Evergreen Garden Club

WILD IRIS

DECEMBER 2017

Dear Fellow Gardeners,

The season is coming for fun, joy and thankfulness and a fun party that the board has planned. Please bring a wrapped gift of about $5 for one of the games. Also bring some hearty soups and cornbread mix for the ECHO food bank. Be sure that the soup has at least 5G of protein. We collected over 250 lbs. last year! Let's try to beat that this year.

If you are a "crafty person" please bring your crafts. The club gets 10% of your proceeds. It is always fun to see what our fellow gardeners do in their spare time.

The hospitality committee has planned a great meal so eat a light breakfast. We will have a brief business meeting and then the games and fun will begin.

Last of all but most important, I wish you all a stress-less and festive Holiday Season.

Your Festive President,

Joan

NEXT MEETING
TUESDAY
December 12, 2017

BERGEN PARK
FIRE HOUSE
ANNUAL HOLIDAY PARTY

DECEMBER'S PROGRAM
ANNUAL HOLIDAY GATHERING

The December Program will be our Annual Holiday Celebration. There will be great food, holiday games and a Christmas tree with lots of ornaments as prizes.

Please don't forget to bring some cans of Hearty Soups (5 grams of protein) and boxes of corn bread mixes to donate. There will be a craft's table. (10% of the sales will go to the Club). Please don't forget if you signed up to bring food.

Evergreen Garden Club Minutes
November 14, 2017

The meeting was called to order at 9:34 a.m. by President Joan Evashevski. Board members present were Mary Twombly, Cherie Luke, Kris Waggoner, Cindy Gibson and Susan Garcia. 37 members were in attendance.

Welcoming Committee:
Louise Sprot welcomed the new members Alice Lightle and Helen McLeman.

President's Report
Joan led the club in singing "Happy Birthday" to Karen Belmont, our only member with a November birthday.
Members are encouraged to contribute to the EChO food bank this holiday season by bringing in a can of soup containing 5 or more grams of protein as well as boxes of cornbread mix to the December meeting.
Crafty club members may also bring in their handmade goodies to sell at the next meeting. The Club will receive 10% of the purchase price.
As part of a holiday game, Joan requested that each member bring in an inexpensive ($5.00) wrapped gift.
Louise Mounsey has moved to Elk Run Assisted Living. She would be happy to receive visitors and with prior arrangements made, be taken out to lunch!

Secretary's Report
Cindy Gibson asked for approval of the October minutes as printed in the Wild Iris. The minutes were approved without additions or corrections.
Thank you notes have been sent to all donors to the Lucy Ginley Memorial Fund.

First Vice President's Report
Cherie Luke offered the use of her book "Pretty Tough Plants" during this meeting as its topic coincides with the presentation today.

Second Vice President's Report
Mary Twombly verified the paperwork trail that occurs when new members join.
She gave an update on the memorial bench for Lucy. David Ginley has requested that the bench be constructed from Vermont Gray Barre Granite. The bench will have a relaxed peanut shape with rough edges. The design on the bench, along with Lucy's name and dates of her birth and passing, will include a frog. The bench will be placed in/near the rock garden at the Bergen Park Fire and Rescue building instead of our original plan to place it at the Hiwan Victorian Garden as memorials are no longer allowed there. The exact placement of the bench must be agreed upon by the club, and garden leader, Susan Blake. EGC member Jeff Davidson will install the flagstone pathway without charge. Mark Branch, from Evergreen Landscape and Design will install the bench without charge as long as it can be done using a skid loader. The club will finance the creation and delivery of the bench. David Ginley will finance any customized lettering or changes to the design, the flagstones and materials for the pathway, the rental fee for a crane, if necessary for installation and the purchase of a granite base.

