beans can be planted in a space less than two-square feet. Just place a bean tower in the ground, build up six to eight inches of soil, mulch around it, and plant your bean starts around the perimeter. You can also use a ladder, a topiary frame, stakes, or a garden screen. Once planted, beans require very little effort from the gardener.

#### Tips for growing beans

Don't know beans about growing beans? It's easy! Here are a few tips from the experts to help you be successful.

- Beans like warm weather, so wait until your soil temperature reaches 70°F before planting.
- Soil that's too cool and wet can lead to rot, so it's best to wait until the rainy season has passed. In Oregon and Washington, the planting window is mid-May to mid-August.













- Pick a sunny spot. Beans do best in welldrained soil with at least eight hours of sun.
- Consistent moisture results in better plants and high quality harvests. Add mulch to the soil around your bean plants to accomplish this.
- Weed carefully. Beans have shallow roots, and pulling nearby weeds can damage their root system.
- Fast growing, beans are quick to mature and you can be harvesting a mere 50-60 days after sowing.
- Bush beans will produce harvests for about three weeks. They usually grow from 12 to 24 inches tall.
- Eat fresh beans all season long! Planting bush beans every 2-3 weeks, which is called "succession sowing" will produce a continuous harvest.
- Pole beans have a long harvest season that lasts from six to eight weeks.
- Encourage pod production by harvesting your beans frequently.
- Purple beans will turn green when cooked.
   That's because the purple pigment, called anthocyanins, will disappear when heated.
- On the other hand, yellow wax beans will retain their beautiful golden color when cooked because they don't contain chlorophyll, which is the pigment that makes green beans green.

#### Tips for harvesting beans

Harvest your green beans when the pods are young and tender, before the seeds begin to swell. That's where the "snap" comes in. Bend and break one of the beans you intend to harvest. If it doesn't "snap", it's too early to pick them. Fresh green beans will last for up to a week in the refrigerator when stored in a plastic container.

Now, loaded with trivia and a new respect for the bean, it's time to pay homage. Certainly this diverse and delicious legume deserves a little space in your garden. Whether you're a committed gardener or just a casual dabbler, make a little time and space for the underappreciated bean. It won't require much of either, and you'll be richly rewarded.

#### **Interesting Bean Varieties**

For the inexperienced grower and for those looking to expand their horizons, these beans are recommended by the National Garden Bureau. Give them a try!

#### Pole Beans

**Seychelles -** Seven to nine-foot vines produce multiple crops of 5-6" long stringless pods with excellent flavor. Fast-growing and early-to-produce crisp delicious pods. 2017 AAS Winner.

Kentucky Blue - Produces 6-8" dark green pods on six-foot vines with outstanding Blue Lake flavor. Can be harvested all season long. 1991 AAS Winner.

#### **Bush Beans**

**Mascotte** – A gourmet compact variety perfect for today's small space gardens. Produces long slender pods that stay above the foliage for easy harvest, 2014 AAS Winner,

**Desperado** – Heat and stress tolerance makes this an easy to grow and high yielder of long straight 5" dark green pods.

#### Specialty Beans

Roma II - A Romano or Italian flat bean that produces an abundance of wide, flat 5" long pods with a distinctive rich, intense, beany flavor. Bush type habit.

Amethyst Purple – A French filet bush bean that produces beautiful violet-purple, long slender stringless pods on compact plants suitable for containers and raised beds.

Gold Rush - The gold standard for yellow wax beans, Gold Rush produces clusters of straight 5-6" long yellow pods. Pods hold well on the bush and are versatile in the kitchen.

Learn more about the Year of the Garden Bean on the National Garden Bureau website:

https://ngb.org/year-of-the-garden-bean







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#### As Schreiner's Iris Gardens approaches its centennial, Ben Schreiner, great grandson of the founder, returns to carry the family legacy forward.

#### by Judy Alleruzzo

Garden Time's May Hortie is Ben Schreiner who is the newest family member to join the almost 100year family business, Schreiner's Iris Gardens. Their history begins in 1920 with F.X. Schreiner who was a purchaser for a Minnesota department store and also loved to garden. He had a random meeting with a man who was the president of the brand-new organization, the American Iris Society.

