



Evergreen Garden Club

WILD IRIS



APRIL 2022

Dear Fellow Gardeners,

The birds are returning, Snowdrops have started to bloom in my garden, and spring is on the horizon. What a magical time of year! Before the soil is ready to dig into, find a place in your yard to ponder the possibilities of the garden season to come. Spring is a time for imagining the possible. It's a time to sit back, relax and enjoy!

"To own a bit of ground, to scratch with a hoe, to plant seeds and watch their renewal of life – this is the commonest delight of the race; the most satisfactory thing a man can do."

Charles Dudley Warner

Peace, love and gardens.

Cherie Luke
EGC President

NEXT MEETING TUESDAY

April 12, 2022

9:00 am – Social Time

9:30 am – Meeting Begins

Bergen Park Fire Training Center

THE APRIL PROGRAM

*Honeybees: What would
you like to know?*

By

Dr. Theodore Ning

CO State Beekeepers Assoc.

VP & Co-Founder of the
Evergreen Bee Buddies

March 8, 2022
Evergreen Garden Club General Meeting

The meeting was called to order by President Cherie Luke at 9:30 in person at the Evergreen Fire Rescue Training Center located at 1802 Bergen Parkway, Evergreen. Board members present were Hannah Hayes, Vice President; Helen McLeman, Treasurer; and Janet Gluskoter, Secretary. Not in attendance: Julie Ann Courim, Technology Officer and Kim Gustafson, 2nd Vice President.

President's Report - We acknowledged all March birthdays and wished them well.

Secretary's Report - The February general meeting minutes were approved by the board and submitted to the Wild Iris for publication.

Treasurer's Report - Helen stated that there were four transactions in February. Payments received for two new members. King Soopers quarterly payment of \$160.00 received.

Vice President's Report - Hannah welcomed everyone and expressed how happy we all are to meet in person! She stated that our April speaker is excited to teach us all about honeybees.

2nd Vice President's Report - No report.

Technology Officer's Report - No report.

Committee Reports

Public Gardens Coordinator Annell Hoy - No report.

Hospitality Jan Parks - Jan thanked her friend who assisted with today's event. Jan will not be available at our next gathering and stated that Annell Hoy will cover for her. Jan asked if anyone had poppy seeds from Louise Mounsey's garden. She would like to plant them at Louise's gravesite.

EChO table Donna Moore - Donna pointed out the EChO table and reminded everyone that everything on the table is available by donation. Members are encouraged to bring items from home to place on the table at each meeting.

Garden Tour Coordinator Louise Heern - Louise stated that she has sent out questionnaire forms to all of the participating garden hosts. We would like to place an ad in the Mountain Connection and Canyon Courier magazines; however, we would need sponsorship. *Steven Parks Goldsmith and Annell Hoy volunteered to donate funds for the ads. We would also like to participate in the annual Evergreen Rodeo parade. Details to be organized at the next Garden Tour meeting. We have enough artists; however, we are in need of more musicians for the event. We have donated two Garden Tour entry tickets to the EChO Spring Gala. We will also offer surrounding garden clubs' coupons for \$2.00 off entry. Louise invited anyone interested to attend the planning meetings to help out where needed. The first meeting will be held on Thursday, March 24th at 1:00 pm at the Bergen Fire Training Center.

Guest Speaker - Jennee Hancock, From the Land: A historical perspective on gardening in the Foothills. Jennee is an education specialist at the Hiwan Homestead Museum.

Respectfully Submitted, Janet Gluskoter, Secretary Evergreen Garden Club

A LITTLE ABOUT EGC'S MARCH SPEAKER/PRESENTER

By Hannah Hayes

The club's March speaker, Jennee Hancock, provided a wealth of information about the history of agriculture in our area. No wonder. She's the Education Specialist at the Hiwan Homestead Museum.

Our area first served as a hunting and gathering area for Ute, Arapaho, and Cheyenne Tribes. Jennee talked about what plants they found here and how they were collected. Historical plants include: blue grama, juniper berries, acorns, pine nuts, wild berries and yucca.

When the homesteaders arrived so did their gardens. Some of the old landscaping may still exist as living artifacts such as historic cherry and apple trees. Our club has done much to preserve the gardens at the museum with a native look and herbs that have been in our area throughout history.

