

August 2019

# garden time

A Digital Monthly Magazine for Your Garden & Home

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## Dahlias Something for Everyone

**Philip Foster Farm**

**Gooseberries**

LANDSCAPE DESIGNER

**Kurisu Hōichi**

'Akita' Dahlia



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## You Get What You Get and You Don't Throw a Fit!

That is the title of a book by Julie Gassman and illustrated by Sarah Horne. Little Melvin throws a fit whenever he doesn't get what he wants, until his teacher tells him 'you get what you get, and you don't throw a fit'. For a lot of gardeners, July was not the type of summer weather we have been longing for. For many, we should have been rewarded with a hot July, after dealing with a cooler spring. How are we going to get our vegetables to perform in cooler weather! I want my peppers, tomatoes, cucumbers, etc. But... 'you get what you get and you don't throw a fit!' That holds true for any season of gardening. In our house, that meant not getting the variety of tomato seeds we wanted this spring. For others, it is not having those flowers blooming in your garden for your summer party or wedding. 'You get what you get and you don't throw a fit!'

We also see it in the TV show. A lot of times we can't include all the information that people want in each story. It is hard to address every detail in a four to five minute story. When that happens we get emails and calls. Sorry, but 'you get what you get...!' Just kidding... That is why we share the contact information on our website and at the end of every story so you can contact the expert we are interviewing and get your detailed questions answered. We can't address every question on the show, but we'll point you in the right direction when we can.

In this month's issue this is what you'll get...

I get to sharpen my pencil and fill you in on a special berry that is often overlooked, the gooseberry. If you are willing to give up a part of your garden, this berry is a tasty treat that will surprise you. Also, since this is the month of the Swan Island Dahlia Festival, Ron will fill you in on this spectacular exotic flower that has become a Northwest favorite. Chef David gets a little hot under the collar with a story on boiling water! You read that right... boiling water. Actually water, and how you boil it, can make all the difference when you're cooking in the kitchen. Finally, with the summer heat beating up your lawn, Judy shows us some alternatives to your normal turf and how it can be better for you, your wallet and for the environment.

See, you didn't have to throw a fit and you still got a lot in this issue!

**Happy Gardening!**

**Jeff Gustin, Publisher**

**Garden Time Magazine • August 2019 • Volume 11, No. 8, Issue #125**

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# Garden Time's Iconic Spokesflower Answers Your Questions!



# Ask Mortimer



Compost Bin with Aerator

Dear Mortimer,

I've been throwing all my lawn clippings in my compost, but my neighbor said that it wasn't a good idea to do that. What could be wrong with that?

Signed,  
Larry the (Amateur) Landscaper

Dear Larry,

There are a couple of things to think about when composting your lawn clippings. Overall it is a good idea to recycle your lawn, garden trimmings and kitchen scraps to create a wonderful and nutritious mulch, but here are a couple of tips to follow.

First, make sure that you are not throwing lawn and garden clippings that have been treated with any kind of pesticide or herbicide. These don't always break down in a timely fashion and can become concentrated in your finished mulch. That could mean that a broadleaf herbicide you use on your lawn to control dandelions could survive the compost process and then be applied to your flower beds. This residual chemical could stunt or even kill your precious flowering plants. Even an organic material, if strong enough, can take longer to break down in your compost pile and still do damage.

Second, make sure you have a good compost mix and turn the pile often. If you just keep throwing grass on top of grass it will become a huge matted down mess. You should have a nice mix of green material (grass and green

*Mortimer answers selected questions and comments every month in Garden Time Magazine. To send him your question, email [AskMortimer@GardenTime.tv](mailto:AskMortimer@GardenTime.tv)*



Finished Compost

leaves) and brown material (dead leaves, small branches and wood by-products); you can find correct ratios of each on the internet, but the general rule is two parts brown to one part green. Don't forget to add your kitchen wastes and even a little cow manure if you have it (dog and cat waste should NOT go in the pile). Then turn the pile every few months, moving material from the bottom of the pile to the top. This promotes airflow and helps break down the material in the pile.

So, follow a few simple tips and keep on adding to your compost pile for a healthier garden.

Your friend,  
Mortimer

Dear Mortimer,

My plants are starting to go crazy. How can I increase the amount of fruits and vegetables from them and can I do anything to extend the harvest?

Yours,  
Florence in Florence

Dear Flo,

Fertilizing while fruiting can help your vegetable plants continue their bounty most of the summer and, for some plants, into the fall. Fruit trees and fruit bushes (cherries, blueberries, blackberries and apples) set their fruit early in the season and will not set more fruit during the growing season. Experts recommend that you use a low nitrogen (the first number on fertilizer bag is nitrogen) fertilizer when using it on summer fruiting plants. The nitrogen will promote leaf growth, which the plant doesn't need as much of. This fertilizer boost will work especially well with zucchini, cucumbers and some of your cole crops. Then continue to water. Your vegetables need that consistent wa-



Zucchini

tering to produce fruit/vegetables, so keep it coming. Also, don't let the veggies get too big. A huge cucumber or zucchini can sap the energy of the plant and slow down production.

Of course a lot of people do well with veggie and fruit production just by having a healthy soil to begin with, and then they maintain the consistent watering during the summer months. The main thing is to make sure that you keep an eye on your plants and provide for them as they provide for you!

Enjoy the harvest!  
Mortimer



Green Beans

# Something for Everyone

If you like waterlilies, cacti, orchids, peonies and a rainbow of colors, you will find them all in the amazing dahlia.

by Ron Dunevant

Here comes August! Hot days, warm evenings and lots of sun. It's summer's last hurrah before we begin to see the undeniable signs of fall. But just as we are convinced our gardens have reached their peak and are on the wane, the divine dahlia blooms with its vibrant colors, amazing texture and beautiful petals, and

our love of the outdoors begins anew.

If you've never had a dahlia in your yard, or if it's a distant childhood memory, you should re-introduce yourself to this popular plant, especially now, in the dog days of summer. Dahlias are a popular, even beloved, flower,



'Akita' Dahlia

PHOTO CREDIT: AFROBRAZILIAN VIA WIKIMEDIA CC



'Thomas Edison' Dahlia

PHOTO CREDIT: MARK TWYNING VIA WIKIMEDIA CREATIVE COMMONS

PHOTO CREDIT: SID BHATNAGAR VIA WIKIMEDIA CREATIVE COMMONS



'Nepos' Dahlia

and with good reason. These impressive specimens have a lot to boast about. They come in almost every color in the rainbow, with gorgeous hues of red, pink, yellow, orange, lavender and white. About the only color you won't find is blue, and hybridizers are working on that. They come in an array of sizes, ranging in height from 12 inches to eight feet. But perhaps the most amazing thing about dahlias is their wide array of shapes. There are varieties that resemble waterlilies, cacti, orchids, and peonies. Some have blooms the size of a dinner plate (and they're named appropriately). Others have dainty blooms that resemble a daisy. Some are single-hued while others are multi-colored. In fact, few, if any, other flowers can boast the diversity you get with dahlias.

With all those varieties available, you can find a size, shape and color that will please almost any taste and complement almost any garden.

The Dahlia is "a genus of bushy, tuberous, herbaceous perennial plants native to Mexico," according to Wikipedia. They are a member of the Asteraceae (or Compositae), and are relatives of sunflowers, daisies, chrysanthemums and zinnias. There are 42 species of dahlia, with multiple hybrids and new ones coming out all the time. In fact, about a dozen new varieties are introduced every year.

For the dedicated (or even casual) gardener, all you really need to know is that dahlias are beautiful and relatively easy to grow. And, while there are thousands of varieties to

choose from, most dahlias fall into a few categories.

### Types of Dahlias

- Anemone & Collarette – Anemone dahlias have an outer ring of flat petals surrounding masses of elongated disk florets that remind one of a pincushion. The small-to-medium-sized Collarette dahlias have an open center surrounded by large flat ray petals. Surrounding the center is a ring of shorter petals that form the "collar." They are both prolific bloomers and are available in a rainbow of vivid colors. They are also popular in bouquets because the blooms mix well with other types of flowers. Varieties include: *Garden Show*, *Night Butterfly*, *Pooh*, *Que Sera* and *The Phantom*.

- Ball and Pompon – These dahlias have fluffy round flowers with tightly rolled petals that resemble a honeycomb. The blooms are small, from two to four inches across. The long-lasting flowers work well in flower beds and are great for cutting gardens and add an interesting dimension to mixed floral arrangements. Varieties include: *Bantling*, *Little William*, *Marble Ball*, *New Baby* and *Wizard of Oz*.

- Cactus and Semi-Cactus – With a distinctive appearance featuring double flowers with long pointed ray petals, these dahlias have a spiky look that reminds one of the prickly cactus. The blooms come in many sizes and most varieties will reach a height of more than 40 inches. The star-like flowerheads are less



'Moonfire' Dahlia



'April Dawn' Dahlia

weighty than some other dahlias and therefore stand up well in rainy weather. Their unique look makes them a favorite in flower arrangements. Varieties include: *Park Princess*, *Purple Gem*, *Star's Favorite*, *Melody Gipsy*, *My Love* and *Karma Sangria*.

- **Container & Low Border** – Ideally sized for adding late summer color to planters and pots, these bushy plants grow to a compact 12 to 18 inches tall. Because of their size, they do not need to be staked. Showing their color earlier than most other dahlias, these prolific bloomers work great at the front of a flower bed or lining a walkway. Varieties include: *Sunshine*, *Star's Favorite*, *Happy Single Romeo*, *Park Princess* and *Impression Fuego*.

- **Decorative** – The largest category of dahlias with the widest range of styles and colors, the flowers can be as small as two inches in diameter and up to one foot. They can also be single- or double-flowering. They flower for months and are great for adding color to display beds, cutting gardens, large containers, perennial gardens and vegetable gardens. Varieties include: *April Dawn*, *Arabian Night*, *Babylon Rose*, *David Howard* and *Duet*.

- **Dinnerplate** – So named because the blooms are the size of a dinner plate, nine to 11 inches wide. Their large size makes them a showstopper, with up to a dozen blooms per season on towering stems that can grow to be five feet tall. Dinnerplate dahlias need plenty of space to reach their full potential. Because of their

large flowerheads, you should stake the plant and tie it as it grows. Varieties include: *Ace Summer Emotions*, *Akita*, *American Dream*, *Babylon Bronze* and *Café Au Lait*.

