



Evergreen Garden Club

WILD IRIS



APRIL 2021

Hello Evergreen Garden Club Members,

Our gardens come in all shapes and sizes and are planted on many different terrains; and yet, the one thing that glues all of us together is that we all love our gardens. Nothing beats the anticipation they provide for us, especially in the spring.

The first flowers of the season will be poking their heads out of the ground and to me, this signals a lifting of spirits and a sense of blessings in the air for the gardening year ahead.

“One of the most delightful things about a garden is the anticipation it provides.” W.E. Johns

Peace, love and gardens.

Cherie Luke
EGC President

NEXT MEETING TUESDAY

April 13, 2021

Meeting starts 9:15 a.m.

VIA ZOOM

Watch your email for details on how to join in

THE APRIL PROGRAM

The Sustainable Kitchen

By

Bonnie Kaake

March 9, 2021
Evergreen Garden Club General Business Meeting

The meeting was called to order by President, Cherie Luke at 9:15am on Zoom. Attending were Helen McLeman, Treasurer, Janice Theobald, Secretary, and Julie Ann Courim, Technology Officer. Absent was Donna Moore, 2nd Vice President. 20 members were on the call.

President's Report - It has been confirmed that we will not be having in-person meetings at the Fire Station location any time soon. A suggestion was made to gather for June meeting in Aspen Ridge parking lot, have members bring their own chairs and we can socially distance, and still wear masks etc. We would still be able to have our plant sale and crazy hat contest. More to come on this option next month.

Cherie acknowledged 2022 Garden Tour co-chairs as Kathy Anderson and Louise Heern. The Club is in need of volunteers to fill the Board positions of Vice President, 2nd Vice President and Secretary for next year. The job description of board member positions can be found in the directory.

2nd Vice President's Report - No Report

Treasurer's Report - New members that join now will be charged a reduced rate of \$15 for individual and \$20 for family and membership will be good April- August 2021.

Secretary's Report - February minutes have been approved by the general membership as reported in the Wild Iris.

Technology Officer's Report - Julie Ann is asking for spring garden pictures to put on our Facebook page, please submit to her as available.

General Program Xeriscape Gardening was presented by Master Gardener, Kerry Poppe.

The meeting adjourned at 10:40am.

Respectfully submitted,
Janice Theobald, Secretary
Evergreen Garden Club

WE NEED YOUR HELP TO KEEP EGC GROWING STRONG!

PLEASE CONSIDER VOLUNTEERING FOR ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS.

**Please contact any of the Board members listed
in your directory for more details. Thank you!!**

1st VICE PRESIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The 1st Vice President's main responsibility is to arrange for speakers for our monthly meetings. She/he should compensate them after their programs, if compensation was requested and send a thank you note after their presentation expressing our appreciation for their time and information. Also, the 1st Vice President should take over the business of the Club in the absence of the President.

2nd VICE PRESIDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

The 2nd Vice President is responsible for producing and maintaining the Membership Directory with all paid members for the current year. She/he is also responsible for our Business Members, soliciting new members, keeping up-to-date with their logos and ad information, and ensuring their dues are paid. She/he also produces updates for the information, and ensuring their dues are paid. She/he also produces updates for the Directory of new members after publication date and provides the Wild Iris Editor and Web Manager with new email addresses. The 2nd Vice President keeps the Welcoming table supplied with current membership forms and collects these forms after each meeting. She/he keeps track of monthly birthday lists and provides this list each month to the Wild Iris Editor and the President. This position also fills in for the 1st Vice President in the event of her/his absence.

RESPONSIBILITIES of the EGC SECRETARY

The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Board and General meetings of the Club, and be custodian of all records and papers pertaining to the office. She/he shall take minutes of Board meetings and forward them to Board members. Minutes of the General meeting should be forwarded each month to the Editor of the Wild Iris and the Board members. Additionally, she/he conducts all social correspondence, plus any additional correspondence that is designated by the Board.

PRINCIPLE 1: PLAN AND DESIGN



- ◆ PHOTOGRAPH IT
- ◆ ANALYZE, QUESTION, RE-THINK
- ◆ SKETCH IT
- ◆ DRAW IT TO SCALE
- ◆ ELEMENTS TO CONSIDER: LINE, TEXTURE, COLOR, SCALE AND PROPORTION, SIMPLICITY, REPETITION, BALANCE, LOGIC



Master Gardener, Kerry Poppe was EGC's March speaker and gave an informative presentation on [Xeriscape Gardening](#) via Zoom! Her suggested reading is on pages 6-14 below.

Look for the audio version of her presentation on our website www.evergreengardenclub.org



Invasive Species Management

Invasive Species Management

- [Bee of the Month](#)
- [Weed of the Month](#)
- [Take Our Survey](#)



Contact Us

Invasive Species Management

[Contact Invasive Species Management](#)

Physical Address [View Map](#)
700 Jefferson County Parkway,
Suite 100
Golden, CO 80401

[Directions](#)

Phone: 303-271-5989

Hours

Monday - Thursday
6:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

[Directory](#)

[Notices](#)

Invasive Species 101 Webinar Series

Join us for a 4 session speaker series to inform landowners on invasive species terminology, identification, treatment, and latest trends.

April 7 – Intro to Integrated Pest Management, Steve Sauer, Boulder County Weeds Supervisor, Boulder County Parks and Open Space

April 21 – Weed Identification and Management, Casey Cisneros, District Manager, Larimer County Weed District

May 5 - Colorado's Aquatic Nuisance Species, Robert Walters, Invasive Species Specialist, Colorado Parks and Wildlife

Interested in attending? Follow the links below for more information and registration.

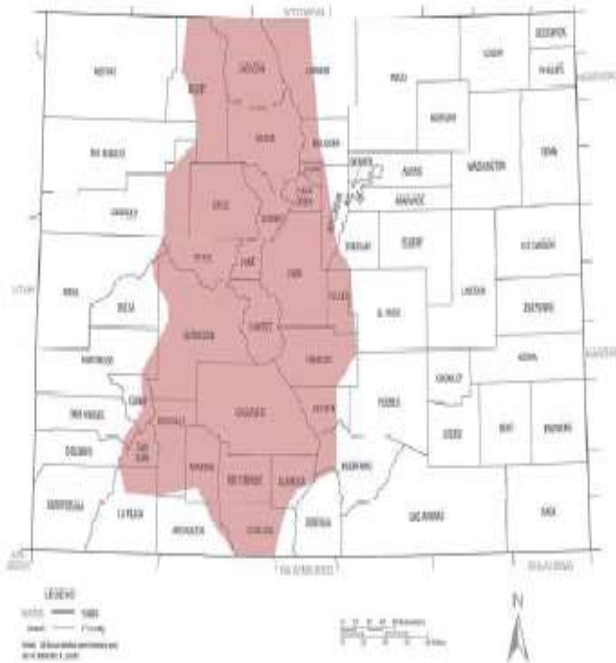
[Invasive Species Management | Jefferson County, CO \(jeffco.us\)](#)
https://zoom.us/meeting/register/tJEpdu6hrz4uGdLH6YQzr3aJcwLrF_qvmfBt

Submitted by EGC Members Donna Moore & Cindy Baldwin

Low Water Native Plants for Colorado Gardens: *Mountains 7,500' and Above*

Published by the Colorado Native Plant Society www.conps.org

Mountains 7,500' and Above Region



This range map is approximate. Please be familiar with your area to know which booklet is most appropriate for your landscape.