Potatoes did well in the settlers' gardens and Jennee entertained us with her basket of plastic vegetables, especially the potatoes. She spoke of planting a "Three Sisters mound" of corn (the support), beans (to climb), and squash (to hold moisture). Could this be the origin of the name of our Three Sisters mountains? Only the brother knows.

Jennee has been honored to learn from and collaborate with representatives of Jeffco's Indigenous Tribes. It was wonderful to have her help us connect with our area's history.

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS – MARY, TERRI, RAE, ELAINE AND LESLEY!





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Get Tickets & Member Login >

Events Exhibitions Collections Education & Programs Science & Research Join & Give Our Impact

Spring Plant Sale

Kick off your gardening season at the Gardens' Spring Plant Sale – in person this year!

Friday & Saturday, May 6 & 7, 9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

York Street Location

1007 York Street
Denver, CO 80206 | [Map](#)
720-865-3500

Follow the link below for more details regarding the Denver Botanic Gardens May Plant Sale May 6 and 7!

[Spring Plant Sale | Denver Botanic Gardens](#)

As previously announced, Louise Mounsey, our precious garden club founder, died February 8th, almost making her 100th birthday!

Join us in Celebrating a *Life Well Lived*

Last call for RSVPs for Louise Mounsey's Picnic (Celebration of Life)

Saturday April 9 Evergreen Lake House 11:30 to 1:30

Please call Diana - or text 970-471-3993

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 CSU Extension for more information. [Creating Pollinator Habitat - 5.616 - Extension \(colostate.edu\)](https://colostate.edu/extension/5616-creating-pollinator-habitat)

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



ROOTING

Resources for this, and the following four pages have been taken from the book *Terrain* by the Gardeners of TERRAIN



A NEW VIEW – These impactful displays can be scaled to suit any space; try a single large vessel with a stem sized to match, or a grouping of several tiny root systems elevated on miniature plant stands.



Propagating Succulents

It's surprisingly simple to cultivate your own succulents for use in planted arrangements. In just a few weeks, you'll be able to grow a fresh crop of your favorite specimens.

Stage 1: Gather Your Plant Material

To start the propagation process, you'll first need to collect plant material from the succulents you'd like to grow. This can be done via division or offsets.

DIVISION: This technique, in which cuttings are used to sprout new succulents, is ideal if you have rosette-shaped succulents, like *Echeveria* or *Graptopetalum*, that have become leggy. To begin, carefully remove any leaves on the stem below the rosette—wiggle them gently from side to side and keep the base of the leaf intact. Once all the leaves have been removed, use shears to snip the rosette, leaving a short stem attached. Allow the cuttings (leaves and rosettes) to dry for a few days in an empty tray until the raw ends have calloused.

OFFSETS: Many species of succulents—like aloe or hens and chicks—produce offsets, or small plants that grow at the base of the main specimen. Once an offset has grown for two to three weeks, check for root development and remove it from the main stem with a sharp knife or snips. Be careful to avoid damaging any roots that have already emerged. As above, allow the offsets to dry and form a callous over any open areas. (As a bonus, removing offsets improves the health of your existing succulents, focusing energy on the growth of the main plant.)



LEFT: DIVISION A tiny new succulent sprouts from the base of its "parent" leaf. As its roots develop, the leaf will wither and be ready for removal before the new succulent is planted.

OPPOSITE: ROOTING IN WATER Root your succulent in a water-filled glass vessel for an unusual botanical display. Top off the water as needed to keep the roots covered, and periodically refill the vase with fresh water.

Stage 2: Rooting

Once the cuttings or offsets have calloused, there are two methods for developing their roots. The first is in water: rest them on the rim of a glass of water, with the end of the stem or existing roots just above the water's surface. Choose a sunny spot for your glass. Over time, roots will develop and reach toward the water (see photo on preceding page). Once roots are established, the new succulent can continue to live with the roots submerged in water, or be replanted in soil.

Another propagation method, rooting in stone, requires just a tray of gravel, a splash of water, and a bit of patience. Here's how to do it.

STEP 1: Fill a shallow tray with a drainage medium like gravel or Growstone.

STEP 2: Pour water over the stones just until the bottom of the tray is covered. This will force the succulents' roots to stretch toward the water.

STEP 3: Situate the cuttings and leaves among the stones. Anchor them deeply enough to keep them in place, but don't let them touch the water.

