



The Ladyslipper



Perth & District Horticultural Society

www.perthhortsociety.com

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P.O. Box 494
Perth, ON K7H 3G1
September 2021

PRESIDENT'S PEN

September already – hard to believe that fall is just around the corner. Summer just flew by.

We had a great turnout for the two tours of 4th Line Florals. Sylvia's cutting gardens are amazing.

Our member garden tours were well received by many of our members and all the gardens were a delight to see.

The board has decided that we will continue all of our meetings for 2021 using the Zoom platform.

Our speaker for September will be Julianne Labreche and the topic is A Garden for Birds.

Our meeting on October 12th we will present Honey Bees and Wild Pollinators by Marianne Gee.

November we will have our Annual General Meeting and a demonstration on Christmas Wreaths by Gemmells.

Linda



Ruth Nelson with the bouquet of flowers from Sylvia's gardens



The Veldmans beside their garden

RICHARD CATCHPAW KNOWS DAYLILIES!

By Jane Avery

In 1976 Richard Catchpaw and his family moved to Balderson, ON, from Magog in Quebec's Eastern Townships. Dairy farming was the primary focus on their newly acquired 175-acre farm. In 1985, Richard's mother started to propagate daylilies.

Soon after, Richard became hooked, and went on a quest to establish 2500 fabulous varieties of daylilies in the acre yard surrounding the original homestead. Richard determined that the ideal companion plant for daylilies is the Hosta. Richard's garden now boasts 900 different varieties of hostas and the numbers keep growing.

This past July, Richard welcomed PDHS members to tour his illustrious gardens... and what an epic treat it was!!! Over 12 days, Richard provided personalized introductions to many of his cherished varieties of daylilies including: Antique Rose, Johnny Cash, Chicago Apache, Audrey Hepburn, Hush Little Baby, and my favorite: Primal Scream.



Richard surrounded by hostas and daylilies



Richard in his garden

Richard has carefully mapped out his plantings in a 'Hilroy' notebook given to him while working at Glen Tay Public School. It reads like a treasure map.

Richard tells me that while he has sought out new lily varieties from sources across Canada, he praises our local nurseries: namely Whitehouse Perennials and Kiwi Gardens.

DAZZLING DAYLILIES

Source: *TheAfricanGarden.com*

Daylilies are fantastic ornamental plants which are grown all over the world for their beauty and ease of care. They are also used in bouquets & daylilies are a fantastic cut flower. Individual flowers last just one day, but buds will continue to develop and open for up to a week indoors.

For many reasons, they are a favorite of gardeners and breeders alike, often referred to as the perfect perennial, as they come in many shapes and colors, and can adapt to different conditions with ease.

At A Glance: Daylily Facts

While they've been grown for thousands of years, it wasn't until 1753 that they got their botanical name: *Hemerocallis*.

Daylilies were first introduced into North America by the early European immigrants, who packed the roots with them for the end of the journey. The daylily had naturalized across the country by the early 1800s.

Most modern cultivars descend from two different daylilies. The first is the yellow lemon lily, known as *Hemerocallis flava*, and the second is the orange and red lily, *Hemerocallis fulva*.

Where Daylilies Come From, and the Meaning Behind the Name

Hailing from Asia, the daylily is a striking plant which flowers year after year, and while the common name calls it a lily, it's not part of the Liliaceae family.

Daylilies form part of the Asphodelaceae plant family, coming under the *Hemerocallis* genus.

The genus name is derived from the Greek words *hemera* and *kalos*, literally meaning "day beautiful", or "beautiful for a day", referring to how short-lived some daylily flowers can be. Some, however, last much longer than this.

Originally, daylilies only came in hues of orange, yellow, or a reddish-yellow. Nowadays, they can be found in a real kaleidoscope of color, as they've been hybridized since the 1930s.

Ornamental Uses

This is one of the easiest flowering perennial plants you can have in your garden. They do well in borders, beds, and containers, adding a wealth of color to any outside space.

There are also smaller forms of daylily, if you have limited space, or you only grow flowers in

containers, or you simply prefer a more petite flower. These smaller varieties can also be used as a ground cover, filling in those bare spaces, and once established, these plants can also help stop soil erosion.