The Colorado native plant gardening guides cover these 5 regions:

Plains/Prairie

Front Range/Foothills

Southeastern Colorado

Mountains above 7,500 feet

Lower Elevation Western Slope

This publication was written by the Colorado Native Plant Society Gardening Guide Committee: Irene Shonle, Director, CSU Extension, Gilpin County; Nick Daniel, Horticulturist, Denver Botanic Gardens; Deryn Davidson, Horticulture Agent, CSU Extension, Boulder County; Susan Crick, Front Range Chapter, Wild Ones; Jim Tolstrup, Executive Director, High Plains Environmental Center (HPEC); Jan Loechell Turner, Colorado Native Plant Society (CoNPS); Amy Yarger, Director of Horticulture, Butterfly Pavilion. Scientific names are from the *Flora of North America*.

Photo credits: Gardening Guide Committee members or otherwise listed.
Map: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000

Front Cover (Silvery Lupine) and Back Cover (Prairie Smoke) Photos© Jane Hendrix



Terrace Garden - Wallflowers and Blue Mist Penstemons
Photo by Irene Shonle

Introduction

This is one in a series of regional native planting guides that are a collaboration of the Colorado Native Plant Society, CSU Extension, Front Range Wild Ones, the High Plains Environmental Center, Butterfly Pavilion and the Denver Botanic Gardens.

Many people have an interest in landscaping with native plants, and the purpose of this booklet is to help people make the most successful choices. We have divided the state into 5 different regions that reflect different growing conditions and life zones. These are: the plains/prairie, Southeastern Colorado, the Front Range/foothills, the mountains above 7,500', and lower elevation Western Slope. Find the area that most closely resembles your proposed garden site for the best gardening recommendations.

Why Native?

There are many benefits to using Colorado native plants for home and commercial landscapes. They are naturally adapted to Colorado's climates, soils and environmental conditions. This means that by choosing native plants gardeners can work with nature, rather than trying to grow plants that are not suited to our local conditions and may prove to be difficult to work with.

When correctly sited, natives make ideal plants for a sustainable landscape. Native species require less external inputs such as water and fertilizer, and are more resistant to pests and disease when the planting site mimics the plant's native habitat. Landscape water use accounts for about 55 percent of the residential water used across the state of Colorado, most of which is used on turf. Planting less-thirsty natives could lessen the burden on our water systems.

Another great reason to go native is to restore habitat. Rapid urbanization in the state is reducing biodiversity (the number of different species found in a given area) as habitat is removed for building and road construction. Research has shown that landscaping with natives on a large or small scale, helps maintain biodiversity that otherwise would be lost to development. Thousands or millions of gardens planted with natives, even in urban areas can provide food, shelter and other important resources for wildlife, including mammals, birds and native pollinators.

Growing native plants does not exclude using adapted non-native plants. There are many non-native plants that are adapted to Colorado's climate and can be used in a native landscape as long as moisture, light and soil requirements are similar. Even if a site has a non-native landscape that requires additional inputs (such as an irrigated landscape on the plains), dry-land native plants can be used in non-irrigated pockets within the non-native landscape. These native "pocket gardens" can be located in areas such as median strips and next to hardscapes that are difficult to irrigate. Note that in years with less than normal rainfall, non-irrigated landscapes may suffer in appearance without supplemental water.

Gardening with native plants also prevents the introduction and spread of noxious weeds. Many noxious weeds were intentionally introduced as garden plants that belatedly were found to escape the confines of the garden and crowd out native plants.

Some communities regulate landscape appearance or the type of plants which may be used. Before initiating any new landscape design, check with local municipalities and/or homeowners' associations to discover any regulations that may affect your design.

Finally, using native plants in landscapes helps provide a special sense of place, celebrating Colorado's uniqueness and beauty, rather than a generic landscape. A garden with native plants feels more harmonious

with its surroundings than a landscape transplanted from another locale.

Native Plant Gardening in Colorado's Mountains

The mountain region is characterized by short growing seasons, cool nights, strong sunlight, and high winds. The soils tend to be low in organic matter, and often are formed from decomposed granite. They are usually very well-drained. Precipitation is typically higher in the mountains than in other areas of the state, which can make it easier to establish plants and will reduce water needs. Riparian areas and wetlands support a different suite of plants.



Betty Ford Alpine Gardens: Prairie Smoke and Redtwig Dogwood
Photo by Irene Shonle

Many mountain areas are covered with dense evergreens (lodgepole, spruce/fir). If nothing is already growing under the dense trees, it is probably because the trees are out-competing all other plants. If your goal is to plant herbaceous perennials, you may need to clear trees before planting, in order to reduce competition for light and shade.

Desirable wildlife include numerous butterflies, bumblebees, hummingbirds and songbirds. Deer, elk, moose, pocket gophers, voles, and rabbits are potential problems for gardens.

Culture and Maintenance

Soils

Colorado mountain soils, on average, are fairly low in organic matter. The good news is that native plants usually can be successfully grown in unamended soils. This is because natives do not require nutrient rich, high organic content soil, and can often become overgrown or short lived in such soils. To amend excessively well-drained sandy or rocky soils, add 3 percent compost by volume. It may be beneficial to test the soil before planting, especially on a larger project. Soil testing kits are available at your local CSU Extension office.

Maintenance

Native plants often do not need much maintenance; just the usual pruning of dead or diseased material, and cutting back perennials in the spring. Leaving seed heads on the plants in the fall will not only provide a feast for birds, and protect caterpillar eggs and chrysalises, but will increase plant hardiness and winter interest. Native plants typically do not require fertilizer. Some tasks, such as weeding and deadheading, require the same time investment for native plant gardens as for gardens with non-natives.

Watering

Plants will need to be watered for at least the first season, with the most critical time being the first three weeks after planting. Once they are established, water can be cut back gradually. After establishment, some natives can be taken off irrigation completely.

Place plants that have higher water needs nearer the house or other highly used areas. These plants can also be planted in swales (lower areas), or near downspouts for passive water harvesting.

Limiting/reclaiming turf areas

Although grass lawns are popular, they generally use more resources like water, fertilizers, pesticides, and maintenance (mowing) than a landscape of native plants. Lawns also provide no habitat for pollinators and birds. Native landscapes, on the other hand, are less resource intensive, provide habitat and provide more interest and color. Consider either limiting grass lawns to play, pet, or entertaining areas, or replacing lawns altogether if these spaces are not needed.

To reclaim a space formerly devoted to a lawn, spend some time eradicating all grasses and weeds. Grass is easier to kill when it is green

and actively growing in the spring or fall. There are a few options for this. One is to use a glyphosate-based herbicide, another is to cut out all the sod, and a third is to solarize the area. Solarization works best in the heat of the summer in full-sun areas.

