OUTDOOR PLANS, 1948
The Outdoor Program committee is planning a full schedule for this summer, starting with April and continuing through October. There will be several wildflower trips for the general membership, at least a spring and fall bus trip around the city parks, several expeditions of botanists to check the plants in our new Botanical Reserves, and four or five more extensive collection trips into the little known areas of the state. If you have any preferences as to dates or kinds of trips please call and let us know so that a definite schedule may be made to suit the largest number of members.

JACK HARENBERG SEZ
It’s sure to snow this month.
DON’T be careless about knocking snow off evergreens, especially when it has frozen on after a little thaw. Much damage can be done to evergreens when they are in this condition.
DON’T pile snow on low evergreens when shovelling walks.
DON’T let snow sliding off the roof weight down and break low evergreens.
DON’T neglect evergreens if they are broken by snow. If you are not capable of taking care of them yourself—call in an expert—but do it at once.

COMMITTEES


EDUCATION: Chairman, George W. Kelly.

EXECUTIVE: All officers.

FINANCE: Chairman, Fred R. Johnson; Robert E. More, Scott Wilmore.

FOREST MANAGEMENT: Chairman, Col. Allen S. Peck; J. Lee Deen, Everett Lee, John W. Spencer.

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ORCHIDS TO GEORGE A. CARLSON
Away back in 1912 when George Carlson was an awkward young boy working for the Denver Parks Department, S. R. DeBoer saw something in him and told him one day that if he paid attention and tried to learn his job someday he might be park superintendent. Mr. DeBoer's prophecy has proved true for George Carlson has recently been appointed Denver Parks Superintendent.

We are proud to have George receive this honor, for no one in the state is more deserving. He has spent his life since that day in 1912 in preparing himself for this job. He was most recently in charge of the Colorado Springs parks, and from the number of Colorado Springers who regretted his leaving we can judge that he made good there.

George also made quite a record for himself in Colorado Springs during our membership campaign by bringing in around one hundred new members to this Association by his own efforts. We shall see some improvements in our Denver parks soon as everyone just naturally likes to work with him. We hope that George can line up a few interested young men whom he can train and inspire so we are ready in the next generation to provide horticultural leadership.

FEBRUARY PROGRAMS
There will be no regular Friday evening programs at Horticulture House during February as the Home Owner’s Landscape School will be held each Friday evening in February at The Eatery. For more information, call in an expert—but do it at once.

Picture on cover of Longs Peak as seen from near Broomfield, Colo. Photo by Charles J. Ott.
THE WEEK-END GARDENER

I STOPPED by the nursery today and picked out some beautiful plants I saw there. Now I wonder where I should plant them. My garden is almost full now. The lower end has been in a long time though, and the plants are beginning to get overgrown, and do not give the effect originally planned. I never did like it much anyhow. I’ll call over the Oldtimer and see what he can suggest.

Oldtimer says that I have the cart before the horse; that I should plan for the effects wanted and then order the plants most suitable to give those effects. Now should be a good time to make a definite plan for the remodelling that I want, then when spring comes and the ground thaws out I will know exactly what I want and where it is to go.

It will be weeks and weeks before spring, and I probably will not be able to do all the work that I want even then. Oldtimer says that I should make a plan on paper so that I will not forget the things I have decided on, and so that the completed job will all fit together regardless of when the separate parts are planted. I’ll go out now while the sun is warm and measure the garden and the surrounding fences and buildings; then I can draw it all up to scale this evening.

I must first decide just the features that I want. There should be lots of flowers. Oldtimer says that they should be massed in front of the shrub screens rather than be planted in beds cutting up the lawn. I expect that the first thing is to plan on a shrub screen next to the alley, and a good tall tree to shade the southwest corner of the house. Let’s see, I want a pool and Mom wants a rockery. We’ll compromise with a rockery. We both want roses and a bird bath. How about a formal bed of roses around the bird bath at the end of the long grass plot? That should look fine, but we will have to move the clothesline to the other side of the yard to keep from having to look through shirts and socks to see the garden. That is a good start. I’ll do the rest next week.

RAMBLING OBSERVATIONS OF A ROVING GARDENER

Reprinted by Permission from Horticulture

High prices for foods this year have made many a home vegetable gardener pleased with himself for his decision last Spring to stay with his vegetable patch—provided he did the work himself and did not pay for labor. Undoubtedly, he saved himself a few dollars.

According to Andy Wing of the National Garden Institute, the high cost of living—if it continues—will result in a mass development of vegetable thrift gardening next Spring.

One of the first things proper grazing management does for a ranch is to build up an absorbent layer of living green matter underlain by dead decaying litter from past years’ grass. With such a mat, Soil Conservation Service technicians have learned, a range can absorb nearly six times more rainfall than an area where grass was poor. Raindrops disintegrated into harmless spray when they hit the good mat; the beating drops caused erosion on the poor spots. It’s false economy not to keep the grass at its maximum.

