



The Garden Club of Coral Springs

COME GROW WITH US!

MAY 2023

Member of Florida Federation of Garden Clubs (www.ffgc.org) and National Garden Club (www.gardenclub.org)

MONTHLY MEETINGS ARE THE 2ND THURSDAY DURING THE MONTHS OF OCTOBER THROUGH MAY FROM 10 AM TO NOON - ALSO SOME SATURDAYS TO ACCOMMODATE OUR WORKING MEMBERS - MEETINGS AND FIELD TRIPS ARE HELD AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS - PLEASE SEE THE SCHEDULE IN THE NEWSLETTER AND ALSO ON OUR WEBSITE.

A MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT JERI DECKER

An Amazing April

Members attended the Make and Take at Northwest Library signing up new members and handing out make and take sun catchers to the children. We had an exciting meeting thanks to Rhoda Mann who led a workshop on making a candle wreath. We also had our second Trash to Treasure and raised \$ 60 towards Youth Group expenses.

Our Club was honored at Marjory Stoneman Douglas. David Thompson was also honored for making over ten signs with QR codes providing descriptions of the plants for their garden . Please sign up to help with this amazing garden or to be a speaker and educate.

EarthFest was a huge success! Debbie and Jill brought plants to be given away and Ginger made newspaper pots for the plants. Luanne and Pilar, our Master Gardeners, were there to answer questions. Pilar brought two hand painted planters filled with native pollinator plants and explained to everyone how to bring pollinators into their gardens. Also, children spun the wheel with butterfly facts and additional members were signed up.

We have three scholarship winners! The Scholarship Luncheon Committee has been busy planning, decorating baskets and doing centerpieces. I hope you signed up to celebrate this end of year luncheon that was due by April 28th.

Members attended the FFGC convention and came home with many ideas. They also attended the District XI luncheon and the Board held summer planning to work on next year's programs.

Your \$40 Membership dues are due May 10th Don't forget to renew! If not paid by May 31st, you will be archived and will have to renew as a new member and pay \$52.

Keep looking online for summer lunches, orchid planting and additional events that might arise.

Jeri

VISIT OUR WEBSITE - www.coral Springsgardenclub.org **OUR ADDRESS:** PO Box 773334, Coral Springs, FL 33077
What would you like to see in our newsletter? Please email suggestions to dmolski@bellsouth.net.
Membership in the Garden Club is open to all regardless of gender, age, race, ethnicity or religious affiliation.

This article is included in its entirety even though it is for a different area of the country.

Please see the comments of the submitter Pilar Londono and Editor following.

Opinion I'm no genius with genres, but your garden is killing the Earth



By [Dana Milbank](#)
Columnist | + Follow

April 7, 2023 at 7:46 a.m. EDT

I did almost everything wrong.

For 20 years, I found the latest, greatest horticultural marvels at garden centers and planted them in my yard: sunny knock-out roses, encore azaleas, merlot redbud, summer snowflake viburnum, genie magnolia, firepower nandina.

In between them flowed my lush, deep-green lawn. I hauled sod directly from the farm and rolled it out in neat rows. I core-aerated, I conditioned, I thatched, I overseeded, I fertilized. I weeded by hand, protecting each prized blade of tall fescue from crabgrass and clover.

In this season, a symphony of color performs in my yard. The fading daffodils, cherry blossoms, saucer magnolias, hyacinths and camellias meet the arriving tulips, lilacs, creeping phlox and azaleas, with the promise of rhododendrons, peonies, hydrangeas, day lilies and roses to debut in the coming weeks.

But this year, the bloom is off the rose. And the hydrangea. And the rhododendron. And all the rest. It turns out I've been filling my yard with a mix of ecological junk food and horticultural terrorists.

When it comes to the world's biodiversity crisis — as many as [1 million plant and animal species](#) face near-term extinction because of habitat loss — I am part of the problem. I'm sorry to say that if you have a typical urban or suburban landscape, your lawn and garden are also dooming the Earth.

I came to understand the magnitude of my offenses after enlisting in nature boot camp this spring. I'm in "basic training" with the state-sponsored Virginia Master Naturalist program. While others sleep in on rainy weekend mornings, my unit, the [Arlington Regional Master Naturalists](#), has us plebes out in the wetlands distinguishing a yellow-bellied sap sucker from a pileated woodpecker.

I'm no genius with genres, but I know a quercus from a kalmia, and because of my gardening experience, I began the program with confidence. Instead, I've discovered that all the backbreaking work I've done in my yard over the years has produced virtually nothing of ecological value — and some things that do actual harm.

A few of the shrubs I planted were invasive and known to escape into the wild. They crowd out native plants and threaten the entire ecosystem. Our local insects, which evolved to eat native plants, starve because they can't eat the invasive plants or don't recognize the invaders as food. This in turn threatens our birds, amphibians, reptiles, rodents and others all the way up the food chain. Incredibly, nurseries still sell these nasties — without so much as a warning label.

