

# Garden CLIPPINGS

June 2018

Avon-on-the Lake Garden Club

*What's Buzzing in our Gardens*

1930-2018

## 2017-2018 OFFICERS

### Avon –on-the Lake Garden Club

President: **Beth Murphy**  
Vice President: Jennifer Fenderbosch  
Treasurer: Lynn Medders  
Rec. Secy: Susan Donovan  
Cor. Secy: Georganne Wolnowski

### Appointed Officers

Auditor: Pat Kilbane  
Advisor: Pamela Hoffmann  
Historian: Nadge Herceg  
GCO & NGC: Gerry Paine/ Jennifer Fenderbosch  
Parliamentarian: Pam Hoffmann  
Membership: Audrey Roberts  
Publicity: Janet Coffey/Elaine George  
Ways & Means: Donna Shiley/Judy Kaminsky

### Appointed Temporary Officers

Community Council: Audrey Roberts  
Yearbook Typist: Beth Murphy

### Standing Committee Chairpersons

Awards: Sue Jagoda  
Benevolence: Georganne Wolnowski  
Garden Walks/Adventures: Silvia Langdon/Judy Kaminski  
Horticulture: Janelle Schubmehl  
Inspirational Messenger: Trudy Salim  
Newsletter: Nadge Herceg  
Telephone Board: Pat Kilbane  
Telephone Calling List: Sally Klepper  
Garden Therapy: Bonnie Armstrong

### Civic Interest Gardens

Gazebo: Audrey Roberts/Georganne Wolnowski  
Herb Garden: Colleen Wilber  
Wildflower: Armgard Hartz/Anita Webb/ Beth Murphy  
Fence Garden: Diana Wyrock/Jane Kozey  
Beach Park Point: Barbara Nahm/Maryanne Stern  
Walker Rd. Butterfly:



*What's Buzzing in our Gardens?*

## President's Message

Beth Murphy

We finally have spring with summer right around the corner. It is a time when gardeners shine and appreciate their time in the garden, I know I do. All the past work and planning now comes to fruition as our gardens bloom and grow. It's truly a time of renewal.

I want to **thank you** all for your support over the last two years while I was president. We have had fun while making changes, learning from great programs and spending times with friends – new and old. The support I received from the Board, Committee Chair and all garden club members made my job easier. **Thank you!**

This has been year of change. Our yearbooks were updated to a larger size with a canvas bag with which to carry them. Both the bag and yearbook work well making the new book a success.

We have a logo which is **AMAZING!** Our first order of Garden Wear promoting the logo was a success and a second order is planned for the fall. Brand recognition here we come!

Realigning our fiscal, calendar and program years to all follow the same timeframe was a success. Our year is now July 1st thru June 30<sup>th</sup> which is easy to follow and remember.

A new date and location for our annual fund raiser, the plant sale was a great success. We matched the money we made last year giving us the confidence to continue with the new day and location. It was truly a win for our club and Goddard School.

The pollinator program continues to do well and educating others about the plight of our native solitary bees is a rewarding program that others appreciate and acknowledge.

I hope you all have a great summer enjoying the sunshine and your gardens. I once again want to say **Thank You** for all you do to make our club a success. We all have talents and bring unique abilities to the table that contribute to a successful club. Please continue to volunteer and make a difference. Our club is only as strong as our members make it.

**Bee Happy in the Garden,**

*Beth Murphy*

# 10 brilliant gardening tips for the lazy gardener

DIY Everywhere John  
Levan<http://gardeningtips.diyeverywhere.com>

Submitted by Jennifer Fenderbosch

## 1. Speedy bulb planting -

If you have a lot of fall bulbs to plant, try using a drill with a spade bit about half an inch wider than the bulbs. You'll get them planted in a fraction of the usual time.



## 2. Plant perennials -

Perennials are the plants that come back year after year, saving gardeners' money -- and lots of time. A Heuchera is a perfect example of one of these foolproof plants, and they come in many varieties.

## 3. Forget about tilling -

Tilling the soil is hard work and takes up hours of time. And although tilling might initially create a surge of oxygen to the garden, if you do it every year, it kills off essential fungal networks and beneficial life forms.

## 4. Save time cleaning tools -

You can make a self-cleaning and self-sharpening garden tool holder. All you need is a mid-size terra-cotta pot, sand and mineral oil. The abrasive sand will keep the tools sharp while the oil keeps them lubricated so they won't get any dirt or rust buildup.



## 5. Put watering on autopilot -

A drip irrigation system can be simple (such as a soaker hose) or a bit more complex (as shown across). Either way, the system delivers water directly to the plant, where it seeps slowly into the soil one drop at a time. Not only does this save precious water, but it also saves time.