Daylilies in Richard's garden

How to Recognize a Daylily

While the flower is easily recognizable, the plant itself can be a bit more tricky to identify.

The daylily produces leafless flower stalks called scapes, which grow from the crown of the plant, and grow taller than the foliage.

Daylily scapes can be anywhere from 1 to 5 feet tall, depending on the variety. The more modern cultivars can produce anywhere up to 15 flowers per scape.

Daylily Flowers

While the flowers of a daylily don't last as long as other perennials, the plant produces continuous flowers for a 3 to 4 week window. Newer cultivars have been bred to bloom for a longer period, usually more than 10 weeks!

The majority of daylilies will flower from early summer to the middle of summer, though there are earlier blooming cultivars, which flower from spring into summer and will rebloom later.



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Some will even flower from late summer into the first frosts.

Daylilies come in all sorts of colors and shapes. It's easier to say what colors don't appear, and that's pure white and a true blue, which don't yet exist naturally in the daylily.

As to the shape, there are several forms, dictated by the variety of the daylily. These include:

- ▶ Circular daylily – the flowers are full, and have a rounded shape
- ▶ Triangular daylily – when you look at the front of the flower, the segments form a triangle
- ▶ Star-shaped daylily – these flowers come in either a three-pointed or a six-pointed star
- ▶ Ruffled daylily – the flowers are ruffled along the edges of each petal
- ▶ Spider daylily – these flowers are much narrower, usually curling at the tips of the petal
- ▶ Recurved daylily – these flowers curve at the edges, nearly tucking under
- ▶ Trumpet daylily – the flowers are trumpet-shaped, and can be confused with a true lily
- ▶ Double daylily – these flowers have more than six segments per bloom

Daylilies can also be distinguished in the sizes they come in:

- ▶ Miniature daylilies produce blooms which measure less than 3 inches across
- ▶ Small daylilies produce flowers ranging from 3 to 4.5 inches wide
- ▶ Large daylilies measure at least 4 inches in diameter, though they are often bigger



Ruby Spider daylily

Daylily Foliage

There's a daylily for absolutely every garden, and you can even get varieties that have different foliage.

Most cultivars feature dormant foliage, which dies back to the crown once it gets to autumn.

There are also daylilies which have evergreen foliage, keeping their leaves all year round, ensuring you don't have to fill any gaps when winter arrives.



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You can recognize the leaves of a daylily as they appear very grass-like, featuring long narrow leaves which grow anywhere from 1 to 2 feet long.

On the underside of each leaf, you'll notice a central rib.

How to Plant Daylilies

As daylilies have a clump-forming habit, you need to plant them with at least 18 inches in between plants, and a maximum of 24 inches space between each one.

You'll need to place the crown of each plant – the top of the plant – around 1 to 2 inches below the surface of the soil. Any deeper, and the daylilies might not flower at all.

You can also use the cone method, which is a tried and tested way of planting daylilies. You'll need to dig a hole and then place a cone-shaped pile of loose soil, which will hold the roots of the plant. Place the roots over the cone, and cover with soil, and water it in well.

Most daylilies require at least 6 hours of sunlight, but some will fade under direct sun. It largely depends on the cultivar as to its light requirements.



Ute Schall in Richard's daylily gardens

The roots are fleshy, so they need soil that drains well, otherwise they will rot. The soil needs to be moist, and you may have to water them additionally if rain is sporadic.

It's always best to water at the base of the plant, otherwise you could damage the blooms and allow disease to take hold.

Keeping Your Daylilies Healthy

Daylilies are wonderful perennials because you don't really need to care for them much. If you want to keep them looking at their best, remove any dead or diseased leaves in winter.

It's also a good idea to deadhead any spent flower heads. If you prefer, you can cut the flower stalks back, close to the ground, once the flowering season has finished.

Dividing Daylilies

Like most clump-forming plants, you'll need to divide daylilies in order to keep the growth vigorous, and to keep as much energy going into the flower production as possible.

While daylilies multiply readily in clumps, you'll need to divide your hoard of daylilies to keep them strong.