As many of us know how it is to fall in love with a plant family, F.X. fell in love with bearded iris and collected over 500 cultivars in just a few years. He even bought iris from overseas to add to his collection. He published a price list using the name "Schreiner's Iris Gardens" in 1925 and then a catalogue without photos in 1928. He passed away in 1931 but his three children, Gus, Connie and Bob saw the potential to expand their father's business and

decided to look for a more ideal place to hybridize, grow and ship iris than their home state of Minnesota.

After much research and still running a thriving iris business, they chose to move the business in 1947 to a 15-acre parcel of land in the Willamette Valley. This piece of land just north of Salem, Oregon on Quinaby Rd is where the business still stands today. The story goes on as the pioneering sister and brothers expanded the business and passed it on to their children.

Today, the descendants of Gus Schreiner; Liz, Steve and Ray are the third generation to own the company. They now have been joined by Ben Schreiner, the fourth generation of the family to work this historical and beautiful land. Ben has now officially

worked at the garden since 2016. While growing up a Schreiner, he had worked at many jobs during the iris growing seasons. At 12, he and his sister began to work during the summer, digging iris rhizomes, shipping the plants for retail orders and trimming the wholesale plants being shipped out, too. Ben remembers hanging out at the iris display garden during the May bloom time festivities. He told me, "I was definitely more excited about the food carts that would come here each May than I was about the flowers."

Ben was able to enjoy the fun time of the bloom season before the hard work of the iris harvest began. "I then have a lot more memories once I started working over the summers. That's when I learned you never wanted my dad to see you working too slow!"

Ben decided to take a step back from going into the family business as a career and went to college and graduated with a degree in politics. He worked as a freelance writer before joining his family at Schreiner's. He says these experiences help his communication skills when working with wholesale customers, one of his responsibilities at the gardens. He also oversees iris production and the staff that work outdoors. In the height of iris production and shipping, the gardens employ up to 90 people.

I asked what brought him back to the family business. He related his thoughts, "I wasn't sure I wanted to work here, but it got to the point where it became clear that if I didn't come into the business, it may not continue. The thought of it not continuing did not sit well with me. We have a lot of great employees who have been with us for decades. So, that's sort of when I decided to come into the business officially. And I'm very glad I did. It's really great getting to work outside with the seasons.'

Ben's Dad is Ray Schreiner, who is the main hybridizer for Schreiner's











Iris Gardens. I asked Ben if he is learning to work in the hybridizing end of the business. He said, "My dad still does the vast majority of the hybridizing and will continue to do so for hopefully a long time. We will thus be introducing his hybrids for years to come."

Ben does help evaluate the potential new Schreiner varieties. He explained the process, "So, after making a cross it will take two years before you see the first bloom. At that point, we're looking for colors and forms that catch our eye. We're looking for something that will perform well in a garden setting. We're also looking for prolonged bloom time. So, anything with high bud counts and possibly rebloom would be what you're generally seeking. For those that do, we will line them out in the field and continue to evaluate them. As we keep growing them, we become a little harsher in our judgements. We need well growing varieties with good bud counts. The end goal is always a variety that will perform well in a garden setting." The final, amazing iris flowers that go on to be named and offered for sale in the Schreiner's catalogue are labelled as a 'Schreiner introduction'.

Schreiner Ben explained the breeding philosophy, "We also never specify when crossing who the cross was made by. This was how it was when my grandpa and my dad were both crossing as well. We just state that a hybrid is a Schreiner introduction, rather than, say, a Ray Schreiner introduction. I like that, as bringing a hybrid to the market takes a lot of work by a lot of different people. It's a collective effort." It is a pretty amazing family that appreciate all who work for the company. They see the value in the efforts that go into the beauty of the iris.

Schreiner's Iris Gardens is not just about that one flower. A few years ago, they decided to grow and sell Bill Maryott's varieties of daylilies. In the 1960s Schreiner's grew daylilies but moved away from them to focus on just iris. Ben told me, "Bill Maryott is a very talented hybridizer. The styling and color combination of his daylilies are spectacular. Also, we've had many of his reblooming varieties bloom well into September. And when it comes to the wholesale market, there aren't that many hybrids like Maryott's on the market. I think the customer base for daylilies is very similar to that for iris, so it's a good fit in that regard." These daylily varieties are special. Garden Time has filmed a few segments about them. The flowers are sturdy with very unique colorings. Ben's favorite this year is the 'Peace and Harmony' Daylily. "It's a really striking flower. I'm excited to see it bloom this summer."

