



Evergreen Garden Club

# WILD IRIS



OCTOBER 2021

Hello Happy Gardeners,

Happy Autumn! Time to plant bulbs and put our gardens to bed until 2022.

For some of us, it's a happy time. We can actually get a manicure that won't get ruined after the first day. For others of us, and I am in this gardener's camp, it's way too early! We need more time to plant, putter and enjoy! Whatever side you are on, I hope you have a joyful fall and make each day a wonderful one.

"How deeply seeded in the human heart, is the liking for gardens and gardening".

*Alexander Smith*

Peace, love and gardens,

Cherie Luke  
EGC President

## **NEXT EGC MEETING**

**OCTOBER 12, 2021 VIA ZOOM**

Watch your e-mail for details on how to join in.

***Tuesday October 12, 2021 is Workday***

**to Winterize Our Community Gardens**

**Check with your garden team leader to see if your team will be working.**

**Don't have an assigned garden but would love to help?**

**Contact Annell Hoy at [Annell517@yahoo.com](mailto:Annell517@yahoo.com)**



**Evergreen Garden Club  
General Meeting  
September 7, 2021**

The meeting was called to order by President Cherie Luke at the Aspen Ridge Church, located at 27154 N. Turkey Creek Rd., Evergreen at 9:30 am. Board members present were Hannah Hayes, Vice President; Julie Ann Courim, Technology Officer; Mary Beth Mainero, 2nd Vice President; and Janet Gluskoter, Secretary. Not in attendance; Helen McLeman, Treasurer.

**President's Report** - Cherie asked if there were any new members present. There was one new member present; Jae Peters. October 12th general meeting will be on Zoom, due to it being a garden work day.

**Secretary's Report** - June minutes were approved by the board and submitted to the September Wild Iris. Janet stated that the annual review of the EGC Bylaws and Standard Operating Procedures will be conducted at the October Board meeting.

**Treasurer's Report** - Cherie presented a brief summary on behalf of Helen McLeman stating that we will be spending less this year compared to last year's budget. 2022 budget is \$9,720; garden tour, \$2500; misc, \$500.

**Vice President's Report** - Hannah has lined up all of our general meeting speakers for the year. The Natural Resources article will continue to be distributed via email to all members monthly after it is published in the Wild Iris.

**2nd Vice President's Report** - Mary Beth asks that everyone ensure your information is correct for the EGC directory. The new directory will be distributed at the December general meeting. She is currently collecting Membership dues. We now have 80 active members.

**Technology Officer's Report** - Julie Ann is currently performing a global clean up on our website, contact list and directory. She has created a new letterhead to be used as needed for our business cards and documents. She also offered to provide computer support if anyone needs it.

**Committee Reports**

**Public Gardens Coordinator** - Annell Hoy reported the fall garden clean up date is October 12th. The garden leads should let Annell know if you will need help on this day.





**Evergreen Garden Club  
General Meeting (Continued)  
September 7, 2021**

**Garden Tour Coordinator** - Louise Heern reported the tour is scheduled for July 16, 2022. Louise thanked Sharon Faircloth for helping to organize this event and is still looking for more volunteers. Louise announced that Beth Riser, club member and owner of The Evergreen Gallery, has volunteered as part of the artist committee. She has offered to host an event, (a blooming art show), at her gallery next summer, (July 9, 2022). She is requesting flower-based photography for the event and will give back a certain percentage of the proceeds to the club.

Barbara Steger is on the tickets committee. It was suggested that we have tickets available for sale at the art show since it is a week before the tour.

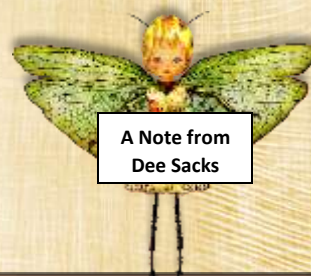
Louise reminded everyone to submit articles or photos for the Wild Iris newsletter. Next newsletter will be in October.

**Hospitality** - Jan Parks reported our next in-person general meeting will be on the second Tuesday of November. Jan distributed a sign-up sheet asking for volunteers to bring food & drink.

**Guest Speaker Liz Emmer “Throw out the Rules”**

Hannah Hayes introduced our guest speaker, Liz Emmer. Liz has lived in Evergreen since 1971 and discussed her gardening successes and failures. One major success is the beautiful Aspen grove on Meadow Drive. She was also very successful in encouraging great discussions on various topics with our group.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Janet Gluskoter,  
Secretary Evergreen Garden Club



A Note from  
Dee Sacks

I would like to thank Jan Parks and her husband, Steven Parks – Goldsmith & Fine Jeweler, for donating the first aid kit to our traffic circle garden.

I injured myself while working in the circle garden last week and had quite a bit of blood from the cut. Since there was a handy dandy first aid kit in the circle, I just cleaned up the injury and put a few band aids on it and went on my merry way.

Thank you, Jan, for helping to prevent an infection!





The background is a watercolor-style illustration. At the top, the words "Summer's End" are written in a cursive, reddish-brown font. Below the text, there are two orange and black butterflies. To the right, a black cat is depicted in a sketchy, ink-like style. The overall color palette is warm, with yellows, oranges, and greens.

