



# The Garden Club of Coral Springs

**COME GROW WITH US!**

AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 2023

Member of Florida Federation of Garden Clubs ([www.ffgc.org](http://www.ffgc.org)) and National Garden Club ([www.gardenclub.org](http://www.gardenclub.org))

MONTHLY MEETINGS ARE THE 2ND THURSDAY DURING THE MONTHS OF SEPTEMBER THROUGH MAY FROM 11:30AM TO 1:30PM - ALSO SOME SATURDAYS TO ACCOMMODATE OUR WORKING MEMBERS - MEETINGS ARE HELD AT NORTHWEST REGIONAL LIBRARY 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

Hot days of summer are here but our members are buzzing around.

\*Lynn and Debbie continue to weed and clean our Blue Star Memorial Garden.

\*Luanne kept busy keeping our books updated with our membership growing to 72!

\* We also installed more native orchids with 50 more to go being planted on August 5<sup>th</sup> at Sawgrass Nature Center. Thank you, Luanne and Dave, for organizing this entire project.

\*Our summer lunches have been a big success; our final luncheon and orchid celebration will be August 10<sup>th</sup> at BJ's Restaurant in Coral Springs.

\*We have been diligently calling restaurants for the Holiday party scheduled for Saturday, Dec. 2<sup>nd</sup>.

\*We sent out over 87 emails to prospective vendors for our March 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> GardenFest. We're still looking for volunteers to call for sponsors. We have a script thanks to Nancy V.

\*Our members participated in two wonderful presentations at Northwest Regional Library. One was celebrating Pollinator Week (see attached article), and the second was educating on the uses of recycled cork and how cork is made. We also collected over 2000 corks, which have been given to Whole Foods, who recycle them into clothing, shoes and household items.

\*Members helped 20 Seniors make their own fresh flower arrangements and learn about the Language of Flowers.

Thank you for all your hard work!

Jeri



**VISIT OUR WEBSITE** - [www.coral Springsgardenclub.org](http://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](mailto:dmolski@bellsouth.net).**  
Membership in the Garden Club is open to all regardless of gender, age, race, ethnicity or religious affiliation.

## Growing Food from Common Kitchen Scraps

By Nancy Varillas

Considering the rising costs of vegetables, as well as other food products at the market, you may wish to consider propagating some of the more common vegetables and herbs from your kitchen scraps. In addition to potential cost savings, growing your own food from scraps is fun, less wasteful and environmentally helpful. The good news is that you do not need a big area to grow a few vegetables for your personal consumption. In fact, some may be grown in containers right in your window, on a patio, a raised bed garden or elsewhere on your property.

To begin, the farmer's almanac recommends starting with high quality organic produce. This is due to the fact that some non-organic produce is actually treated to prevent sprouting. When considering which scraps to re-grow, these are some of the easiest and fastest to grow: red, yellow and green onions, celery, leeks, leafy greens, potatoes, pineapple, herbs especially basil, mint and rosemary as well as garlic. The following also grow well from the seeds you obtain from the vegetables you eat such as peas, green beans, cucumber, various squash, peppers and tomatoes. Just be sure to rinse and thoroughly clean off each seed, then allow them to dry thoroughly before planting. As per usual, place them in a container or seed starter tray out of direct sunlight until they have sprouted and grow to approximately 3 inches. You may then replant them in an outdoor container or garden area. Of note, some fruits and vegetables are "designed" to be seedless such as the English seedless cucumber and seedless watermelon. Clearly, you will not be able to re-grow food from these varieties.

With respect to fruit, the only fruit which you may readily propagate within a reasonable time frame is pineapple as noted above. It is possible to grow fruits such as apples, citrus, avocados and mangos from seeds; however, it would take years to grow and the fruit may not have the same characteristics as the fruit produced from commercially grafted trees (i.e. the fruit from which you obtained the seeds). Therefore, for the purpose of this article, the focus will be on re-growing edibles from your kitchen scraps and not from seeds.

When it comes to propagating foodstuff from scraps, in many cases it involves placing a 2-3 inch portion of the basal area of the vegetable (i.e. bottom portion of entire celery bunch, leek, lettuce, onion or white portion of green onion etc.) into a glass, jar or bowl of water on your counter near a window for light. Change the water frequently then

replant in soil once the roots grow to a minimum of 2 inches. This includes pineapple which is started with a twist. Begin with a fresh pineapple that has mostly yellow skin. Twist off the pineapple top and remove excess fruit around the stalk. Place it in a jar of water until roots develop. Plant the rooted stalk in a cactus and citrus potting mix as pineapples are related to bromeliads.