- **Mignon and Single** – Featuring blooms with a single row of flat or slightly cupped florets, these varieties range in bloom color and size, from one to six feet in height. This variety is particularly attractive to pollinating insects in late summer or fall. They are perfect for small gardens or containers with hundreds of varieties available. Varieties include: *Moonfire*, *Magenta Star*, *Mystic Spirit*, *Jescot Julie*, *Scura* and *Waltzing Mathilda*.

- **Waterlily** – These varieties have broad, shallow fully double blooms that are saucer-shaped with flat or curved petals. They make excellent cut flowers with many varieties having long and sturdy stems. Varieties include: *Nepos*, *Lauren Michele*, *Karma Prospero*, *Caballero* and *Bitsy*.

### Planting Dahlias

When planting your dahlias, timing is everything. Dahlias will not grow in cold soil and their foliage is sensitive to frost. Therefore, you must wait until the threat of frost has passed and the soil temperature has warmed to 60 degrees or more. In the Pacific Northwest, this usually occurs between April 15th and June first.

Choose an area that has good drainage. The



'Bantling' Dahlia





**'Park Princess' Dahlia**

soil should be slightly moist, but not sopping. Dahlias prefer a neutral soil rather than an acidic one, so if you're not sure, check the soil for its pH level. Avoid planting near shrubs or trees which tend to make the surrounding soil more acidic.

About two weeks before planting, add some fertilizer to the planting area and mix it in. Experts recommend an N-P-K number of 5-10-10 (five percent nitrogen, ten percent phosphorus and ten percent potassium). A fertilizer that is too high in nitrogen will result in more leaves than blooms.

### **Caring for Dahlias**

To get the most from your dahlias, there is some maintenance required. If you can set aside a little time for them every few weeks, you will be rewarded with gorgeous blooms throughout the summer.

- **Topping** - In order to keep your dahlias from flopping over, you should "top" them. Topping the plant helps to promote a stronger, shorter plant with more blooms. Wait until the plant is 18 to 22 inches tall then, starting at the ground, count up three or four sets of leaves and cut off the remainder.
- **Deadheading** - When a bloom has passed its prime, it should be removed. Deadheading, the act of removing the dead flower head from a plant, will keep your dahlias looking neat and help control disease and pests. It will also en-

courage the plant to produce new buds. Use a pair of scissors or pruning shears to cut the spent bloom back to the main stem. Deadheading will also encourage longer stems that are better for cut flowers.

- **Controlling Insects & Disease** - Keeping your dahlia foliage dry will discourage disease. Water deeply once or twice a week and let the top inch of soil dry out between waterings. A good deep watering is much more effective than a daily sprinkle, as the water needs to reach the tubers in order to bloom. Dry tubers may go into dormancy, and while your plant will look healthy, you won't get any blooms.

Be on the lookout for spider mites, which will start attaching the plant at the bottom. If the bottom leaves of your dahlia start to turn yellow, you may have spider mites. You may also see their webs on the plant or stakes. You will need to spray. You can also use predator mites and some people even say that you can kill the spider mites with water alone.

- **Additional Fertilizing** - To enhance the color of your dahlias and help promote tuber growth, add a light top-dressing of muriate of potash (potassium chloride) and steamed bone meal



**'Karma Choc' Dahlia**

For more information:

**Swan Island Dahlias**  
www.dahlias.com

**Portland Dahlia Society**  
www.portlanddahlia.com

**American Dahlia Society**  
https://dahlia.org



'Night Butterfly' Dahlia

in mid-July.

- Digging Up – Not everyone digs up their dahlias before the winter, but in general, you will have healthier tubers if you do. In the fall, after the first frost has started to turn the foliage black, cut off all but two to four inches of the plant. Carefully dig the tubers out of the ground – you don't want to damage them. Dry the tubers for a few days in a location that will be out of the sun and will also protect them from frost. Then, once dry, remove any excess soil and again cut the stem to one or two inches. Store the clumps in a ventilated box with slightly moist vermiculite, sand or peat moss and store in a cool, dry location (like a garage). Storage temperatures should remain between 45 and 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Check the tubers throughout the winter, looking for rot (which you should trim off) or a shriveled appearance (for which you should mist them with water). Be especially careful handling the tubers as they are very fragile.

- Dividing – Dahlias will often multiply while in the ground. Whether you dig up your plants or not, dividing them in the spring will encourage growth and reduce overcrowding, creating healthier (and more!) plants.

The secret to dividing is in the eyes. A dahlia eye is the tiny nub, similar to the eye on a potato that develops into a sprout and grows into your plant. To grow a new plant, a root clump needs a single eye.

When the weather begins to warm up, usually early to mid-April, the eyes will be easier to see. If you are digging up the dahlias, use a fork around the outside and carefully pull the tubers out of the ground. The eyes are very small, so you will need to look closely to find them. Once you do, cut around the eye with a sharp, clean knife. You never want to just break apart your tubers, as you might miss the eye and then they won't bloom.

Store them in the garage and let the cuts cure overnight. Cover with peat moss until ready to plant, as you don't want your tubers to shrivel up.

### Dahlias in Bouquets

The sheer size, color and variety of dahlia plants make them an excellent source for bouquets. In fact, a bouquet of dahlias is most impressive because of their numerous shapes and sizes, rivaling any mixed bouquet. The best part is, by cutting your plants for bouquets, you are encouraging them to create more blooms. So, the more you cut, the more you will get!

If you really want to whet your appetite for these gorgeous flowers, be sure to drop by Swan Island Dahlias in Canby for their Annual Dahlia Festival, held every year on the three-day weekends prior to and of Labor Day. Then, get some for yourself, and add the amazing dahlia to your landscape. There really is something for everyone!



'Sunshine' Dahlia

## Cascade Nursery Trail

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*Follow the trail for a plant adventure...*

# Fostering a Love of Oregon's History

Go back in time to the Oregon Country through the story of the Philip Foster Farm on the Oregon Trail in Eagle Creek.

by Judy Alleruzzo

Kristin and Patrick in front of The General Store.

This summer, take a tour back to the mid 1800s and walk through The Philip Foster Farm on the historical Barlow Road in Eagle Creek, Oregon. It's an incredible slice of Oregon and United States history. In 1842, when living in Maine, Philip Foster and his brother in law, Francis Pettygrove his business partner, decided to move to the Oregon Country to open a mercantile store to cater to the growing area. They gathered \$15,000 worth of mercantile goods to bring to their new endeavor.

Philip Foster, his wife Mary Charlotte and their four children together with Francis Pettygrove and his wife and family, sailed from Maine to Fort Vancouver, Washington. The voyage included rounding Cape Horn in South America and a six month delay in Hawaii, then called The Sandwich

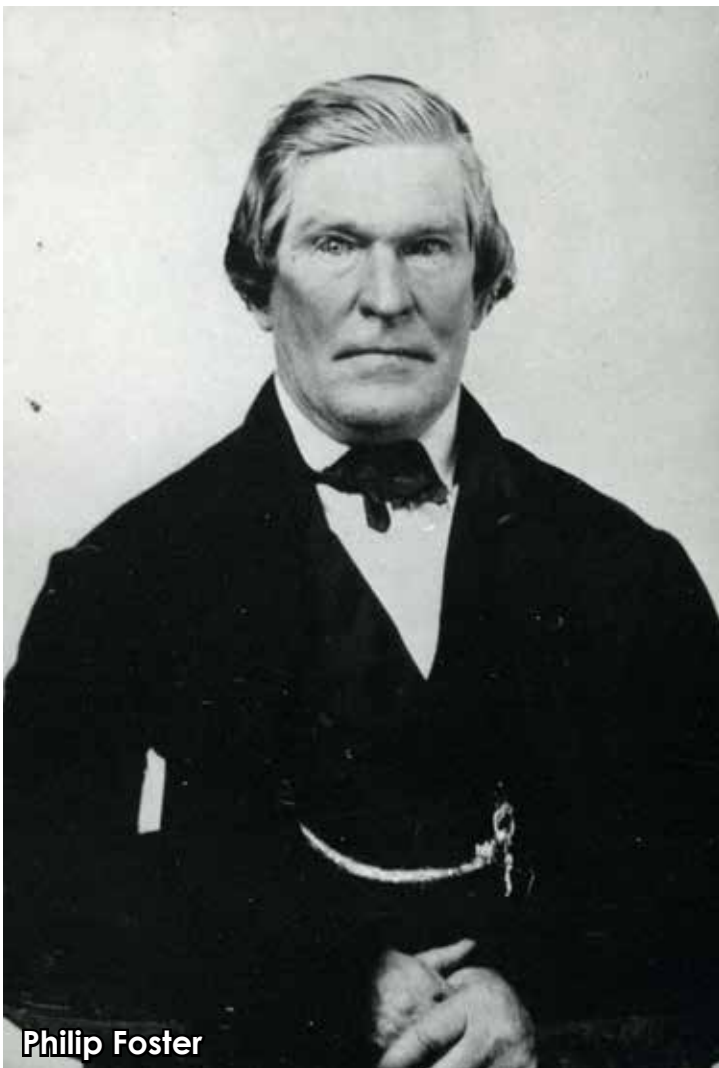
Islands. They finally arrived in Fort Vancouver in 1843. They made their way south to Oregon City, opening their store a week after arriving on the west coast. Besides bringing goods for the new store and personal belongings for their new home, Mary Foster brought lilac tree cuttings to be planted at her new garden. Garden Time filmed an interesting segment about this historic lilac tree with Tom Burnett, the great grandson of Lucy and Josiah Burnett, Mary and Philip Foster's daughter and son in law. Mary Foster's lilac arrived with her in 1843. She first planted the lilac at their Oregon City home. It was transplanted four more times around the Eagle Creek Farm before it was sited in front of the home on the farmstead. *Check out Garden Time's Archive on line at [www.gardentime.tv](http://www.gardentime.tv). Garden Time Episode 511, May 4, 2019.*

Philip Foster became very successful in the Oregon Territory, not only in the business arena but also in the area of public service, becoming the second Treasurer of Oregon's Provisional Government in 1844 to 1845. He became partners with Sam Barlow, financing his toll road winding from Mount Hood to Oregon City. The Barlow Road as it came to be known, was a safer alternative than braving the Columbia River rapids for new Oregon arrivals. Foster oversaw the construction and maintenance of the new road. In 1847, he petitioned for a land grant of 640 acres of land alongside the Barlow Road in Eagle Creek. He established his farmstead, containing a general store to restock provisions and a resting site for the newly arrived Oregon emigrants and their livestock. It is believed that over 10,000 emigrants arriving in

Oregon traveled through the Foster Farmstead. Here is an entry on Philip Foster in the Oregon Encyclopedia, "Many emigrant diaries reported arriving at last in "paradise"—as well as describing Foster's parsimonious nature." He may not have been a very generous man but his road was a huge help to the expansion of the Oregon Territory, The Oregon Encyclopedia also states, "The construction of the Barlow Road, Judge Matthew P. Deady wrote, "contributed more towards the prosperity of the Willamette Valley and the future State of Oregon than any other achievement prior to the building of the railways in 1870."

