



Into the Garden

The Gardeners' Club
Santa Cruz County,
California

AUGUST 2018

Writer/Editor: Lise
Bixler I (lisebixler@sbc
global.net)

My Backyard Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary

We welcome Anne Taku to our August meeting. She will share how she created her own backyard Monarch Sanctuary, and what she does to provide a safe habitat for 1 to 3 generations of Monarchs every Spring through Summer in Santa Cruz.

Anne is an avid gardener who loves our Santa Cruz Monarchs. She wanted to incorporate a sanctuary for them as they are potentially endangered, or, declining in their species. She considers herself a "citizen scientist," and educated herself through observation, internet information and other citizen scientists like herself.

Anne recommends the following website for the most accurate information on our California Monarchs: Xerces Society For Invertebrate Conversation (www.xerces.org).

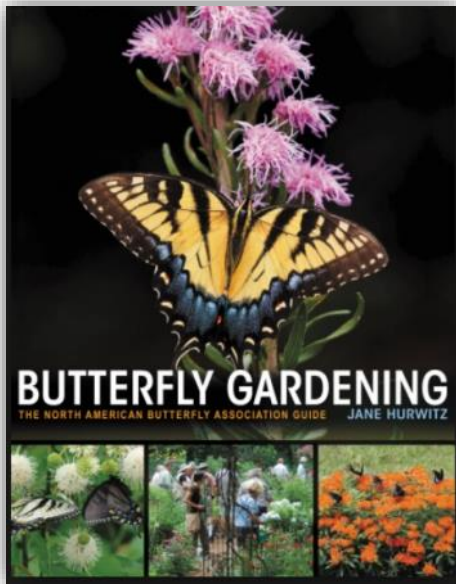
The butterfly is a
flying flower,
The flower a
tethered butterfly.

—Ponce Denis Ecouchard



Thursday, Aug. 9th 7 p.m.
Aptos Grange, 2555 Mar Vista Dr.

Refreshments will be served. Thank you to Melissa Duell
for snack, Denise Ross for dessert, and
Ken & Marilyn Files-for beverages



Butterfly Gardening: The North American Butterfly Association Guide

How fortuitous that Princeton Press has released this book just in time for our butterfly-centric August meeting!

Butterfly gardening creates habitats that support butterflies, connecting us with some of the most beautiful creatures in the natural world and bringing new levels of excitement and joy to gardening. In this engaging and accessible guide, lavishly illustrated with more than 200 color photographs and maps, author and accomplished butterfly gardener Jane Hurwitz presents essential information on how to choose and cultivate plants that will attract a range of butterflies to your garden and help sustain all the stages of their life cycles.

An indispensable resource for aspiring and experienced butterfly gardeners alike, Butterfly Gardening is the most gardener-friendly source on the subject, covering all the practical details needed to create a vibrant garden habitat that fosters butterflies. It tells you which plants support which butterflies, depending on where you live; it describes what different butterflies require in the garden over the course of their lives; and it shows you how to become a butterfly watcher as well as a butterfly gardener.

While predominantly recommending regionally native plants, the book includes information on non-native plants. It also

features informative interviews with experienced butterfly gardeners from across the United States. These gardeners share a wealth of information on plants and practices to draw butterflies to all kinds of gardens--from small suburban gardens to community plots and larger expanses.

Whether you are a gardener who wants to see more butterflies in your garden, a butterfly enthusiast who wants to bring that passion to the garden, or someone who simply wants to make their garden or yard friendlier to Monarchs or other butterflies, this is an essential guide.

CERTIFY YOUR GARDEN



Another resource to check out if you are serious about butterflies is the North American Butterfly Association (<http://www.naba.org/>). NABA is a membership-based working to increase public enjoyment and conservation of butterflies. The organization has an amazing Butterfly Garden and Habitat Program to help you create a paradise for butterflies while encouraging habitat restoration, no matter the size of your area. Plan your garden with their Basics of Butterfly Gardening, Gardening, learn which native plants are suitable for gardening in your location with their Regional Butterfly Garden Guides and show your commitment to increasing butterfly populations and educating others through NABA's Butterfly Garden Certification Program.