With fresh herbs, the concept is the same. You do not need to take a cutting from one of your existing plants although you could. Instead, from the store bought package take a nice sprig of the herb and strip off the lower leaves before placing it in the water. You need to leave several leaves on top of the sprig above water level for it to root.

Garlic is a little different as it is typically planted in the fall due to the need for cool weather. It is grown from a single clove. As long as the conditions are right (open, sunny position with well drained soil) you can plant an individual clove in as little as a 4 inch pot that is 6 inches deep. Be sure to plant the root (flat bottom) side down and the tapered side up.

Next, potatoes are one of the easiest and most prolific of the scraps often yielding up to 10 new potatoes for each potato you plant. Regardless of the variety of potato, you can plant them after they grow at least 2-3 tubers or "eyes". Cut the potato in half at a slight angle and allow it to dry out slightly for at least 2 hours. Once the cut portion is dry to touch, plant them cut side down (eye side up) 3-4 inches deep in a small mound of soil. Be sure to spread them at least 12 inches apart if you are planting more than one. Sweet potatoes are a little more work because you need to grow "slips". You can start them in water, but it is easier to grow slips directly in the soil. Please see <https://growinginthegarden.com> and search for "sweet potato slips" to obtain great directions with pictures.

Lastly, when it comes to certain root vegetables such as beets, carrots and radishes although you can root and plant them as well, they will not sprout a new tap root. However, they will grow some amazing and healthy greens to add to your diet.

Hopefully, you enjoyed this little primer and are inspired to try to re-grow something from one of your kitchen scraps. Numerous websites are only a "Google" away and there are tons of videos at [www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com) - check them out!








**Thank you to Rachel Taylor of YEA for allowing us to reprint her article here.**



Rachel Taylor  6 hours ago 3 min read

## Clearing the Air: Stylish Air Purifiers to Elevate Your Home Decor



Indoor air pollution has the potential to be as detrimental as outdoor air pollution, making it equally concerning to our well-being. Traces of pollutants such as dust, mold spores, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are often found in the air system of your office and home. These can lead to a range of health problems. You can improve your indoor air quality by adding air purifying indoor plants to your decor.

Air purifying indoor plants are houseplants that have been shown to remove pollutants from the air. They work by absorbing the harmful chemicals through their leaves and roots and breaking them down into harmless compounds. In addition to improving air quality, indoor plants have been shown to reduce stress and improve mood, making them a great addition to any home or office. Not to mention the aesthetic quality they add to your interior design.

One of the most effective air purifying indoor plants is the snake plant (*Sansevieria trifasciata*). This plant is capable of removing formaldehyde, benzene, and xylene from the air. It is also incredibly resilient and can tolerate low light conditions, making it a great choice for busy households or offices. The snake plant is also known for its ability to produce oxygen at night, making it a great plant to keep in bedrooms.

Another effective air purifying indoor plant is the peace lily (*Spathiphyllum*). Often referenced to as the funeral plant for its symbolization of peace and tranquility. The peace lily is known for its ability to remove a wide range of pollutants from the air, including ammonia, benzene, and formaldehyde. Additionally, peace lilies are easy to care for and can sustain low light conditions, making them a great choice for dimly lit rooms.

The spider plant (*Chlorophytum comosum*) is another popular air purifying indoor plant. This plant is capable of removing formaldehyde, carbon monoxide, and benzene from the air. The spider plant is low-maintenance and

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can tolerate a range of light and temperature conditions making it self-sustaining and great for beginners.

In addition to these plants, there are several others that are known for their air purifying properties. Those include the famous Monstera Deliciosa, Boston fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*), the bamboo palm (*Chamaedorea seifrizii*), and the rubber plant (*Ficus elastica*). When choosing an air purifying indoor plant, it is important to consider your specific needs and the conditions of your space. Some plants require lighter or humidity than others, so be sure to choose a plant that will thrive in your environment.

In addition to their air purifying properties, indoor plants offer a range of other benefits. For one, they can help to reduce stress and improve mood. Studies have shown that exposure to plants can lower blood pressure, reduce stress, and improve overall well-being. Playing in the dirt even boosts serotonin levels. Additionally, plants can improve the aesthetic appeal of a space and make it feel more welcoming and inviting.