You'll know when you need to do this, as they will be too-tightly packed, and the flowering capability of your daylilies will rapidly diminish, producing fewer flowers which are much smaller than normal.

This tends to happen after 3 to 5 years after planting, so you won't need to do this too often. The best time to divide your daylilies is in early spring, the later part of summer, or the very early part of autumn.

To divide your plants, wait until after the flowering period, and first cut the leaves. Take them back to around 6 or 8 inches tall to make it easier to divide the roots.

Dig up the lot of daylilies, and use a spade or a fork (or both in opposite directions) to separate the group, making sure that each portion has at least four fans.

This will ensure the plants will still grow well, and replant at the same depth, and water them in well.

OVERWINTERING BULBS

Source: *The Gardener*, Winter 2020 Issue,

Ask Us article by Maureen Troesch

Q. Last spring, I splurged on a collection of tender bulbs that I grew in containers, including some gladioli, dahlias, cannas and some questionably hardy Oriental lilies. I was originally going to toss them at the end of the season, but they performed so well, I think I would like to try overwintering them. Any tips on how to do this would be appreciated.

A. Cannas, dahlias, gladioli and the like are often treated as annuals in temperate climates, but in their native tropics they are perennial plants and can be carried over from year to year with little special attention.

All these plants have a fleshy, underground storage organ, like a potato tuber or tulip bulb. Like a potato these structures can be dug at the end of the growing season, held over winter and then replanted the following spring.



Plants are usually lifted in the fall, following a hard frost, but prior to freeze-up. These are tropical species after all - they may survive the loss of their foliage, but any underground structures exposed to freezing temperatures will swiftly disintegrate into a disagreeable mass of brown ooze. Trim off the dead leaves, then carefully loosen the roots from the surrounding soil. Avoid cutting, breaking or wounding the fleshy structure, as injured tissues are prime entry sites for bacteria and fungi. Wash the roots to remove any clinging soil - with the exception of gladioli corms, which are best left unwashed and allow to dry. After drying, the soil may be gently rubbed off.

After washing, most species require a brief curing period. One to three days at 16-21 degrees C (60-70 degrees F), in a dark, dry, well-ventilated space is usually all that is required. Gladioli, again, are an exception. They should be left to dry for approximately three weeks prior to storage.



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Storing tender bulbs was a simple matter back when a root cellar was a standard feature in most homes.



Now that heated basements are the norm, storing these plants may require the sacrifice of some fridge room, though a heated garage or similar space may work provided the temperature does not drop below 4 degrees C. My own basement is the old-fashioned, non-heated, non-insulated variety, rarely warming above 16 degrees C in the winter. This has its drawbacks, but does create an acceptable environment for storing many summer-flowering bulbs.

Through the winter, check your stored material from time to time. Any exhibiting signs of moulding or mushiness should be immediately discarded. If they seem wilted, they may be very lightly watered, but beware of making the packing material too damp, as this almost inevitably leads to moulding and decay. The following list summarizes storage requirements for some of the more popular species.

- ▶ Tuberos begonias: Tuberos roots may be stored in peat moss or vermiculite at 4 - 13 degrees C.
- ▶ Dahlias: These are also a tuberous root and should be packed in peat moss or vermiculite and stored at 4 - 10 degrees C
- ▶ Canna lilies: Cannas produce a rhizome, a type of specialized underground stem like the erroneously named ginger root. Store them in peat moss or vermiculite and maintain at 5 - 10 degrees C.
- ▶ Calla lilies: Store rhizomes in peat or vermiculite at 10 - 13 degrees C.
- ▶ Gladioli and acidanthera: The corms of gladioli and closely related acidanthera are highly compressed underground stems. After curing, remove the old corm (attached at the bottom of the present season's corm) and tiny cormels, then store at 5 - 13 degrees C in paper or mesh bags or layered

in boxes with the layers separated by newspaper.

- ▶ Liliium (true lilies): These are much better overwintering in the soil, but if you are growing them in containers and don't have the option of digging them into the ground in the fall, they can be brought indoors and stored in peat moss at 2 degrees C.