B. W. ALLRED

Reprinted by Permission from The Land
LANDSCAPING YOUR HOME

BY PAUL BRADFORD

WITH spring and all its coming beauties and duties so close at hand it is well that you give some careful thought to your garden and to the horticultural materials that you are expecting to install in it this season.

You may be one of the lucky new home owners and, if that is true, it is doubly important to make early plans if you expect to secure the services of a competent nurseryman or landscape contractor to do your work at the proper season. The universal increase in building has made heavy inroads on an already dwindling supply of nursery stock.

Quality is as important in nursery stock as it is in furniture or clothing. If you are normally observant you can readily see the difference in plants. Good shrubs, for instance, should usually have five or more sturdy stalks or canes. If you cannot find garden or landscape materials in the sizes you want, always accept a smaller item. Don’t sacrifice quality for size.

A combination of evergreens and shrubs will prove much more attractive than if either are used by themselves. When selecting evergreens, look for rich color tone and density of growth. Properly grown junipers of high quality will be thick, luxuriant and lovely to behold.

The front of your home is your face to the world; you will want it to be as attractive as possible. Think carefully! Consider how your plantings will look throughout the year. Remember that the trees and shrubs you plant this spring will change with every coming season. Will they outgrow the plan you have in mind? If so, can they be controlled by proper pruning?

Don’t be satisfied with the same things your parents used. Many of the new plants are much superior. Shrub roses have long been favorites of mine. In the small shrub rose group, the floribundas are new and beautiful. By choosing carefully it is possible to have pleasing color contrasts in the shrub border in the dormant as well as in the blooming season.

Different architectural designs and patterns require a wide variety of landscape materials and arrangements. Willow or cottonwood trees, for instance, should not be used on a small lot. Blue spruce requires great care. Only use Chinese Elms if you need quick, cheap shade. Bolleana Poplars are now so badly diseased that it is not wise to plant them. If you can, use at least one good hardwood tree for a specimen; you will be proud of it as it develops into a living monument of beauty.

Finally, I think that landscaping should fit the individualities and personalities of you who live in the home, and if you plan and order early and carefully, you will be happy as your garden grows.

RAKING LEAVES

My energetic neighbors rake
And sweep for hours and hours,
Gathering up the leaves that fall
Upon the grass in showers.

I, being less industrious
Let the brown leaves stay
Knowing that presently the wind
Will whisk them all away.

MARY F. LEGLER
From Friends of our Native Landscape, Autumn 1947.
TREES AS LIVING THINGS

By JOHN W. SWINGLE

John W. Swingle has recently moved to Denver and is establishing a tree service here. The practices that he recommends for tree preservation are based on the latest development by the best experts of the East. Here are some of his ideas that are never-theless well worth consideration.—Ed.

TREES, as well as human beings, can suffer pangs of starvation, illness and accidental injury. Like human beings, they readily respond to proper treatment and care. Trees are infected by insects, bacteria and many communicable diseases which can be cured and prevented if they are given prompt and intelligent care.

More destruction is caused by improper pruning than by insect and storm damage. Little do many of us realize that tree wounds—man-made or accidental—are just as susceptible to infection as those caused by the amputation of an arm or a leg from the human body. Great care must be exercised in the removal of branches and limbs from a tree in order to prevent future cavities. Cuts should be made flush, cauterized and waterproofed. In many instances it is absolutely necessary to retrace the bark to promote ready healing.

Some of us will ask ourselves why sterilization of wounds is necessary. But if you will examine the wounds after a few days or weeks you will notice that many checks or crevices have formed, caused by the rapid dehydration of the green wood from exposure to the elements. These checks act as traps and moisture chambers for the fruiting bodies of the wood-rotting fungi to which they are constantly exposed. These spores, after lightning germinate and the mycellium of these fruiting bodies penetrate into the healthy wood thus causing it to decay very rapidly. Therefore sterilization and waterproofing with a proper pruning compound is imperative. Large wounds should be watched each year until they are entirely healed over. Sterilization of the tools is also important as many times the saw may have been used on an infected limb and the bacteria may be immediately carried to the healthy exposed area.

Walk out onto the lawn in a leisure moment. Examine your trees carefully, paying particular attention to the large wounds and small stubs which never heal. Ask yourself if in five, ten or fifteen years your trees will be healthy or they will be ugly and gnarled from neglect and improper care? A small, improperly made wound can be the source and entry of diseases that will destroy the whole limb and, in many instances, the entire tree.

Before going back to your house consider this fact—your trees have the advantages of those growing in their natural environment where they can feed on decayed vegetation and are better able to resist the attacks of insects and injury. It is imperative to maintain by artificial means the health of trees growing under lawn conditions where they must compete with the grasses and shrubs for their very existence. Proper fertilization applied by the punchbar method, in holes 14 to 15 inches deep, is vitally necessary to maintain their health and vigor.

Spraying is also vitally important to protect your trees from blights, sucking and eating insects which not only mar the appearance of your trees but sometimes destroy them. If you are not in a position to consult a tree expert, you should get in touch with the Department of Agriculture for competent advice.