Follow Dana Millbank's opinions



Most of my other plants, including my beloved lawn, are ecological junk food. The trees, shrubs and perennials are mostly “naturalized” plants from Asia or Europe or “cultivars,” human-made varieties of native plants bred to be extra showy or disease resistant but lacking genetic diversity or value to animals. I, like other gardeners I know, planted them after mistaking them for their native cousins. They're not doing harm, but neither are they doing anything to arrest the spiral toward mass extinction.

To get a sense of my missteps, I asked Matt Bright, who runs the nonprofit [Earth Sangha](#), a native-plant nursery in Fairfax County (and a lecturer on botany for my nature boot camp) to walk through my yard with me.

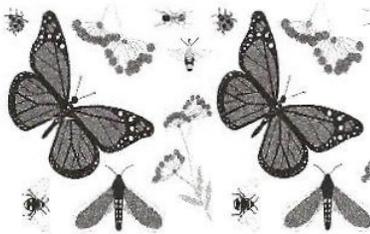
He took aim at my day lilies: “I would remove them all. Those have also become badly invasive.”

He spied my creeping jenny on a slope: “Another nasty invasive.”

He condemned to death my rose of Sharon shrubs (natural areas “have really been torn up by these guys”) and my innocuously named summer snowflake viburnum.

Worst was my row of nandinas — “heavenly bamboo” — along the foundation. “You definitely want to remove it,” he advised. Its cyanide-laced berries poison birds.

Bright did praise two “good” species I have that contribute to biodiversity: a sycamore and a catalpa as well as a “great” American elm and a “phenomenal” dogwood. (I couldn't take much pride in them, though, because all four were here long before I arrived.) And Bright assured me I wasn't a particularly egregious offender; my one-sixth acre lot in town is typical of the urban/suburban landscape.



More from Opinions

You — yes, you! — can help the planet. Start in your backyard.

This column will give you some tools to help mitigate the damage we're causing to the planet.

But that's just the problem. “Forty percent of the world's plants are at risk of extinction, and we know that's being driven by climate change and habitat loss,” said Jennifer Bernstein, chief executive of the New York Botanical Garden. The United Nations estimates that 1 in 8 species on the planet are threatened with extinction, many within decades. Lose our plants and we lose our animals — including people.

Here in the United States, urban sprawl is worsening both of the interrelated crises of climate change and habitat loss. Turf now covers some 50 million acres (the country's largest and least useful irrigated crop), concentrated in suburban areas. These lawns suck up water and they don't sequester as much carbon as forests and prairies.

Lawns, and those useless, ubiquitous cultivars of trees, shrubs and perennials sold by the major garden centers, are squelching the genetic variety nature needs to adapt to climate change. The resulting loss of native plants in our fragmented urban and suburban landscapes deprives both plants and wildlife of the contiguous habitats they need to breed and, over time, to migrate in response to climate change.

The deck is stacked against nature in this fight.

Demand for native plants outstrips supply. A native plant sale last month at the National Arboretum, for example, was scheduled to run for six hours, but the place had been cleaned out after just three.

Most people buy their lawn plants from Home Depot, Lowe's, Walmart, Costco and the like, which either don't offer native plants or offer those useless, engineered cultivars masquerading as natives. I had thought the magnolias, azaleas, hydrangeas and viburnums I bought were natives (there are native varieties of all these) but they turned out to be either the engineered types or even Asian varieties.

In some places, growing natives can get you in trouble with your neighbors — or the law. Arlington County still has an ordinance on the books requiring people to keep plants on their “grass or lawn area” no higher than 12 inches — essentially making native gardens illegal. Caroline Haynes, chair of the county's Natural Resources Joint Advisory Group, told me several scofflaws have been fined for growing native plants. Some homeowners' associations have similar rules.

But there is some good news. Despite the daunting obstacles, it doesn't have to be that hard to do the Earth some good. In fact, it's as simple as this: If you want to save the planet, all you really need to do is plant a single oak tree.

“You can plant one tree. You don't have to get rid of anything else,” said entomologist and author Doug Tallamy, godfather of the native-plant movement. “Plant a tree, put a bed under that tree, and all of a sudden you've got less lawn. If you make it a good tree, you've got a powerful addition to your yard. And if that's the only thing you do in a year, you've still made an important contribution.”

A seedling of a white oak or a northern red oak (the two most ecologically valuable species) will cost you \$20 at Earth Sangha, or \$15 if you buy a \$35-a-year membership. Other native-plant growers in the D.C. area can be found here, here and here. You can even buy white oaks on Amazon, if you must.

You'll need to protect the tree from deer if they're in your neighborhood and you don't have a fenced yard. Don't have a yard? You can plant a native viburnum, goldenrods, asters, sunflowers and pussy willows in containers on a balcony or patio.

If possible, you should remove the nastiest of the invasive plants if you have them: burning bush, Japanese barberry, Asian bush honeysuckle, English ivy, callery (Bradford) pear and a few others.