Treasurer's Report
Kris Waggoner reported the club's finances. With $568.00 and the monies designated for the Lucy Ginley Memorial Fund, the club's checking account amounts to $5,000.00 There is $16,838.00 in the club's savings account.
The cost for the memorial bench and shipping to Evergreen totals $4451.00. The club has received $4281.00 in donations from 74 generous individuals. Joan asked for the club's approval to pay the extra $170.00 needed to make up the difference. A motion was made and passed unanimously. Joan will proceed to sign the contract and submit a check to Vermont Granite Works for one-third of the total to initiate the construction. David Ginley has made a donation to the club for $735.00 to cover installation and the purchase of the granite base.
Replacement secure Safeway reloadable grocery cards will be made available, perhaps at a cost of $2.50.

Tech Officer's Report
Susan Garcia has placed the membership and reimbursement forms on the EGC Website. They are both downloadable.
She is in the process of putting the general and board meeting minutes on the website as well.
She congratulated Paul Luzetski on the creation of the website; he in turn complimented Gwen Ginley for her contributions.
Susan Blake was also complimented for her work on creating plant profile informational sheets that were recently used at Winterfest. Susan Garcia will work on placing them in a binder.

Hospitality Committee
Sharon Faircloth passed around a sign-up sheet for treats for our Holiday Party Brunch in December.

Publicity
Grace Covyeau requested a contact person to grant approval to place a sign downtown across Highway 74. Jane Wingquist volunteered to investigate whom should be contacted

Public Gardens
Lynn Dimmick reported that our gardens are resting well.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:03 a.m.

Program
Cherie Luke introduced the speaker Harriet McMillan, horticultural specialist at Echter's Nursery and Garden Center, who gave a presentation on the Plant Select program, detailing plants that should perform well in Evergreen.

Respectfully submitted,
Cindy Gibson, Secretary

DECEMBER BIRTHDAYS!

Marjorie Clinton
Mary Dickhoff
Joan Evashevski
Janet Glusloter
Christine Graham
Mary Twombly
Nicole Weary
Irma Wolf

This past November, I attended a ***Wildscaping Workshop*** given by Audubon Rockies and the Colorado Native Plant Society. The workshop took place in the Audubon Center located at 11280 Waterton Road in Littleton, where a wealth of information was shared in regards to saving the birds and pollinators and the crucial role native plants* play in this process.

*(By definition, a native plant is "A plant species that occurs naturally in a particular region, state, ecosystem, and habitat without direct or indirect human actions.")

Being a bird lover, the paragraph below, taken from the information sheet provided in class, made me realize just how crucial planting natives in our gardens can be:

"To survive, native birds need native plants and the insects that have co-evolved with them. Most landscaping plants available in nurseries are exotic species from other countries. Many are prized for qualities that make them poor food sources for native birds - like having leaves that are unpalatable to native insects and caterpillars. **With 96 percent of all terrestrial bird species in North America feeding insects to their young, planting insect-proof exotic plants is like serving up plastic food. No insects? No birds.**"

"For example, native oaks support more than 530 different species of butterflies and moths alone. The non-native ginkgo tree supports just five. Caterpillars are the go-to-food source for migrant and resident birds alike. In the 16 days between hatching and fledging, a clutch of Carolina Chickadee chicks can down more than 9,000 of them."

To help turn your garden, patio or balcony into a vital recharge station for birds and pollinators and to determine what native plants we can add to our own gardens, (that will survive and thrive at 7,500 and above) I have included the contents of ***Low-Water Native Plants for Colorado Gardens: Mountains 7,500 and Above*** published by the Colorado Native Plant Society. In the transfer from pdf file to newsletter, some of the clarity may be compromised; however the direct link to the publication is included below should you like to print the plant list.

