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Is it Spring Yet?

I wrote this line a couple days ago... 'April showers brings... snow?' This spring has been just another crazy chapter in the on-going saga of the past couple of years. Mother Nature wanted to throw a little winter 'party' before the warmer days of spring and summer arrive. If you are feeling stressed about your plants; don't. They are very resilient. The bulbs will do well, the perennials will bounce back and even if you lose a plant or two, you can always replace them. The key now is to do what you can in your garden (cleanup, weeding) and wait for the warmer weather to reveal if you need to do more. Give your plants a chance to recover and you might be surprised.

The colder weather has me spending less time in the garden and more time indoors to think about the final couple of months of the Garden Time show and magazine. Yes, we are meeting with people about the future of both. If there is a way to keep the show going, we will make sure that you all will know. As we have been telling people, the website and YouTube channel will stay open and active so you can still have access to our archive of stories and videos. Especially in the spring, this treasure trove of information will help any gardener become more successful.

This month we hope to help you become more successful with some great stories. Mortimer, our mascot, knows a lot for a daisy. He has answers to a couple of questions for the spring gardener. If you are thinking of installing a new fence this spring or summer, David has a story on all the new, and old, options that you have to choose from. If you are looking for plants, we have a couple of stories for you too. One is on the new trend in plants from Chile. There are a lot of newer plants on the market that can bring a touch of a tropical look to your garden. We also feature a great native for your garden, the huckleberry. This flowering and fruiting natural wonder can provide for you and your local wildlife too. It has great tasting fruit and it absolutely loves our local conditions.

With all the changes happening in the garden, even if it is a little cold, we can't help but get excited about the warmer months ahead!

Happy Gardening!

Jeff Gustin, Publisher

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Dear Mortimer,

The recent cold weather has me concerned. How is this affecting my plants long term? Are there going to be long lasting problems for my garden plants?

> Signed, Worried in Wilsonville

Dear Worried,

The cold weather and recent snow has a lot of people concerned about their plants and landscapes, but take it from a plant like me, we're generally a pretty strong group! First, there are a few differences about snow versus frost. Snow can sometimes be a good thing. The blanket of snow can protect your plants from even more extreme weather and colder temperatures. The only problem with snow is the weight issue. Snow can place a lot of extra weight on branches, especially when they are just sending out their leaves. The more surface area, the more snow on the branches/leaves, and more weight. This excess weight is what breaks those limbs and causes damage to your trees and shrubs.

Frost on the other hand, especially a hard frost, can do real damage to just about all of your garden plants. A hard frost is one that drops down to 28 degrees or lower and hangs around for a longer time period. This will kill the new growth on your plants by rupturing the new, soft, thin cell walls of that new growth. Most



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

AskMortimer@GardenTime.tv

of your trees and hardy shrubs will handle the cold temperatures just fine, but others may not. This is why we recommend the planting of tender plants well past the 'average last frost' date for your area.

Of course, the big question is how do you know if there are long term problems for your plants? For a lot of plants, it becomes a wait and see exercise. Some plants won't show any damage at first and it will take a few weeks at least before you will see any die-back. Wait for the new growth to start to show and then you can make your cuts to remove the dead and damaged branches and stems. If you lose an entire plant, then you may want to consider replacing it with a hardier version of that plant or one that is a little tougher.

> I hope that your garden comes through with flying colors,

> > Mortimer

Dear Mortimer,

I planted some new fruit trees a few years ago and they are doing incredibly well. Last year we realized a small harvest from our apple and pear trees. I recently heard that I need to be aware of codling moth. These are still small trees and are not part of an orchard. Is this really a concern and what, exactly, is a codling moth?

> Yours. Living and loving Fruitland

Fruitland,

Codling moths can be a big problem for large orchards and even for homeowners with a few fruit trees. This destructive pest can attack apples, pears, plums and even certain nut trees. The moth itself doesn't damage much, but the hatched larvae are the real problem. The moth emerges in the spring (May or June) and once it mates, the females lay eggs on the outside of your small developing fruits. The eggs hatch and the larvae eat through the surface of the fruit and then the problems start. They destroy the fruit from the inside, heading for the core to feed on the seeds. The larvae then exit the fruit and winter-over and shelter, before starting the cycle again.

There are a few ways to try and prevent damage. First, you can keep your trees clean by removing all old and diseased fruit from the ground around the tree in the late summer and fall. This also means removing the 'mummified'

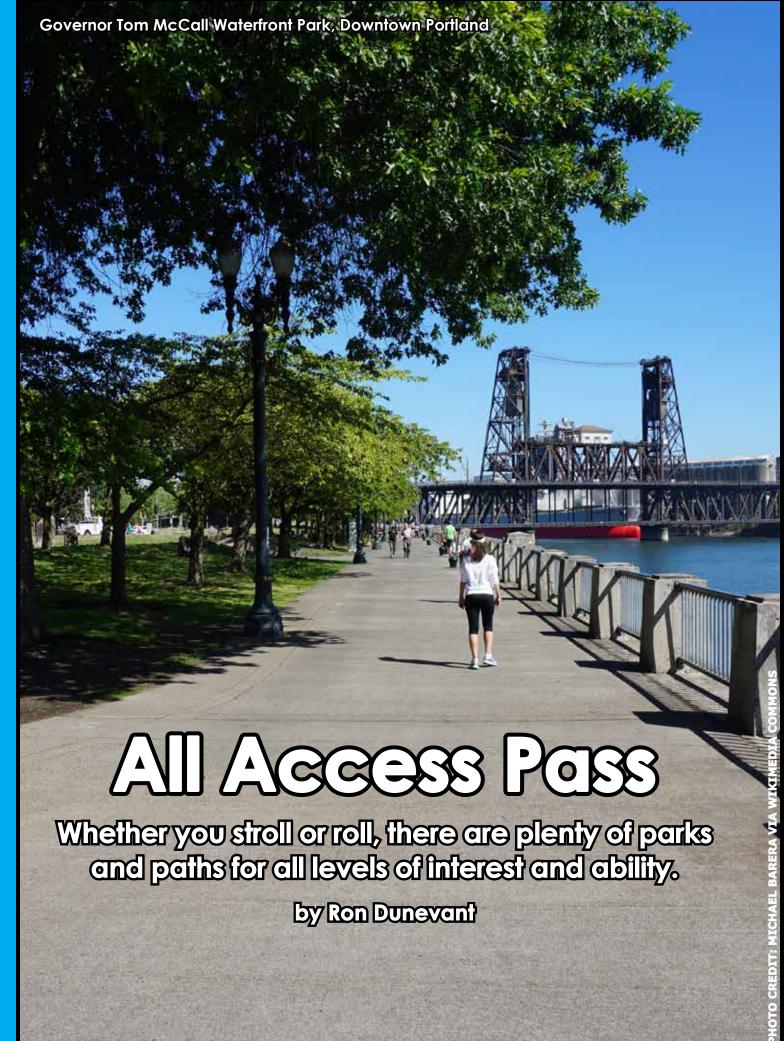


fruit from the branches too. This can be a nice home for the larvae to wait out the winter. Don't compost this old fruit, throw it away. If you have 'wormy' apples in your fruit bins, crates or garage, get rid of those too. Adult moths can fly over a mile to look for mates and sites on trees, so they don't have to be close to your tree to be a problem.

Second, you can try traps. There are two types of traps that are popular. One is a sticky trap that you place in a band around the lower trunk of your tree. Using Tanglefoot, a commercially available sticky substance, at the base of your tree will stop the larvae from reaching the ground to pupate. The second trap is a pheromone trap. This synthetic 'scent' attracts males and they get stuck on the sticky trap and are unable to reproduce.