But leave the rest of your plants alone, for now. Tallamy ultimately wants to cut lawn acreage in half, but “there is room for compromise,” he said. Think of your noninvasive plants and cultivars as “decorations.”

Janet Davis, who runs Hill House Farm & Nursery in Castleton, Va., has a similar message for the purists who make you feel bad about your blue hydrangea. “Don't give me crap about something that's not native but not invasive,” she said. “I'm never going to tell you you can't have your grandmother's peony.”

Thus absolved, I shed my guilt about my yard full of ecological empty calories. I kept my hydrangeas, azaleas and roses but pulled out the truly bad stuff. I dug up the nandinas and replaced them with native winterberry holly, red chokeberry and maple-leaf viburnum. I removed the rose of Sharon and substituted American hazelnut and witch hazel. I uprooted the invasive viburnum and planted a native arrowwood viburnum in its place.

I also took a small step in the painful task of killing my beloved lawn. I used landscape fabric to smother about 400 square feet of turf. In its place, I planted a smattering of canopy trees (two white and two northern red oaks), understory trees (ironwood, eastern redbud), shrubs (wild hydrangea, black haw viburnum) and various perennials and grasses (Virginia wild rye, blue-stemmed goldenrod, American alumroot, woodrush, spreading sedge).

My 38 plants cost \$439 at Earth Sangha. But these natives, adapted to our soil and conditions, don't require fertilizer, soil amendments or, eventually, much watering. Over time, I'll save money on mulch and mowing.

Right now, my seedlings look pretty sad. Where once there were healthy lawn and vibrant shrubs, there is now mud and scrawny sprigs poking from the ground every few feet. I put up chicken wire to keep the kids (and me) from trampling them. The carcasses of my invasive plants lie in a heap on the gravel.

But in a couple of seasons, if all goes well, my yard will be full of pollinators, birds and other visitors in need of an urban oasis. Years from now, those tender oak seedlings, now 6-inch twigs, will stretch as high as 100 feet, feeding and sheltering generations of wild animals struggling to survive climate change and habitat loss.

I won't be alive to see it. Yet even now, my infant oaks give me something the most stunning cherry blossom never could: a sense of hope.

COMMENTS BY THE SUBMITTER PILAR LONDONO

Members,

The main issue is to understand the value of planting native vegetation because it helps to protect our soil, save water, protect local wildlife, and does not need any soil amendments nor fertilizers. Reducing the lawn area means less mowing thereby reducing the use of fossil fuels, water and chemicals, and producing less noise. Increasing the vegetation area, imitating a local ecosystem, mitigates the Heat Island Effect which means reducing energy consumption, creating shade, protecting trees against hurricane damage and more hours enjoying the outdoors and not inside under A/C.

We should also understand that St Augustine lawn should be mowed at a height of 4 inches instead of the 2.5 inches commonly mowed by the landscapers.

Harvesting rainwater via rain barrels offsets the cost of water and helps to recharge the aquifer. The overflow from our gutters and sprinklers go down the storm water system, get contaminated enroute with fertilizers and pesticides, and create additional pollution to our canals and oceans.

Live oaks are wonderful native trees in North America. This tree is a whole ecosystem by itself. It provides food and shelter for almost 1000 species of animals from insects to mammals. No matter where you live in the state, it is the best tree to have in order to protect local species and mitigate climate change due to its incredible canopy that stores carbon.

Removing invasive species like carrot wood, Brazilian pepper, Bishop Wood, umbrella plants, pathos varieties, melaleuca, Australian pine, Mexican petunias, snake plants, oyster plants or boat lily and others is crucial to protect the reduced natural areas in our states. These plants are terminators to local ecosystems.

Residents, counties, municipalities and the state must be informed of how bad they are. The result of increasing the lawn area, destroying local ecosystems and being ignorant about our plant choices are the biggest problem everywhere in the state. Two days of rain and Ft Lauderdale is flooded!

Hopefully this helps. I think the article is great, no matter where you live, because those plants from Virginia are sold here at Home Depot.

COMMENTS BY THE EDITOR

I think it is a great article as it makes suggestions for slowly converting to a native yard as many of us would need to convert slowly due to financial reasons. It also reminds us that we have to comply with local codes.

I personally had a tough time getting to the end as all the plant and tree recommendations pertain to another location. Many of us have seen the January 2023 presentation by Lorna Bravo from Broward County Urban Extension regarding Florida Friendly Gardening. Since then, we have increased our membership dramatically. If you think we should consider inviting her back for another presentation or can suggest another presenter, please let Mary Anne McKay know.

A huge THANK YOU to all who made EarthFest 2023 so successful!



Meet the Member

By Jill Kareff

Imagine being responsible for 24 square miles of trees, 49 public parks, covering five zip codes and home to 134,400 neighbors! Well, that is what the City Forester does in the "City in the Country", Coral Springs! Meet Casey Lee. Casey has been involved with the Garden Club for more than nine years. She refers to us as "Great group of passionate plant lovers". We couldn't be happier to have her involvement.