Speaking of favorites, Ben told me his favorite iris this season is 'Tillamook Bay'. "It's a really nice bicolor with radiating blue washed falls. As a bonus, we've also had rebloom on it every summer we've grown it." Since we were on the subject of favorites, I asked what trends in iris flowers the family is seeing this year. "We're seeing a lot of flowers with nice washed or tie-dyed looking falls. Also, a lot more iris with rimmed falls." Make a note to look at the iris introductions in the next few years with these colorings!

The conversation wound around to personal information and Ben has happy news to be getting married in June of 2022. His fiancé is Dana Schultz, and they will be wed on the east coast where Dana's family lives. On the home front, I asked Ben about his personal gardens, he's "added a lot more raised beds for vegetable gardening. I also like planting the plants we sell in the garden at home. I think it's a good way to see things a bit more from the point of view of the customer." Dana and Ben have two dogs, one of which is named Nancy and



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goes to work with Ben every day. She sometimes makes an appearance in his helpful and informative videos you can find on YouTube. Of course, Nancy steals the show and is a cutie to watch while learning about iris care. Ben and Dana have an assortment of other animals and are looking forward to getting ducks to add to the group.

Covid-19 delayed Ben and Dana's wedding and cancelled the '2020 Iris Bloom Season'. The flowers bloomed and were gorgeous, but we all missed the show. Ben was happy to explain that the display gardens will be open with a few changes to the festivities. "So, that will mean selling tickets online with set visiting times. We think this will be the best way to open the garden to those wanting to visit, while still helping to keep visitors and our employees safe." The best parts of the bloom season will be the same as you can stroll the display gardens and take in all the beautiful flowers, buy pots of iris, daylilies and other plants, buy cut iris blooms and of course order iris rhizomes.

The 2021 Iris Bloom Season runs from May 7th to May 31st. It sounds like the Bloom Season is well thought out for us all to enjoy!

Ben does many different things for Schreiner's Iris Gardens. He came back to work with his family as he wanted the business to continue and to be a part of that long history. A family business needs the next generation to learn the trade and to carry on the legacy. The Schreiner family are wonderful people that create beautiful plants for our gardens and Ben is helping to steer them into the future.

More information on the 2021 Iris Bloom Season www.schreinersgardens.com/ iris-bloom-season

Schreiner's Iris Gardens www.schreinersgardens.com







# For the Birds

We love to watch our feathered friends... except when they're eating a prized crop or causing damage to our home. Here's how to deter them.

by David Musial

Bird watching can be a wonderful pastime, especially when it can be done from the convenience of your back patio. However, it isn't so wonderful when they become a nuisance; eating a fully ripened prized crop or causing damage to the home.

For each type of bird damage, various deterrents exist, some better than others and some effective but annoying. For example, my parents lived next to a cherry orchard in the country. What they thought was an ideal setting, quickly changed during cherry season. As the cherries ripened, the property owner had several cannons placed throughout the property that would go off at different times to startle the birds; and my parents. Effective, but annoying and not an acceptable application within city limits. Upside, the neighbor shared all the cherries my parents could eat for having to endure the noise.

Bird damage generally falls into two areas; the garden, and the home and the outdoor property. As mentioned, in the garden birds will eat your ripened crop, but also have an appetite for newly sowed

HOTO CREDIT: WWW.ALIEXPRESS.COM **Bird Netting** 

seeds and freshly sprouted seedlings. Around the home, birds create a nuisance through nesting and roosting, which can result in bird droppings in unwanted places and damage to property.

Bird deterrents also generally fall into two categories. Physical barriers, such as netting, and audio or visual deterrents like fake owls. Physical barriers attempt to exclude birds while audio or visual deterrents are designed to scare the birds away. Let's take a look at some of the deterrents available and how they can solve your various bird problems.

#### **Bird Netting**

One of the saddest things for a gardener is when they have tended their garden for months, waiting with anticipation for the harvest, only to find at harvest that the birds have eaten or damaged the crop. Quite often this literally happens over night.

The low tech solution is bird netting. The small holes in the net keep birds from getting to your crop. It can be placed directly over the plant or a structure built





around the plant or plants and the structure covered with netting. There are many options based on your needs.