STEP 4: Place the tray in direct sunlight and watch for new growth to appear (four to six weeks after planting), adding water as needed. Once the cuttings have established new roots, they can be transplanted into soil.



ROOTING IN SOIL: Shown here, a tray featuring a collection of jewel-tone succulents developing roots, including *Aeonium* spp. (top left), *Echeveria* spp. (center), and *Kalanchoe thyrsiflora* (lower right).

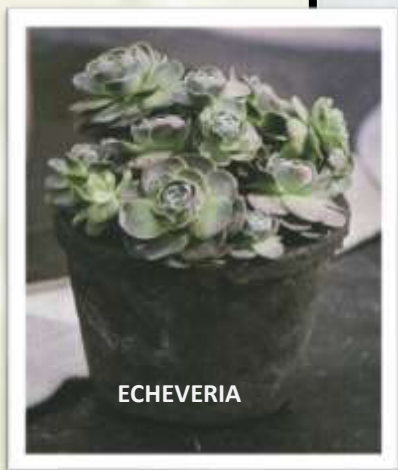
WHAT TO DO WITH ALL THOSE SUCCULANTS YOU ROOTED?



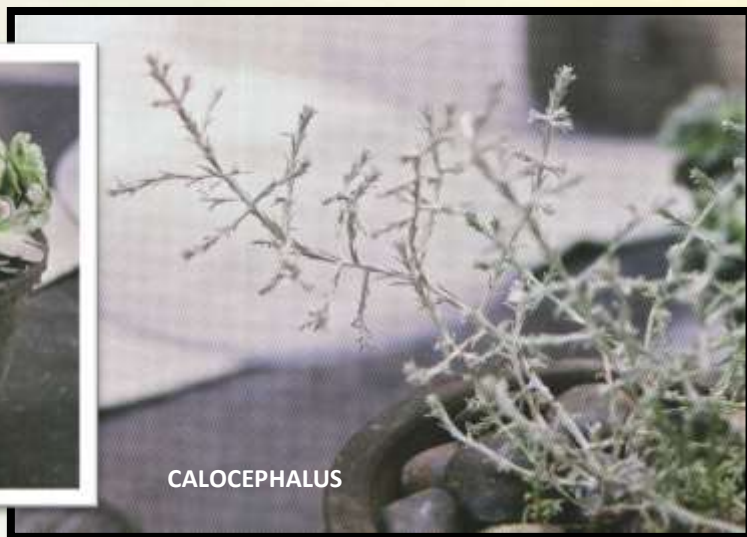
Long troughs make the perfect home for a tabletop succulent centerpiece with lots of room for collections of diverse and colorful specimens.

The forest floor comes to life inside the wide glass panes of a simple lantern (Hobby Lobby). A mound of moss makes a natural base to support tiny *Sempervivum* and anchor various twigs. Mist regularly to refresh the moss.





ECHEVERIA



CALOCEPHALUS

NOT A FAN OF SUCCULANTS?

In lieu of a more traditional centerpiece, collect a variety of tiny potted plants with unique foliage that invite closer observation. The key to this look is the charming size of each planting; each pot should be small enough to hold in the palm of your hand.



CREeping MAZUS The shapely leaves and lavender blooms of creeping mazus (*Mazus reptans*) pack lots of visual interest into this diminutive specimen. Tiny pebbles provide a clean backdrop that emphasizes the details of each tiny leaf.

Natural Resources April 2022 – By Hannah Hayes What's Up Front

A trend for the 2022 garden season is to make greater use of the front yard. First known as “curb appeal,” front yards are gaining attention as people look to enhance their neighborhoods. Whether it's permanent plantings or containers on the deck, the idea is to use the garden as a way to build community. Maybe it's for those walking past your property or the wildlife roaming through it.

Here's another trend that's not exactly new, but revolutionary—plowing and tilling are out. Watch “Kiss the Ground” on Netflix to learn about how to implement a no-till approach. It has some astounding maps that show the environmental impact of industrial agriculture. With so much negative news, it's uplifting to see an actual answer as to how soil can save us. Taking care of our soil contributes mightily to our own small microclimates.