Mow the area and remove the clippings, water, place clear plastic on top (burying the edges with soil) and leave it for 4-6 weeks. A final option is to sheet mulch. Cover the area with sheets of cardboard or 12 layers of newspapers. Overlap these materials at least 6 inches so no light penetrates and wet them down to keep them in place. Place 1 inch of compost on top of the barrier layer. Add at least 6 inches more of mulch or compost (grass clippings, straw or leaves). As these materials break down, they will create a rich humus layer while keeping weeds down. Allow at least 4-6 weeks.



This lawn is being smothered by layers of newspapers covered with several inches of mulch (created from a dead tree that was ground up). Photo by Jan Turner

Wildlife & Pollinators

Providing habitat for songbirds and pollinators is one of the great pleasures of gardening with native plants. To maximize habitat for pollinators, plant a diversity of plants, and aim to provide the longest possible season of bloom.



Butterfly on Rocky Mountain bee plant (*Cleome serrulata*). Photo by Jan Turner.

Many plants will provide nectar for adult insects, but consider the larval stage in planting too. Most native insects have specialized relationships with native plants, and require specific plants to grow from egg to adult. As an example, many butterflies will sip nectar from non-natives, but the eggs need to be laid on specific plants or the caterpillars won't recognize the plant as food.

Purchase pesticide-free plants. There has been recent concern that neonicotinoids are harmful to bees, so look for neonic-free plants.

Birds use native plants for food and shelter, but insects are an overlooked and crucial part of many bird's diets. Far more insects will develop on native plants than exotics, providing food for birds during the critical nesting season. Consider planting a 'thicket' of berry-producing shrubs. If planted in the direction of the prevailing wind, this thicket can also provide a space of calm air for butterflies.

Inventory Your Yard & Microclimates

For the best garden, spend some time in the planning stage. Identify where you would like to create a new bed, or replant an existing one. Inventory the areas in your yard for sun and shade, and for areas where



CSU Extension Gilpin County Garden in Blackhawk at 9,300'. Photo by Irene Shonle

moisture accumulates. Consider what areas have easiest access from the house, and if there are views you would like to enhance or block. All of these factors create what are known as *microclimates* or small, but potentially significant changes in the immediate environment that will affect your plants.

Knowing these ahead of time will help you make the most of your site and can guide your plant choices.

Design for Low Maintenance

Native plants can be used to accomplish just about any design style you're looking for using the elements and principles of good design: color, texture, balance, unity, variety, rhythm, line, form, scale. They can be used for anything from formal designs to the more informal naturalistic plantings that most people think of when they think native.

Choose species based on the soil, light and water conditions of your site and for the size, shape, texture, and color desired. For a more natural, successful and easily maintained landscape, group species

that grow together naturally and have the same cultural requirements. This will improve plant health and appearance and will minimize maintenance.

South-facing areas with reflected heat, will do best with dryland or desert plants. North-facing areas are cooler, moister and shadier, and will do better with forest-edge type plants. West-facing areas are more similar to south-facing, even if they only get a half day of sun, so this is a good spot for dryland, prairie, or chaparral plants. The east-facing side is usually the most benign, and can grow a wide variety of plants.

Plants that have higher water needs should be placed near the house for easier watering, or near downspouts or in low-lying areas where they will get extra water.

Be sure to be vigilant for weeds, especially in the first few years of planting, so they don't take over the desirable vegetation. Plant thickly enough that the plants become a living mulch.



Showy Goldeneye (in front of rock), Tansy Aster (*Dieteria bigelovii* syn. *Macheranthera bigelovii* and *Aster bigelovii*) behind the rock, Black-eyed Susan on either side of rock. Photo by Irene Shonle



Suggested Reading

- Busco*, Janice and Nancy Morin. 2010. *Native Plants for High Elevation Western Gardens*. Fulcrum Publishing.
- Dorn*, Robert and Jane Dorn. 2007. *Growing Native Plants of the Rocky Mountain Area*. Lulu (available from CoNPS Bookstore as a book and CD).
- Elliefson, Connie and David Winger. 2013. *Xeriscape Colorado*. Westcliffe Pub.
- "Gardening with Native Plants." 2016. Colorado Native Plant Society. <https://conps.org/gardening-with-native-plants/>
- Hayes*, Rhona Fleming. 2015. *Pollinator Friendly Gardening: Gardening for Bees, Butterflies and Other Pollinators*. Voyageur Press.
- Nold, Robert. 2008. *High and Dry: Gardening with Cold-Hardy Dryland Plants*. Timber Press.
- "Plant Materials for Pollinators and Other Beneficial Insects in Eastern Utah and Western Colorado." http://efotg.sc.egov.usda.gov/references/public/CO/COPMTN_75_130711_comp.pdf
- Tallamy*, Douglas. 2009. *Bringing Nature Home*. Timber Press.
- Xerces Society*. 2011. *Attracting Native Pollinators*. Storey

*Items available from the CoNPS Store at the time this booklet was published are marked with an asterisk. Others may be out-of-print and can be obtained from Amazon or the public library.

Plant List

The plants for each of these guides were selected by experienced gardeners, with further input from members of the Colorado Native Plant Society. We aimed to choose plants that would be relatively easy to find in nurseries and seed catalogs. The scientific names are from Jennifer Ackerfield's *Flora of Colorado* (Britt Press, 2015); synonyms are in parentheses. For a listing of nurseries and seed companies that carry native plants, look for the "Native Plant Vendors" list on the Colorado Native Plant Society (CoNPS) website at <http://conps.org/gardening-with-native-plants/> or consider attending the native plant sales held by CoNPS. When you go to a nursery, be sure to have the scientific name with you to make sure you are purchasing the correct species. Don't forget to ask for pesticide-free plants so pollinators won't be harmed.

Colorado Native Plant Society Mission Statement

The Colorado Native Plant Society is dedicated to furthering the knowledge, appreciation and conservation of native plants and habitats of Colorado through education, stewardship and advocacy.

Visit CoNPS website at <http://www.conps.org>



Key to Chart

The chart on the following pages contains a list of plants, listed alphabetically by scientific name (column 2 of the chart), that are native to Colorado and do well in high elevation gardens. The scientific names are from *Flora of Colorado* by Jennifer Ackerfield. Not all plants illustrated in this guide are listed in the chart, but the scientific names are given so you can find them in a nursery. If you have questions, contact CoNPS or one of the other organizations that collaborated to produce this guide.