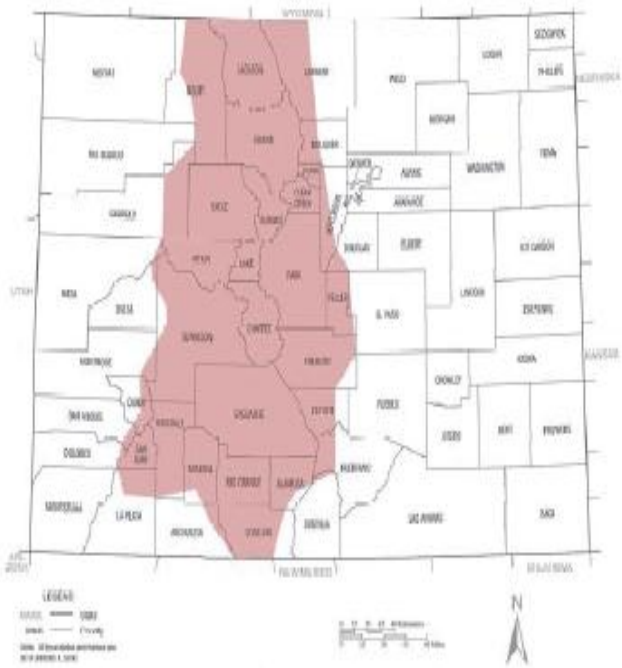
https://conps.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Low-Water-Native-Plants-for-CO-Gardens-Mountains.pdf

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 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.

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

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. *Machaeranthera 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	*Antennaria* spp.	6" x 18"		low	sun/part shade	cream/pink	SP-S	np/bee, btf, o
Kinnikinnick	*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*	12" x 24"		low	sun/ part shade	pink	SP-S	np/bee, btf; frt/birds, wl
Sulfur Buckwheat	*Eriogonum umbellatum*	10" x 12"		low	sun/part shade	yellow	S	np/bee, btf
PERENNIALS								
Common Yarrow	*Achillea millefolium (lantana)*	18" x 18"		low-med	sun	white	S	np/bee, btf, o
Pearly Everlasting	*Anaphalis margaritacea*	18" x18"		low	sun	white	S	np/bee, btf, o
Rocky Mountain Columbine	*Aquilegia caerulea*	24" x 12"		med	sun/part shade	blue	S	np/bee, btf; n/hummbr
Harebell	*Campanula rotundifolia*	8" x 15"		low	sun/part shade	purple	S	np/bee
Scott's Sugarbowls	*Clematis scottii (hirsuitissima* var. *scottii)*	12" x 18"		low	sun/part shade	purple	SP-S	np/bee, btf
Rocky Mountain Bee Plant (Annual)	*Cleome (Peritoma) serrulata*	3-6' x 3-6'		low	sun	pale purple	S	np/bee, btf; n/hummbr
Showy Fleabane	*Erigeron speciosus*	18" x 12"		low	sun/part shade	lavender/blue	S	np/bee, btf, o
Wallflower	*Erysimum capitatum*	18" x 18"		low	sun/part shade	yellow/orange	S	np/bee, btf
Blanketflower	*Gaillardia aristata*	12" x 12"		med	sun	yellow/red	S-F	np/bee, btf
Richardson's Geranium	*Geranium richardsonii*	12" x 12"		med	sun/part shade	white		
Sticky Geranium	*Geranium viscosissimum*	12" x 18"		med	sun/part shade	pink/rose	S-F	np/bee, btf, o
Prairie Smoke	*Geum triflorum*	6" x 12"		med	sun/part shade	cream/pink	S	np/bee, btf, o
Sneezeweed	*Helenium (Hymonoxys) hoopesii*	24" x 18"		med	sun/part shade	yellow/orange	S	np/bee, btf
Showy Goldeneye	*Heliomeris (Viguera) multiflora*	48" x 48"		low	sun	yellow	S	np/bee, btf
Scarlet Gilia	*Ipomopsis aggregata*	12" x 12"		low	sun/part shade	red/pink	S-F	n/hummbr
Silvery Lupine	*Lupinus argenteus*	24" x 12"		low	sun	purple/white	S	np/bee, btf, o
Bee Balm/Horsemint	*Monarda fistulosa*	24" x 24"		low-med	sun/part shade	pink/lavender	S	np/bee, btf; n/hummbr
Showy Locoweed	*Oxytropis lambertii*	12" x 12"		low	sun	pink	S	np/bee, btf
Rocky Mountain Penstemon	*Penstemon strictus*	30" x 24"		low	sun/part shade	blue/purple	S	np/bee, btf; n/hummbr
Blue Mist Penstemon	*Penstemon virens*	12" x 12"		low	sun/part shade	blue/purple	SP-S	np/bee, btf; n/hummbr
Whipple's Penstemon	*Penstemon whippleanus*	24" x 12"		low-med	sun/part shade	wine purple	S	np/bee, btf; n/hummbr
Silky Phacelia	*Phacelia sericea*	16" x 12"		low	sun	purple	S	np/bee, btf; n/hummbr
Jacob's Ladder	*Polemonium viscosissimum*	18" x 12"		med	sun/part shade	blue	S	np/bee, btf
Pasque Flower	*Pulsatilla (Anemone) patens*	6" x 6"		low	sun	lavender	SP-S	np/bee
Black-eyed Susan	*Rudbeckia hirta*	24" x 12"		low	sun/part shade	yellow	S	np/bee, btf; s/birds
Golden Banner	*Thermopsis divaricarpa*	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	*Achnatherum (Oryzopsis) hymenoides*	24" x 12"		low	sun		S	s/birds
Junegrass	*Koeleria macrantha*	18" x 18"		low	sun		SP	s/birds
SHRUBS								
Western Serviceberrry	*Amelanchier alnifolia*	12' x 6'		low-med	sun/part shade	white	SP	frt/birds
Redtwig Dogwood	*Cornus sericea*	5' x 5'		med-high	sun/part shade	white	S	np/bee, btf, o
Mountain Spray	*Holodiscus dumosus*	7' x 3'		low	part shade	pink/white	S	np/bee, btf
Shrubby Cinquefoil	*Potentilla fruticosa*	3' x 3'		low	sun	yellow	S-F	np/bee, btf, o
Chokecherry	*Prunus virginiana*	15' x 8'		low	sun/part shade	white	SP	np/bee, btf; frt/birds, wl
Golden Currant	*Ribes aureum (Ribes odoratum)*	5' x 4'		low	sun/part shade	yellow	SP	np/bee, btf; frt/birds
Wax Currant	*Ribes cereum*	4' x 3'		low	sun/part shade	pink/white	SP	np/bee, btf; frt/birds
Western Wild Rose	*Rosa woodsii*	3' x 4'		low-med	sun/part shade	pink	SP-S	np/bees; frt/birds
Boulder Raspberry	*Rubus (Oreobatus) deliciosus*	4' x 4'		low	sun/part shade	white	S	np/bee, btf/frt/birds
TREES								
Colorado Blue Spruce	*Picea pungens*	45' x 15'		med-high	sun/part shade			seeds/birds, wl
Quaking Aspen	*Populus tremuloides*	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