These are passive treatments and will not be able to get all of the moths or larvae. The third way is to use a commercial pesticide spray. There are a few on the market that are available so check with your local garden center to see which one might work the best for you and your tree. You can apply the spray when all the petals have fallen off the new fruit. If you spray before this, you can miss the moths/larvae and you may affect pollinating bees instead. Wait another 10 days after your first application and apply it again to get any codling moths you may have missed. If you do use a pesticide control, remember to use it according to label instructions, that it is the one for your specific problem/tree and when conditions are good.

> Good luck, Mortimer



One of the perks of living in the Willamette Valley is our close proximity to the natural beauty of the area. Few other places offer access to as many distinct and diverse areas: snow-covered mountains, lush forests, dramatic coastlines, yawning vistas, winding rivers, all within a two hour drive and accessible to all.

But are they accessible to all? When we hear the word "accessibility," we often think wheelchair-friendly and that is certainly a part of it. But the definition extends far beyond that. The experience of traveling through these amazing destinations is also desired by people with other considerations. Perhaps they have pets, young children or are using a stroller. Maybe they would like to take a bicycle tour. They might need a bit of assistance when walking or they have other mobility challenges. Or maybe they would just prefer to take a leisurely jaunt instead of an arduous hike. All of these options are offered in many venues around the area.

So, when we see the phrase "accessible park" or "accessible trail," what does that mean? While there is not a national standard for trails, the City of Portland, on their website, describes it this way: "The City of Portland ensures meaningful access to City programs, services, and activities to comply with Civil Rights Title VI and ADA Title II laws and reasonably provides: translation, interpretation, modifications, accommodations, alternative formats, auxiliary aids and services."

Now that covers a lot of ground, but at its core, it means that efforts are made to ensure that everyone has an opportunity to enjoy the beauty of this area, and for those wishing to tour parks and paths, there are options available for people with all levels of physical ability.

Thanks to the internet, it is easy to find accessible places throughout the area. For the City of Portland, go to their website (www.portlandoregon.gov) and look in the middle of the page for "Parks, recreation and activities" and click on it. Under "Services and Resources", click "Find a Park" to see a list of all the city parks in Portland. Then in the column to the right, look for the box titled "Filter by Amenities/Activities." There you can check the "Accessibility" box and see the 103 parks that fall under this heading. You can even select parks that have

Where Will a Capitol Subaru Take You?



Local Events May 2022

Adelman Peony Gardens 2022 Open House April 30-June 15, 2022 • 9:00am-6:00pm Daily Adelman Peony Gardens, Salem, OR

Visit our gardens, during our open house to experience different colors and smells of peonies! Our peak bloom time is usually around Memorial Day weekend, but can vary depending on the spring weather.

https://peonyparadise.com

Schreiner's Iris Gardens' Bloom Season May 6-31, 2022 • 9:00am-6:00pm Schreiner's Iris Garden, Salem, OR

Displayed are over five hundred variations of Iris in the garden, along with other beautiful perennials such as Lupine, Allium, Icelandic Poppies, and Delphinium to name a few.

• www.schreinersgardens.com

Digging in the Dirt Saturday, May 7, 2022 • 10:00am-1:00pm The Oregon Garden, Silverton, OR

Spend the morning planting annuals with us. Your work is rewarded with a bottomless mimosa bar, a brunch buffet and live music.

www.oregongarden.org



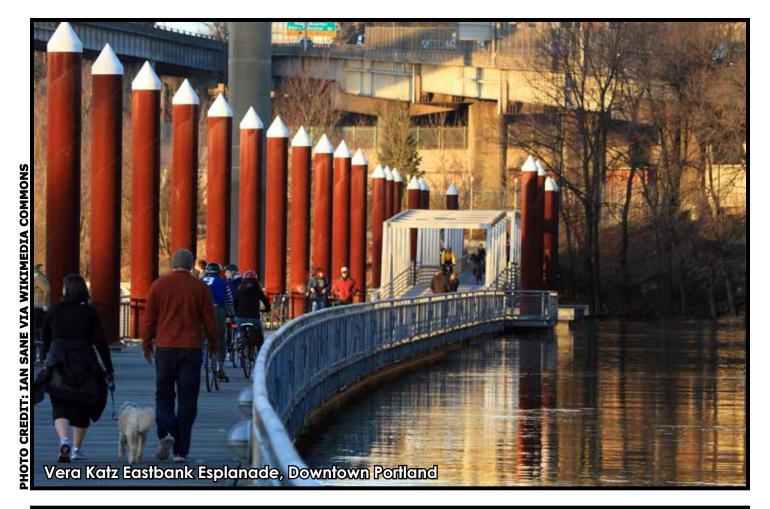




PHOTO CREDIT: HOYTARBORETUM.ORG

an accessible picnic area (30), play area (74), restroom (78) or universal access play area (5). This is an easy way find a spot that meets your specific needs.

For the Salem area, the Salem Park Finder (www.cityofsalem.net) plots the location of over 75 parks on an interactive map. The City of Vancouver website (www.cityofvancouver. us) offers a similar experience. And, if you want to travel outside of the city, check out the Oregon State Parks website (https://stateparks.oregon.gov).

Here are just a few of the areas in or near the Portland-Vancouver-Salem area that feature accessible routes and amenities.

Governor Tom McCall Waterfront Park Downtown Portland

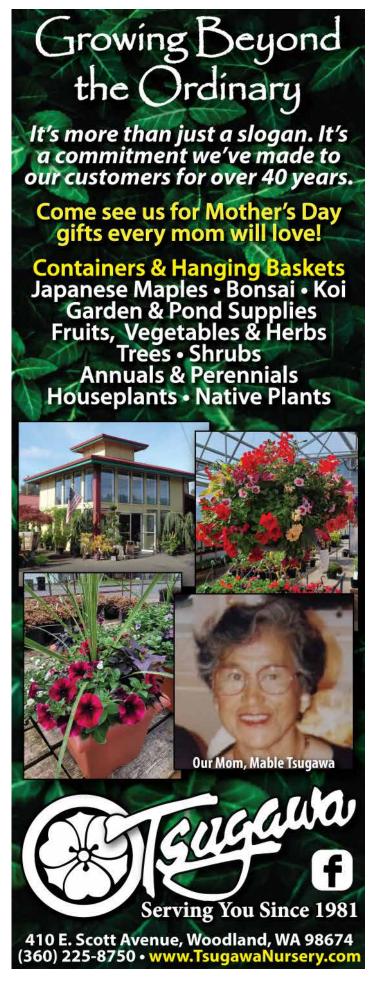
https://www.portland.gov/parks/ governor-tom-mccall-waterfront-park

Dedicated in 1978 to the beloved former governor, Waterfront Park sits atop what used to be Portland's first freeway, Harbor Drive. The 31 acre site offers gorgeous views of the downtown skyline, the Willamette River, multiple bridges and Portland's east side. The Waterfront Park Trail begins at the Steel Bridge from the north and runs to the Hawthorne Bridge to the south (and continues beyond that to the Marquam Bridge, passing by shops and restaurants. The walk along the seawall is wide, paved and flat, with plenty of grassy areas and plazas in which to relax. It also has an accessible restroom.

Vera Katz Eastbank Esplanade Downtown Portland

https://www.portland.gov/parks/ eastbank-esplanade

Across the river from Waterfront Park is another highly accessible area, the Eastside Esplanade, named for former mayor Vera Katz. Running 1.5 miles and extending from the Hawthorne Bridge to the Steel Bridge there are multiple connections to Portland's eastside neighborhoods as well as crossings to the west side of the Willamette. Again, the paths are wide, paved and flat, with access ramps that have a slight grade. A 1,200 foot float-



ing walkway offers the sensation of walking on water and is the longest of its kind in the United States.