frt/birds, wl = fruit for birds and wildlife

hp = host plant

hp/hm = host plant for hawk moth

np/bee, btf = nectar and pollen for bees and butterflies

np/bee, btf, o = nectar and pollen for bees, butterflies, and other pollinators

n/hb = nectar for hummingbirds

n/hm = nectar for hawkmoths

p/bees = pollen for bees

ss/birds = seeds and shelter for birds

s/birds = seeds for birds

Bloom Time:

spring = SP

summer = S

fall = F



Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Size	Water	Exposure	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Wildlife Value
GROUNDCOVERS							
Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria</i> spp.	6" x 18"	low	sun/part shade	cream/pink	SP-S	np/bee, btf, o
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	12" x 24"	low	sun/part shade	pink	SP-S	np/bee, btf; frt/birds, wl
Sulfur Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	10" x 12"	low	sun/part shade	yellow	S	np/bee, btf
PERENNIALS							
Common Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium (lantana)</i>	18" x 18"	low-med	sun	white	S	np/bee, btf, o
Pearly Everlasting	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	18" x 18"	low	sun	white	S	np/bee, btf, o
Rocky Mountain Columbine	<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>	24" x 12"	med	sun/part shade	blue	S	np/bee, btf; n/humbr
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	8" x 15"	low	sun/part shade	purple	S	np/bee
Scott's Sugarbowl	<i>Clematis scottii (hirsutissima var. scottii)</i>	12" x 18"	low	sun/part shade	purple	SP-S	np/bee, btf
Rocky Mountain Bee Plant (Annual)	<i>Cleome (Peritoma) serrulata</i>	3-6' x 3-6'	low	sun	pale purple	S	np/bee, btf; n/humbr
Showy Fleabane	<i>Erigeron speciosus</i>	18" x 12"	low	sun/part shade	lavender/blue	S	np/bee, btf, o
Wallflower	<i>Erysimum capitatum</i>	18" x 18"	low	sun/part shade	yellow/orange	S	np/bee, btf
Blanketflower	<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	12" x 12"	med	sun	yellow/red	S-F	np/bee, btf
Richardson's Geranium	<i>Geranium richardsonii</i>	12" x 12"	med	sun/part shade	white		
Sticky Geranium	<i>Geranium viscosissimum</i>	12" x 18"	med	sun/part shade	pink/rose	S-F	np/bee, btf, o
Prairie Smoke	<i>Geum triflorum</i>	6" x 12"	med	sun/part shade	cream/pink	S	np/bee, btf, o
Sneezeweed	<i>Helenium (Hymoxys) hoopesii</i>	24" x 18"	med	sun/part shade	yellow/orange	S	np/bee, btf
Showy Goldeneye	<i>Heliomeris (Viguera) multiflora</i>	48" x 48"	low	sun	yellow	S	np/bee, btf
Scarlet Gilia	<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i>	12" x 12"	low	sun/part shade	red/pink	S-F	n/humbr
Silvery Lupine	<i>Lupinus argenteus</i>	24" x 12"	low	sun	purple/white	S	np/bee, btf, o
Bee Balm/Horsemint	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	24" x 24"	low-med	sun/part shade	pink/lavender	S	np/bee, btf; n/humbr
Showy Locoweed	<i>Oxytropis lambertii</i>	12" x 12"	low	sun	pink	S	np/bee, btf
Rocky Mountain Penstemon	<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	30" x 24"	low	sun/part shade	blue/purple	S	np/bee, btf; n/humbr
Blue Mist Penstemon	<i>Penstemon virens</i>	12" x 12"	low	sun/part shade	blue/purple	SP-S	np/bee, btf; n/humbr
Whipple's Penstemon	<i>Penstemon whippleanus</i>	24" x 12"	low-med	sun/part shade	wine purple	S	np/bee, btf; n/humbr
Silky Phacelia	<i>Phacelia sericea</i>	16" x 12"	low	sun	purple	S	np/bee, btf; n/humbr
Jacob's Ladder	<i>Polemonium viscosissimum</i>	18" x 12"	med	sun/part shade	blue	S	np/bee, btf
Pasque Flower	<i>Pulsatilla (Anemone) patens</i>	6" x 6"	low	sun	lavender	SP-S	np/bee
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	24" x 12"	low	sun/part shade	yellow	S	np/bee, btf; s/birds
Golden Banner	<i>Thermopsis divaricarpa</i>	18" x 24"	low	sun/part shade	yellow	S	np/bee, btf



Common Name	Scientific Name	Mature Size	Water	Exposure	Flower Color	Bloom Time	Wildlife Value
GRASSES							
Indian Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum (Oryzopsis) hymenoides</i>	24" x 12"	low	sun		S	s/birds
Junegrass	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	18" x 18"	low	sun		SP	s/birds
SHRUBS							
Western Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	12' x 6'	low-med	sun/part shade	white	SP	frt/birds
Redtwig Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	5' x 5'	med-high	sun/part shade	white	S	np/bee, btf, o
Mountain Spray	<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>	7' x 3'	low	part shade	pink/white	S	np/bee, btf
Shrubby Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	3' x 3'	low	sun	yellow	S-F	np/bee, btf, o
Chokecherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	15' x 8'	low	sun/part shade	white	SP	np/bee, btf; frt/birds, wl
Golden Currant	<i>Ribes aureum (Ribes odoratum)</i>	5' x 4'	low	sun/part shade	yellow	SP	np/bee, btf; frt/birds
Wax Currant	<i>Ribes cereum</i>	4' x 3'	low	sun/part shade	pink/white	SP	np/bee, btf; frt/birds
Western Wild Rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	3' x 4'	low-med	sun/part shade	pink	SP-S	np/bees; frt/birds
Boulder Raspberry	<i>Rubus (Oreobatus) deliciosus</i>	4' x 4'	low	sun/part shade	white	S	np/bee, btf/frt/birds
TREES							
Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	45' x 15'	med-high	sun/part shade			seeds/birds, wl
Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	60' x 25'	med	sun			shelter/birds

CSU Extension, Gilpin County Garden in Blackhawk at 9,300'



Blanketflower,
Rocky Mountain
Penstemon, Sticky
Geranium, Shrubby
Cinquefoil
Photo by Irene
Shonle



Hummingbird and
Rocky Mountain
Bee Plant
Photo by Charlie
Turner



Rocky Mountain
Bee Plant, Black-
Eyed Susan,
Blanketflower
Photo by Irene
Shonle



Landscape Design #1

This garden is designed to provide season-long nectar sources for native bees and butterflies, as well as a summer of beauty for the gardener. Placing the shrubs in the direction of the prevailing wind will provide a natural windbreak, which is especially important for butterflies. *Garden design by Irene Shonle*



