Membership Drive Successful

As stated in the November, "Campaign Issue", of The Green Thumb, the Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association must have an annual budget of $10,000.00 if it is to continue to furnish its members with the program of services that has been planned.

The Drive was designed to raise this amount in the following ways:

Denver personal solicitation......$5,400
(Six teams at $900 each)

Denver mail solicitation.........3,000
(Including renewals by ex-
isting members)

Out of Denver personal solicitation and mail..............1,600

Total ...........$10,000

The Denver personal solicitation is virtually concluded and will unquestionably go over the top. Three teams had raised their quota by November 14th. No. 1, Mrs. Arneill and Colonel Peck; No. 4, Mrs. Gray B. Gray and Fred Johnson; No. 6, Mrs. McMurtry and Mrs. Owen. The other teams are busy—mopping up.

Robert E. More.

JANUARY PROGRAMS

Friday Evenings
Horticulture House at 7:45


We are planning some very attractive programs for February.

We are also working on the outdoor trips for the summer.

Will you give us suggestions on the kind of program you would like?

Contents

Membership Drive Successful........... 2
Rocky Mountain Horticultural Conference ............... 3
Week-End Gardener 8-13-19-21
No, No, No!............................................. 5
Accent Your Garden With Roses. 6
Street Trees for Colorado............... 8
Contractors Soil ................................. 14
The Weckbaugh Garden .......................... 15
Association Defends National Forests .............. 20
A Few Little Known Facts .............. 22
Winter Maintenance 27
Acquisitions to the Library........... 28
 Proper Maintenance Important.............. 31

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HORTICULTURAL CONFERENCE

Plans are now being prepared for a two day conference in Denver on horticultural problems of the Rocky Mountain area. Gardeners, foresters, arborists and horticulturists from the professional, commercial, scientific and amateur ranks all over the Rocky Mountain-Plains area will meet to assist each other by exchanging experiences. All members of this association should be interested.

Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 2 & 3 will be the dates. The Monday evening meeting will be held in the YWCA auditorium at 1545 Tremont. All other sessions and the dinner Tuesday evening will be at the YMCA, 16th and Lincoln.

There will be lectures, pictures, discussions, demonstrations and tours conducted by the best experts of this state and other states. The dinner Tuesday evening will also be the annual meeting of this Association.

This conference is in line with the association's objectives of promoting horticulture in this region.

Programs and announcements will be given later.
ADVERTISING

In this issue we include for the first time commercial advertising. We intend that this shall be as valuable to the readers as any other feature of the magazine. We plan to limit the advertising to space occupied and very definitely as to character. All advertising accepted must come up to the same standard as the articles—it must help to promote Colorado Horticulture. A study of these advertisements should help gardeners discover where best to obtain garden material and services. These advertisements should benefit the readers by giving them valuable information, the commercial people by introducing their services and merchandise.

All this material is on just two sheets of paper so that it can be removed if the reader wishes to have their copies bound. We hope however to make this section so valuable that few will care to remove it.

So that we may know how effective this advertising is, both the advertiser and the editor would appreciate it if you would indicate that you have seen the advertisement in the GREEN THUMB.

We believe that the firms here represented are all reliable and worthy of your support, but their inclusion here does not necessarily represent an endorsement by this Association.

—Editor.

FISHER HAS IT

When "Out on a Limb"

W. W. Wilmore
Nurseries
P. D. Box 382
Denver 1, Colo.
Phone G Twelde 4137

Established in 1886 as a dahlia farm. General Nursery since 1920.
Wilmore’s Handled Fine Evergreens for Over 20 Years

Bradford Landscape Contracting Co.
PAUL BRADFORD, DESIGNER AND CONSULTANT
665 Clermont Street Phone TABOR 8038 Denver 7, Colo.

It’s Time

TO do dormant spraying for scale insects on Elm, Maple, Lilac, Dogwood, Cotoneaster and Evergreens.
TO trim shade trees.
TO move large trees and shrubs.
TO make plans for future landscape development.

We specialize in building rock gardens and perennial beds.

THE WEEK-END GARDENER

WINTER is really here this afternoon. I had to shovel snow from the garage doors to get the car in when I came home at noon. All I could see of the garden was drifts of snow and snow laden branches. The evergreens showed up with a nice touch of green as I looked around the house. The red stems of the dogwood shrub and the few hawthorn fruit still hanging on gave a pleasant touch of red. The snow outlined the curving walk through the garden and made me realize the importance of good lines. A properly designed garden can be beautiful even in a snow storm.

There is surely nothing that I can do in the garden today. I’ll rush inside where it is warm. But, wait, that tall juniper is starting to bend over with the weight of snow. I’ll go in and get an old broom and knock the snow off. Whoops, I’ll have to be more careful. The juniper limbs were frozen and I broke off several small twigs when I knocked off the snow. I’ll have to go easy or I will do more harm than the storm. Well, that’s that, I’ll go in now. I don’t see those low Pfitzers that were each side of the door; only mounds of snow. I’ll bet the boy who cleaned the walk covered them with snow. I will have to dig them out or they may break with the weight of snow, or even smother if it does not thaw in a few days.

That was hard work and I’m tired, but there is snow everywhere and no place to sit. Say, that’s an idea. We should have a good seat at the end of the garden where I can sit when I am tired, or just sit and enjoy the garden. I’ll look up some plans for garden seats that I saw in a magazine a few days ago. Some time when the weather is bad and I am more ambitious than today, I’ll make a bench ready for spring.

NO, NO, NO!

By Jack Harenberg

Don’t trim your shrubs too severely at this time. You will lose much of your spring bloom if you do.
Don’t let your trees or lawn go through the winter dry. The ground should be soaked deeply in the late fall, but if that was not done and it is not frozen now, get out the hose and give it a good watering.
Don’t neglect to take proper care of trees if there should be broken limbs from snow storms. If you are not sure that you know how to do the work you should call an expert tree man.