The downside to me is the aesthetic. Gardens are beautiful and bird netting isn't. However, you need to balance beauty and bounty. If the birds aren't willing to share, then nets it is!

#### **Floating Row Covers**

Freshly sowed seeds and their new tender shoots are a bird's taste treat. An option to consider is a floating row cover. Floating row covers are a light spun fabric placed directly over the garden beds that allows some sun, air and water to pass through.

Designed to help give your garden an easy start and protect from frost damage, they can also protect from bird damage. Use the cover once seeds have been planted and remove when the seedlings have reached a size that they are no longer desirable to birds.

Although the fabric is light enough to not disturb plant growth, this

is a temporary solution and not intended to be used the entire growing season.

#### **Bird Houses**

An interesting approach to the problem of nesting birds is to provide a place to nest or more specifically, a bird house. The bird house installed needs to target the bird that is causing a nesting problem. Even if it doesn't solve all your bird nesting problems, watching young birds being fed by their parents and seeing them grow is delightful.

#### **Bird Spikes**

Railings, roofs and window sills are just a few places that birds like to rest and take a break. The result is bird droppings on or below those surfaces. An effective method to ensure they don't land on those surfaces is to install bird spikes strips. Yes, this sounds like a medieval deterrent, but it's not to impale our feathered friends, it is only to keep them off specific areas on a structure. Basically, birds are unable to land on the spikes and will need to find another area to land.

Easy to install, look for a product made with stainless steel spikes,



PHOTO CREDIT: WWW.WALMART.COM



which will last longer than other metals.

Note that this is a very targeted deterrent, and only protects the specific area where the spike strips are installed. Other deterrents will need to be added for broader exclusion.

#### **Owl or Hawk Decoy**

One of the simplest methods to scare birds is to use a predator; owl or hawk, decoy. Birds have keen eyesight and the sight of a predator will easily frighten a bird. They are life size and some are built to incorporate movement.

So which decoy is best, the owl or the hawk? Most would agree the hawk is best. This is primarily due to the fact that hawks are daytime predators and owls are nocturnal, so not as easily recognized during the daytime. Pigeons, sparrows and starlings generally cause daytime damage and are easily frightened by a hawk.

Overall, decoys are economical, effective, humane and can be used anywhere that birds are a nuisance.

#### **Sound Emitter**

Similar in concept as the decoy, emitters have been developed to mimic the sound of a predator. Select a model that is designed for the birds that visit your yard and give it a couple weeks to work. Additionally, most models will advise the area that the emitter will cover. Most will easily cover the average back yard.

There are other types of emit-

ters that work on other animals, as well as bird. The challenge with these is that they can also deter cats and dogs, which may or may not be desirable to you and your neighbors.

In this group is the bird cannon mentioned earlier. Unless you live in the countryside and a good distance from your next neighbor, I would not recommend this product.

Sound emitters are a good general use bird deterrent and easy to install.

#### **Reflective Tape and Rods**

This group of deterrents is what I like to call shiny scary things. Hung from trees or other support structures, they all basically reflect the sun causing a visual disturbance that scares the birds. Movement is also created from the wind sending the reflection in multiple directions to further enhance the fear factor.



PHOTO CREDIT: WWW.WALMART.CA



They come in a variety of different forms from twisted rods to tape. Although relatively inexpensive, some DIYers will string up a few of their least favorite CD's and hang them from a tree. For those that prefer a little more of a carnival décor, there are also reflective pinwheels that are sure to delight.

These deterrents can also scare away predators like hawks. This is timely knowledge as I have lost a few chickens to hawks and am looking for solutions other than an enclosed chicken yard.

#### **Water Sprinkler**

Motion sensor water sprinklers are a great solution to keep birds away from the garden. The sensor will detect movement and send a spray of water in the desired direction. This can protect everything from seeds to ripe fruit.

Models are available that have a small solar panel, so the system is always charged and ready day or night. Yes, some have sensors that work at night to provide 24

hour protection. Depending on the model, the sensors are very sensitive.

#### **Sprays-Natural or Otherwise**

Another way to deter birds is to do so with a spray repellant. Commercial repellants can be a natural product or one that uses chemicals. If using natural products is important, be sure to verify what ingredients are used.

Products vary on where they can be used. Some are designed to be sprayed on the surface of structures to deter roosting and nesting. Others are designed to be sprayed on plants. In the case of plants, check the label if there are any restrictions on edible crops.