Four o'clocks are another popular species. Though typically grown from seed and sold as annual bedding plants, these old-fashioned favorites also form blackish, vaguely carrot-shaped tubers that can be easily stored over winter. When grown from stored tubers, they will develop faster and produce much larger plants over the of a summer than those started from seed, becoming almost shrub-like. Like gladioli corms, four o'clocks should not be washed prior to storage and should be allowed to cure in a warm dry place for three to four weeks. The recommended storage method is a cardboard box with several holes cut into the sides for ventilation. Line the bottom of the box with several sheets of newspaper, then arrange the tubers in a single layer, allowing space between each to promote air circulation. Cover with more newspaper.

You can store up to three layers of tubers in a box, each layer separated with newspaper and the top covered with additional newspaper. Or you can do what I do, and lift the tubers once the top growth has been frost-killed and cut back, brush off as much of the clinging soil as possible, then place in a loosely covered box or tub of dryish peat moss. I store mine in the coolest corner of my basement, poking them occasionally for signs of sprouting or decay. Some of my tubers are more than ten years old and massive, so they seem to be working.



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INSPIRING FUTURE GARDENERS

Source: Garden Making Magazine, July 2021 Beckie Fox Editor www.gardenmaking.com



Mallory - Inspiring Future Gardeners

What prompts a person to love gardening? Is it when they move into a house and want to beautify their property? Is it when they realize the most local foods they can eat are the fruits and vegetables they grow themselves? Or are they inspired to garden because they knew an avid gardener when they were growing up?

No doubt all these circumstances can be an influence, but I believe many of today's enthusiastic gardeners grew up with someone who loved gardening — a parent, another relative, a friendly neighbour. Children who see the significant adults in their lives taking joy from their gardens will file those memories away.

When our own children were young, they groaned whenever I took a detour into a garden centre on the way home from school, and protested when expanding perennial beds reduced the size of the back lawn where they played. I despaired that they would ever love gardening. Yet now that they're adults, they're both keen gardeners, perhaps forgetting the annoying waiting while I shopped for plants, and instead remembering how happy I was in our garden then (and still am).

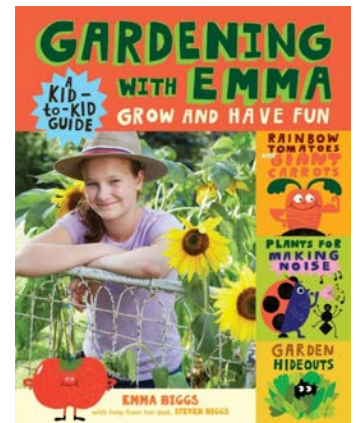
Last week, I had another chance to be a good gardening influence when our seven-year-old granddaughter, Mallory, stayed with us on her own for a few days. We pressed flowers, cut bouquets for the house, deadheaded daylilies and harvested garlic. Soon, it will be grandson Jamie's turn to join me in the garden for a few days.

As well as leading by example, there are myriad other ways we adults can nurture a young person's interest in gardening — books, scavenger hunts, nature crafts on Pinterest, short hikes in conservation areas—the list goes on. Even a few simple plant choices, such as fuzzy lamb's ears or sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*), will spark curiosity and create good memories.

Read more about gardening with children in two worthwhile books:

"Growing with Emma: A gardening book for kids" ideal for children 8 to 12 years of age.

"Child's play: Learning about nature." Nature Play Workshop for Families. A guide to 40 outdoor learning experiences in all seasons.




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And never miss an opportunity to show the children in your life what a satisfying experience being in a garden can be.

WHAT TO DO WITH ALL THAT FRESH ZUCCHINI?

Zucchini Loaves

Submitted by Gerda Van Wingerden

Mix well:

3 beaten eggs

1 3/4 cups sugar

1 cup oil

3 tsp. vanilla

Add and stir in 2 cups grated zucchini

Sift together:

3 cups flour

3 tsp. cinnamon

2 tsp. baking powder

2 tsp. baking soda

1 tsp. salt

Fold in dry ingredients to wet ingredients.

Makes 2 small loaves or 24 muffins or 1 loaf and 12 muffins.

I use a strip of parchment paper in my loaf pans and muffin papers to prevent sticking.

