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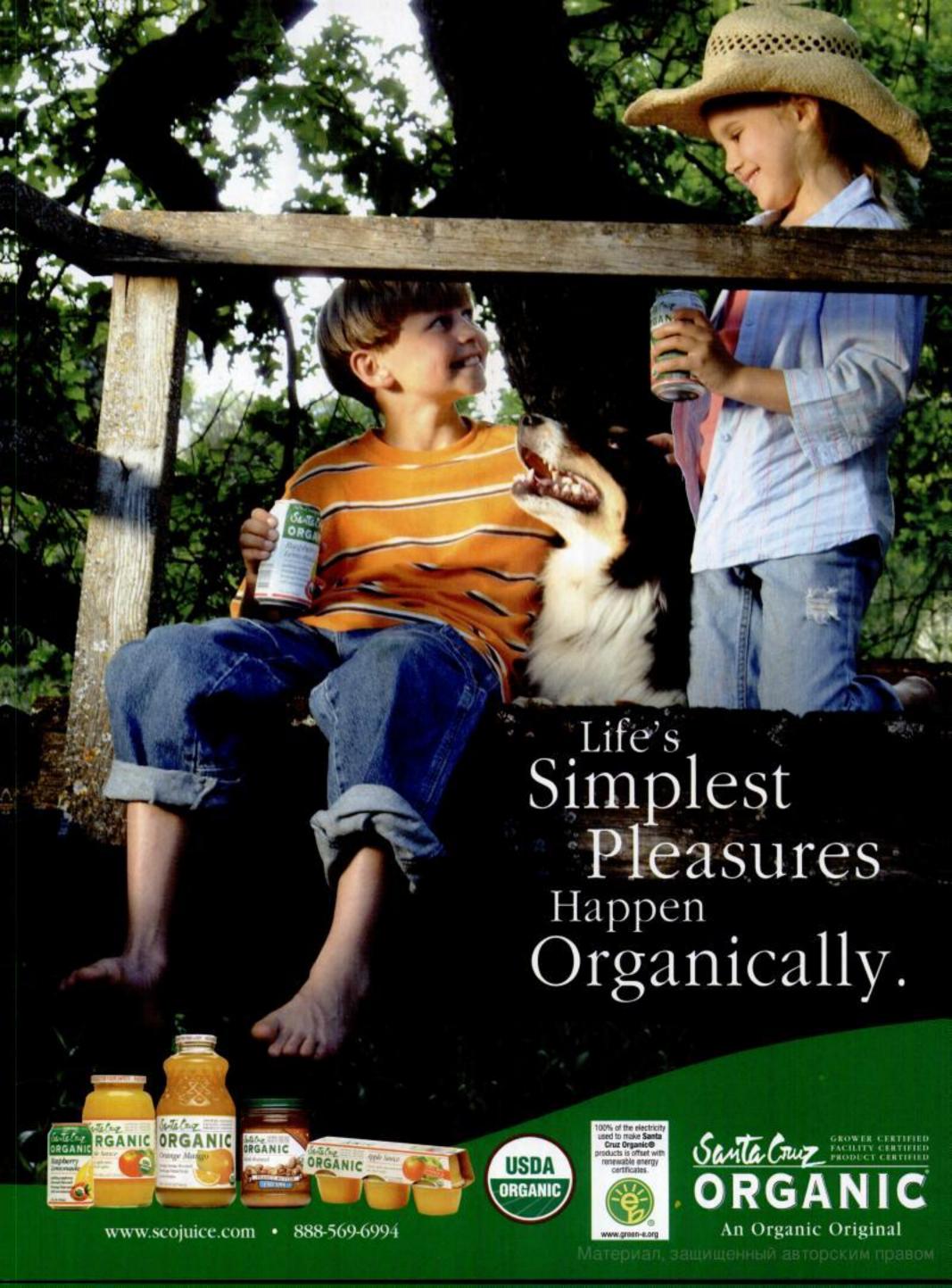
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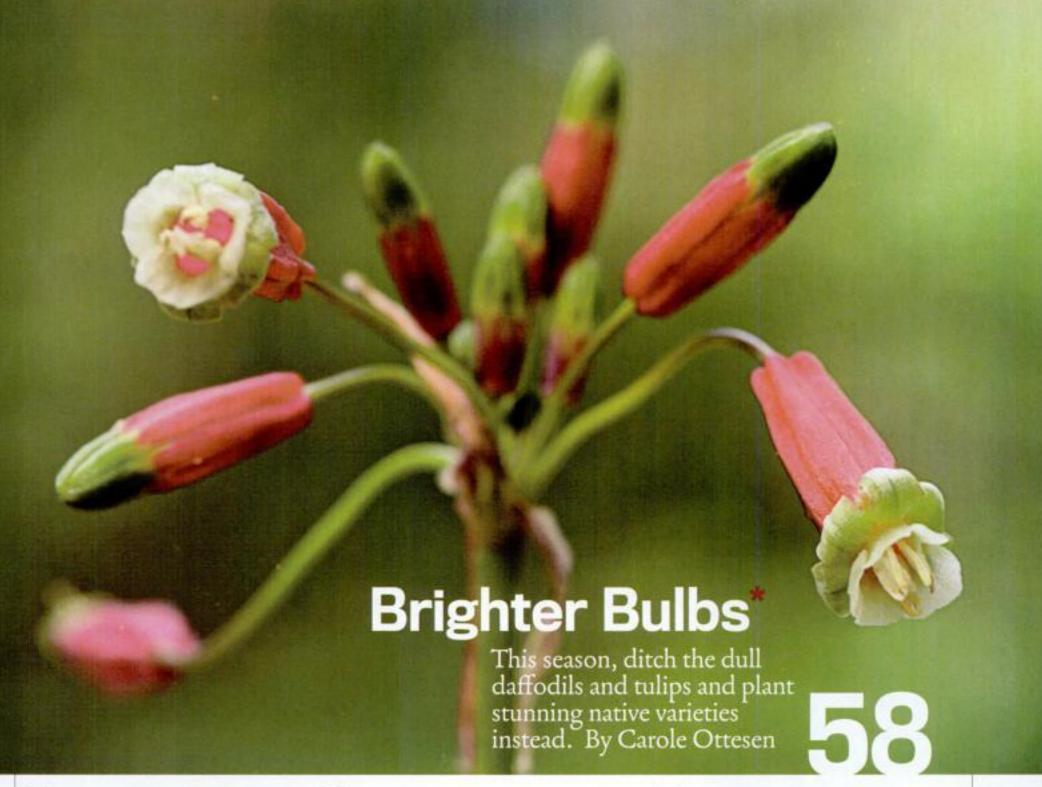


Both people and the planet profit from an organic lifestyle.





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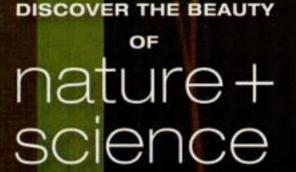
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- Regional Reports: Our nationwide network of test gardeners share their results and secrets in a blog that's updated weekly.
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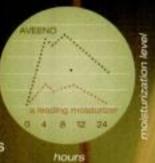
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with care.

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Want to eat fresh-picked food all year, in any climate? Grow delicious and nutritious sprouts.

and the value of gardens.

ORGANIC GARDENING (ISSN/1538-108X, vol. 56, no. 1) is published 6 sines per year (February March, April, May, June/Luk, August-October, and November-Jahuary) by Rodale Inc., 33 E. Minor St., Emmaus, PA 18096. Copyright 2008 by Rodale Inc. Periodicals postage paid at Emmaus, PA 18049 and at additional mailing offices: POSTMASTER, SEND ADDRESS CHANGES TO ORGANIC GARGENING, BOX 7320, RED GAK, IA 51591-0320, IN CANADA, pourage is paid in Gateway, Massissaga, Ortano, Autologicos, Agrament No. 40063752, RETLIAN UNDELIVERABLE CANADIAN ADDRESSES TO: ORGANIC GARCIENING, 2980-14TH AVE., MARICHAM, ONTARIO LISE 528. GST#R1229886TL Subscribers. If postal authorities sient us that your magazine is undeliverable, we have no further obligation unless we receive a corrected address within 18 months.

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Looking Forward

he organic approach is as old as dirt (literally), but it is not mired in the past. Our methods are built on the wisdom farmers and gardeners have gleaned from centuries of experience observing nature and using their resources efficiently. Researchers, however, continually uncover the scientific basis for how and why the organic approach works. And organic farmers and gardeners are benefiting from new tools and technologies that help us build healthy soil

and protect plants from destructive pests without disrupting the balance of nature. Critics of organic farming—really, defenders of industrial agriculture—claim that we are antiscience and antiprogress, that we trust only in folklore and mystical woo-woo.

Yet the Rodale Institute's research, and other sources, consistently show that organic methods are the only way to build a sustainable food system that can feed the world.

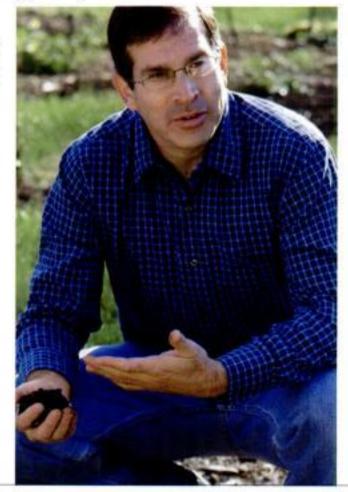
As you read each issue of Organic Gardening, notice that nearly every article is built with input from scientists. We don't rely solely on personal anecdotes—they can be interesting and useful, but also flawed and misleading. You also will see in this issue an excerpt from a provocative new book written by a scientist and an organic farmer, who assert that the tools of biotechnology could be useful to sustainable agriculture. This premise may be viewed as heresy by many in the organic movement. But when I read the book, I was reminded of the words of our visionary editor, Robert Rodale, from our January 1989 issue. "Biotech will have to be a part of that environmental solution," Rodale stated. "And it will have to blend into a whole landscape of farm and garden methods that will be asked to regenerate instead of degrade the environment. What I call the tricky biotech of today—the search for ways to fool plants and animals into doing more—will evolve into a much more sensible and high-quality way to improve plants in the more distant future."

The vast majority of genetically engineered plants so far fall into the category of degrading the environment—particularly crops that survive dousing with herbicides. And organic farmers already produce high yields and ward off pests without GE varieties.

So why give these advocates for genetic engineering a chance to state their case in

the pages of OG? Because a scientific approach demands reasoned, informed debate, not dogmatic rejection. Because if our organic principles are sound, they can hold up to debate. You don't stand up for centuries if you don't have sturdy legs.

I expect many will disagree with this position, so I'm inviting all of you to join me for an online discussion about the topic (see page 71 for the date and time). I'll meet you there in a few weeks and right here when the 2009 growing season is starting up again.



3 Things I Learned from This Issue

Young Sprouts Brussels sprouts, unlike wine and gardeners, do not improve with age. Eat them soon after harvesting for the sweetest flavor. They're at their best in recipes like those on page 35.

What you eat has a bigger impact on the environment than

Food Choices

where you shop for your food. See the numbers on page 43.

Farewell, Tulips

Bulbs native to our continent can give you the same jolt of spring color as fancy hybrids from Holland, but the natives on pages 58 through 61 come back every spring even in tough conditions.

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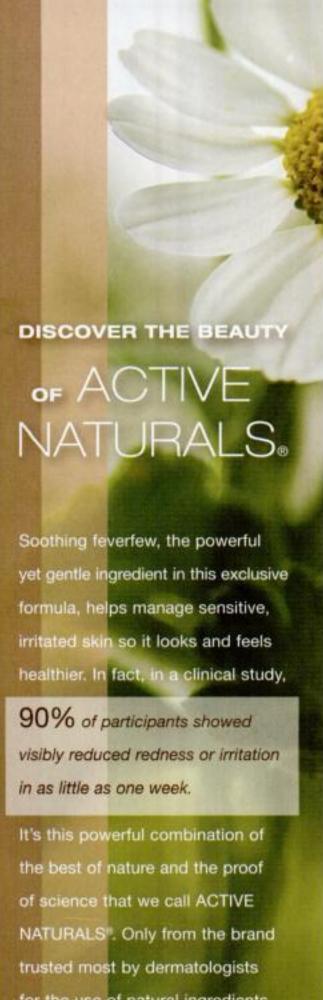
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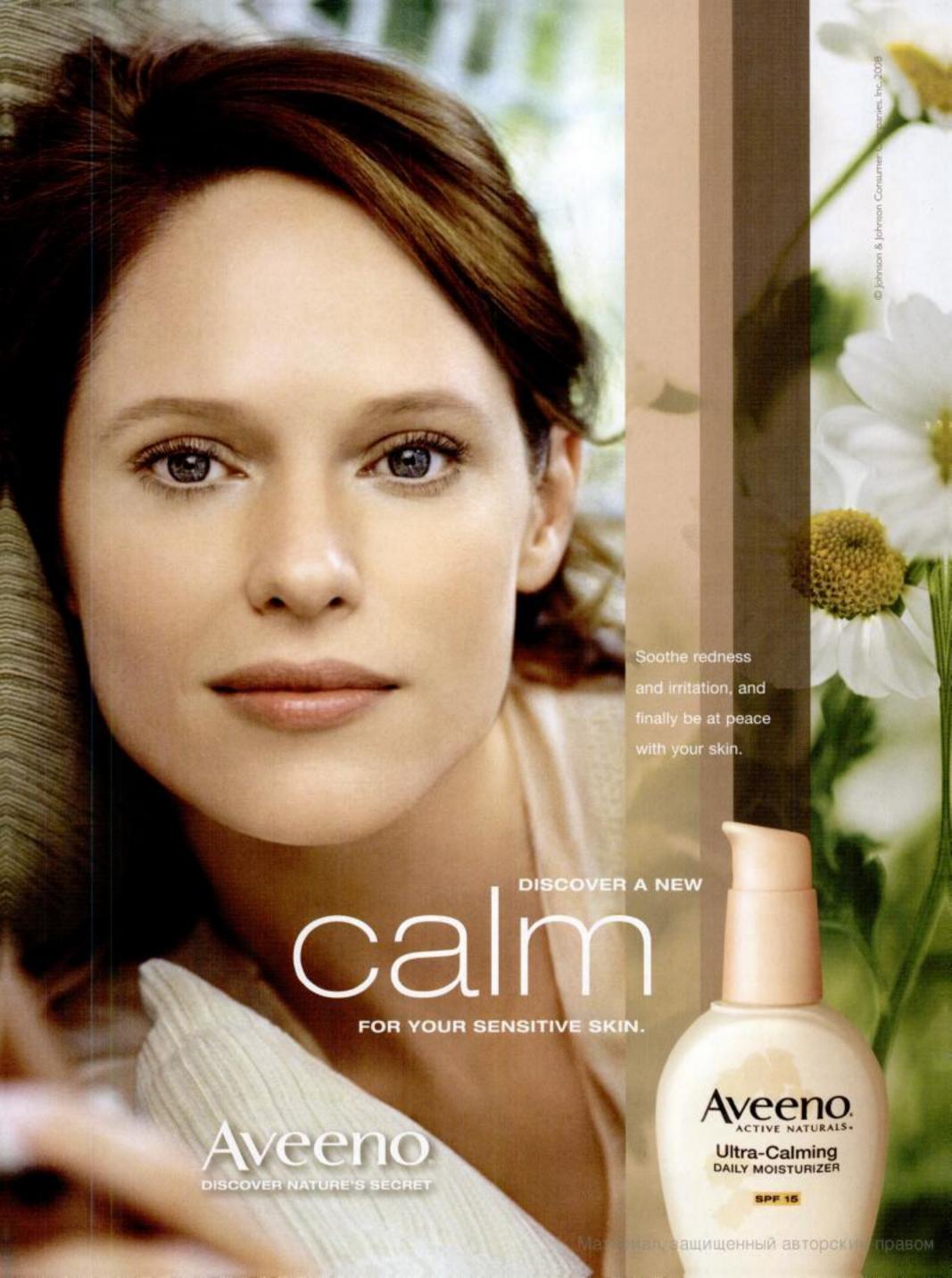
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12 LETTERS