If you are a do-it-yourselfer, you might want to find a recipe for a repellant that uses either cayenne pepper, or peppermint and citronella.

Spray repellants seem to have mixed reviews, but as the application is easy and can target specific areas, they are worth a try.

#### Other

As a final solution, you may be thinking about physical removal or harming the birds. However, know that most wild birds are protected by law and it is suggested that you check with local officials before taking these final measures.

A few things to consider with your deterrent plan:

- Using more than one deterrent will achieve better results.
- Other than physical barriers, most deterrents work best when moved periodically to keep the birds on their toes, so to speak.
- Different birds respond to different deterrents. Take time to identify the bird to match the deterrent.
- A side benefit of many of the garden deterrents is that they will also keep away small animals such as squirrels.

If you do suffer damage to your home, you may turn to your homeowner's insurance policy, but in most cases pest damage is excluded. For example, bird droppings that stain your home or wood damage from a flicker would most likely not be covered. However, it never hurts to ask your agent, just in case.

Whatever method you choose to deter the birds, remember to balance with the benefits; their beauty, their songs and their ability to devour slugs!

Read "12 Best Bird Deterrents That Actually Work"

from World Birds

www.worldbirds.org/ bird-deterrent



# WIDIIG

The month of May is the best of all worlds. Most of the Spring flowers are still in bloom. The weather continues to get warmer and, occasionally, teases us with an almost-summer-like day. And, the fruits of our labors (figuratively and literally) start to reveal themselves. It also ushers in the arrival of plant-harming insects. Be vigilant! Your plants are counting on you to protect them.

### **PLANNING**



- Get ready to hang your flowering baskets. This is the best month for getting a basket or three to hang outdoors and show off your green thumb to all the neighbors. Use a good flower fertilizer every other watering to get the best results.
- Get the watering system ready for summer irrigation. Check hoses for leaks and the sprinklers

to make sure they still work well. This would be a good time to create a more automatic drip irrigation system

• Keep a check on soil temperature for veggies you can plant out this month. Most of the warmer season veggies will be able to go in this month.

for the gardens!



## **PLANTING**

 Divide your stored dahlia clumps and plant the tubers.
 Dahlias produce more flowers on thicker stems if lifted in the fall



and then divided in the spring and replanted.

• Flowers & Annuals: Plant out gladiolas,

begonias, canna lilies, dahlia and lilies bulbs. Planting after mid-month should be safe for all these annuals: marigolds, asters, fuchsias, wax begonias, geraniums, daisies, salvias, snapdragons, stock... in other words, most all the annual flowers!

- Perennials like carnations, candytuft, delphiniums, daylilies, phlox, cone flowers, lavender and heuchera are just a few of the varieties of perennials you can plant right now.
- Landscape planting now still

gives the plants a good head start on a strong root system before the summer heat sets in.

• This is the month to plant your Rose bushes. They also make a

great Mother's Day gift!



• Tomatoes and other warmer weather veggies can go in now.

## **TASKS, MAINTENANCE & CLEAN-UP**

- Watch for late frost! This is the time of year the late frosts can do the most damage when plants have flower buds ready to burst and we get all excited and plant out everything we can find. Cover the tender plants when frost is forecast with Harvest Guard protective yard and garden cover.
- Remove Rhododendrons spent flower heads as
- soon as they are done blooming. This is mostly for appearance because the plants will set buds for next year even if they are not deadheaded.
- Protect young plants from slugs with Bonide's Slug magic. Be on the lookout for the little eggs that resemble white B-Bs. Using Bonide's Slug

# Vhat To Do In The Garden

Magic is safe around pets and



breaks down into usable iron for the plants to consume.

 Monitor plants for insects like

aphids and spittlebugs and the like. Most control can be handled with a burst of water from the hose or hand picking off.

 Be on the lookout for codling moths on apple and pear trees. Adults typically emerge in May-June. Pheromone-baited traps can be used to reduce populations of male moths. Remove brush, debris, and culled fruit from orchards. Remove loose

bark to eliminate possible hiding places for cocoons. Wrap trunk with corrugated cardboard or burlap to trap migrating larvae. Periodic removal of these tree wraps to destroy cocooning larvae, can help a lot.