Bake loaves at 350 degrees for approximately 1 hour. Muffins approximately 25 minutes.



Zucchini Herb Casserole

By Debi Blair McGinness for allrecipes

Submitted by Jane Avery

I've been making this recipe for almost 20 years and it's always a hit. Even my meat-eater husband likes it. Serve with crusty French bread or soft

bread sticks. Leftovers are great in an omelet the next day. Servings: 6

Prep: 15 mins Cook: 40 mins Total: 55 mins

Ingredients

1/3 cup uncooked long grain white rice

2/3 cup water

2 tablespoons vegetable oil

1 1/2 pounds zucchini cubed

1 cup sliced green onions

1 clove garlic, minced

1 1/4 teaspoons garlic salt

1/2 teaspoon basil

1/2 teaspoon sweet paprika

1/2 teaspoons dried oregano

1 1/2 cups seeded, chopped tomatoes

2 cups shredded sharp Cheddar cheese, divided



Directions

Step 1 - Combine the rice and the water in a saucepan and bring to a boil. Reduce heat to low, cover, and simmer 20 minutes, until rice is tender.

Step 2 - Preheat oven to 350 degrees F (175 degrees C.). Lightly grease a shallow 1 1/2 quart casserole dish.

Step 3 - Heat the oil in a skillet over medium heat, and cook the zucchini, onions, and garlic 5 minutes, or until tender. Season with garlic salt, basil, paprika, and oregano. Mix in the cooked rice, tomatoes, and 1 cup cheese. Continue to cook and stir until heated through. Transfer to the prepared casserole dish. Top with remaining cheese.

Step 4 - Bake uncovered 20 minutes, or until cheese is melted and bubbly.

Tip from Jane Avery: I use fresh oregano and basil in this dish, substituting 1 to 2 tablespoons of fresh for each 1/2 tablespoon of dry herbs specified.

EASY TOMATO PIE RECIPE

Source: Recipe by Erin Merhar, Photo by Will Dickey
Submitted by Madeline Archer

Next time you're looking for a way to use up your summer tomatoes, look no further than this dish! To make this impressive tomato pie, start with your favorite pie crust (or store-bought crust if you're looking for a shortcut), then layer it with slices of vine-ripened tomatoes and a cheesy, herb-packed filling. The end result is a creamy, savory pie that's perfect for lunch, dinner, or even as a party app. Yields: 6 to 8 servings

Prep Time: 45 mins Total Time: 3 hours

Ingredients

- 1 piece perfect pie crust, or 1 refrigerated pie crust (from a 14-oz box)
- All-purpose flour, for dusting
- 2 3/4 lb. medium tomatoes
- 1 tsp. kosher salt
- 1/2 c. mayonnaise
- 1 large egg, plus 1 egg yolk
- 2 tsp. hot sauce (optional)
- 8 oz. shredded sharp cheddar cheese
- 1/2 c. crumbled blue cheese
- 3 scallions, chopped
- 2 tbsp. chopped fresh parsley
- 2 tbsp. chopped fresh dill
- 1/4 tsp. ground black pepper
- 1 1/2 tbsp. plain yellow cornmeal
- Fresh herbs (such as dill, parsley or chives), for garnish



Directions

Roll 1 ball of pie dough into a 13-inch circle on a lightly floured surface. Transfer the crust to a 9-inch deep-dish pie pan. Trim the edges so the crust hangs over the pie pan by 1/2-inch. Tuck the edges of the crust under to be even with edge of the pie pan and press all around with the tines of a fork. Place the crust in the refrigerator for 1 hour (or in the freezer for 30 minutes).

Meanwhile, slice the tomatoes crosswise into 1/4-inch thick slices. Using your fingers, push out as many of the watery tomato seeds as you can. Lay the slices flat on a paper towel-lined sheet tray and sprinkle all over with the kosher salt. Let drain for 30 minutes, then pat very dry.

While the tomatoes are draining, in a medium bowl, whisk together the mayonnaise, egg, egg yolk and hot sauce (if using). Stir in the cheddar cheese, blue cheese, scallions, parsley, dill and black pepper.