When caring for air purifying indoor plants, it is important to provide them with the right conditions. Most indoor plants prefer bright, indirect light and well draining soil. It is also important to water them appropriately, as overwatering can lead to root rot and other issues. Be sure to follow the specific care instructions for your plant to ensure it thrives.

Give life to your house, office or apartment with a fun air purifying indoor plant and effectively remove a wide range of pollutants from your air source. Remember, planting and gardening offer a range of other benefits as well. When choosing an air purifying indoor plant, be sure to consider your specific needs and the conditions of your space and choose a plant that will thrive in your environment. With the right care and attention, your house plants can help create a healthier and more enjoyable living and working space.

\*Note, the plants listed above are considered invasive (non-native) species in many areas of North America, especially here in South Florida. They are meant for indoor-use or house plants only. For more information on how to find outdoor plants native to your area, visit [Native Plants \(By Zip Code\) - Native Plants Finder \(nwf.org\)](https://www.nwf.org)



## POLLINATOR WEEK

### By Jeri Decker

Our members participated in two wonderful presentations at Northwest Regional Library. The first celebrated Pollinator week. The Women's Club of Coral Springs partnered with us to educate the public on the importance of planting native plants to attract bees, butterflies, and birds.

Jill K donated honey and everyone was able to sample 8 flavors. Nancy V set up an amazing display on the life cycle of Monarch butterflies, along with some real monarch chrysalis. She also made up 100's of packages of native South Florida wildflower seeds to be given away to our visitors.

Jeri dressed as a butterfly and brought two containers filled with native plants. She and other members discussed with guests which native plants to plant in South Florida to attract pollinators.

We handed out flyers with a variety of topics on pollination. We had an amazing display, including posters describing Birds, Butterflies and Bees for South Florida.

We had over 50 visitors attend the event!

Our second event was the recycling of corks. We collected and recycled over 1000 corks!



# The Garden Club of Coral Springs Schedule of Events 2023-2024

(Events and Speakers subject to change.)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
August 5 (Saturday)	8 AM Orchid Planting at Sawgrass Nature Center
August 10 (Thursday)	11:30 AM Luncheon at BJ's Celebrating the Completion of the Orchid Project
August 12 (Saturday)	Budget Meeting on Zoom
August 15 (Tuesday)	11:30AM Humana Senior Center "Potted Plants"
September 14 (Thursday)	Meeting - Guest Speaker Pete Donahue of the Florida Forest and Trash to Treasures
September 16 (Saturday)	Meeting - Jim from NI Orchids speaks to Orchid Repotting and Care
October 12 (Thursday)	Field Trip to Tree Amigos Vegetable Gardens
October 14 (Saturday)	Field Trip Home Garden Tour
October 19 (Thursday)	11AM to 3PM - District XI Luncheon FFGC 100th Birthday
October 28 (Saturday)	10:30 AM By Laws Revision Meeting
November 4 (Thursday)	Field Trip to Anne Kolb Nature Center
November 9 (Thursday)	Meeting - 3 Park Naturalists speak about "Wildlife in the Park"
November 11 (Saturday)	Veterans' Day Memorial Program at Veterans' Park, Coral Springs
November 30 (Thursday)	2 PM Humana Senior Center "Pizza Garden"
December 2 (Saturday)	11:30AM to 2:30PM Holiday Luncheon location TBD
December 14 (Thursday)	Claudia Alzate speaks to "Composting and Recycling"
January 11 (Thursday)	Field Trip to Shark Valley for Tram Tour
January 13 (Saturday)	Meeting - Master Gardener speaks to Flowering Plants for Shaded Areas and Patios plus seed and pot exchange
January 19 (Friday)	Arbor Day Plant a Cypress Tree at 11 AM at Sawgrass Nature Center
February 8 (Thursday)	Meeting - Dr Bennett speaks to Edible and Medicinal Plants also Trash to Treasures
February 10 (Saturday)	Field Trip to Wakodahatchee Wetlands guided tour by Kristen Hoss of YEA
February 14 (Wednesday)	CS Fireman/Police Appreciation
March 14 (Thursday)	Meeting - "Fun with Flowers" presented by Designer Frank DiGiovanni from Hearts and Flowers
March 16-17 (Sat& Sun)	10 AM - 5PM GardenFest
April 11 (Thursday)	Meeting - Presentation on Sea Turtles and Seed Exchange
April 27 (Saturday)	9 AM - 12PM Earth Day at Sawgrass Nature Center
May 9 (Thursday)	11AM - 3PM Scholarship Luncheon
June 15 (Saturday)	Lunch
July 11 (Thursday)	Lunch
August 17 (Saturday)	Lunch



# Golden Bee Award

Nominated by members.