FREEZING GARLIC

If you harvested a bumper crop of garlic, you may want to freeze some to have it last until your next crop. Here is a simple way:

Separate the unpeeled cloves from the head and put them in a freezer bag or any suitable container. Label and freeze. Peel off cloves as needed



One advantage to this method is that while the garlic clove is still frozen you can grate it over your food. It results in a wonderful powdery texture.

Another way to freeze your garlic is by roasting it first and then making it into a paste. Cut the top off each head to expose the cloves. Cover with foil and bake at 400F for 45 minutes. Mash/puree the garlic first, then ladle 1 tbsp (or tsp) at a time into an ice cube tray. That way you know exactly how much to use later on and just how much garlic a cube contains.

More suggestions for how to preserve your garlic crop can be found in the publication "Garlic: Safe Methods to Store, Preserve, and Enjoy - UC Food Safety" by UC Davis Extension. Go to ucfoodsafety.ucdavis.edu/files/250352.pdf.



The Traveling Gardener :Chihuly Garden & Glass

By Lise Bixler

I made a brief trip to Seattle last month, and visited the Chihuly Garden and Glass near the Space Needle. Rarely have I been so overwhelmed by a garden space that I had to take it in short bursts and promise myself to come back another time for a calmer experience.

I told the friend I was with, "Wait here—I've got to find out the name of that tall chartreuse plant." She said, "Lise, it's not a plant—it is glass." The orange glass cattails and floats didn't have me fooled, but the Citron Icicle Tower certainly did. The artwork, which measures 42.5 feet high and 7 feet wide, features 2,342 pieces of blown glass and weighs approximately 10,000

you of certain plants, but you couldn't quite name them.

Although Chihuly Garden and Glass is located in the heart of Seattle, a wide variety of wildlife depend takes advantage of the garden. So many, in fact, that they are a certified wildlife habitat through the National Wildlife Federation. Northern Saw-Whet owls, honeybees, squirrels, hawks and Anna's Hummingbirds can all be found inhabiting the garden. Bees enjoy the Sea Holly, Verbena and Hardy Geraniums while hummingbirds seek out Honeysuckle vine and Mahonia



plantings.

i love this photo, found in a book I bought in the gift shop, Color for All Seasons: A Field Guide, of a "very artsy American Robin" perched on the



sculpture named "Black Eelgrass".



pounds.

Elsewhere in the garden, where art stops and landscape begins is impossible to tell—it is a wonderland, where the glasswork blooms among the plants. And what to say about the colors? I like a lot of color in my garden, but this was simply amazing in inventive and wild combinations, contrasts, vividness and sense-of-play. The glass forms reminded

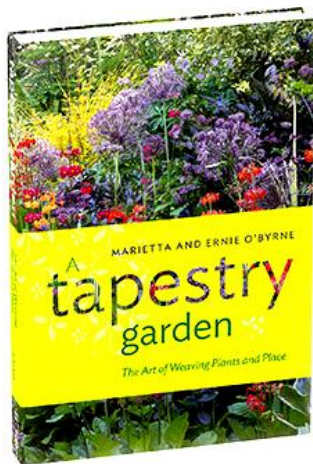
Plant saffron



We are lucky to have our own source of saffron bulbs—Renee's Garden -so we can grow and harvest

our own saffron spice! Saffron crocus (*Crocus sativus*) grows just 4-6 inches tall. Their rich, violet-purple blossoms have brilliant orange/red stigmas that are the source of the aromatic, exotic and pricey (!) culinary spice saffron. As the flowers open, it's super easy to collect and simply air dry the stigmas from the flowers for your own fresh, first quality, intensely flavored saffron "threads" for cooking. Saffron is easily grown in the garden or containers.

