



The Garden Club of Coral Springs

COME GROW WITH US!

FEBRUARY 2024

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 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

Happy Valentine's Day!

We just completed our Arbor Day Celebration by planting seven bald cypress trees at Sawgrass Nature Center and Wildlife Hospital. We are one of 153 garden clubs across the state that planted trees at 11 am. Over 500 native trees were planted!

Dave completed construction of a wheelchair accessible garden bed for Marjory Stoneman Douglas HS. It was delivered on Sunday, January 21st. Luanne, Carol and I presented a lesson about bugs in you garden to students at Forrest Glen Middle.

Gail and Terry have planted an amazing garden at the Rotary Community Garden. Any additional vegetables being donated to the food bank.

Barry and Anneliese have volunteered to weed our vegetable garden at Sawgrass Nature Center, with those plants being food for the animals. Les has volunteered to help with making the area surrounding the bed more attractive.

Debbie and Lynn are still taking care of our Native Garden at Veterans Park, as well as updating and keeping our plant exchange in tip top condition.

Thank you, Jill, for volunteering to call members each month to bring refreshments for our meetings. We are also looking for someone to take care of bringing the coffee pot, etc. to each meeting and overseeing the set up and clean up. Please let me know if you are interested. I've been bringing them for over 8 years and it's time for someone else to step up to the plate.

We have had amazing times at our field trips and are having great guest speakers. Can't wait for this month's trip to Wakodahatchee Wetlands and our guest speaker on medicinal herbs.

Again, thank you to everyone who work behind the scenes doing our newsletter, decorating, weeding, letter writing, basket making, committees, YOM, photography, planning and planting.

We're a success because of all of you!

Jeri

VISIT OUR WEBSITE - www.coralspringsgardenclub.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.

FLORIDA NATIVE PLANTS FOR POLLINATORS

By Caroline Steffen

There is nothing more beautiful than seeing any of our pollinators, such as a bird, bee or butterfly flying effortlessly among the flowers. Florida has an incredible diversity of pollinators. Florida's magnificent natural areas like the swamps, sawgrasses, mangrove swamps and everglades are being threatened. This sight is rapidly changing unfortunately due to our changing environment. There is more hardscape than fields, invasive plants, and disease, along with our changing climate. The statistics tell us that we need to become cognizant of preservation practices to increase their dwindling numbers!

As a recent Florida Friendly Landscape Professional, I am transforming my garden into a haven for pollinators. There are specific rules to follow. The use of pesticides has changed the landscape of native food plants for most pollinators. The birds have lost the protection of shrubs and trees due to more hardscape on the land, and many plants that are not native to the area and invasive.

Pollinator plants prefer groupings and have an especially positive effect for the bees. Butterflies need very specific plants on which to lay their eggs, and plants for their caterpillars to eat. The Monarch only eats a special type of native milkweed. If a diseased or incorrect milkweed plant is eaten, the caterpillar develops a disease which malforms its chrysalis. The monarchs have declined significantly. South Florida has an excellent overall temperature for most pollinators. The Monarchs sometimes winter here before continuing their long journey from Canada to Mexico. A list is included as to the butterflies and their specific nectar and caterpillar food plants that they need. The native plants of Florida are getting more difficult to obtain; however, our efforts can change this through our Garden Club and conservationists.

Butterflies are flying flowers and flowers are tethered butterflies. Ancients believed that nectar fell directly from heaven and named it the wines of the Gods. Butterflies are attracted to these colors:

VIBRANT

RED	SWALLOWTAIL
YELLOW	SULPHERS and WHITES
ORANGE	BRUSHFOOTED

COOLER

BLUE	SKIPPERS
PURPLE	GOSSAMER WINGED

I have included a table of popular plants preferred by the different butterfly families. Each is native to Florida and selected for ease of planting and maintenance in your butterfly garden. Also included is a brochure flyer of information for Monarch Butterflies.