Hoyt Arboretum West Hills, Portland

https://www.hoytarboretum.org/

Founded in 1928 and located just two miles from downtown Portland, Hoyt Arboretum is home to 2,300 species of trees and shrubs from around the world. This urban gem has 12 miles of hiking trails, three of which are accessible paved trails. The Overlook Trail runs onehalf mile (one way) with slopes that are generally shallow throughout the trail. There are several benches or low walls where travelers can stop for a rest. The Bristlecone Pine Trail offers a similar experience along with two accessible picnic tables. The Visitor Center Loop is just a tenth of a mile and has bathrooms and a water fountain. All three offer excellent views and a peaceful experience among the gorgeous trees. The free, wheelchair-accessible, Washington Park Shuttle stops at regular intervals in front of the Visitor Center.

Bridal Veil Falls Near Corbett, OR

https://stateparks.oregon.gov/index. cfm?do=park.profile&parkId=107

Located 27 miles east of Portland, Bridal Veil Falls is one of the premier destinations along the Columbia Gorge. Getting to the actual falls requires a steep half-mile hike, but the park's Overlook Trail is a fully paved loop that offers stunning views of the Columbia River, dramatic rock formations, nearby mountains, and a geologic edifice known as the Pillars of Hercules. The trail also skirts an area of forest burned in the 2017 Eagle Creek Fire. Exhibit information and flush restrooms are accessible along the route. Plan ahead. The falls is a popular tourist attraction, so you may have trouble finding a parking spot.

Smaller City Parks Throughout the City of Portland

https://www.portland.gov/ parks/search





If you're looking for something a little closer to your neighborhood and perhaps a bit less crowded, try one of the local city parks. The aforementioned City of Portland website will tell you what's in your area. Most of these parks have an abundance of trees, shrubs and grassy areas, along with paved paths. North Portland's Columbia Park has lots of tall trees, picnic tables, a play area and on-street parking. The flat path loops around the park, mostly in the shade. An easy jaunt on a warm, sunny day.

Burnt Bridge Creek Trail Runs Through Vancouver, WA

https://www.wta.org/go-hiking/hikes/ burnt-bridge-creek-trail

At eight miles long and meandering through the middle of Vancouver, Burnt Bridge Creek Trail offers a scenic tour through a variety of landscapes, including forests, wetlands, and open grasslands. The Washington Trails Association website says "nature lovers use the trail to watch waterfowl, listen to song birds, and perhaps spot a coyote or deer. The eight-

mile greenbelt has multiple access points, allowing this hard-surfaced trail to be conveniently divided into sections." The route does cross several major streets, so you could arrange to drop off and pick up your party at different places. Most of this trail is flat except for a steep slope at the Bernie Rd. trailhead and approaching the I-5 crossing.

Salem Parkway Bike Path Between Salem and Keiser, OR

https://www.traillink.com/trail/ salem-parkway-bike-path/

This bike path connects Salem to Keizer and travels along the Salem Parkway beginning at Cherry Avenue, and heading north past schools, neighborhoods, parks, the Keizer Station Shopping Center and ending at Volcano Stadium. The 3.2 mile route is paved and flat, and attracts bicyclists, skaters and pedestrians. There is no dedicated parking area, but since the route passes through multiple housing developments and a shopping center, finding nearby on-street or lot parking should be easy.

This is just a small sample of the venues that await. Whatever your abilities and interests, there is a plethora of paths and parks available for you to visit. Be sure to check them out and enjoy the wonders that we have right in our backyard. Happy trails!

Resources and More Information

Access Recreation

https://www.accessrecreation.org/

According to their website, "Access Recreation is a Portland, Oregon ad hoc committee that had developed guidelines for minimum information that should be provided about hiking trails and outdoor facilities, that would benefit hikers with disabilities." The AccessTrails portion of their site explores 36 regional trails and parks in the Portland-Vancouver area "from the perspective of users with various disabilities or ability levels." Their goal is to share information so that "people with disabilities can make their own determination about whether to try a trail or not."

TrailLink by Rails-to-Trails Conservancy

https://www.traillink.com/activity/ wheelchair-accessible-trails/

If you're interested in venturing outside of the local area, perhaps even exploring what other states have to offer, check out the TrailLink website. This comprehensive site offers information and maps for trails all over the United States and, while the site is not specifically about accessibility, it does allow you to find wheelchair accessible trails by state and city.

Registration is free, and with it, you can view over 40,000 miles of trail maps, post reviews, share photos, and read about new trails near your location. Rails-to-Trails Conservancy is "the nation's leading nonprofit working to defend trails and build new paths for walking and biking." As such, the site will encourage you to donate to the cause. A pledge of \$18 or more will get you a free tee-shirt. For \$30 annually, you can unlock their premium service which gives you unlimited offline maps, allows you to create and save custom guidebooks, see your location on the trail and find nearby restrooms and parking.









Making homemade remedies does not mean they are safe or organic. Learn the dangers of mixing your own pesticides and the alternatives.

by Jan McNeilan





Recipes for homemade pesticides are all over the internet. They are touted to kill that critter or disease you are after in a natural and organic way. Homemade does not mean safe or organic! What you have concocted may indeed kill what you are after, but what is it doing to you and the environment?

If you are interested in making your own pesticides, then you are possibly concerned with the

environment and your budget. While ingredients in home remedies are commonly found around the house the mixture is not tested for effectiveness, health, or safety and their impacts are unknown. Homemade pesticides have the potential to damage plants, to be toxic to wildlife, humans, and pets, as well as pollute the environment.

For example, some online sources describe making a homemade insecticide from the tobacco leaves found in cigarettes and tout it as "natural" or "organic." While cigarettes are readily available for purchase, the resulting concoction - nicotine sulfate (a pesticide made from tobacco) is extremely poisonous. It will kill all insects, and is dangerous for pets and people.

READ THE LABEL

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the government body that regulates pesticides in the U.S., a pesticide is any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest. Pesticides also include plant regulators, defoliants and desiccants.

Insecticides - can be classified into two major groups: systemic insecticides, which have residual or long-term activity; and contact insecticides, which have no residual activity.

Herbicide – a substance used for killing or inhibiting unwanted vegetation

Fungicide – target mold and mildew spores

Rodenticide - any substance that is used to kill rats, mice, and other rodent pests

Miticides - any chemical substance used to control mites or ticks (especially species that damage ornamental or food plants), which are not susceptible to commonly used insecticides.

All commercial pesticides are legally required to be labeled with the following signal words including anything considered "organic". Signal words indicating toxicity are: Danger-Poison, Danger, Warning and Caution

Also included on every product are:





- Keep Out of Reach of Children
- First Aid
- Precautionary Statement regarding the hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals,
- Directions for Use including safety protection for you
- Storage, and Disposal
- Active and Inert Ingredients.

Even while natural, some ingredients become more toxic during the process of mixing. Some may concentrate the ingredients and increase risks of harmful health side effects due to inhalation of fumes or contact with skin. Your homemade remedies do not have the information found on commercial labels.

When discussing the use of homemade pesticides in class it was easy to find gardeners that believed that every concoction was safe and better for the environment. A student of mine made a popular mixture of Coca Cola and Listerine to eradicate fleas in her lawn. She said she had no fleas that year. I told her I didn't have fleas and I didn't treat for anything. This mixture likely only makes the lawn







sticky. The point is, you don't know if the mix was actually working or not if you don't do some experiments. Maybe split the lawn in three sections. Spray one side, leave the middle open and spray the third section. If you find no fleas in the whole lawn, the treatment wasn't needed and probably did nothing to discourage any fleas.

Homemade insecticidal soap is a contact spray. Last year I had hundreds and hundreds of aphids on one Clematis. My first go to treatment, was a hard spray of water rather than insecticidal soap. The next day when observing the plant, I discovered the plant was covered with ladybird beetle larva. They were chowing down on all the aphids. Problem solved! Aphids gone! Plant survived!