Unlike other crocuses that bloom in the spring, saffron crocuses are planted late summer and will bloom in the autumn. They will flower even in cold weather and easily withstand the first light frosts. The flowers look pretty on the edge of a sunny lawn or in pots on your patio or deck. These little perennial bulbs (hardy in USDA zones 5 to 9) go dormant in spring and summer. The bulbs multiply and get larger every year, so your bounty of saffron threads will increase each season. Complete growing/harvesting info included. <https://www.reneesgarden.com/collections/tubers-roots-plants/>



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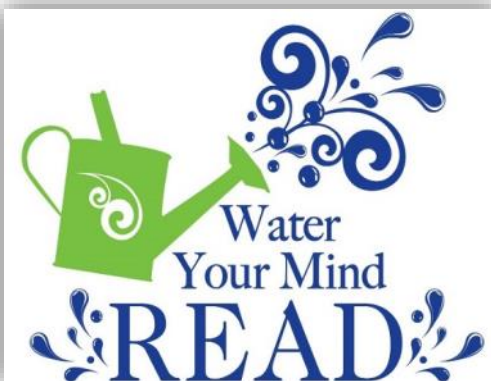
Tapestry Garden: The Art of Weaving Plants and Place

By Ernie O'Byrne and Marietta O'Byrne; Photographs by Doreen Wynja

“The fascinating story of a tireless and simpatico couple ... who have spent more than 40 years assembling a mind-boggling collection of plants and installing them in unexpected, sometimes truly revolutionary, combinations.”

Gardenista

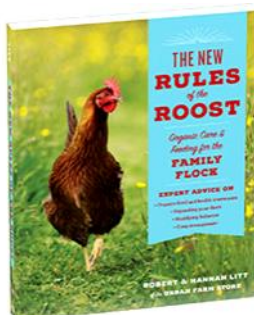
Marietta and Ernie O'Byrne's garden—situated on one and a half acres in Eugene, Oregon—is filled with an incredible array of plants from around the world. By consciously leveraging the garden's many microclimates, they have created a stunning patchwork of exuberant plants that is widely considered one of America's most outstanding private gardens. In A Tapestry Garden, the O'Byrnes share their deep knowledge of plants and essential garden advice. Readers will discover the humble roots of the garden, explore the numerous habitats and the plants that make them shine, and find inspiration in photography that



captures the garden's astonishing beauty. There is something here for every type of gardener: a shade garden, perennial borders, a chaparral garden, a kitchen garden, and more. Profiles of the O'Byrne's favorite plants—including hellebores, trilliums, arisaemas, and alpine plants—include comprehensive growing information and tips on pruning and care. A Tapestry Garden captures the spirit of a very special place.

Ed. Note: I actually got to visit the O'Byrnes' garden years ago, so I am eager to get my hands on a copy of this book. Their garden stimulated my enthusiasm for hellebores and clematis.

New from Robert and Hannah Litt—the owners of the Urban Farm Store



and the authors of the bestselling booi A Chicken in Every Yard—comes a hardworking guide to backyard chicken keeping that goes

beyond the basics.

The New Rules of the Roost addresses the problems that crop up when keeping backyard chickens long term. It covers a wide range of topics including guidance on organic health remedies and disease prevention, pest management, organic nutrition, the best breeds for specific needs,

and the simplest and most effective options for daily maintenance and feeding. Readers will also learn how to introduce new chickens to a flock, how to manage aggressive birds, how to deal with mature chickens, and much more.

2018 WINNERS OF THE AHS BOOK AWARDS

The American Horticultural Society honors outstanding garden-related books published in North America through its annual Book Award Program, which began with a list of 75 Great American Garden Books as part of the Society's celebration of its 75th anniversary in 1997. Each year since then, a distinguished committee of garden communicators selects the award recipients from among the year's new books submitted by publishers. Books are judged on qualities such as writing style, authority, accuracy, and physical quality. The winners this year are:

Floret Farm's Cut Flower Garden

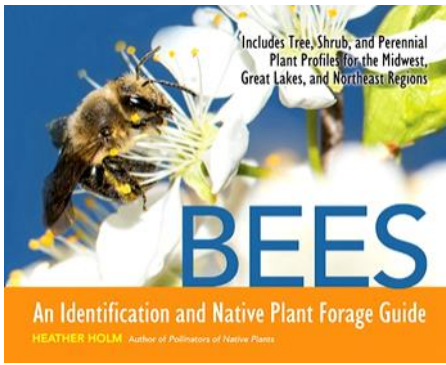
by Erin Benzakein with Julie Chai

Equal parts instruction and inspiration, overflowing with lush photography of magnificent flowers and breathtaking arrangements organized by season, including step-by-step instructions for lavish garlands, airy center-pieces, and romantic floral décor. This is a beautiful guide to growing, harvesting, and arranging. Home gardeners and small scale commercial growers alike will find all they need in this book to produce their own luscious cut flowers through the seasons.