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Don’t neglect to take proper care of trees if there should be broken limbs from snow storms. If you are not sure that you know how to do the work you should call an expert tree man.

Don’t plant street trees so close together that they cannot develop into well-shaped specimens eventually. Where possible, make the kind, size and spacing of your street trees conform to your neighbor’s plans. The effectiveness of street trees depends largely on their uniformity.
ACCENT YOUR GARDEN WITH ROSES

Florence W. Myers

When you are dreaming over the garden catalogs these next few months, before spring opens the door to summer, give a long thought to the use of roses as a part of the summer’s garden picture. As color accent in the perennial border, as an edging, a color group or to hide a bare bank or fence, there is nothing that will give as much beauty and enjoyment as roses.

If your growing space is limited start your plans with the polyanthas and floribundas. They are extremely hardy, almost ever blooming and will thrive in any good garden soil. Their use is unlimited for bold splashes of color or to give mass effects to a perennial border. Goldfocks, a clear light yellow floribunda is charming in front of evergreens or a shrubbery border. Dainty pink Pimnochio lends color enchantment to a group planting of blue delphinium, and crisp little salmon-orange Carol Ann will give character to a planting of white campanula. Carol Ann is one of the “ranunculus-flowered” group and one of the first to bloom in the spring. A polyantha border accented with roses grown as pillars is an all summer’s delight, but wherever you use them — to edge a path, a drive, or in a separate bed edged by low-growing perennials, they will reward you with a riot of color and bloom.

Then there are the shrub roses. Although every garden has an out of the way corner back by the compost pile or the ash pit which is made to order for Rosa hugonis, for the less care it receives, the most luxuriant its fine lacy foliage and June shower of single yellow flowers. Or you may be planning a shrub hedge along the line border. If so, can’t limit yourself to one or two shades. Here is one place you can let yourself go and throw color harmony to the winds to achieve an effect full of interest and beauty. The rugosa hybrids are a must in the rose shrub border with their dark green shiny foliage and their long blooming period. The foliage of Rosa rugosa alba is darker than any of this group and its flowers are single white with bright red-tipped stamens followed by large vivid orange hips. The other rugosas of this type have pink, magenta or crimson flowers and attractive hips. The Grootendorst varieties do not have the true rugosa foliage but are as hardy and their smaller pink or cherry-red flowers are double. Agnes, Harrison’s Yellow, Austrian Copper and many of the old roses are suitable for the rose shrub border.

Was there ever a garden complete without its climbing rose? Climbers soften bare fences and buildings and add enchantment as a frame for a planned garden view. Paul’s Scarlet has become one of the most popular of the climbers for it will grow and bloom almost in spite of you. Adverse conditions, crowding, partial shade, nothing seems to discourage it. It is especially lovely twined in and out of a white slab fence and is easily trained to cover an ash pit or chicken run. Another rose almost as tolerant of neglect is Mary Wallace with delicate shell-pink buds opening to fully double flowers. It is a vigorous climber and can be used to cover large areas. Among the ever blooming climbers are New Dawn, another very hardy pink rose and Prosperity, always a mass of large double white blooms. This one is getting hard to find but is well worth the hunt.

If you have a bank or a bare terrace, don’t miss the Brownnell roses! They are among the hardiest of all roses, disease resistant and always in bloom. Coral Creeper has single apricot flowers with unusual red buds; Anne Vanderbilt is a glowing rose, red and gold semi-double; Shades of Autumn blends yellows, orange and shades of red into a bloom of richness and beauty.

Another rose of “sprawly” growth is Mabel Stearns with light pink, very double flowers and no bad habits. Grown on a rock wall surrounded by bright colored pansies, it makes an unforgettable garden picture. And it is another of the hardy types which will survive our winters without protection.

There will be many other equally good roses offered in the catalogs this spring which can be used to advantage any place in the garden. You may think you like only the hybrid teas but if you fail to grow even a few of the other varieties, you are missing the full enjoyment and beauty open to the most amateur gardener.

Empty porch and window boxes that housed gay annuals last summer may be attractive in winter too when filled with cut branches of evergreens.

Water lawn, trees, shrubs, flower beds and especially spring flowering bulbs in sunny, dry weather now.

Much winter-killing in Colorado results from dryness where snow is absent.

By K. N. Marriage

We need 3 copies of Vol. I, Nos. 3 & 4 of the Green Thumb to complete sets for binding. We will gladly pay 25c each.
STREET TREES FOR COLORADO

We submit herewith suggestions for suitable street trees to plant in various locations over the state. These lists and descriptions have been compiled by the Research committee of this association, and represent the combined experience of many people. No such list, however, is ever complete, as new trees are continually being discovered and new methods of handling old ones are being developed. For each section of the state we have recommended some of the best street trees and also indicated others which may be used either under very favorable or very difficult conditions.

Many other varieties or types might have been mentioned, but there would be little difference in these and they would simply add to the difficulty of selecting the proper trees.

We welcome criticisms of this list and invite anyone with experiences which differ from these suggestions to write us.

There are few Colorado communities which would not be very much improved by the planting of more or better street trees. Our plains and mountain villages especially need more attention given to the planting of suitable trees.

Refer to back issues of the Green Thumb for further descriptions and listing of additional trees. The July '45, Sept. '45, Mar. '46, May '46 and Mar. '47 are especially helpful.

Evergreens are not considered as suitable for street use except in very high altitudes or other very difficult locations where other trees will not grow, as their beauty is usually spoiled if they are trimmed up sufficiently to make them safe for street use.