Of all growing things trees contribute most to the comfort, beauty and charm of your home. Keep them looking natural by removing as few live limbs as possible, except in the case of the Chinese elm where thinning of the branch ends is necessary to prevent sleet damage.

Remember this—when once you have had your trees treated in a proper manner they can be maintained from year to year at a very low cost. It is wise to give particular attention to the young trees so that they may develop into beautiful and healthy specimens.

Can you visualize how utterly ugly and naked this world would be without the grace and beauty of the stately trees? Think how they contribute to the joy and comfort of our daily living. It may be a gnarled apple tree growing on the side of a hill where in the spring the blossoms and fragrance will cheer and inspire us. It may be the cherry tree whose blossoms bear the fruit that are so inviting to our feathered friends. It may be the walnut tree from which our saucy squirrel gains its sustenance.

Then again it may be the graceful elm or the giant cottonwood which adds so much to the landscape of our homes. Trees, wherever they may be, contribute something to each of us. Give them the best of care!
HOW THE NATIONAL FORESTS CAME TO BE

By DON BLOCH

To those at Plymouth the forests were a barrier to progress. Their world was bounded by the sea and the woods. To expand, there were the forests to conquer.

So the forests fell.

For each century since white men first knew them, a million acres of our forests have fallen. When there was plenty, there was no need to save. The forests were there, all about them. Men used wood as they required, for the day.

"Conserve! Why?" asked the Colonists, indifferent.

Then came canals, railroads, newspapers—homes, for the pioneers swarming through the frontiers and down the waterways. Inland towns began to assemble; wood was needed for fuel and building. Forests were felled and fences erected when farms were plowed. Down came the forests; up sprang towns built on and of their skeletons.

A hundred years—a million acres. Two hundred years—two million acres.

Three hundred years—three hundred million acres of forests down, mainly to tower again in man-made structures. Billions of trees—cut, burned, rotted away but gone.

Now, today: "One in every thirteen of the remaining six hundred million forested acres of the Continental United States is a National Forest acre, administered for the public good by Forest Service."

Briefly, how did this come about?

Stout pine spars for masts and good oak for ships' bottoms have always linked the forests with the early destinies of great nations. It was so on this continent.

Perhaps the first forest conservation statute passed in America was an ordinance of the Plymouth Colony in 1626. It set forth the embarrassments liable to obtain through a lack of wood, mainly for fuel, declaring that "no man shall sell or transport any timber whatsoever out of the colony without the approval of the governor and council."

More than a century passed, however, during which there was only sporadic legislation concerning forests before we became aware, as a nation, of the possibility of a general shortage, now involving ship-construction timber.

The national eye-opener was Al-gerian pirates. Their continued depredations on our merchant vessels up to 1794 led to concerted demand for a navy. That year the President was authorized to provide for several vessels. In 1799 Congress appropriated $200,000 "for purchase and reservation of timber or timber lands suitable for the navy."

A succession of acts, including the 1825 "live oak" legislation and the timber trespass law of 1831, resulted in a total of more than 264,000 acres of live oak land in the southern coastal states being set aside from the public lands and about 2,000 more acres purchased from private owners. Other acts in the 1840's were aimed at curbing timber depredations in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota pine forests.

Between 1860-70 the tree-planting idea became a popular movement in the prairie states. In 1873 the Timber Culture law "to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairie" was approved. Under the contemporary Homestead Act a man couldn't get a good deed to his quarter section of the public domain until he had planted and started growing, successfully, a certain number of timber trees.

Then came 1876, the first of the two most important dates in the history of the national forests.

In that year a rider, attached to the free-seed clause of an enactment, provided that $2,000 be expended by the Commissioner of Agriculture for a purpose new to the nation. It was to compensate "some man of approved attainments who is practically well acquainted with methods of statistical enquiry, and who has evinced an intimate acquaintance with questions relating to the national wants in regard to timber, to prosecute investigations and inquiries, with the view of ascertaining the annual amount of consumption, and exportation of timber and other forest products, the probable supply for future wants, the means best adapted to their preservation and renewal, the influence of forests upon climate and the measures that have been successfully applied in foreign countries, or that may be deemed applicable in this country, for the preservation and restoration of planting of forests; and to report upon the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture to be by him in a separate report transmitted to Congress."

The man chosen for this stupendous task was Dr. Franklin B. Hough of Lowville, New York. At a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was a member, in August of 1873, Dr. Hough had presented a paper on "The Duty of Governments in the Preservation of Forests." Its message and his subsequent reports really
brought the Government face to face with the forest problem for the first time.

From his reports fell the seeds later to burgeon into the national forests and their guardian, Forest Service.

There were precious few direct and significant results for another decade. To carry on his investigations here and abroad, Dr. Hough received, beyond the initial appropriation, annual sums of $2,500—and even these modest sums had to be transferred from other funds. In 1881, what was the "forestry agency" under his chieftainship, was reorganized into an administrative division and regular appropriations came through from then on.