Personal Pepper Pick

I enjoyed Willi Evans Galloway's excellent article about sweet peppers [August/September/October] and found useful tips even though I have been growing peppers for 30 years. But I want to put in a plug for my favorite sweet pepper, not listed in the article: 'Gypsy'. In my garden, 'Gypsy' grows more vigorously and ripens faster than any other. It also produces more and larger peppers than 'Lipstick', and tastes great. I do not understand why it is not more popular. In the last few years, I have had to search for a source: This year I ordered it from Territorial Seed Company. I worry that 'Gypsy' will disappear altogether. Can OG readers help save it?

The aphids

have now almost

completely gone

from my plant.

Sandra Henderson, La Porte, Indiana

Patience Pays Off

I was very glad to see the directions for tomato-leaf spray [News, June/July], which stated that "the alkaloids found in tomato leaves are toxic to soft-bodied pests such as aphids." We followed the directions precisely to make the spray because my heliopsis plant was overrun with aphids. Unfortunately, the spray had absolutely no effect. In fact, the aphids seem to be thriving. I am very close to buying over-the-counter aphid spray to rescue my plant.

Melanie Bonnevie Cumberland, Maine

Please disregard my prior letter regarding the ineffectiveness of the tomato-leaf spray on my aphids. I am happy to say that the aphids have now almost completely gone from my heliopsis plant. I guess it just took some time before seeing results, especially compared to the almost instant results from nonorganic poisons, which is what I expected from this spray.

Melanie Bonnevie Cumberland, Maine

Aphid Accounting

I saw the fascinating bit of information about how many descendents an aphid would have that lived for 21 birth-giving days and had three offspring daily [News, June/July]. The total stated was "a number with 25 zeros." In fact,

the true number of aphid descendents an aphid could expect to have when she died (if everyone survived and reproduced daily) is "only" 1 trillion, or to be exact, after

21 days this first aphid would die leaving behind 1,099,511,627,775 offspring! That's still a handful when they are on your trees.

> Pinny Lew Brooklyn, New York

We didn't stop counting descendents when mama aphid died, because her legacy lives on in our gardens. I don't know how big your hands are, Pinny, but a trillion aphids are more than a handful for me. —Editor

Preservation Hints

For years I have been preserving my herbs [Ask OG, August/September/October]

in brown paper bags. During the summer months, I cut whole plants of herbs, slip them loosely into a paper grocery bag (lunch bags work for smaller bunches), fold over the top, and staple it shut in a couple of places.

I set the bags in my pantry, where it's cool and dry, and forget about them. In the colder months when I need them, I pop open a bag and reach in, crush

them enough to loosen the leaves from the stalks, toss the stalks, and store the rest in a jar. Even basil dries dark green and fragrant this way.

Janet Buffington Wheatland, Wyoming

The Poop on Poop

Help! In the May issue [Ask OG], you said gardeners should absolutely never put dog poop in compost. In the next issue [Letters, June/July], a reader wrote in about composting dog poop in a trash can with red worms and using it only around ornamentals. Do the red worms

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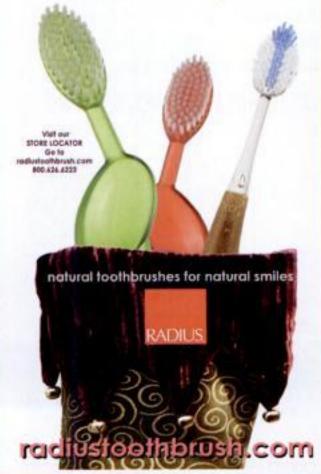
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1205 FARM FAMILIES STRONG



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make a difference? Does it matter if you only use this doggy compost on flowers? I need an explanation.

> Jeanne Baze Lawrence, Kansas

Composting dog waste is not a problem, and you don't need red worms to do it. But handling compost made with waste from carnivorous pets may pose health risks. They can carry parasites and pathogens that are not neutralized by the composting process and that may harm you or your family. We'll stick with our recommendation that you use a special dog waste digester or at least a buried container (like a trashcan) away from your garden and that you leave the decomposing waste to drain into the surrounding soil.

Shear Smarts

When I finish using my cordless grass shears, I fill a cottage cheese container with water and dishwashing soap. Then I dip the end of the shears in the container and let it run for a few seconds. Presto! I have a clean blade ready for use. I really feel that it prolongs the life of my grass shears and keeps the blade sharp.

> Lanny Burke Eureka, Illinois

Small Space Saga

I just enjoyed reading again the article "The Postage Stamp Garden" in the May 2008 issue. While my wife and I grow a few flowers on our 50-by-20-foot city lot, most of the garden space is devoted to fruits (grapes, raspberries, and strawberries) and about 20 kinds of vegetables. We do have a conventional front lawn facing one of Milwaukee's broad boulevards and a tiny backyard lawn (the latter is surrounded by raised garden beds). Since I have run out of space to plant, I have expanded to pots on the patio. Last year I added strawberry pots, and this year I added three large pots with cherry tomato plants.

I enjoyed reading the article because I have done many of the same things as Cheryl Gangl (the gardener profiled in the article), only with vegetables. It shows what can be done in small spaces. Many of your articles feature either suburban or ex-urban gardens that cover a lot of space (which I don't have). I have just started advertising in our neighborhood association newsletter as a "gardening coach." I would like to show newcomers to the neighborhood how they too can have productive kitchen gardens on their small city lots. My garden is often the "different one" when we have a neighborhood association sponsored garden tour.

> H. William Dummer Milwaukee, Wisconsin

I understand, William, about being the "different one." That's how my neighbors refer to my yard. At least that's all they say when I'm within earshot.

The Rain on the Plains

I am puzzled by the article on the community garden in Denver [People, June/July], which said that Colorado law prohibits its citizens from collecting rainwater. Please elaborate on this odd policy.

> Harriet Ottaviano Seal Beach, California

It puzzled us, too, Harriet, but ownership of water rights is enshrined in the state's constitution. All water arriving in the state has been allocated to "senior water right holders" since the 1850s, so rainwater prevented from running downstream may not be available to its lawful owner. That's why we were not able to donate a rainwaterharvesting system to the community garden in Denver as we have in 30 other cities through our WaterWorks project.

Fruit or Vegetable?

As any true gardener or gourmand knows, a tomato is a fruit, notwithstanding how it is used (in salads, etc.) or how the general public refers to it. I expect you would list tomato under "fruits" rather than "vegetables" on your Web site. The public should be educated—not pampered in its ignorance! Other than that, you have good information.

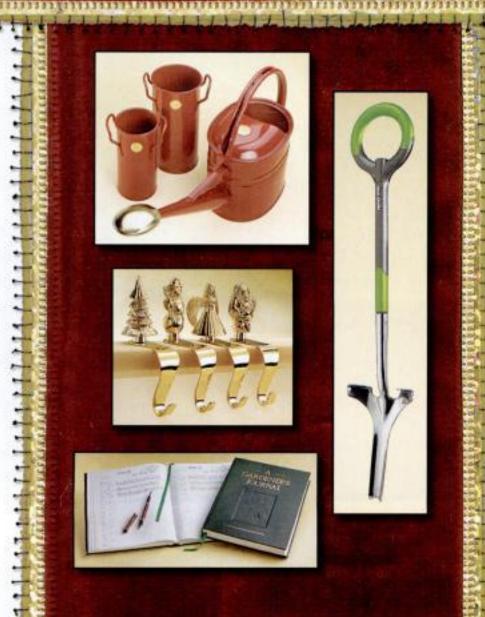
Barry Herman Manassas, Virginia



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Holly Help

I'm planting a hedgerow of hollies and want to ensure they produce berries. What do you advise?

> Mary Fletcher Florence, Alabama

In a nutshell: Female holly plants produce berries only if they are pollinated with pollen from a male plant.

The whole story: Plants in the holly (Ilex) family are dioecious, which means that they have male and female plants. A few cultivars are self-fertile, but in most cases you must plant both male and female plants to ensure that your hollies produce berries. "Hollies are bee-pollinated, and you'll need about one male for every 10 female plants," says Anthony Aiello, curator and director of horticulture at the Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia. "Choose a male selection within the same species as the female. 'Jersey Knight' is a good male selection for American holly."

Prior to planting, check with your local university cooperative extension about any holly species that may be invasive in your area (English holly is often invasive in warmer zones) and spend a little time researching the type of holly you want (there are more than 400 species) and compatible male cultivars. Hollies for Gardeners, by Christopher Bailes, "is a nice, straightforward guide," notes Aiello.



ONLINE AND IN PRINT

Out with the Old

In my shed, I found some old, half-used boxes of chemical fertilizer that I no longer use. What is the proper way to dispose of them?

Corbinmom

OrganicGardening.com members say:

➤ Call your public-works department and ask if there is a venue to dispose of hazardous waste.

—Gardenz

➤ Put some on your compost pile. It will aid the decomposition process and be converted into slow-release nutrients.

-Mt. Shasta Garden

➤ If you don't want it, find someone to give it to. That way you're not throwing it out.

-Ericah

OG editors suggest:

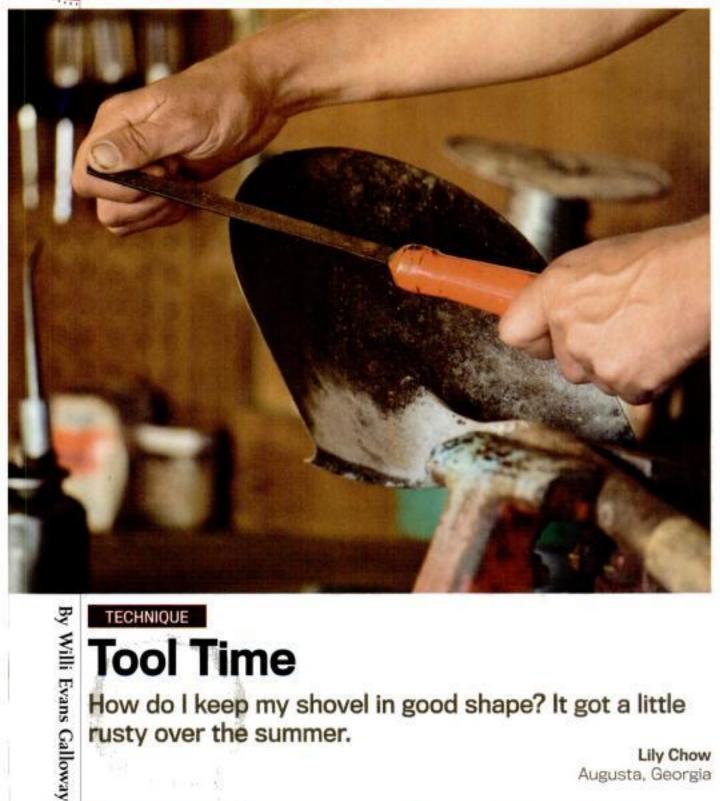
The best way to get rid of unwanted garden chemicals is to take them to a household hazardous waste facility.

Dumping the unwanted fertilizer onto your compost pile will add a dose of nitrogen, but it is not the best option, because you will ultimately be adding a synthetic fertilizer to your garden via the compost.

As for giving the fertilizer away, we certainly value the ethic of not wanting to waste a material, but we think that a more useful gift is to offer advice on how to become an organic gardener.



ASK OG



TECHNIQUE

Tool Time

How do I keep my shovel in good shape? It got a little rusty over the summer.

Lily Chow Augusta, Georgia

Dip a soft cotton cloth In linseed oil and then coat the rusty sections of your shovel with a thin layer of the oil. Scrub off the rust with steel wool or a wire brush with stiff bristles. Apply firm pressure and use downward brushstrokes as you scrub. Be sure to wear gloves. Remove the rusty residue with a soft cloth. Then clean the blade in soapy water and dry it.

To sharpen the blade, use a flat metal file. This is easiest if you, . use a bench vise or C-clamps to hold the shovel steady while you file. Clamp the shovel to the workbench with its blade facing up. Position the file at a 45-degree angle to the blade, placing pressure on the outer edge of the blade. Begin filing at the bottom of the blade by drawing the file toward the handle using a firm, steady stroke. Draw the file in only one direction. Check the sharpness after each stroke with the file.

 If your shovel has a wooden handle, sand it with a piece of fine sandpaper to smooth out splinters and rough sections. Clean off the sawdust with a cloth and then coat the handle with linseed oil to nourish the wood.

Gray Water Defined

I've heard that gray water can be an ecofriendly solution to irrigating my garden during water shortages. What is it, and can I use it?

Anne Bonds

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

In a nutshell: Gray water is residential wastewater that does not come from a toilet.