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(continued— 2018 AHS Book Awards)



Bees: An Identification and Native Plant Forage Guide

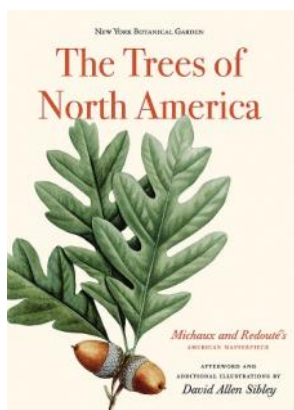
by Heather Holm (Pollination Press LLC)

This book packs in a wealth of practical and scientifically accurate information about North American native bee species and the plants that support them. It emphasizes and explains the importance of plant-pollinator relationships in an accessible, usable format. It is extremely well-written with beautiful photographs, serving as an excellent resource for identifying the different bees in your garden, doing an outstanding job of connecting native bees to plants to help gardeners select the species that will attract these important insects. It includes in-depth plant information for the majority of the country, a complete reference on this topic in a clear and readable format.

The Trees of North America: Michaux and Redouté's American Masterpiece

New York Botanical Garden (Abbeville Press)

Contemporary audiences can now experience the first illustrated floras of North American trees, created by European botanists in the 1800s. This elegant book impressed the judges with its unique combination of historical significance, horticultural relevance, and artistic excellence. This is a comprehensive, well-told history of botanical exploration in North America, coupled with amazing prints that tell their own story of the natural world. Along with



giving the paintings context, the book also provides interesting facts about each of the depicted tree species. An historic book, yet still relevant and useful.

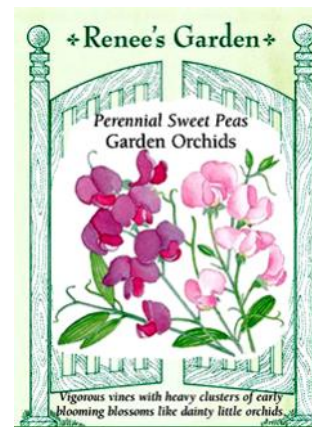


PLANT SWEET PEAS

Kathryn Endicott says in Northern California Gardening to plant sweet peas this month. She says in most coastal areas of Northern California it is possible to grow a new crop of sweet peas and have them blooming by December. Sow seeds now of early-flowering varieties. When the days begin to shorten with the change of the season, the sweet peas will begin blooming.

On the other hand, Renee Shepherd suggests that you sow sweet pea seeds at the same time you plant your fall bulbs – roughly from October through early November or as soon as the weather cools down, but rains haven't started, saying this is best in Northern California. In these conditions, the seeds will germinate and develop strong root systems but not show much top growth. In early spring, longer day length brings on rapid growth and the vines shoot up. Of course, Renee's selection of

sweet pea seeds is outstanding—you can buy some to plant now, or later in the fall. I'm going to try a perennial heirloom variety



WORKSHOP: WINTER VEGETABLE GARDENING LOVE APPLE FARMS

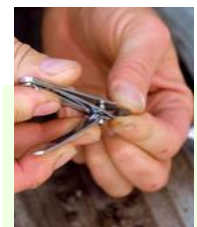


August 25 (Saturday), 10 a.m.—4:00 p.m.
\$79 plus small materials fee of \$10

August is the perfect time to start sowing your winter vegetables. Learn how to start and tend a winter vegetable garden. Growing a garden in winter is possible with our mild California climate, and you are not just limited to greens and cabbage. This is an intensive, all-day workshop. We will discuss over 30 different kinds of winter vegetables. Everyone gets to sow a flat from our extensive seed bank to take home to tend and transplants. Learn how to battle the cold temps, bed preparation, winter pest and disease issues, as well as the critical sow dates for winter crops. The earlier in the season you get going, the better, as you need to sow some crops in late summer for winter growing.