List No. 1. HIGH MOUNTAINS. 8,000 to 10,000 feet.
Narrow-leaf Poplar
Engelmann and Colorado
Quaking Aspen
Alpine Fir

List No. 2. MOUNTAINS. 6,000 to 8,000 feet.
Many of those from List No. 1 and No. 3 may be used in borderline locations; and, in especially sheltered places, occasionally some from list No. 4.
Smoothbark Poplar
Balsam Poplar
Carolina Poplar (also
Canadian Poplar)

List No. 3. Northern and Central Great Plains, San Luis and Arkansas Valleys, Southwest and Northwest parts of the state, 3,100 to 6,000 feet.
All those from list No. 2 may also be used if necessary but are generally inferior.
Siberian Elm
Honeylocust
Common Hackberry
American Elm

List No. 4. Foothills, Irrigated areas and exceptional places in other areas, 4,000 to 6,000 feet. All from list No. 3 may also be used, but Siberian Elm, Cottonwood and Russian olive are not good street trees in areas where other kinds are available.
American Linden
Cutleaf Weeping Birch
Bur Oak

List No. 5. Southern Plains, Foothills and valleys. 3,500 to 6,000 feet. Most of those from list No. 3 and occasionally some from list No. 4 may be used.

List No. 6. Less desirable trees for extremely difficult locations, 3,500 to 8,000 feet.

List No. 7. Additional good trees for exceptionally favorable locations such as Boulder, Canon City, Grand Junction. 4,000 to 5,000 feet.

List No. 8. Smaller or flowering trees for special locations. Usually low headed and not suitable for much travelled streets.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TREES

Acer negundo, BOXELDER. Short-lived native tree. Useful on plains and in high altitudes where nothing else will grow. Susceptible to damage by insects and diseases, and of ragged appearance when older.

Acer platanoides, NORWAY MAPLE. Difficult to establish and subject to sunscald, but with favorable conditions it makes a very fine tree.

Acer platanoides, Cl. SCHWEDELER MAPLE. Leaves are a beautiful mahogany-red for weeks in spring, turning later to green. Very beautiful, but slow growing and hard to establish.

Acer saccharinum, SOFT MAPLE. A clean and beautiful tree. Of medium fast growth. Has few serious pests. Should have rich moist soil and plenty of room for both roots and top to develop.
Acer saccharum, SUGAR or HARD MAPLE. Similar in advantage and difficulties to Norway or Schwedler Maple.

Aesculus glabra, OHIO BUCKEYE. A tree hard to establish and slow in growth, but of beautiful symmetrical shape and very attractive in flower.

Aesculus hippocastanum, COMMON HORSECHESTNUT. More attractive bloom and form than the Buckeye, but more difficult to establish.

Ailanthus altissima, TREEOFHEAVENAILANTHUS. Has disagreeable odor and suckering habit, but will thrive in smoky atmosphere where other trees would die. Beautiful winged fruit.

Betula papyrifera, PAPER BIRCH. Lower and shorter lived tree than the cutleaf, and without cutleaves or weeping habit. Does have the same beautiful white bark and can usually be purchased for a small fraction of the cost of the cutleaf.

Betula pendula, Cl. CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH. Truly the queen of deciduous trees with its graceful drooping branches, cutleaves and beautiful white bark. A little difficult to start and very sensitive to drought. Damaged in some sections by aphis and the Bronze Birch Borer.

Catalpa speciosa, NORTHERN or WESTERN CATALPA. Loved for its beautiful flowers, large leaves and picturesque seed pods. Dallied for its dropping flowers, pods and leaves. Has irregular habit of growth and winterkills frequently except in southern part of state.

Celtis occidentalis, COMMON HACKBERRY. A fine tree when established. Difficult to transplant, especially in larger sizes. Slow growing, drouth resistant and quite free of disease and insect pests.

Cladrastis lutea, AMERICAN YELLOWWOOD. An uncommon tree in the state, but will grow in very favorable locations.

Crataegus coloradensis, COLORADO HAWTHORN. Very slow growing, but hardy in a great range of altitudes. Beautiful in flower, fruit and foliage.

Crataegus mollis, DOWNY HAWTHORN. One of the best hawthorns to train as a single stemmed tree. Large red fruit.

Crataegus oxycantha, ENGLISH HAWTHORN. Beautiful cut leaves, white flowers and red fruit. Subject to blight.

Elaeagnus angustifolia, RUSSIANOLIVE. A picturesque small tree with silvery foliage, small fragrant flowers and attractive silvery fruit. Hardy, drouth resistant and adaptable for many uses.

Fraxinus americana, WHITE ASH. A stiff "heavy" tree which is slow growing and will stand much abuse.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica lancifolia, GREEN ASH. Slow growing, hardy and disease free. Preferred by most horticulturists for Colorado use.

Gleditsia triacanthos, HONEYLOCUST. Picturesque sturdy habit of growth. Very hardy and drouth resistant. The thornless variety is preferred. This is the locust with tiny flowers, large seed pods and few serious pests. A little hard to transplant and slow growing.

Gymnocladus dioicus, KENTUCKY COFFEETREE. Deep rooted and slow growing. Makes a nice shapped, clean tree of bold appearance.

Juglans nigra, EASTERN BLACK WALNUT. Deep rooted, slow growing and sturdy appearance. Should be moved when small. Bears edible nuts.

Juglans regia, TEXAS BLACK WALNUT. Rapid growing hardy tree in favorable locations. Very small nuts.

Koelreuteria paniculata, PANICLED GOLDENRAINTREE. Small irregular tree making a grand showing of its flowers and fruit. Apt to kill back in northern or unfavorable locations.

Liriodendron tulipifera, TULIPTREE. Beautiful rose-red flowers and small red fruit. Narrow upright habit of growth. Hardy and blight resistant.