The Philip Foster Farm is operated by the private, non-profit, Jacknife-Zion-Horseheaven Historical Society (JZH Historical Society). From their brochure, "Hundreds of volunteers, including descendants of Philip Foster and local historians of all ages, maintain and interpret the site, with the assistance of a small staff of part-time paid employees." When touring around this historical farmstead, you can experience how settlers lived during the early days of the settling of Oregon.

Plan on taking the tour with guides in period dress as they lead the tour around The Farm.



Philip Foster

# Where Will a Capitol Subaru Take You?



## Local Events August 2019

**Portland Nursery Summer Houseplant Sale**  
**Thurs., August 1 - Wed., August 7, 2019 • Store Hours**  
**Portland Nursery (Division & Stark), Portland, OR**  
 30% off all Houseplants including indoor Bonsai and Orchids, 30% off all Decorative Pots, Purchase a plant and a pot and get a free Pot-Up! Largest Selection at our Division location.  
 • [www.portlandnursery.com](http://www.portlandnursery.com)

**Succulents**  
**Sunday, August 18, 2019 • 1:00pm-2:00pm**  
**Garland Nursery, Corvallis, OR**  
 Tasia will go over general care for tender and hardy succulents. In this class you will learn about which soils are best for succulents and how and when to fertilize. She will also cover common issues for succulents, and the best placement for visual appeal.  
 • [www.garlandnursery.com](http://www.garlandnursery.com)

**2019 Annual Dahlia Festival**  
**Sat.-Mon., August 24-26 & 31-September 2, 2019**  
 • **8:00am-6:00pm (both weekends)**  
**Swan Island Dahlias, Canby, OR**  
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 • [www.dahlias.com](http://www.dahlias.com)





**Blacksmith Shed**

On my visit to the Philip Foster Farm, I met Kristin and Patrick in the General Store.

Kristin is 14 years old and has been a volunteer at The Farm since she was six years old. Just a few weeks ago she had been hired as a part time paid employee. Her duties are to take care of visitors in the General Store and to give tours around The Farm. Patrick is nine years old and the day I visited, he was completing his fourth volunteer day in the General Store.

I asked Kristin what the Pioneer Life Tour is like and she told me the tour is given by young people wearing period dress to make life at The Farm feel more real to them. The tour is geared to a 4th grade level and also available to teachers of Kindergartners to 8th grade.



**Farmstead's Vegetable Garden**



**Anna Johnson's Rose Ramble Plaque**

She explained the tour divides into groups of ten kids, visiting eight different stations around The Farm.

They walk with a young tour guide, so it's a peer learning experience. The tour stops at the Foster's daughter and son in law, Lucy and Josiah Burnett's home. In 2018, it was moved from across the street and renovated by Great Grandson Tom Burnett and David Piper.

The tour continues to the Blacksmith Shop where either

**Philip Foster Farm**

**29912 SE Highway 211  
Eagle Creek, Oregon 97022  
[www.philipfosterfarm.com](http://www.philipfosterfarm.com)**

**Check their FaceBook site too**

**More historical information  
on Philip Foster**

**<https://oregonencyclopedia.org>**



**Blooming Lilac at Philip Foster Farm**

**Mary Charlotte Foster**

the adult blacksmiths Michael or Randall or a young girl or boy apprentice are working at the forge. The tour also stops at Philip and Mary's home to see the interior of the home and learn about what went on in the kitchen and laundry rooms. Kristin said the home that now stands on the Farmstead is actually the third house to be built. The original home was lost in a flood and the second home was destroyed in a fire. This present home has many interesting items including the original land grant document signed by President

Ulysses S. Grant. Philip Foster was given 640 acres in the land grant but because of inaccurate measuring instruments, the actual acreage is 642.81 acres. The Pioneer Life Tour also views how a cross cut saw works, how simple mechanics work in a pulley to move hay bales and how to load a wagon with supplies.

Kristin is an enthusiastic tour guide and Farm employee. She loves the history of the Farm and kept saying with a broad smile on her face, "It is so cool here!"

Patrick is no less excited to be a volunteer at the Farm and chimed in on Farmstead facts during lulls in the conversation.

I'm a little old to take the Pioneer Life Tour but I still want to take Kristin's tour!! I'll have to be content to join the adult tour.

On my visit, I also ran into Jennifer the Program Director at The Philip Foster Farm. She showed me the vegetable garden and also told me about "Gerri's Rose Ramble". This group of historical local roses were collected, documented and cultivated by Geraldine Morse. These roses were gathered from nearby homesteads and farms and planted around The Farm. There are "Rambling Rose" plaques at each of these roses with significant information about the woman or family whose home it was originally planted. Jennifer explained that the women of this time period lived a hard life during the trip to Oregon and once they arrived and settled into their new life.

The roses they planted in front of their homes are just as strong and enduring as these women.

She is proud that the roses grown at The Farm are a reminder of these pioneer women.

Pick up a "Gerri's Rose Ramble" brochure as you enter through the Farm gate.

I hope this article about the Philip Foster Farm has peaked your interest of visiting a bit of Oregon history. The fee to roam around the Farm is \$5 each for adults or \$20 for a family.

The tours are an extra fee but so well worth the experience and historical information.

Summer is a prime time to be out and about in Oregon. Take a trip out to The Philip Foster Farm for a fun and interesting history lesson.



**Lucy and Josiah Burnett's Home Circa 1860**



**Mary and Philip Foster's Home circa mid 1800s**





A wide view of Philip Foster Farm



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# Alternative Tracts



Apartment Complex Eco Lawn showing English Daisies

PHOTO CREDIT: DESANTIS LANDSCAPE

## There are alternatives to perennial rye grasses if you can bend your view of a traditional lawn.

by Judy Alleruzzo

If you are a dedicated Garden Time viewer, you have seen our summertime segments with a staff person from The Regional Water Providers Consortium. They are the experts on how to have a healthy and nice summertime lawn and garden plus conserve our precious resource of clean water.

You can check out the GT Archives on how to adjust sprinklers, find the correct amount of water to irrigate your lawn and why it's a resourceful idea to group plants with like water needs together in your garden. This article is a different slant of how else to have beautiful outdoor areas using lawn grass alternatives.

Green spans of lawns are the ideal for a back or front yard, to sit and play on and just to look at all that lush green grass. Then, there

is the reality of a lush green lawn. You or a maintenance company must install it, mow it, fertilize it, aerate it, de-thatch it, reseed it and of course water it.

That is a lot to do especially when you want to enjoy the summer.

There are alternatives to a traditional lawn of perennial rye grasses, if you can bend your view of a traditional lawn. There are seed mixes in the marketplace called "Eco Lawn" and "Fleur de Lawn".

These two products blend seeds of grasses or grasses and perennial flowers together to make up a non traditional lawn that is less care with lower water needs than lawns up and down your neighborhood.

## Fleur de Lawn® from Pro Time Lawn Seed

Founded in 1979, Pro Time Lawn Seed is a local company and "an Oregon-certified Women Business Enterprise and Emerging Small Business." While scanning their website, I read, "Long before the word 'alternative' entered the mainstream vocabulary, our founders pioneered alternative lawns—low-input, low maintenance seed mixes—and we continue to lead the industry at a time when water conservation is more important than ever." In keeping with this statement, they worked with Oregon State

University to develop their brand name seed mix called "Fleur de Lawn®" as an alternative lawn using a mix of flowers, clovers and grasses.

The result is an amazing change to traditional high maintenance lawns----

- Mow at a height of three inches for a more neighborhood lawn look
- Mow at a height of five inches for a meadow look
- Mowing about once a month helps the plants



Eco Lawn in backyard showing English Daisies



**Fleur de lawn English Daisies, Alyssum, Yarrow and Rye Grass**

to keep in a balance of growth and bloom  
The balance of the mix comes from the clover adding nitrogen to the plants and the low blooming height of the flowers gives a pretty look to the "lawn" plus help to feed the pollinators in your garden. Pro Time Seed also offers, PT705 Xerescape Lawn Alternative that requires little to

no irrigation. The seed mix contains fescue and perennial rye grasses that go summer dormant and clovers and yarrow that stay green in the heat of the summer. This lawn seed mix helps us save water but still have a nice lawn around our homes.

**Eco-Lawn from Wildflower Farm**



**Backyard paver patio and river rock**



Slate walkway with concrete patio

Wildflower Farm is a family run business in Ontario, Canada. They originally grew native North American perennial wildflower plants and U-Pick flowers at the farm. They expanded their business to include landscape design and installation. While listening to their client's needs of low

**For More Information**

**Fleur de Lawn®**

[ptlawnseed.com/products/fleur-de-lawn](http://ptlawnseed.com/products/fleur-de-lawn)

**Eco Lawn**

[www.wildflowerfarm.com](http://www.wildflowerfarm.com)

**The Regional Water Providers Consortium**

[www.regionalh2o.org](http://www.regionalh2o.org)

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maintenance lawns, they invested three years of research and trials and in 1998, Eco-Lawn was introduced to the gardening public. This amazing blend gives the look of a traditional lawn with less maintenance and use of resources.