· Watch for notching insect feeding damage on rhodys and other broad-leafed evergreen plants. This could be the root weevil and it is a bit harder to detect. Go out at night with a flashlight to see them eating your rhodies or place some paper below the plants at night and tap on the plants. If you hear the little 'plops' of something dropping onto the paper, you may get to see the sneaky root weevil adults. Once the soil temperature is 55F or above you can use the safe

organic 'Beneficial Nematodes' around the plants if the weevils are found. BN are safe to use and work up to two years to totally destroy root weevil adults and grubs.

Over seeding a grass lawn or



starting from scratch: May is a good month for both of these tasks. Fertilize the lawn once every two months for

optimal color. Mow a bit higher as the weather warms. If you have used a moss killer on the lawn, don't put down grass seed for at least 6 weeks after that application.

## **VEGETABLE GARDEN**

 Vegetables - Monitor soil temperature to see when you can safely plant out the warmer season crops. Wait until the soil is consistently above 70 F to plant out basil, cucumber, eggplant, melons, peppers, tomatoes and pumpkins or squash.

Plant anytime in May by seed: Arugula, Asian greens, snap beans, broccoli, brussels sprouts, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cilantro, sweet corn, dill, kale, lettuce, green onions, parsnips, potatoes, radishes, slow bolting spinach, swiss chard, turnips.

Plant out these starts in May (waiting for warmer soil temps for above mentioned veggies): Artichokes, basil, beans, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, collard greens, cukes, eggplant, kale, leeks, lettuce, onions, parsley, peppers, squash, swiss chard, tomatoes and watermelon.

• Consider planting the veggie garden in what is called 'intensive planting' style AKA 'widerow gardening. This will produce the most amount of produce from your space available! Traditional practice of planting long rows is not as productive as planting closer together and in 3-4' wide blocks. The benefits of closer planting; easier to mulch, less weed growth, snap to water, little wasted space and the cool shade created by the foliage for soil and roots.

- Control many vegetable insect problems by covering the crop with a row cover, like Harvest Guard.
- Control the many below ground insect pests like root maggots safely by using Beneficial Nematodes once the soil temperature has reached 55 F or

warmer. These little microscopic creatures seek out and consume over 230 soil dwelling garden pests.

 Control weeds by covering them, in between the rows, with layers of wet black and white newspaper or cardboard covered with compost.





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.

continued next column

#### 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 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

#### Open House May 1-June 15, 2021 Adelman Peony Gardens, Salem, OR

May 1st & 2nd - Early Bird Special
 Experience our early blooming peonies and get 10% off all peonies in containers (at nursery only - no containers are shipped).
 continued next page



- May 8th & 9th Mother's Day Weekend Bring Mom. We'll give her a special gift!
- PENDING: May 22nd The 17th Annual Peony Volkswalk

Join us for some fun exercise - 5 and 10 kilometer walks, with the last mile in the peony field. The longer route also includes visiting nearby hosta and daylily nurseries.

Registration is from 8 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Small fee applies.

- May 29th, 30th, & 31st Memorial Weekend Special prices on cut flowers to help you honor those who have fought for our country and family members who are no longer with us.
- June 5th & 6th Bring Grandma Weekend Bring your Grandmother to enjoy the peonies and we will give her a free bouquet of 4 peony blooms.
- June 12th & 13th Closing Weekend All peonies in containers are 15% off.(at nursery only - no containers are shipped)

5690 Brooklake Rd NE, Salem, OR. peonyparadise.com

#### Gaiety Hollow Open Garden Saturday, May 1, 2021 • 1:00pm-4:00pm Gaiety Hollow, Salem, OR

The May garden will include spring blooms of azaleas, rhododendrons, tree peonies and weigela, 1 to 4 p.m., Gaiety Hollow, Garden at Gaiety Hollow, 545 Mission St., Salem, OR. Price: \$5. 503-838-0527. www.lordschryver.org/gaietyhollow.html

#### Spring Garden Fair – Plan B!

continued next column

#### 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

#### **Online Plant Sale** Beginning May 7, 2021 Crystal Springs Rhododendron Garden, Portland, OR

Over 180 different varieties of of species and hybrid rhododendrons for purchase. Pick up plants will be scheduled and socially distanced on site at Crystal Springs Rhododendron Garden. https://www.crystalspringsgardenpdx.org/

#### Iris Bloom Season 2021 May 7-31, 2021 Schreiner's Iris Garden, Salem, OR

View our 10-acres of iris in bloom. Enjoy a picnic in our park-like setting. Browse our unique gift shop. Purchase freshly cut iris bouquets to bring home and to friends and family.