The whole story: There are two categories of residential wastewater: black water, which is flush water from toilets or urinals and water discharged from foodpreparation sinks, and gray water, which includes wastewater from bathtubs, sinks, showers, and washing machines. Black water must be treated before it can be safely reused. Gray water may also contain some impurities, including soap, oils, bleach, bacteria, and even household chemicals, but using biodegradable soaps and detergents and avoiding chemical cleaning products and bleach can improve the quality of gray water.

Diverting gray water from the wastewater system in your home and reusing it to irrigate landscapes has many potential benefits. It conserves resources, recycles water on site, and reduces the volume of water entering wastewater treatment facilities.

Due to potential health hazards from contamination and complex water-rights legislation, many states outlaw the use of gray water.

Using gray water in gardens can conserve freshwater resources.

However, in recognition of diminishing freshwater supplies, some states are revising gray water rules and allowing for its reuse in the landscape if specific collection and distribution guidelines are followed. Before you irrigate with gray water, check with your local water utility about any rules that apply.

18 NEWS



EVENTS

Edited by Beth Huxta

NOVEMBER

DECEMBER

Eat a Red Apple

Day Why? Red

apples contain

cholesterol.

pectin, a soluble

fiber that can lower

15 Give strawberries extra insulation with a

to 20°F. 30 To keep

mulch layer when

temperatures drop

houseplants from drying out, place them in a tray of water filled with pebbles to raise humidity.

1 Mail-Order **Gardening Month**

JANUARY

Catalogs often have a wider seed selection than your garden center, with more heirlooms. and varieties with good diseaseresistance.

10 Pull Parsnips After hard frost, parsnips are sweetest.

26 Chinese New

Year Decorate with daffodils, a symbol of good fortune for the new Year of the Ox.

31 Hot Tea Month

Brew a cup of herbal tea and curl up with the newly arriving seed catalogs to plan for spring.



Month Eat organic! Studies show that organically grown food may offer more vitamin C, iron, magnesium, and phosphorus.

15 America Recycles Day

Place water-filled milk jugs around the edges of row covers to keep

them from blowing away. In spring, use the water on thirsty plants.

27 Thanksgiving

Eat the sweetest sweet potatoes by storing them at 55 to 60°F for six to eight weeks after harvest. Proper storage promotes conversion of starches to sugars.

4 Snowbound On this date in 1913, 63

inches of powder fell on Georgetown, Colorado, the heaviest snowfall ever recorded in a 24-hour period.

Sorry, Bambi:

No food for you!

TOP 10

Clever Compostables

1 Aquarium water, algae, and plants

2 Faded bouquets

3 Lint from behind the refrigerator

4 Wood ash (in small quantities)

5 Sawdust

6 Tea bags and coffee grounds

7 Pet rabbit and hamster droppings 8 Eggshells

9 Your decade-old spices

10 Hair (in small quantities)



Winter tip Deter deer: Next season, substitute plants they don't want to eat, like snapdragons, wax begonias, peonies, and foxgloves.

On January 28, 1887, at Fort Keogh, Montana, the largest snowflake in U.S. history was reportedly measured at 15 inches wide and 8 inches thick.



SCIENCE OF LIVING

Skin Deep

YOU CAN JUDGE A TREE BY ITS BARK, ESPECIALLY IN WINTER.

There is tremendous variety in texture. color, and even chemistry of the bark of different trees. Why? Often a tree's habitat determines its characteristics. In the desert, where trees remain leafless for much of the year, green bark takes on the function of photosynthesis. In regions where fire is a regular occurrence, trees are equipped with a thick, corky, fireproof outer skin. Other trees secrete latex, or even hallucinogenic compounds, in their bark as a defense against chewing insects. Tannins used for curing leather, and medicines such as quinine, a malaria treatment, and curarine, a muscle relaxant, are made from defensive bark chemicals. As a tree grows from the inside out, it continually produces new cells and adds girth. Outer layers of dead cells get stretched to the limit and can flake off, enabling the tree to shed lichens and other freeloaders. Look closely into the deep furrows of black

oak or the rough scales of dogwood bark, and you may see a camouflaged moth or lizard.

Hidden in plain view: Tree bark protects insects and other wildlife from predators.





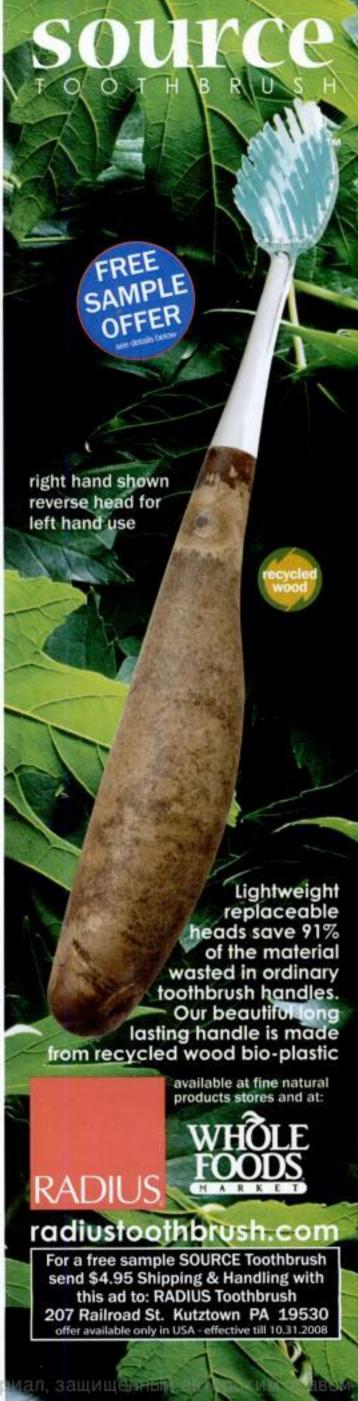
RESEARCH REPORT.01

Plagued by Mealybugs? Just Chill!

Put mealies on ice to save greenhouse plants.

Findings: Mealybugs can be a persistent problem in a greenhouse. Casey Sclar, Ph.D., and the Integrated Pest Management team at Longwood Gardens in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, discovered a simple answer: refrigeration. Chilling plants for two days at 36°F diminished mealybugs for two full months without impacting plant quality. The chilling solution was found to be effective on many greenhouse plants, including fuchsias, citrus, camellias, and gardenias. It also worked well on cuttings of plants such as coleus and chrysanthemum taken for propagation.

Our advice: Mealybugs can live for more than two weeks on pots or other surfaces, and their eggs can hatch five weeks after that. Try the chilling treatment, but remember to focus not only on the plants but also on the space around them. Thoroughly inspect and clean the whole area of white cottony egg masses and tiny orange eggs.





THEN & NOW

More Rottin' Than Ever

THEN OG founder J.I. Rodale was a fervent advocate of composting, and in fact published a 1,000-page book on the subject in 1960, but this did not stop him from printing this declaration from the frequent and opinionNOW Composting doesn't have to happen in piles-"sheet composting" is an easy way to use organic matter without the work. But composting in piles is becoing a major part of waste disposal. The New York Department

Yard trimmings composted in municipal facilities in 1990: 4 MILLION TONS; in 2006: 20 MILLION TONS

ated contributor Ruth Stout in December of that same year: "I no doubt made some more mistakes this year, but here is one I have never been guilty of-that is, going through all that business of building a compost pile. If anyone ever catches me at it, I hope he will pick me up and drive me to the institution for the not-so-bright, and see that I am kept there."

of Corrections saved more than \$2 million in 2006 by diverting food and wood from the dump to the compost pile; Middlebury College in Vermont uses the compost made from more than 20 percent of its waste in campus landscaping projects; the town of Dubuque, Iowa, collected 35 tons of food scraps curbside in 2007. Even the U.S. House of Representatives makes compost, using leftovers from 240,000 meals served monthly.

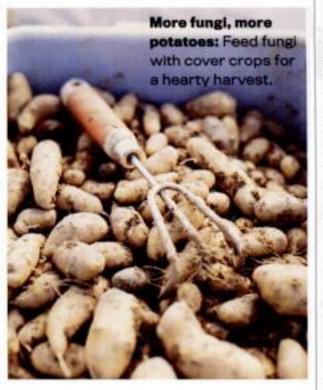
RESEARCH REPORT.02

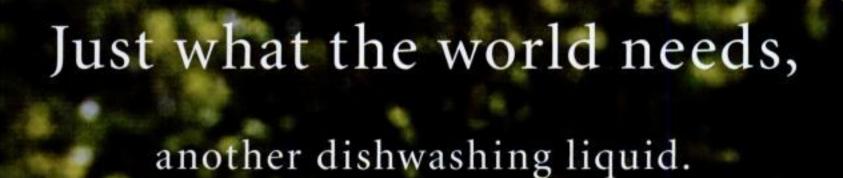
Fungi Boost Yields

Happy fungi leads to healthy soil.

Findings: USDA soil microbiologist David Douds has been studying arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi at the Rodale Institute for more than 15 years. The fungi act as extensions of plants' root systems, helping them to take up phosphorus and other nutrients while receiving the carbohydrates they need to survive. Douds' field trials have shown that potato and pepper yields can be boosted as much as 45 percent when naturally occurring populations of fungi are enhanced by inoculating the soil with mycorrhizal fungi. Gardeners can boost soil populations of AM fungi simply by using mycorrhizafriendly gardening practices, says Douds. Keeping fungi active means feeding them; they must have growing roots to colonize all year long or they will decline in numbers. "Overwintering cover crops are very beneficial to mycorrhizal fungi," Douds notes.

Our advice: Nurture the beneficial fungi population in your garden by growing rye or vetch over the winter. Soil structure and drainage will improve when you turn it under in spring.







At Lundberg Family Farms® we grow both brown and white rice. They come from the same plant, but the white rice has the bran and germ removed by a gentle milling process. We grow over 17 varieties of rice to give you a choice in flavors, textures, aromas and colors.



For more of the story, go to www.lundberg.com



Crowing great taste for generations M

TECHNIQUE

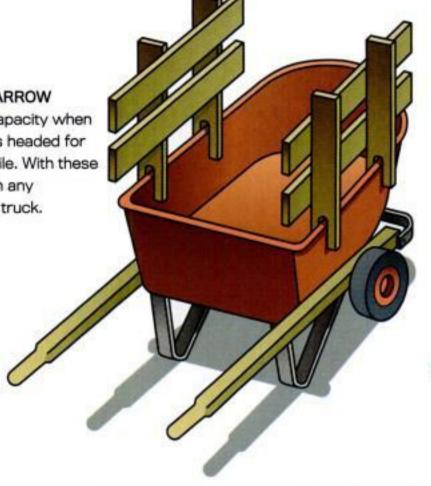
Barrow Booster

EVEN THE LARGEST WHEELBARROW

(10 cubic feet) is easy to fill to capacity when you are loading it with fall leaves headed for your garden beds or compost pile. With these simple plans, you can easily turn any wheelbarrow into a leaf-hauling truck.

WHAT YOU NEED

- 4 pieces 2 x 4 pine lumber, 18" each
- 4 pieces 1 x 4 pine lumber, 32" each
- ¾" galvanized wood screws



WHAT YOU DO

Saw a 7-inch-long opening in the 4-inch side of each of the 2 x 4s. The openings should be just wide enough so that the lengths fit very snugly over the side edges of the wheelbarrow. A snug fit is critical, because you don't want the sides to slide when you lift and tilt the wheelbarrow.

Lay two of the 2 X 4s on a level surface. 2-inch side down, spaced 15 inches apart on center. Using wood screws, attach two 1 x 4 railings. one flush (or nearly flush) with the top, the second 6 inches down (so that there is a 21/2-inch gap between the railings). Repeat for the other side.

Slip the assembled rails on both sides of the wheelbarrow. Load it up with a mound of leaves and carry it to the nearest garden bed or compost pile. Repeat. Repeat. Repeat. Repeat until the leaves or you are exhausted.



AUTUMN TIP

Not Too late

Plant pansies in November-that's right, in November. Mulch them deeply when the ground freezes, and they'll bloom as soon as the temperatures warm up in spring.

SOIL

SOIL HEALTH

The Ultimate Compost Bin

Successful organic gardeners rely on compost to improve soil's fertility and moisture management, nourish helpful soil microbes, and inoculate against destructive ones. This three-bin system is a compost factory that efficiently pumps out heaps of finished black gold in just weeks, rather than the months you wait for the hands-off approach to work. Made from rot-resistant cedar, our ultimate compost bin features removable front planks, and a clean look that allows for good air movement. You can build it in just a few hours.



WHAT YOU NEED

- Saw
- Drill
- Measuring tape
- 2 boxes of wood screws (2" and 2½")
- Mallet or sledgehammer
- 4 4' metal fence posts with screw holes
- Staple gun and staples
- 36' X 3' wire netting (chicken wire or a stronger material with similar-size openings)
- · Wood:

Dimensions	Quantity
1" × 6" × 12"	7
$1" \times 6" \times 10"$	9
$1" \times 2" \times 10"$	2
2" × 6" × 10'	2
2" × 6" × 12'	2
$2'' \times 4'' \times 12'$	2

CUT LIST FOR WOOD

Removable planks: Cut 4 of the 1 × 6 × 12s into 12 pieces, 3'7½" each

Uprights (for end and middle panels): Cut the 2 × 4 × 12s into 8 pieces, 2'10½" each

Side slats: Cut the 1 × 6 × 10s into 18 pieces, 4'6" each

Front and back supports: Cut the 2 × 6 × 12s into 8 pieces, 2'101/2" each

Bottom pieces: Cut the $2 \times 6 \times 10s$ into 4 pieces, 4'9" each

Plank supports: Cut the 1 × 2 × 10s into 6 pieces, 2'10\%" each

Back slats: Use the 3 remaining uncut

1 x 6 x 12s

END PANELS (PART ONE)



 On a flat surface, place two side slats on top of two uprights. To avoid splitting the wood, drill guide holes first. Attach.



Attach third side slat, spaced evenly, to make one side panel.



and back supports as shown, placing the assembly on a hard surface (we used one of the planks).



4. Attach them, screwing into the side slats (above) and also into uprights (see finished photo).



RESEARCH REPORT.03

Save Your Ash!

Emerald ash borer is one picky but destructive eater.