Summer's  
End

## It's time to put our Community Gardens to bed!

Hello Garden Club Members,

It's just about time for us to "Put our Gardens to Bed" for the winter. Official Workday is Tuesday, October 12<sup>th</sup>. Check with your garden leader to see if you will be working. If you have not been assigned to one of our now 9 public gardens, please contact Annell Hoy [annell517@yahoo.com](mailto:annell517@yahoo.com) for assistance.

Please bring your favorite gardening tools, gardening gloves, hat, sunscreen and water.

Many thanks to all of you who have worked regularly in our Public Gardens; we couldn't do it without you!

Annell Hoy  
303-670-6892 (home)  
720-438-5502 (text/cell)  
[Annell517@yahoo.com](mailto:Annell517@yahoo.com)







*Liz Emmer, EGC September Speaker  
'Throw Out the Rules'*



Liz Emmer brought the Evergreen Garden Club back together for the first in-person meeting of the new year. Her talk was titled "Throw Out the Rules." She shared a wide variety of local wisdom learned from gardening in Evergreen for 50 years.

Back in Minnesota, Liz was inspired by her father who was a dairy farmer. He would buy old farms and plant them with trees! Liz studied medical biology and worked in a research lab. She moved to Colorado with her husband, Jerry, who worked in banking with agricultural cooperatives, and their six children.

It took a bit of learning as she discovered the challenges of the semi-arid climate here. The water needs of her garden were certainly different from Minnesota. Her focus has always been on being a good steward of the land that comes from her spiritual approach to plants. Yes, she talks to them, like we all probably do.

Members contributed useful tips from watering with a bucket instead of a hose to where to get the best mulch. Liz discussed collecting seeds, growing herbs, a fondness for cloth bags (the roots get more oxygen), and so much more.

She's the one who created the oasis of aspens on Meadow Drive with deer fencing, which it turns out inspired several EGC members. She is pictured above left, with her newly planted medicinal hawthorn.

*Photos and text submitted by EGC member Hannah Hayes*



# Those Vile Voles!

## MEADOW VOLES AND PINE VOLES

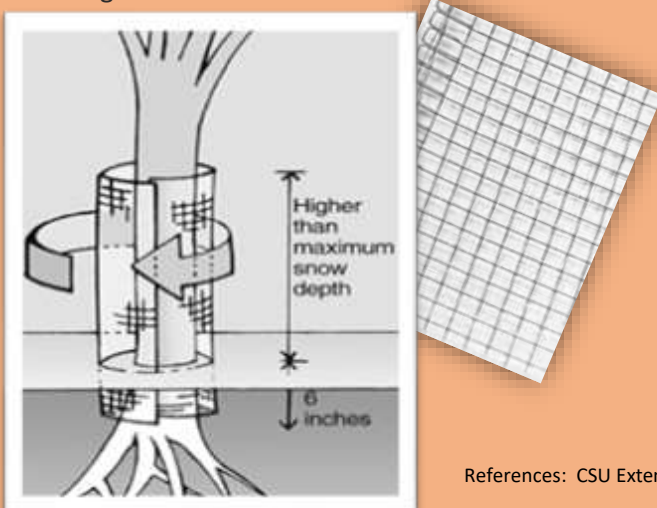
**Meadow voles** are most active above ground. Small open holes can often alert you to their presence, especially in snow. They sometimes live underground where the soil has been cultivated or where a burrow system is already present; for example, an abandoned pocket gopher burrow.

**Pine voles** favor open woodlands and spend most of their time in underground burrows. They usually have an extensive subsurface trail system that is excavated about 1 to 2 inches deep. These burrows open to the surface and often connect to above-ground runways.

***Voles are active day and night and do not hibernate. They have three to six young per litter and have approximately 12 litters per year. Fallen birdseed in winter can attract voles.***

**Both eliminating** voles and **preventing** vole damage is the most effective way to keep things under control. Yellow-tabbed snap traps work great for eliminating voles. Poisoning voles is not recommended as a poisoned vole can sicken natural predators, and poisons are dangerous around pets and children.

Tree damage (especially in the winter, under the snow) from voles can be prevented by wrapping the tree trunk with hardware cloth. Ensure the squares are no larger than ¼ inch and bury the cloth at least six inches below the ground.



## HOW TO TELL VOLE TROUBLE FROM POCKET GOPHER TROUBLE?

**Open holes and 'trails' are signs of voles.**  
**Mounded piles of loose dirt are signs of pocket gophers.**



## YELLOW-TABBED SNAP TRAPS WORK GREAT!

Place traps perpendicular to runways with the trigger end in the runway and bait with small amounts of rolled oats or peanut butter. Set traps in the fall before most damage occurs. Cover the hole with a tent or an inverted flower pot slightly raised at one end, to avoid harming non-target critters.