FLORIDA NATIVE PLANTS FOR POLLINATORS

By Caroline Steffen

NATIVE PLANTS FOR BUTTERFLY GARDENS			
Plant Name	Butterfly	Larval/ Host	Nectar
SWALLOWTAILS Family			
Golden Alexanders	Black Swallowtail	X	X
Pipe Vine	Pipevine Swallowtail	X	
Sweet Bay (SHRUB)	Palamedes Swallowtail	X	
Spicebush	Spicebush Swallowtail	X	
Wild Lime (SHRUB)	Giant Swallowtail & Schaus' Swallowtail	X	X
Bee Balm	Variety of BF		X
Blanket Flower	Variety of BF		X
Cardinal Flower	Variety of BF		X
Coneflower	Variety of BF		X
Scarlet Salvia	Variety of BF		X
GOSSAMER-WING Family			
Saltbush (SHRUB)	Variety of Gossamer butterflies	X	X
Coontie Palm	Atala (MALE& FEMALE)	X	X
Mallow	Mallow-scrub or Modest Hairstreak	X	
Florida Hammock Milkpea	Ceraunus Blue	X	X
Hairy Pod Cowpea	Variety of butterflies	X	X
Purple Coneflower	Variety of butterflies		X
Lavender	Variety of butterflies		X
Yarrow	Variety of butterflies		X
BROAD-WING SKIPPERS			
Butterfly Pea Vine	Long-tailed Skipper	X	
Cuban Jute	Tropical checkered Skipper	X	
White Wild Indigo	Duskywing Skipper	X	X
Golden Canna	Variety of butterflies	X	X



MAKE A BUTTERFLY GARDEN PLAN

Essential Tips-Tools and Techniques

One must consider:

- Climate zone you live in
- Soil Conditions
- research soil requirements for plants
- most need rich organic compost
- Monarchs need at least 6 milkweed plants in full sun to slight shade
- Monarchs like little or no breeze
- Make a plan as to the size of the plot, plant choices & time willing to spend in garden

MEANING TO US

Butterflies represent positive transformation and freedom. Some believe that butterflies are the souls of the dearly departed, fluttering in to say hello and that they miss you too! The Mexican people celebrate in the remote forest sanctuaries during the three days from Oct. 31-Nov. 2 when millions of butterflies return. It is called "*Día de los Muertos*" or the day of the dead. Many butterfly gardens are created as a lasting tribute to someone special who is no longer with us or a memorial tribute to a person who inspired your garden.



MAKE WAY FOR MILKWEED

100 species of milkweed in North America but only one-fourth of them are important larval (host) plants for Monarchs. Types of native milkweed for Florida:

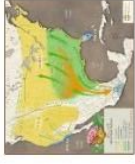
- Swamp Milkweed (light Purple)
- Oval-leaved Milkweed (white)
- White Swamp Milkweed
- Purple Milkweed
- Common Butterfly Milkweed (orange red)
- Wheel Butterfly Milkweed (purple)
- Red-ring Milkweed (white)
- Green Comet Milkweed

Most Important Nectar Plants

- (Non-invasive native)
- Joe Pye weed pink blooms
 - Mexican Sunflower or Torch
 - Butterfly Bushes like:
 - Buddleia Buzz (white blue purple),
 - Miss Molly (true red),
 - Miss Huff,
 - Meadow Blazing Star

MAGICAL MIGRATION - MONARCH WATCH

Monarchs start making their way back to North America after wintering in the Mexican government reserve (protected area) in the Sierra Madre mountains.



As March approaches they start to mate and begin their long journey north in search of milkweed. Spring is the beginning of their breeding season. From the moment the eggs hatch on the milkweed plants, the (larvae) caterpillars start eating from their most important food source and toward the end of the instar developmental stage (last few days of pupation).



In about three weeks, they lay their eggs under separate milkweed leaves.

Soon that generation of

Monarchs die and a new one begins, as the eggs hatch into caterpillars in from 5-10 days.

They eat only on milkweed for about two

weeks. They shed their

skin and

metamorphose into a

chrysalis. After two weeks, a fully developed

monarch butterfly emerges.

This new generation will live for an average of

five weeks, repeating the process of mating

and laying eggs usually in Central United

States.



This cycle repeats itself two or three more times for approximately four to five months. They then stop in northern U.S. or southern Canada as the range of milkweed ends.

Around August something remarkable happens. As the eggs are laid by the last generation, they become a "Super generation". The butterflies live eight to nine months making the entire journey of over 2,000 miles to Central Mexico.

How do they know how to go there? There are several theories, initially it was believed they use position of the sun as a compass.