Awarded to a member who goes above and beyond.



This month's winner is **GRACE BOSTON**

Grace is a new member who has been a busy bee since joining after winning Yard of the Month in May, 2022. She has been very active keeping our Facebook page filled with amazing pictures and gardening facts.

She volunteered to help out by inputting members names on spreadsheets and taking pictures of our members so we can have a directory with names and faces.

She single-handedly organized a Garden Tour of four members' gardens for October.

Thank you, Grace, for stepping up and helping our club!

# AUGUST

## WHAT TO PLANT

**Annuals/Bedding plants:** The hottest days of summer limit planting to heat-tolerant vinca, coleus, pentus, salvia, and celosia. **See *Annuals*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_annual\\_landscape\\_plants](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_annual_landscape_plants)

**Bulbs:** Aztec lily, butterfly lily, walking iris, and spider lily can be planted any time of the year, even late summer. **See *Bulbs for Florida*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_bulbous\\_flowers](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_bulbous_flowers)

**Herbs:** Herbs that can be planted from plants (not seeds) include bay laurel, ginger, Mexican tarragon, and rosemary. **See *Herbs*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_herbs](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_herbs)

**Vegetables:** Start planting eggplant, okra, peppers, pumpkin, squashes, and tomatoes for the fall garden. **See *Vegetable Gardening in Florida*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_vegetable\\_gardening](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_vegetable_gardening)

## WHAT TO DO

**Palms:** Check older fronds for yellowing as it may indicate a magnesium or potassium deficiency. Apply an appropriate palm fertilizer. **See *Palm Nutrition and Fertilization*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_palm\\_nutrition](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_palm_nutrition)

**Vegetables:** Solarize the vegetable garden for 4–6 weeks in preparation for fall planting if not done in July. **See *Soil Solarization*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_soil\\_solarization](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_soil_solarization)

**Poinsettias:** Pinch back poinsettias and mums before the end of the month to allow time for buds to form for winter bloom. **See *Poinsettias*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_poinsettia](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_poinsettia)

**Ornamental plants:** Fertilize those plants that show signs of deficiencies. Rapid growth and leaching rains may result in nutrient deficiencies in some plants. **See *Nutrient Deficiencies (Landscape Plants)*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_nutrient\\_deficiencies\\_landscape\\_plants](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_nutrient_deficiencies_landscape_plants) and ***Landscape Fertilization*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_landscape\\_fertilization](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_landscape_fertilization)

**Annuals/Bedding plants:** Remove spent blooms, cut back, and fertilize flowering annuals and perennials to extend the bloom season into the fall months. **See *Annuals*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_annual\\_landscape\\_plants](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_annual_landscape_plants) and ***Perennial Landscape Plants*:** [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_perennials](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_perennials)



## AUGUST PLANT OF THE MONTH

Crape Myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*)



- Origin — Southern Asia and Australia
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- Foliage — Oval pointed green leaves
- 
- Growth rate — Medium
- 
- Nutritional requirements — Not fussy
- 
- Soil requirements — Wide
- 
- Salt tolerance — Low
- 
- Drought tolerance — High
- 
- Light requirements — High
- 
- Propagation — Seed
- 
- Major problems — Powdery mildew, root rot, aphids
- 
- Environmental problems — None

Crape myrtle is a longtime favorite with southern gardeners. The big clusters of bloom remind us of lilacs in the North. The large trusses come in pink, red, white, and purple shades as well as bicolor. Most of the flowers are not fragrant, but a few hybrids like 'Natchez' have a pleasing light odor. Bloom period is from May to October. These large shrubs or small trees grow to 20 feet and are multiseason plants that offer showy flowers, attractive bark, red to yellow fall leaf color and an interesting growth habit. All this would be plenty for the average gardener, but South Floridians demand year-round foliage. Unfortunately, crape myrtles are semi-bare from January to April. They leaf out very late in the spring, and sometimes people think they are dead. Remember this before you dig the plants out. Think carefully where you place the crape myrtle because of its deciduous nature. Queen crape myrtle is a similar but much larger and more tropical relative. The most common flower color is purple, but a nice pink form is sometimes seen. The tree can grow to 30 feet or more, and the big leaves turn an attractive red in late fall. It is deciduous for a shorter time than the regular crape myrtle but does not flower as long. Bloom time is usually from May to September. If you are growing the regular crape myrtle, try to use the national arboretum selections from Washington, D.C. They have Indian names and are resistant to powdery mildew, a fungal disease that ruins the flowers and affects the foliage. These selections often have a longer blooming period than others on the market. Names to look for include Acoma, Biloxi, Comanche, Hopi, Lipan, Miami, Muskogee, Natchez, Osage, Sioux, Tuskegee, Yuma and Zuni.