Malus sp. Cl. DOLGO CRABAPPLE. White flowers and brilliant red fruit which is as good to use as to look at.

Malus sp. Cl. HOPA CRABAPPLE. Beautiful rose-red flowers and small red fruit. Narrow upright habit of growth. Hardy and blight resistant.

Malus sp. Cl. RED-SILVER CRABAPPLE. Leaves green above and red-silvery below. Attractive rose-red bloom.

Morus alba tatarica, RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Birds prefer the fruit to cherries. Kills back badly except in southern part of state and favorable locations.

Platanus occidentalis, SYCAMORE or AMERICAN PLANETREE. Slow growing and very difficult to establish, but eventually makes a very beautiful large tree in favorable locations.

Populus alba, Cl. SILVER POPLAR. Wrongly called "Silver Maple" because of maple shaped leaves. Light green smooth bark and spreading habit. Unlike other poplars it will grow in dry places. Sometimes suckers from the roots.

Populus angustifolia, NARROWLEAF POPLAR. Thrives at higher altitudes than any other large native tree. Rather good habit of growth.
Populus balsamifera, BALSAM POPULAR. A good tree for high altitudes where native trees will not grow.

Populus canadensis eugenei, CAROLINA POPULAR. Extensively planted a few years ago. The native cottonwoods are better.

Populus grandidentata, BIGTOOTH ASPEN. Clean white bark. Larger than the native Aspen. Makes a nice shaped tree for all altitudes.

Populus nigra, Cl. LOMBARDY POPULAR. The familiar columnar poplar of old gardens. Subject to attacks of disease and insects.

Populus sargenti, PLAINS POPULAR (Western Broadleaf Cottonwood). The most distinctive native tree of this area. Too large for most street use but still valuable in places where there is plenty of room and moist soil. Cottonless trees propagated from male trees by cuttings are most satisfactory.

Populus simoni, CHINESE OR SIMON POPULAR. Loose upright growth similar to Lombardy. Thought to be a harder tree, but is still a poplar.

Populus tremuloides, QUAKING ASPEN. A beautiful small native tree. Hard to transplant. Will grow at lower altitudes but is chiefly useful at high altitudes where no other deciduous tree will grow.

Prunus serotina, BLACK CHERRY. When established in a favorable location it makes a good, tall, clean tree. Hard to transplant and has tender bark.

Quercus coccinea, SCARLET OAK. Very beautiful, especially in fall color. Requires a rich, slightly acid soil.

Quercus palustris, PIN OAK. Similar to Scarlet Oak.

Quercus macrocarpa, BUR OAK. A sturdy bold tree of slow growth. Does not have as brilliant fall color as other oaks, but is hardier in Colorado.

Quercus robur, ENGLISH OAK. Nice shaped slow growing tree.

Quercus rubra, RED OAK. Similar in habit to Scarlet or Pin Oak.

Robinia pseudacacia, BLOCK LOCUST. Very drought resistant, and has beautiful flowers, but is soon destroyed by borers in most areas.

Salix alba, WHITE WILLOW. Hardy under many conditions if sufficient water is available.

Salix alba vitellina, YELLOWSTEM WILLOW. Striking for its winter color.

Salix amygdaloides, PEACHLEAF WILLOW. A smaller native tree.

Salix babylonica, Cl. GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW. The most beautiful of the willows. For lower altitudes where there is plenty of water.

Salix nigra, BLACK WILLOW. A coarse native tree of streambanks.

Salix pentandra, LAUREL WILLOW. Attractive glossy leaves. Has all the faults of all the willows; brittle stems and rank feeding habits.

Sorbus americana, MOUNTAIN ASH. Subject to sunscald and blight, but a very attractive tree when established. Bright orange fruits.

Sorbus aucuparia, EUROPEAN MOUNTAINASH. Similar to above.

Tilia americana, AMERICAN LINDEN. One of our most beautiful trees for street planting. Heart shaped leaves, fragrant bloom and interesting fruit. Subject to sunscald when first transplanted unless trunk is shaded or wrapped. Should be severely pruned when moved unless with a ball of earth.

Ulmus procera, ENGLISH ELM. More upright and symmetrical than the American. Sometimes sends up suckers from the roots. Also subject to Elm scale.

Ulmus pumila, SIBERIAN ELM. Better shape than the American, but bark more tender.

Sophora japonica, JAPANESE PAGODATREE. Attractive leaves and flowers. Hard to start but grows well in favorable places.

Ulmus americana, AMERICAN ELM. Although it is subject to attacks of Elm scale and must be sprayed frequently it is still one of our very good street trees.

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The Week-End Gardener

This afternoon is cloudy and cold, but no snow, so I'll not stop to even look at the garden. It's a good time to get indoors and just keep warm. What is all this stack of mail on the table? Arctic Seed Company, Whoozis Nursery, ABZ Landscape Service. I guess it must be time to make out orders for next spring's plantings. Well, if I can't work in the garden actually I will need. Here is a beautiful catalog. I'll bet that it cost the company a pretty penny to publish. Ah-h-h, isn't that flowering dogwood a beauty, and they say right here that it is perfectly hardy. I'll beat my neighbor to that. I wonder how come he hasn't planted one before now? There may be a reason. I'd better call up the Oldtimer and ask him. Hm-m-m, he says that the catalog was issued in the East, and that flowering dogwood are hardy there. I don't suppose they know that we have gardens in Colorado, or that our climate is different here. I wonder just how many of these beautiful things that are pictured here will grow in Colorado. Of course I could order some of them and try them out, but I wonder if the Oldtimer has not done that years ago. I'll call and ask him if I can't come over to his place and let him go through the catalog with me and tell me what things are hopeless here, which ones are reliable and which things may grow with exceptional care.

