

The Watercan Post



Newsletter of the Paradise Garden Club, Paradise CA newsletter@paradisegardencub.org ParadiseGardenClub.org

The Prez Sez



Merry Christmas and very happy holidays to all! While we've had some impressive rains gracing our part of the state with its much-needed bounty, as with all things this bounty can be a double-edged sword with washout, erosion and flooding in burn areas adding insult to the damaged areas. Let's keep those affected in our hearts and prayers.

We in the garden club are opening up and engaging members in both old and new ways. Our recent field trip to the Oliverrez Bee Farm, the Honeybee Discovery Center, and a nice lunch at The Hive that Anne planned for us was well attended, informative and enjoyed by all with more events being planned in our future. Our November meeting was a presentation by a Master Gardener about the benefits and care of native bees which was as usual well-presented, and the speaker had and shared her commanding knowledge of her topic. After this November meeting a good number of us swung by member Heather's beautiful home and gardens for the revitalized garden of the month.

Cindy Dawson from Deja Vu nursery will be discussing care and feeding of houseplants at our next meeting on December 9th, a timely topic this holiday season with so many of us decorating our homes for company. We are also having a potluck to enjoy while we learn. And as a special honor we will be presenting this year's Stars Award to the member who this year so justly deserves it. So, enjoy the season and see us for the December meeting.

T3

PGCI General Meeting, December 9 at 1:00 p.m.

Holiday Potluck & Keeping Your House Plants Alive

Speaker: Cindy Dawson, Owner Déjà vu – Gardens Galore Nursery

Bring your favorite holiday main dish, side or dessert. We'll enjoy a festive time together and learn from long-time Paradise nursery owner, Cindy. Hopefully Cindy can help us keep those holiday poinsettias and other living gifts alive a bit longer.

Merry Christmas one and all.

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TABLE DECORATORS needed for our December 9th potluck.

The round tables seat six. By yourself or with a friend, bring table settings and decorate in a seasonal theme. Please contact Anne P. in the roster.

Beautification Team Report

The Beautification Team used November workdays to plant daffodils. Eight team members met at Elliot Triangle to plant bulbs for a spring time showing. Otherwise, we've stayed inside during the storms.

On behalf of the team, I'd like to wish you very happy, peaceful and safe holidays. You'll see us out there working when weather allows and you're always welcome to join us.

Jemie



Elliott Triangle happy Agapanthus in Christmas colors. Photo by Nancy Howe

Upcoming Events

Paradise Garden Club meets every second Monday of each month at 1:00 at the Terry Ashe Center. All are welcome. (Odd months we bring cuttings, plants or seeds to share and even months we share food snacks.) ***Please bring your own beverage.***

Monday, December 9 at 11:30 a.m. **PGCI Board Meeting**

Everyone is welcome and encouraged to attend.

Monday, December 9 at 1:00 p.m. PGCI General Meeting, Holiday Potluck and Keeping Your House Plants Alive

Let's celebrate the holidays with a festive potluck before Cindy helps us understand how to keep our indoor plants thriving.

Presenter: Cindy Dawson, Owner Déjà vu – Gardens Galore Nursery

As long-time Paradise nursery owner, Cindy has seen many plants leave her greenhouses alive and thriving, only to see them returned a few months later. Sound familiar? We may be gardeners but not all have a green thumb when it comes to indoor gardening. Perhaps Cindy can help us keep those holiday poinsettias and other living gifts alive a bit longer.

DECEMBER POTLUCK

What are you bringing?
What am I bringing? So many yummy ideas! Bring your favorite sweet or savory food to share.

Savory Ideas: Your favorite casserole, meatballs, deviled eggs, chili, crackers & cheese, nuts, chips & dip, etc.

Sweet Ideas: fudge, cookies, pie, fruit, cake, etc.

We'll provide coffee, tea and hot cider.

See you next Monday!



Announcing:

CANS and bottles
FOR CATS and
CANINES



Help support ***Paradise Animal Shelter Helpers*** (PASH) in their quest to keep ridge shelter animals happy, healthy, safe and ready for adoption.

You can donate all or part of your **CRV refund** to **PASH** to keep our programs running. Your donation could be tax deductible.

Funds will be used for the spay and neuter program, shelter upgrades, animal welfare and more. Thanks to our partners ***Guido's Recycling*** and ***Northern Recycling & Waste Services***.