Casey was born and raised in New York and New Jersey. She moved to Florida to be closer to her father after high school and has never looked back. For a person who loves the outdoors, Florida was the perfect location. She spends time in her yard just about every day as her personal therapy. You just might find her having a conversation with her beloved Gumbo Limbo. She also loves concerts, many outdoor events, walks, the beach, and football games.

Orchids, Bromeliads, Live oak and all the palms are her personal favorites. As a Forester, you know she loves trees most of all. She has planted trees all over South Florida in memory of her daughter. She even decorates some of them for the different holidays throughout the year. Casey recommends planting Memorial trees "while folks are still on Earth". Good advice from someone who knows tremendous loss.

Some other advice Casey has is a bit unusual. She pours pickle juice on the roots of her gardenia bushes! Dollar store panty hose are used to tie orchids to palms and trees. She prefers a natural mulch made of fallen leaves that we have in abundance in the Spring.

Good to know you, Casey Lee. We are glad you are a member of our Garden Club of Coral Springs. We look forward to seeing you around our "City in the Country".



The Garden Club of Coral Springs Schedule of Events 2022-2023

(Events and Speakers subject to change.)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
May 11 (Thurs)	Scholarship Luncheon - Location to be determined
May 28 (Sun)	MSD Gardening and Mentoring 9 to 10:30 AM
June, July & August	Summer Luncheons and Native Orchid Planting

TROPICAL SPLENDOR

By Carol Johnson taken from Home by Design

Tired of the traditional garden designs? Transform your garden into a tropical oasis. Lush foliage is the key. Layer lots of plants, mixing trees, shrubs, flowers and ground cover. Different textures add visual interest as do varied shades of green. Choose bold colored flowers, the more exotic the flower, the better. Don't forget the water feature. It can be a simple wall or free-standing fountain or go big with a pond. If you have a large shade tree, place a bench or table and chairs under the tree canopy to enjoy the shade. For the finale, add a few decorative touches such as string lights, tiki torches or a fire pit.

SENSORY GARDENS

A sensory garden engages all five of the senses – sight, smell, sound, touch and taste.

Sight – Group your flowers by color and mix up the foliage. Gazing balls are my favorite and keyhole gates that frame a view are visual.

Smell – Roses, lilies and sweet-smelling herbs add fragrance. Good options include mint, chives, thyme or lemon balm.

Touch – The bark of trees provides a rough texture; succulents like hens and chicks provide a harder and pricklier surface. Add to the mix cedar fencing or galvanized steel planters.

Taste – Herbs, fruits and vegetables provide great options for taste. Edible flowers such as roses, violets, pansies and nasturtiums are an option; however, do not treat with pesticides or other chemicals.

As you plan your sensory garden, remember it will change with the summer and short winter that we have.

Beauty is in the eye of the owner and others who visit your gardens, but natural beauty extends beyond what we see.

Golden Bee Award

Nominated by members.

Awarded to a member who goes above and beyond.



This month's winner is **Ginny Lee** who has volunteered several times over her membership. She has been on several committees, organizing and planning four of our luncheons.

She has helped with decorating for the events, including the making of centerpieces. Ginny has also donated items for auction baskets and helped to make them.

She has volunteered at GardenFest and has brought guests to meetings, as well as recruited new members.

She is our Raffle Queen, always selling raffles at each event.

Thank you, Ginny, for your dedication!

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2001, our Founder Marcy DiMare applied for, on behalf of our Club, a grant for \$10,000 from Broward Beautiful. The grant was awarded and allowed us to enhance the grounds of St Elizabeth Ann Seton Church on Coral Ridge Drive, which had just been completed. The total price of the project was \$54,864. Obviously, the Club was very successful at fund raising.

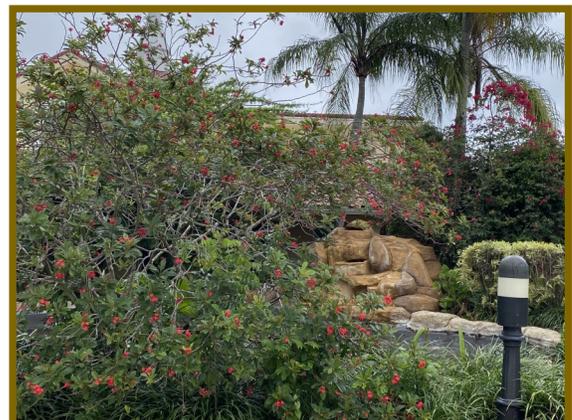
The plant list included 243 trees of which 183 were native. Plans included a Wildlife Sanctuary, a Reflection Garden and a Butterfly Garden. Dozens of trees on the street and perimeter served as traffic buffers.

Here are pictures of the before and current. Unfortunately, I do not know if they are from the same the same areas. If any members participated in this project, please let us know!