Researchers have now found Monarchs have particles of magnetite in their bodies. They are able to detect heavy iron-metal deposits due to volcanic activity found in the reserves of Mexico. They began their journey south in October and some of these super Monarchs reach Mexico in November!

They remain dormant in the Oyamel Fir Forests in the mountains of central and southern Mexico and western Guatemala. It grows at high altitudes in cloud forests with cool, humid summers and dry winters through December and then repeating the amazing cycle all over again.

MONARCH WATCH WAYSTATIONS

Waystation are so very important for increasing the numbers. The Monarch and Queen butterflies are the only butterflies that use milkweed only for both larval and nectar. This year's migration has been the largest in 15 years due to the efforts of Mexican government to protect forests, and organizations, like *Monarch Watch*, which encourages the planting of milkweed and other nectar providing plants.

Waystations offer feeding stops for their reproduction and refueling for the Monarchs' arduous journey back to North America in the Spring and return to Mexico in the Fall. If you are running out of milkweed, they have shown success with butternut squash (raw chunks on a spear or stem). It is always beneficial to have extra milkweed available (the leaves can be frozen), however they are not to be given to younger caterpillars.



MONARCH PREDATORS & PARASITES

Fewer than one out of ten eggs laid by a female monarch will survive to become an adult butterfly.

Extremes in weather, habitat loss, and herbicides have had a great impact on the Monarch's population.

Predators are easy to see such as spiders and fire ants, who eat Monarch eggs and caterpillars. Birds and wasps feed on adult butterflies.

Another significant factor is a result of organic growing or integrated pest management.

Parasitic wasps are now used in a widescale.

Tachinid flies and braconid

wasps are two parasitoids that feed on and kill Monarchs. They lay their eggs on the caterpillars. Tachinid fly larvae feed on the caterpillars but usually don't kill their hosts until just before they pupate.

Monarchs can also get sick and die from diseases caused by parasitic bacteria, viruses, fungi, and protozoans. Mantids (any mantis) eat a variety of insects including Monarchs. They are used for biological pest control.



MEET THE MEMBER

by Jill Kareff

Steven Braska

Growing up in the center of the Michigan "mitten", Steven Braska attended a one room schoolhouse in the community of Bath, with an average of 18 total students. He was one of the only three children in his grade level. Of course, he had to walk to school from the time he started kindergarten all the way through 8th grade. We all know how tough the Michigan winters can be! Steven entertained himself as the youngest of 9 kids, by playing outside in winter and summer. With nearly no neighbors, the siblings entertained themselves in the great outdoors with all kinds of things.

Steven's love of gardening started in the 10th grade when he became involved with a local greenhouse. He learned much about growing flowers and vegetables. His mother and grandmother were big into gardening, too. He fondly remembers his grandmother's huge variety of tulips. She had every color including purple and black. She also had climbing roses, which you don't see very often. Although his father felt that gardening was "a waste of time", his mother loved the wonderful flowering bushes especially lilacs and honeysuckle. Hummingbirds frequented their yard every summer.

When Steven retired from the automobile industry, he had had enough of the cold, cold winters and was the only member of his family to move to sunny South Florida. He has been a member of the Garden Club of Coral Springs for a few years and offers the tip of adding Epsom Salts to your plants to keep them green and healthy. He also belongs to the Broward Seashell Club. They learn all about the ocean and the many, many varieties of shells from all over the world. They make crafts with shells such as earrings, animals, mirrors and various art pieces.

The South Florida Depression Glass Club is another one of Steven's interests. Depression glass was inexpensive glass pieces which were molded and featured raised patterns. It was manufactured from 1920s to the 1950's and is highly collectable, with more than one hundred colors available.

Steven is a homebody and has loved watching soap operas since childhood with his mother and father. The Young and the Restless and the Bold and the Beautiful are his favorites. He is still waiting to win that big lottery and enjoying the South Florida sun and warmth.

Good to know you, Steven!

Steven had requested that we provide a photo of a bee hive and bee in lieu of a portrait. He says he has always found them interesting, although he is allergic to their stings.



Please consider helping others, including Mother Earth,
by recycling the following products.
Collection Chair is Mary Anne McKay unless otherwise noted.

COLLECTION ITEMS

Towels for the horses: Bit by Bit/Horses for heroes - also go to Food for the Poor.