Products like garlic, hot peppers, vegetable oil, dish soap, Diatomaceous Earth and Borax are all fairly benign elements, but still can result in plant damage if concentrated and used in hot sun.

More is not better! If, as a precaution for plant damage, you think spraying everything will solve your problem, you must remember that you are dealing with a whole ecosystem. Plant problems differ from plant to plant and require different approaches to solving a gardening issue. Broad spectrum insecticides and organic products can kill your

pest and every other insect, good or bad, in your environment.

One brown spot on a plant leaf does not mean that there is a problem. Look for environmental issues first as that is the most common plant problem. Consider drought, too much water, plant is in too much sun, and not enough sun.

Recommended practices for organic gardeners:

- First and utmost, build a healthy garden soil with microbial content, add lots of organic matter, maintain the correct pH for the plants you are growing and maintain good fertility.
- Build a nutrient reservoir into the soil, as opposed to relying heavily on fertilizer applications
- Use an integrated pest management approach, meaning consider various solutions in order of their impact using pesticides as a last resort
- Maintain correct spacing and air circulation to reduce disease
- Use only naturally-derived fertilizers and pest control products, and use them sparingly.



PHOTO CREDIT: TWITTER.COM





For many years I had a helper in the garden who followed me around. She scratched up the soil and left me a little fertilizer. She was a white chicken named Coconut. She absolutely wiped out every slug she could find. My Hostas were very happy those years! I am not telling you to get a chicken, but remember there are unexpected helpers out there including many pollinators and beneficial insects.

Integrated Pest Management

By following the guidelines of Integrated Pest Management you will reduce the necessity of treating for anything no matter if it is organic or not! There are four methods for IPM to approach the problem. It is a process you can use to solve pest problems while minimizing risks to people and the environment. It can be used to manage all kinds of pests anywhere in home gardens, agriculture and wild environments. The systematic approaches are cultural, mechanical, biological, and chemical in that order.

The most effective, long-term way to manage pests is by using a combination of methods that work better together than separately. Approaches for managing pests are grouped in the following categories.

Cultural Controls

Cultural controls are practices that reduce the establishment of the pest in question. Such as selecting disease resistant plants and making sure they are in the right environment to thrive.

Mechanical and Physical Controls

Mechanical and physical controls kill a pest directly, block the pests out, or make the environment unsuitable for it. If you see just a few pests, pick them off of the plant. It also includes barriers, mulch for weed control and sticky traps to monitor the presence of a pest.

Biological Control

Biological control is the use of natural enemies—predators, parasites, pathogens, and competitors—to control pests and their damage. Invertebrates, plant pathogens, nematodes, weeds, and vertebrates have many natural enemies.

Chemical Control

Chemical control is the use of selective pesticides

that will minimize the risk to you and nontarget organisms in combination with other methods to protect air, soil and water quality.

Luckily, there are many safe products that have been developed for the environmentally aware gardener and are available at your independent garden centers.

Suggestion: Learn to read a pesticide label. Understand IPM and its strategy for limiting pesticide use and creating a healthy environment for you and your plants. Next, learn to identify beneficial insects and their larval stage as they are the ones consuming or parasitizing garden pests. It is truly a fascinating window on tiny insects that do a huge job in our gardens.

> **Ask an Expert Oregon State University**

https://extension. oregonstate.edu/askexpert

> (for Oregon gardeners only)

University of California Davis IPM program

http://ipm.ucanr.edu/

Oregon Poison Control OHSU

Our Poison Center provides 24/7, fast and free emergency help for poisonings. Please call 1-800-222-1222 to speak with an expert.

https://www.ohsu.edu/ oregon-poison-center







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The Pacific Northwest is a very long way from the country of Chile, but they are similar in a climate kind of way. The west coast of Chile and the Pacific Northwest share, for the most part, the same marine climate of cool, rainy winters and mild summers.

The west coast of Chile also has minimal frosty days with an abundance of evergreen plants. Sound familiar? So, because of these factors, we can grow native Chilean plants for a touch of exotic in our very own gardens. You may even have a few of these Chilean plants in your garden and didn't even know it!

Azorella trifurcata 'Nana'

Looking for a carefree groundcover? Azorella is a thick textured plant made up of shiny green, rosette-shaped foliage with a ground hugging habit. You can even lightly walk on it.





Small, star-shaped yellow blooms appear in late spring to early summer

Plant it to cascade over a rock wall or next to a paver pathway.

Native to foothills of inland Chile.

Ht 1-2 inches by 6-8 inches wide

Full sun, to a little afternoon shade

Water well and then let it slightly dry out between waterings

Hardy to -10°F

Gunnera tinctoria

Chilean Giant Rhubarb, **Dinosaur Food**

Huge, gargantuan, just plain big, is how you describe a Gunnera when first you see it fully grown. Make sure to keep that in mind if you want to plant it in your landscape! Everything about this plant is large (up to 6ft X 6ft), the leaves, (up to 4ft across), the hairs on the stems, the long bristles on the back of the leaves and the huge, dull red flowers in June to August. The flower can reach up to 3ft in length. In its native habitat, Gunneras can be found along waterways as it loves wet feet.

The word tinctoria as used for this Gunnera species, refers to the coloring making tannins in the roots that can create a black dye.

There is a word of caution when planting a Gunnera. It has an enormous seed cone to potentially disperse more plants.

Cut flowers off before the seeds mature.

The plant is considered a noxious weed in parts of New Zealand, Ireland, England and the European Union.

Morning sun and shade during the



heat of a summer day.

It's most happy growing at the edge of a pond or edge of a stream.

Ht 6-8ft by 6-8ft

Hardy to 0°F

Lobelia tupa

Chilean Lobelia

This is a very large Lobelia plant with unique reddish-orange flowers! The stems can grow to 8-10ft with good soil conditions. It makes quite an impressive stand when in bloom, mid to late summer. This drought tolerant Lobelia is native to farther inland areas of Chile where water is a bit scarcer. It is also deer resistant and loved by pollinators. Even Oregon Hummers love these curved, tubular flowers!

Full sun



Well drained soil

Drought tolerant but water if extremely hot.

Ht 8-10ft

Hardy to 0°F

Azara microphylla

Boxleaf Azara

Azaras are a unique multi-stem tree with evergreen foliage in a fish bone shaped pattern and very fragrant winter blooming yellow flowers. If this medium size tree is in your garden, the delicious aroma of vanilla and chocolate will drag you out of your winter doldrums.

According to the Great Plant Picks website, Azaras can reach 15 ft by 6 ft in 10 years and top out at 25 ft by 12 ft at maturity.

It's great for small to medium spaces, even for a large patio container. Azaras take well to pruning too.

Its native habitat is the understory areas of Chilean woodlands.

Full sun to dappled shade

Watering can be regular to a little on the dry side, depending on available light.