Before



Now





WHAT TO PLANT

Annuals/Bedding plants: Plants that can take summer heat include coleus, salvia, torenia, wax begonia, and ornamental pepper. **See Annuals:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_annual_landscape_plants

Bulbs: Some lilies do better when their roots are crowded. Try planting Amazon, Aztec, and Clivia lilies in containers to increase blooming. **See Bulbs for Florida:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_bulbous_flowers

Herbs: Plant heat-loving herbs, including basil, Mexican tarragon, ginger, cumin, summer savory, and rosemary. **See Herbs:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_herbs

Vegetables: Sweet potatoes, boniato, hot peppers, and tropical "spinach" such as Sisso, Malabar, and New Zealand can be planted now. **See Vegetable Gardening in Florida:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_vegetable_gardening

WHAT TO DO

Pests: Watch for thrips, scale, and mites on ornamental plants because they become more active in warm weather. **See Landscape Pest Management:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_landscape_pests

Gardenias and ixora: Distinguish between the normal yellowing of older leaves and the yellowing of new growth, which usually indicates a micronutrient deficiency. **See Nutrient Deficiency (Landscape Plants):** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_nutrient_deficiencies_landscape_plants and *Gardenias at a Glance:* <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ep338>

Oleanders: Inspect chewed or ragged leaves for oleander caterpillars at work. **See Oleander Pest Management:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_oleander_ipm

Lawns: Mow at the recommended height; mowing too short encourages weeds. Watch for damage from chinch bugs in St. Augustinegrass and begin scouting for newly hatched mole crickets in bahiagrass lawns. **See Turfgrass Pest Insects:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_turf_pest_insects

Tomatoes: Watch for pests, disease, and nutritional disorders on tomato plants. **See Home Tomato Gardening:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_tomato_gardening

Trees: Prepare for hurricane season by checking trees for damaged or weak branches and prune if needed. Hire an ISA-certified arborist. **See International Society of Arboriculture:** <http://isa-arbor.com/> and *Pruning Landscape Trees and Shrubs:* https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_tree_pruning

Lawns: Prevent or minimize disease by following proper cultural practices when caring for lawns. **See Turf Diseases:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_turf_diseases



MAY



Debra Finucane	05/05
Lori Levy	05/06
Felice Strachman	05/07
Vilma Shearer	05/20



PLANT OF THE MONTH



Longevity spinach grows best in partial sun soil and especially shaded from the harsh afternoon rays. In North America, it can be grown as a perennial plant in zones 9-11 and as an annual in all other zones that experience frost.

Longevity spinach can be eaten raw or cooked. Many people eat longevity spinach for its health benefits, such as to manage blood sugar, lower blood pressure, control bad cholesterol, etc.

Longevity spinach can benefit from nitrogen-rich fertilizers such as coffee grounds.

My thanks to Donna and Jim, our Yard of the Month Winners, for introducing us to **Longevity Spinach!!**

A single dragonfly can eat
30 to hundreds of mosquitoes per day

Smithsonian Magazine



pollinator friendly yards on facebook

The fastest growing plant

Bamboo is the fastest growing plant on the planet according to *SoftSchool.com*. There are over 1,500 species of **bamboo** that are native to Asia, Australia, and other parts of the world. This tall thin plant can grow 3 feet (.91 meters) every day.



THE GARDEN CLUB OF CORAL SPRINGS
YARD OF THE MONTH
BEAUTIFICATION PROJECT



Please help us acknowledge the beautiful yards and gardens in our community of Coral Springs and surrounding areas. We are fortunate to be able to garden year-round due to our semi-tropical climate.