# SEPTEMBER

## WHAT TO PLANT

**Annuals/Bedding plants:** If summer beds need refreshing, try scarlet sage, nasturtium, celosia, and wax begonia for color into fall. **See** *Annuals*: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_annual\\_landscape\\_plants](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_annual_landscape_plants)

**Bulbs:** Plant gladiolus every two weeks to stagger blooming. Stake each plant. **See** *Bulbs for Florida*: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_bulbous\\_flowers](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_bulbous_flowers)

**Herbs:** Plant herbs that tolerate the warm temperatures of early fall, such as Mexican tarragon, mint, rosemary, and basil. **See** *Herbs*: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_herbs](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_herbs)

**Vegetables:** September opens the door for more vegetables to plant. **See** *Vegetable Gardening in Florida*: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_vegetable\\_gardening](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_vegetable_gardening)

**Shrubs:** Consider placing native shrubs, like beautyberry, marlberry, firebush, and dahoon holly, where you can view the birds that enjoy them. **See** *The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection and Landscape Design*: [https://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/FYN\\_Plant\\_Selection\\_Guide\\_2015.pdf](https://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/FYN_Plant_Selection_Guide_2015.pdf) and *Shrubs*: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_shrubs](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_shrubs)

## WHAT TO DO

**Lawns:** Continue to monitor the lawn for signs of insect damage. Fall armyworms, chinch bugs, mole crickets, and sod webworms are still active this month. **See** *Turfgrass Pest Insects*: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_turf\\_pest\\_insects](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_turf_pest_insects)

**Fertilizer Bans:** Numerous municipalities in Florida prohibit the application of fertilizer to lawns and/or landscape plants during the summer rainy season (June–September). Does such an ordinance exist in your area? <https://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/FloridaFertilizerOrdinances.pdf?v=20190606>

**Vegetable gardens:** Prepare the fall vegetable garden if not done in August. Using transplants from your local garden center will get the garden off to a fast start, but seeds provide a wider variety from which to choose. **See** *Vegetable Gardening in Florida*: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_vegetable\\_gardening](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_vegetable_gardening)

**Perennials and bulbs:** Divide and replant perennials and bulbs that have grown too large or need rejuvenation. Add organic matter to planting beds and monitor water needs during establishment. **See** *Seeds and Propagation (Lawn and Garden)*: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_garden\\_propagation](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_garden_propagation)

**Irrigation:** Check that irrigation systems are providing good coverage and operating properly before summer rains taper off. **See** *Landscape Irrigation*: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_landscape\\_irrigation](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_landscape_irrigation)

**Citrus:** Fertilize citrus with a balanced fertilizer either this month or in October. Use controlled-release nitrogen because rain will not leach it from the soil too quickly. **See** *Home Citrus Culture*: [https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic\\_citrus\\_home\\_citrus\\_culture](https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_citrus_home_citrus_culture)



## SEPTEMBER PLANT OF THE MONTH

# Thryallis



**Thryallis** is a Florida-Friendly splash of color that we love to see in landscapes. If you're looking for a low-maintenance, reliable shrub with a stunning floral display, this is the plant for you.

Also commonly known as "rain-of-gold," *Galphimia gracilis* is a flowering, evergreen shrub. Although native to Mexico and Central America, thryallis is well-adapted to Florida's climate and not considered invasive. It thrives in Central and South Florida, USDA Hardiness Zones 9-11. Further north than zone 9 it may experience freeze damage and some die back. Still, with proper cold protection **thryallis** will grow back from the roots year after year, even in North Florida.

In areas without yearly freezes, **thryallis** reaches a mature size of 4-6 feet wide and 5-9 feet high. Some gardeners allow it to maintain its mounding shape. It can also be trained into a small, multi-trunked tree or pruned into a loose hedge. **Thryallis** looks particularly charming in a mixed-perennial display, combined with other flowering shrubs.