For more information call Steve at (530) 693-1825



Cans for cats & canines <https://www.pashcares.org/>

Gardening For Wildlife

Linda Goddard

Convert An Empty Lot To A Wildlife Habitat - Part 2

Effective Strategies for Removing Invasive Trees

The black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) is a fast-growing tree native to the southeastern United States. However, outside its native range, it can become invasive and problematic, often displacing local vegetation, altering soil chemistry, and disrupting ecosystems.

Black locust trees spread rapidly through both seeds and aggressive root suckers. Their ability to fix nitrogen can alter soil conditions, making it less hospitable for native plants and their dense growth can shade out other desirable plants.

The tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) is another invasive species that has become a significant issue in many regions outside its native range in China. Known for its rapid growth and ability to thrive in various conditions, the tree of heaven can quickly overtake landscapes, outcompeting native species and disrupting local ecosystems.

1. Mechanical Control

Cutting: Regularly cutting down trees can help to control their spread. However, this method is often insufficient on its own because the trees will resprout from stumps and root systems. For more effective results, cutting should be followed by chemical treatment on the freshly cut stumps.

Girdling: This involves removing a strip of bark around the circumference of the tree to disrupt nutrient flow. Girdled trees typically die within a year but may still resprout if they have an extensive root system.



Black Locust

2. Chemical Control



Black Locust Stump

Herbicides: Applying a systemic herbicide to the stumps immediately after cutting can be highly effective. Glyphosate or triclopyr-based herbicides are commonly used. Careful application ensures that the chemical penetrates deep into the root system to prevent resprouting.

Basal Bark Treatment: For smaller trees or saplings, applying herbicide to the bark at the base of the tree can control growth. This method is particularly useful during dormant seasons when foliage is absent.

Restoration and Maintenance

Once invasive trees have been removed, it's essential to restore the area with native plants to prevent the return or the invasion of other weeds. Planting native grasses, shrubs, and trees can help stabilize the soil and support local wildlife.

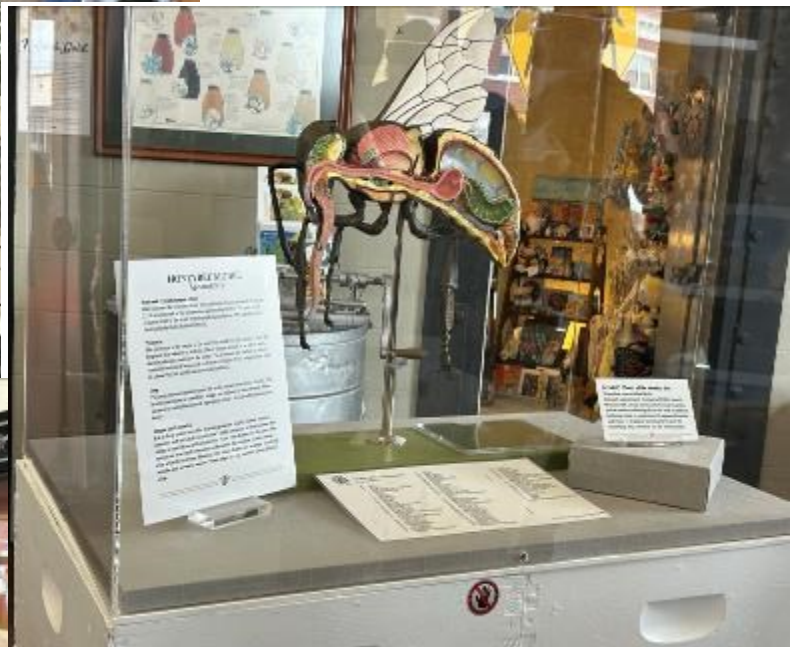
Monitoring

Continuous monitoring is crucial to ensuring that the black locust does not re-establish.





On Friday, November 1st seventeen of us went on a field trip to Olivervez Bees in Orland, CA where premium quality queens are raised, packaged and shipped across the US and Canada. We then took a short ride to The Hive for lunch and visit to the gift shop, wrapping up the day with a trip to the Honeybee Discovery Center for a private tour. It was clear that both tour guides love what they do as they led us through the adventures of bee life. They made learning fun.



