

Dear Gardeners,

The last bulbs are about to be put in the ground. I'm hoping for a beautiful display in the spring. I hope you have noticed the wonderful cloud formations lately.

We will be having a booth at Winterfest November 11th at Evergreen High School. We need volunteers to help man it from 1-4 in the afternoon. Let Susan Penserio know if you are able to help out; 1-720-331-1110.

On November 14th, Cherie Luke has organized a program about Plant Select given by **an employee of Etcher's Garden Center**. I hope to see you there at 9:00 for social time.

I wish you all a Happy Thanksgiving.

Joan Evashevski President

> NEXT MEETING TUESDAY NOVEMBER 14, 2016

BERGEN PARK FIRE HOUSE SOCIAL: 9:00 TO 9:30 NOVEMBER'S PROGRAM

PLANT SELECT!

Evergreen Garden Club Minutes October 10, 2017

from

The meeting was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by President Joan Evashevski. Twenty-eight members were in attendance including Mary Twombly, Cherie Luke, Kris Waggoner, Cindy Gibson and Susan Garcia.

Welcoming Committee:

Louise Sprot introduced new member Karen Wood.

President's Report

Joan introduced David Ginley, who expressed gratitude to the club for our efforts so far in planning for Lucy's memorial garden bench.

Joan announced the birthdays for September: Meredith Bossert, Jeannine Ashton, Margo Constable, Sylvia Brockner, Laura McReynolds and Marva Zima. The club sang "Happy Birthday" to all.

A garden tour, "Private Pockets of Paradise", will be held in Steamboat Springs on July 14, 2018 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. There is a 10% discount on tickets for parties of 8 or more if purchased prior to June 15.

Secretary's Report

Cindy Gibson asked for approval of the September minutes as printed in the Wild Iris. The minutes were approved without additions or corrections.

First Vice President's Report

Cherie Luke thanked all members who "Shared their Gardens" this summer and encourages others to follow suit next summer.

Second Vice President's Report

Mary Twombly invited members to pick up a directory and to check off their names on the member roster.

She explained the paperwork procedure when new members join. At the Welcoming Table, new members will fill out the membership form and waiver, place the forms and their check into the designated folder, and Mary will distribute the names of new members appropriately. New members may also pay online through PayPal.

Mary will be heading up the committee for Lucy Ginley's memorial bench. David Ginley has picked out a granite design from an artisan in Vermont. He requested a rounded edge bench etched with her name, lily pads and frogs. Mary will be looking for a similar design from a local artisan. She envisions needing a path and some landscaping done prior to installation.

Treasurer's Report

Kris Waggoner clarified the calendar for paying dues. If a member joined or renewed their membership after February 1, they will not need to pay again in the fall. Dues are for February 1 through January 31.

The priority of the club is our community gardens. Therefore, each garden has received at least a 20% increase in their budget. No garden leader should have out-of-pocket expenses.

If any member purchased a new Safeway gift card and then discovered that it had been hacked, let Kris know so that she can request a refund from Safeway. The budget does not include anticipated income from the 2018 garden tour, as the amount would be difficult to predict.

Sixty-nine individuals have donated a total of \$3,726 to the Lucy Ginley Memorial Garden Bench Fund. The deadline to donate via PayPal has been changed to October 31.

There is \$995 + the memorial funds in the checking account and \$16,837 in our savings account.

Tech Officer's Report

Susan Garcia had no report.

Hospitality Committee

Annell Hoy passed around a sign-up sheet for treats for our November meeting. There are a few remaining items in the boutique.

She mentioned that Lindy Doty has sustained a rotator cuff injury. The secretary will send a card.

Historian

Susan Blake had no report.

2018 Garden Tour

Chairperson Gloria Owens reported that planning for the tour will resume in January. The committee has selected all the homes for the tour.

Public Gardens

As weather conditions are not favorable for our October work day today, garden leaders will reschedule their garden clean-up day.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:11 a.m.

Respectfully submitted, Cindy Gibson, Secretary







PRUNING EVERGREENS

Reprinted from The Science of Gardening

By David Whiting with Robert Cox, Carol O'Meara & Carl Wilson, Colorado State University Extension. Artwork by David Whiting and Colorado State University Extension

Most types of evergreen trees and shrubs need little to no pruning. Pruning may make the new growth bushier, but will not effectively control size. Select plants based on mature size to minimize pruning needs. If frequent pruning is necessary to keep plant growth in bounds and prevent interference with a walk, driveway or view, consider replacing the plant. Evergreen trees and shrubs are pruned according to species growth characteristics.

PRUNING EVERGREEN TREES

On evergreen trees, avoid pruning the central leader (trunk). This results in the development of multiple leaders that are prone to wind and snow damage. If the central leader is killed back, select one branch to become the new leader and remove potentially competing leaders.

Never allow codominant trunks (trunks of similar size) to develop. If multiple trunks begin to develop, select one and remove others.

For structural integrity on evergreen trees, all side branches should be less than half the diameter of the adjacent trunk (less than one-third is preferred). If the diameter of a side branch is too large, prune back part of the needled area to slow growth or remove the branch entirely back to the trunk.

REMOVING LARGE BRANCHES ON EVERGREEN TREES

New needles will not grow from branches without needles. When a side branch is removed on an evergreen, cut back to the trunk just outside the **branch collar** (the enlarged connecting area on the trunk around the limb).

Do not cut into or otherwise injure the branch collar. Do not make Flush cuts. Remove the branch using a three-cut method (Figure 33-1).