The Eco-Lawn blend is made up of five varieties of fine fescue grasses.

This mix of grasses---

- can be grown in areas with deep shade to full sun
- withstands drought and salt spray
- be mown about 50% less than traditional lawns
- withstands 50% to 100% less water
- withstands little to no fertilizers
- has increased insect resistance

- looks a beautiful deep green in early spring

If you are truly ready to forgo a traditional or low maintenance lawn, what about designing a backyard patio using concrete or stone pavers with gravel or paver pathways. It is a very European style with no lawns! For greenery, add planting beds of trees and shrubs with containers of annuals and perennials. Make sure to follow correct methods for setting patios and pathways. The ideas are as varied as your creativity, mix concrete patios with slate pathways or concrete pavers with river rock borders. You can add in an arbor to shelter your seating area or dining table. The only thing missing is a large lawn to take care of all summer long!

These days there are many design ideas on the internet using less lawn space or trading out traditional lawn to alternatives. A design mix between less lawns and hardscaping is a way to use your space to its full potential. The result will be less maintenance with more time to just relax in it!



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# Duck, Duck, Gooseberry!

If you like gooseberries you sometimes have to shed a little blood to get them, but the reward is worth it.

by Jeff Gustin





Out of all of the fruits of the summer garden, the one that seems to be lost is the gooseberry. This berry doesn't get as much attention as other berries and that may be due to the fact that they don't give up their fruit easily. The fruit is found on bushes that have stems that contain long spikes. These are thorns on steroids! If you like gooseberries you sometimes have to shed a little blood to get them, but the reward is worth it. Picked too soon and these berries can be more tart than a lemon, but when they hit the perfect ripeness, they are a delight! The fruit is usually a green color that becomes more translucent when the fruit is ripe, though you can find red fruited cultivars in some garden centers. It bares fruit along the stem and generally ripens in late spring or early summer. Some growers recommend that you harvest by cutting off the branches with berries when they are ripe to allow the plant to get more light to the inside of the bush to encourage new

growth and promote more fruit the next year. It also allows for more air flow and reduces mildew problems on the plant.

The lineage of the gooseberry is a little clouded. Said to be native to Asia, parts of Europe and northern Africa, it is also said to be a native to North America. Some believe it may have escaped from cultivated areas and naturalized in different areas, thus the tangled lineage, making it hard to trace back through time. Even the name has a questionable history. Some say the word 'goose' comes from a Dutch, a German or even a French linguistic background. It is considered a member of the Ribes family, which includes currants.

The growing conditions for the gooseberry in the wild are cool, humid conditions with well-drained soil, but we have seen it do well in areas that get afternoon sun too. It can even tolerate drier conditions once it is estab-



# Gooseberry Pie

*If you would like to try your hand at making a gooseberry pie, check out this recipe from our friends at [OregonFruit.com](http://OregonFruit.com) using their canned gooseberries.*

## **Crust:**

3 cups all purpose flour, plus more for dusting  
1 teaspoon salt  
1 tablespoon granulated sugar  
1 cup butter, chilled  
½ cup buttermilk, plus 2 tablespoons

## **Gooseberry Filling:**

3 cans Oregon Fruit Gooseberries  
1 cup brown sugar  
½ cup white sugar  
1 teaspoon ground cardamom  
½ teaspoon ground nutmeg  
¼ teaspoon of cinnamon  
1/3 cup tapioca starch  
3 tablespoons butter  
2 teaspoons vanilla extract  
Egg wash  
Dusting sugar optional

## **Instructions**

1. For the crust, mix the dry ingredients together in a large bowl. Grate the chilled butter and toss with the dry ingredients. Start to work the butter in with your hands until the mixture starts to look buttery with the flecks of solid butter in the dough about pea-sized. Drizzle in the buttermilk, and toss together with a fork until it's too stiff to work anymore. Use your hands to fold the dough and squeeze the dough together to make one dough ball.
2. Shape the dough into two disks and wrap in plastic wrap and place in the fridge for at least 30 minutes or up to 2 days.
3. For the filling, drain two cans of Gooseberries and place into a medium saucepan. Mix in the brown sugar, white sugar, cardamom, nutmeg, and cinnamon. Place over medium-high heat and use a wooden spoon or rubber spatula to work the gooseberries until the majority have popped and the mixture has become mostly liquid.
4. Once the mixture is starting to put off steam and small bubbles are forming, mix the tapioca starch with 1/3 cup water until there are no clumps and pour into the gooseberry mixture. The tapioca starch will start to thicken the sauce quickly so continue to stir until the mixture becomes thick and gooey, about 3 minutes. Turn off the heat and fold in the butter and vanilla extract.
5. Drain and rinse the third can of gooseberries and lightly fold into the mixture.
6. Preheat the oven to 400 degrees.
7. Roll out each disk of pie dough and prepare a pie plate. Pour the gooseberry mixture into the bottom crust and top with a lattice pattern. Mix egg yolk and one tablespoon of cream in a small bowl and brush mixture onto the exposed crust. Sprinkle with dusting sugar.
8. Place in the oven for 30-35 minutes. Wait until completely cooled to serve.



lished. We planted one in our garden quite a few years ago and it soon died back, or so we thought. A patch of raspberries replaced it but soon we saw a bush growing out from under the raspberries. It seemed to thrive the more we neglected it! If branches touch the ground they will root and form new plants. We think that's what happened in our case.

Most people who have tried gooseberries have found them in pies or jams, but if you are from Europe you have experienced them in chutneys and sauces for chicken and fish too. Locally, you can sometimes find them fresh in your local store or farmers market, you can also find them canned in your local store too.

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**Garden Time**

# "From Deprivation Comes Inspiration"

**Hōichi Kurisu has found there's a certain clarity gained from having everything taken away, and a garden certainly helps with that struggle.**

**by William McClenathan**



**Hōichi Kurisu**

This month's Horti is the world known Landscape Designer, Hōichi Kurisu.

While researching this story I discovered this on Wikipedia...

## **Hōichi Kurisu**

Kurisu studied landscape design and construction under Kenzo Ogata in Tokyo, Japan. He then was Landscape Director for the Garden Society of Japan (Nihon Teien Kyokai) (1968–1972), during which time he supervised construction of the Portland Japanese Garden. In 1972 he founded Kurisu International Inc., which has since designed and built a number of gardens.

He designed the Roji-en Japanese Gardens at

the Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens, a set of six gardens representing 1,000 years of Japanese horticultural tradition from the 9th to the 20th centuries. They were completed in 2001. Kurisu designed gardens at the Samaritan Lebanon Community Hospital, in Lebanon, Oregon, which was the winner of a 2006 "Healthcare Environment Award for Landscape Design".

Perhaps some of you already knew about the work he had done for the Portland Japanese Gardens, I did not. But am very excited that now one of his amazing garden designs will be installed at the Oregon State Penitentiary in Salem.

From his website on kurisu.com, "At first mention, it's an unconventional partnership, but Kurisu views a project at the state's only maximum security facil-

ity as a natural extension of his firm's vision. The ultimate goal is to create spaces that provide experiences restorative to physical, mental, and social wellbeing. Kurisu has believed since childhood that landscape holds the ability to provide restoration and resilience. He was a six-year-old living in Hiroshima, Japan, when the atomic bomb was dropped in 1945. Luckily, a mountain separated his family's home from the bombing site – a landscape feature he attributed to the family's lives being saved. More than 70 years later, Kurisu designed the National Bonsai & Penjing Museum's renovated Japanese Pavilion, where one of the featured trees is a nearly 400-year-old Yamaki pine that also survived the blast."

Of course his history is amazing. But what intrigued me most currently about him was when we did a segment on Garden Time about his current work on the Oregon State Penitentiary garden.

From last season you can watch it here. <https://youtu.be/fdheYY-h2Igg>

Since 1972, he has been the visionary leader of Kurisu International. In this picture of representatives of the prison, Kurisu has brought his passion for design back with him to this current project at the prison. This is not an easy endeavor as there are many groups of people to deal with. Not only with the political side and the safety concerns, but also with the investors and the groups within the prison itself which he is working with.

Creating communal gardens in many kinds of institutions is increasingly common. In homeless shelters, halfway houses, drug rehabilitation facilities, and other crisis settings, gardens provide an opportunity for meaningful activity and a new set of practical skills, as well as a reminder of a better place and time. Prison gardens have been connected to reduced re-

cidivism rates – benefitting society overall as well as the prison community. Typical gardens focus on vegetable production, but Kurisu and his team are collaborating with inmates to create a Japanese-inspired healing garden out of a small space between the prison yard and a cellblock.

"From deprivation comes inspiration." One of the many profound statements Hōichi Kurisu made during his February 15, 2018 talk which we at Garden Time attended at the Japanese Garden. The meeting was about the Japanese-inspired restorative landscape he is designing in cooperation with inmates and staff at the Oregon State Penitentiary. There's a certain clarity gained from having everything taken away, a garden certainly helps with that struggle.

Those who came to Kurisu's lecture expecting a landscape design talk might have been surprised but surely not disappointed as it wasn't

as much about the design, but about how the garden project has galvanized inmates, staff, family, and community activists – several of whom accompanied him at the lecture — for a project that will be the first of its kind.

The power of landscapes to heal human wounds is a phenomenon recognized for millennia, from the ancient Greeks' temples of healing to the alpine tuberculosis clinics and beyond. But in recent times we've started to have a much broader understanding of what a landscape can restore to both body and spirit. We now see gardens created in unlikely places like homeless shelters, drug rehabilitation facilities, and of course, prisons. These are nothing other than an attempt to bring some sense of normalcy, health, stability, and positive energy to places sorely lacking in all those things.

University of Oregon professor emeritus Kenneth Helphand called



Receiving an award from Nancy Reagan.



these unusual places where gardens are becoming more created and installed, 'defiant gardens'. In his book of the same name he said, "Gardens are a human essential, and the ultimate embodiment of optimism and faith. It's a belief in the future and a connection to home".

Creating a garden at a maximum security facility is provocative so why should people who committed these often violent crimes be gifted with a garden? My response is simple. Whether through specific intent or accidental effect, crimes occur. And the moment I become perfect, I shall then judge others more harshly on their crimes, and believe that punishment is the only option to assist these humans. Not because criminals should not pay for their crimes, they should. But what better way to assist in their rehabilitation, growth and society's hope to help assist them to create change in their lives which can affect all of us for the better...than with nature?