Iris Display Gardens will be open DAILY May 7 to 31, 2021, rain or shine. Early bird open gardens 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.

Gardens open to general public 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. No admittance after 6:00 p.m. Purcontinued next page



chase entrance tickets in advance or at the gate. Click here to purchase tickets. \$5/person. Dogs allowed on leash. www.schreinersiris.com

#### Mother's Day in the Garden Saturday, May 8, 2021 • 10:00am-4:00pm Sunday, May 9, 2021 • 10:00am-2:00pm Rogerson Clematis Garden, West Linn, OR

Plant sale • Potting demonstrations Raffle prizes • Docent-led tour. www.rogersonclematiscollection.org

#### Mother's Day Country Brunch Sunday, May 9, 2021 French Prairie Gardens, St. Paul, OR

Mother's Day Country Brunch is back! Enjoy a fun day out in the country - eating delicious food outdoors, visiting the farm animals, playing in the barnyard play area, and shopping in the Garden Center! Space is limited - Book your time today before it sells out! visit the link in our bio or click here to book on our website: https://fpgardens.com/mothers-day-country-brunch-2021/

#### Little Sprouts Bug Kit Friday, May 14, 2021 Garland Nursery, Corvallis, OR

Cost: \$10. Sprouts will get all the supplies and information they need to go on a bug scavenger hunt! Each kit will include a scavenger hunt guide, other fun bug theme activities, a net, and magnifying glass. \*Each kit is \$10. Pre-payment required, call us today to reserve your kit(s)! Garland Nursery, 5470 NE Highway 20, Corvallis, OR 97330. Find out more »www.garlandnursery.com

Oregon Fuchsia Society May Fuchsia Sale Saturday, May 15, 2021

9:00am-Until Plants are Sold

#### Tran's Automotive, Portland, OR

Hardy uprights, ground covering hardy fuchsias and a modest number of baskets (not hardy). Come browse, learn, ooh and ahh, and talk fuchsia with us! Tran's Automotive, 4810 SE Belmont St., Portland. www.oregonfuchsiasociety. com

#### Memorial Day in the Clematis Garden Saturday, May 29, 2021 • 10:00am-2:00pm Rogerson Clematis Garden, West Linn, OR

Plant sale • Potting demonstrations Raffle prizes • Docent-led tour. www.rogersonclematiscollection.org

#### Spring Fever Open House Saturday-Monday, May 29-31, 2021

10:00am-5:00pm at all CNT Nurseries!
 Cascade Nursery Trail, 8 Nurseries,
 Molalla to Salem, Oregon

Three day extravaganza of garden touring, plant sales and special events at our annual open house, perfectly timed for peak garden photo ops! Feel the fever of plant lust and the thrill of finding those alluring beauties as you fill your wagon at each stop...pausing for munchies or libation and some sage gardening advice from your nursery hosts before heading to your next trail destination. Come out for a day in the country, meet the owners and find plants you may not see anywhere else. We will all be open Saturday, Sunday and Monday so you 'll have time to get to ALL the CNT Nurseries! 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

# arden Time Tours











### Join us for this exciting **Garden Time Tour!**

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

These tours fill up fast so don't wait!

www.GardenTime.tv/tours

4 Days/13 Nights •

All Breakfasts plus 13 Additional Meals Included

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.

# TV-Station-Quality Commercials Independent Company Price

At Gustin Creative Group, we have the same equipment as the big broadcast TV stations. The same cameras, lights, editing and graphics programs. Plus, our staff worked in local commercial television, with over 20 years average experience in the field. What does that mean to you? It means you get the quality of a big TV station, but the price of a small, independent company. Same great commercials at a price you can afford. Contact us today and see what we can do for you!





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

America's Mattress • Al's Garden Center • Chown Hardware Clark County Fair • Exercise Equipment Northwest • Ludeman's Neil Kelly • Parr Lumber • Portland Nursery • Salem Hospital Terra Casa • Taggart's • Tsugawa Nursery

"Together, We Create the Message"



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