## 6. Keep weeds at bay with mulch -

Weeding can be a full-time job unless you stop weeds from appearing in the first place. Save money by making mulch from compost, straw, wood chips, leaves or pine needles and adding it to areas where you want to keep weeds at bay.

## 7. Plant low-maintenance vegetables

Some vegetables are easy to grow, providing something delicious and healthful without all the work and aggravation. Cherry tomatoes top the list, which also includes asparagus, onions, beans and peppers.

## 8. Install a flagstone walkway -

Putting down a flagstone path is cheap and simple. Using soil between the stones is the easiest method. Pour straight vinegar into the soil, and you'll never be bothered by weeds.

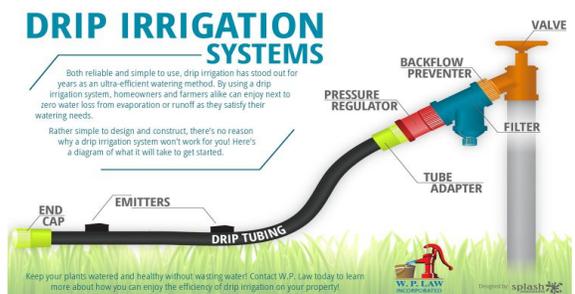


## 9. Save some weeding with ground cover -

You know those areas you hate to weed? Plant ground cover instead. You might have to do some watering, but you can leave the hoe in the toolshed. A minimum of research will show which plants grow best in your area.

## 10. Use black plastic between plants -

An effortless way to kill weeds is to stop them from seeing any light. Simply cover the weeds with black plastic sheeting, and they will turn yellow and die.





# Ohio Trees for Bees

Submitted by **Audrey Roberts**  
**Ohio State University Extension**  
**Fact Sheet**  
**Denise Ellsworth**

Many people are concerned about the health and survival of bees, including honey bees, native bumble bees and the hundreds of lesser-known native and wild bees that call Ohio home. Bees are threatened by an assortment of factors such as pests, pathogens, pesticides, climate change and a lack of nesting habitat and forage plants.

Bees and flowering plants have a critical relationship. Flowering plants provide nectar and pollen for a bee's diet. Pollen is an essential source of protein for developing bee larvae, and nectar provides a carbohydrate source. Honey bees convert nectar into honey by adding an enzyme which breaks down the complex sugars into simple sugars. Bees, in turn, transport pollen from flower to flower as they forage, allowing for plant fertilization and the production of seeds and fruit.

While trees provide many well-known ecological benefits, the importance of trees as a source of food for bees is sometimes overlooked. Ohio trees can provide food for bees from early spring through late summer, with most tree species in Ohio blooming in spring and early summer. This fact sheet describes some of the Ohio trees that provide food for bees. Trees included in this list have been described as important by multiple researchers and bee experts.

Other trees not listed here can also provide food for bees. For example, Ohio horticultural experts have noted significant bee foraging activity on trees such as Carolina silverbell (*Halesia carolina*), seven-son flower (*Heptacodium miconioides*), goldenrain tree (*Koelreuteria paniculata*) and Japanese pagoda tree (*Styphnolobium japonicum*) in landscape settings.

Consider selecting from this list of trees when choosing species to plant in urban, landscape and rural settings.

Acer spp.	Maple Boxelder
Aesculus spp.	Buckeye, Horsechestnut
Alnus spp.	Alder
Amelanchier spp.	Serviceberry
Catalpa spp.	Catalpa
Celtis occidentalis	Common Hackberry
Cersis Canadensis	Red Bud
Cladrastis lutea	Yellow Wood
Cornus mas	Cornelian cherry, Dogwood
Corylus Americana	Hazelnut
Crataegus spp.	Hawthorn
Diospyros virginiana	Persimmon
Fraxinus spp.	Ash
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust
Lirodendron tupipifera	Tulip Poplar
Magnolia spp.	Magnolia
Malus spp.	Apple, crab apple
Nyssa sylvatica	Black Gun
Oxydendrum arboreum	Sourwood
Prunus spp (cultivated)	Cherry, Plum, Peach, and Apricot
Prunus spp. (native)	Wild Cherry
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop Tree
Pyrus communis	Pear
Quercus spp.	Oak
Robinia pseudoacacia	Black Locust
Salix spp.	Willow
Sassafras albidum	Sassafras
Tilia spp.	Basswood, Linden
Ulmus Americana	Elm

## Stratification and Scarification

Submitted by **Jennifer Fenderbosch**

Have you seen special germination instructions on the back of our seed packets? Don't worry! These extra steps are easier than you may think.