1. Chokecherry
Prunus virginiana



2. Mountain Spray
Holodiscus dumosus



3. Golden Currant
Ribes aureum



4. Shrubby Cinquefoil
Potentilla fruticosa



5. Sneezeweed
Hymenoxys hoopesii



6. Silvery Lupine
Lupinus argenteus



7. Black-Eyed Susan
Rudbeckia hirta



8. Blanketflower
Gaillardia aristata



9. Showy Goldeneye
Heliomeris multiflora



10. Golden Banner
Thermopsis divaricata



11. Pearly Everlasting
Anaphalis margaritacea



12. Sulphur Buckwheat
Eriogonum umbellatum



13. Wallflower
Erysimum capitatum



14. Blue Mist Penstemon
Penstemon virens



15. Boulder Raspberry
Rubus deliciosus



16. Beebalm
Monarda fistulosa



17. Harebell
Campanula rotundifolia



18. Pasque flower
Pulsatilla patens



19. Wild Rose
Rosa woodsii



20. Scott's Sugarbowl
Clematis scottii



21. Silky Phacelia
Phacelia sericea



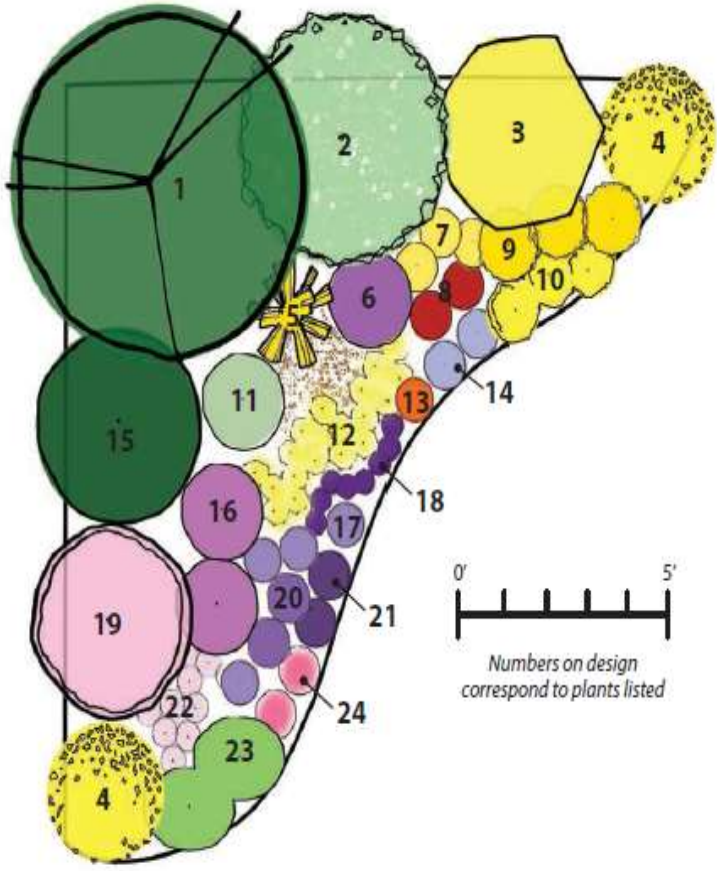
22. Showy Fleabane
Erigeron speciosus



23. Common Yarrow
Achillea millefolium

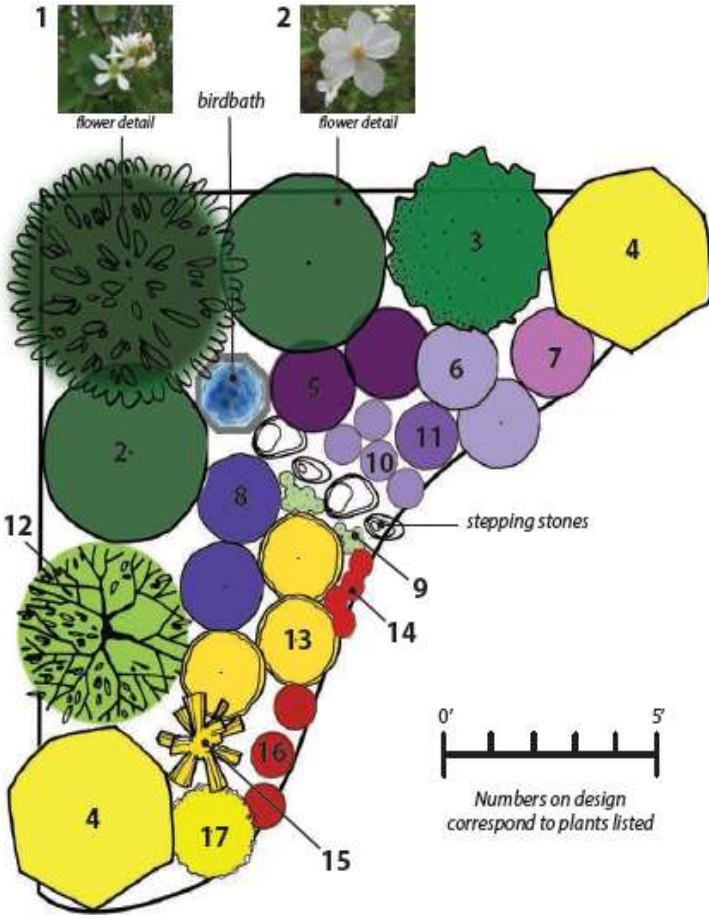


24. Prairie Smoke
Geum triflorum



Landscape Design #2

This garden is anchored by shrubs that will produce berries for songbirds and early nectar for hummingbirds. The Boulder raspberry and red-twig dogwood also provide winter interest. Placing the shrubs in the direction of the prevailing wind will provide a natural windbreak. The flowering perennials have been selected for color and to attract hummingbirds during the summer or provide seeds for seed-eating birds in the fall. *Garden design by Irene Shonle.*



1. Western Serviceberry *Amelanchier alnifolia* 2. Boulder Raspberry *Rubus deliciosus* 3. Wax Currant *Ribes cereum* 4. Golden Currant *Ribes aureum*



5. Whipples Penstemon *Penstemon whippleanus* 6. Rky Mtn Columbine *Aquilegia caerulea* 7. Beebalm *Monarda fistulosa* 8. Rky Mtn Penstemon *Penstemon strictus*



9. Pussytoes *Antennaria* spp. 10. Harebell *Campanula rotundifolia* 11. Silvery Lupine *Lupinus argenteus* 12. Redtwig Dogwood *Cornus sericea*



13. Black-Eyed Susan *Rudbeckia hirta* 14. Scarlet Gilia *Ipomopsis aggregata* 15. Sneezeweed *Hymenoxys hoopesii* 16. Blanketflower *Gaillardia aristata*



17. Showy Goldeneye *Heliomeris multiflora*



20th Annual Victory Market of Organic Garden Plants

Tomatoes – dozens of varieties – mostly wonderful heirlooms
Herbs! Peppers! Other Vegetables – ALL ORGANIC!

*All are seed-started by our members
or divided from our own organic gardens.*



Saturday, May 15, 2021

9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

(Come Rain or Shine! – you stay in your car)

(location still being verified)

South High School parking lot

1700 E Louisiana Ave, Denver, CO 80210

(use the entrance farthest south on S. Franklin St.)

Payment: DONATIONS ONLY

(Please bring a watertight container to carry your purchases!)

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Front Range Organic Gardeners



For more info: www.GardenFROG.org or e-mail frog.plant.sale@gmail.com

Over 90% of FROG's proceeds benefit public education on organic gardening, and grants to other non-profits who practice and promote organic gardening principles

As COVID rules constantly change, please check the websites above before visiting for the most accurate sites and times. Thank you!

Hummers arrive in late April!

A reminder from CSU CCC Extension, that hummingbirds typically return to Colorado in late April, so don't be surprised if you hear that familiar buzz! After their long journey from wintering in warmer climates, hummingbirds will now be frantically searching for food. Male hummingbirds arrive first to establish their territories; a good food source helps them choose a desirable site.