Finally, "varying tides of bill and law and the cumulative effect of public opinion" resulted in the vital and fundamental act of March 3, 1891—the second important date in national forest history.

Among other provisions beneficial to the development of government forestry in America, was Section 24—inserted at the last minute, almost as an afterthought. In fact amounting to an eleventh hour reprieve, protecting the remaining timber on the public domain from rather certain destruction, it provided:

"That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in (sic) any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reserves and the limits thereof."

The national forests were built upon this foundation.

Within a few months after the enactment of this law President Harrison had withdrawn from the public domain some two and a half million acres of timber land in Wyoming and Colorado. Within another two years these withdrawals had increased another fifteen million acres.

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Photo by U.S. Forest Service.

Holy Cross National Forest. Effects of fire after logging.

Pike National Forest. A case of advanced gully erosion.

Photo by U.S. Forest Service.
The Green Thumb

In 1898, more than three centuries after Plymouth, the public consciousness woke with a start. It became aware, fully, of the rapid destruction of forests and the damage to watersheds caused by promiscuous cutting and fire. An investigation of these conditions in the forests left in the East and South was undertaken.

The enactment of the Weeks law in 1911, resulted. It created the National Forest Reservation Commission, and authorized the purchase by the United States Government of lands for the “protection of the watersheds of navigable streams.” With the first purchase in 1913 began the building up of a chain of national forests through New Hampshire, Maine, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. There were already public-land forests in Arkansas, Florida, and Puerto Rico.

On June 7, 1924, was passed the final important legislation affecting the national forests. This was the Clarke-McNary Act which made possible an impetus in the matter of forest-fire protection, especially in the way of cooperation and state aid. It authorized an annual appropriation for fire protection assistance to the states, and for the development of farm forestry. It provided for the study of forest land taxation methods in the states, and for assistance to farmers in forest planting and timber growing through Federal and state cooperation. It provided means for recommending to Congress, for additions to the national forests, suitable portions of the public domain. It further authorized the President to establish, as national forests, suitable portions of other Government reservations.

So today, the national forests embrace within their boundaries a net area of 180 million acres, in 42 states, Alaska, and Puerto Rico, and a Federally-owned timber stand of 518 billion board feet. These forests are the ward of Forest Service whose duty it is to conserve them and, at the same time, so use them as to realize the greatest possible lasting service to the greatest number of people.

What is Adlumia Fungosa? Want to Know?

Our Association has many, in fact a majority, of members who term themselves “just plain gardeners”. A “just plain gardener” has to have knowledge that covers a lot of territory and, of necessity, limited in any one line.

The knowledge, however, of WHERE specialized information can be obtained is invaluable to the “just plain gardener”. And what is more fun than to say, “I grew this myself” or “I made this myself” or “it was hard work but we rescued this plant just in time”. The satisfaction of doing with one’s own hands is a feeling of which we may be justly proud.

Our library at Horticulture House has this WHERE knowledge. Here have been collected the best, the latest and the most usable books for the “just plain gardener”. The use of the library is very informal (overalls as well as other business suits appear). The staff in charge can answer questions and does so very willingly, often saving a member time, expense and trouble by suggesting some small simple operation that the “just plain gardener” can perform.

The books deal with a wide variety of horticultural subjects, even diverging to recipes for meat seasoned with herbs, special “toastsloos” au gratin, herbal cocktails and other ways in which we would not think of using plants. Then too, there are ideas and information on photography, landscaping, architecture, bees, birds, wild flowers and fruits; other books dealing with floral displays, soil and water conditions, evergreens and their habits.

You will also find a copy of your favorite garden magazine among our large collection of publications from other states.

From time to time the library has live specimens of horticultural interest on display in addition to a herbarium that is materializing with speed. And there is a whispered rumor that some 500 to 1000 varieties of seed will be on our shelves for display in the near future.

Whether it’s roses or rust, you’ll find what to do about them in the place WHERE you can read, learn and even get a little garden gossip, WHERE you meet people who do as well as people who know. Also our parking lot at the rear of Horticulture House is available to members, thus solving the WHERE of parking.

Oh, yes — “Adlumia Fungosa” — a member of the Fumitory family, with the Bleeding Heart. Common names are Climbing Fumitory, Mountain Fringe and Allegany Vine.

Elsa T. Laybourn

The Week-end Gardener

It sure is fine weather this Saturday afternoon. We have had some severe weather but I guess that spring is here now. I’ll take a walk around the garden before I even go in to say hello to Mom. I believe that the frost is all out here on the south of the house — and look at these green sprouts breaking through from the tulips. Golly, spring must really be here. I’ll have to get out my garden clothes and begin to take off the winter coverings so that these things can grow. “Hi, Oldtimer, come in and look at my garden and all the green sprouts coming. I’m going to get rid of all this trash covering up the perennials and roses.” “What, You would wait a while, This is only the middle of February.” “But, it is so warm and the sprouts are coming.” OK I’ll wait if you say so.