Findings: In the six years since the pesky emerald ash borer was discovered, more than 30 million ash trees have been lost in Michigan alone. The adult beetles are metallic green and about a half-inch long, and do little damage. The beetles' larvae, on the other hand, chew on the inner bark, causing the tree to die from the top down. There is a spot of good news: Researchers at Michigan State University have found that the destructive

Destructive borer larvae are not able to survive on walnut and hickory trees. larvae are not able to survive on other tree species, including the walnuts and hickories the researchers had suspected might be alternative hosts to the beetle. The U.S. Natural Resources

Conservation Service (NRCS) is taking steps to ensure that ash trees don't disappear from our landscape like the American chestnut, including managing a program to collect seed from healthy ash trees around the country.

Our advice: Visit emeraldashborer.info for detailed instructions on how to save ash trees by identifying and collecting healthy ash seed for the NRCS. Heavy woodpecker damage on an ash tree may be a sign that it is infested.

His daughter told him his farm was for the birds

Growing great taste for generations

The province in the pro

One day, when Wendell Lundberg was out driving his daughter Jessica around his rice fields, she told him something that changed his life forever. She pointed out that the land he was farming was originally for the birds, not for rice. That started him thinking. So much so, that he started farming with bird habitats in mind. Today, Jessica is the Chair of the Board. Pretty smart kid.

Wendell and his three brothers Eldon, Harlan and Homer have been growing rice sustainably in Richvale, California since they were kids. Their father, Albert Lundberg, taught them a simple lesson: leave the land better than when you first arrived.

Since 1937, the Lundberg family has been farming delicious rice while respecting and sustaining the earth. Today, the third generation carries on the family heritage. We continue to use eco-positive farming methods that produce wholesome, healthful rice products, while protecting and improving the environment for future generations.



For more of the story go to www.lundberg.com.

END PANELS (PART TWO)



 Flipping panels upside down, attach bottom pieces as shown using 2½" screws.



 Repeats steps
 through 5 to
 build the other end panel.



7. To make grooves for removable planks, lay panels flat. Allow one plank's thickness



(plus a little), and attach plank supports to side slots, leaving plank in place as a guide.

How to work the three-bin system:

Fill bin #1, then turn the contents from the full to the empty bin (#2) every few days (the more often, the faster the decomposition). Begin filling the other empty bin (#3) with fresh materials. When bin #3 is full, bin #1 is "finished," and you have an empty bin to start the process over.

For more photos of this project and details on what to put in your compost, visit OrganicGardening.com.

MIDDLE PANELS (BUILD THESE PANELS AS YOU DID THE END PANELS, WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS.)



 Repeat steps 1 and 2.
 Flip panels and fasten three more side slats on the other side of both

middle panels.



 Front and back supports must be centered perpendicular to the uprights.



 Attach bottom pieces, being careful to screw into the side slats. Use 2½" screws.

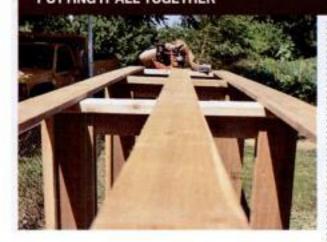


 As with side panels, create grooves for planks by attaching plank supports to uprights.



Do this on both faces of the two middle panels, as shown.

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER



- Balance panels on their front supports.
 Attach the 3 12' back slats to both end panel back supports.
- Measure 49" from each end to mark where middle panels will go. Attach middle panels with screws, centering marks on back supports.



 Place bin with bottom pieces on soil and slide four removable planks into each bin to evenly space front supports.



Remove planks and pound in metal fence posts.

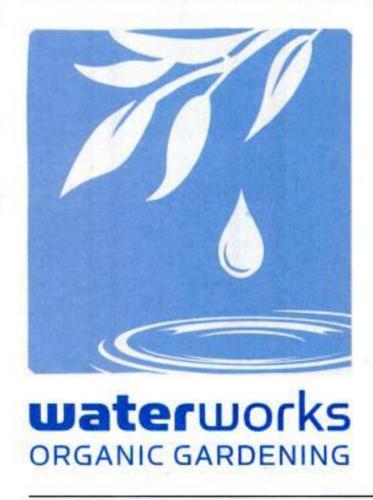


5. Attach posts.



 Staple wire netting to insides of each bin.
 Replace removable planks and you're done! SUPPORTING COMMUNITY GARDENS >> CULTIVATING





Organic Gardening and sponsors AVEENO®,
Nature's Path, Echo and Seeds of Change celebrate
community gardening with the WaterWorks program.
In an effort to provide sustainable water solutions for
community gardens, the WaterWorks program has
supplied water catchment systems to 15 gardens in
North America this year, and a total of 35 gardens
in 2 years. In addition, through a very generous
grant from AVEENO®, Organic Gardening facilitated
\$150,000 in beautification in these gardens, for
plants, walkways, structures, educational programs
and much more.





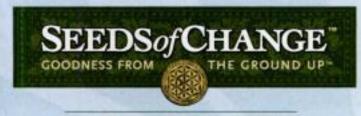
active gardens





Working with WaterWorks gardens has confirmed for us that community gardens cultivate communities wherever they grow. They create much needed greenspace where none exists; they provide access to fresh food where access is often limited; they help families cultivate healthy eating habits in their children; and they provide a place for communities of diverse cultures to congregate – for classes, youth programs, social events and more. Organic Gardening and our program sponsors are proud to support community gardening through the WaterWorks program.





100% CERTIFIED ORGANIC

Thank you!

WaterWorks would not be possible without the generous sponsorship of AVEENO®, Nature's Path, Seeds of Change and Echo. Throughout this year's program, many partners have gone beyond the call of duty to provide services, time and inspiration to the gardens, and we wish to thank them for their support.









PORTLAND PARKS & RECREATION

Healthy Parks, Healthy Portland





















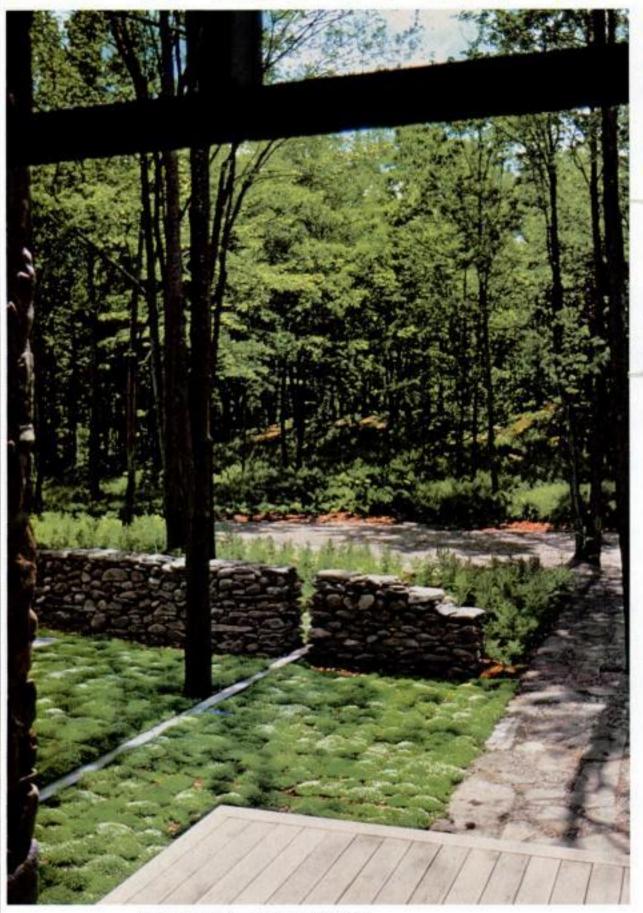




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Edited by Therese Ciesinski

LANDSCAPE



STEAL FROM A PRO

EXPERT: Keith Wagner, H. Keith Wagner Partnership, Burlington, Vermont

IDEA: Borrow from Nature

If you want your garden to fit in environmentally but stand apart visually, skip the trip to the garden center and look with fresh eyes at what's growing right outside your door. Landscape architect Keith Wagner took his inspiration for the design of this Vermont front entrance garden from nearby nature.

Walking through the surrounding hardwood forest, Wagner identified native plants to repeat in the garden: moss, ferns, maple, and birch. Moss creates an open space around the house, a carpet of green that doesn't require mowing. Ferns and moss are planted in multiples to emphasize form and color. A perfect line of maples and birches marks the entryway and provides requisite autumn color. Already adapted to New England conditions, these native species require less care than other ornamentals.

By using only four plants, Wagner captured the essence of the native Vermont landscape while creating something unique. Repeating each plant lets you see it as if for the first time, emphasizing details that get lost in the jumble of a forest. A low wall built of local stone defines the garden edge while recalling the old stone rows of forgotten farmland.

—Lori Ball

MORE IDEAS FROM THE PRO:

Don't try to mimic nature

Instead, organize plants so they contrast with its inherent "messiness." Select a few native species and plant en masse or in a formal arrangement—your landscape will then both contrast with and connect to the neighboring woods and meadows.

2 Protect what's there

When planting, protect trees and existing vegetation. Fencing around trees kept roots safe during construction. A layer of shredded leaf mulch and daily watering kept moss from drying out.

3 Look locally for materials

Wagner used stone culled from the property. Choosing materials from nearby saves on transport costs and environmental impacts. And locally quarried stone always "looks right" in a native garden.

ANIMAL TRACKS

Blue Jay

BLUE JAYS GET A BAD RAP. Bright, brash, aggressive, they stand out in a crowd, and they pay for it. Mark Twain once wrote: "A jay hasn't got any more principle than a Congressman. A jay will lie, a jay will steal, a jay will deceive, a jay will betray; and, four times out of five, a jay will go back on his solemnest promise. Now, on top of all this, there's another thing: a jay can out-swear any gentleman in the mines." In the jay's defense, while its bullying ways can clear a backyard feeder in short order, its coarse call also serves as a sharp warning to smaller neighbors when predators threaten.

—Sharon Tregaskis

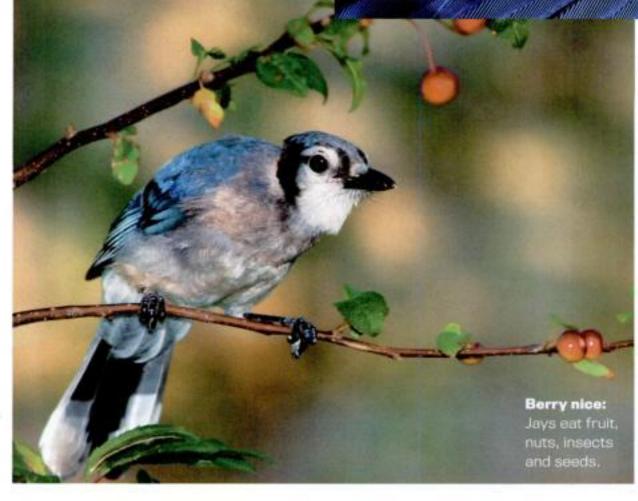
Just the Facts

Cyanocitta cristata, literally "the crested blue chattering bird," stands nearly a foot tall, weighs less than a stick of butter, and boasts a wingspan up to 17 inches. It's ubiquitous east of the Rockies, from southern Canada to Florida and Texas.

Rumor has it that these cousins of the magpie prey on eggs and fledglings. While their diet comprises insects, nuts, seeds, fruits, and small vertebrates, Cornell University ornithologists found that only 1 percent of jays had stomach contents including parts of other birds.



 Johnny Appleseed had nothing on the jay, credited with speeding North America's nut tree resurgence in the wake of the Pleistocene



Am I blue? A

ay's feathers in close-up

glaciers. The birds cache far more than they can eat, and their hiding spots—under leaf litter at the edges of open land-provide ideal conditions for oak saplings. Helps that these birds know how to pick 'em. In one study, beechnuts stashed by jays had an 88 percent germination rate.

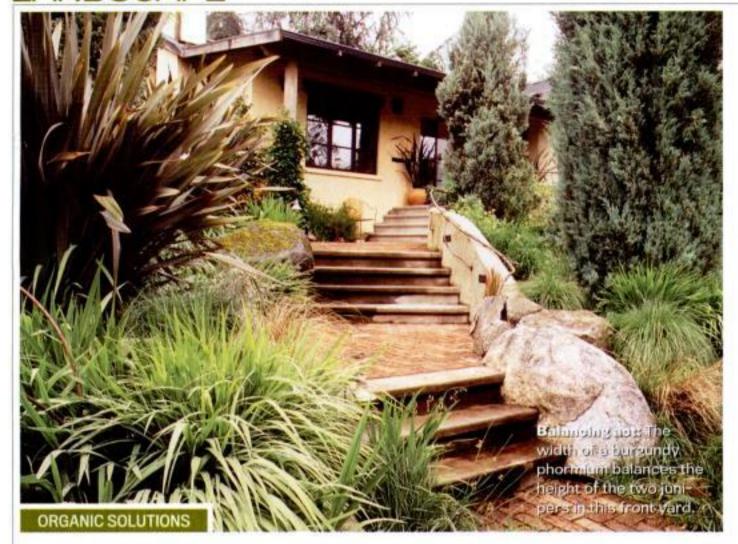
 Look again. The jay at your feeder this winter may be a native, or it

might be a northern neighbor, filling in during the local birds' southern migration. No one knows why some jays stay and others go; even individual behavior varies year to year.

Naked as a jaybird? Etymologists dispute the origins of the phrase, first documented here during the Second World War, but it's certain these babies don't hatch with their

parents' good looks. Ma and Pa mate for life; he often helps incubate a clutch ranging from two to seven eggs, and both parents feed the nestlings.

Blue jays' iconic vocalizations include a raucous jeer like the crow's, as well as whistles, gurgles, rattling, and even a spot-on mimic of a red-shouldered hawk. The weirdest? A rusty pump handle.



All Together Now

TRANSFORM YOUR BEDS AND BORDERS INTO A WELL-DESIGNED LANDSCAPE WITH THESE THREE PRINCIPLES.

If you've ever admired a professionally designed landscape and wondered, "What does this garden have (besides buckets of cash and a fulltime staff) that mine doesn't?" The answer might be unity. Unity is the vision you have for your garden that ties the entire landscape together.

Repeating elements help make order out of chaos in your garden.

Plants and hardscaping function sensibly, complement the surroundings, and please the eye. You don't need to be (or to hire)

a designer to create a unified garden. Whether you know it or not, it's unity you're aiming for when you place the bench here, and plant the tree there. Winter is the time to look at your landscape. With fewer visual distractions, you can focus on its design and decide what works and what doesn't. Then consider these elements that help unify a garden.