We're in luck since they generally nest at elevations above 6,000 feet! No need to buy the powdered hummingbird nectar mix – instead, make homemade hummingbird nectar.

All you need is 4 parts water to 1-part white granulated table sugar – boil the water, stir in the sugar until completely dissolved, and let it cool.

Adding more sugar DOES NOT HELP the hummers; in fact, too much sugar can cause liver damage. Don't use dye, food coloring or commercial nectars – they have chemicals the birds don't need and could be harmful. DO NOT USE HONEY – it will quickly ferment and become poisonous to the birds. Make sure your feeder has some red trim to attract them, and keep feeders clean. Of course, there are many native wildflowers that they are attracted to as well; feel free to contact me for more information.

Christine M. Crouse
Director/Agent, CSU Extension in Clear Creek County
303-679-2424 (Office)
Christine.crouse@colostate.edu



Don't forget to bring your feeders in at night!



11 OF THE BEST BIRD BATHS FOR YOUR BACKYARD

FOLLOW THE LINKS BELOW EACH BIRD BATH
TO CHECK SOURCE, COLORS, CUSTOMER REVIEWS AND PRICING

Athena Garden Cast Stone Large Octagon Birdbath



The Athena Garden Cast Stone Large Octagon Birdbath is a real powerhouse, and it's a great choice that combines form and function. Sturdy and stable, this traditional style is crafted from glass-fiber reinforced concrete construction and is *made in the USA*.

Weighing in at 45 pounds, it's a one-piece standing basin-on-a-pedestal with hand wrought architectural details.

Measuring 15x15x21 inches with a 2-inch depth, this model comes in eight decorative colors and is sure to become a focal point in your garden.

PROS

- Rough inside for traction
- Solid and stable
- Shallow depth appropriate for small birds
- Ample rim for perching
- Light color minimizes water temperature increases
- Easy to sanitize

CONS

- Heavy to tote
- Requires heating element for winter use

https://goto.walmart.com/c/2072609/565706/9383?veh=aff&sourceid=imp_000011112222333344&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.walmart.com%2Fip%2FAthena-Garden-Cast-Stone-Large-Octagon-Bird-Bath%2F45775852



HENRI STUDIO SQUIRREL BIRDBATH

The Squirrel Birdbath from Henri Studio is a unique piece, ideal for tucking into a woodland setting or nestled amongst foliage.

Handcrafted from cast stone, and *proudly made in the USA*, it is finished to look as though it's carved from wood. A cute squirrel sits on top of the bowl, looking into the water. It ships in two parts, and the bowl is a little bit too shallow to add a fountain. The heavy-weight cast stone may crack in very cold temperatures.

Weighing in at 97 pounds, this is a heavy-duty model that won't blow over by the wind. The pedestal is 29 x 9 x 11 inches, and the bowl is 3 x 17 x 9 inches with a water-depth of 1 ½ inches. You can register your product with the manufacturer for a 1-year warranty.

PROS Elegant, sculpted piece naturally blends into the landscape
Wide bowl provides plenty of room for your feathered friends
Smooth interior is easy to clean

CONS Will need winter protection
Too shallow for use with a fountain

[See customer reviews and check prices now at Wayfair.](#)



GARDEN SONGBIRD HANDPAINTED LOCKING BIRDBATH

The Garden Songbird Hand painted Locking Birdbath by Burley Clay is proudly *made in the USA*.

Made of clay, this two-piece standing basin-on-pedestal weighs 27 pounds and measures 22 x 17 x 3.5 inches. The hollow base allows it to be easily moved around. Tastefully appointed with hand painted birds in a matte finish, this model will add a touch of color to your landscape.

- PROS**
- Rough inside for traction
 - Two pieces for easy toting
 - Can invert the top to store outdoors in winter
 - Light color minimizes water temperature increases
 - Easy to sanitize
- CONS**
- Requires heating element for winter

Check prices and read customer reviews on Wayfair now.

GSM's cast iron birdbath with bracket is a unique model that mounts on a window frame or post and is constructed from solid cast iron with a multi-piece fluted basin and open bracket that includes a hook for hanging a plant.

Weighing 4.9 pounds the unit measures 9.75 x 11.25 x 8 inches with an internal diameter of 6 inches and sports a cast iron bird that poses naturally on the basin's edge.

- PROS**
- Rough inside for traction
 - Small and attractive
 - Garden not required
 - Can be filled with seed or water in winter
 - Easy to sanitize
- CONS**
- Installation required
 - Prone to rust
 - Small basins evaporate rapidly
 - Dark colored metal may increase water temps
 - Maintenance of cast iron required in addition to sanitization

[Check prices and read customer reviews on Amazon now.](#)

CAST IRON MINI BIRDBATH WITH BRACKET





GARDMAN GLAZED CERAMIC HANGING BIRDBATH

The Gardman Glazed Ceramic Hanging Birdbath/Feeder suspends from chains above your garden. This lovely molded ceramic model can be filled with water or seed. Glazed dark blue inside, it has a natural matte exterior with a charming raised bird motif.

Weighing only 4.8 pounds, the unit measures 2.75 x 10.5 x 10.5 inches and hangs via S-hooks from three galvanized steel chains.

- PROS** Suspends easily from a tree, wall bracket or feeding station
Shallow depth is good for smaller birds
Easy to sanitize the basin
- CONS** Smooth inside inhibits traction
Small basins evaporate rapidly
Dark colors may increase water temps
Requires maintenance of galvanized chain

[Check prices and read more customer reviews on Amazon now.](#)

WORLD MENAGERIE ELIAKIM CLASSIC II HAMMERED BIRDBATH

Constructed from solid brass and plated in copper with hammer marks around the rim, this 5-pound basin measures 24 inches in diameter, with a depth of 2".

This product comes with a 90-day warranty. A robust metal stand with a graphite powder-coated finish is available separately, also from Wayfair.

- PROS** Rough inside for traction
Adds a lustrous focal point to any garden
Stands alone or on a stand
Brass construction with copper plating will not rust
- CONS** Base stand not included
Metal may increase water temps
Maintenance of metal required along with sanitizing

[Check prices and read customer reviews on Wayfair now.](#)