Look to dark foliage to offer contrast in pots and gardens. Some appropriate to our zone are: Heuchera, which thrives in a variety of habitats and come in many colors; Ninebark offers interest with its peeling bark; Smoke bush has large, showy flower panicles that create a smoky effect; and sweet potato vine can be grown as an annual for hanging planters.

Gardening certainly increased during the pandemic as people looked to Nature to brighten up their lives. One unfortunate trend that came with more gardeners and a wonky supply chain is higher plant costs. Expect to see increased prices at your favorite garden store.

Most of the articles I've looked at on trends include a section on wellbeing. It's a nice reminder to observe Nature up close in all its varied weather and at different times of day. This is what I've learned about springtime in the Rockies. It's here at elevation although the small signs might be harder to notice. This is the year to make your garden a place in which to dream and connect.





A Breath of *Fresh Air*

There are many reasons to extend your love of gardening by lending your green thumb to houseplants as well. If your garden is on the small side and you want more space to fill with plants, simply move indoors. If you live in an extreme climate where gardening is limited, you can enjoy houseplants all year-round. And, of course, any space, whether inside or out, is made better with plants! As a bonus, many houseplants have been proven to improve the air quality inside the home. Here, we share a list of air-purifying plants to get you started.

- Pothos
- Spider plant
- Devil's ivy
- English ivy
- Bamboo palm
- Snake plant
- Red-edged dracaena
- Peace lily
- Rubber plant
- Aloe vera
- Chinese evergreen
- Boston fern

Would You Like to Volunteer in one of the Community Gardens?

New and existing members – if you would like to help in one of our community gardens this summer, or would like recommendations for placement, please contact me at annell517@yahoo.com

Many Thanks and Happy Gardening Soon!
Annell Hoy



A note from
Annell Hoy



MARK YOUR CALENDARS!
THE FRONT RANGE ORGANIC GARDENERS
Annual Victory Market of
ORGANIC GARDEN PLANTS
WILL BE HELD MAY 14, 2022 THIS YEAR
DETAILS TO FOLLOW IN THE MAY NEWSLETTER

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

**THE EGC GARDEN TOUR COMMITTEE IS WORKING HARD ON ALL
THE DETAILS FOR THE UPCOMING GARDEN TOUR THIS JULY 16, 2022
WE STILL NEED DOCENTS TO HELP IN THE FEATURED GARDENS!
PLEASE CONTACT JOAN EVASHEVSKI FOR DETAILS AT ejoaneva@gmail.com
OR LOUISE HEERN at louiseheern@gmail.com
Thank you!!**



Homemade Flower Seed Bombs

By Kayla Lobermeier

Little balls of clay, potting soil, and seeds that break down and show themselves after a good rain (or snow), which makes them perfect to toss once the last spring frost date hits. You can make these ahead and store them in a cool, dry place while you wait for spring to come.

SUPPLIES

Baking sheet
Fabric scraps
Mixing bowl: large
Paper clay
Parchment paper

Potting soil
Twine
Warm water
Wildflower seeds



To Make

In a large bowl, mix about 1 quart of potting soil with 1 cup of seeds. Add 2-3 cups of paper clay into the mixture with your fingers, pinching it together, almost like cutting cold butter into a pie crust. Slowly incorporate the warm water, using judgment for the amount – it should not be overly wet or not so dry that the mixture does not clump together. Shape the mixture into balls about the size as a ball of cookie dough. Place the balls on parchment paper on a baking sheet, and let them air-dry overnight or until hard. To use, toss them out into a field, water thoroughly, and then let nature do its work! To gift these to your friends and neighbors wrap them in scraps of pretty fabric, twist and tie off with twine.



PLANT SELECT

The next best thing to natives

A hopefully, helpful repeat for new members

Plant Select is a collaborative venture by Denver Botanic Gardens and Colorado State University aimed at identifying and distributing the best plants for the Rocky Mountain Region.

While all are not necessarily native, the plants are evaluated on their performance in a wide range of garden situations in the Rocky Mountain Region along with their ability to adapt to its challenging and unique climate.

Trail areas at Denver Botanic Gardens in Chatfield and CSU in Ft. Collins, test the plant's ability to not only adapt but thrive under intensive sun, low water conditions, ease of propagation without the threat of invasiveness and resistance to pests, just to name a few.