Photos by Nancy Howe



Thank you Vice President Anne Pace for scheduling this educative excursion.



TNG, Winter 2012, page 3

Winter Trees

All the complicated details
of the attiring and
the disattiring are completed! A liquid moon
moves gently among
the long branches.

Thus having prepared their buds against a sure winter
the wise trees
stand sleeping in the cold.

-William Carlos Williams

A word from a Paradise Garden Club 2024 Scholarship Recipient.

July 8, 2024

Dear Paradise Garden Club,

I wanted to extend my heartfelt thanks for choosing me as the recipient of your generous scholarship. Your support is invaluable as I pursue my studies in plant and soil science at Butte College. This field is both challenging and fulfilling, and your contribution will significantly ease the financial strain, allowing me to focus more on my education.



Currently, I am working toward my associates degree at Butte College with plans to continue my education at Chico State University. My ultimate career goal is to become a PCA (Pest Control Advisor) for local farms, aiming to contribute positively to agricultural practices in our community, akin to the impactful work your club undertakes.

Once again, thank you for believing in me and investing in my future. Your generosity not only helps me achieve my academic goals but also inspires me to give back to our community in meaningful ways, following the examples set by your club.

With sincere gratitude,

Gracie McIntire

Thank you
Debbie



Our thanks to the November speaker, Debbie Blake, Master Gardener. Debbie provided resources and information regarding California native bee's lifespan along with their habitat needs with a focus on honey bees.

A word from a Paradise Garden Club 2024 Scholarship Recipient.

July 31, 2024

Dear Paradise Garden Club Scholarship Committee Members,

I am writing to express my sincere gratitude for being selected as the recipient of the Paradise Garden Club Scholarship through Butte College. I am honored and appreciative of your support in helping me pursue my academic and career goals in the field of agriculture.

As a Sophomore majoring in Agricultural Science as well as playing Women's Basketball at Butte College, this scholarship will significantly ease my financial burden and allow me to focus more on my studies, practical experiences, and athletics. I am particularly passionate about natural resources and land management, and this scholarship brings me one step closer to achieving my dream of continuing my education at a 4 year college and pursuing employment in the agricultural field.

Your generosity is not only an investment in my education but also a vote of confidence in my potential to make a meaningful impact in the agricultural industry. I am committed to working hard and making the most of this opportunity, and I look forward to giving back to the community and the agricultural sector in the future.

Once again, thank you for your kindness and support. I am truly grateful for the opportunity this scholarship has provided me, and I will do my best to honor your belief in me.

With gratitude,

Shade Satika
Butte College, Oroville CA, Class of 2025



Rain garden at North Carolina Aquarium, Roanoke Island, NC; Photo Credit: North Carolina Cooperative Extension

Rain Garden
Examples. Details
on page 16



A rain garden In Lincoln; Nebraska. City of Lincoln Watershed Management Division

Did you know...

Lake Tahoe — the oldest lake on the continent and the third oldest on the globe. And that's just the more famous stuff. Make a pact with yourself to explore some of the wonders around you.

-Noted from the Master Gardener News, November 2024

Meeting commenced at 11:35 AM

Present: Todd Hummel, Cheryl Habriel, Margaret Hawe, Jeudie Lovell, Anne Pace, and guest Wendy Wicklund.

Vice President - Anne - still seeking a webmaster. She had a one-hour discussion with Monkey Business, a potential webmaster service. Several suggestions were made regarding finding help.

The minutes of the October meetings were approved.

Treasurer's report – per Margaret the balance is \$31,468. See attached report for details.

Membership – still seeking a replacement for Margaret.

Scholarships – Cheryl reported there were two recipients this year. It was suggested since applications are down that we up the amount that we send to the CGCI President's Special Project to \$1200. The Board agreed unanimously.

Beautification – Jeudie said it is getting difficult to find public places to plant daffodils since the Town has been planting also. It was decided not to order bulbs for next year and resume when it seems appropriate.

Garden Tour 2025 – Cheryl will chair the committee. So far, we have two volunteers for the selection committee, Joyce Hummel and Wendy Wicklund. We will have 5 home gardens and one commercial, Deja Vue.

The member garden for the month is Heather Brownley's.