Cut 1. Coming out twelve to fifteen inches from the trunk, make an undercut a third to halfway through the branch.

Cut 2. Moving a couple of inches out past the first cut, make the second cut from the top, removing the branch. This double-cut method prevents the weight of the branch from tearing the branch below the branch collar.

Cut 3. Make the third and final cut just outside the branch bark collar. Take extra caution to not cut into or otherwise injure the branch bark collar.

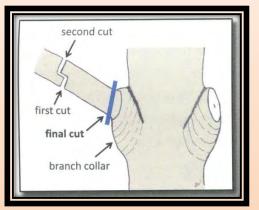


Figure 33-1 On evergreen trees, remove large branches back to the trunk using a three-cut method. Make the final cut just outside the branch collar. Needles only grow from the growing tips out and will not develop on the interior branch wood without needles.

PRUNING SPRUCE, FIR AND DOUGLAS FIR

Spruce (Picea spp.), fir (Abies spp.), and Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii) generally need little to no pruning.

On young trees, pruning is useful in situations where bushier new growth is desired. Because these species produce some side buds, branch tips can be removed encouraging side bud growth. Prune late winter or early spring.

(Figure 33-2).

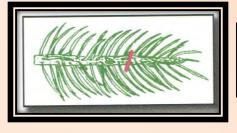


Figure 33-2 Pruning spruce and fir back to a side bud or side branch will encourage growth of side branches.

Spruce, fir, and Douglas fir that are overgrowing their space are somewhat tolerant of being pruned back as long as they are not pruned back past the needles. However, with constant pruning, the branches may begin to show needle browning and dieback. In situations where the branch must be pruned back past the needles, remove it back to the trunk.

In landscape design, small to mid-size evergreen trees, with their pyramidal form, generally look best with their lowest branches allowed to drape to ground level.

On large trees, primary growth occurs at the top with minimal growth at the lower levels. Due to slow growth, pruning of the lower branches may give a "pruned look" for a long time. On large trees, limb up lower branches only if they are in the way.

Very slow-growing species, like the dwarf Alberta spruce (*Picea glauca* var. *albertiana* "Conica"), blue nest spruce (also known as dwarf black spruce {*Picea mariana* "Nana"}), and bird's nest spruce (*Picea abies* "Nidiformis") are rather intolerant of pruning.

PRUNING PINE

Pines generally need little to no pruning.

On young plants, if a more compact new growth is desired, "pinching" may be helpful. Using the fingers, snap off one-third of the new growing tips while in the "candle" stage (in the spring, when young needles are in a tight cluster). Avoid using pruners or a knife, as they will cut the remaining needles, giving a brown tip appearance (Figure 33-3).

Because pines produce few side buds, they are intolerant of more extensive pruning. If the terminal bud on a branch is removed, growth on that shoot is stopped, with additional growth occurring only from existing side branches. Do not shear pines.

Like other evergreen trees, small to mid-size pine trees look best (from the landscape design perspective) with their lowest branches allowed to drape down near ground level. When a lower branch has to be pruned back for space issues, remove it back to the trunk.

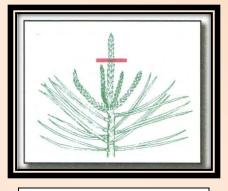


Figure 33-3 On pines, for bushier new growth "pinch" growing tips by snapping off one-third of the "candle" tips with the fingers. Because pines produce few side buds, they are intolerant of more extensive pruning.

PRUNING JUNIPER AND ARBORVITAE

Juniper and arborvitae generally need little to no pruning.

They may be pruned at any time except during subzero weather. The best time is early spring, prior to new growth.

The best pruning method is to cut individual branches back to an upward-growing side branch. This method of pruning is timeconsuming, but keeps the plant looking young and natural (Figure 33-4).

While shearing is quick and easy, it is not recommended, especially after midsummer. Shearing creates a dense growth of foliage on the

Figure 33-4 Pruning junipers and arborvitae back to a side shoot hides the pruning cut.

plant's exterior. This in turn shades out the interior growth, and the plant becomes a thin shell of foliage. Frequently sheared plants are more prone to show needle browning and dieback from winter cold and drying winds.

Any pruning that tapers in toward the bottom of the plant will lead to thinning of the lower branches due to shading. To keep the bottom full, the base of the shrub needs to be wider than the top portion.

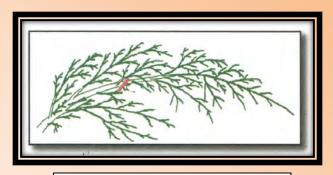
It is common to see junipers and arborvitae that have overgrown their space. Because new growth comes only from the growing tips, branches cannot be pruned back into wood without needles. If the shrub is pruned back to bare wood, it will have a permanent bare spot.

For shrubs that are getting too large, it is better to prune them back as they begin to overgrow the site. Pruning back severely overgrown shrubs generally gets into wood without needles. Consider replacing severely overgrown plants with smaller cultivars or other species.

Junipers and arborvitae growing in the shade are rather intolerant of pruning due to slow growth rates.



KAREN BELMONT









Green House Ornament \$24.95 Gardener's Supply



Garden Hods \$44.95 Gardener's Supply



\$19.95 Gardener's Supply.com



Mason Bee House \$21.95 Gardener's Supply .com



The New Banner at the DAM Garden for the Holidays!

REMINDER:

The November Meeting is Sign-up Time for The Christmas Party! Looking Forward to Fabulous Food and Fun! December 12th

Please send any corrections, submissions, contributions, etc. for The Wild Iris to louiseheern@gmail.com