I know I would have been lost many times in my life had it not been for my own personal interactions and work in countless gardens.

After the Hōichi lecture we attended at the Japanese Gardens, I found this from an article written by Kristin Faurest; "From deprivation comes inspiration." These words were spoken by Hōichi Kurisu, whose magnifi-

cent work graces landscapes across this country and whose career has connected him to The Japanese Garden for about half a century. Yet on that day he spoke to us not as a prolific and acclaimed landscape designer but as a member of a team: humbly telling the story of how a prison community can collaborate to make something we might well call a garden of redemption.

– Kristin Faurest, Director, International Japanese Garden Training Center

"As society rapidly evolves with our changing world, Kurisu strives to understand contemporary challenges and respond to them. Kurisu continues to pursue our original mission, which has inspired our work from day one: to create restorative experiences which demonstrate the necessity of natural places to physical, mental, and social wellbeing. This mission has led us to wonderful, cross-disciplinary, and sometimes surprising, collaborations. It has taken Kurisu to the exciting forefront of integrating the ancient philosophy of Japanese gardens in modern society. We are honored to align with visionary partners bringing our work to places like innovative waste water treatment systems and inside a maximum security prison. From humble beginnings with a big dream – nearly 50 years later, we continue to dream big and seek to share the lessons of beauty.

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Kurusu has for many decades now expressed the depth of the effect nature and gardens have on humanity.

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The more I researched Hōichi, the more I came to respect him.

Per his website, I also found these glistening drops of wisdom...

### **Ma**

Ma may be defined as active emptiness, or void. Physical, social, or related to time, ma is an interval that, rather than separating elements, connects them, and emerges as a focal point itself.

### **Ki-Sei**

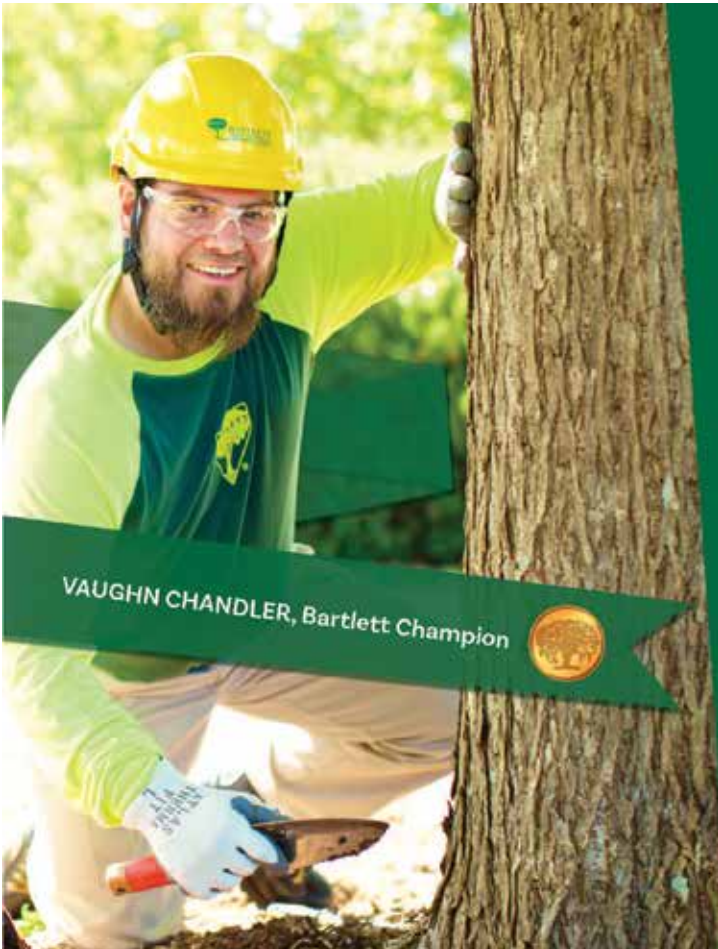
Ki in Japanese is literally air or breath. It is often described as spiritual energy. Sei is force or tendency. In the garden, ki-sei refers to an object’s inherent qualities, and signifies the flow of energy.

There is also on his website an amazing history link of his life in Japan during the bombing in WWII and the exquisite life he has had since that tragedy. Not only the many awards he has received, but also that two of them were awarded him by First Lady Nancy Reagan and First Lady Barbara Bush.

Hōichi currently has a beautiful life indeed and he is clear and certain proof that from “deprivation comes inspiration.”







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Yes, as guessed, this is a boil.

# Boiling Water 101

Think you know how to do it properly? There's more to it than adding water, heating and looking for bubbles.

by David Musial

Boiling Water 101, seriously? Yes and although the title of the article sounds like a *Dummies Guide® To...* book, preparing food with water is a cooking technique and there's more to it than add water, heat and look for bubbles.

Cooking in liquid does seem simple, but most recipes don't provide clarity of the technique or terminology. Recipes use terms like bring to a simmer and reduce heat. What's a simmer? What does it look like? What is the temperature range? It's also helpful to understand why one food is cooked at a simmer and another at a boil.

Since we are starting with the basics, we might as well start with an understanding of why water boils.

If you remember, water can be in liquid, solid or gaseous form. As water heats up in a pan, the heat energy transfers to the water molecules and they begin to move rapidly. This energy ultimately turns the liquid into gaseous molecules and they rise to the surface. What we are seeing as boiling water is a liquid turning into a gas.

The various terms associated with preparing food in liquid are based on the stage

of heat, and there are visual and objective cues. The most common terms are lukewarm, scalding, simmering and boiling. In addition to understanding the meaning of these terms, it is also beneficial to understand which foods are best used for each method. Visual cues would be size and speed of bubble, while objective cues refer to temperature.

## Lukewarm

The term lukewarm has many meanings and is a great example of the reason why it is important to be able to objectively describe a term. The

term has origins from the Middle English word lukewarme, with luke being derived from lew, meaning tepid and finally tepid means neither hot nor cold.

Based on the word tepid, some say lukewarm means room temperature which ranges from 70° to 75° F. Others believe it is equal to body temperature or about 95°. On the high end of the temperature range there are references of 100° to 110 ° F and 98° to 105° F.

This term is most often seen when working with yeast to make bread and the correct temperature is important. Too low and the yeast may not activate, too high and you can kill the yeast. Although a recipe may call for yeast to be added to lukewarm water, most yeast packets will include the recommended temperature; which is normally between 100° and 110° F.

### Scalding

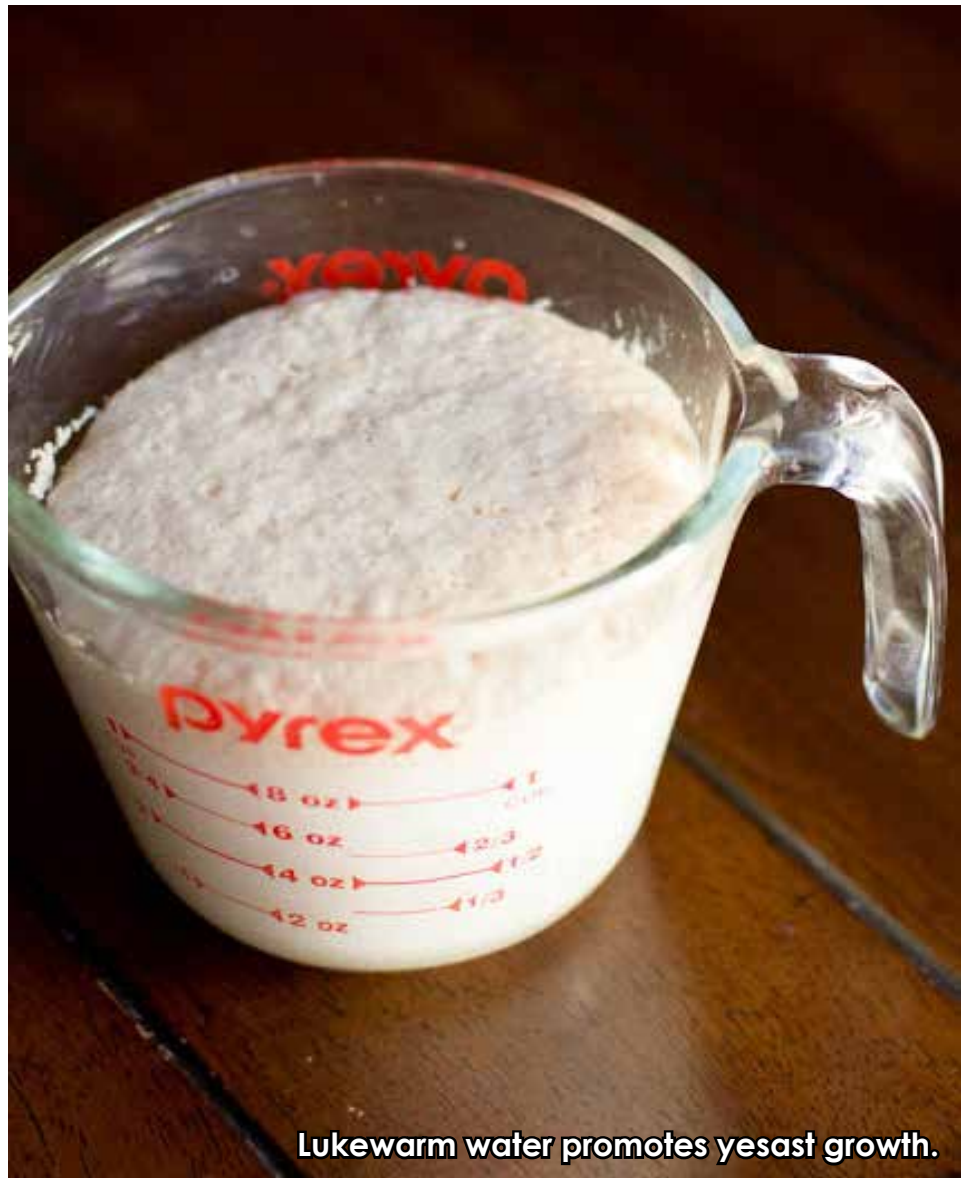
Scalding is kind of a scary term and most of us equate scalding with the temperature of a liquid that will cause a burn; however, it does have use in cooking. By definition, to scald is to burn with a hot liquid. Another definition is to bring the temperature to just below the boiling point, as in scalded milk. Although that does not define the temperature, we know that it should be below 212° F.