If you, or someone you know, would like to be nominated for our

Yard of the Month Award

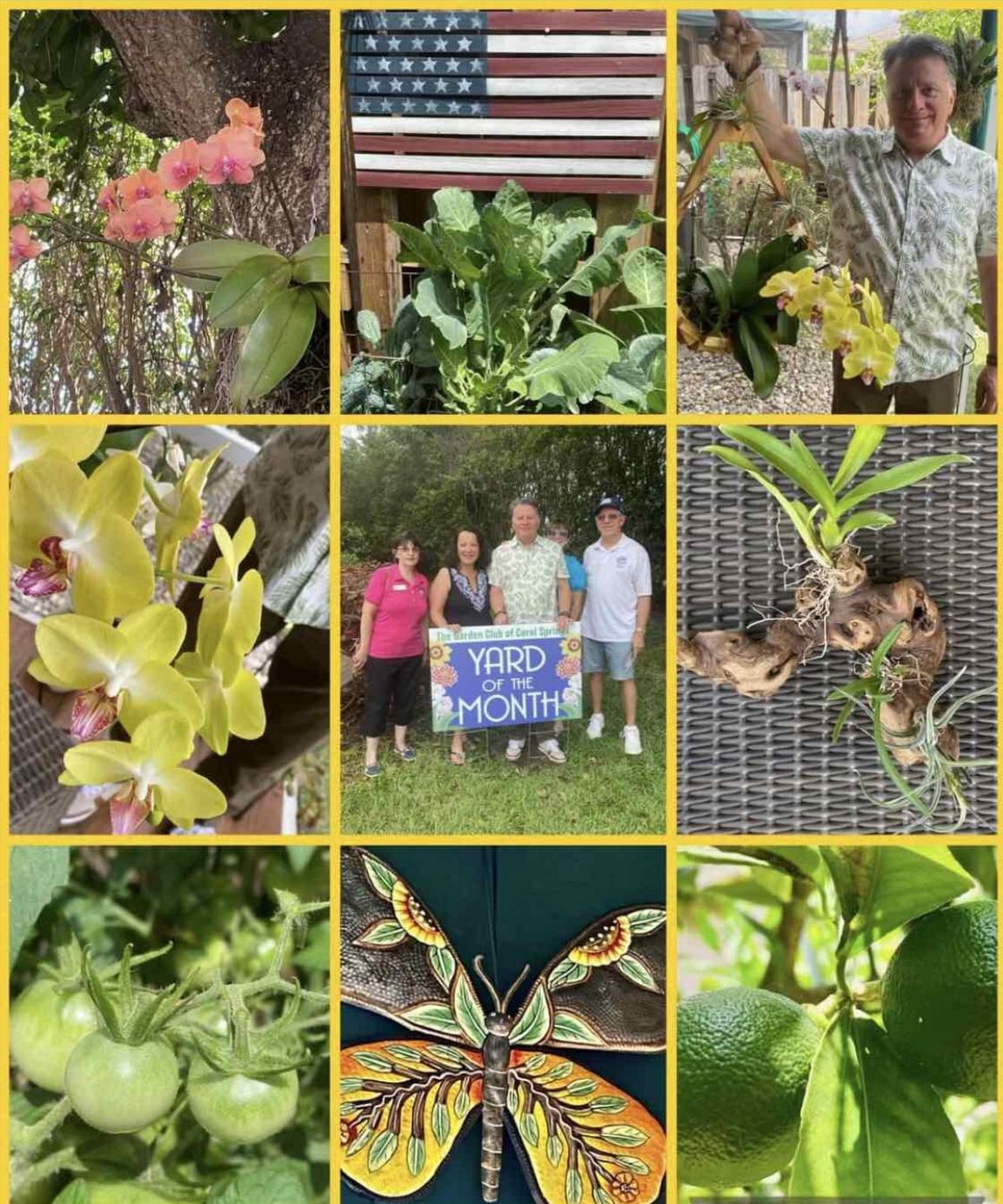
contact

gardenclubs2020@yahoo.com

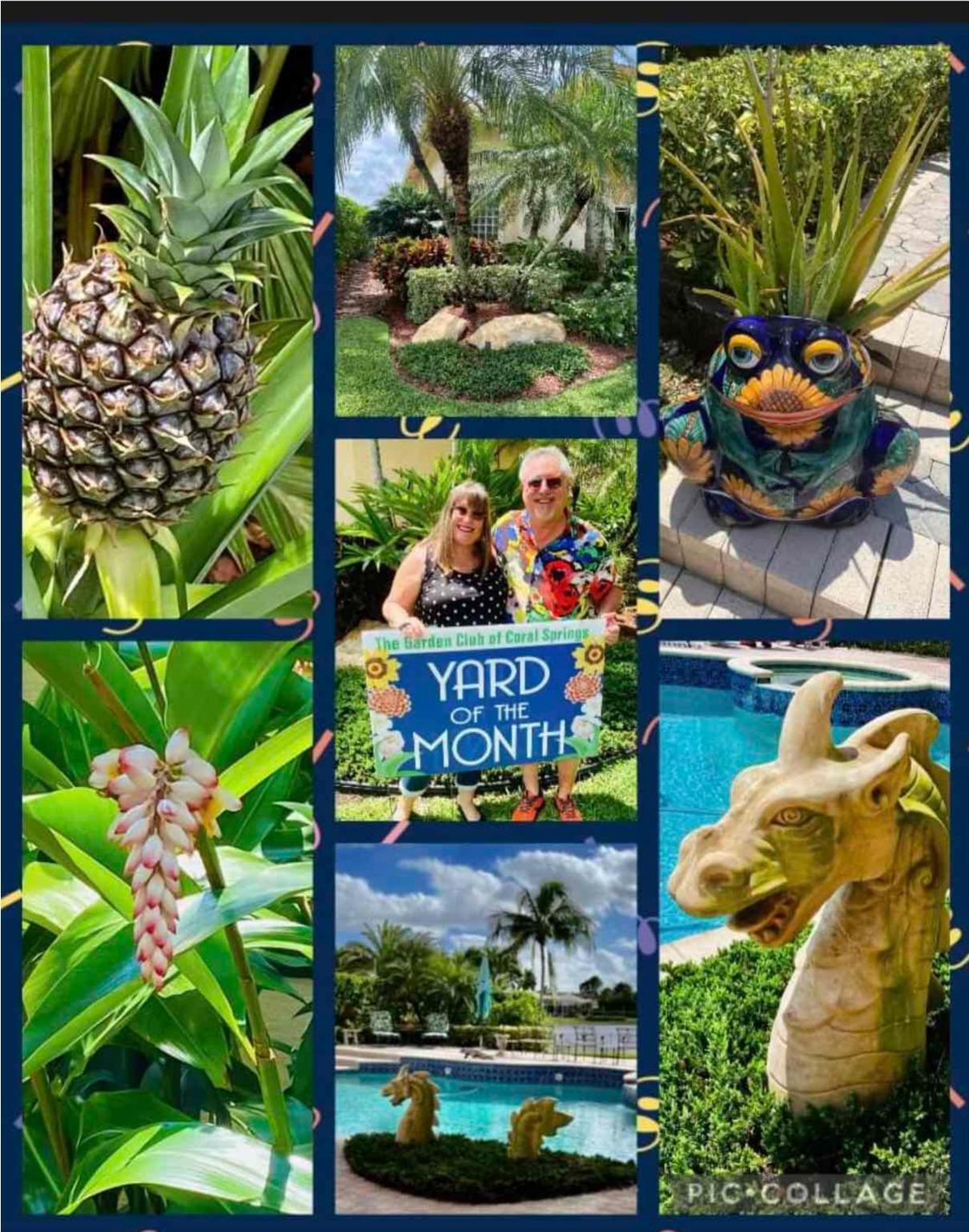
with name and address of property to be nominated