I’ll have to do something while I am in this spring mood. How about starting some seeds in flats in the south window? I’d like to get a head start with my Zinnias and Marigolds and tomatoes this year. While the ground is thawed out a little I might scatter a few seeds of the self-sowing annuals like Larkspur, Sweet Alyssum, Cosmos and Portulaca. Then they will be ready to come when the weather really warms up.

Now should be a good time to bring in a few twigs of Forsythia and let them bloom out in a vase of water. I might also try some limbs from the wild plum and the Garland spirea.

While I am at it I’ll just go over the shrubs and trim out a few of the branches broken or bent down by the snow and clean up some of the dead limbs and stubs. That should make them look neater, but I’ll not take off enough to interfere with the blooming next spring.

If I can’t take off the winter coverings yet I can clean up some of the dead hollyhock and shasta daisy stems and make the garden look neater.
Library and Meeting room at Horticulture House.
STREET TREE PLANTING

PREVIOUSLY we have made suggestions for planning street tree planting and indicated the trees suitable for use in various locations. The present subject in this series is the actual planting of the trees.

Careful consideration should be given to securing good trees of the kind decided upon. Usually it is well to obtain these trees from as close to where they are to be planted as it is possible to secure the right varieties.

If you must dig your own trees, they should be carefully handled so that the roots have no opportunity to dry out. It is worth every effort to dig trees with a large proportion of roots. No definite rules can be made for this, as root systems vary greatly in different trees. In general the slow-growing trees have deep roots and are difficult to transplant while the fast-growing trees have shallow roots and are easy to move.

Wheat represents the one extreme with only a few very deep roots, while willows are the opposite with many fine, shallow roots. Actually a tree should have about a two-foot spread of roots for every inch diameter of trunk. Some roots, such as those of the birch, are very easily dried out so they should be protected from the sun at all times.

Generally trees will be dug and delivered by the nurseryman, in which case all you can do is to check that they have sufficient roots and that they are not dried up or badly damaged in digging and handling.

In most circumstances it is the best policy to plant a medium-sized tree. That would mean one about 2 or 3 inches in diameter and probably 10 to 20 feet high. Smaller trees can sometimes be used but are more difficult to protect and take longer to develop. Larger sizes are very much more expensive and transplant with greater difficulty. Street trees should all be of specimen quality with straight trunks for at least 7 feet in height, as they should be trimmed high enough to be seen under easily.

It is well to have all holes laid out and dug before the trees are brought. This will allow time to improve the soil in places if necessary, and allows you to plant the trees with a minimum exposure of their roots to sun and wind. A good rule in hole digging is “the harder the hole is to dig, the larger it should be.” In other words there should be a hole large enough not only to permit the roots to spread without cramping but should also provide loose soil beyond the roots so that the new rootlets may grow readily at first. If poor soil or old fill material is encountered, this should be removed and good soil brought in. This is very important, as it affects the whole future life and growth of the tree.

Since most street trees are planted in a parking strip along the street it is very important that they be set exactly in line. Stakes should be set in advance to align them. Trees should be set at approximately the same depth as they were in the nursery. Some trees may not mind a little difference in depth but most of the good, slow-growing trees are very sensitive to even a few inches change.

Before planting, the roots should be inspected and any damaged ends trimmed off smooth. The roots should be spread out naturally in the hole and the dirt filled in carefully so that the roots are not jammed out of place. If a hose is available it is better to fill in loose soil until the hole is almost full and then work the hose down in the hole and water from the bottom up. This insures no air pockets. This is a good practice even if it is necessary to water with a bucket. DO NOT PACK the earth as it is filled in unless it is impossible to water at once. Otherwise this will allow “bridges” of packed earth to form, leaving air pockets beneath. This rule of packing the earth around newly planted trees was developed in eastern or European countries where the soil is damp and rains can be expected frequently. It is one of those rules that we have had to follow in our climate. The trunks of these trees should be protected by a board shade on the southwest side or by wrapping loosely with some material like burlap or screen wire. These wrappings should not be tight and must be inspected frequently to see that they do not restrict the growth.

Almost all trees should be trimmed back carefully at the time of planting. This is to shape them and give them a good framework and also to balance the top with the restricted root system unavoidable in a transplanted tree. Different kinds of trees require different treatment but usually the long branches may be cut back part way and some unnecessary limbs removed completely.

A week or so after proper planting, watering and bracing, it is a good idea to check the trees to see that all these things are still in order; usually they will need another thorough watering by this time. After this no rules can be made for watering but the soil should be tested to be sure that it is moist as far down as the roots go. The condition of the surface matters little but the lower soil must never become too dry. On the...
other hand it is as bad to keep the soil soggy-wet as not to give enough water. There must be a nice balance between water and air in the soil for the best plant growth. This balance varies with different kinds of soil and trees and must be worked out by experiment rather than by rule.