**Thryallis'** foliage is a cheery green, and remains evergreen in areas without a winter freeze. The stems of new growth are red and contrast beautifully during the beginning of the spring growing season. At the end of new shoots, eye-catching yellow flower clusters wave in the breeze. Generally thryallis blooms during summer and fall, but in the warmer areas of the state you may enjoy the flowers year-round. After the flowers fade, persistent, berry-like fruits continue to add texture through the fall and winter.

**Thryallis** looks its best planted in full sun. It will tolerate some shade but may flower less and become leggy. Do not plant thryallis in a high-traffic area; its branches can be brittle and break easily. Well-drained soil of any texture will support thryallis, but it does not tolerate salt water or spray.

**Thryallis'** airy, mounding form needs no pruning. However, if you prefer a more regular shape, prune in the spring. This will reduce the number of flower clusters that year, but not in the long-term.

Propagate this shrub by seed and summer cuttings or purchase a young plant from a nursery. Once established, thryallis is moderately drought tolerant. It also suffers from very few pests and diseases, making this plant a low-maintenance addition to your garden. Finally, for gardeners hoping to deer-proof their landscape, thryallis is not a preferred food of these voracious visitors.

# HAPPY AUGUST BIRTHDAY



SIPORA MESCHINO	08/01
CANDIS BUONICONTI	08/07
DEBBIE STRONG	08/10
DOLORES CULVER	08/15
NANCY KLAHR	08/22
BETH WERTER	08/22



# HAPPY BIRTHDAY SEPTEMBER

JOHN BENCKENSTEIN	09/02	ANNE HENDRIX	09/02
SHEILA SLONIM	09/07	GRACE BOSTON	09/08
OLIVIA CLEARY	09/09	ELAINE GOLDMAN	09/14
ROSEMARY PERROTTA	09/18	SUSIE BARNAO	09/21
KATRINA PRINCE	09/24	KAREN ASSAD	09/25

DOTTY MOLSKI 09/30





Hello Gardeners!

If you see neat, circular shapes cut from leaves, they are only made by me –  
a leafcutter bee.

It won't harm your plant, so please don't  
spray pesticide.

Thank you. xx



# Butterflies and their Host Plants

*Eastern Black Swallowtail*  
PARSLEY, DILL  
& FENNEL



*Sulphur Butterfly*  
CASSIA



*Painted Lady*  
HOLLYHOCK



*Gulf Fritillary*  
PASSIONFLOWER



*Long-tailed Skipper*  
BEAN PLANT



*Monarch*  
MILKWEED





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](mailto:gardenclubs2020@yahoo.com)

with name and address of property to be nominated

HAPPY GARDENING!!



It's a family affair landscaping this beautiful garden in Coral Springs. Bill and Patricia Quail had their son, BJ's company landscape their property in the most creative way. The design and plantings are just top notch. Well done!





We thoroughly enjoyed touring the enchanted gardens of The Cook and the Cork restaurant in Coral Springs where they even grow their own herbs. You may dine in the garden or inside the restaurant. Bowman's Property Management did a fabulous job landscaping their new tropical garden off Sample Road. **Congratulations!**



## 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](mailto: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 15<sup>th</sup> 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*



ROSE LEVEL

Jeri & Ken  
Decker

AZALEA LEVEL

BEGONIA LEVEL

DAISY LEVEL



**BOUQUET OF GIVING**

**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>
<b>ORCHID</b>	\$1000	X	X	2		3 (M/E) for 2 people
<b>ROSE</b>	\$ 500	X	X	1		2 (M/E) for 1 person-
<b>AZALEA</b>	\$ 250	X	X	1	1	1 (M/E) for 1 person
<b>BEGONIA</b>	\$ 100				1	1 (E ) for 1 person
<b>DAISY</b>	\$ 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](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](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://www.floridata.com)

<http://flawildflowers.org>

### SOUTH FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT:

[www.sfwmd.gov](http://www.sfwmd.gov)

### PUBLISHERS:

<http://upf.com>

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

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

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### 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 HUMMINGBIRDS & 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 &

#### **FLORIDA'S FABULOUS INSECTS**

2 separate oversize publications in the FLORIDA FABULOUS series. WORLD PUBLICATIONS/ [www.allfloridabooks.com](http://www.allfloridabooks.com)

#### **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](http://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 ©**

by Robert G. Haehle and M.E. DePalma  
De Palma Enterprises

#### **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