Repetition. To bring order to variety's chaos, repeat species and combinations. Plant a group of blue-black 'May

Night' salvias instead of just one. Repeat it in a few places to multiply its effect. You can also repeat plant combinations: Group several catmints with a half-dozen purple-leaved coral bells, and 'Hameln' fountain grass. Then repeat the combination, or one similar in color and texture, elsewhere.

Balance. When the visual weight on one side of an axis or imaginary reference line is the same or equivalent to the weight on the other side, you get balance. A formal garden layout is symmetrical—the plantings on each side of the central axis are mirror images. Asymmetry—objects on each side of an axis that are similar in weight but different in composition—creates an informal, but still balanced look. Scale. The relationship of one item to another in the same garden produces a sense of proportion. The scale of a particular plant makes no sense except in relation to the plants and objects nearby.

Scale also refers to size and measurements. To see all the plants in a border, grow the tallest at the back, mediumsize plants in the middle, and short ones in front. However, a bold architectural plant towards the front of a bed makes a strong focal point.

—Penelope O'Sullivan

Penelope O'Sullivan is the author of The Homeowner's Complete Tree & Shrub Handbook.

4 Great Architectural Plants

Architectural plants—plants whose oversized or striking shape, size, or foliage makes them stand out in a landscape—can turn a good-looking garden into a great-looking one. Treat these plants as the "bones" of a landscape.

Yucca (Yucca filamentosa). Stiff swordlike leaves and a candelabra of creamy flowers.

Ostrich fern (Matteuccia struthiopteris).

Grand, upright fern growing 3 to 6 feet tall in moist shade.

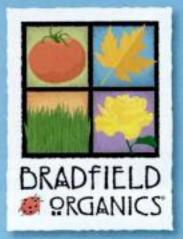
Southern magnolia (Magnolia grandiflora). Fragrant white flowers, red seeds, and big shiny green leaves on an elegant tree.



Live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), above. The wide spreading habit of this nearly evergreen oak looks majestic in the landscape.







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Cybister Amaryllis

Hippeastrum cybister

Why grow it: For an exotic, tropical spin on an easy-to-grow winter favorite. Thin, spidery petals and slashes of bright color make up this decidedly un-amaryllis-looking amaryllis. Vital statistics: Grow indoors in USDA Plant Hardiness Zones 3 to 8, or outdoors in Zones 9 to 11. Cybister grows no more than 20 inches tall. Once planted, it blooms in 8 to 12 weeks. Varieties include 'La Paz', which blooms in shades of coral; 'Ruby Meyer', scarlet with yellow veining; and 'Emerald', a green heart with red and white stripes. Cybister leaves are evergreen; they don't die back as traditional amaryllises' do. What it needs: Grow cybister the same way you'd grow a regular amaryllis: Plant the bulb so that its "shoulders" are clear of the potting mix, and the "nose" of the bulb is above the rim of the pot. Put it in a bright place and don't overwater. Turn the pot to keep the stalk from leaning into the light. Once it blooms, keep it well watered and out of direct sun.



SOURCES

Brent and Becky's Bulbs, 877-661-2852, brentandbeckys bulbs.com

McClure & Zimmerman, 800-546-4053, mzbulbfall.com John Scheepers, 860-567-0838, johnscheepers.com

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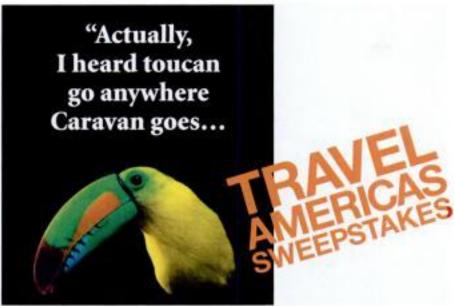
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FOOD



GARLIC PLANTING TIPS 36

Brussels Sprouts

I must confess I haven't always appreciated Brussels sprouts. These cold-hardy vegetables have a long shelf life before they spoil, but their flavor deteriorates rapidly after harvest, becoming stronger and unappetizing. When I grew sprouts in my own garden and ate them fresh, I discovered what a bright, robust, and downright pleasing flavor these undeniably cute little cabbages have. —Barbara Wilde

Growing Guide

Brussels sprouts are in the Brassica (cabbage) family and are believed to have originated as a mutation from Savoy cabbage. The "sprouts" we eat are actually axillary buds, which, if the plant overwinters, shoot up into flowers and seeds in the spring. Planting. Brussels sprouts mature in 75 to 160 days, depending on the variety and climate. Time your planting so the sprouts are ready to pick after the first frost. To determine when to plant seedlings, count back 12 to 16 weeks from your average first fall frost date.

Prevent disease problems by planting the seedlings in a bed where you have not grown other cabbage family members for at least three years. Prepare the soil by digging in 2 inches of compost. Space the seedlings 18 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart and set the plants rather deeply, burying the stems up to the first pair of leaves. Water thoroughly and be sure to keep the ground moist as the



Master's tip When growing open-pollinated varieties, such as 'Rubine' or 'Long Island Improved', cut off the top 4 to 6 inches of the plants when the sprouts begin to form. This helps the sprouts mature at the same time. Topping is not necessary with F1 hybrids.

plants establish. A dozen plants should provide a family of four with plenty of sprouts for fresh eating.

Growing. Brussels sprouts do best with regular, deep watering—at least an inch a week. Hill soil around the stems as they grow to help keep the top-heavy plants from toppling over. Brussels sprouts respond well to foliar feeding every couple of weeks with dilute fish and seaweed fertilizer.

Harvesting. You can begin harvesting your sprouts when they are between ½ and 1 inch in diameter. Small sprouts have sweeter flavor and are easier to cook. Harvest from the bottom of the stem upward. Simply twist the sprouts off the stem or use a small paring knife to sever them.

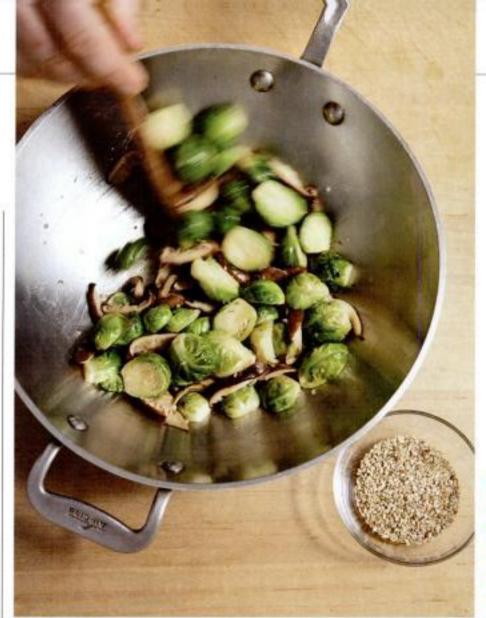
Troubleshooting. Foil early attacks of flea beetles, cabbage root flies, and cabbageworms by draping a row cover over your seedlings. When the plants outgrow the row cover, patrol them often and handpick the yellow eggs and green larvae of cabbage butterflies. Once the sprouts begin to form and the weather cools, watch out for mealy aphids. If you see an infestation, use insecticidal soap spray to control the aphids.

Best Varieties

'Tasty Nuggets'. 78 days. A quickmaturing hybrid that grows to about 4 feet tall, with good disease-resistance. 'Diablo'. 110 days. Medium height hybrid (grows to 4 feet) producing top-quality sprouts that are more widely spaced on the stem, which makes harvesting easier and minimizes aphid attacks.

'Rubine'. 85 days. This short heirloom features purplish red sprouts with a rich flavor. Plant early for best results.

Barbara Wilde writes about cooking and gardening in France on her Web site, frenchgardening.com.



HOMEMADE FLAVOR

Simple Side Dishes

THE KEY TO AVOIDING DULL BRUSSELS SPROUTS is to not cook them too long. Small sprouts work best for quick cooking. Try this duo of upbeat recipes for sprouts that taste bright, vibrant, and delicious.

Basic skillet-roasted sprouts. Trim the sprouts and cut them in half lengthwise. Heat 1 tablespoon olive oil in a heavy skillet over medium heat. Place the sprouts cut-side down in the skillet, sprinkle with sea salt, and cover. Shake the pan occasionally, uncover, and move the sprouts around with a spatula. Add a tablespoon of water if necessary. When the sprouts are caramelized on the bottom, turn them, cover, and cook 3 more minutes. Adjust the salt and toss with a few drops of fresh lemon juice. Serve immediately with a dusting of grated Pecorino cheese.

Stir-fried sprouts with shiitake mushrooms. Trim and cut the sprouts lengthwise
into quarters and slice the mushrooms. (Use
1 cup of sprouts and ¼ cup of mushrooms per
person.) Heat 1 tablespoon safflower oil in a wok. Stir-fry
the sprouts and mushrooms with a pinch of salt. Add
1 minced clove of garlic after about 5 minutes. When the
vegetables are tender and starting to brown, remove from
heat. Stir in soy sauce to taste and sprinkle with toasted
sesame seeds and a few drops of sesame oil.

A ½-cup serving of cooked Brussels sprouts contains only 28 calories and is rich in dietary fiber. Sprouts are an outstanding source of vitamins C and K and a good source of vitamin A and iron, and are surprisingly high in protein.



Newbie hint Cook Brussels sprouts immediately after harvesting, just as you would sweet corn. Refrigerated sprouts will last for weeks, but their garden-fresh flavor deteriorates quickly into a strong, sulfurous taste (which is why store-bought sprouts never taste good).

How to Plant Garlic

A SIMPLE WAY TO KEEP YOUR
GARDEN PRODUCTIVE all winter long
is to plant garlic in the fall. Garlic practically takes care of itself, and growing
your own gives you the opportunity to
try a remarkable array of varieties that
are rarely available in the supermarket,
including ones with purplish pink, red,
pearly white, or silvery skins.

Plant garlic from mid-September through mid-October. Break a garlic bulb apart into individual cloves, being careful to keep the papery skins covering each clove intact. Then fill a quart jar with water and mix in one table-spoon of baking soda and one tablespoon of liquid seaweed. Soak the cloves in this mixture for two hours prior to planting to prevent fungal disease and encourage vigorous growth.







In the meantime, prepare your bed for planting. Garlic grows best in rich, well-drained soil that is free of weeds. Dig a furrow about 3 inches deep. Place the presoaked cloves into the furrow, spacing them 6 to 8 inches apart. Be sure the flat root end is down and the pointy end is up.

Cover the cloves with 2 inches of soil and sidedress the furrow with compost or scratch in granulated organic fertilizer. Water the bed in well and cover it with 6 to 8 inches of straw mulch. You should see shoots poking through the mulch in four to six weeks. The garlic stops growing in the winter months and resumes in spring.

For more information on garlic, including spring care instructions and harvesting information, visit OrganicGardening.com.



HERBS FOR COOKING

Lovage

The ancient culinary herb lovage (Levisticum officinale) tends to draw fawning descriptions from its admirers, and just one glimpse of it in the garden will tell you why. Lovage's glossy green foliage makes a considerable statement—topping out at nearly 5 feet tall—and its celery-flavored leaves, stems, and seeds are used to flavor everything from chowder to candy to cocktails.

GROW IT

Size: 3 to 5 feet tall and about 2 feet wide

Hardiness: Perennial, hardy in Zones 3 to 11 Site: Full sun; moist but well-draining soil

When to plant: Mid-

spring

Growing: Plant from seed or divisions. Keep

the soil consistently moist. Topdress with an inch of compost in fall and spring. Harvesting: Snip the leaves as needed. To harvest the seed, remove the flower heads just as the seeds begin to turn brown. Secure cheese-cloth around each head and hang them upside down until the seeds completely ripen. Shake the seeds out of the heads and store them in an airtight container.

Comments: This herb's umbrella-shaped flowers attract bees and beneficial insects.

USE IT

Lovage's wide, hollow stems make unique, edible straws for Bloody Mary cocktails. To make a straw, cut off an 8- to 10inch-long stem of lovage. Snip off the leaves and the tips of the stem and stick the straw (wide end down) into the drink. TECHNIQUE: CHRISTA NEU CR, LOVAGE: PHOTOGRAPH AND STYLING BY ANGEL TUCKER

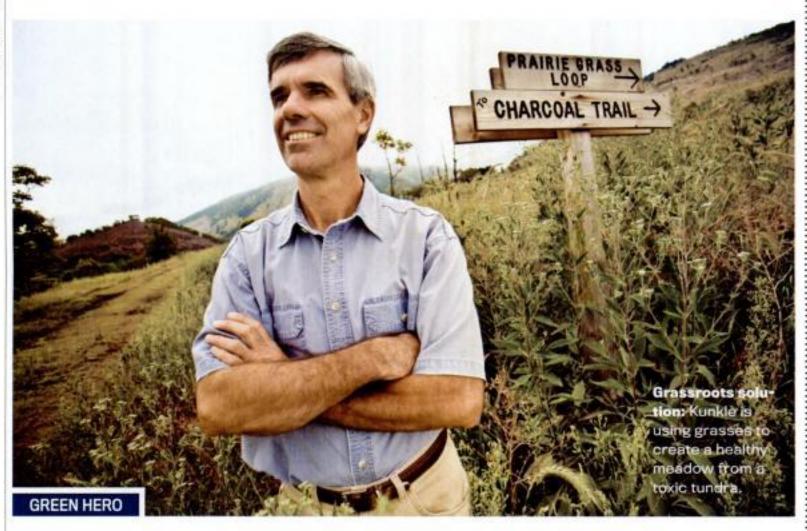
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So we made snacks that love people back.





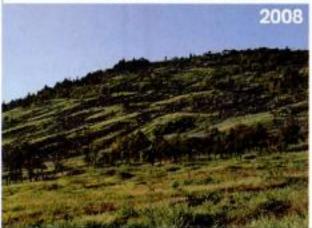
38 PEOPLE



From Dead Zone to Habitat

For more than 80 years, a zinc company churned thousands of tons of heavy metals and sulfur dioxide into the air and soil in Palmerton, Pennsylvania, creating a toxic, plantless lunarlike landscape.





The "dead zone" eventually spread across thousands of acres in northeastern Pennsylvania. When the plant closed in 1980, it left behind one of the largest Superfund sites east of the Mississippi.