Preheat the oven to 425°. Sprinkle the cornmeal over the bottom of the crust. Pat the tomato slices dry, once again, then place 1/3 of the tomatoes in the bottom of the pie crust, overlapping them slightly to fit. Top with 1/2 of the mayonnaise mixture. Repeat with another layer of tomatoes and another layer of mayo mixture. Place the remaining tomatoes on top, pressing the last layer gently into the mayo mixture. Bake for 20 minutes.

Remove the pie from the oven and wrap just the edges of the crust with foil. Reduce the oven temperature to 375° and bake until the mayo mixture is puffed and golden brown and the center is no longer wobbly, 30 minutes more. Let cool for 1 1/2 hours.

Top with additional herbs, if desired, then slice and serve.



FALL PERENNIALS – ADD SOME COLOUR TO YOUR LANDSCAPE!

Source: Landscape Ontario

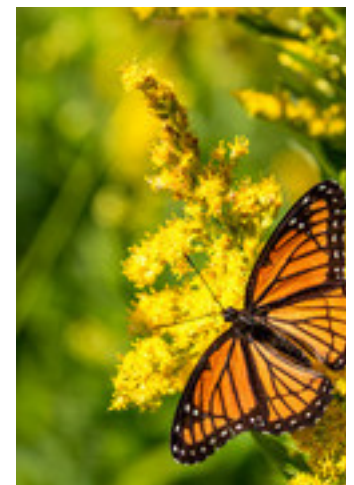
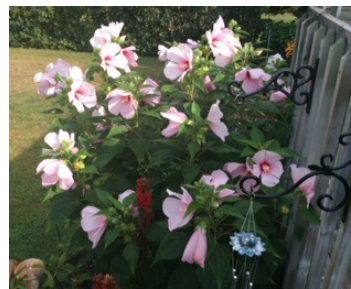
As we complete our tour of fall colour plants for Ontario gardens let's not forget the perennial collection. While we have a good number of trees, shrubs and vines that can add a splash of colour late in the season, we have many herbaceous perennials that will grow back every year and sparkle with colour until the frost.

As with most of our perennial garden beds we suggest planting these fall colour plants in groups of at least 3 to 5 plants so they make a bigger visual impact! Some fun in our fall perennial list as we have a few plants that are considered 'weeds' by non-gardeners – we see Globe Thistle and Goldenrod both making our list. The fall flowering Goldenrod is maligned and ignored by Canadian gardeners, no doubt because it grows wild everywhere and for some causes hay fever. In Britain, where it is less common, Goldenrod is highly valued.

The plants listed will let you take advantage of the change of season and keep your garden interesting and colourful until the heavy frosts and first snow of winter.

Perennials for Fall Colour

Sneezewort, *Achillea ptarmicawhite*
Yarrow, 2, *A. taygetea* – yellow
Monkshood, *Aconitum* – blue
Japanese Anemone, *Anemone japonica* – pink/white
Mugwort, *Artemisia lactiflora* – white
Italian Aster, *Aster amellus* – blue, purple
New England Aster, *A. novae-angliae* – purple, pink, white
New York Aster, *A. novi-belgii* – violet
Boltonia, *B. asteroides* – white
Carpathian Harebell, *Campanula carpatica* – blue
Chrysanthemum, *C. x morifolium* – various
Purple Coneflower, *Echinacea purpurea* – purple
Globe Thistle, *Echinops* – blue
Sneezeweed, *Helenium autumnale* – bronze, yellow
Heliopsis, *Heliopsis* – yellow
Rose Mallow, *Hibiscus moscheutos* red, pink, white
Hosta Honeybells – blue
Hosta Royal Standard (fragrant) – white
Lamium, *L. maculatum* – lilac
Cardinal Flower, *Lobelia cardinalis* – scarlet
Blue Cardinal Fl., *L. siphilitica* – blue
Giant Sundrop, *Oenothera missourensis* – yellow
False Dragonhead (Obedient Plant), *Physostegia* spp. – white, pink, purple
Balloon Flower, *Platycodon* spp. – blue, white
Black-eyed Susan, *Rudbeckia* spp. – yellow
Sedum Autumn Joy, *Hylotelephium spectabile* – pink, mauve
Greek Mallow, *Sidalcea* spp. – pink
Goldenrod, *Solidago* spp. – yellow



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INSPIRATION FOR YOUR THANKSGIVING TABLE CENTREPIECE

Text By Jane Avery

Bountiful Harvest

Surprise! Spring has turned to fall and who thought it would feel so refreshing? The use of carrots, radishes, brussels sprouts, ivy, and bold floral materials is incredibly innovative! It's time to think outside of the box.