So why do we scald milk? Great question and one with conflicting answers. Prior to pasteurization, it was used to kill bacteria and help unravel protein that inhibited yeast growth in bread. Since we



Lukewarm water.

PHOTO CREDIT: WWW.COOKISTRY.COM



Lukewarm water promotes yeast growth.

PHOTO CREDIT: WWW.OHSWEETBASIL.COM

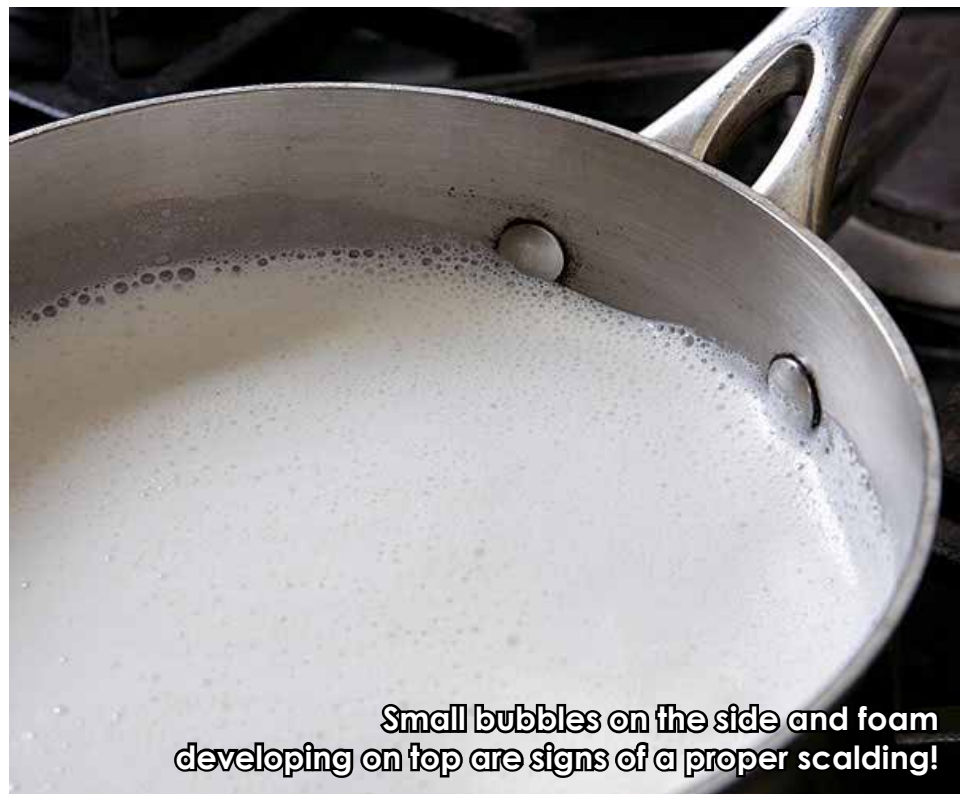


**It's important to stir and watch the temperature when scalding milk.**

PHOTO CREDIT: WWW.THESPRUCEEATS.COM

now have pasteurized milk some say we continue the practice due to tradition and others believe it improves rising. Another reason would be when infusing flavor into milk, similar to steeping. Finally, when dissolving sugar or fat in a recipe it may call for scalding.

It is your choice as to whether you wish to scald or not (that's scald not scold, as in the parental discipline), but if you do, caution should be exercised as it is easy to burn milk. You're looking for a temperature of 180° F and you will notice the surface becoming foamy and small bubbles breaking the surface around the sides of the pan. Large



**Small bubbles on the side and foam developing on top are signs of a proper scalding!**

PHOTO CREDIT: WWW.FINECOOKING.COM



**Braising is a classic simmering technique.**

bubbles breaking the surface are not a good sign.

Tips will be provided for this easy to fail cooking method at the end of the article.

### **Simmering**

Similar to scalding, simmering can be defined as bringing the liquid to just slightly below a boil. However, it is a cooking technique as opposed to a method to treat one ingredient. The temperature is normally around 180° to 190° F and small bubbles will break the surface of the pan every couple of seconds. If the bubbles start to appear rapidly, it is a sign that the heat is too high. It is a challenging temperature to maintain and requires a watchful eye and for precision, a thermometer.

Simmering is a gentle cooking method. Whereas boiling can dry meats out, simmering can keep meat moist and tender. Braising is a classic example of simmering. Tough cuts of meat, fish and chicken benefit from braising. Additionally, fibrous vegetables like turnips and beets are best simmered. It should also be mentioned that many boil their potatoes when in fact they are better if brought to a boil and then the heat is reduced to a simmer.

### **Boiling**

Next up is boiling and you may have noticed a theme... we started with the lowest temperature and have been moving our way up to the hottest of the hot. Yes we have arrived, boiling! We all know that water boils at 212 ° F (or does it?) and large vigor-

ous bubbles rapidly rise to the surface. Temperature, check. Visual cues, check. What else do we need to know? For starters, boiling is considered a very efficient cooking method.

Cooking in boiling water has two advantages. The food is surrounded by hot liquid which provides an even heat and the water or other liquid is moving rapidly. The high temperature is beneficial for foods such as vegetables that need to be cooked quickly, such as in blanching. The rapid movement of a boil helps to prevent sticking when making pasta and for grains that don't benefit from simmering.

As alluded to above, water does not always boil at 212° F. Anyone that lives above sea level knows that water boils

below 212° F. The higher the altitude, the lower the temperature that water boils. Although this causes more problems for baking, when boiling food, the time to cook will need to be increased at higher altitudes due to the lower temperature.

One final thought on boiling. Most of us have been taught to cover a pot when boiling a liquid as it will come to a boil quicker. Although this is true, the energy and time savings is not significant. However, don't tell my wife as I told her that she should cover pots when boiling water and I don't want her to know that was wrong.

There is still one more term to discuss, 'in hot water'. Al-

though I am not able to provide an exact temperature, I am sure you are aware of the visual cues. One tip to stay out of hot water is to never tell someone you are such a bad cook that you can't even boil water.

As promised here are some tips on scalding milk:

- Use a heavy bottomed pan to distribute the heat evenly.
- Add a tablespoon of cold water and swirl around the pan before adding the milk or lightly spray the pan with vegetable oil. Both work about equally as well.
- Use a medium-low heat

and reduce to low if the temperature is rising too quickly. You want to slowly bring the milk to temperature.

- Stir frequently, being sure to scrape the bottom. Stirring will help to prevent a skin forming and also prevent the bottom from burning by evenly distributing the heat.
- Remove the pan from the heat when it reaches 180° F.
- Allow to cool to the temperature indicated in the recipe.

Next month, Intermediate Boiling 201. Seriously? No!



**Using a simmer to hard boil eggs reduces breakage that can result from the vigorous activity from boiling.**



The water movement in a boil helps to prevent pasta from sticking.



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# W T D I T G

**Our Northwest summers aren't nearly as hot as other places in the country, but it's not uncommon to have a few 100 degree days. Plants, just like people, need special care when the temperature rises. Be sure you give your plants the same attention during these hot spells that you would your pets or kids.**

## PLANNING

• Have you been good about keeping up with the journal writing? We won't tell if you want to just sit down and cheat some notes from spring and summer now. If this helps you grow better crops

next year we think you'll enjoy the act of noting the good and the bad things that happened in the garden this season.

## PLANTING



• Time to plan on a new lawn? August through mid-October is prime time to get a new lawn put in. In the late

summer and fall the grass seed germinates in the warm soil so much faster than in April or May. Good grass seed blends will give you the best looking lawn on the block, plus add some lime and good fertilizers to start lawns with!

• Time to over seed a tired lawn? For the same reasons given in the above note on planting a new lawn, over seeding an old tired lawn is great to do now too. Mow the lawn short, (this one time we give you permission to mow it short) thatch (rent a thatching machine to make the job a lot easier) and then seed with premium lawn seed blends for this area. Cover the seed barely with some Organic Compost to keep the birds away from the seed. Fertilize with natural lawn fertilizers for outstanding results. Keep the compost dark with moisture

while seed is starting.

• Plant perennials and biennials from seed this month directly in the garden. The seed germinates pretty quickly in the warm soil and big beds of future flower



color can be created starting with seed now.

## TASKS, MAINTENANCE & CLEAN-UP

• Clean up the strawberry beds. After final harvest, cut off all foliage (fun and fast to run over the bed with a lawn mower set on high, so as not to damage the plant crowns). Water and fertilize with Azalea & Camellia fertilizer to encourage strong new growth. You can also reduce a thick planting at this time by removing the "mother" plants, leaving the newer "daughter" plants.

• Mulch the garden and ornamental beds if needed to conserve soil moisture. If you have not mulched the garden beds yet you'll notice they dry out very fast. Get topdressing on the beds of Organic Com-

post or bark to hold in soil moisture, retard weeds and make it easier for soil to absorb water. Keep the flowering annuals dead-headed and fertilized to keep them going strong until fall.



• Prune Raspberries and other cane berries after harvest.

Summer crop raspberries produce fruit on two-year-old canes. After harvest, the two-year-old canes that produced the fruit begin to die. Remove the old



# What To Do In The Garden

## AUGUST

canes anytime after harvest.



During the growing season, keep only 1 to 2 of the strongest new one-year-old canes per plant. Continually cut out all the small canes and sprouts. The big, strong canes will produce the following summer's crop.

Ever bearing raspberries produce their main crop of berries in the fall, on the top 12" of one-year-old canes. After harvest, you have two choices: 1) remove the top portion of the cane that has fruited, leaving the rest of the cane to produce a crop the following spring, or 2) cut the canes off at ground level in mid-October, thus allowing the plant to fruit only in fall (the fall crop on ever bearing varieties is superior to the spring crop). If you choose to let the plant produce two crops, remove the two-year-old canes after harvest.