Visit this former toxic waste dump today, and you'll see a thriving meadow. Beginning in 2003, Dan Kunkle, executive director of the Lehigh Gap Nature Center, and his staff planted more than 400 acres with soil-building, native warm-season grasses, which now are flourishing. "As the new native grasses die each year, a humus layer is formed, capping off the harmful metals in the mineral soil," Kunkle says. "We're slowly replacing the 21/2 feet of topsoil that eroded into the Aquashicola Creek and Lehigh River."

As the new soil layer forms, the nature center is working to establish wildflowers like black-eyed Susans, wild sunflowers, asters, and coneflowers, as well as nitrogen-fixing legumes, with the goal of creating a diverse prairie ecosystem. The food chain is being restored, too, as wildlife returns. "We knew that in time, nature would reclaim the site," Kunkle says. "Our goal is to give her a helping hand."

Meadow **Picks**

Dan Kunkle uses the same grasses at home as ornamentals to restore weedy, poor-soll beds, to attract beneficial insects. birds, and other wildlife, and for fall color and winter interest. Some of his favorites:

Big bluestem (Andropogon gerardii). Pretty seedheads; easy to grow.

Little bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium).

Beautiful in fall:

flourishes in dry,

sunny conditions. Indiangrass (Sorghastrum nutans). Huge seedheads produce many seeds: dead stems are interesting all winter.

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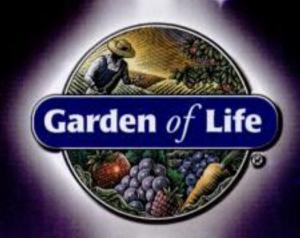
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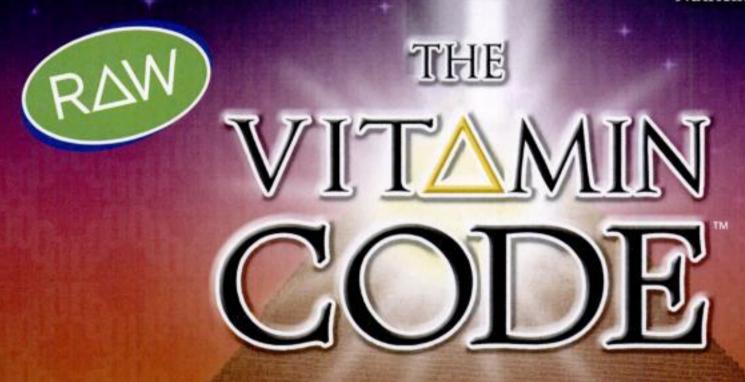
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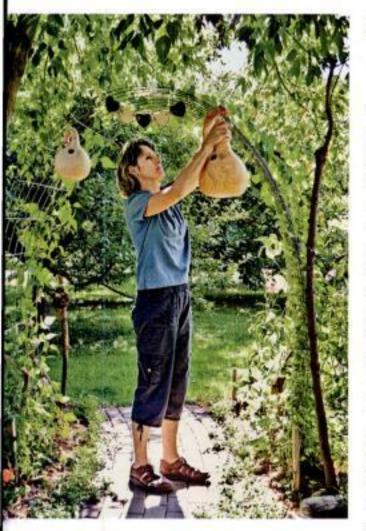
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You will need:

- 1 large hard-shell gourd (Lagenaria)
- 1 large peanut butter jar, with lid
- Utility knife with serrated blade, or

small jigsaw

- Shears or
- hacksaw
- 1 tube of caulk
- Small-bit drill
- Bendable wire



MEET AN OG READER

Gourd Houses

"I GROW ALL KINDS OF GOURDS IN MY GARDEN, and I love birds," says Pam Stotts, or "Pogo," as this creative, lifelong gardener is known in the forums at OrganicGardening.com. "So I wanted to make a natural home for birds that they would actually use, unlike more synthetic houses." The Lisbon, North Dakota, resident believes the gourd's lining provides birds with extra insulation on chilly nights. Turning your homegrown gourds into birdhouses is easy with Stotts' directions.

How to do it

- Dry the gourd in a sheltered place outdoors. This can take two to six months, depending on the size of the gourd.
- Once the gourd is dry, trace the outline of the jar lid onto the back of the gourd, near the bottom. Use the knife or jigsaw to cut the hole. Clean out seeds.
- 3. Remove the lid of the jar and save. Slice off the top inch or so of the jar (the part with the grooves for the lid). To start the cut, make a slash across the jar with the utility knife; then use the shears or hacksaw to continue the cut all the way around. Discard the bottom of the jar.
- Insert the grooved part of the jar into the hole and caulk to seal. Let dry.
- Screw on the lid and paint it with earth tones to camouflage the cap.
- 6. Cut an entrance hole near the top of the gourd. Make sure the size of the hole and its height from the bottom of the gourd corresponds to the type of bird you want to attract. Visit wild-birdwatching.com for a size-height chart.
- Drill holes in the bottom of the gourd for drainage.
- Drill a small hole all the way through the top of the gourd to thread the wire. Tie the ends together to make a loop.
- 9. Hang the house in a tree.
- Wait for a family of birds to roost in your own "gourd house."
- After the birds leave at the end of the season, unscrew the lid and clean out the house for the next lucky lovebirds.

Gärdening

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201044901

IS YOUR MULTI (RAW)

Imagine yourself 100 years ago telling friends about the latest movement in health - the "RAW" food movement. RAW foods are natural, living foods that are rich in enzymes and five probiotics. Whole foods that are:

- UNCOOKED
- UNTREATED
- UNADULTERATED

Right after you finished telling your friends about this great new way to eat, they would stare at you, not sure what you're driving at. After all, what you've described is what they eat every single day. How things have changed in a century. What is now considered unique and advanced was for our ancestors the norm.

Today, an ever-growing number of people are jumping on the "raw food" bandwagon because modern farming and food processing methods have robbed much of our food of the nutritive qualities vital to our health. In today's modern system of agriculture, the use of pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and chemical fertilizers allow the

average farm to yield more food per acre, but at a steep price. A comparison of USDA food composition tables from the 1960s and 1970s to the present day confirm that nutrient levels in food are declining at an alarming rate.

Our food is less nutritious coming off the farm and in the name of commerce and convenience we subject that food to processing such as irradiation, chemical preservation, heating and treating, in order to deliver the food to market. In one of the most privileged nations in the world today, it is ironic that we are overfed and undernourished.

In order to combat the lack of nutrients in our food supply, a billion-dollar industry has emerged to "bridge the nutritional gap." Unfortunately, the vitamin supplements

consumed by the truckload every day have little resemblance or connection to the foods they intend to complement. The vast majority are chemically isolated, synthetic derivates of the vitamins and minerals found in food.

Until the Vitamin Code", there have been few options available for those who wish to supplement with a raw, whole food multivitamin. The Vitamin Code represents a breakthrough discovery that will change the way you take vitamins forever.

The (R△W) Factor

The power of RAW food is truly found in its simplicity. When you eat a food that is uncooked, untreated, and unadulterated, you are eating that food in harmony with nature's intention and your body's design. RAW food enthusiasts will tell you that there are many benefits derived from eating RAW.

When you consume RAW foods you are consuming all of the vitamins, minerals, enzymes, and phytonutrients contained therein. Simply heating foods can result in the loss of many these important









For More Information or to find a local store near you please visit www.RawVitamins.com

These statements have not been evaluted by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.

While all foods provide some nutrition, RAW foods provide higher levels of the 45 nutrients we need to supply our bodies everyday to achieve extraordinary health. Our bodies are designed to take in food and then break it down in order to glean nutrition from that food. The probiotics and enzymes present in RAW foods aid the digestive process, allowing the body to digest and assimilate the nutrients into the bloodstream. Nature provides the complete package of vitamins, minerals and co-factors necessary for the body to maximize the nutrient potential of RAW food.

No supplement can compare to the benefits associated with consuming RAW foods. However, if you are going to supplement, you should seek out a RAW, Whole-Food multivitamin. The Vitamin Code is an innovative multivitamin that was developed to provide nutrients in their raw food-created form. At no point during the cultivation process are any of the nutrients treated, adulterated or cooked. More importantly is what you won't find on the label no binders or fillers. The Vitamin Code nutrients are 100% active, meaning that every ingredient contained within them has nutritional value and purpose.

- Uncooked
- Untreated
- Unadulterated
- Live Enzymes and Probiotics
- 100% Active
- No Fillers or Binders
- Vegan
- Gluten Free
- **Dairy Free**
- Wide Array of Co-Factors
- No Soy Allergens

Beyond Organic

Each vitamin and mineral contained in The Vitamin Code formulas is created based on a process that happens everyday in healthy soil. In nature, single cell organisms in the soil convert inorganic mineral salts and allow them to be absorbed by the roots of the plant. Sunlight then transforms these elemental compounds into useable and organic nutrients. Every living thing on this planet is dependent upon this wonderful synergy that exists between soil, plants, and the sun. This is the inspiration for Vitamin Code's RAW Food-Created Nutrients™ - body ready nutrients as nature intended.

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80

= 40

"I have been involved in the health food movement literally from the day I was born. At that time in the 1970s, raw, living foods were at the forefront. In the first half of 2008 alone, I have visited over 150 health food stores across this nation. I can tell you without doubt that what the pioneers of natural health believed, is now coming to pass. RAW is finally the next big thing! RAW is beyond organic and those looking to experience extraordinary health are getting turned on to the benefits of incorporating RAW foods and RAW supplements into their



GREENHOUSE



ECOTREND

Edited by Abigail Poulette

The Green Way to Go

Honey Creek Woodlands Preserve is a 70-acre site 25 miles southeast of downtown Atlanta. Though its name suggests it's a park, Honey Creek is a cemetery. But a new kind of cemetery. The caretaker, Joe Whittaker, digs each grave by hand, then lines it with pine boughs. After a burial, he returns the earth in reverse order: first red Georgia clay, then topsoil, and finally leaf litter. Often, family members pitch in with the last detail: planting native grasses and saplings to mark the site. "It gives a pleasant memory," says Whittaker, who thinks of the preserve as a place less for the dead than the living—nature lovers, picnickers, the more than 180 species of birds and myriad butterflies that thrive here.

"The green burial movement acknowledges that the natural end of all life is decay," says Mark Harris, who documents natural cemeteries in the newest version of his book Grave Matters: A Journey Through the Modern Funeral Industry to a Natural Way of Burial. "The goal is to return the remains to the elements in as simple and natural a way as possible."

"In your final act, you heal a little piece of earth," says Billy Campbell, a family physician whose imagination was sparked by reports in the 1970s crediting pioneer graveyards in the Midwest with protecting scarce prairie grasses. Campbell founded Honey Creek and the nation's first conservation burial ground, South Carolina's Ramsey Creek Nature Preserve, which he established in 1998.

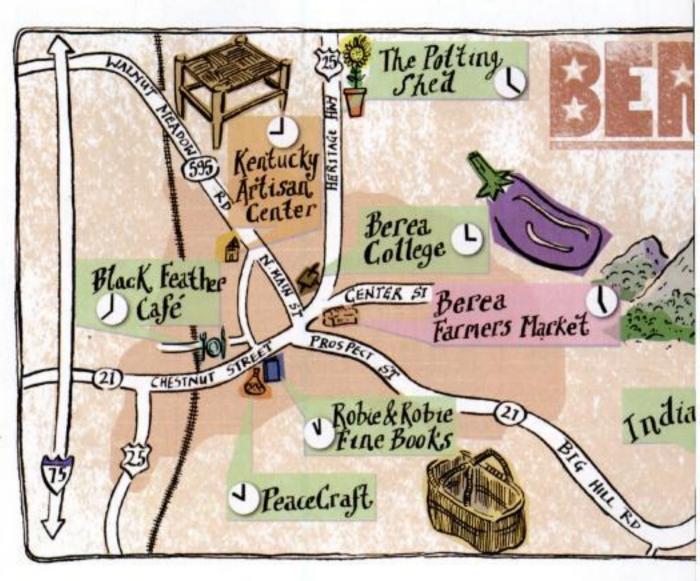
At both Ramsey Creek and Honey Creek, much of the landscape bears the scars of cotton plantations and intensive logging, and restoration efforts focus on eradicating invasive species and transplanting and protecting native vegetation. There are none of the hermetically sealed caskets, concrete vaults, and toxic embalming chemicals common in most conventional cemeteries. Instead, biodegradable coffins, shrouds, even family quilts cushion the dead.

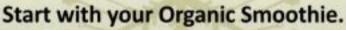
You will find green cemeteries in a range of hues—from those with deed restrictions and conservation easements to conventional cemeteries that reduce storm-water runoff or allow families to opt out of embalming. "There are shades of green," says Joe Sehee, founder of the nonprofit Green Burial Council. "Anything that reduces waste and the use of toxins is a good thing." —Sharon Tregaskis

GREAT GARDEN TOWN

Small Town, **Big Effort**

Berea is known as the folk arts and crafts capital of Kentucky, but stop by this small town in the midst of rural Appalachia, and you'll discover an enclave of progressiveness and a cluster of worthy destinations-most within walking distance of each other. The residents of Berea are impassioned advocates of sustainable living. Mingle at the farmers' market with college students, craftspeople, and families, and you're sure to gain new friends along with your organic goodies.





Smoothies can be an interesting alternative to high calorie holiday drinks. Sun-kissed berries blend beautifully with organic grapes and fresh pineapple—or do they? For a perfect smoothie, bursting with flavor and silkysmooth from start to finish, you need more than the right organic ingredients. You need a Vita-Mix® 5200.

The combined talents of a 2+ peak horsepower motor, precision-cut stainlesssteel blades and a specially-designed

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A Vita-Mix "green smoothie" blends organic spinach or broccoli with fruits like grapes, pineapple or banana. What you get is smooth and sweet, and loaded with antioxidant-rich leafy greens. Different, yet surprisingly delicious.

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BOM



Before you plan your trip, check sustainableberea.org for any upcoming events.

Friday p.m. The Berea
Farmers Market. This social
hub operates year-round and
features baked goods, plants,
preserves, and teas in addition
to local produce, meats, and
cheeses. Plan ahead and grab
some snacks for a Saturday
afternoon picnic. Hours: Tuesday and Friday 4:30 to 7 p.m.