Respectfully submitted, Cheryl Habriel, Recording Secretary



Meeting commenced at 1:00 PM

Vice President Anne Pace – welcome and Pledge of Allegiance

Program – Master Gardener, Debbie Baker presented a comprehensive talk on bees of Northern California

Business meeting: 2:35 PM

Treasurer's report – per Margaret the balance is \$31,468. See attached report for details.

Membership – still seeking a replacement for Margaret.

Penny Pines – two plantations for October (Ward Habriel and Jody Jones).

Beautification – Jeudie said it is getting difficult to find public places to plant daffodils since the Town has been planting also. Recommendations for areas to plant bulbs are needed. Bulbs are for sale to club members - \$15 for 50 bulbs and \$30 for 100 bulbs.

Garden Tour 2025 – Cheryl will chair the committee. So far, we have two volunteers for the selection committee, Joyce Hummel and Wendy Wicklund. Contact Cheryl if you would like to be a part of the selections. We will have 5 home gardens and one commercial, Deja Vue.

Next General Meeting will be a potluck. Contact Anne if you would like to decorate a table. The December speaker will be Cindy Dawson, owner of Déjà vu Nursery on keeping houseplants alive.

The member garden for the month is Heather Brownley's.

Meeting adjourned at 2:55 PM.

Respectfully submitted, Cheryl Habriel, Recording Secretary

High Wind Event Checklist

Shelter Safely During High Wind Events

High winds are dangerous and can hurt you. High winds can:

- Cause serious injuries and deaths
- Blow items around, such as lawn furniture or trash cans, turning them into dangerous flying objects.
- Bring down trees, large tree limbs, and power lines on people and buildings.
- Knock over mobile homes and vehicles.
- Destroy houses and buildings by removing roofs and walls

You can take action to prepare now for high winds, including tornadoes, to protect yourselves and your loved ones.

Here is what you need to do:

Prepare Now

- Plan to get inside a sturdy building BEFORE high winds hit.
- Identify a sturdy building at home, at work, at school, and near any locations that you frequent so you will be able to take shelter quickly, within minutes, if there is a warning.
- You need to get inside a sturdy building before a high wind event hits. A sturdy building is a structure with walls and a foundation. Once you have identified a sturdy building, plan to shelter in the basement or a small, interior, windowless room on the lowest level to provide additional protection from high winds.

There are shelters designed to withstand high wind events such as a FEMA Safe Room or ICC 500 Storm Shelter—find out if they are available nearby.

- Practice drills with everyone in your household, so everyone knows where to go and what to do.

Tips For Different Building Types



Mobile, manufactured homes and recreational vehicles (RVs) are NOT sturdy buildings and are not safe in high winds.

If you live in a mobile home or recreational vehicle (RV), identify a sturdy building nearby you can get to quickly. Plan to go there well before high winds hit and stay in an interior windowless room in the basement, or on the lowest level. Stay away from glass windows and doors.



If you are in a one or two-story building, plan to go to an interior windowless room in the basement, or on the lowest level before high winds hit. Stay away from glass windows and doors.



If you are in a multi-story building, plan to go to an interior windowless room in the basement, or on the lowest level before high winds hit. Stay away from glass windows and doors.

During

Take Action when a storm with strong winds is approaching

- Go to the safest nearby shelter that you have identified—a Safe Room, Storm Shelter, or sturdy building
- Quickly, get inside a sturdy building and go to the basement, or the lowest level. Then, move to a small, interior, windowless room. Stay away from glass windows and doors.
- Stay inside until weather forecasts or local authorities indicate it is safe to leave.
- If you are driving, drive to a nearby sturdy building, and take shelter inside. Do not park or seek shelter under a freeway or overpass (or trees).



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Power Outage

Preparedness Checklist

A power outage is when the electrical power goes out. Planned or unexpected, it can last for days or longer. Lighting, refrigeration, water, air conditioning, the internet, and medical equipment may not work. Climate change is making extreme weather events more frequent. These weather events can stress our electrical grids and lead to more power outages. But we can take action to prepare. Prepare now to protect yourself, your loved ones, and your home.



What to Do: Before



Know and Plan for your Personal Electrical Needs.

Evacuate means going from an unsafe place to a safe place.

- Take an inventory of your essential electrical needs. Then consider how you would live without them when the power goes out. Make a plan for the essentials.
 - How will I stay warm or cool?
 - How will I make food or have clean water?
 - How will I communicate with others?
 - How will I run any needed medical equipment?
- If you need to keep medications cool or have medical devices that need power, discuss a backup plan with your doctor.
- It may not be safe to stay home, have a plan to evacuate safely.