HAPPY GARDENING!!

Congratulations to Donna and Jim DeChant of Coconut Creek for winning our Yard of the Month Award for the month of April. Jim has been hard at work raising orchids, herbs, succulents, fruit trees, and a complete salad garden in their backyard.



Hap and Michelle Pomerantz have an award winning yard in Coral Springs. Their colorful gardens are filled with Talavera pottery, many unique statues and pieces of art.



Congratulations goes to Mark Santee for creating the most interesting natural garden in Coral Springs and winning our Yard of the Month Award. There is so much to see here. We did not want to leave.



YARD OF THE MONTH GUIDELINES

Yard of the Month guidelines were determined by Ken, Mary Anne, Carol J, Nancy D, Casey and Jeri

Nominations for Yard of the Month are for the front and back yards.

Areas covered are Coral Springs, Parkland, Tamarac, Coconut Creek, and Margate.

Anyone can nominate a yard to the club, even yourself. This nomination is sent to gardenclubs2020@yahoo.com.

No patios or condos are considered.

Pictures of said nominations are sent for approval and a google earth search is completed by Jeri.

Jeri will send photos of the nominations to the committee, but everyone wins unless the yard is not suitable.

After the nominations are approved, Ken or Jeri will call and set up an appointment around the 15th of every month.

Emails are then sent to the committee for presentation of the sign with a date, time and addresses of the winners. The garden is then visited by the committee and/or other club members and the sign is presented along with a laminated certificate.

Mary Anne makes up the certificate and there are 4 signs.

Nancy photographs the yard during the visit and then a collage is made and put on Facebook. Photos from Facebook are then sent to Mary Anne and Dotty to be added to the newsletter. Yard of the Month winners will also be uploaded to the club's web site.

Thirty days after placing the sign in the yards, they are picked up and taken to the next winners by various committee members.

Any exceptions to the above guidelines are to be determined by the committee.



The Garden Club of Coral Springs

ORCHID LEVEL

**Sal & Marcy DiMare
The Country Club of
Coral Springs**

ROSE LEVEL

**Jeri Decker
Coral Springs Festival
of the Arts
Paul Culver
David Thompson**

AZALEA LEVEL

**Donna Benckenstein
Giulio Leone Wells
Fargo Advisors
Deb Weatherly**

BEGONIA LEVEL

**Luanne Betz
Maria Montalbano
Dot Molski**

DAISY LEVEL

**Ken Decker
Jill Kareff
Scott & Leslie Kessler
Nancy Varillas**



THANK YOU FOR YOUR GENEROSITY

Orchid:	\$1000
Rose:	\$ 500
Azalea:	\$ 250
Begonia:	\$ 100
Daisy:	\$ 50

PATRON DONOR INCENTIVES

		<u>GCCS*</u>	<u>FFGC*</u>	<u>PATCH</u>	<u>BADGE</u>	<u>MSHIPS ,EVENTS</u>
ORCHID	\$1000	X	X	2		3 (M/E) for 2 people
ROSE	\$ 500	X	X	1		2 (M/E) for 1 person-
AZALEA	\$ 250	X	X	1	1	1 (M/E) for 1 person
BEGONIA	\$ 100				1	1 (E) for 1 person
DAISY	\$ 50			1	1	