When trees arrive before the ground is ready to plant them they should be "heeled in" which is simply covering their roots with moist earth. This is usually done by digging a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots; then spread the trees out in this trench, covering the roots and keeping them watered. If trees are very dry they may be covered completely with damp soil for a few days to freshen them up.

The spring season is usually best for transplanting the slow-growing shade trees. This is the period from the time frost is out of the ground until the leaves appear. Fall may do for less particular trees. The fall planting period is that time from the falling of the leaves until the ground freezes. Various trees move more safely at different times. Birch should be moved only in that week of spring when their leaves first begin to show green. Honeylocust may often be moved when quite out in leaf. Some advocate moving Hackberry in the fall.

Evergreen trees are seldom used for street planting as their beauty is usually spoiled when they are trimmed up sufficiently to make them safe for street use. When evergreens are used they require a very different treatment from deciduous stock. Their roots are so sensitive to exposure to air and sun that they are always dug with a ball of earth of a size appropriate to the size of the tree. It is important to handle this ball of earth carefully so that it is not broken. The burlap covering this ball and holding it together is left on until the tree is set in its place. The soil is then filled in until the hole is almost full and then the burlap is cut from the top of the ball, folded back and covered with dirt. The burlap will rot away within a few weeks. Where it is desirable to have larger trees planted to make an immediate effect, they are usually moved with a large ball of earth as in the method with evergreens. This is an expensive process requiring special equipment and men with the know-how!

Strong fertilizer must never be used around the roots of a newly transplanted tree. A small amount of well-rotted manure or leafmould or peat may well be worked into the soil as it is thrown back into the hole but it is more important to have good clean soil. Any necessary fertilizing can be done later from the surface.

A small amount of a balanced fertilizer may be broadcast on the surface in later years and watered in or, in the case of larger trees especially, it is better if applied in holes made with a bar at intervals under the spread of the tree. Particular chemicals may be used when some special condition arises, such as using iron sulphate for chlorosis.

During the following years the soil may be cultivated to keep down weeds and to allow a loose surface which can absorb water. Or the surface may be mulched with peat, leafmould, sawdust or some such material, which is even more effective. For the first year or two it is often convenient to leave ridges of earth around the trees which will form bowls and facilitate watering. Later these should be removed and arrangements made to soak the soil thoroughly for a greater distance out from the tree where the new roots are forming. If the soil in parkings is left a little low at first it will make watering easier.

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**THE LAND IS FOR THE LIVING**

By MoRRIs E. FONDA

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I believe that conservation implies and means the use of resources in a way that they can be turned over to a succeeding generation in about the same condition we received them—and perhaps even better. But we must correct, wherever it needs correcting, the idea that: conservation carries with it an unwritten law that our resources should not be used. The very opposite is true.

During the past two decades I have heard many definitions given for the word conservation. "The intelligent use of resources" some people say and I for one can find no argument with this analysis, except it is quite broad and all-inclusive. One of the best definitions which has come to my attention is the simple but so true statement, "Conservation is use without waste". This is literally true.

The real pay-off, from the long time viewpoint, can now materialize. The soil is still there for the next family. Trees are being replaced with other trees; there is a crop of them at regular intervals. There's still the same kind of fishing that grand'dad enjoyed and a good squirrel hunter can always get his limit. Use without waste—conservation—means a higher cash income for individuals; it strengthens our communities, state and nation; it lays the foundation for healthy social, religious and economic attitudes; and it makes for a better people.

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**THE WEEK-END GARDENER**

WELL, the Oldtimer was right; winter is here again, stronger than ever. I'm glad now that I did not yield to the urge of the sunshine a few days ago and uncover everything. My gardening today will be done in the basement. The way that the wind howls and the snow blows it does not make one feel very garden minded.

Now is just the time to get out the tools and get them in shape for the spring rush. That shovel handle is cracked and tied up in tape where I tried to pry out a stump with it last fall. I'll make a note to get a new handle. The trowel that I got last spring must have been wartime made as it had a habit of folding up on me. I'll throw it away and try to get a good one. The sprayer leaked around the hose the last time I used it. I'll make a note to get a new hose next time I am in the seed store. While I'm at the seed store I'll get some new seeds and avoid the rush. I'll also take time to look over all the new tools and gadgets that have been developed recently. Some of them might be useful to me.

Now that I have the tools all out and scattered around I believe that it would be a good idea to make a tool rack something like the one I saw in the picture in the Garden magazine. Then if I can get Mom to put the tools away when she uses them I'll always know where they are. (Of course I always put things away).

All the recent garden magazines have mentioned some new insecticide with a yard-long name until I am thoroughly confused. I'm going to take this opportunity to read up on all the new chemicals and be prepared for the fight next spring. This business of controlling insects and diseases seems to become more and more involved. Possibly I should talk to some expert about it.
WHEN the leaves are down we can really see the trees. Their graceful shapes against winter skies are easily identified. The huge old Cottonwoods spread wide in arching grace when they grow in fertile soil with plenty of moisture but if they grow in crowded groups as on the river bottoms, or crowded against some steep cliff over a jagged wash, their limbs are apt to be as warped and twisted as are those of timberline trees.