This class is taught by farmer Cynthia Sandberg, and is held on-site at Love Apple Farms, 2317 Vine Hill Road, Santa Cruz. ALL CLASSES ARE HELD RAIN OR SHINE AND REQUIRE ADVANCE REGISTRATION.

<http://www.growbetterveggies.com/>



Tips:
Some people soak

their sweet pea seeds for 24 hours before planting. Renee suggest nicking the seeds (scarifying) with a pair of nail clip-pers as you plant.

NATURE ART CLASSES



An exclusive benefit for
UC Santa Cruz Arboretum & Botanic Garden members.

Nature Art Classes by Ann Thiermann, MFA

Patterns in Nature

Friday, August 10
5pm - 7pm

Capturing the Character of Trees

Friday, August 17
5pm - 7pm



The UC Santa Cruz Arboretum & Botanic Garden is excited to announce two classes intended for current member. Classes will be taught by Ann Thiermann, MFA is an experienced and accomplished nature muralist and art educator. She has a deep connection to the UC Santa Cruz Arboretum & Botanic Garden as a UCSC alumna with a Bachelors in Art and years of painting in the gardens throughout the seasons.

"Patterns in Nature" will take you on a journey through the gardens in search of naturally occurring patterns. Ann will guide you on how to locate these designs and illuminate them on paper. The class is designed for beginners and those that want to have a fun experience alongside other budding creatives.

"Capturing the Character of Trees" will inspire awe towards trees in the Arboretum. Ann will take you on a walk into a genuinely spectacular grove and share drawing techniques specific to the rendering of trees. By the end of the class, you will be able to honor a tree's magnificence by drawing it true to its shapes and unique qualities.

These two classes are free for members, as well as the materials. To create opportunity for as many interested participants as possible, we request that you register for one of the two classes. Materials provided will be oil pastels, paper, drawing boards and sitting stools. Register at <https://arboretum.ucsc.edu/art-classes/index.html>.

Summer

fruit tree care



AUGUST 4th @ UCSC Farm
from 9:30 Am - 12:00 pm

Join **Matthew Sutton** of **Orchard Keepers**, for a workshop on summer care of deciduous fruit trees (apples, pears, peaches, apricots, plums, etc).

Topics to be covered include **summer pruning, fertility, irrigation, best pest control practices** for summer into fall, and **preparation for new plantings**.

To register online, go to <https://www.brownpaper tickets.com/profile/87764>

Cost: \$30 General (\$40 at the door)
\$20 FF&G Members (\$30 at the door)
\$15 UCSC students/limited income (\$20 at the door)

For more info, call 831.459-3240 or email casfs@ucsc.edu
Directions: <http://casfs.ucsc.edu/about/directions.html>

uc santa cruz
center for agroecology & sustainable food systems
sponsored by the friends of the ucsc Farm & Garden

MONTEREY BAY IRIS SOCIETY— AUGUST IRIS SALES



The Monterey Bay Iris Society is having its first of two annual iris sales on Saturday, Aug. 6, at the Deer Park Shopping Center, Rio Del Mar Blvd., Aptos. This is a great opportunity to secure the best varieties.

The Red Apple Cafe's patio area at the center will sport several tables of organized boxes of rhizomes for sale, from 9 a.m. to noon.

This is your opportunity to get some beautifully healthy iris rhizomes from the private gardens of the members of the Monterey Bay Iris Society. This annual sale is well-known for its great selection of tall bearded iris — the varieties most commonly recognized as iris. The August sales are your chance to get healthy iris rhizomes from the private collections of the iris club's members.

Expert iris growers will be on hand at the sale to help you with your selection and will have free printed hand-outs on how to grow iris. The rhizomes are \$4 each or 20 for \$60. Get there early for the best selection of varieties.

The second sale will be on Saturday, August 12 at the Aptos Farmers Market at Cabrillo College (lower end of the parking structure) starting at 8 am. Again, be sure to arrive early for best selection!