Protect the roots of shrubs and perennials from vole and gopher damage by planting the main root-ball in a basket made of hardware cloth or purchase wire baskets from the *Dollar Store* and bury them directly into the ground. Leave a couple inches of the basket above the surface and hide with mulch if the plant doesn't cover it. Larger wire baskets for plants like rose bushes can be purchased at Target. The baskets have an advantage because they have a bottom. Pocket gophers can burrow deeper than voles and can come in from underneath. Below is a picture of a burrowing tunnel that came in from under the fence and completely surrounded the protected plant. Thanks to the basket, the plant was saved. **HOWEVER, be aware of the potential size of the plant. While many of the plants planted in the baskets are still thriving, some have been 'choked-out' once their root systems became bigger than the basket could contain.**



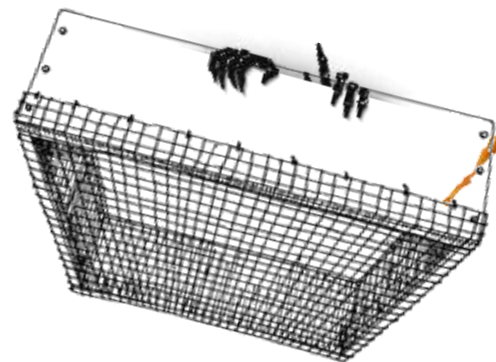
Make your own basket from hardware cloth



Larger steel basket from Target



Baskets from the Dollar Store come in two sizes



Line the bottom of raised beds with hardware cloth before filling.










Plantskydd is known to be an effective deterrent and comes in granular or spray forms. Safe around pets!



# About Those Pocket Gophers...

## WHAT TO BE AWARE OF...

-  A mounded pile of dirt is almost always proof positive of a pocket gopher.
-  Pocket gophers do not hibernate and are active all year long. Some can be the size of a guinea pig.
-  They very rarely come above ground. Personally, I have only seen them during the 'excavation' process!
-  Except for the breeding season in spring and early summer, they are solitary and territorial, so what looks like a lot of activity can actually be caused by just one pocket gopher.
-  Activity seems to increase in the fall, as mothers evict their summer litters, and the 'kids' go off to establish territories of their own. This is the time to be very vigilant!
-  Pocket Gophers destroy both new and established plant, shrub, tree roots and tubers.
-  A plant that comes up in its entirety during spring-clean-up has most likely been lost to a pocket gopher. The picture to the right shows the fatal damage to (what was) a beautiful 4-year-old Austrian Copper Rose bush.





# Eliminating Pocket Gophers...

Before you put time and energy into either trapping or poisoning, make certain the burrow is active! To do this, completely uncover the mound of loose dirt to expose the plug and re-check later. If it is covered back up, it is an active burrow and your best chance of elimination. If it remains un-covered, it is not active; move on to the next mound of dirt.

Unlike voles, pocket gophers will not allow an active plug to remain uncovered.



Pocket gophers are typically too large for snap traps. There are multiple pocket gopher traps available on the market and said to be the most humane way to eliminate them.

While there are different options, *The Black Box* is the easiest and most effective method I have found to quickly and humanely kill the gopher.

They are sold at Big R and also on Amazon. Follow the directions on the box, or for a more detailed demonstration, search black box instructions on YouTube. The link below will take you directly to the most 'entertaining' one I have found, but there are dozens. If she can do it in a dress and go-go boots, you can do it too. Good luck!

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sTpG93X6yZU>



# Preventing Pocket Gopher Damage



Line the planting hole with ¼ inch hard cloth wire from Home Depot



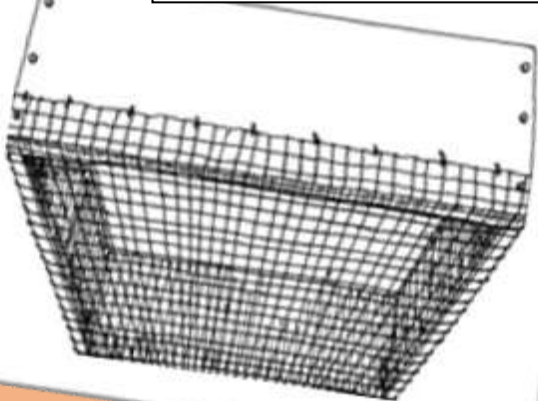
For shrubs, rose bushes, etc. plant the large metal laundry basket from Target directly into the ground.



Plant small & medium wire baskets from the Dollar Store directly into the ground.



Line the bottom of raised beds.



Since pocket gophers rarely come above ground, some of the most effective natural predators are those that can access their tunnels.



Ermine



Rat Snakes



Determined Terriers!



EGC Natural Resources October  
'Breathe' by Hannah Hayes

What a summer! Given my almost 50 years in Colorado I never expected to see our Front Range so badly inundated with air pollution. Indeed, the entire western half of the country suffered mightily these last few months. The past two years of wildfires and smoke have caused our air quality to plummet. Denver was actually labeled "worst air in the world" for a few hours on August 8. Fortunately, now at the end of September, only two US cities are on the top 50 worst sites list - NYC and LA.

Remember Denver's brown cloud from the eighties? We've made a lot of improvements since then, but lately continued progress has been lagging. Sadly, California's Dixie fire rained particulates on us and our bright blue skies were almost non-existent all summer. "Avoid all unnecessary outdoor activity" was the warning. My eyes really felt the sting of the smoke.