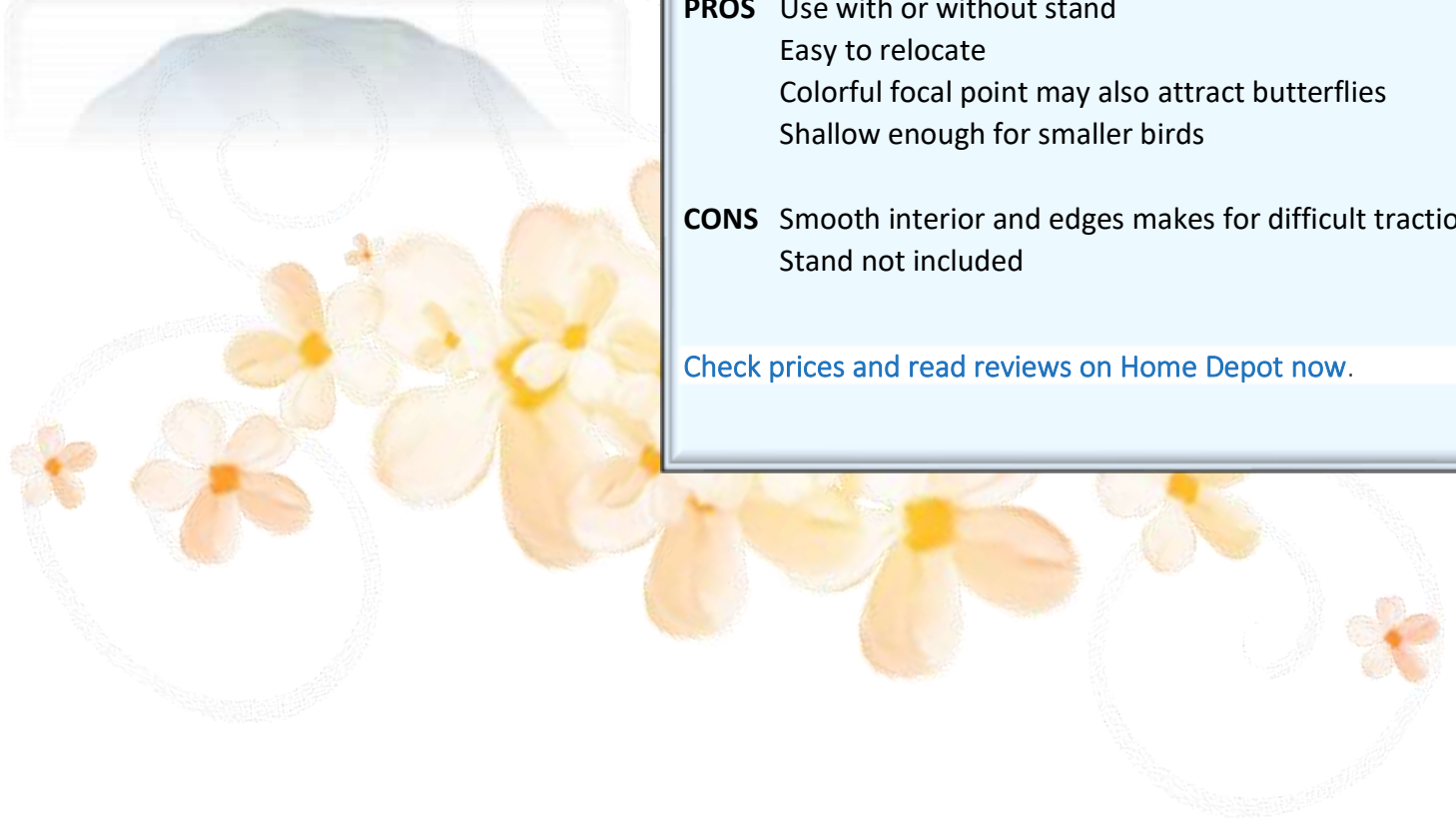
ALPINE CORPORATION BLUE-GREEN BIRDBATH

The Alpine Corporation Blue-Green Birdbath is made of sturdy glass, suitable for rock garden placement. At 1.2 pounds, this scallop-rimmed blue-green glass basin is easy to move about the garden. It measures 18 x 19 x 3 inches and creates the perfect oasis for birds wherever it is placed. You can purchase a foldable stand in metallic black, [available from Home Depot](#)

PROS Use with or without stand
Easy to relocate
Colorful focal point may also attract butterflies
Shallow enough for smaller birds

CONS Smooth interior and edges makes for difficult traction
Stand not included

[Check prices and read reviews on Home Depot now.](#)





ALLIED PRECISION INDUSTRIES HEATED BIRDBATH WITH MOUNTING BRACKET

API's 650 Heated Birdbath with Mounting Bracket is proudly *made in the USA* and offers year-round manageability. Made from weather-resistant plastic, this light stone-colored basin mounts to a deck or porch rail. At one pound, it measures 20 x 20 x 2 inches.

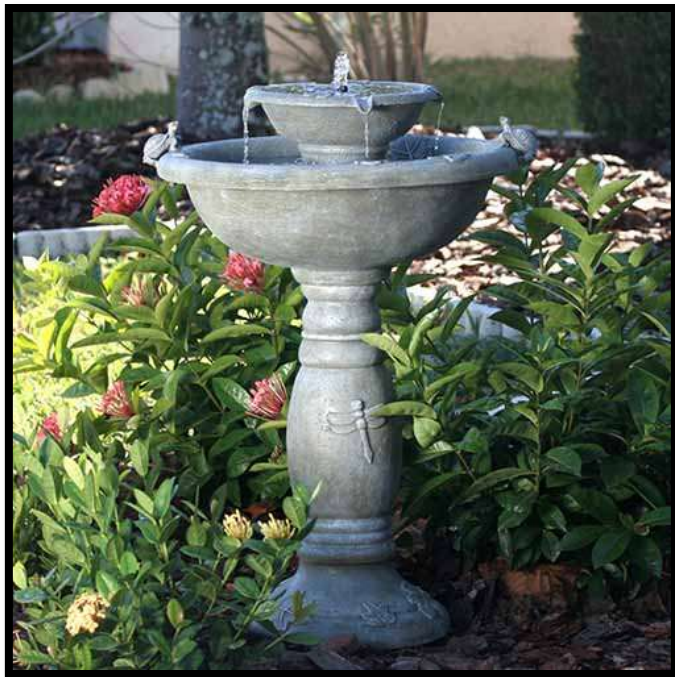
The key features are its built-in thermostat for ambient temperatures to -20 degrees F, its 120-volt heater (150 watts) and its E-Z Tilt-to-Clean deck rail mount. The product is CSA listed, and the manufacturer offers a one-year warranty against defects in materials and workmanship.

PROS Shallow depth is good for smaller birds
Ideal for year-round use
Includes convenient clamp-on mounting bracket
Cord tucks away for summer use
Using the easy dump feature is optional; basin can also be removed for water disposal
Easy to maintain

CONS Easy dump feature may not be desirable by neighbors below

[Check prices and read customer reviews on Amazon now.](#)

SMART SOLAR COUNTRY GARDENS 2-TIER SOLAR ON DEMAND OUTDOOR FOUNTAIN



The Smart Solar Country Gardens 2-Tier Solar On Demand Outdoor Fountain is an excellent green water feature for any garden, attracting birds, adding natural water sounds and making use of solar power. This fiberglass and resin product is a two-tiered solar fountain and birdbath in one with an attractive faux-weathered stone finish accented by two realistic turtles.

It features a night mode option to run in day or evening in the “off” position; the solar unit will charge the battery instead of running the fountain. With stored power the fountain can be turned on at night, for an added attraction to an evening garden soiree.


Weighing 24 pounds, the unit measures 32 x 21 x 21 inches and has patented Solar-on-Demand technology, which combines solar power with a battery back-up. Manufacturer offers a one-year limited warranty.