Oldtimer tells me that most of the plants which will do well here can be purchased from the local nurserymen and seedsmen, and that they will be able to tell me which are suitable for each situation that I have. I'll enjoy the pretty pictures, and I believe that I will gamble on that beautiful hydrangea, but I'll go to that reliable firm that I know of close by for most of my needs. I'll call him up now. I'll make a list now of the things needed, then I can spend the rest of the afternoon just browsing through these catalogs and dreaming.
New homes being built, I think we will all agree, are much over-priced, considering their box-like design, their size and the quality of materials used. What disturbs me most, as I travel around, is the fact that it is going to be very difficult to garden them. In some places I have seen contractors skim off the loam and cart it away. Elsewhere, I have seen the clay sub-soil from the cellar hole carelessly dug out and spread right over what little loam is present.

Then, too, many of these homes are going up on suburban land which has remained unused, at least in part, because it was not worth much for any purpose. Some of it is too wet. In other places it is covered with too thin a layer of loam. In their enthusiasm and innocence many new home-makers are going to try to establish gardens, plant lawns and hedges and so forth. I am afraid they are going to be bitterly disappointed in many places. Gardening is difficult enough for beginners under favorable circumstances but it will be nearly impossible in many of the developments I have seen.

*"Rambling Observations of a Roving Gardener"*
Reprinted by permission of Horticulture Magazine
trades and climbing roses, affords an unexcelled view of the country club district, the mountains, a bit of Cherry Creek far below and the extensive gardens extending north of Cherry Creek.

Building the rock garden with its several pools and waterways involved not only labor and equipment to obtain the one-half to three ton rocks that had to be secured, but also required the services of someone deeply interested in this sort of thing who would find rock with character, with waterways (not easy to find), with lasting qualities and to place the rocks so that they would look much the same as in their mountain location.

The pool and cascade directly below the north terrace is the beginning of what was to have been a series of pools and cascades extending some three hundred feet or more to the north and dropping some thirty feet to a final pool with an electric fountain.

Beyond the extensive lawns to the west, north and east are the informal shrub and tree borders that enclose the grounds. These borders include numerous varieties of beautiful and unusual flowering plants. The great variation in ground levels in this garden is one of the factors that enhances its beauty.

Every person is interested in photosynthesis for there could be no animal life on this earth without it. Through the action of the sun on the green chlorophyll in plant leaves the carbon dioxide from the air and water from the earth is transformed into sugars and starches on which the whole animal life of the world exists. In addition to this manufacture of animal food, all our lawns, all our trees, all our flowers are dependent on this process of nature. Every person in the world should realize his dependence on chlorophyll and photosynthesis, but a few of us like to go further than this and learn more about growing plants, how they grow, how they bloom, how they produce their seeds. We like these plants for their beauty and for their usefulness.

The Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association is organized to bring together people who have a “green thumb” or those who are interested in plants, and to be ever watchful for the best ways in which man can use these plants for his pleasure and profit. Since climatic conditions are so very different in Colorado from other parts of our country we feel it is very important to maintain a central horticultural organization which can collect and disseminate this regional horticultural information.

You Are Interested in Photosynthesis

This afternoon is bright and warmer. I'll take a look around the yard before I go in. The lawn is almost free of snow, and looks good and green yet. I'm glad that I gave it a good watering before it froze up. That south slope begins to look a little dry. I'll watch it and give it more water if this sunny weather lasts another week. I wonder if it would be all right to fertilize it now. I'll call the Oldtimer. He says that it is OK to spread fertilizer on at any time, that it will leach in and be ready to give the lawn a good boost when the first spring days come. I wonder why we must give our lawns a shot-in-the-arm like this every year. If there had been good soil to plant the lawn in it should grow well for many years before it needed additional food. I expect that this lawn was planted in the usual "Contractor's Soil" made up of dirt from the basement and plaster and various builders rubbish.

I wonder how those bulbs are getting along that I put in the basement last fall. The glads are alright, but this box of dahlia roots are too near the furnace and they are beginning to shrivel. I'll move them to a cooler place and moisten the packing around them a little. I'll have to be careful that I don't get them too wet or they will sprout before warm weather comes.

Mom, there are bugs on your begonias. What'll we do about them. Guess I'll bother the Oldtimer again. Say, Oldtimer there are all kinds of wild animals eating up Mom's house plants. What should I spray them with? You mean to say that there are different poisons used for different insects? I supposed that any kind of spray would kill any kind of insect. Don't the new DDT and Chlordane sprays just about kill everything? Well I'll tell you what they look like and which plants they are feeding on and the kind of damage they are doing, then can you tell me the best spray or dust to use on them? OK, Thanks.
ASSOCIATION DEFENDS NATIONAL FORESTS

IN order that readers of the "Green Thumb" may know that our Association is continuing its historical tradition of speaking out when sound conservation policies are attacked, we publish the following for the record. It is a letter that was addressed by our President, Mrs. John Evans, to Congressman Frank Barrett, Chairman of a sub-committee of the Public Lands Committee of the House of Representatives which held a series of hearings in the West during the late summer of 1947. This letter was presented by Congressman Barrett and a copy given to Colorado Congressman Robert Rockwell at the Grand Junction hearing September 5, 1947.

Dear Congressman Barrett:

I am taking the liberty of addressing to you in behalf of the Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association the following statement with the request that it be included in the record of your present hearing.

This Association was originally organized as the Colorado Forestry Association in 1884. It was founded by citizens of this state who were keenly appreciative of the growing value of Colorado's water for irrigation and of the importance of maintaining good cover on the mountain water-sheds. They were especially alarmed by the disasters that fires that burned over large areas of mountain land year after year. These far-sighted and earnest citizens through their Forestry Association played an active and influential part in getting the Federal Government in attempting to put an end to this enormous waste. The outcome of this movement eventually was the establishment of the National Forests.