How has this affected our gardens? If we need to limit our time outdoors, how can we garden safely? Increased ozone irritates our lungs and so do pollutants from cars, factories, and forest fires. Along with all living things, plants certainly feel climate change as well and are having a harder time.

Many of us wash the leaves of our indoor plants keeping them free of dust so they can conduct their process of photosynthesis. All plants breathe through stomata pores on their leaves. Over time human intervention has been closing these "plant lungs." Continuing to eliminate sources of pollution will allow our plants to breathe so our gardens will thrive.

Air pollution fluctuates with the seasons or when pollution events occur. We are told on our phones of dangerous air quality. The risks have been seen in Oregon where "smoke cows" have suffered and posed a significant threat to the dairy industry. Poor air quality was found to cause Idaho cows to produce less milk.

There are plants that help clean the air. Conifers, particularly western red cedar and yew, are great for this. Gerbera daisies deal with toxins and English ivy and wallflower's (Erysimum) wide leaves will serve to trap particulates. Other things we can do to prevent air pollution are to never use pesticides and be sure to compost to avoid waste.

"A garden to walk in and immensity to dream in--what more could he ask?  
A few flowers at his feet and above him the stars."

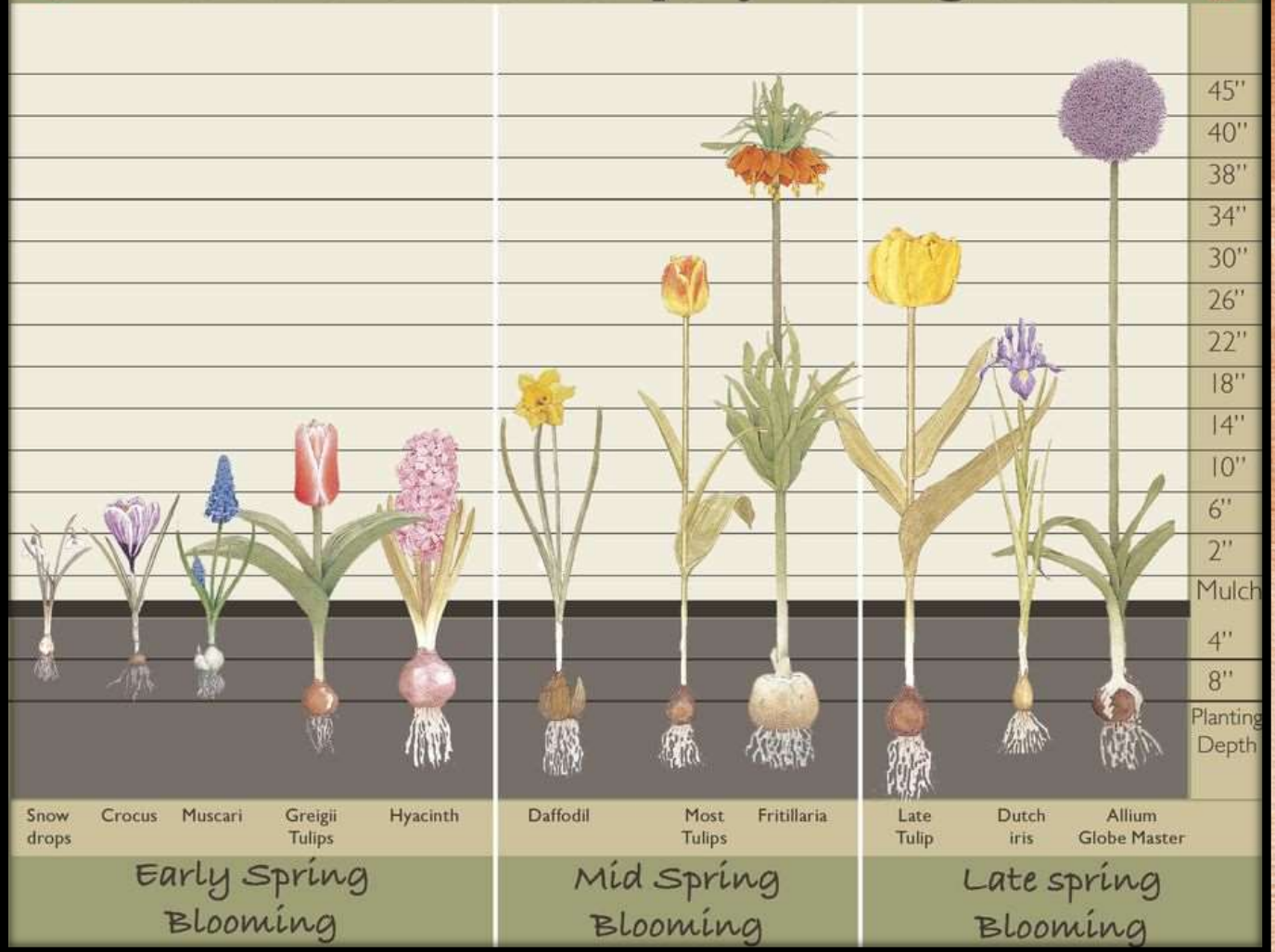
— Victor Hugo, [Les Misérables](#)







# Netherland Bulb Company Planting Guide



Since there is typically still snow on the ground in April and even May, and freezing snow has been known to arrive in early September, planting later blooming bulbs, and earlier blooming perennials helps high altitude gardeners enjoy their blooms longer.