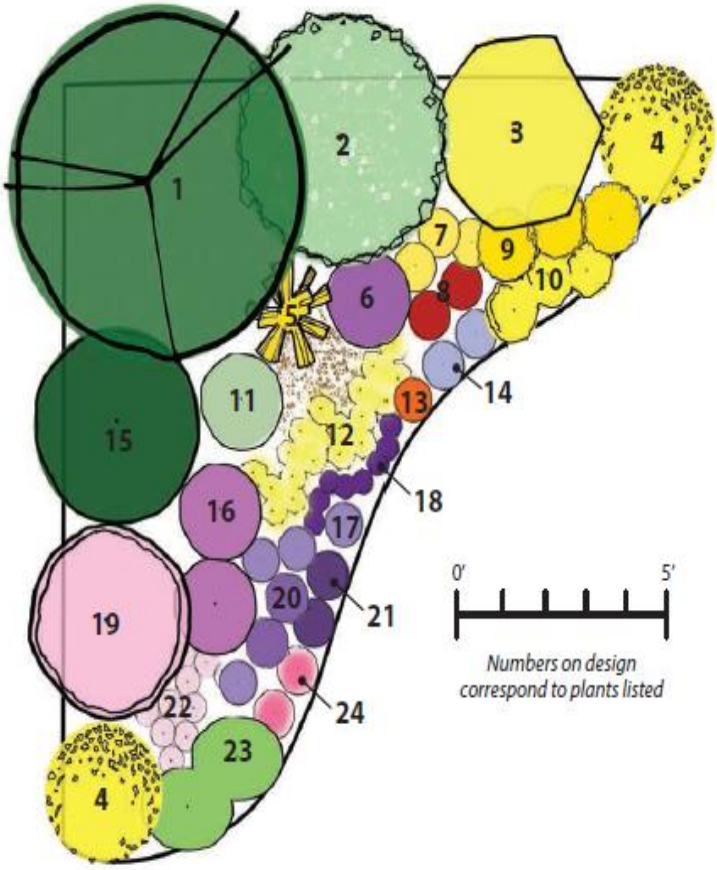
This garden is designed to provide season-long nectar sources for native bees and butterflies, as well as a summer of beauty for the gardener. Placing the shrubs in the direction of the prevailing wind will provide a natural windbreak, which is especially important for butterflies. *Garden design by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