Tabs from soda cans, pet food cans, vegetable cans, etc. Money earned is used to K-9 dogs for first responders and the military.

Prescription Bottles with Caps and labels removed or blacked out - They go to the country of Columbia and other countries in need.

American Flags in poor condition - The American Legion accepts them and they are properly disposed of.

Corks - Chaired by Jeri - These are donated to Whole Foods who will recycle them into clothes and other useful items.

Pennies for Penny Pines - Chaired by Sherry Swerdlow - Our pennies go towards reforestation.

Eyeglasses are donated to the Lions Club for people in need.

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

(Events and Speakers subject to change.)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
February 8 (Thursday)	Meeting - Rick from Botanica Organica 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 FFGC Chairman Emily Haggerty Palmieri
March 16-17 (Sat& Sun)	10 AM - 5PM GardenFest
April 11 (Thursday)	Meeting - Presentation on Sea Turtles and Seed Exchange by Nova SE University - also seed exchange.
April 27 (Saturday)	9 AM - 12PM Earth Day at Sawgrass Nature Center
May 9 (Thursday)	Scholarship Luncheon 11:30 to 2:30 Woodmont Country Club
June 15 (Saturday)	Lunch
July 11 (Thursday)	Lunch
August 17 (Saturday)	Lunch

Thank you to Carol Johnson for submitting this information on herbs.

There are some new varieties and old favorites for you to use

CHOCOLATE MINT - This mint variety adds a dash of unexpected sweetness to both hot and cold drinks. Muddle it or use as a fragrant garnish and it can also be added when making homemade ice cream for a mint chocolate confection

PINEAPPLE SAGE - With a distinctly tropical flavor, pineapple sage pairs well with pork and other lighter proteins. Medicinal practices suggest brewing the leaves as a tea for their calming and digestive properties.

THAI - This variant adds a touch of spiciness to the classic, sweet and savory taste of Italian basil. It will hold up during the cooking process, infusing your dishes with a strong flavor.

CATNIP - Useful for more than your cats, this acts as a natural insecticide when planted among rows in your garden. It's dried leaves can also be steeped into a tea for relieving stress and digestive discomforts.

FEVERFEW - Traditionally used to treat headaches, fevers and colds, feverfew has been referred to as medieval aspirin.

LOVAGE - This is a member of the parsley family. This entire plant is edible and tastes like sweet celery and is favored in salads and soups. Historically, it was used for it's anti-inflammatory properties.

STEVIA - This has been used in Paraguay for generations and you can create your own sugar alternative using it's fresh or dried leaves. You can grow stevia in ground or containers but they like plenty of space.

Golden Bee Award

Nominated by members.

Awarded to a member who goes above and beyond.



This month's winner is TERRY CONOWAL.

Terry has volunteered several times since joining our club. She came to the planting of trees at Lakeview Park. She had also helped plant prickly pear cactus at Sandy Ridge Sanctuary, while removing invasive species.

Terry has taken on the task of working at the Community Garden. She attended our Arbor Day celebration and helped to plant the trees.

Terry has donated metal tabs and eyeglasses for our charities. She has helped at our meetings with the cleanup of refreshments.

Thank you, Terry for your dedication.



WHAT TO PLANT

Annuals/Bedding plants: Good performers in south Florida's mild winter include impatiens, verbena, dianthus, strawflower, and lobelia. **See *Annuals*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_annual_landscape_plants

Bulbs: Many bulbs can be planted now. Divide large, crowded clumps. Provide adequate water for establishment. Some examples include Amazon lily, crinum, and agapanthus. **See *Bulbs for Florida*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_bulbous_flowers

Groundcovers: Consider replacing areas of grass with drought-tolerant, low-maintenance groundcovers. **See *The Florida-Friendly Landscaping™ Guide to Plant Selection and Landscape Design*:** https://ffl.ifas.ufl.edu/pdf/FYN_Plant_Selection_Guide_2015.pdf and ***Ground Covers*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_ground_covers

Vegetables: Winter vegetable gardening is in full swing. Last month to plant cantaloupes, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, peppers, spinach, and tomatoes for a late spring harvest. Protect crops in the unlikely event of a frost or freeze. **See *Vegetable Gardening in Florida*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_vegetable_gardening