[Bulb Cage | White Flower Farm](#)

\$49.00

# LET'S PLANT BULBS!



Auger Drill Bit for Planting, 1.6X 9 inch Garden Auger, Bulb Auger, Easy Planter Rapid Planter Bulb & Bedding Plant Auger for Most 3/8" Hex Drive Drill

Visit the TCBWFFY Store

★★★★☆ - 2,840 ratings

Amazon's Choice in Auger Drill Bits by TCBWFFY

List Price: \$25.99 Details

Price: **\$11.99** Get Fast, Free Shipping with Prime

You Save: \$12.00 (50%)



[Amazon.com : TABOR TOOLS 3 Piece Bulb Planting Garden Tool Set, Includes 1 Bulb Planter with Depth Markers and Automatic Soil Release Mechanism, 1 Metal Planting Dibber, 1 Hand Trowel Transplanter. D123A. : Patio, Lawn & Garden](#)



Garden Dibbers – Marked every half inch – 6 inch depth \$17.00

[Garden Dibbers Marked every half inch 6 inch depth | Etsy](#)

\$15.99 Amazon.com





## HOW TO MAKE A SIMPLE BULB CAGE



1. Cut a piece of wire to for the four sides of the box. Calculate the length of the wire by multiplying the width for the box size you want, by four.



2. Bend the wire to form a box.



3. Bend the individual wires around the wire on the opposite end to secure the box





**4. Add a bottom and secure it the same way.**



**5. Dig a hole to bury the cage**



**6. Place in the location where you are planting your bulbs. You may leave some of the cage above ground or it may be just below ground level with the mulch.**

**Fill the cage with soil and your bulbs and add a top.**





***FALL REMINDER***  
**BULBS 101 – WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT BULBS**  
**AN INFORMATIVE ARTICLE BY LINDA HAGEN**  
**OF GARDEN DESIGN**

*A note from the Editor:* This informative article has been reprinted from Garden Design. Parts of the original article that pertain to warmer climates have been eliminated. Please keep in mind that while much of the information in this article is helpful, some timelines may have to be adjusted due to our higher altitude and shorter seasons.

Bulbs are little packets of flower power that make us wait weeks, sometimes months, for results – but boy, are they worth it. The term ‘bulb’ often refers not only to true bulbs, but also plants with tuberous roots, tubers, corms, and rhizomes; the information here can be applied to all of these. With a little basic knowledge, anyone can grow beautiful bulbs.

## **TYPES OF BULBS**

Bulbs can be separated into two main types: spring and summer.

**Spring bulbs: Also called hardy bulbs** - These bulbs are planted in fall, spend winter in the ground, and flower in the spring. Some of the more common spring bulbs are tulips, irises, daffodils, hyacinth, allium and crocus. These bulbs need several weeks of cold temperatures to break their dormancy and flower to their full potential.

**Summer bulbs: Also called tender bulbs** - These bulbs are planted in spring and flower or leaf out in summer. Gladiolus, lilies, caladiums and elephant ears are common examples of summer bulbs. Some will bloom later in summer or for a longer time, like dahlias that bloom into fall. Summer bulbs are not tolerant of cold temperatures and are planted only after the ground warms up and there is no longer a threat of frost. If purchased before planting time, store them in a cool, dry spot until planting.





## PLANTING BULBS

### WHEN TO PLANT BULBS

**ZONES 4 TO 7:** In colder climates, spring bulbs can be planted as soon as the ground is cool, evening temperatures average 40 to 50 degrees F, and it is at least 6 to 8 weeks before the ground freezes. If timed right, this should be as soon as possible after purchase. However, bulbs can be stored in the refrigerator if needed until planting. (See Helpful Hints below for more important information on storing bulbs in the refrigerator.)

Summer bulbs should be planted in mid to late spring.

**Average planting times for spring bulbs: September to October – Zones 4 and 5**

**Average planting times for summer bulbs: May to June – Zones 4 to 7**

### PLAN BEFORE YOU PLANT

Bulbs can be grown in many ways – formal gardens, meadow gardens, scattered in lawns, under trees, or strategically planted throughout beds and borders. Many bulbs will naturalize in an area and multiply, coming back year after year, so plan carefully and you can have years of enjoyment from one planting.

Plant in clusters for greater visual impact.

- Take into account bloom time – plant a combination of early, mid-and late-season bloomers to extend the season.
- Hide dying foliage of low-growing bulbs that are past their prime with taller bulbs planted in front or with companion plants.
- Layer plant heights from front to back when planting varieties that will bloom at the same time.
- Many bulbs are perfect for container planting – bring them into view when blooming and move out of the way when foliage is wilting and when dormant. Plant closer together in containers than specified for in-ground planting.
- Bulbs can provide bright, vibrant color – think about how those colors will blend with their surroundings.