Hardy to 0°F

MORE INFORMATION

Far Reaches Farm

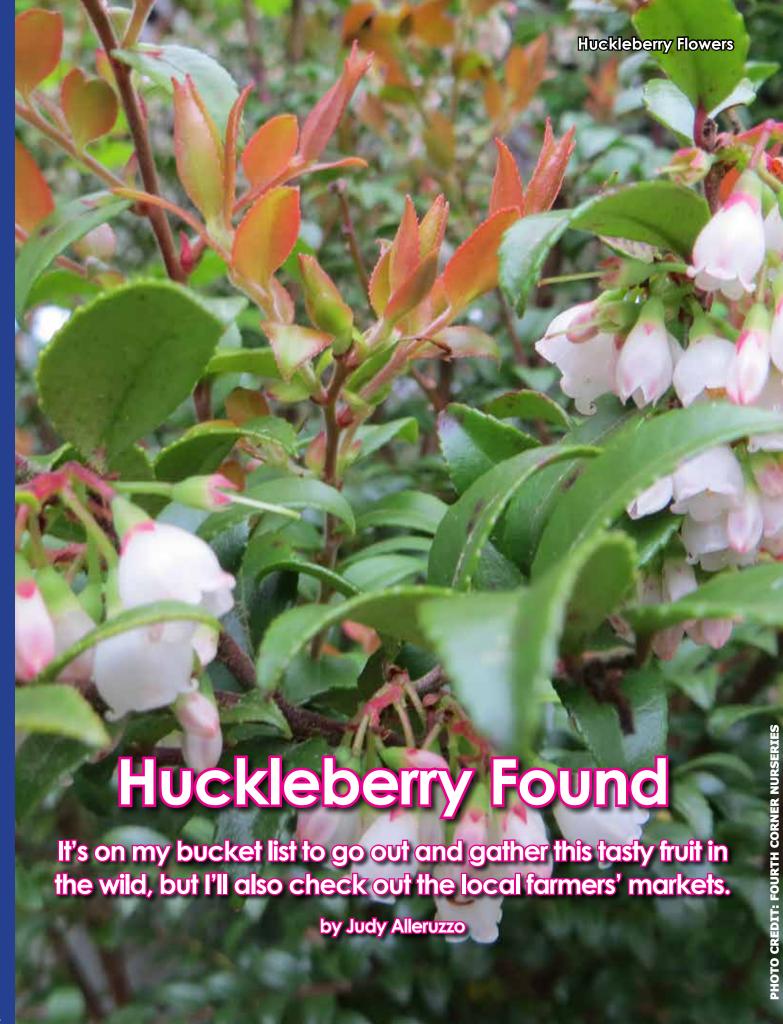
https://www. farreachesfarm.com/ Chile-Plants-s/2396.htm

Azara Great Plant Plants

https://www. greatplantpicks.org/ plantlists/view/209







Growing up in a big city, I've always thought there was something magical sounding about Huckleberries. I read about homesteaders gathering them for autumn treats and bears eating them for those same treats. As an adult now living in Oregon, I can taste them firsthand by finding them in farmers' markets. I've yet to go hunting for them in the wild! This month, I'm happy to be researching Huckleberries for the 'Eats' article in the Garden Time magazine.

Botanically, Evergreen Huckleberries are Vaccinium ovatum, cousin to Blueberries, Cranberries and Lingonberries. It is native from British Columbia, Canada, all along the Pacific coast, South to California. The plants usually grow at higher altitudes, about 2,000 ft to 11,000 ft above sea level and can be found in forests of Firs and Hemlocks with acidic soils of sandy loam. The native habitat is a hint to successfully grow them in a home garden. Maybe a challenge on the Willamette Valley floor, unless in a morning sun site with good air flow and moist acidic soil.

Historically, I found this snippet of information that Captain Lewis at Oregon's Fort Clatsop in 1806 made mention of Huckleberries in correspondence and David Douglas of Douglas Fir fame introduced Huckleberries into cultivation in 1826. It is also known that Native Tribes of Oregon ate fresh huckleberries and also preserved them for later meals. Huckleberries are high in antioxidants and contain Vitamins A, B, and C among other nutrients.

Huckleberry plants are a nice garden addition as an evergreen and edible fruit land-scape shrub. New foliage opens dark red, turning to glossy green as it matures. Spring flowers of light pink, lure in bees and hummingbirds for pollen and nectar. Red berries form in summer, ripening to shiny blue black in late summer and fall. The shrubs are tolerant of salt spray and high winds. They can be planted in full sun to light shade. In a sunny spot they will grow to 3ft, while in shade they can get to 12ft tall! Huckleberry shrubs can tolerate regular irrigation to less water after



established in the landscape. If planted in full sun, more irrigation is needed.

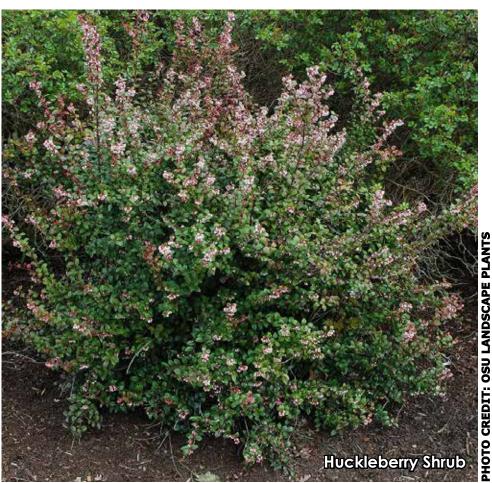
If you are interested in gathering Huckleberries in the wild, you can obtain gathering permits of ripened fruit in the Rogue River-Siskiyou National Forest and the Gifford-Pinchot National Forest. The link to the site below tells of picking etiquette and quantities allowed. It's noted that fruit begins to be ripe for picking in mid to late August. Even though I read that the berries sweeten after a frost, it may be too late to get any fruit. I can think of lots of competition in the wild for these tasty treats.

The best part of eating berries is baking with berries! I asked my friend Jan McNeilan what recipes she loves with Huckleberries and with a smile, she said Pie! She suggested using your favorite pie recipe and sub in Huckleberries for the fruit filling. Sounds like a great idea to me.

I also talked to Joelle Hildner from Smith Berry Barn, and she suggested using Huck-leberries for jam and scone recipes. Garden Time has filmed several segments with Joelle preparing both recipes. She makes the preparation look so easy and the results are delicious. Links to the Smith Berry Barn scone recipe and jam making video segment are below.

Huckleberries are pretty shrubs for any landscape with so many great seasonal







Join us at the Capitol Subaru Pavilion for a Fun Day!

- Buy Plants and Flowers!
- Local Nurseries and Garden Artists!
- Food & Coffee Vendors On Site!



LOTS OF VENDORS AND BOOTHS! Giveaways & refreshments!

- Garden Thyme Nursery
- Out In The Garden Nursery
- Marilyn Russell Metal Art
- The Robin's Nest
- Branch Leaf Bloom
- · Garden Like A Girl

Oregon Orchid Society

(Also giving potting demonstrations)

And many more!



Ryan and Judy from television's Garden Time will be there!



attributes of pretty foliage, flowers and fruit. The fruit and flowers are additionally loved by birds, bees, hummingbirds, assortment of wildlife and of course humans! It's on my bucket list to go out and gather huck-leberries in the wild, but I'll also check out the local farmers' markets. The recipes sound so delicious to try out this fall, I've added baking to my list too.

More Information and Recipes

Gifford Pinchot National Forest Huckleberries

https://www.fs.usda.gov/ detail/giffordpinchot/ passes-permits/ forestproducts/?cid=fsbd ev3 005071

Oregon State University
Landscape Plants

https://landscapeplants. oregonstate.edu/plants/ vaccinium-ovatum

> Smith Berry Barn Scones Recipe

https://smithberrybarn. com/recipes/ fresh-raspberry-scones/

Garden Time Video

Making Jam at Smith Berry Barn

https://www.youtube.com/ embed/r2h_uJkbLPM





HOTO CREDIT: KITCHEN PARADISO

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Grow delicious food anywhere with our raised bed container gardens.



Perfect for balconies, decks, patios and yards big or small.

Gardening at home is a great way to enjoy the flavors and health benefits of fresh-grown food, and raised bed gardening makes it easy! By planting in containers, you have greater control over soil, fertilizer and water. Your crops can be placed where sun and shade is optimal, even moving the planters as the sun moves. Plus, there's no bending over to harvest!