- Make sure the irrigation system is working properly if using one or create one if you haven't yet—it's never too late. Watering plants thoroughly and deeply is

very important this time of year.

- Work on your compost piles. Make compost out of grass clippings and any clippings or pulled plants that are ready to be recycled, unless foliage is diseased. If you have a pile going already,



turn the compost over and water it if necessary. Do not use grass clippings in compost if you have used weed kill-

ers on the lawn! To get the pile decomposing faster use compost starter. The addition of microbes and good bacteria will help plant material break down faster.

- Mow the lawn higher in hotter weather. Grass 'roots' length is directly related to the grass 'shoots' length. In other words if you scalp the lawn short, then the roots will be ultra short too. The longer grass blades help shade the lawn roots, help the grass compete with weeds for space and allow the grass plants to lengthen its roots deeper to where the soil does not dry out as quickly. Plus the leaf blades are where photosynthesis takes place

so when you cut the lawn short it can no longer feed itself!

- Water the lawn with 1 inch of water once a week. To determine how long to water, place empty cat food or tuna fish cans out on the lawn under a sprinkler and time how long it takes to fill the can to 1" deep. That is all the water needed, once a week to maintain a beautiful lawn.

- If you have been maintaining your lawn with irrigation then apply a good fertilizer to carry it into the fall. Use natural lawn fertilizer for a dose of natural pro-bi-



otic microbes that will help break down naturally, thatch and encourage deep root development.

- Keep an eye out for fresh notched leaves on ornamentals. Root Weevil adults are still feeding this month.

- Apply Beneficial Nematodes to the beds below rhododendrons and azaleas to fight root weevil damage.

## VEGETABLE GARDEN



- Continue to fertilize the vegetable and herb crops. This will aid in maintaining good production through your harvest months.

- Seed out, directly in the garden, for fall and winter crops;

Arugula, basil, broccoli raab (aka Italian broccoli) cabbage, cauliflower, cilantro, collards, kale, lettuce,

mache, mustard greens, radishes, salad greens, spinach, swiss chard and turnips.



- Plant a cover crop called 'green manure' in the spaces vacated by harvested crops. This 'green manure' will be turned over, into the soil before it flowers to decompose, adding rich nutrients back into the garden soil.



# PLAY TIME

## Gardening Events Around Town

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**Art in the Garden**  
Thru September 22, 2019

**The Oregon Garden, Silverton, OR**

Enjoy stunning art installations, created by local artists, on display throughout the Garden. The event kicks off with an opening reception and opportunity to meet the artists. [www.oregongarden.org](http://www.oregongarden.org)

**Portland Nursery Summer Houseplant Sale**  
Thursday, August 1 - Wednesday, August 7, 2019

• Store Hours

**Portland Nursery (Division & Stark), Portland, OR**

30% off all Houseplants including indoor Bonsai and Orchids, 30% off all Decorative Pots, Purchase a plant and a pot and get a free Pot-Up! Largest Selection at our Division location. [www.portlandnursery.com](http://www.portlandnursery.com)

**Annual Lily Festival**  
Thursdays-Sundays, Thru August 11, 2019

• 10:00am-5:00pm

**Parry's Tree Farm, Forest Grove, OR**

Showcasing over 20,000 garden tested, large healthy calla lilies, day lilies, oriental lilies, asiatic lilies, tiger lilies, orienpet lilies & more! Over 250 different colors, color combinations, short, tall, fragrant, non fragrant. Hundreds of new colors and varieties every year! Celebrating our 7th festival, we are the first and ONLY lily festival in the United States West of the Mississippi River! 45627 NW David Hill Rd, Forest Grove, OR 97116. 503-348-9601 [Lilyflowerfest.com](http://Lilyflowerfest.com)

**Farm Days of Summer**  
Tuesdays thru Sundays in August 2019 • 11:00am-4:00pm

**French Prairie Gardens, St Paul, OR**

Kicks off July 4th! Join us for the Farm Days of Summer taking place from Tuesday through Sunday in July and August! Bring the kids along for some of your favorite farm fun activities for everyone to enjoy! Only \$5 per person to enjoy Tube slide, animals, and so much more! (Big Slide is CLOSED for Farm Days of Summer). This event will feature Happy Hour Eats on weekends and drinks featured daily at our Farm Bar! Farm fun activities are open Tuesday-Saturday July – August from 11am-4pm. Happy Hour eats are available from 12pm-4pm on weekends! [www.fpgardens.com](http://www.fpgardens.com)

**Movies in the Garden**

*continued next column*

**Thursdays, Thur August 29, 2019 • Doors Open 7:00pm**  
**The Oregon Garden, Silverton, OR**

Enjoy a movie under the stars with friends & family on Thursday evenings presented by Willamette Valley Pie. [www.oregongarden.org](http://www.oregongarden.org)

**Bringing Your Garden Indoors**  
Saturday, August 3, 2019 • 10:00am-12:00pm  
**Rogerson Clematis Garden, West Linn, OR**

Bring your garden indoors and learn basic floral design principles including line, texture, and color, whether using a vase or floral foam. Learn about when and how to cut and condition your flowers. Each participant will take home an arrangement of their own creation. Please bring a bud vase and clipper to trim the flower stems. Classes are \$10 for FRCC members, \$25 for non-members of FRCC, and free to FRCC members at the patron and Duchess of Waverly levels. Register at: <https://www.rogeronclematiscollection.org/events>. 125 Rosemont Road, West Linn, OR 97068 [www.rogeronclematiscollection.org](http://www.rogeronclematiscollection.org)

**Harvesting, Preserving, and Using Herbs for Cooking**  
Saturday, August 3, 2019 • 11:00am-12:00pm  
**Blooming Junction, Cornelius, OR**

Sample and smell herbs commonly grown in the PNW grown on the Blooming Junction farm. MJ of Guidetti's Kitchen will show you how to use them in your kitchen, successfully grow them, and the best practices for harvesting and drying herbs for future use. Cost: \$12/person. [www.bloomingjunction.com](http://www.bloomingjunction.com)

**Hoyt Arboretum Guided Tours**  
Saturdays & Sundays, Thru October 27, 2019  
• 11:00am & 1:00pm

**Hoyt Arboretum, Portland, OR**

To better accommodate the public, Hoyt Arboretum is now offering two tours on Saturday and Sunday. Tours will begin at 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. and last up approximately one and one-half hours every weekend through October 27. Trained guides take pride in their knowledge of the 2,000 species and the unique history of the area. Information regarding each day's tour is available on the Tours are free for Hoyt Arboretum Members and \$3 for non-members. Registration is not required, just show up to learn about the collection and have a nice walk in the trees. Attendees should be prepared for all types of weather conditions; boots or stur-

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dy shoes are recommended and bring a jacket, camera and water. There are several hills in Hoyt Arboretum and sometimes large inclines on trails. Transportation to the Hoyt Arboretum is available via MAX, followed by a short walk up the hill or a ride on the Washington Park free shuttle to the arboretum visitor center. Paid parking in adjacent lots and limited free spaces are available on the street. <http://hoytarboretum.org/events>

**2019 All Miniature Rose Show**  
**Saturday, August 3, 2019 • 12:00pm-4:00pm**  
**Pittock Mansion, Portland, OR**

The Portland Rose Society presents its 2019 All Miniature Rose Show at the Pittock Mansion in Portland on August 3. Entries of Miniature or Mini-Flora roses grown in your garden are encouraged and accepted 6:30 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. For new entrants, help will be available. Viewing the rose show is free with paid admission to the mansion. The show opens to the public at noon and continues until 4 p.m., with show awards presented at 3 p.m. in the Music Room. Please join us to learn more about miniature roses and view these compact beauties.

**Last Call For Veggies**  
**Saturday, August 3, 2019 • 1:00pm-2:00pm**  
**Garland Nursery, Corvallis, OR**

Get some more healthy and delicious goodness out of the yard before it gets too cold with fall garden vegetables. Grace will go over which vegetables and greens are best for this time of year and how to grow them. 5470 NE Highway 20, Corvallis, OR 97330. [www.garlandnursery.com](http://www.garlandnursery.com)

**Jazz in the Garden: Summer Music Series**  
**Tuesdays, Thru August 20, 2019**  
**Lan Su Chinese Garden, Portland, OR**

Lan Su Chinese Garden and PDX Jazz present Jazz in the Garden, a summer music series held in the early evening splendor of Portland's most intimate venue. Featuring six concerts Tuesday evenings July 16 through August 20, the series includes local, national and international artists. Come enjoy this amazing selection of artists and musical stylings from the following artists: the Mali-based BKO Quintet, local musicians Mike Horsfall & Tjaderade, Hailey Niswanger as she presents her new group MAE.SUN, China Moses, Connie Han, and the Bobby Torres Ensemble as he remembers performing at

**continued next column**

Woodstock with Joe Cocker "with a little help from his friends."

Tuesday, August 6 — China Moses  
Tuesday, August 13 — Connie Han  
Tuesday, August 20 — Bobby Torres Ensemble: Remembering Woodstock,  
With a Little Help from My Friends  
[Lansugarden.org](http://Lansugarden.org)

**Fuchsia Society Show**  
**Friday, August 9, 2019 • 12:00pm-6:30pm**  
**Saturday, August 10, 2019 • 9:00am-6:30pm**  
**Sunday, August 11, 2019 • 9:00am-2:00pm**  
**Portland Nursery (Stark), Portland, OR**

This is a Members only judged fuchsia show. Judging is from 9:00 am until noon on Friday, August 9, and closed to the public. All other open hours we invite the public to come visit with us, see the prize-winning plants, explore our extensive collection of blossoms from members' gardens, ask questions, get answers, purchase plants, and enjoy seeing the varied forms of fuchsia plants. It isn't just about baskets, it's about Hardy Fuchsias.