Iris are among the most popular flowers to grow along the Central Coast of California. With the proper selection of varieties, iris will provide attractive blooms and distinctive foliage for long periods during the growing season.



An added benefit to growing irises is this plant's ability to survive on less water than most other common horticultural garden plants. They truly do appreciate a drying out period in the summer time.

Iris are disease resistance and noninvasive. The modern bearded iris come in a dazzling variety of shapes, sizes and color combinations.

They also have the ability to easily multiply. The rhizomes grow and produce additional rhizomes. After a few years, the rhizomes will be ready to divide and share.



IRIS GROWING TIPS

This is the ideal month to plant and divide irises. The best time is generally July through September. Early planting establishes plants before winter, beginning to root and sending up new leaves. Planting of new rhizomes should be done as soon as possible after receiving them. If unable to do so, store in a cool dry place and keep them free of insects. Rhizomes can stay out of the ground a week or two if necessary.

Plant in a sunny, well drained location with at least a half day of sun. Always plant Iris so that the top of the rhizome is exposed and the roots are spread out

facing downward. It is a common mistake to plant too deeply. Make sure not to have any air pockets around the roots. Leave space between the plants (usually 12 to 24 inches).. Any good neutral garden soil will grow iris.

Do not use heavy nitrogenous fertilizer and do not overdo the

fertilizing. Heavy fertilizing promotes soft growth that is apt to rot. In the preparation of a new iris bed, spade in a good application of compost below the roots. Well processed compost is ideal. A light application of a well balanced fertilizer applied as a top dressing dusted around and in between the plants a month after bloom and in early spring or very late fall is desirable. Steamed bone meal or super phosphate are fine top dressing materials. It is easy to overdo fertilizing, but undesirable to not feed at all.

To help newly set plants get their root systems established, they should be kept consistently moist but never soggy. Established plants can tolerate some drought in mid-summer (a period of semi-dormancy). Deep watering at long intervals is best. Let the soil dry out to a depth of 1" - 2" between waterings.

Irises should be divided every 2-4 years depending on how crowded the clump is. Dig the entire clump out of the ground with a spading fork or shovel. Shake or wash soil off the roots. Trim green leaves into a fan shape about 6" long. Cut off healthy rhizomes with leaves. Discard all rhizomes without leaves.

FACT: The iris falls serve as a "landing pad" for pollinators, having bright lines leading into the blossom's mouth. These serve as nectar guides, directing pollinators toward the nectar.



Zucchini With Love and Mint

Mint has a long association with love. In Greek mythology, a nymph dallying with Pluto was turned into mint by his jealous wife, Persephone. It takes love of quite a different kind to tend the skillet with the care necessary to make this dish. Like the legend, it is memorable and comes to us from a family that has treasured it for generations. Rosa's friend, Barbara Beckett Giordano, received this recipe from her Italian mother-in-law, who learned to make it in her home village near Milan.

6 unbruised zucchini (each about 8" long)
6-8 tablespoons olive oil
2/3 cup fresh mint leaves, minced
2 tablespoons plus 2 teaspoons finely chopped garlic
1/3 cup red wine vinegar and 1 cup water
mixed in a 2 cup measure
Salt

Trim zucchini ends and slice into rounds about 1/8" thick. Cover the bottom of a large skillet with the olive oil and heat until oil begins to smoke. Lay as many zucchini rounds as will fit edge to edge. Turn each round as it blisters and becomes tinged with brown. When the second side of each one is toasted, remove to a bowl for marinating. Put more zucchini rounds into the pan. While the second batch is frying, dress those in the bowl with a sprinkle of salt, a generous spread of mint leaves, some of the chopped garlic and a good splash of the watered vinegar. Continue frying and dressing until all ingredients are used. Mix the marinating zucchini with a gentle tossing motion. Serve right away at room temperature, or marinate for up to two days in refrigerator. Return to room temperature to serve. The volume of zucchini will reduce considerably, but it will be enough for 8 moderate portions.

Note: Don't even think about making this with dried mint!