### Scarification

Seeds with a hard, almost impenetrable seed coat ("testa") need some help breaching the seed coat

to allow the seed to absorb ("imbibe") water so it can germinate. In nature, these seeds would go through a process of freezing and thawing that would naturally break this seed coat. Here are a few easy ways to mimic the natural process (with most seeds you can choose any one of these three).

1. Roll seeds over sandpaper or a file. Once you see a color change in the seed coat, they are ready; you don't want to damage the inside of the seed. You can also line a container (film canister or tin can) with sandpaper and shake the seeds inside the container for about one minute.
2. Nick the seed coat with a nail clipper or knife on the opposite end of the area that looks like an "eye spot" (or the pointed end in some cases), which is where the first root ("radicle") will emerge, always being careful not to damage any tissue inside of the seed.
3. Soak seeds in tepid water for 12 to 24 hours (no longer; seeds need air too).

Scarification should be done just before sowing, since this treatment leaves seeds vulnerable to decay.

### **Stratification**

Stratification is a cold, moist period that breaks seed dormancy. In nature, this process occurs in winter, keeping seeds from germinating until conditions are more ideal in the spring. Perennials (plants that live for several years) are more likely to require stratification.

1. You can promote natural stratification by sowing in the fall for spring germination. You may experience a little seed loss due to critters, but because this is an easy method, most gardeners feel it is worth it.
2. Stratify using your refrigerator.
  - a. Sow seeds into a sanitized container of

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moistened seed-starting mix, following instructions on the packet for seed depth.

- b. Cover the container with plastic wrap.
- c. Place the container in the refrigerator for 3 to 8 weeks, checking moisture regularly. Refer to the seed packet for the ideal number of weeks to stratify.
- d. Remove the container and place in a warm (some packets list an ideal temperature range), indoor area, leaving the plastic wrap in place until seeds have germinated. Refer to the seed packet for any special light or darkness requirements for best germination. Keep seeds and seedlings moist.

The **Heirloom Wild Iris** seeds just arrived for the Old Firehouse Pollinator Outdoor Classroom Garden. The seeds will need to be scarified and then soaked prior to direct planting. The 3rd year we will see flowers. The area will be marked with the plant's name.



## **How to Grow Iris from Seed**

Submitted by **Jennifer Fenderbosch**  
**New Garden**

If you are fond of irises and want to have more in your garden, one inexpensive way is to start them from seed. If you have a little patience (and you enjoy a surprise-more on that later) you can produce more irises very easily.

We'll start by assuming your favorite iris produces a seedpod after bloom, which will be a somewhat lumpy, green oval atop the flower stem after it fades.

To keep the seedpod, avoid the impulse to deadhead your irises immediately after blooms fade. Let the seedpods ripen and turn fully brown and begin to split open before you cut them off and store them in a cool, dry place.

## Avon on- the- Lake Garden Club 2018-2019 Programs

Sally Klepper, Vice President

### **September 5, 2018**      **Orchids 101**

Edgar Stehli is an orchid specialist and is giving a talk on orchids. He owns his own business called "Windswept in Time" in Broadview Heights. He has won many awards from the American Orchid Society. He has between 7,000- 8,000 orchids. He will bring orchids that members can purchase.

### **October 3, 2018**      **Desert and Glass – The Desert Botanical Garden and Chihuly's the Nature of Glass**

Bill Hendricks is the President of Klyn Nurseries. Bill's credentials include: Taught a plant material course at CSU. Lectures on 45 topics throughout the Mid-west. Friends of the Master Gardener Program Award 2008 Past President of Lake County Nurserymen's Association. Horticultural Industries Leadership Award 2011 from Nursery Management Magazine.

### **November 7, 2018**      **Floral and Flower Show 101 Workshop**

Jo' C Walker will present a hands-on workshop on floral and flower show 101 class. She is a member of the ALGC and GCO and a flower show judge.

### **December 5, 2018**      **History of Malley's Candies/Lakewood Ohio Lunch: Don's Lighthouse**

Marketing Director, Eileen Eucker, will speak on the history of Malley's Candies at their Lakewood Store at 10:00 am. Christmas lunch at 11:30 at Don's Lighthouse in Cleveland.

### **February 6, 2019**      **Landscape Design**

Dan Hawk, owner of Hawk's Greenhouse, will speak on landscape design.

### **March 6, 2019**      **Bee GAP Program**

Beth Murphy will present her Bee GAP Program. Beth has been President of the ALGC for two plus years. She has been a Master Gardener for three years. She is a member of "Environmental Affairs Advisory Board-Avon Lake". She teaches classes on gardening and bugs, etc., at ADHD classes at Cleveland Clinic at Notre Dame College. Beth presents her bee programs at day camps throughout N.E. Ohio.