PROS Recycles water and holds 2.5 gallons of water in a hidden reservoir
Maximizes water flow with solar/battery combination, switching from solar to battery beneath passing clouds
Up to 6 hours of operation when fully charged
Night mode option
Solar can be turned off
Use anywhere – no electricity needed
Easy maintenance

CONS Consecutive cloudy days means no water fountain (only birdbath) as there is no solar power to run the fountain or charge the battery

[Check prices and read customer reviews at Walmart now.](#)

CAMPANIA INTERNATIONAL CONCRETE ANDRA FOUNTAIN

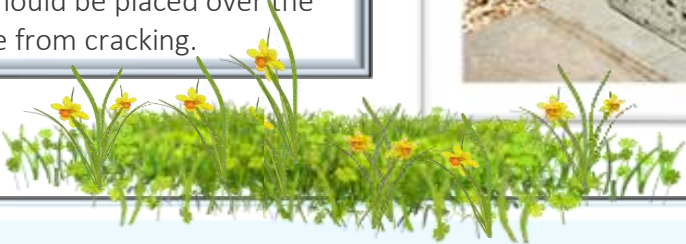


The Concrete Andra Fountain from Campania International is an ideal option for small spaces. The square top with large floral design holds a gallon of water that flows from a small fountain in the center. Proudly *made in the USA* and powered by electricity, this model is perfect for those shady spots where a solar powered unit is ineffective. The cast stone will weather over time, and blend into your decor.

The floral insert is removable for easy cleaning, and the bubbling sound from the fountain is gentle and soothing. It's only suitable for small birds, as the water is a mere quarter-inch deep.

The pump has an adjustable flow rate, and it's recommended to use filtered water to prevent clogging and buildup of bacteria.

During the winter months, the water should be drained out, and a protective cover should be placed over the fountain to prevent the stone from cracking.



Available in 12 colors, including Copper Bronze and English Moss, this unit weight 88 pounds and measures 20 x 19.5 x 19.5 inches.

PROS Recycles water, held in the top of the unit; no reservoir
Ideal for small spaces
Easy to clean and maintain
Powered by electricity so no need for a sunny location
Gentle, relaxing sound

CONS Shallow bowl only suitable for small birds

[See customer reviews and check current prices now on Amazon.](#)

UNION RUSTIC VERGAS LEAF BIRDBATH



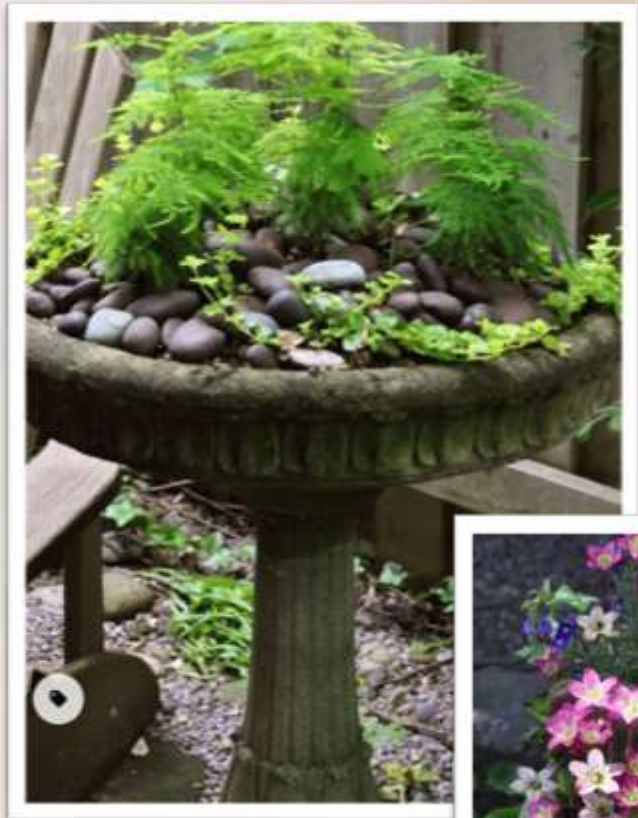
The Vergas Leaf Birdbath from Union Rustic attaches to a balcony or deck railing. The deck mount allows you to position the copper leaf-shaped bath over the side of the railing, to prevent mess from dropping on your deck or patio. The brass bowl has a bluish-green antique-style finish, and is 18 inches across with a depth of 1 ¼ inches. The wide edge makes it easy for birds to land, and it can be used as a feeder during the winter months.

The black powder-coated wrought iron C-clamp won't damage your railings, and it requires no screws or other hardware for installation. It is suitable for use on a 3-inch-thick railing. This model comes with a 90-day warranty, and its solid metal construction is durable, yet lightweight.

PROS Clamp won't damage railings
Keeps mess off your balcony or deck
Ideal for small spaces
Can also be used to hold seed in winter months
Smooth interior is easy to clean

CONS Smooth interior makes traction difficult
Clamp only fits a max 3-inch-thick railing

[See customer reviews and check price on Wayfair now.](#)



Ideas for cracked birdbaths that no longer hold water.





ABOUT THIS EVENT!

This is an intro to quilting series and will walk you through the steps of cutting, piecing, quilting, and finishing a Log Cabin block.

Join CSU Extension in Clear Creek County for a 4-week virtual quilting class. This is an introduction to quilting series, led by Dana Jones, who will walk you through the steps of cutting, piecing, quilting and finishing a Log Cabin block. Create a small quilt or a pillow sham from start to finish – just in time for Mother’s Day. This class is for adults who have basic sewing abilities and a sewing machine.

The classes will be presented over ZOOM on Thursdays, April 15, 22, 29, and May 6 from 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm.

If you are unable to attend one of the sessions, no problem, we’ll share the replay link to registered participants after the class so that you can keep pace with your log cabin quilt project.

The cost is \$40.00 per person + Eventbrite fees for the full 4-class series.

Follow this link for more details or registration

[Introduction to Quilting - Extension Thursday Series Tickets, Thu, Apr 15, 2021 at 6:30 PM | Eventbrite](#)



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PRETTY TOUGH PLANTS
By the Experts at PLANT SELECT



DESIGNER PLANT COMBINATIONS
BY SCOTT CALHOUN

Spring READS



They are minty – almost like gum and the perfect pairing for a light and airy Angel Food Cake!

Whisk 1 cup confectioners' sugar, 2 tablespoons sour cream, 1 tablespoon milk and 1 teaspoon finely grated lemon peel in a bowl. Pour over the top of one store-bought or homemade angel food cake. Sprinkle top with Johnny-Jump-Ups. Enjoy!

REMEMBERING ROSEANN PASLEY

Roseann was an active member of the Evergreen Garden Club for many years and always ready to answer questions from new members.

She was the club Treasurer in 2010-2012 and co-leader of the Hiwan Homestead Victorian Garden with Lucy Ginley for 8 years.

Roseann retired from the Club two years ago to make a move with her husband, Mike, to Hawaii to join her family there. Unfortunately, she died of bladder cancer which was discovered just a week before they planned to leave for Hawaii.

Our condolences go out to all her friends and family for the loss of this dedicated gardener.

Cards may be sent to: Mike Pasley
29606 Larkspur Drive
Evergreen, CO 80439