Colorado secured the second "Forest Reserve" as it was then called, in the United States—the White River, set aside in 1891. More reserves were later added until a total area of thirteen and 3/4 million acres was reserved in Colorado, comprising the bulk of the high mountain watersheds of the state. By Act of Congress the U. S. Forest Service was set up in 1905 and given the handling of the reserves which were renamed, "National Forests". In the instructions which the Forest Service received from the Secretary of Agriculture at that time it was made clear that all of the resources of the National Forests were to be put to beneficial use as well as protected. While the Forests were National properties special consideration was to be given to the needs of residents within or adjacent to them and to some degree dependent upon their resources.

One resource of great importance locally was the grazing to be found on the grass lands intermingled with the forest cover. In order to distribute the grazing privileges as fairly as possible to those most dependent on National Forest ranges a management policy was gradually worked out which recognized priorities and degrees of dependency and at the same time gave no vested rights to any user. This last is an important feature. In the opinion of our Association it should never be waived or abrogated. The range lands of our high mountains as well as the tree covered slopes are of first importance as water-sheds. Authority should remain in the hands of the Forest Service to regulate the stocking and use of these ranges with water production as the primary objective. (And this should be true as well of publicly owned grazing lands outside the National Forests where water-shed or other important uses are involved.)

Water is without question the most important product of Colorado's National Forests.

Our Association has naturally interested itself down through the years in the way the Forest Service has done its job. We believe that the members of this Service have consistently tried to protect and improve the great national properties under their care. They have seemed to be keenly conscious of the necessity of integrating the various uses of the natural resources, domestic stock and big game grazing, fishing, logging, recreation, so as to prevent conflicts and damage to give each use recognition, commensurate with its importance. They have not always been successful in this, without a doubt. In their efforts to meet the demands of cattle and sheepmen for range they have been too optimistic in their estimates of carrying capacities, especially during a succession of favorable seasons, in the opinion of some people. However, we believe that the Forest Service merits our full support and we earnestly recommend against any weakening of its authority over the regulation of grazing on National Forests or the elimination of any areas of our State's important water-sheds from these Forests.

Our Association became so much concerned over the reported threats of such action last winter that the Board of Directors, after a membership of approximately 1,200, adopted the following resolution to which the attention of your committee is respectfully called:

Whereas:

The creation and successful administration of the national forests during the past forty (40) years and more have proven to be one of the most outstanding and worthwhile results of the growing interest of the people of the United States in the conservation of their natural resources; and

Whereas:

The Colorado Forestry Association, since its inception in 1884, has consistently encouraged the creation of national forests and has supported the regulated and conservative use of the resources of publicly-owned wild lands; and

Whereas:

There now appears to be developing a concerted effort on the part of certain groups of stockmen, users of national forest ranges, to secure legislation that would authorize the classification and segregation of so-called "grazing lands," now integral parts of the forests, with the ultimate objective of passing them into private ownership; now therefore

Be it resolved, by the Board of Directors of the Colorado Forestry and Horticulture Association:

That this Association stands firmly for maintaining the integrity of national forests and their continued administration in the interests of the people of the United States, on the principle of "multiple use"—the coordinated and balanced use of all resources for all legitimate purposes. Approved by Board of Directors this 24th day of February 1947.

Very sincerely yours,

Gladye O. Evans (Mrs. John Evans)
President

Copy to Congressman Rockwell

THE WEEK-END GARDENER

ANOTHER nice sunny day, but cold. This should be the time to prune the grapes. The stored up food that is in them ready for making new growth next spring, is all down in the roots and they will lose little if I prune now. I notice that the commercial grape growers all cut their vines back to only a few stems. Some use one pattern and some another, but they all cut them away back. I want my grape vine to cover the pergola as well as give a little fruit, so I guess that I'll leave a few long stems. That sun seems very warm on the south side. I expect that I should put up some sort of shade on the south side of that new little White Pine and the Linden tree. They are not accustomed to this hot drying sun in winter.

As the sun slips down lower the air gets colder. I'll go inside to do my gardening for the balance of the afternoon. Now is just the time to get out that new book that Mom gave me for my birthday last month. This tells a lot of new tricks for taking care of roses. I wonder if Oldtimer could tell me of other books which might give me more good suggestions. The kids are all in school. Why shouldn't I take up some subject that I am particularly interested in and read all I can find about it. The more I know about the plants the more fun it will be next summer. Oldtimer told me that I could get a lot of first hand information by attending the meetings of the Rose Society and the lectures arranged by garden clubs and Horticulture Societies. This is going to be fun.
A FEW LITTLE-KNOWN FACTS ABOUT SOME WELL-KNOWN PLANTS
And Other Notes
An understanding of a few irregularities of certain plants as a likely aid to their improvement.

By HERB Fowler

DELPHINIUMS.—You will read here of two points of culture on the Delphinium, one, staking which is often done badly, or too late, or not at all and the other how to get two blooming seasons from this plant. Gardeners are generally familiar with watering, drainage, spraying, mildew and pests, and I believe, know what that nebulous phrase, “good garden soil” means.

JUNE and LATER WINDS.—What do you think of those 3-inch strips of lumber you see in gardens with those handsome flower spikes lashed to them for support? Now for good looks as well as for the well-being of Delphiniums, staking is done in two stages or more. The taller supports are not set in the early stages of growth. Short lengths of the same diameter are put in the beginning so that the roots may grow around them and injury to the crown will not result from thrusting a later stake into the developed plant. You will find the final supports to be 4 to 6 feet, or even more, and should be of natural or soft-green bamboo, tied with raffia, never twine. The stake should be tied, first with the raffia, then carried over to the flower spike, with two or good twists, knotted, instead of from the flower spike to the stake. This is done to preserve the natural way of the plant.