*GCCS: THE GARDEN CLUB OF CORAL SPRINGS

*FFGC: FLORIDA FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS

<u>*MEMBERSHIPS</u>	American Orchid Society	\$ 81 each
	Bonnet House	\$ 65 each 2/\$100
	Butterfly World	\$ 70 each
	Fairchild Tropical Gardens	\$ 95 each 2/\$120
	Flamingo Gardens	\$ 65 each 2/\$115
	Mounts Botanical Garden	\$ 50 each 2/\$ 75
	National Wildlife Federation	\$ 75 Garden Tools
	Sawgrass Nature Center	\$ 30 each 4/\$ 50

<u>*EVENT</u>	<u>MAY LUNCHEON</u>
	<u>HOLIDAY PARTY</u>

**Top two levels, 50% of money will go to Scholarship Fund

Patrons names will be acknowledged on Website, Facebook and Newsletter

WEB SITES FOR MORE INFORMATION:

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA:

<http://plants.ifas.ufl.edu/>

Native aquatic and wetland plants in Florida

<http://florida.plantatlas.usf.edu/>

Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Pattern Book:

http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/FFL_Book_Zone_10_081610.pdf

Florida Yards & Neighborhoods Plant Selection Guide:

http://fyn.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/FYN_Plant_Selection_Guide_v090110.pdf

NATIVES FOR YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD—SOUTH FLORIDA

<http://regionalconservation.org/beta/nfyn>

Find out how to turn simple gardening into habitat restoration by using plants native to your specific area

<http://www.plantfinder.com>

<http://www.floridanativenurseries.org>

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

www.floridata.com

<http://flawildflowers.org>

SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT:

www.sfwmd.gov

PUBLISHERS:

<http://upf.com>

(the scholarly publishing arm of the State University System of Florida)

<http://www.pineapplepress.com/>

NATIVE PLANT & OTHER BOOKS:

NATIVE FLORIDA PLANTS, Revised Edition

Robert G. Haehle & Joan Brookwell
(Amazon.com, Borders, Barnes & Noble carry this)

A GARDENER'S GUIDE TO FLORIDA'S NATIVE PLANTS

Rufino Osorio, University Press of Florida

FLORIDA'S BEST NATIVE LANDSCAPE PLANTS

Gil Nelson, University Press of Florida

THE GUIDE TO FLORIDA WILDFLOWERS

Walter Kingsley Taylor/ the book is color coded—very useful
(Amazon and possible Barnes & Noble)

FLORIDA WILDFLOWERS: A Comprehensive Guide

This is the 2013 update from Walter Kingsley Taylor and includes the newest scientific information about Florida's wildflowers. (Amazon and possible Barnes & Noble)

EVERGLADES WILDFLOWERS

Color coded. A great field guide
Roger L. Hammer, The Globe Pequot Press

FLORIDA KEYS WILDFLOWERS

Color coded—companion to **Everglades Wildflowers**
Roger L. Hammer, The Globe Pequot Press

ATTRACTING HUMMINBIRDS & BUTTERFLIES IN TROPICAL FLORIDA

Roger L. Hammer, University Press of Florida

NATIVE PLANT LANDSCAPING FOR FLORIDA WILDLIFE

Very well written and informative,
Craig N. Huegel, University Press of Florida

NATIVE FLORIDA PLANTS FOR SHADY LANDSCAPES

Craig N. Huegel, University Press of Florida

BRINGING NATURE HOME

How Native Plants Sustain Wildlife In Our Gardens
Douglas Tallamy: Timber Press

FLORIDA GARDENER'S GUIDE (REVISED EDITION)

Tom MacCubbin & Georgia Tasker
Cool Springs Press/ <http://coolspringspress.com>

NATIVE BROMELIADS OF FLORIDA

Harry E. Luther & David H. Benzing, Pineapple Press, Inc.

WILD ORCHIDS OF FLORIDA

Paul Martin Brown/A more compact update & field guide of the work of Carlyle A. Luer, University Press of Florida

FLORIDA'S FABULOUS BUTTERFLIES

Includes special chapter on moths &

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FLORIDA BUTTERFLY GARDENING

Marc C. Minno & Maria Minno
University Press of Florida

ATTRACTING BENEFICIAL BUGS TO YOUR GARDEN

Jessica Walliser: Timber Press

ATTRACTING NATIVE POLLINATORS

Protecting North America's Bees & Butterflies
The Xerces Society: Storey Publishing

ATTRACTING BIRDS TO SOUTH FLORIDA GARDENS

James A. Kushlan & Kirsten Hines
www.kirstenNatureTravel/publications

THE BOOKS OF PAMELA CRAWFORD:

<http://pamela-crawford.com/pamela-crawfords-books/>

A Garden Diary:

A Guide to Gardening in South Florida ©

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THE HERB SOCIETY OF AMERICA NEW ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HERBS & THEIR USES

The Definitive Guide to the Identification, Cultivation and uses of Herbs

Deni Bown: Dorling Kindersley Publishing Staff