(Don't forget to wear safety goggles when using this!)
You can use it as a pruner for larger, thicker branches. You can



Using a Reciprocal Saw as a Gardening Tool

I don't know why one of my larger ribes died—it looks like maybe it began to leaf out and the leaf-tips froze, or were fried by the sun on a scorching day. The plant is dead, and needs to be cut down and removed. <Sigh.> I have loppers, I have a tree saw—what I don't have is much upper-body strength or endless energy. After reading an article on the National Gardening Association website (<https://garden.org>), I decided to invest in a reciprocal saw as my next gardening tool

Using a cordless reciprocating saw with a pruning blade may be easier (and safer) than using a chainsaw or even loppers. It's powerful, lightweight and easy to use. The blades are inexpensive and are very easy to replace, ensuring that the tool is always sharp. It also might be safer than leaning at an awkward angle on a ladder while reaching with loppers or a chainsaw.

use a regular blade or buy pruning blades. I bought inexpensive pruning blades from an home improvement store. However, Lee Valley sells a beautiful Japanese-style pruning blade I am tempted to buy.

You can use your saw for cutting roots during stump removal. Do you need to cut back or trim a fibrous plant like a yucca or agave? It is good to have a buddy; one to hold the center of the plant in a clump while the other person makes the cuts. For this, use a 18tpi (tooth per inch) blade designed to cut metal for a clean cut; a regular pruning blade makes a ragged cut. Warning: I have NOT tried this one

For finer pruning (with a cleaner finish to the cut), you can use a blade designed for wood and cut more slowly than you would with the pruning blade (such as a 14tpi wood blade).

Have any of you used a reciprocal saw for other chores in the garden?

Waterwise Garden Pruning and Maintenance Workshop

**Saturday August 4th
10:30am - 12pm**

This is prime time to cut back and maintain your summer garden for extended fall blooming and overall enhanced plant vigor. At Sierra Azul Nursery and Gardens in Watsonville, Jeff Rosendale will demonstrate artful ways to prune your salvias, grasses, restios, shrubs and perennials to shape up your garden for growth and color to continue for several more months.

He will discuss doing this pruning for your garden again in late winter/early spring to start the next growing season.

Registration cost: \$15 (Class size is limited to 40 so you must call in advance to register.) Call 831-728-2532 for reservations!



While you are there, don't forget to tour the 100 sculptures by 40 artists at the Sculpture Is! Show. Bring a lunch and make a day of it!

cut back hydrangeas

Most hydrangeas produce flowers on the previous year's growth (a couple of exceptions are 'All Summer Beauty' and Endless Summer, which bloom on new growth). To shape and control the plants' size, and to avoid cutting off next year's flower buds, prune them back right after blooms fade. Cut stems that have bloomed back to 12 inches. To produce fewer, larger flowers next spring, cut back some of the stems to the base of the plant.

The 1978 issue of our Club's newsletter said you could strike cuttings from hydrangeas this month. Is that true?



Why Save Seeds? - Watsonville

August 25, 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM

Location: : UCCE Demonstration Garden 1430 Freedom Blvd

Learn from UC Master Gardener Carole King how you can help protect the diversity of the vegetables we eat and develop plants that thrive in your unique garden. Carole will discuss the anatomy of seeds, how they are pollinated (and how to prevent cross pollination), and how to harvest, clean and store seeds to insure their viability.

Please arrive 15 minutes early to check in.

Save your seat at <https://ucanr.edu/survey/survey.cfm?surveynumber=24167>

cut Some Perennials Back HARD

...With just a few exceptions, the vast majority of late spring and early summer-blooming perennials take a fast nosedive after flowering, and can look fairly hideous later in the summer. The mounding types of Hardy Geraniums are just one example of plants that are notorious for

looking terrible by August. A hard shearing back will encourage a new round of fresh, healthy and compact foliage to

be produced, causing the plants to actually be an attractive addition to the border during the heat of summer. Cut Geraniums back more or less to just above the ground after blooming, taking care to leave the already-forming new foliage in the centre of the clump. Follow up with some liquid fertilizer and a good soaking.