Choosing Plant Select varieties helps take some of the guess work out of 'what will grow at this altitude'. The first step in choosing is familiarizing yourself with the Plant Select varieties and then matching up the plant's needs with the conditions in your own garden. This is a good spring planning project! Remember that the elevation or zone recommendations given may vary from garden to garden depending on the micro-climates in your landscape.

**Trail Areas at Denver Botanic Gardens
Chatfield**



Trail Areas at Colorado State University



While zones 3 and 4 are considered to be most likely to succeed at our Clear Creek and Jefferson County altitudes, large rocks or walls of buildings will offer protection from the wind and absorb the daytime sun and heat, keeping the plants warm at night. Thus a zone 5 plant that might typically never make it through an Evergreen winter, may thrive in a protected pocket of the garden or landscape. The Plant Select plant varieties and how to grow them are listed in detail on their website. There is also a beautifully illustrated book called *'Durable Plants for the Garden A Plant Select Guide'* available from Amazon for around \$10.00 that features the first 74 plants promoted by Plant Select



You won't find Plant Select varieties in any of the big box stores. There are approximately 65 licensed propagators in 17 states and Canada. So the second step will be finding them! Once you have decided on what plants you would like to try, you may have to call your favorite nursery or garden center in the spring to see if they carry Plant Select. Some Plant Select varieties are typically available at the O'Tooles in Lakewood and Arvada. If you have a particular variety in mind, you can call the O'Tooles in Lakewood. They may be able to order it for you. There is also a list of Plant Select retailers on the Plant Select website

Would you like to see a Plant Select garden in bloom?

Stop by the Jefferson County Fairgrounds in Golden and park near the main entrance where you will see a large wooden information box, which looks somewhat like a large birdhouse. This is where you enter the garden. There are dozens of Plant Select varieties planted there. Each is identified, so you can see exactly what it looks like in the garden and the approximate time it will be blooming (most likely it will be blooming a bit earlier in Golden than in Evergreen)!



Be warned, however, that once you find your Plant Select selection you may be somewhat disappointed. This is where doing your homework comes in very handy! Plant Select varieties, like most natives, have very poor visual appeal (comparatively) in garden centers. They often have narrow leaves (so they need less water and resist hail damage) and may not yet be in bloom. (Most perennials blooming in May or June in garden centers may not necessarily be blooming in May or June when they return the following year in an Evergreen garden.) Now is the time to be strong and shop informed! Try to keep in mind what you know the variety will ultimately end up looking like.

Case in point: the photo at the top left shows what three xeric, native and/or Plant Select selections typically look like at the local garden center. Not exactly something everybody is running over to purchase, right? But in the picture below, we can see how beautiful those same or similar plants can look (and more importantly thrive) in a natural setting; all with the added bonus of needing less water once established.



Soapweed Yucca glauca



Scarlet Bugler Penstemon
Penstemon barbatus



Little bluestem grass
Schizachyrium scoparium



In the garden center



In the garden



Soapweed Yucca Y. glauca

Little bluestem grass
Schizachyrium

Sunset hyssop
Agastache rupestris



The following **Plant Select** selections have been chosen for their ability to thrive at high altitude (7,500 feet and higher). That said, there are no guarantees. Choose your site carefully, prepare your soil properly, and **water** until the plant is established. Even low water and xeric plants need irrigation the first season, and longer in drought conditions.

TREES



Weeping white spruce

Picea glauca 'Pendula'

Height: 20-30'

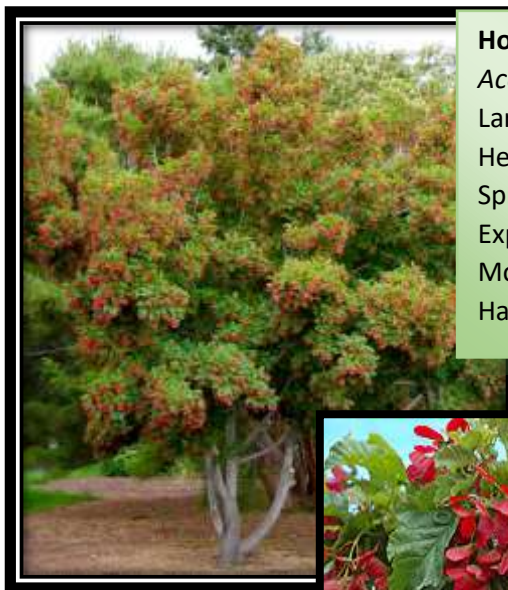
Width: 6'

Sun: Full sun to partial shade

Soil Moisture: Moderate to dry

Hardiness: USDA zones 3-8

Culture: Loam or sandy soils



Hot Wings Tatarian maple

Acer tataricum L. 'GarAnn'

Large shrub or small tree

Height: 15 to 18 feet

Spread: 15 to 18 feet

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Moderate watering

Hardiness: USDA zones 4 to 10



Note: Elk love Maples! Protect this selection from browse and plant in a protected area where it can receive more moisture.