For more than a century, beginning with the Victory Gardens in World War I, home gardeners have used this technique to grow their favorite vegetables, especially when gardening space is limited.

Garden Gallery is proud to offer a complete line of raised garden beds, manufactured in the USA with recycled metal. They're handsome, sturdy, and come in a variety of sizes and styles to fit any yard.

Drop by our store or see our online catalog to learn more about these modern-day Victory Gardens, and take your gardening to the next level.

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The efforts Kevin McCaleb makes to promote water conservation are much more than just a drop in the bucket.

by Jeff Gustin

Water is an incredible and precious resource, which we tend to overlook in the rainy winter months until we get those water bills during the summer. However, water conservation should be at the forefront of our thoughts throughout the year. One person who has water on his mind all the time is our Hortie of the Month, Kevin McCaleb. If you are a viewer of the Garden Time program, you have seen him on camera representing the Regional Water Providers Consortium. Kevin has a long history of involvement in water and its conservation going back to his youth.

Kevin grew up in eastern Washington on a farm and learned about the importance of water from those early days. Water is essential for farming and it was here that Kevin got his first lesson in using water, in fact he became fascinated with water. As a child he would build little dams and streams just to watch water flow. When teen frustrations would be too heavy, he would head down and sit by the Columbia River to relax and reconnect. In the '80s Kevin moved away from the farm and into construction.

An opportunity to get a few extra hours of work presented itself and he soon was installing irrigation systems at those construction sites. While installing these systems he began to take classes through the Irrigation Association to gain even more knowledge in the field. Soon he had moved to Washington State University and then to Idaho to do more installing and some teaching. During this time, he also obtained a bachelor's degree in History.

Looking for a new challenge he found a job at the Denver Zoo as a lead irrigation technician. As he told me, they were going through a lot of water, as much as the Denver International Airport! This was because they were using old methods and techniques for irrigation and animal needs. In the first year Kevin led a group that reconfigured the irrigation and cut the water usage in half. A big chunk of the water usage was for cleaning, flushing and refilling ponds at the zoo to maintain animal health. One tank, 16,000 gallons worth of water, was drained and scrubbed once a month. The 'fill and dump'

process of pond cleaning needed to be modified. Kevin designed a recirculating system that made use of wetlands as a prefiltration stage. That cut the 'fill and dump' routine from once a month to twice a year without jeopardizing animal health and welfare.

After four years, he again was looking for a challenge and a change of scenery. He heard that Oro Valley, Arizona was looking for someone to work with the public to educate them on water usage and conservation. He jumped at the chance to work with the public to help make them aware that they can make a difference in their water use. He started doing audits for community members. This meant going out and checking how people used water and then giving them solid and concrete tips for using this great resource more efficiently. The program he developed was so popular that the University of Arizona did a study on it and how it transmitted the water conservation tips







and tools to the public. The study found that, even though personal interaction was more effective at getting the message out, it was cheaper for most municipalities to just provide tools like low-flow shower heads and timers to interested members of the community, than to fund a person who could do audits and education.

The next step was a move back to Oregon and to Lake Oswego to be closer to family. The 'Northwest boy' wanted to come home and a new position at Lake Oswego gave him that opportunity. For nearly 15 years now he has been spreading the water conservation message to members of LO and to other water customers around the region through his work with the Regional Water Providers Consortium and other entities. He has produced videos on where people get their water, newsletter inserts for the local paper and spoken to numerous groups to get the message out.









Saturday, May 7 10 am to 4 pm

Plan to enjoy part of this special day meandering through the garden and buying some plants for someone special in your life. Plans are in the works for a demonstration on planting clematis in containers as well as other activities. Check our website for updated information.

SCIENTIFIC TREE CARE SINCE 1907

Saturday, June 11, 2022

Inviting Vines is back!

Join the Friends of the Rogerson Clematis Collection as we celebrate the return of our popular tour of private clematis gardens—some never before opened to the public!

Special lunch guest speaker: Ann Jaeger.

For more information, scan this code to visit www.rogersonclematiscollection.org

















Moving into the future Kevin is looking to continue the water conservation message. Water efficiency standards have changed for dishwashers, faucets, toilets and washing machines. Government guidelines have made saving water much easier, inside your home. You buy a new washer, install a low-flow toilet or a new showerhead and you save a lot of water right away, and that creates a new challenge. Kevin is looking to continue the education message, this time out in the garden! It is in the garden where people can still make a huge difference in their water usage.

That is where the water audits come in. Kevin works with people on adjusting their sprinklers, using their irrigation systems better, regulating the times they water, even talking about their use of plant material. Knowing when to use water in your garden and how much to apply are tough to learn but have the biggest payoff. Kevin tries to make that easy for the homeowner. He says the irrigation is just 'managing holes in a pipe, managing the leaks'. If you can't see the leak, you can't manage it. He has the tools to help people manage their leaks!

Water is not an unlimited resource. Using it wisely helps eliminate the consequences of wasteful usage to other people, plants and animals. The main message is that, when it comes to water conservation, every little bit helps. We're happy that Kevin has taken on water conservation as his passion. Not just to benefit the community, but also our world.

For water saving tips for your home and garden, check out

Regional Water Providers Consortium

www.regionalh2o.org







DO Fence Me In!

Whether you're looking for privacy, protective or decorative fencing, you can find new materials that present many options beyond wood and chain link.

Fences have been around a long time and we all grew up with them in our lives. As a child, I remember the chain link fence that surrounded and enclosed my elementary school. At the start of school, the front gate was rolled closed, thus keeping others out, or possibly students in. Most likely both. There was also the painted cinder block wall around my house to keep the dogs from escaping. Then there was Disneyland, which had a fence to keep you out unless you had ticket. A highly decorative fence of course.

Although no one has documented the first fence, we know their use has been around for a very long time. The first fence was most likely to protect crops as civilization turned to agriculture. Later, conquerors would use fences to mark their conquered territories.

This is a good point to pause and discuss the question of what is a fence versus a wall. There are lots of definitions, some contradictory, but it seems to boil down to a fence is designed to enclose and a wall to protect. Additionally, fences are generally made of wood or wire and walls of blocks or stones. The primary focus here is on fences, but we will throw in some information on walls for good measure.

Probably the most impressive fences to enclose crop and livestock are in Australia; the Rabbit Proof Fence and the Dingo Fence. The Rabbit Proof Fence is just over 2,000 miles long and the Dingo Fence just under 3,500 miles. The Dingo Fence costs over \$10 million a year to maintain.

A great example of a defensive wall is the Great Wall of China. Designed to protect from invasion, the oldest section is over 2,000 years old and it is over 13,000 miles long. Made of earth, wood and stone, it is probably the most recognized 'fence' in the world.

Over the years, fences have continued to be used to protect (enclose) property and crops but over time, they became not only functional but decorative. The fence surrounding Buckingham Palace is a great example. It was built in 1911 as a security fence but clearly designed as a symbol of royalty. Compare that to the split rail fence that Thomas Jefferson built





in 1808 (so they say). It was a split rail fence to keep animals off the White House lawn. Far cry from the wrought iron and steel fencing and gates subsequently built over the years.

Wood, rock and metal have been the primary materials for fencing and walls over the years, and are still commonly used, but new materials have been developed. New materials include plastic, composition and ornate woven wire in place of chain link.

Plastic fencing doesn't sound as good as a cedar fence, but it can be a practical and attractive option. Also known as vinyl, PVC or synthetic fencing, most plastic fencing is made of PVC or polyvinyl chloride, but some have a synthetic material blend for durability. It is the

durability that is part of the attraction.

The life span of a typical fence constructed of wood is up to fifteen years, while a vinyl fence can last up to thirty years. Although most plastic is brittle and can crack over time, plastic fencing is made of vinyl and made to last. Other features include routed fence posts and concealed fasteners for a more seamless look.