Companion plants keep the planting area going when bulbs are dormant. Some good perennial companions are sedum, coreopsis, thyme, cranesbill, daylilies, coral bells, brunnera, hosta, hellebores, or bleeding heart.





## WHERE TO PLANT BULBS

As long as you ensure that your bulbs have good drainage and sunlight, you can plant them just about anywhere. Drainage is critical to keep bulbs from rotting. They like loamy or slightly sandy soil because it provides the drainage and nutrients they need. Early-spring bloomers can be planted under deciduous trees where they'll get enough sun to bloom before the tree's leaves block it out. However, they'll only bloom well the first year, as they'll need sunlight later for the leaves to gather enough energy for the next year's bloom.

## HOW TO PLANT BULBS

Bulbs can be planted in layers by digging up an entire area down to the proper depth, placing the bulbs and covering; or in individual holes dug for each bulb. Individual planting is made easier with a bedding plant auger (see photo below).

1. Determine the planting depth for the type of bulb you're planting. Depth is important for bulbs. If planted too deep, they will bloom late or not at all. If planted too shallow, new growth may become exposed too soon and risk damage by cold temperatures. If you are unsure of the planting depth, a good general rule of thumb is to plant the bulb 2 to 3 times as deep as the bulb is tall.
2. Prepare the soil by loosening and mixing in organic material if needed for added nutrients or to improve drainage. Special bulb fertilizer can be added; follow the package directions.
3. Place the bulbs with the pointy-end up and with the roots down. If you're not sure of the top or bottom of the bulb, plant it on its side and it will find its way to the surface.
4. Cover with soil and a light layer of mulch.
5. Newly planted bulbs should be watered well to get settled in.
6. If needed, protect bulbs from critters by staking down wire mesh or chicken wire over the beds or planting them in bulb baskets or wire cages.





## LASAGNA PLANTING

Not only good for Sunday dinner, lasagna (planting) is great for bulbs. The idea is to plant bulbs with different sizes and staggered bloom times in layers for a continual bloom. This works great in large containers that are deep and wide enough. Here's a sample plan, working from the bottom up in a container.

- A good layer of potting soil for a planting depth of about 8 inches
- A few late-spring blooming bulbs such as daffodils or tulips
- Another layer of potting soil for a planting depth of about 6 inches
- Add mid-spring-blooming bulbs such as more tulips or hyacinth
- Another layer of potting soil for a planting depth of about 4 inches
- Add early-blooming bulbs such as galanthus, scilla, muscari or crocus
- Another layer of potting soil for a planting depth of about 2 inches
- Add more early-blooming bulbs such as freesia or anemones
- Top with more potting soil and a thin layer of mulch
- Overplant with pansies, heuchera, hardy cyclamen or dusty miller if you'd like a filler while waiting for the bulbs to grow.

This planting method can be used in-ground as well for a concentrated area planting. It can also be adjusted to fewer layers in smaller pots.

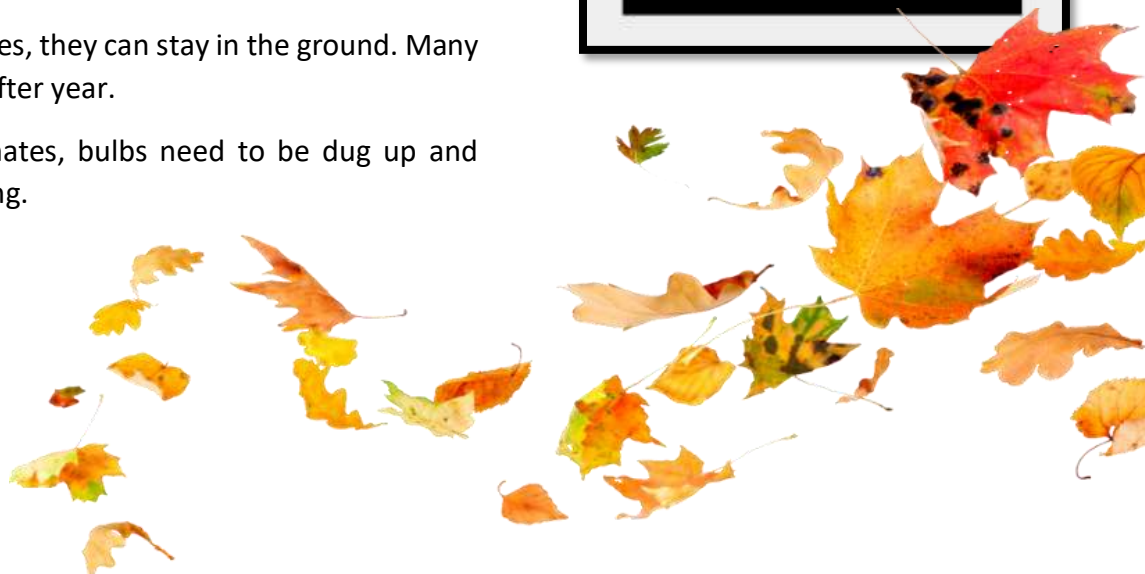
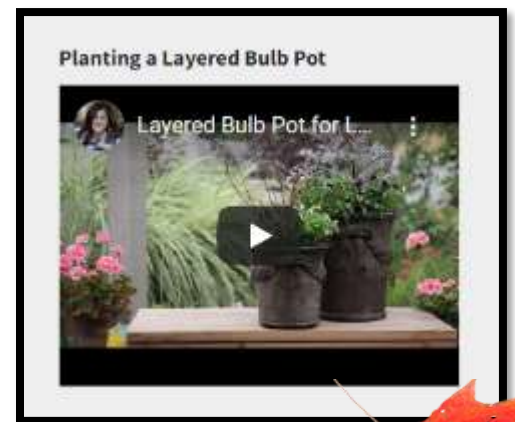
To view a video on 'Planting a Layered Bulb Pot' you can visit this article's website at: <https://www.gardendesign.com/bulbs/how-to.html>