WHAT TO DO

Lawns: Fertilize lawn grasses to improve color or coverage. Choose a fertilizer (not a "weed and feed") with 0% or very little phosphorus unless a soil test indicates the need for it. A fertilizer with controlled-release nitrogen provides longer-lasting results. **See *Lawn Fertilizer*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_lawn_fertilization

Roses: Prune roses this month to remove damaged canes and improve the overall form. After pruning, fertilize and apply a fresh layer of mulch. Blooming will begin 8–9 weeks after pruning. **See *Roses*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_rose

Shrubs and palms: Fertilize shrubs and palms by spreading fertilizer evenly over the soil surface and watering it in. Follow with a fresh layer of mulch to conserve moisture and reduce weeds. Delay pruning any cold-damaged branches until new growth starts. **See *Palm Nutrition and Fertilization*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_palm_nutrition and ***Landscape Fertilization*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_landscape_fertilization

Lawns: Apply a preemergence weed killer (not a "weed and feed") to lawns late this month to prevent germination of warm-season weed seeds. Apply when temperatures rise to 65°F for 4–5 days. Timing is important for good control. **See *Lawn Weeds*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_lawn_weeds

Avocados and mangoes: Disease-susceptible varieties of avocado and mango may require applications of copper fungicide. **See *Avocado*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_avocado and ***Mango*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_mango

Citrus: Fertilize now if not done in January. Frequency and amount of fertilization depend on the age of the tree. **See *Home Citrus Culture*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_citrus_home_citrus_culture

Trees: Don't wait until hurricane season to check your trees. Hire an ISA-certified arborist to do an inspection. See International Society of Arboriculture: <http://isa-arbor.com/> and ***Pruning Landscape Trees and Shrubs*:** https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/topic_tree_pruning



WALT LEE

02/05

GINNY LEE

02/09

JERI DECKER

02/15

SUSAN BAER

02/16

MERRILL LEVINE

02/22



Happy



Birthday !



PLANT OF THE MONTH



NECKLACE POD, Florida native

Necklace pod is a charming choice for pollinator-friendly landscapes. This native shrub features graceful foliage and bright yellow blooms that attract butterflies all year long.

Necklace pod is also a perfect coastal plant — highly salt and drought tolerant.

Plant **necklace pod** in a well-drained spot that receives full sun. If you are beginning a mass planting, space the plants 36 to 60 inches apart. It also makes an excellent specimen planting. With regular pruning **necklace pod** can be kept as a small tree. Necklace pod is not particularly vulnerable to any major pests or diseases. If overwatered, it can suffer from fungal infections

Propagate necklace pod by seed or look for it in a native plant nursery.

JUST FOR FUN

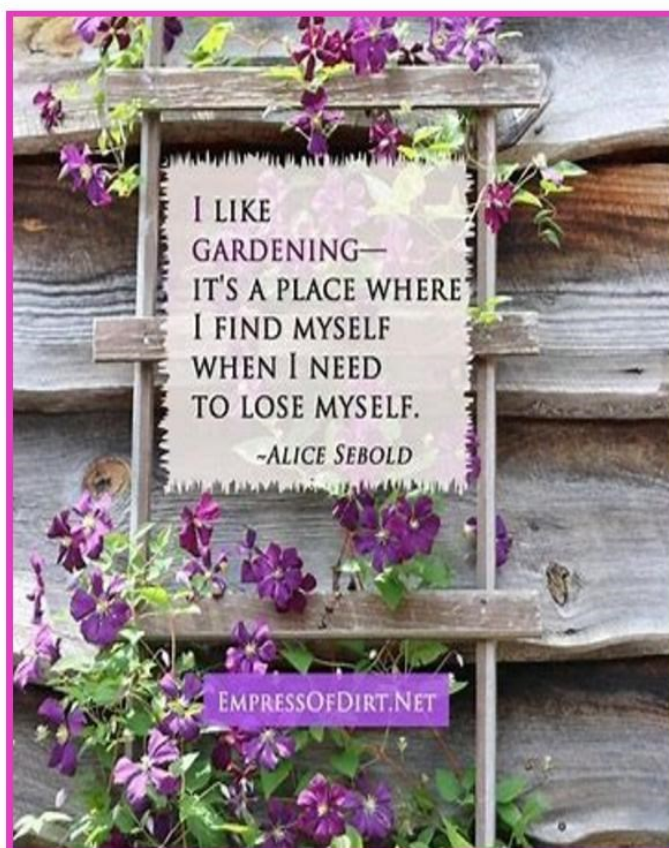
I DON'T KNOW WHO
NEEDS TO HEAR THIS,
BUT YOU'RE A GREAT
GARDENER.