FEEDING FOR SECOND BLOOM.—The first faded flower stalks are cut off just below foliage level; the plants then should be given a rest before new growth appears by keeping on the dry side for two or three weeks. When the new shoots appear, BUT NOT BEFORE, the remaining old stems must be cut down to the ground and one teaspoon of ammonium phosphate given to each plant, in a fifteen inch diameter circle. This should be worked in slightly and a deep watering given. Do not allow all of the shoots to develop on this second growth. All but two or three should be broken off. The remaining shoots will develop into fine spikes again. I am speaking here of plants that have been in the garden three or more years; two year olds, however, if not allowed to seed, will bloom all summer, to the very end.

OTHER WAYS TO GROW DELPHINIUMS.—Try them in an uncrowded cutting garden; the finest hybrids have a good chance there. Sometimes, too, there is a better way for background effects than crowding Delphiniums into a too-narrow border. They may be placed in a separate 18-inch wide strip behind the regular border with a grass space wide enough to run the lawn mower. The background is assured in this way while every cultural advantage is maintained.

* * *

PEONIES.—The common cause of failure may be traced in planting Peonies in a position exposed to the early morning sun. Have you not noticed that the buds of Peonies are visible long before they develop into flowers and while the spring frosts are yet to be expected? If plants are set in a border facing east and the early sunshine reaches them after a frosty night, it is possible that the buds will be damaged and the flowers will be spoiled.

In light land the Peony will often thrive better when in partial shade than in full sunshine. F. F. Rockwell, in his “PEONIES” lists nine reasons why Peonies may not bloom. Chelsea Sherlock in the introduction of the book, writes “It thoroughly covers the questions and answers we all have in mind”; “Peonies” may be found on the shelves of the Horticultural Library.

* * *

TULIPS.—No special winter protection for bulbs is necessary in Colorado if the ground has been well-prepared; but if a mulch is considered necessary, it should never be put on until after the ground is frozen hard—hard. Moles sometimes make tunnels in loose soil making trails for mice which consider Tulip bulbs a special treat. Tulips may suffer from an insufficient supply of moisture as well as from giving them too much water, causing them to rot. Watch the watering even as early as late March.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH TULIPS AFTER BLOOMING.—When flowers are not used for cutting, they should be removed from the stems before the petals drop. The bulbs may be left in the ground to ripen but если the same ground is wanted for a later display, the plants should be lifted toward the end of May and put in some spare space, as behind shrubbery or the like. They should be placed in a shallow trench and covered with soil (heeled in), taking special care not to break the brittle stems. In two or three weeks the leaves will have disappeared, when the bulbs should be lifted and spread to dry in a cool, shady, airy place. So that they will be ready to clean and store for the summer. With cool and airy storage they will be ready to set out again in the fall, which time in Colorado is mid-October to late-November; any time as long as the ground is not frozen too hard.

Have you ever thought to follow up Tulips with ICELAND POPPIES? I only hope you did not miss seeing the border of Iceland Poppies this past summer, planned by Mr. S. R. DeBoer for the city of Denver near 300 Clermont. It is not just my opinion that it was the gayest and the most exciting done there in many years.

* * *

THE LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS (C. jackmannii)—Have you lost one, or two or a dozen or even more of this showy, purple-vine? These few hints may help you. Often the plant makes a three foot growth...
and for no apparent reason whatever the vine is gone. It has been found that this disappearance is caused by a ruinous worm, a nematode. If a study is made of the roots of the Clematis, it will be found these usually grow in tiers, three or four along the stem. On top of these tiers, eyes will be found. In planting, the top set of eyes should be covered with at least two inches of soil and the vine cut down to within two inches above the soil. Now knock the bottom out of a four or five inch clay flower pot and set over the vine, upside down, working the rim one inch into the soil. Fill the pot with clean, sharp sand and leave for about two summers, after which time the pot should be broken and removed. It is through broken tissue that this worm is said to enter, so be careful working around the plant at all times. One of the most attractive plantings of this Clematis is on the white fence of the Frank Kemps, one planted every 12 feet.

GARDEN COMPOSITION.—All the common tasks of the garden must be done before we may turn to its poetry. The needs of the Delphinium must be supplied before we may plan for its final blue beauty among pink Hollyhocks and white Phlox; or the lovely belladonna, with the Painted Daisy, (James Kelway), and bordered with large sky-blue Pansies. The climbing Clematis must be understood before an eye must weep at the unfurling of every shriveling bloom, before gathering with white Iris and pink Sweet William. As for the early bulbs—there are two books, just received at the Horticultural Library: DAFFODILS—TULIPS, by Rev. J. Jacobs, an artist friend of Mrs. Francis King, who said of Mr. Jacobs, “Whenever two or three Daffodils or Tulips are gathered together, there is he also.” We read in these books of the wonderful perfection of the tribe of Muscari, the Grapelyacinth, and how they must be closely packed together in planting for any really good effect; and of Crocus and all the other small bulbs of which we know so little.