Create a Support Network

- Identify trusted individuals that can help you or that need your help.
- Know how to contact them. Keep a paper copy of your contact list.
- Know how to help each other. Support may include:
 - Help staying at home or evacuating.
 - Bringing food or needed supplies.



Plan to Stay Connected

- Sign up for free emergency alerts from your local government.
- Plan to monitor local weather and news.

- Have a backup battery or a way to charge your cell phone.
- Have a battery-powered radio during a power outage.



Learn Emergency Skills

- Learn First Aid and CPR.
- Be ready to live without power, gas, and water.
- Plan for backup power.



Gather Emergency Supplies

- Gather food, water, and medicine. Stores and pharmacies might be closed. Organize supplies into a Go-Kit and a Stay-at-Home Kit.
- Go-Kit: at least three days of supplies that you can carry with you. Include backup batteries and chargers for your devices (cell phone, CPAP, wheelchair, etc.)
 - Stay-at-Home Kit: at least two weeks of supplies.
 - Plan to use coolers and ice to keep food cold. Make sure you have a thermometer so that you can check the temperature of your fridge.
 - Have a 1-month supply of medication in a child-proof container and medical supplies or equipment.
 - Keep personal, financial, and medical records safe and easy to access (hard copies or securely backed up). Consider keeping a list of your medications and dosages on a small card to carry with you.

What to Do: During



Monitor Alerts

- Listen to the radio and monitor your cell phone for local information and alerts.



Keep Food Cold and When in Doubt, Throw it Out

- Eat your fresh, perishable foods first.
- Avoid opening your refrigerator and freezer to keep food cold. Use coolers with ice if necessary.
- Measure the food temperature in your refrigerator and freezer with a thermometer. Throw out perishable food that has been warmer than 40 degrees F.
- Ask your healthcare provider or doctor about refrigerated medicines.



Prevent Power Overloads and Fire Hazards

- Unplug appliances and electronics to avoid damage from power surges.

- Use flashlights, not candles.
- Turn off the utilities only if you suspect damage or if local officials instruct you to do so. Your gas line can only be turned on by a professional.
- Contact a professional if you have problems once the utilities are back on.



Prevent Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

- Do not use a gas stove to heat your home.
- Do not use outdoor stoves indoors for heating or cooking.
- If using a generator, keep it outside in a well-ventilated area away from windows.



Decide if you Need to Stay or Go

- Evacuate if your home is too hot or too cold, or if you have medical devices that need power.
- Communities often provide warming or cooling centers and power charging stations.

What to Do: After



Stay Safe

- Avoid damaged or fallen power lines, poles, and downed wires. They can electrocute you.
- Avoid electrical shock in flood areas. Do not go into flooded areas or use any electrical equipment that may have been underwater.
- Be aware of carbon monoxide poisoning. Do not use gasoline, propane, natural gas or charcoal-burning devices inside a home, garage, tent, or camper — or even outside near an open window. Carbon monoxide can't be seen or smelled, but it can kill you fast. If you start to feel sick, dizzy, or weak, **get to fresh air right away — do not delay.**



Take Care of Yourself

- It's normal to have a lot of bad feelings, stress, or anxiety.
- Eat healthy food and get enough sleep to help you deal with stress.
- You can contact the Disaster Distress Helpline for free if you need to talk to someone. Call or text **1-800-985-5990**.

Prepare so you can protect.

For more information, visit redcross.org/prepare

Download the Emergency App



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Hazard and Protective Actions icons are used courtesy of FEMA and are available at community.fema.gov/ProtectiveActions/s/protective-actions-icons

www.buttecounty.net/disaster-recovery

Be Red Cross Ready

Flood Safety Checklist

Floods are among the most frequent and costly natural disasters. Conditions that cause floods include heavy or steady rain for several hours or days that saturates the ground. Flash floods occur suddenly due to rapidly rising water along a stream or low-lying area.

Know the Difference

Flood/Flash Flood Watch—Flooding or flash flooding is possible in your area.

Flood/Flash Flood Warning—Flooding or flash flooding is already occurring or will occur soon in your area.

What should I do?