THAT PLANT REALLY
SHOULD HAVE TRIED
HARDER.



Anyone who
has time for
drama is not
gardening
enough.

Grow your own: sandiseed.com



EMPRESSOFDIRT.NET

Does Woodpecker Drumming Hurt Trees?

Woodpeckers are unable to produce birdsong and as a replacement will often “drum” on a tree as a form of communication!

Drumming helps woodpeckers establish and defend territories, attract mates and deter predators. To accomplish these goals the woodpecker wants the drumming to be as loud as possible.

When a woodpecker is drumming on a tree it likes to find a dead, hollow branch to use as the empty cavity makes more noise



This type of activity does no damage to trees.

Do Woodpecker Nesting Activities Hurt Trees?

Intuitively one might think that when a woodpecker creates a cavity inside a tree to create a nest that it must be harmful to the tree. However, there are two aspects about this activity that not only minimize the harmful impact but actually make it beneficial.

The first thing to realize is that the wood on the INSIDE of a tree, called “heartwood”, is already dead. The only parts of the tree that are living and growing are the outer portions known as “sapwood”.

When a woodpecker excavates a cavity for a nest it makes a small hole in the living sapwood and a huge cavity in the heartwood. The hole in the sapwood is not large enough to cause any meaningful damage and the cavity in the dead heartwood goes unnoticed by the tree!

The second thing to realize is that while it takes woodpeckers weeks to create a cavity nest they typically only use it to raise a single clutch of babies. Once the woodpeckers abandon their cavities, these nests will provide desperately needed shelter for squirrels!

Woodpeckers are vitally important in providing shelters for all types of cavity nesting animals, squirrels included. Squirrels use these cavities for winter shelter and to raise their pups. In turn, squirrels are vitally important in spreading acorns and other nuts which helps create new trees and a healthy forest!

So, Are Woodpeckers Harmful to Trees?

The interaction between woodpeckers and trees is complex. While woodpeckers do incur some damage to trees, the impact is minimal and rarely fatal to the tree.

In the bigger picture, woodpeckers are an essential part of a healthy forest as they provide nesting sites for squirrels and other animals that transport and store nuts, some of which eventually become new trees!

You may wonder why we ask you sign in at meetings and when you are volunteering at or participating in events. Every May at our Luncheon, we award Queen Bee pins to recognize the participation of our members. Following are the qualifications. There is plenty of time to fulfill the requirements and be recognized by your peers!

Do be a Do Bee

Don't be a Don't Bee

Become A Queen Bee

Become an active member and
Help our club be the buzz!
Around town.

How to earn pins?

Worker Bee Pins:at meetings

Complete 2 out 4 for one pin

- Attend 6 out of 16 meetings or events.
- Bring a refreshment to meeting.
- Bring a new member or guest.
- Active on a committee

Queen Bee Pin:

Must receive Worker Bee criteria and complete.
4 from below

- Attend an additional meeting or event.
- Volunteer at Gardenfest for at least 2 hours
- Volunteer at Earthfest Booth at least 1 hour
- Help with school youth group
- Help with Community Projects

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!!

Here is a glimpse into our January Yard of the Month winner's spectacular paradise. Congratulations to Nancy Dasilva!



Congratulations to Ronald and Donnette Hayes in Coral Springs for having the most beautiful landscaping



YARD OF THE MONTH GUIDELINES

Nominations are made by members. PLEASE review the following rules and keep this in mind as you drive around our area.

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

ROSE LEVEL

Jeri & Ken Decker

AZALEA LEVEL

Luanne Betz

Dave Thompson

BEGONIA LEVEL

Les Corbin

Mary Wells

Carol Johnson

Mary Anne McKay

Dotty Molski

DAISY LEVEL

Debbie Strong

Donna Benckestein



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>
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 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

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 ©

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