### **April 3, 2019**      **Perennial Design**

Bobbie Schwartz will speak on perennial design. She is the owner of "Bobbies' Green Thumb," a full time business focusing on landscape design, consultation, installation and maintenance, lecturing and writing. She has been a landscape designer for forty years. She recently wrote a gardening book, which she will sell at ALGC meeting.

### **May 1, 2019**      **Floral Ikebana Design Demonstration**

Ursel Dougherty has been an active participant in Ikebana Exhibitions and continues to take workshops and seminars including those taught by Professors of the Ohara School in Japan. President of Northern Ohio Chapter of the Ohara School of Ikebana from 2014-2016.

### **June 12, 2019**      **Luncheon/Cascade Park, Elyria**

Lunch at Sugarcreek Restaurant in Sheffield Village at 11:30 am. After lunch we drive to the renovated Cascade Park in Elyria around 1:00. We will see rivers, rocks, waterfalls, forest thick with hemlocks and birds singing over rushing waters. They have renovated 19 acres of the park. Added 75 trees, splash pad, playground, 2 shelters, etc. A speaker will discuss all park improvements.

## Hershey Children's Garden Planter

Marianne Stern

The committee met at the Avon Lake Library on April 4, 2018, to choose the design and plants for the set of three planters at the Hershey Children's Garden. The theme is Mystery Gardens. We decided to use flowering plants in the colors of orange, red, and purple in the ceramic blue planters and concentrate one color in each planter. We met on May 17 at Hawks Greenhouse to purchase the plants and on May 19, 2018 we traveled to CBG for the planting. The total cost of the plants was \$42.70.

We used the following plants for the orange: Saucy Coral Salvia, Orange Marigolds, Variegated Orange Marigolds, and Orange-A-Peel Black-Eyed Susan Vine. For the purple we planted Heliotrope, Royale Chambray Verbena, Black and Blue Salvia, Gulliver Blue Bacopa, Purple Petunias, and Stormburst Verbena. We used Saucy Red Salvia, Aloha Nani Red Cartwheel Calibrachoa, and Red Superbells for the red theme. The committee members were Beth Murphy, Bev Stives, Jennifer Fenderbosch, and myself.

Marianne Stern

CBG Representative

Holden Forest and Gardens

### Web Gardening Resources

<http://gardenclub.org/>

National Garden Club

<https://www.gcamerica.org/>

Garden Club of America

<https://oagc.org>

Ohio Association of Garden Clubs

<http://www.gardenclubofohio.org/>

Garden Club of Ohio

## Rocked Out Landscapes

Avon Lake Public Library

Monday, June 25, 2018

7:00-8:00pm

Justin Sylvester (*Statements Lawn and Landscaping*) will share some rockin' landscaping ideas using a variety of rocks. Enter the library's summer reading program to win a landscape rock.

## Not Your Mother's Tomatoes

Submitted by **Nadge Herceg**  
[www.chicagobotanic.org](http://www.chicagobotanic.org)



There was a time when tomatoes came in just one color. While most gardeners still have room for the classic reds, there are delicious varieties producing tomatoes in shades of yellow, pink, black, and even striped.

Here are some varieties of tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) that you may enjoy growing in your home garden:

**L. e. 'Beam's Yellow Pear'** – Abundant 1½" pear tomatoes with great taste. Ideal for salads.

Indeterminate. Heirloom. 70-80 days.

**L. e. 'Black Cherry'** – The sweet and tasty fruits are black in color. 4-8". Indeterminate. Heirloom. 65 days.

**L. e. 'Brandywine'** – Rich-flavored, succulent, deep pink fruits. Indeterminate. 85 days.

**L. e. 'Cherokee Purple'** – A large heirloom with dark purple fruit, it is said to have come from Cherokee peoples. Indeterminate. 85 days.

**L. e. 'Gold Medal'** – Large, yellow fruit with a hint of blush in the center. This full-sized heirloom tomato can weigh between 1-2 pounds. 75 days.

**L. e. 'Juliet'** – Glossy red oblong fruits are produced in grapelike clusters on this *All-America Selections* winner. The crack-resistant fruit holds well on the vine. Indeterminate. 60 days.

**L. e. 'Mortgage Lifter'** – Produces large (2 pounds and more), mildly flavorful, reddish pink fruit that is very meaty and contains few seeds. Indeterminate. 80 days.

**L. e. 'Mr. Stripey'** – Interesting medium-large beefsteak-style, heirloom tomato bearing red fruits with orange/yellow stripes. Fruits can weigh up to a pound and have good flavor. 70-80 days.