Add to those features, minimal maintenance. Wood fences require constant painting or staining to avoid splitting and cracking to extend their life. A vinyl fence can be made to look like new with soap and water. Check first, but a pressure washer could also be the ticket for cleaning. Fading can be a concern if a high quality vinyl fence is not purchased. Some vi-





nyl material is coated with titanium oxide to protect against fading.

Two thoughts to consider. If you live in an HOA, check with the association as they may not allow vinyl fencing. Second, if you live in a hot area and the fence will have direct sunlight, consult with the supplier to ensure the vinyl will not be damaged.

Pricing information varies, but anticipate the cost for a vinyl fence to be up to 50% higher than wood, but vinyl will last twice as long and has minimal maintenance. Available in styles from a picket fence to a traditional good neighbor fence, and in a rainbow of colors, 'plastic' fencing is great alternative to wood.

Most of us are familiar with the movement towards composite decking material, but don't realize it is also an option for fencing. Unlike plastic fencing, composite fencing is made of a blend of plastic and real wood; quite often from recycled materials. It generally has a more natural look then plastic.

Maintenance is similar to vinyl, which is minimal. Additionally, composite fencing has a similar lifespan of up to thirty years and some manufacturers back it with a warranty. The cost is higher than vinyl, but you will have a more natural look.

Two thoughts for consideration. With humidity, composite fencing can warp. Additionally, they can be susceptible to staining, so consid-





eration may need to be given to plant placement. Consult your supplier for these concerns.

Many styles and colors are available. There are even fence panels made to look like a stacked rock wall. So is it a composition rock wall or fence? In either case, for the eco-conscience and a more natural look, composite fencing can be a good choice.

In the past, chain link fence and fairly flimsy woven wire were about the only metal choices available. The latest metal option is woven wire mesh. It is similar to hardware cloth, which is made by weaving various gages of wire with gaps of various widths, but with a heavier gauge and unique weaves. Not necessarily a new product; heavy gauge woven wire mesh is used primarily for commercial or industrial applications, and is now showing up in the landscape.

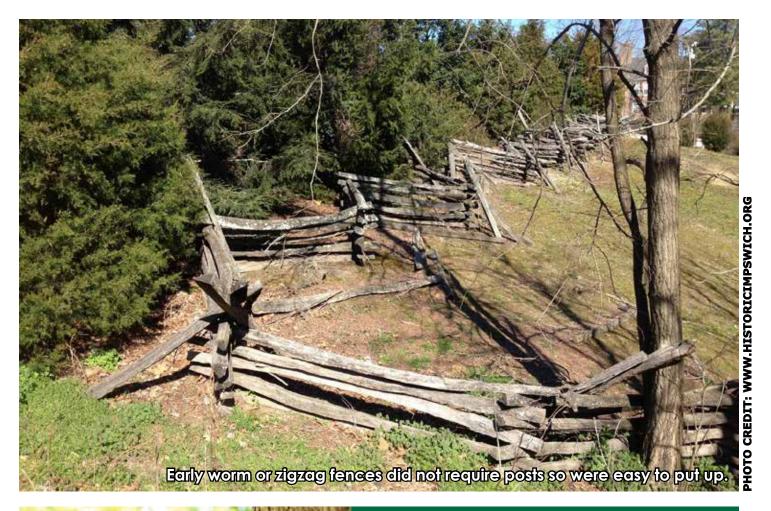
The openings in the mesh can vary based on need or desired effect. Many also have a decorative weave added. Sold in panels, they are quite often mounted onto wood and the panels mounted between wood posts. Panels can also be installed with metal posts and rails.

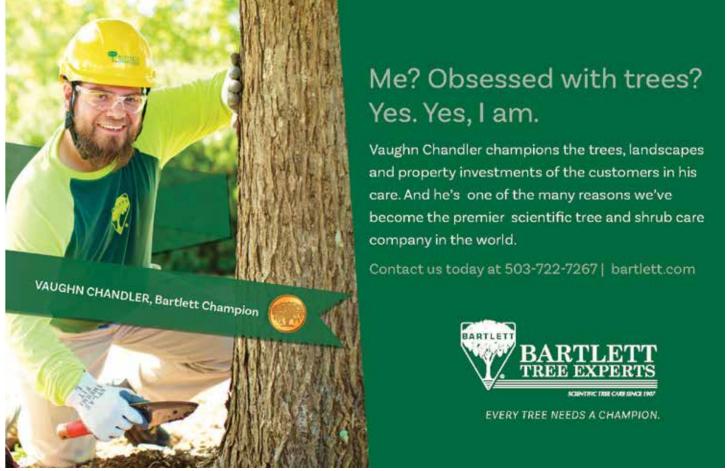
This style of fencing does not create privacy, but does create beautiful architecture in the landscape. The materials are fairly expensive and require more skilled labor to install which also increase cost. If an entire fence is not in the budget, consider adding a few individual screens strategically placed in the landscape to frame an area, such as a patio.

Whether you are looking for privacy, protective or decorative fencing, these new materials open up options past wood and chain link.

Oh yeah, that fence in elementary school to keep students in. On one occasion, I know of someone that climbed over that fence to leave the school grounds at lunch to go buy a Hostess pie (lemon) at the local market two blocks away. Not saying who, just saying.

Final thought. When you put a fence around your property, are you keeping the world out or keeping them in?





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 for the gardens!

· 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.



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

nat To Do In The Garder

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.

Wooden Shoe Tulip Festival Through May 1, 2022 Wooden Shoe Tulip Farm, Woodburn, OR

Our family is excited to invite you back to our farm for our 38th annual Wooden Shoe Tulip Festival. Experience the beauty of 40 acres of tulips and over 100 acres of outdoor space and activities this spring. We are again offering tickets online only this year to minimize crowds and allow for more time to enjoy our fields. We thank you all for the continued support for our farm and we look forward to bringing the beauty of the Willamette Valley to you and your family. With 40 acres of tulips, over 100 acres of outdoor space, and activities, the Wooden Shoe Tulip Festival is identified as one of the top spring attractions in the state of Oregon.

A FARM NOTE: Tulips are an agricultural crop and therefore subject to weather, growing conditions and blooming variables. We cannot guarantee that the tulips will be in bloom on a particular date, so prepare to be flexible by 7 to 10 days in your visit. Stay tuned on Facebook or our Field Report for current field conditions. This is an outdoor event in an agricultural field with uneven walking surfaces. The event will not close due to bad weather.

Hours: Sunday: 8:00am–7:00pm; Sunrise Entry: 5:00am–7:00am. www.woodenshoe.com

Clackamas County Master Gardeners™ presents: 36th Spring Garden Fair Saturday, April 30, 2022 • 9:00am-5:00pm Sunday, May 1, 2022 • 9:00am-4:00pm Clackamas County Fairgrounds and Event Center, Canby, OR

We are excited to announce the 36th Spring Garden Fair will be held once again this year. Save the dates: April 30th and May 1st, 2022. The theme for this year's Spring Garden Fair is "Back to Basics". We will bring together your favorite garden vendors in one place continued next column

once again after a two year hiatus. Many of your favorite Master Gardener activities will be returning as well. Look for the Plant Taxi's, Garden Fair Raffle, Ask a Master Gardener booth, and Potting Station. New Plant Introductions featuring our silent auction, free plant check, and the Portland Iris Society will also be returning - all in their usual spots at the fairgrounds. The popular Good Thyme Food Court will be set up on the main lawn when it's time for lunch or just a snack.