Saturday a.m. shopping:

PeaceCraft. Bring home a souvenir and support a greater cause. This fair-trade boutique boasts a wide selection of handmade crafts produced by and benefiting low-income international artisans. peace craftinberea.org

Robie & Robie: Fine Books. Neighboring Peace-

Craft, this bookstore offers a large section of gardening books perfect for the ride home.

berea.com

Saturday afternoon: Indian Fort Theater.

Just outside of town, a well-established hiking trail winds its way up to a fabulous lookout atop a large mountain. Stop for a picnic at the base of the trail or take it all the way to the top. kaht.net/multiple/indianfort.htm

Berea College. Tour the beautiful, historic campus and observe the harmony between college and town. From the "EcoVillage" apartments to working in the college gardens and greenhouses, students are encouraged to live thoughtfully. berea.edu

The Potting Shed. A local favorite, this nursery offers pots and gardening supplies in addition to a diverse selection of plants and custom container plantings.

Saturday dinner: Black Feather Café.

Enjoy seasonal favorites prepared with locally grown meats and produce and savor fair-trade coffee or enjoy an organic gelato for dessert in this stylish eatery. blackfeathercafe.com

Sunday morning: Kentucky Artisan

Center. Sample regional fare for breakfast or brunch; then discover the work of local artisans or shop for Kentucky-made products. kentuckyartisancenter.ky.gov

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Menus Matter **More Than Miles**

PUT DOWN 2008 AS THE YEAR THE WORD LOCAVORE entered the popular lexicon. More and more consumers are actively seeking out locally grown foods in an effort to reduce their impact on the environment. But a recent study conducted at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, suggests that what we eat may impact our ecological footprint more than where our food comes from.

The typical American family's consumption of roughly 10 pounds of food each day contributes about 8.1 metric tons of greenhouse gases to the atmosphere every year. Researchers Christopher Weber and Scott Matthews examined the total life cycle associated with producing and shipping food, and found out that moving food from farm to table generated only about 11 percent of the total greenhouse-gas emissions, while food production accounted for 83 percent. Focusing on individual food

The average American consumes 8 ounces of meat per day, twice the global average.

categories such as red meat, dairy products, and produce, the researchers discovered that the production of red meat and dairy products generated the highest greenhouse gas emissions. They found that far more energy is used to transport grain to cattle on feedlots than to ship food

to the grocery store. The authors concluded that eating just 13 to 15 percent less red meat and dairy products would reduce an individual's output of greenhouse gases as much as eating a diet comprised entirely of locally produced foods.

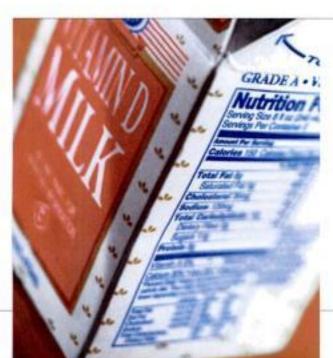
So does organic gardening reduce global warming? "The conditions are extremely variable, and a lot depends upon the local chemistry and soil conditions," says Weber. "However, it's fair to say that growing your own organic food using compost and cover crops is the most sustainable way to feed yourself." -Diana Erney





COMMUNITY GARDENS' VALUE

Cities have a new reason to choose greenery over concrete: Gardens improve property values, which in turn generates increased tax revenues. A study recently published in Real Estate Economics looked at housing values in a 1,000-foot ring around new community garden projects. In poor neighborhoods where housing prices were significantly lower than in surrounding vicinities, values increased as much as 9.4 percent over the five-year period following a community garden's opening. Immediate neighbors benefited the most, but even homes 1,000 feet away from the garden gained value. The researchers found that gardens had the greatest impact in disadvantaged neighborhoods far from city parks. No matter where the gardens were located, well-maintained gardens had the most significant financial impacts.



MONSANTO DUMPS GROWTH HORMONE

After a year-long strategic effort to force consumers to accept milk from cows raised with synthetic growth hormone (see our May 2008 issue), Monsanto announced plans to sell off Posilac, its market-leading product. Since 2007, Monsanto has worked behind the scenes in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Kansas, Utah, Missouri, Vermont, and Ohio to change milk labeling laws. Those efforts spurred a backlash that resulted in more precise labeling in Pennsylvania and a lawsuit against the Ohio Director of Agriculture. Meanwhile, Wal-Mart, Kroger, and other retailers bowed to pressure from customers and declined to sell house-brand milk from treated cows, and Kraft announced plans to introduce hormone-free cheeses. Monsanto claims the Posilac business is still viable, but that it's focusing on its seed business instead.

GREEN GOODS

Choosy About Chow

You've made the switch to organic foods; now it's time to upgrade the dog's and cat's dish. Recent recalls have forced pet owners to look more seriously at what they're serving Fido and Felix.

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We enlisted the pets of OG staffers, friends, and family to taste-test five brands of pet food. We are recommending these because the pets ate them (though none filled out the detailed forms we use in other product evaluations) and because they meet their owners' demands for organic quality.

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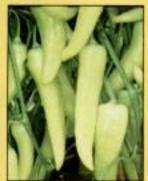




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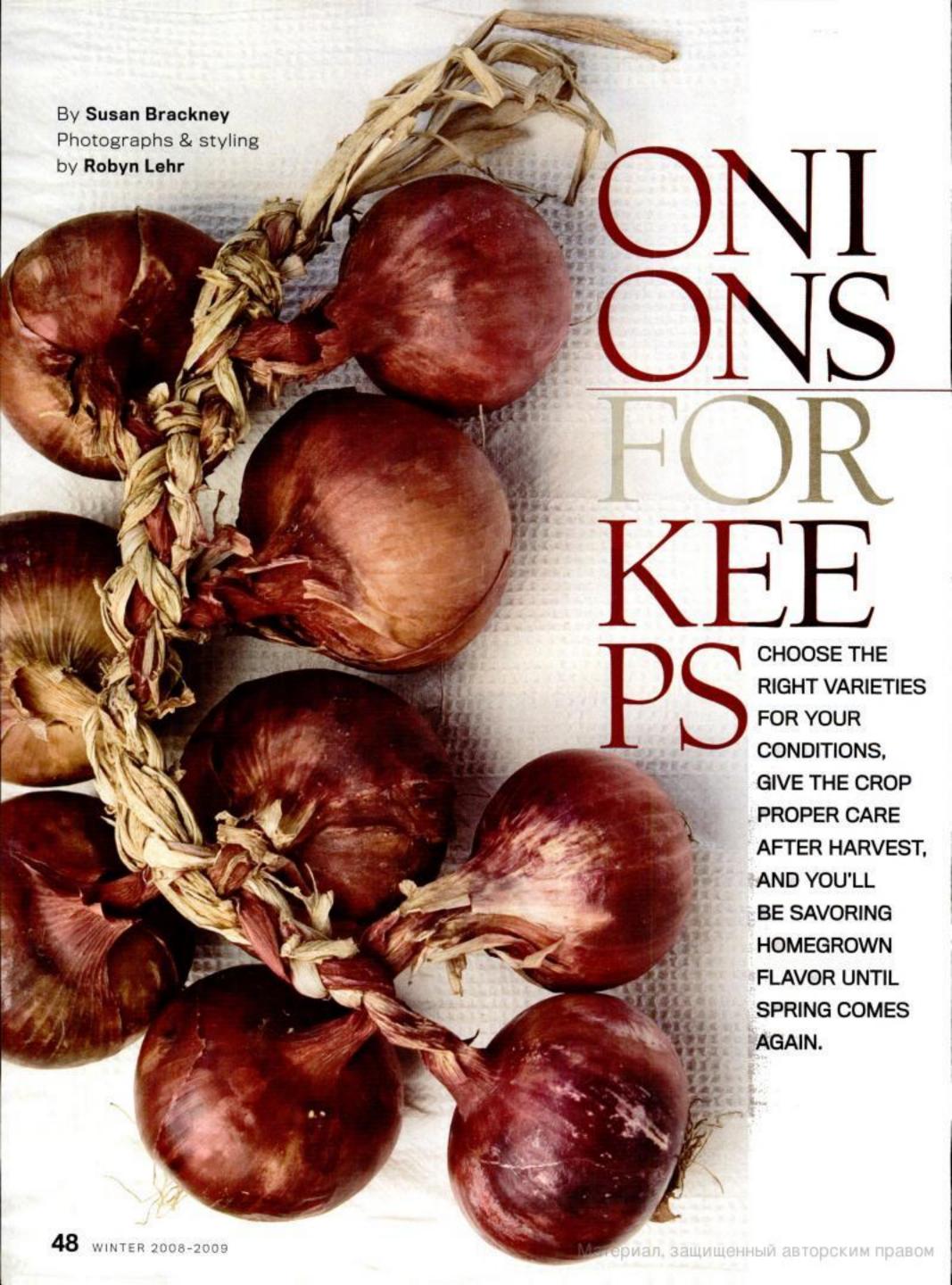
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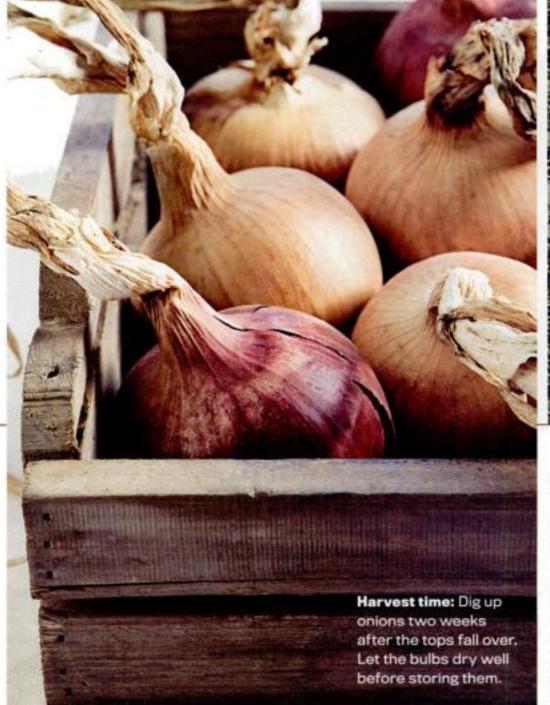
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reduce
the risk
of several
types of
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and even
improve
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each onion plant is at least one width of a cultivator apart from all other plants. We just pull the cultivator through in one direction, and then the other, which makes the bed quick and easy to weed," she explains.

You can also help suppress weeds with corn-gluten meal, a safe, natural by-product of corn processing that prevents seeds from germinating. Spread it around well-established onion plants (well away from any other seeds you've sown) and then mulch with a couple of inches of clean, seed-free straw.

Plastic mulch isn't an ideal component of an organic garden, but many onion growers rely on it to prevent weeds in their beds. Bruce Frasier, a long-time onion grower and president of Dixondale Farms in Carrizo Springs, Texas, swears by black plastic. "An advantage of plastic is that it heats the soil up, so the onions grow quicker." But, he warns, plastic mulch traps moisture

around the plants, creating a humid environment that can be a breeding ground for fungal diseases.

Problem Prevention

Onions can be affected by bacteria, viruses, and harmful nematodes, but most problems are caused by fungi, says Karen L. Snover-Clift, director of the Plant Disease Diagnostic Clinic at Cornell University.

Fungi cause root and neck rot, downy mildew, and other common diseases. Prevent these nasty plant diseases by keeping onion leaves dry and ensuring that the soil drains well. Use soaker hoses or even drip irrigation systems to deliver water straight to plant roots rather than leaves. If you don't have those available to you and you must water from overhead with a sprinkler, watering can, or hose, do so in the morning or late afternoon, when the leaves will dry out quickly. You can also mitigate disease risk by planting varieties resistant to culprits such as botrytis fungi or bacteria that cause leaf blights. Also, spray foliage every couple of weeks with a light coating of fish emulsion, Frasier suggests. "That prevents rain droplets and the [fungal] spores from attaching to the leaves," he says.

Insect pests such as onion maggots and thrips can also affect onion crops. "Onion maggots go in right at the neck and get inside the onion, causing soft, darkened areas that spoil and spread," Jones notes. Cream-colored, flealike thrips do their damage by sucking on onion leaves, thereby making your onions more susceptible to fungi. Good news: You can keep these and other pests to a minimum with smart

SOURCES

Onion sets are available at most garden centers. Plant and seed sources:

Dixondale Farms, Carrizo Springs.

TX; 877-367-1015, dixondalefarms.com

Johnny's Selected Seeds, Winslow,

ME; 877-564-6697, johnnyseeds.com

Steele Plant Company, Gleason, TN;

731-648-5476, sweetpotatoplant.com

Territorial Seed, Cottage Grove, OR;

800-626-0866, territorialseed.com



GARDEN IN NEW MEXICO GROWS LUSHLY, ET DRINKS RESPONSIBLY. By Therese Ciesinski Photographs by Saxon Holy Ten miles outside of Santa Fe and 7,000 feet above sea level, the wind drowns out most other sounds. The sky is sharply blue, the sun high, brilliant, and hot. The few houses around are red, like the dirt, and fade into the hillsides. I'm standing outside a new-but-looks old adobe house in Tesuque, visiting a garden with an underground secret. In an area that gets less than 15 inches of rain a year, its plants—from trees to groundcovers—are remarkably verdant and healthy. окваніо акоеніне сом 53 защищенный авторскым правом

Suddenly, I hear the roar of a motorcycle headed straight at me—which is suicide, since I'm standing in front of an adobe wall. But it's not a Harley; it's a hummingbird—the largest I've ever seen—zooming in on the honeysuckle behind my head.

Gardening in New Mexico means gardening in country that is both awe-inspiring and unforgiving. Gardens here must compete with some of the most magnificent scenery imaginable, while battling heat, wind, scant rain, and winters with little insulating snow cover and temperatures that can go below zero. Not to mention kamikaze hummingbirds.

Design With Nature

Donna Bone knows this. As the landscape architect who designed this garden, these challenges aren't just all in a day's work; they are her day's work. For 14 years, her Santa Fe firm, Design With Nature, has created gardens that don't try to one-up the landscape, while being sustainable, drought-tolerant, and welcoming to wildlife.