THE ROLE OF LANDSCAPE GARDENER.—After a spree among the catalogs; which, needless to say is the worst possible way to begin a garden although the most popular method, the builder must realize, that a garden, to be beautiful, must be correct in scale, proportion and detail. It is one thing to pass intelligent, critical judgment on a work but quite another thing to create it. An artist knows what to bring in and what to leave, without the gate.
The hows of wintering Hybrid Teas reminds one of Pope’s watches “none just alike, yet each one trusts his own”. There is one method successful in Colorado, and in other regions of wide range in winter temperature:

1. As soon as wood is ripe, usually early November to mid-December, cut tips down to six inches.
2. Remove all leaves and tops. Burn these if Black Spot is evident.
3. Water the ground thoroughly.
4. Spray the ground around the plants with Fermate, pour Black Leaf 40 solution around the crowns and dust with Lead Arsenate.
5. Cover each plant with one-fourth to one-half bushel of peatmoss and rotted dairy manure pulverized and previously mixed and moistened.
6. Cover the beds with one of the following. They are given in order of choice:
   - Spruce or fir branches (not a mixture of both)
   - Maple leaves held down with woven wire
   - Corn stalks
   - Excelsior held down with wire

Now for the whys. Rose stems two or three feet high waggle in the wind, loosen the mulch and may expose the plant.

Water to ensure that roots remain moist all winter.
Remove all leaves and tops to eliminate possible hold-over of fungus and similar pests.
Spray the ground to discourage spores of fungi, eggs and larvae of uninvited guests.
Peatmoss and manure mixture retains moisture and keeps temperature equitable. Manure for enrichment. Peatmoss to prevent rot. Both are excellent to spread over surface for a mulch next spring.

Spruce or Douglas branches (not a mixture of both) keep out winter sunshine, allow free air circulation and are pleasant to the eye. There’s a “twick” to putting these on; they resist strong winds and they look better if imbricated—like shingles on a roof—the tip of each branch overlapping the stem of the last one. Maple leaves are light and curly. Poplar, Cottonwood and Apple and other such leathery leaves are taboo; they mat down and exclude air.

Cornstalks do the job but they may harbor mice and they look so dull and dead.

Excelsior is excellent except for appearance. One woman whose Rose Garden is in full view from living room windows dyed excelsior green and kept it from year to year, but this was in pre-war days.

Sprinkle last thing to get the whole business settled into place and to be sure there are no dry pockets.

May we have some other methods of Rose care for winter discussed?
RECENT ACQUISITIONS TO THE LIBRARY

Our library at Horticulture House is open Monday through Friday afternoons. We hope that our members will take advantage of the comfortable reading conditions and the fine collection of books, old and new.

Handbook of Narcissus—E. A. Bowles
Exploring Our National Parks and Monuments—Devereux Butcher
Charm of Gardens—Dion Clayton Calthrop
Designs for Outdoor Living—Stewart G. Chase and O. J. Trenary
Flowers, Their Arrangement—J. Gregory Conway
Dykes on Irises—edited by George Dillistone
Fungous Diseases of Plants—Benjamin Minge Duggar
Plant Physiology—Benjamin M. Duggar
Ferns of North America—Daniel Cady Eaton
Trees of Great Britain and Ireland—Henry John Elwes and Augustine Henry
World Grows Round My Door—David Fairchild
Growing Bulbs for Winter and Spring Blooming—Maurice Fuld
Book of English Gardens—M. R. Gleag
Gardening on Nothing a Year—Mary S. Griffith
Illustrated Encyclopedia of American Wild Flowers—Ethel Hinckley Hauser
Miniature Alpine Gardening—Lawrence D. Hills
Plant Propagation—Alfred C. Hottes
Handbook of the Trees of the Northern States and Canada—Romeyn Beck Hough
Soil and Health—Sir Albert Howard
Svenska Fjällblommor—Torsten Lagerberg (Sweden)
More Small Italian Villas and Farmhouses—Guy Lowell

What Kinda Cactus Izzat—Reg Manning
Gardens and Gardening—edited by F. A. Mercer
Florilegium Renovatum—Matthaeus Merianus, published in 1641
Garden Flowers—Robert M. McCurdy
English Pleasure Gardens—Rose Standish Nichols
Royal Palaces and Gardens—Mima Nixon
Selected Flower Arrangements of the Ohara School—Koun Ohara
Bounty of Earth—Donald Culross Peattie and Louise Redfield Peattie
A Prairie Grove—Donald Culross Peattie
American Acres—Louise Redfield Peattie
Japanese Flower Arrangement for Modern Homes—Margaret Prendergast
Alpine Flowers—Paul A. Robert
Complete Book of Flower Arrangement—F. F. Rockwell and Esther C. Grayson
The Tree Book—Julia E. Rogers
Rock Gardening for the Small Place—Ezra C. Stiles
Wild Flowers of the Rocky Mountains—Emma Homan Thayer
Handy Book of the Flower Garden—David Thomson
Treatise on the Insect Enemies of Fruit and Fruit Trees—Isaac P. Trimble
Succulents, Other than Cacti—A. J. van Laren
Small Country Houses of Today—Lawrence Weaver

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JULIA JANE SILVERSTEIN
Landscape Architect

The initial planning and planting of grounds for making a setting for one’s home is only the beginning of the picture—from this point on the design depends entirely upon upkeep. There is no forgetting trees, shrubs and perennials. They will grow, you know, and it is usually a sad day if they don’t. This means trying to visualize what the designer of the picture had in mind, so that it can be kept to that picture though years pass. It would indeed be a very shocking thing to go off for awhile and come back to find the dining room table bursting out in five new legs—shoving the chairs hither and yon—the chairs having in turn had ideas of their own to sprout new arms. Your garden is not static, as we trust well behaved furniture is, so don’t be surprised when things don’t always stay the same. You are the one who has control—don’t let the plant material take it away from you.

Do a little pruning every year at the proper times and places, and you will enjoy the picture as the years develop it. Many lovely plantings have been absolutely ruined by ignorance or carelessness of proper maintenance; then when the day of reckoning comes, what a toll has to be paid to re-create the original setting. Warning! Know what to do and if you don’t know have a consultation with one who does know. Set aside something in your budget for maintenance. It is a shame to spend money on good plant materials and let them be driven to unsightliness through your neglect.