Sycamore plantings here are comparatively new and only beginning to show the piebald pattern of bark characteristic of their maturity. Most of us city folk make the mistake of planting too closely. One Sycamore well grown and properly located would be ample shade for a fifty foot frontage, growing into a much lovelier, more naturally graceful tree than if five were set in a stiff row along the same space. American Elm, Maple and Locust are mis-used in much the same way. In this well watered area there are few shade trees which would not be much longer lived and more graceful if less crowded. The newer types of home building are gradually helping this, although perhaps indirectly.

Properly insulated homes will require smaller plantings since a well insulated house need not depend on summer shade or winter windbreak of tree plantings. Further, beauty, winter light and warmth are increased indoors when plantings are not crowded too closely about the windows. (Here on the so-often-sunny Sunset Slope we are learning the lesson coast dwellers have long learned, to utilize our south facing windows for welcoming the southing sun for winter cheer indoors.)

Future plantings will take on a different aspect. Smaller trees, with fewer in the deciduous class, surely will be the planting practice on small city lots. Perhaps the various conifers which react favorably to trimming will help answer this need. Russian Olives and Tamarix will have a place in masking views. The many flowering trees which stay dwarf should be more used. I had the pleasure of seeing a lovely Rose Acacia in blossom on a south-facing lot in May of last year. Entirely unfamiliar to me, it seemed an admirable answer to the need for smaller trees on city lots. Sumac, Ailanthus, Chokecherry and the feathery Mountain Ash, ornamental Plums and flowering Crabs could well be used more. Weeping Birch, Crape Birch and Norway Maple make splendid specimen trees, but like those first mentioned, need "elbow room."

The Willows are too untidy a tree for small lot plantings but winter grace is theirs for all their shagginess. And who ever looked upon or smelled Red Willows in winter without that nostalgic remembrance of childhood their fragrance evokes? Weeping Willows have a certain season of undeniable grace and beauty in spring when their faintly green branches are the first note of color in a landscape still winter drab. I know one spreading above a tall windowed tiny cottage, almost covering it.

Some of our hardy Russian Olives take on the tropic grace of Pepper trees in late autumn carrying closely furled gray leaves and tawny-rose seeds in quite as graceful profusion.
as do the Pepper trees. In a green-blue pottery vase against a taupe wall, a slender branch, well seeded and with a few wrinkled gray leaves clinging to its varnished length, makes a winter bouquet which adds warmth and grace to any living room. These bountiful trees are especially to be enjoyed on some raw winter day when storm warnings are out and suddenly whole flocks of robins, bluebirds and bright winged flickers gather to strip the varnished branches. Chinese Elms, fast growing, and until now fairly pest resistant, are being attacked by scale. Through winter they are increasingly lovely as the evenly spaced buds swell to gem the twig-fanned branches.

As I look out of my window the two small, close-clipped evergreens at the steps take on more beauty as winter comes down the hills, and before spring is here each frond edge will be bright chartreuse as new growth appears.

My neighbor’s Scotch Pines and Irish Junipers show splendidly above the close clipped lawn. Two twelve foot Spruce trees brought from the Denver area are reacting better to the change than the first pair imported which did not like either our clinging soil nor their gardener. These trees are more dominant in our cut-of-window scene than in their own landscape as they are just far enough removed to show nicely. Slender spired Junipers and blueberried Cedars add the same grace from the tidy home across the street while a huge tumbled mass of Hall’s Honey-suckle above a garden bench brightens the grounds about the white cottage facing ours. The same fragrant vine weaves rich green threads through the winter nakedness of our Olive hedge.

Yes, trees are beautiful and interesting in winter, too.
February Is the Time

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TO move large trees and shrubs.

TO make plans for future landscape development.

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Dealers Wanted

THE GREEN THUMB

SOME PLANTS FOR LANDSCAPE USE IN THE MOUNTAINS

At Elevations of 7,000 to 9,000 feet

Exposure to wind and sun as well as elevation will determine which will be hardy. Figures given are average height under cultivation.

Arranged more or less in order of their usefulness.