- Listen to area radio and television stations and a NOAA Weather Radio for possible flood warnings and reports of flooding in progress or other critical information from the National Weather Service (NWS).
- Be prepared to evacuate at a moment's notice.
- When a flood or flash flood warning is issued for your area, head for higher ground and stay there.
- Stay away from floodwaters. If you come upon a flowing stream where water is above your ankles, stop, turn around and go another way. Six inches of swiftly moving water can sweep you off of your feet.
- If you come upon a flooded road while driving, turn around and go another way. If you are caught on a flooded road and waters are rising rapidly around you, get out of the car quickly and move to higher ground. Most cars can be swept away by less than two feet of moving water.
- Keep children out of the water. They are curious and often lack judgment about running water or contaminated water.
- Be especially cautious at night when it is harder to recognize flood danger.
- Because standard homeowners insurance doesn't cover flooding, it's important to have protection from the floods associated with hurricanes, tropical storms, heavy rains and other conditions that impact the U.S. For more information on flood insurance, please visit the National Flood Insurance Program Web site at www.FloodSmart.gov.

What supplies do I need?



- Water—at least a 3-day supply; one gallon per person per day
- Food—at least a 3-day supply of non-perishable, easy-to-prepare food
- Flashlight
- Battery-powered or hand-crank radio (NOAA Weather Radio, if possible)
- Extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Medications (7-day supply) and medical items (hearing aids with extra batteries, glasses, contact lenses, syringes, cane)
- Multi-purpose tool
- Sanitation and personal hygiene items
- Copies of personal documents (medication list and pertinent medical information, deed/lease to home, birth certificates, insurance policies)
- Cell phone with chargers
- Family and emergency contact information
- Extra cash
- Emergency blanket
- Map(s) of the area
- Baby supplies (bottles, formula, baby food, diapers)
- Pet supplies (collar, leash, ID, food, carrier, bowl)
- Tools/supplies for securing your home
- Extra set of car keys and house keys
- Extra clothing, hat and sturdy shoes
- Rain gear
- Insect repellent and sunscreen
- Camera for photos of damage

What do I do after a flood?



- Return home only when officials have declared the area safe.
- Before entering your home, look outside for loose power lines, damaged gas lines, foundation cracks or other damage.
- Parts of your home may be collapsed or damaged. Approach entrances carefully. See if porch roofs and overhangs have all their supports.
- Watch out for wild animals, especially poisonous snakes that may have come into your home with the floodwater.
- If you smell natural or propane gas or hear a hissing noise, leave immediately and call the fire department.
- If power lines are down outside your home, do not step in puddles or standing water.
- Keep children and pets away from hazardous sites and floodwater.
- Materials such as cleaning products, paint, batteries, contaminated fuel and damaged fuel containers are hazardous. Check with local authorities for assistance with disposal to avoid risk.
- During cleanup, wear protective clothing, including rubber gloves and rubber boots.
- Make sure your food and water are safe. Discard items that have come in contact with floodwater, including canned goods, water bottles, plastic utensils and baby bottle nipples. When in doubt, throw it out!
- Do not use water that could be contaminated to wash dishes, brush teeth, prepare food, wash hands, make ice or make baby formula.
- Contact your local or state public health department for specific recommendations for boiling or treating water in your area after a disaster as water may be contaminated.

Let Your Family Know You're Safe

If your community experiences a flood, or any disaster, register on the American Red Cross Safe and Well Web site available through RedCross.org/SafeandWell to let your family and friends know about your welfare. If you don't have Internet access, call 1-866-GET-INFO to register yourself and your family.



For more information on disaster and emergency preparedness, visit RedCross.org.

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HORTICULTURE

Carnivorous Succulents – Butterworts (Pinguicula)

by Ellyn Meikle, Cactus and Succulent Chairman and
Braulio Mena, Member of South Coast Cactus and Succulent Society

Butterwort (Pinguicula) is a small succulent that you can easily mistake for some other species until it blooms. Leaves are the reason this succulent has its common name.

This succulent is native to south-central Mexico, but it can also be found in few varieties on Caribbean islands, in Central America, subtropical regions of Florida, and in South America.

Butterworts can be divided into two main groups, Tropical and Temperate. These two groups are based on the climate in which they grow. Each group is further subdivided based on morphological characteristics. Although these groups are not supported by genetic studies, they are nonetheless convenient for horticultural purposes.