Russian hawthorn

Crataegus ambigua

Small tree

Height: 12 to 24 feet

Spread: 10 to 15 feet

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Moderate to xeric

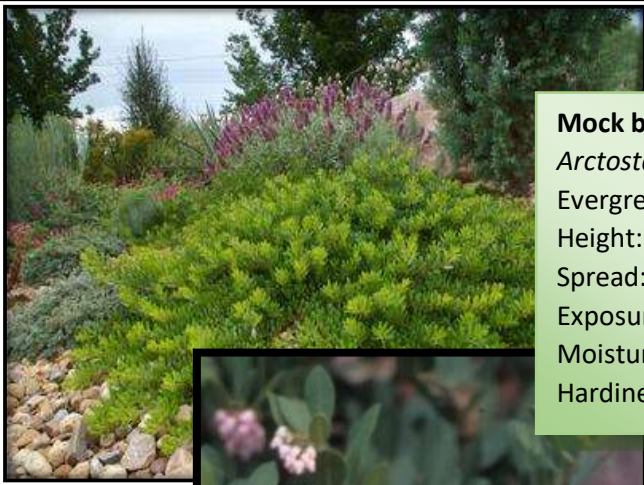
Hardiness: USDA zones 4 to 9

Deer Resistant



Plant Select®

SHRUBS



Mock bearberry manzanita

Arctostaphylos x coloradoensis

Evergreen shrub

Height: 10 to 15 inches

Spread: 36 to 85 inches

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Xeric once established

Hardiness: USDA zones 4b to 8



Spanish Gold broom

Cytisus purgans (L.) Spach

Shrub

Height: 4 to 6 feet

Spread: 4 to 6 feet

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Average, not too wet

Hardiness: USDA zones 4a to 9



Silver Fountain Butterfly Bush

Buddleja alternifolia Maxim. 'Argentea'

Large shrub or small tree

Height: 12 to 15 feet

Spread: 10 to 12 feet

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Moderate watering

Hardiness: USDA zones 4 to 8



Apache Plume

Fallugia paradoxa (D. Don) Endl. Ex Torr.