EVERGREENS,
Native
Colorado Spruce 80'
White Fir 60'
Bristlecone Pine 40'
Colorado Juniper 40'
Engelmann Spruce 80'
Alpine Fir 80'
Lodgepole Pine 60'
Oneseed Juniper 15'
Douglas fir 70'
Limber Pine 40'
Cob. Pinyon Pine 15'
Mtn. Common Juniper 5'
Scotch Pine 80'

Introduced

Siberian Elm 60'
American Elm 80'
White Willow 40'
Common Hackberry 60'
Soft Maple 80'
Russian Willow 40'
Honeysuckle 60'
Green Ash 60'
Bigtooth Aspen 40'

SHRUBS,
Native
Bush Rockspirea 4'
Boulder Raspberry 5'
Serviceberry 8'
Thimleaf Alder 1'
Bearberry Honeysuckle 3'
Wild Goosberries 3'
Bluestem Willow 8'
Amer. Red Raspberry 2'
Russet Buffaloberry 3'
True Mountainmahogany 4'
Mountain Ninebark 3'
Mountain Snowberry 3'
Western Chokecherry 10'
Greens Mountainash 12'
Beaked Filbert 8'
Wild Currants 3'

Introduced

Common Lilac 10'
Hungarian Lilac 8'
Pekin Cotoneaster 6'
Elder 6'

ROCK SPIREA

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ASH

DECIDUOUS TREES,
Native
Narrowleaf Poplar 60'
Quaking Aspen 30'
Smoothbark Poplar 60'
Plains Poplar 70'
Balsam Poplar 40'
Boxelder 40'

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Russian Willow 40'
Honeysuckle 60'
Green Ash 60'
Bigtooth Aspen 40'

ROCK SPIREA

Siberian Sumac 6'
Pendler's Ceanothus 1'
Colo. Redosier Dogwood 6'
Water Birch 12'
Bush Cinquefoil 2'
Wild Rose 2'
Cliff Jamesia 4'
Shrub Willows 8'
Pachistina 1'
Colo. Hawthorn 15'
Big Birch 3'
Golden Current 5'
Creeping Mahonia 1/2'
Scrub Oak 6'
Intermediate Ceanothus 3'

INTO '53

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Big Birch 3'
Golden Current 5'
Creeping Mahonia 1/2'
Scrub Oak 6'
Intermediate Ceanothus 3'
VINES,
Native
Western Virginbower
Hop
Rocky Mt. Clematis
Thicket Creeper
Oriental Clematis

Introduced
Halls Honeysuckle
Silvervine Fleeceflower

PERENNIALS,
Native
Penstemons 2'
Gaillardia 1'
Solomon’s Plume 1'
Harebell 1'
Thermopsis 1'
Lupines 2'
Geraniums 1'
Sedums ½'

Gentians 1'
Goldenglow 3'
Twistedtalek ½'
Anemones 1'
Corydalis 1'
Mertensias 1'
Thalictrum 2'
Gilia ½'
Sieversia 1'
Asters 1'
Violets ½'
Fairybells ½'
Alumroot ½'
Purple Fringe 1'
Valerians ½'
Horsemint ½'

Introduced
Coral Lilies ½'
Bleedingheart ½'
Iris ½'
Shirley Poppies 1'
Saponaria ½'

FRUIT,
Native
Wild Gooseberries and
Currants 3'
Serviceberries 6'
Sand Cherries 3'
Wild Raspberries 2'

Introduced
Hybrid Plums 6'

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Friday evenings in February 1948
Everyone is invited.

**GEORGE W. KELLY, General Chairman**

February 6, 7:45 P. M.
**PLANNING THE HOME GROUNDS:**
The General Plan..............Charles Wilmore
The Garden................Mrs. Aileen Fluken

February 13, 7:45 P. M.
**PLANTS FOR COLORADO HOME GROUNDS:**
Evergreens..................Robert E. More
Trees.........................Mrs. C. Earl Davis

February 20, 7:45 P. M.
**PLANTING AND CONSTRUCTION**
Moving evergreens..........Earl Sinnamon
Handling stock..............Wm. Lucking

February 27, 7:45 P. M.
**MAINTENANCE**
Trimming........................John W. Swingle
Insect Problems..............Paul N. Morrow

**L**ast Saturday we had another taste of winter but today feels and looks like spring again. It is a little muddy on the north side but the south side of the house is dry and the soil just right to work. I saw some neighbors down the street, as I came home, who had the hose out and were watering the lawn. I must ask the Oldtimer about that. Well, he says that there can be no rule about watering but that in the fall and winter, lawns, or anything else, should be watered if they do not receive enough natural moisture. In the spring he says that it is better to hold off watering the lawn until it really needs it. Of course it makes a lawn look fresh and nice to water it but if we always encourage the roots to find moisture near the surface they will not develop deep roots and will be sure to be damaged in the hot dry weather of July and August. I would rather have my lawn look a little brown now than in August, and besides watering less frequently only takes half the time.

I also saw several people putting on fertilizer today. I know that if lawns were planted in good soil they would not have to have fertilizer every year but few lawns are in good soil so I believe that I will get my lawn fertilizer on now so that it can leach in when the late spring rains (and snows) come. I'll use an organic fertilizer and hold off on the chemicals until the lawn needs a quick shot-in-the-arm.

South of the house, I saw a few honeysuckle buds showing green. Of course the honeysuckles usually get frozen back at least once but that reminds me that I must arrange for any dormant spraying now before the leaves come out. I'll look over my Dogwood, Cotoneaster, Lilac, Elm and Ash trees for scale insects.
The Green Thumb

February, 1948