**Preserving Peaches!**  
**Saturday, August 10, 2019 • 11:00am-12:00pm**  
**Blooming Junction, Cornelius, OR**

Enjoy the taste of summer anytime with preserved fresh peaches! Sample tree-ripened Red Haven peaches while learning how to can them. Take home a great recipe for peach pie filling that can be baked right away or stored for a delicious dessert anytime throughout the year. Take a sample to enjoy at home! Cost: \$12/person. [www.bloomingjunction.com](http://www.bloomingjunction.com)

**Integrated Pest Management**  
**Saturday, August 10, 2019 • 1:00pm-2:00pm**  
**Garland Nursery, Corvallis, OR**

Stop! Don't kill that bug. Learn how to tell the difference between friend and foe insects in the garden. Learn how to attract the good ones and deter the bad ones with Garland's own resident pest expert, Sharon. [www.Garlandnursery.com](http://www.Garlandnursery.com)

**O-Bon: Sapporo Cultural Festival**  
**Saturday & Sunday, August 17 & 18, 2019**  
**• 10:00am-7:00pm**  
**Portland Japanese Garden, Portland, OR**

**continued next page**



# PLAY TIME

## Gardening Events Around Town (continued)

Join us the weekend of August 17 & 18 in an O-Bon celebration open to the public. The Garden will celebrate the more lively aspects of the O-Bon festival including the bon-odori/Bon dance) plus additional music, food, and drinks. Location: Tateuchi Courtyard. Open to the Public With Garden Admission. [www.japanesegarden.org](http://www.japanesegarden.org)

**The Annual Garlic & Tomato Festival**  
**Saturday, August 17, 2019 • 10:00am-6:00pm**  
**Northwest Organic Farms, Ridgefield, WA**

Featuring music, crafts and family fun! Washington State University (WSU) Master Gardeners will be on hand > to showcase 20 different varieties of tomatoes and 10 different varieties of garlic all for the tasting. The Garlic Festival is an all day event that features live bluegrass music, tomato and garlic tastings, fresh fruits and vegetables, craft and art vendors, activities for the kids and a whole lot of fun. And it's FREE! Great fun for the whole family! 17713 NW 61st Avenue, Ridgefield, WA 98642. Take I-5 Exit 9, Left on 179th; Go 4 miles, Left on 61st Ave. Take the first driveway on your left. [northwestorganicfarms.com](http://northwestorganicfarms.com)

**NWOF Annual Heirloom Tomato and Garlic Festival**  
**Saturday, August 17, 2019 • 10:00am-6:00pm**  
**Northwest Organic Farms, Ridgefield, WA**

Washington State University (WSU) Master Gardeners will be on hand to showcase 20 different varieties of tomatoes and 10 different garlic all for tasting! The garlic festival is an all day event that features live music, tomato and garlic tastings, fresh fruits and vegetables, craft and art vendors, activities for the kids and a whole lot of fun. Best part is FREE!! 10 am to 6 pm! Great fun for the whole family! We will be having our kids coloring contest again as well!!  
Northwest Organic Farms, 17713 NW 61st Ave, Ridgefield, Washington 98642.

**Fresh Tomato Sauce Basics, Ketchup and BBQ Sauce**  
**Saturday, August 17, 2019 • 11:00am-12:00pm**  
**Blooming Junction, Cornelius, OR**

Description: Join MJ of Guidetti's Kitchen, as she covers the foundations of creating a delicious tomato sauce, a (sugar-free!) ketchup, and a BBQ sauce your friends will want the recipe for! We will use tomatoes fresh from the Blooming Junction farm for this class! Cost: \$12/person. [www.bloomingjunction.com](http://www.bloomingjunction.com)

**continued next column**

**Bonsai Class: Topic TBA**  
**Saturday, August 17, 2019 • 11:00am**  
**Tsugawa Nursery, Woodland, WA**

Join us and learn about this fun, relaxing and artistic hobby. All levels are invited. We look forward to seeing you! A fee for materials may be added once topic is determined. Call us for more information. [www.tsugawanursery.com](http://www.tsugawanursery.com)

**Succulents**  
**Sunday, August 18, 2019 • 1:00pm-2:00pm**  
**Garland Nursery, Corvallis, OR**

Tasia will go over general care for tender and hardy succulents. In this class you will learn about which soils are best for succulents and how and when to fertilize. She will also cover common issues for succulents, and the best placement for visual appeal. 5470 NE Highway 20, Corvallis, OR 97330. [www.garlandnursery.com](http://www.garlandnursery.com)

**2019 Annual Dahlia Festival**  
**Saturday-Monday, August 24-26, 2019 • 8:00am-6:00pm**  
**Saturday-Monday, August 31-September 2, 2019 • 8:00am-6:00pm**  
**Swan Island Dahlias, Canby, OR**

A must see for the dahlia lover, or if you just love flowers. View over 400 floral arrangements of dahlias, over 15,000 cut dahlia blooms on display, in our three indoor display rooms. This is the largest display put on by one grower anywhere in the United States! Free Admission, Free Parking, Handicap Accessible, A Rainbow of Color! Indoor Display Hours: 10 am to 6 pm. Field Hours: 8 am - 6 pm. [www.dahlias.com](http://www.dahlias.com)

**Iris Society Bearded Iris Sale**  
**Saturday-Sunday, August 24-25, 2019 • 9:00am-4:00pm**  
**Portland Nursery (Stark), Portland, OR**  
Join us for this annual sale! [www.portlandnursery.com](http://www.portlandnursery.com)

**Cascade Nursery Trail - Jewel Box 7th Annual Plant Sale**  
**Saturday, August 24, 2019 • 9:00am-3:00pm**  
**Sebright Gardens, Salem, OR**

We will all be at Sebright's to celebrate our 7th annual Jewel Box Sale! Stop in and pick out some gems from the hand picked selections of CNT Members, all in one place for your shopping delight! This time of year is always great for obtaining nice full pots ready to be tucked into the garden. Tour Sebright's spec-  
**continued next page**



tacular gardens and shop their huge variety of hostas and companion plants. A great time to stock up for fall planting. This has become a popular and well-attended event, so for the best selection, plan on arriving EARLY! Wine tasting by Forest Edge Vineyard and food will be available. 7185 Lakeside Dr NE Salem, OR 97305 [www.cascadenurserytrail.com](http://www.cascadenurserytrail.com)

#### **Soil Care and Maintenance\***

**Saturday, August 24, 2019 • 10:00am-12:00pm**  
**PCC Rock Creek, Portland, OR**

Presenters: Susan Albright and Sue Ryburn, Master Gardeners. Garden soil is literally the foundation of the garden. Learn about ways to protect and enhance your garden soil by understanding the importance of pH; ways to avoid soil compaction; creating your own garden mulch by leaving the leaves; techniques to take a soil test. We will also provide some resources for composting for your home garden. Location: WCMGA Education Garden at PCC Rock Creek (across the street from Parking Lot E). 17705 NW Springville Rd. Portland, OR 97229. Enter campus from Springville Rd, drive past Building 9 and Parking Lot E to stop sign. Campus Parking is free on Saturdays. Free event, free parking, no registration needed. \* Class is approved for one hour MG Education Credit

#### **Tomatoes, Beyond Sauce & Salsa**

**Saturday, August 24, 2019 • 11:00am-12:00pm**  
**Blooming Junction, Cornelius, OR**

Late summer brings loads of tomatoes, and they all seem to ripen at once! If you are feeling overwhelmed with your tomato bounty and need to liven up your tomato repertoire, this class is for you! MJ of Guidetti's Kitchen will share recipes, samples, and demos with you. Join us for inspiration and new ideas for tomato use and storage! Cost: \$12/person. [www.bloomingjunction.com](http://www.bloomingjunction.com)

#### **Vines**

**Saturday, August 24, 2019 • 1:00pm-2:00pm**  
**Garland Nursery, Corvallis, OR**

What is the best vine for your situation you ask? Well Debbie is going to tell you all about the amazing variety of vines. Some flower, some have berries and some are amazing foliage plants. Learn which vines will work best for you and your yard. 5470 NE Highway 20, Corvallis, OR 97330 [www.garlandnursery.com](http://www.garlandnursery.com)

**continued next column**

#### **Got Deer? We Have Options**

**Sunday, August 25, 2019 • 1:00pm-2:00pm**  
**Garland Nursery, Corvallis, OR**

Oh deer. Deer can be frustrating but if you take this class you will learn how to set yourself up for success in deer country. From deer resistant plants, to sprays to physical barriers, there are options for those of you in deer country. 5470 NE Highway 20, Corvallis, OR 97330 [www.garlandnursery.com](http://www.garlandnursery.com)

#### **The History of Botanic Gardens**

**Wednesday, August 28, 2019 • 7:00pm-8:30pm**  
**Leach Botanical Garden, Portland, OR**

(Doors open at 6pm for refreshments and garden strolling). With with Historian Chet Orloff. With beautiful photos and entertaining stories, Chet Orloff will take us from the gardens of antiquity forward to the great documentary gardens of the 18th and 19th centuries and finally to the gardens of our own Pacific Northwest. He will discuss the work of some of the great names in garden design, including Brown, Jefferson, and the Olmsteds and what they contributed to our current garden tradition. Executive Director of the Oregon Historical Society from 1991 - 2001, Chet teaches urban studies, history, and planning at Portland State University and the University of Oregon School of Architecture. He is founding president and director of the international Museum of the City. Chet has served on the Portland Planning, Landmarks, and Arts & Culture commissions, as well as the Portland Parks Board and numerous other city, state, and national boards and committees. Note: This is the first of three in our 2019 Lecture Series entitled "Historical Perspectives". Tickets: \$15 general/\$10 Leach Garden Friends. Leach Botanical Garden, 6704 SE 122nd Avenue, Portland, OR 97236. 503-823-1671 [www.leachgarden.org](http://www.leachgarden.org)

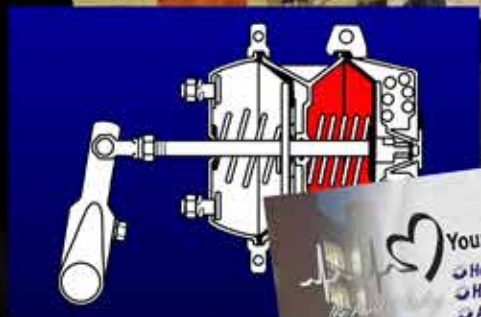
#### **LOOKING FOR MORE?**

You will find more events and updated information on the Garden Time Events Calendar  
[www.gardentime.tv/events.htm](http://www.gardentime.tv/events.htm)

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