Deciduous shrub

Height: 4 to 6 feet

Spread: 4 to 6 feet

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Moderate watering to dry

Hardiness: USDA zones 4 to 8



Cheyenne mock orange

Philadelphus lewisii Pursh

Shrub

Height: 6 to 8 feet

Spread: 6 to 8 feet

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: moderate to dry

Hardiness: USDA zones 3 to 9



Baby Blue rabbitbrush

Chrysothamnus (Ericameria) nauseosus
var. nauseosus

Small shrub

Height: 16 to 28 inches

Spread: 20 to 30 inches

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Moisture: Moderate to xeric

Hardiness: USDA zones 4 to 9

Pawnee Buttes sand cherry

Prunus besseyi L. H. Bailey

Deciduous shrub

Height: 15 to 18 inches

Spread: 4 to 6 feet

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Moderate to dry

Hardiness: USDA zones 3 to 8



Redleaf Rose

Rosa glauca, *R. rubrifolia*

Deciduous shrub

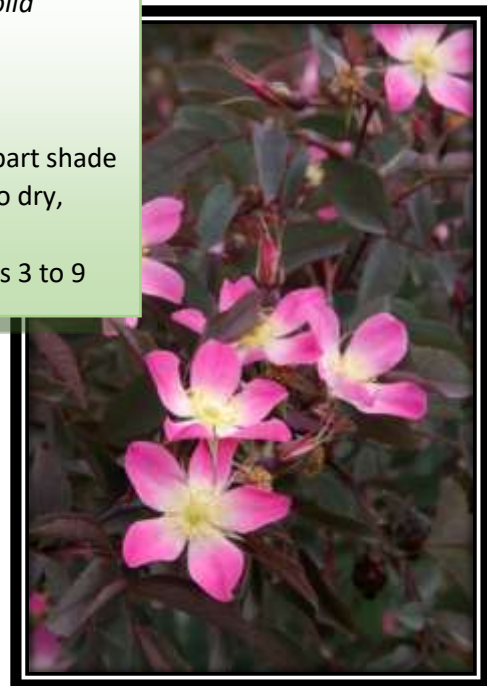
Height: 6 to 8 feet

Spread: 4 to 6 feet

Exposure: Full sun to part shade

Moisture: Moderate to dry,
can be xeric

Hardiness: USDA zones 3 to 9



PERENNIALS

Red feathers

Echium amoenum

Perennial

Height: 10 to 16 inches

Spread: 6 to 8 inches

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: moderate to xeric

Hardiness: USDA zones 3 to 9



Avalanche White Sun daisy

Osteospermum 'Avalanche'

Perennial

Height: 8 to 12 inches

Spread: 10 to 15 inches

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Moderate to dry

Hardiness: USDA zones 4 to 9



Prairie Lode sundrops

Calylophus serrulatus 'Prairie Lode'

Perennial

Height: 6 to 8 inches

Spread: 12 to 15 inches

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Moderate to xeric

Hardiness: USDA zone 3 to 9



Grand Mesa beardtongue

Penstemon mensarum

Perennial

Height: 24 to 30 inches

Spread: 10 to 15 inches

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Moderate to dry

Hardiness: USDA zones 3 to 9

Bridges' penstemon

Penstemon rostriflorus Kellogg

Herbaceous perennial

Height: 24 to 36 inches

Spread: 24 to 36 inches

Exposure: Full sun

Moisture: moderate to very dry

Hardiness: USDA zones 4b to 8



Prairie Jewel penstemon

Penstemon grandiflorus Nutt

Herbaceous perennial

Height: 20 to 36 inches

Spread: 8 to 12 inches

Exposure: Full sun

Moisture: moderate to dry

Hardiness: USDA zones 3 to 9



Blonde Ambition blue grama grass

Bouteloua gracilis 'Blond Ambition'

Perennial

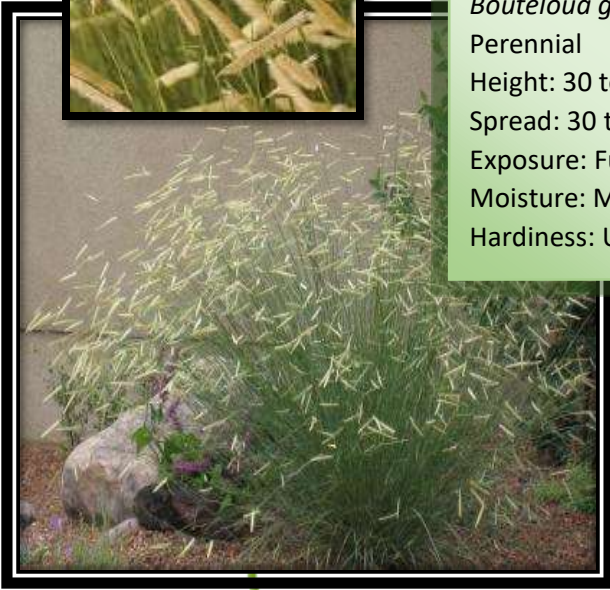
Height: 30 to 36 inches

Spread: 30 to 36 inches

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Moderate to dry

Hardiness: USDA zones 4 to 9



First Love dianthus

Dianthus L. 'First Love'

Herbaceous perennial

Height: 15 to 20 inches

Spread: 15 to 18 inches

Exposure: sun to partial shade

Moisture: moderate

Hardiness: USDA zones 3b to 9



Chocolate flower

Berlandiera lyrata Benth

Herbaceous perennial

Height: 10 to 20 inches

Spread: 10 to 20 inches

Exposure: Full sun to partial shade

Moisture: Dry (minimal or no water)

Hardiness: USDA ones 4 to 9



New plants are added every day. Visit <http://plantselect.org/> for more detailed plant options, free downloadable design plans and so much more! This 52 page guide (below) is available on the website and can be viewed electronically or printed free of charge.



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