## AFTER-CARE AND DIGGING UP BULBS

For all bulbs, after blooming, cut only the flower stem back. Leave foliage intact until it turns yellow and wilts to the ground; the leaves are gathering and storing energy for next year. If the foliage is cut back too soon, bulbs may not perform well – or at all – the following year.

Spring bulbs: For colder climates, they can stay in the ground. Many will multiply and return year after year.

Summer bulbs: In colder climates, bulbs need to be dug up and stored until the following spring.





## DIGGING UP BULBS

- Cut any remaining stems and foliage back to a couple inches above the soil level.
- Loosen the soil around the bulbs carefully and remove them.
- Shake as much soil as possible from the bulb and roots.
- Spread them out on newspaper in a cool, shady place and allow them to dry for a few days. Make sure they are out of reach of animals and children as some bulbs are poisonous.
- Store in an aerated paper or mesh bag or cardboard box with holes. You can add slightly damp vermiculite or perlite so they don't dry out too much.
- Store in a cool, dark, and dry location with temperatures 50 to 60 degrees, such as a basement or garage.
- Check bulbs monthly for any signs of mold or rot.

## HELPFUL HINTS

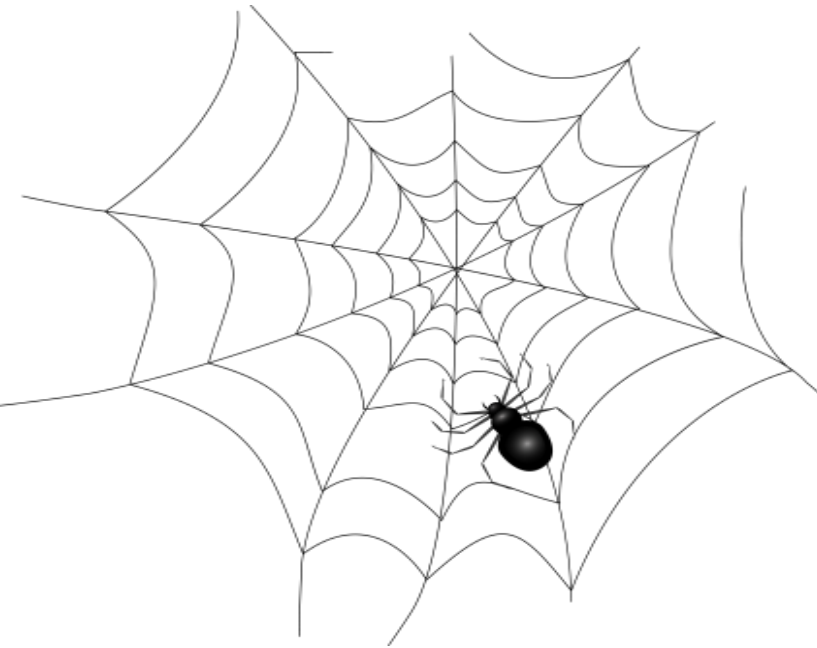
- Don't store fruit (especially apples) or vegetables in the refrigerator at the same time bulbs are being stored or pre-chilled. They emit ethylene gas that can kill the plant inside the bulb.
- Soil pH of 6 to 7 brings out better color in blooming bulb flowers.
- Plant bulbs in the same season they are purchased, they won't last until next year.
- If bulbs are to be left in the ground while dormant, place a marker so that you remember where they are after you've cut the foliage back.
- Bulbs need to breathe, so store them in aerated paper or mesh bags, never in plastic.

## BUYING BULBS

Here are a few tips to help you pick the best bulbs:

- Bulbs should feel firm to the touch, not soft or spongy.
- Choose bulbs that don't have any signs of disease, mold or severe damage.
- At the time of purchase, bulbs should show little or no root growth or sprouting. Lilies are an exception, as they often have fleshy roots attached.
- The old saying, you get what you pay for, holds true with bulbs. Quality bulbs will make the difference between lackluster blooming and an impressive show.





## ***Fall Watering Reminder!***



If we go into the winter season with dry soils (Colorado is normally dry in the fall without landscape irrigation), woody plants can lose around 20 degrees of hardiness.

That is a tree, which would normally go down to -20 degrees F, would be damaged at only 0 degrees.

Even without extreme cold, winter injury can occur on woody plants due to a dry fall/winter season. To help ensure a healthy return the following spring, be sure first-season trees, shrubs and perennials are well watered throughout the fall season.



**WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!**

**Jae Peters**





# IT'S TIME TO RENEW!

Membership dues are now due\*  
for the 2021-2022 year!

Please send checks to EVERGREEN GARDEN CLUB,  
PO Box 1393, Evergreen, CO 80437

You may also PAY ON LINE at our website:

[www.evergreengardenclub.org](http://www.evergreengardenclub.org)

Personal yearly membership is \$30.00

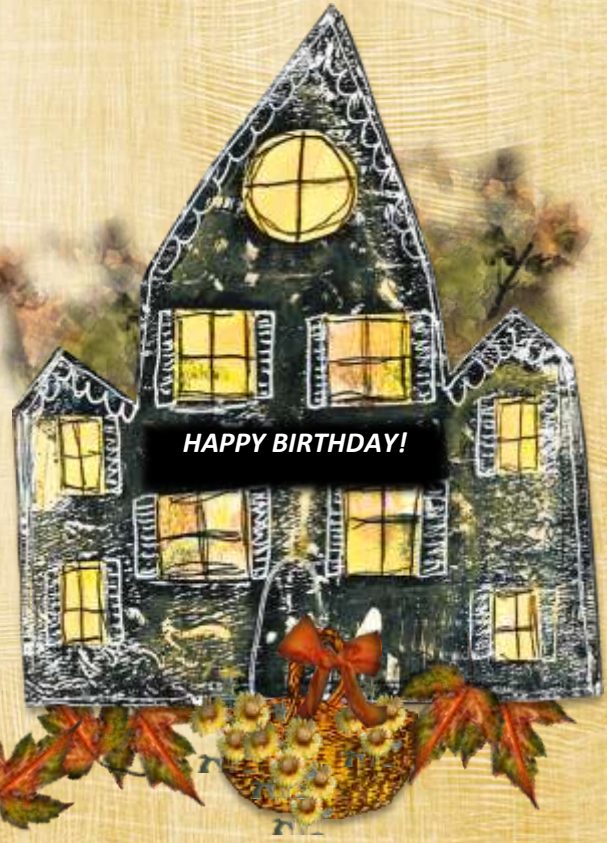
Family membership is \$40.00

Business membership is \$60.00

***\*Dues must be received by  
October 31, 2021 to ensure  
inclusion in the EGC Directory  
Thank you!***



***Best Wishes to all  
our EGC October  
Birthday  
Boys and  
Girls!***







## **FALL REMINDER!** **Protect young trees from Winter Sun Scald!**

Sunny winter days heat the tree bark and are typically followed by rapid temperature drops at night. This causes the bark to split and can kill the tree.

The other main contributing factor is water stress. Trees that are well hydrated during the winter months are less likely to get sunscald. This is one reason why it is critical to keep newly planted trees well-watered.



Plastic drain pipe tree guard, split down the side, by Robert Pavlis



When planting new trees and shrubs, be sure the 'dog-leg' is facing north.





High Altitude Gardening got you stumped? Consider attending  
Colorado State University Master Gardener Program  
and Enroll Today!

[Colorado Master Gardener - Providing trusted, practical education to help you solve problems, develop skills and build a better future. \(colostate.edu\)](http://colostate.edu)



***REAL LIVE FAIRY DUST AVAILABLE AT THE POST OFFICE!***

This pretty little garden at the base of Dee Sacks' driveway, is the result of spilled, swept-up dust from the Post Office clean-up.

Plenty more where that came from!

Picture by Dee Sacks





**FALL  
INSPIRATION**

Please send any corrections or  
submissions for The Wild Iris to  
[louisehern@gmail.com](mailto:louisehern@gmail.com)







## REMEMBERING SYLVIA BROCKNER

*Sylvia Brockner, a beloved journalist, community icon and honorary EGC club member passed away on September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2021, at age 101. Sylvia moved to Evergreen in 1965 and soon became a valued member of our newly formed club. Best known as a "birder", Sylvia's knowledge of the plants and the habitat needed to sustain them was immeasurable. For 45 years her monthly column in the Canyon Courier documented the birds and plants that make up our Evergreen world. Always willing to share that knowledge, Sylvia's last presentation to the Evergreen Garden Club, "Attracting Birds to our Gardens", was in November 2012. We scrambled to find a slide projector for her and hung on every word she said, knowing that it was an honor to be in her presence. A Celebration of Sylvia's Life is planned for October 13, at the Evergreen Lake House. RSVP to Marilyn Rhodes: [cloverlane@aol.com](mailto:cloverlane@aol.com) or 720-333-2551*

Submitted by Barb Steger

*Sylvia Brockner, was an environmental activist, educator and writer since her move to Evergreen in 1965. Brockner's legacy is based on her love for the outdoors. She and her late husband, Bill, founded the Evergreen Naturalists in 1968, which later became Evergreen Audubon. She helped Jefferson County Open Space acquire 319 acres of land that became Lair O' the Bear Open Space Park. She was a founding member of the Mountain Area Land Trust in 1992, and she was instrumental in ensuring that the wetlands north of the Evergreen Lake House were not destroyed when the building was constructed in 1993.*

By Deb Hurley Brobst  
Canyon Courier