Unpack your little red wagon and head over to shop everything garden! Located at the Clackamas County Fairgrounds and Event Center - 694 NE 4th Ave, Canby 97013. The hours for the Spring Garden Fair will be the same as previous years: Saturday 9am – 5pm and Sunday 9am – 4pm. The \$5.00 admission is still a bargain, and parking is FREE! Please remember that the fairgrounds is a smoke-free facility, and no pets are allowed - service dogs only, please.

The Clackamas County Master Gardener Association acts in collaboration with and in support of the Oregon State University Extension Service Master Gardener Program. Master Gardeners are volunteers trained by Oregon State University in the science of gardening, to serve the community as garden educators. Proceeds fund horticulture scholarships for students at Clackamas Community College as well as community grants and free educational programs. Find out more about our event at www.SpringGardenFair.org or https://www.facebook.com/SpringGardenFair.

Hulda Klager Lilac Days 2022 April 16-May 8, 2022 Hulda Klager Lilac Gardens, Woodland, WA

Lilac sales available. Gift shop will be open. The Hulda Klager Lilac Gardens are a restoration project to honor the work of famed lilac developer Hulda Klager. It contains an 1800s house and surrounding buildings and Gardens. It is a National Historic Site. Annually, Lilac continued next page



Days celebrates the site, Hulda's work and raises funds to maintain the site. Lilacgardens.com

Adelman Peony Gardens 2022 Open House April 30-June 15, 2022 • 9:00am-6:00pm Daily Adelman Peony Gardens, Salem, OR

Visit our gardens, during our open house to experience different colors and smells of peonies! Visiting our gardens will include walking our 25 acres of production fields, strolling through our 2 acres of display garden, viewing indoor peony bloom displays, and opportunities to purchase cut flowers or peonies in containers to take home. Our peak bloom time is usually around Memorial Day weekend, but can vary depending on the spring weather. Please call to check for peak bloom timing or bloom status. Peonyparadise.com

Schreiner's Iris Gardens' Bloom Season May 6-31, 2022

Schreiner's Iris Garden, Salem, OR

The Iris Display Gardens and Gift Shop will be open daily May 6th to May 31st from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., rain or shine. With stunning backdrops and a plethora of color in one place, our 2022 Bloom Season is one not to be missed! Displayed are over five hundred variations of Iris in the garden, along with other beautiful perennials such as Lupine, Allium, Icelandic Poppies, and Delphinium to name a few.

Artist Fair: Come enjoy (and purchase!) top-quality art during our Annual Artist Fair. The Artist Fair will be held in the gardens May 28th, 29th and 30th from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Tickets are \$5.00 per person and must be purchased in advance through our online ticketing platform. Children 12 and under are free when accompanied by an adult. Tickets are non-refundable. Schreinersgardens. com

Digging in the Dirt

Presented by The Oregon Garden Foundation Saturday, May 7, 2022 • 10:00am-1:00pm The Oregon Garden, Silverton, OR

The Oregon Garden is excited to announce the return continued next column

of our beloved Digging in the Dirt event! Each year, The Oregon Garden's horticulture staff grows tens of thousands of annuals to be enjoyed by our visitors! Help us kick off the spring planting season and leave your mark on the Garden when you spend the morning planting annuals with us. Your work is rewarded with a bottomless mimosa bar and brunch buffet provided by Zest Catering and live music from The Vineyard Collective. Guests will also take home a goodie bag including a pair of gardening gloves, a coupon to Al's Garden Center, a complimentary Garden admission pass so you can return to enjoy the fruits of your labor, and more! www.oregongarden.org

Yoga in the Garden Sunday, May 8, 2022 • 11:00am-12:30pm Garland Nursery, Corvallis, OR

Start your Mother's Day off right with a peaceful session of yoga in the garden! TG, our certified yoga instructor, will walk you through the session in our beautiful back garden. Pre-registration required. Price \$15. Yoga mats are not included. 5470 NE Highway 20, Corvallis, 97330. www.garlandnursery.com

Weed Removal Wednesday, May 11, 2022 • 10:00am-12:00pm Leach Botanical Gardens, Portland, OR

Join us in removing invasive weeds from the Leach Botanical Garden! This work helps to create new spaces and supports our collaborative Back 5 educational project. No experience necessary!

6704 SE 122nd Ave, Portland, OR. www.leachgarden. org

Annual Fundraiser Plant Sale Saturday, May 14, 2022 • 9:00am-2:00pm Zion Lutheran Church, Camas, WA

We're back!! After two years off because of Covid, the Community Garden Club of Camas-Washougal is once again offering our Annual Fundraiser Plant Sale at a convenient location in downtown Camas with plenty of free, convenient parking. The sale will feature a wide variety of home-grown plants nurtured in our members' gardens. The prices are very low. We offer perennials, annuals, vegetable and fruit starts, ground covers and

continued next page



more. Pay with cash or check. Proceeds are used to keep the club going and donate to gardening education in the community. We welcome new members and you can join at the plant sale.

Zion Lutheran Church, 824 NE 4th Ave., Camas, WA 98607. Community Garden Club of Camas-Washougal is a non-profit 501c(4) organization. See our website at www.gardenclubofcamaswashougal.org and Facebook page at https://www.facebook.com/CommunityGardenClubOfCamasWashougal/

Growing Tomatoes Saturday, May 14, 2022 • 10:00am–11:00am Blooming Junction, Cornelius, OR

Tomatoes can be the pride of your garden and your dinner table, and May is tomato planting season! Don't know the difference between a determinate and indeterminate tomato variety? You will by the time you leave this workshop-along with the best tips for growing the most flavorful, nutritious, and healthy heirloom and varietal tomatoes! Cost: \$10 per person. www. bloomingjunction.com

Little Sprouts Flower Basket Saturday, May 14, 2022 • 11:00am-12:30pm Garland Nursery, Corvallis, OR

Make your home a little brighter with beautiful spring flowers! Each Sprouts lit will include a growing guide, a pulp hanging basket, soil, fertilizer, and 6 spring flowers. \$10.00 prepayment required, call us today to reserve your kit(s). 5470 NE Highway 20, Corvallis, OR 97330. www.garlandnursery.com

Planting for Pollinators Saturday, May 21, 2022 • 10:00am–11:00am Blooming Junction, Cornelius, OR

Learn about the principles of planting pollinator attracting plants to your garden. Hummingbirds, bats, bees, and butterflies pollinate over 75% of our flowering plants, and nearly 75% of our crops!. If you're looking to increase crop production, or simply like seeing these essential creatures in your garden, you'll want to attend this class! Cost: \$10 per person. www.bloomingjunction.com

stree this workshop- along with the best tips for growing the most flavorful, nutritious, and healthy heirloom did varietal tomatoes! Cost: \$10 per person. www. pomingjunction.com Spring Fever Open House Saturday-Monday, May 28-30, 2022 • 10:00am-5:00pm Cascade Nursery Trail,

8 Nurseries between Aurora and Salem, OR

10-5 at all CNT Nurseries! 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 'Il have time to get to ALL the CNT Nurseries! Cascadenurserytrail.com

LOOKING FOR MORE?
You will find more events and updated information on the Garden Time Events Calendar

www.gardentime.tv/events.htm

Bonsai Introductory Class Saturday, May 21, 2022 • 10:00am-12:00pm Tsugawa Nursery, Woodland, WA

You will learn everything you need to know to get started with this lifelong passion. Class size will be limited due to COVID restrictions. Masks will be required. Class cost - \$25.00 per person. Please call us to sign up

Bonsai Continuing Class Saturday, May 21, 2022 • 1:00pm-3:00pm Tsugawa Nursery, Woodland, WA

for this class 360-225-8750.

Continue learning all about the care, techniques and design of this fabulous art form. Kits, tools and plants will be available for purchase. Class size will be limited due to COVID restrictions. Masks will be required. Class cost - \$25.00 per person. Please call us to sign up for this class 360-225-8750.



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