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 scotii

21. Silky Phacelia
Phacelia sericea

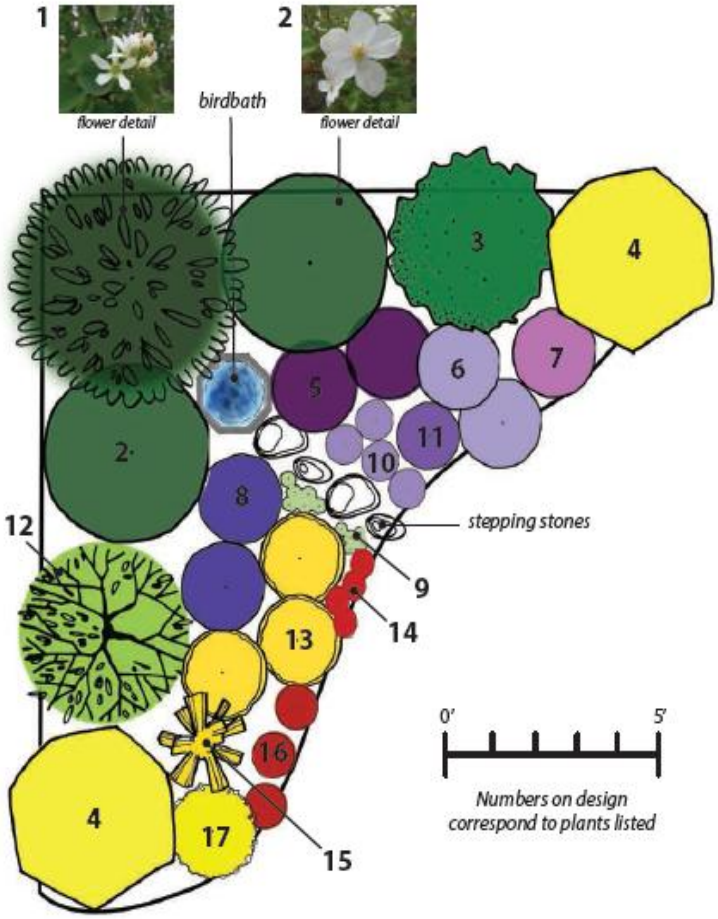
22. Showy Fleabane
Erigeron speciosus

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

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Evergreen Garden Club's Holiday Party