UC Master Gardeners of Monterey & Santa Cruz Counties



Starting Fall Vegetables from Seed - Felton

August 25, 1:00 - 3:00 PM

Location: Quail Hollow Ranch

Get a jump on your fall garden and learn the basics of seed starting with Delise Weir, Master Gardener. Part planning and part technique, you will learn what kind of vegetables you can grow in Fall through winter and when to plant seeds directly vs. in containers to transplant. Instruction will include a hands-on seed starting & a transplanting exercise so everyone will go home with some vegetables to nurture and plant along with a sowing and planting schedule suitable for the Monterey Bay area. We will also discuss winter cover crops.

This class is designed for people with some experience growing vegetables who want to extend the season and take advantage of the rainy season.

Please arrive 10 minutes early to sign in. Instruction is free but Quail Hollow needs \$3.00 for use of the facilities.

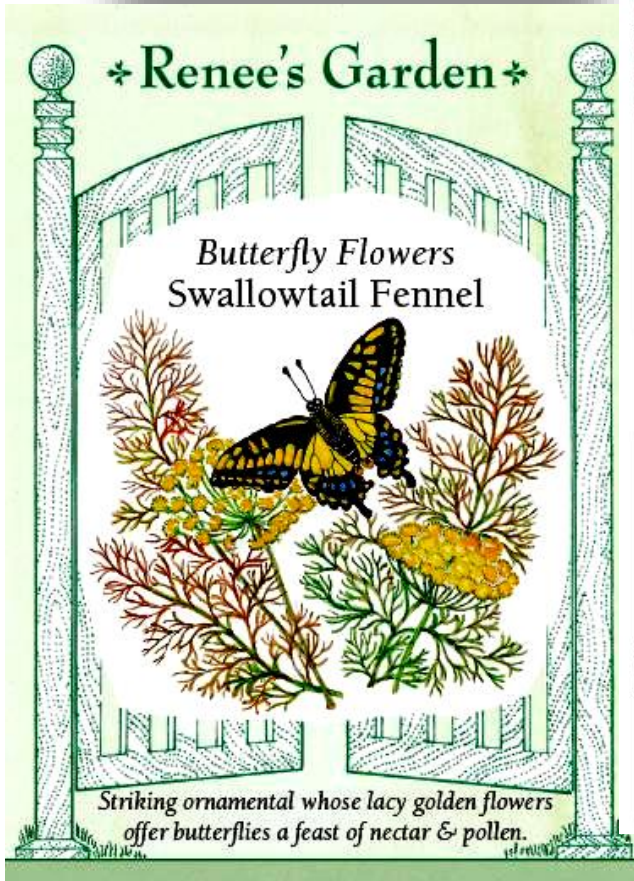
Save your seat at <https://ucanr.edu/survey/survey.cfm?surveynumber=24166>

August Board Meeting

Monday August 27 at 6 PM

Join us for a tour Ilene Wilson's spectacular garden during our Board Meeting. Ilene Wilson's address is 100 Howell Lane, Watsonville. Join us for dinner and a meeting to discuss The Gardeners' Club business, plans, ideas and events. You don't have to be a Board Member to attend.

New Introduction



MILKWEED SEED COLLECTION

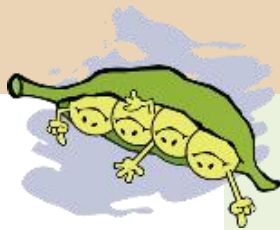


Seed Needs Milkweed Seed Collection (6 I Seed Packets) Open Pollinated Seeds (<https://www.amazon.com/Seed-Needs-Collection-Individual-Pollinated/dp/B018C10O28>)

Our front page logo is graciously shared with us by artist Lisa Zador. Order a print or see more of her work at her Etsy shop www.etsy.com/shop/curiousprintpattern.

It's easy-peasy to join our club!

Dues are \$15 per calendar year. Make check to "The Gardeners' Club" and mail to P.O. Box 3025, Ben Lomond, CA 95005. Meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd Thursday of each month at the Aptos Grange, 2555 Mar Vista Dr., Aptos



The Gardeners' Club

P.O. Box 3025, Ben Lomond CA 95005

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