Tropical species form somewhat compact winter rosettes composed of fleshy leaves or retain carnivorous leaves year-round. They are typically located in regions where water is least seasonally plentiful, as very damp soil conditions can lead to rotting. They are found in areas in which nitrogenous resources are known to be in low levels, infrequent or unavailable, due to acidic soil conditions. Nearly all tropical varieties found in cultivation are native to the mountains of Southern Mexico. Many of the Mexican Butterworts grow alongside Agave, various succulent plants, and Tillandsia!

Temperate species often form tight buds (called hibernacula) composed of scale-like leaves during a winter dormancy period. During this time, the roots (except for *P. alpina*) and carnivorous leaves wither. Temperate species flower when they form their summer rosettes, while tropical species flower at each rosette change.



Butterworts have flat leaves with very sticky coating, basically an active flypaper, to capture small insects such as gnats and fruit flies. The leaves serve a double purpose in trapping and digesting their prey through a series of glands that secrete digestive enzymes, which is triggered by the movement of the insect fighting to get out. They do not possess nectar glands to attract insects but rather produce a fungoid scent. Whether that helps catch prey is un-known but possible.



Continued next page

Continued from page 13

Plants are all carnivorous and develop flat rosettes. However, some species enter dormancy between fall and winter and recess back to smaller rosettes. It is a summer-bloomer, and the flowers have bright colors. They range from violet, purple, pink, red, white, yellow, and green, and often veined. During their bloom, they send up one or multiple long stalks with a single flower, each varying in color depending on the species. The leaves are pale to yellow green, but some turn blush pink to bronze when cultivated in bright light conditions.

All species are fibrous-rooted perennials.

It is essential for Butterworts to bloom every summer in order for them to continue growing. They can grow as houseplants or in the outside garden. They will thrive in sun or partial shade. If you choose to grow Butterwort in a pot, place it in a mild to warm climate. This succulent will not appreciate the hottest, blasting midday sun in the summer. Try to place Butterworts somewhere with a lot of light, but still protected from extreme heat.

The best soil for a Butterwort is a mix of sphagnum moss and equal parts of sand and vermiculite. If you are planting this succulent outside, make sure that the soil in the area is moist enough.

Photos: Braulio Mena, Unusual Seeds

Contributing sources: Carnivorous Plants by Adrian Slack, Carnivorous Plant Cactus Resource, Unusual Seeds

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"Burst of Joy"
By Jan Goehring

of Auburn Arrangers Guild, Golden Foothills District, Golden Gardens, Vol. 3-17 Nov/Dec 2024



Rain Gardens

A rain garden is a garden with a shallow depression that is strategically located in a landscape to capture storm water runoff from impervious surfaces, such as rooftops, patios, driveways, and parking lots, before it enters the storm water system. The water is held by the garden and allowed to slowly infiltrate the soil. The soil and plant roots improve water quality by filtering pollutants, the overall amount of storm water runoff is reduced, and the groundwater supply is recharged.



A flourishing rain garden. Photo credit: The Randolph College Magazine, published in TNG, Winter 2012, page 5

Rain gardens don't need to be planted with water-loving plants. Because they drain quickly (24-48 hours), the plants only have to be able to tolerate lots of water for short periods, but they also need to be able to withstand periods of drought. Different areas of your garden can be planted with different kinds of plants. For example, the berm won't be receiving as much water as the low-lying middle, so native arid plants would do better there. Ask your local native plant nursery for suggestions. Remember to consider plant height, wildlife attraction, flowering, and sun/shade tolerance When choosing your plants.

Native plants are ideal for landscaping for many reasons. Because they have adapted to your area's climate over time, they don't need chemicals to help them grow, can tolerate high and low temperatures, have very deep roots for drought resistance, have defenses against harmful native insects, and serve as habitats for native wildlife. The deep roots of native plants also make them ideal for rain gardens because they create channels in the soil which allow water to soak in quickly.

An excerpt from The National Gardener, (TNG) Winter 2012, pages 4-5

There are multiple websites in Northern California to help guide you. This is one:
<https://calwildgardens.com>

Contemplate



Mysterious leaf
all of life's necessities
begin, breathe, transform.

Photo & Haiku by Nancy Howe