Bloom Nation Creation

I love this rustic charmer, from its twig and birch bark base wrapped in twine, to its jaunty plumage and rushes. Dark foliage, dusty miller, cabbage, and seeded eucalyptus add texture & depth, while the chrysanthemum adds a pop of colour. White roses provide unity. Bravo!



Martha Stewart Meets the Old Dutch Masters

The deep colour saturation of these plant materials partners well with this formal black vessel to create high drama. Parrot tulips, ranunculus, cabbage, pomegranate, and gomphrena are prominent.



Sylvia's 4th Line Florals Spectacular

This peach and white creation soothes the soul. Sylvia is famous for her unique flower combinations. I love her use up trailing amaranth.



White Pumpkins Invite Succulents to the Party

Source: SandandSisal on Instagram

Who would have imagined this perfect pairing? Both neutral and new, the textures just sing! Spanish moss surrounds a pleasing pallet of succulents. Baby pumpkins arranged on a woven matt ground the grouping.

Note: Local nursery Kiwi Gardens offers a stunning selection of succulents.



Martha Stewart's Festive Frills

Flowering kale, cabbage, and seeded eucalyptus fill this urn with soft freshness.



Sweet Pea Sensation

Local florist Sweet Pea triumphs with this dazzling arrangement featuring purple Lisianthus (Eustasia), yellow yarrow, star flower, status, cabbage and hydrangea. The stars of this show are explosive yellow protea flowers.



Martha Stewart's Country Cozy

Gold and crimson hues glow in this pleasantly packed arrangement featuring 'Heather James' chrysanthemums, roses, rose hips, seeded eucalyptus, smoke bush foliage and hydrangea.



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FALL GARDENING CHECKLIST

Source: LandscapeOntario.com

With the cooler fall weather approaching, it's time to get outside and prepare your garden for the onset of a Canadian winter. There are a lot of little tasks that need to be completed to get your garden ready for winter.

Fall is a great time to plant trees and shrubs, cut back perennials, remove annuals and get your lawn healthy for next spring. Remember to keep watering. Trees and shrubs that are deprived of water now will be easily stressed in the winter. Below is a handy guide to fall clean up tasks.

- ☺ Collect seed and herbs for drying.
- ☺ Add compost or manure to garden beds.
- ☺ Plant spring flowering bulbs.
- ☺ Cover water features with netting to collect falling leaves.
- ☺ Check houseplants for pests, then start to move indoors.
- ☺ Plant or transplant new trees and shrubs, to give them at least six weeks before frost.
- ☺ Clean bird feeders, gardening tools.
- ☺ Continue watering trees and shrubs until the ground freezes.
- ☺ Bring in any clay pots.
- ☺ Pull weeds before they go to seed to reduce the number of weeds next year.
- ☺ Fertilize your lawn.
- ☺ Cut diseased areas out of perennials. Do not compost.
- ☺ Rake and compost any fallen leaves.
- ☺ Clean up garden debris. Remove all vegetable plants and fallen fruit.
- ☺ Remove dead annuals from the garden, after a frost.
- ☺ Cut back perennial foliage to discourage overwintering pests. Leave flowers with seeds for the birds.
- ☺ Trim tall grass away from trees and corners of your home to discourage small rodents from creating nests.
- ☺ Dig up tender bulbs such as dahlia, canna and gladiola and store them.
- ☺ Divide spring and summer blooming perennial plants.
- ☺ Turn off outside water connections. Drain garden hoses.
- ☺ Wrap screening around fruit tree trunks to protect from small animals.
- ☺ Mulch rose bushes.



Falling leaves signal the beginning of the fall garden clean up season.

Hillside Gardens
YOUR LOCAL GARDEN CENTRE &
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