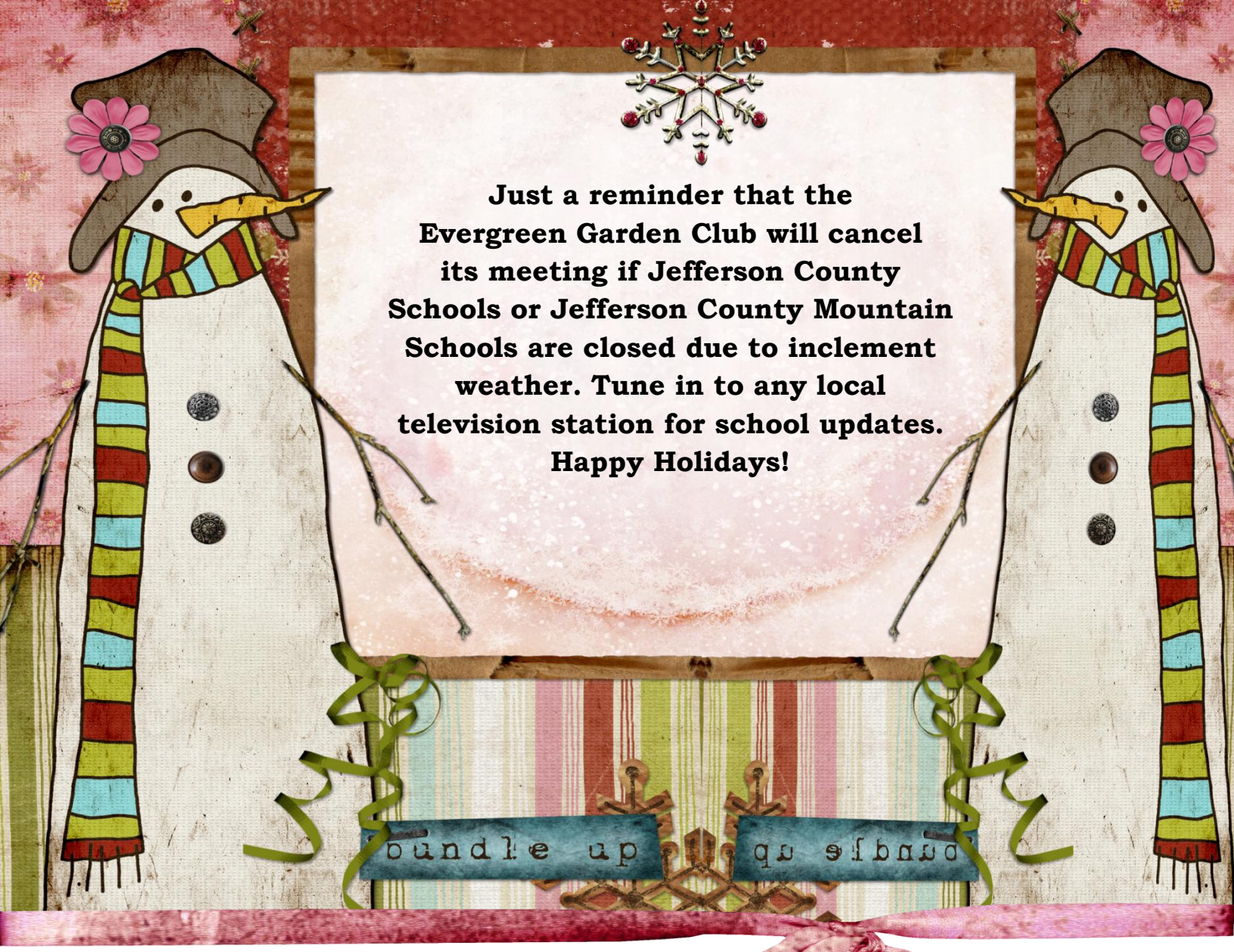
Your board has put together a fun party with games, singing, special performances, and more games. Please bring a wrapped $5 gift for one of the games.

Also, Linda Fisher will be there to collect our donations of hearty (5Gms protein) and corn bread mixes for the echo food bank. Let's try to beat 256lbs. from last year.

There will be a craft table for anyone who would like to sell any of their crafts. The club will get 10% of your proceeds.

As usual, the Hospitality Committee will have a great meal to enjoy.

Please come at 9 AM to the Fire Training Center for a festive morning



Just a reminder that the Evergreen Garden Club will cancel its meeting if Jefferson County Schools or Jefferson County Mountain Schools are closed due to inclement weather. Tune in to any local television station for school updates. Happy Holidays!

Please send any corrections, submissions, ideas or stories for the Wild Iris to louiseheern@gmail.com