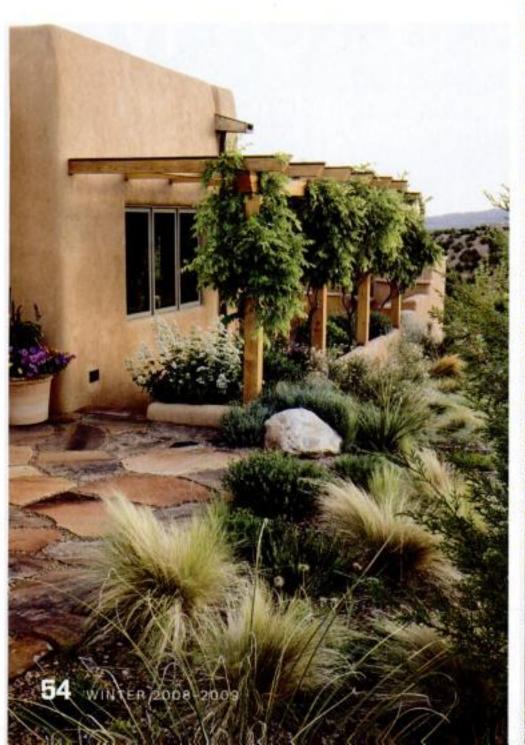
Before she started designing the outdoor areas on this property, Bone listened. First to the owners, to discover their needs and wants. Then to the site: to learn its physical properties, of course, but also to understand what makes these 5 acres unique—the spirit of place—in order to come up with a design that delights its owners and does justice to the land.

The homeowners love colorful gardens but wanted theirs to be as sustainable and as easy to care for as their ecoconscious house. Bone gave them their wish by designing the garden in zones.

The plan is shaped like a target, with the thirstiest plants in the courtyard at its center. Xeric plants—some native, some not—ring the outside walls and patios. They need little supplemental water once they're established. Tough natives make up the widest ring, planted farthest from the building. There, only the drought-tolerant survive. As the gardens spread away from the house, they become less formal until, seamlessly, the planned spaces merge with the wild.

The Garden's Secret Weapon

The secret of this garden's abundance is a 35,000-gallon concrete cistern, an "underground swimming pool," Bone calls it, which captures every drop of rain that falls on the house. Funneled through canales—metal gutters made deliberately wide to channel desert downpours—the rainwater drains into pipes that send the





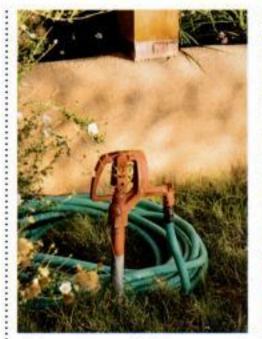
water into the cistern. Fourteen inches of annual rainfall may not sound like much, but it's enough to fill the cistern and water the entire garden without turning on a tap.

And none of this water is wasted; it's pumped back out directly to the root zones of the plants via a drip irrigation system. Even the container plantings, mixes of vegetables, herbs, and flowers, are on drip emitters. The garden is just three years old, so most of the perennials are only now maturing and becoming weaned from the extra water needed to establish them.

The Heart of the Garden: The Courtyard

When the wooden doors of the Tesuque house open, I enter a shady courtyard. It's filled with vibrantly green plants and anchored by a millstone fountain. The air is a good 10 degrees cooler on this side of the door, and fragrant.

"In Santa Fe, central courtyards are the most cultivated parts of gardens," says Bone. Historically, this is where settlers planted the lilacs, hollyhocks, grapevines, and other treasures brought from back home, plants too thirsty or fragile to survive full exposure in the landscape. Here they get all the water and attention they need.



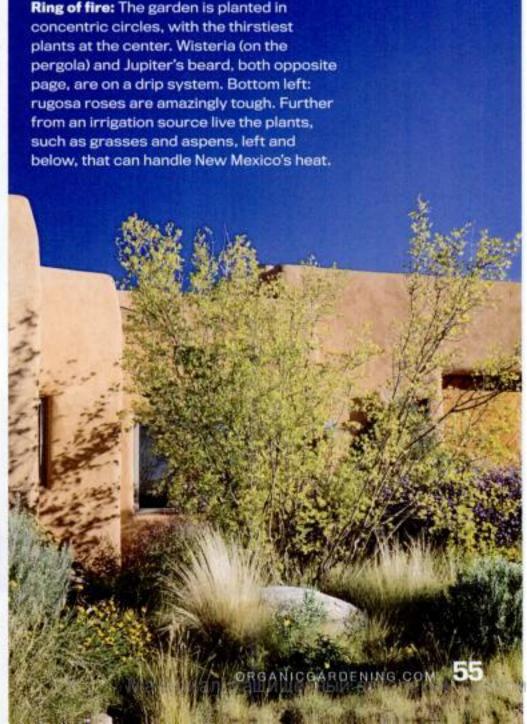


Smart Water Use Basics

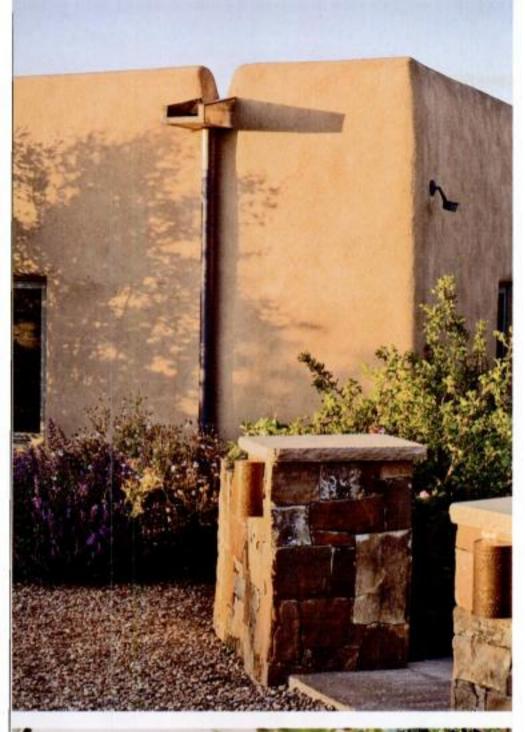
- Put the right plant in the right place.
- · Group plants with similar water needs together.
- Harvest rainwater using rain barrels or cisterns.
- · Water deeply at the root zone.
- Install drip irrigation, including in containers.













Bone deliberately put fragrant plants in this enclosed square. Yellow climbing roses, lavender, and 'Casa Blanca' lilies flourish under the shade of young aspens. "Fragrance dissipates easily in Santa Fe's arid climate, so I concentrate it in small spaces," she notes. More color comes from columbines, delphiniums, and coral bells, and is set off by plants with blue foliage: frosty hostas, Montgomery spruce, and blue oat grass. Compared to the dusty, wind-whipped scrub that dots the hills in every direction, this sheltered vegetation appears almost unnaturally fresh and well-rested, more pets than plants.

Bright Makes Right: Around the House

Unlike their pastel brethren in the courtyard, the colors of the flowers outside the house are vivid: oranges, reds, purples, with shots of pink—colors that hold up to the harsh sun. Out here, the plants acting as foils for all that color have silver foliage instead of blue; it handles the heat better because it reflects light rather than absorbs it.

Bone uses locally adapted plants but doesn't insist solely on natives. She looks for noninvasive plants appropriate to the climate. "Plants, like people, like to live in a lot of other places as well," she says. As living examples, Tracy Neal, Design With Nature's horticulturist, points to the fruit trees dotted around the property. He adds fruit trees for the historic connection—the settlers brought them, too—and for their edible and ornamental value. But some show up on their own.

"Apples are the most reliable here because they're the last to bloom—they miss the late frosts," he notes, "but apricots have adapted so well that they've naturalized."

Where Cultivated Meets Wild: The Grounds

The farther from the house I walk, the less manicured the plants are, with fewer blossoms, and foliage in desert greens and grays. Most are natives. Bone's favorites include apache plume, sages ("heat and rain bring out their scent"), piñon pines, and Rocky Mountain junipers. Some low spots were reseeded with native grasses, and now birds and jackrabbits nest there. Nothing gets watered.

It's no surprise that a driving passion of a firm that calls itself Design With Nature is creating gardens "in tune with nature." Key to this, Neal says, is putting "plants that work in places that work." My footsteps startle a bird hiding in some low brush. Its flight releases the scent, sharply herbal, of a silver sage. I wonder who put it there. Mother Nature did, I think, but I can't be completely sure.

Gimme shelter: The courtyard offers a shady retreat from the sun (opposite). A copper canale channels heavy rain (above). Against ruddy brick paths, the plants in the courtyard look succulent and cool (left).



EARLY SUMMER

YOU HAVE: DEER

The bulb: 6 Oneleaf onion (Allium unifolium)

The scoop: Deer don't normally munch on this early-summer-blooming ornamental onion. With clusters of tiny pink flowers swaying on 12- to 18-inch stalks, "it's not so small that it gets lost in the garden, nor so big that it needs its own special spot. Use it in your borders as you would iris—as a good midheight plant," advises Becky Heath of Brent and Becky's Bulbs in Gloucester, Virginia.

Preferences: Like most bulbs, oneleaf onion needs good drainage. Zones 5 to 8. Good to know: Oneleaf onion has a tendency to flop in full or part shade, so be sure to give this one full sun.

YOU HAVE: A GARDEN IN THE SOUTH, WHERE MANY BULBS WON'T FLOWER

The bulb: Swamp lily (Crinum americanum) The scoop: "Crinums' pristine beauty is balanced by incredible toughness," says Florida nurseryman and garden columnist John Starnes. "Disease-resistant, salt-tolerant," crinums' white summer flowers attract hummingbirds. Bold 2- to 6-foot-tall, structural clumps invite tiny tree frogs.

Preferences: Plant bulbs with the neck at ground level in sun or shade, boggy or medium soil, and stand back! Fertilize monthly with fish emulsion or homemade compost. Zones 8 to 11.

Good to know: Fontenot favors a Louisiana iris-crinum combo: "Irises bloom in spring, are dormant in summer. Crinum blooms in summer—a perfect match!"

YOU HAVE: A CUTTING GARDEN

The bulb: 6 Pretty face (Triteleia) The scoop: In early summer, these bellshaped flowers turn upward in succession, extending their show and their supply of fragrant cut flowers. The 18-inch stems grow in clusters, making a clump look like a tiny nosegay. Buy plenty of these inexpensive bulbs!

Preferences: Pretty face tolerates light shade in spring, and summer-dry soil. Incorporate humus and chicken grit for better drainage. Zones 5 to 9.

Good to know: Some catalogs list Triteleia as Brodiaea.

LATE SUMMER

YOU HAVE: A PASSION FOR HUMMINGBIRDS

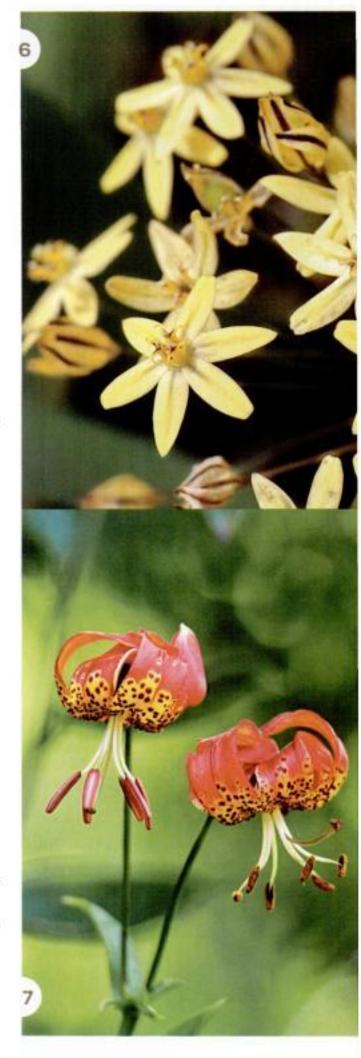
The bulb: Deopard lily (Lilium pardalinum)

The scoop: A hummingbird magnet, Turk's cap-shaped summer flowers are a sunset of red, orange, and gold, freckled with maroon, on a 6-foot stalk. The regal leopard lily multiplies slowly into colonies.

Preferences: From the wet meadows and stream banks of the northwest, leopard lily grows to perfection in "clematis conditions"-moist, well-drained soil at its feet and sunlight on top. Zones 5 to 9. Good to know: Established plants tolerate an occasional flooding. 🥗

Carole Ottesen gardens organically on two acres in Maryland. She is the author of The Native Plant Primer.

You can find mail-order sources for these and other hard-to-find native bulbs at OrganicGardening.com.



How to Plant Native Bulbs

Light. Site bulbs according to sun or shade preferences. Springflowering bulbs that grow and flower before the trees fully leaf out generally thrive under shade trees.

Soil. No matter the soil, organic matter (such as compost or wellrotted manure) will make it better.

Fertilizer. Mix in phosphorus-rich fertilizer (such as bonemeal)

under the bulbs when planting to encourage root development. Moisture. Water when in active growth. Provide good drainage. After-bloom care. Wait until the bulbs' foliage withers before removing it. Take care when digging around bulbs so as not to slice them into pieces.

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EARLY SPRING

YOU HAVE: TALL TREES, AND THEREFORE SHADE

The bulb: Trout lily, also called dogtooth violet (Erythronium)

The scoop: These miniature lilies—only 9 inches tall—make the floor of a wooded garden sparkle. Creamy white petals curl back to show off yellow throats. The leaves are mottled like a trout's back, giving rise to one common name. The other arose from the bulb's shape—similar to a dog's canine tooth. With no work from you, prolific trout lily soon spreads into a colony.

Preferences: "Trout lily is best under deciduous trees with four to eight hours of spring sun, but then shade as the trees leaf out," says Bill Cullina, director of horticultural research for the New England Wild Flower Society. Plant these bulbs, pointed end up, 3 to 6 inches deep in well-drained soil. Trout lily survives the winter in USDA Plant Hardiness Zones 3 to 8.

Good to know: Keep the bulbs from drying out. Removing spent flowers encourages the bulbs to reproduce.

YOU HAVE: WATERLOGGED SOIL

The bulb:
 Spider lily (Hymenocallis liriosome)

The scoop: "In boggy areas in the Gulf rim states," says Lafayette, Louisiana, nurseryman Bill Fontenot, spider lily is "evergreen, good in sun, dramatic in shade—even heavy shade." Great big-up to 7 inches across-white spidery blooms open en masse in early spring, and on and off until fall, exuding an exotic fragrance. Its 2-foot long, strappy foliage provides bold texture. Preferences: Set bulbs 2 feet apart an inch below the soil surface in a bed enriched with organic matter. The more sun they receive, Fontenot says, the more water they'll need. Zones 8 to 11. Good to know: In colder climates, grow spider lily as a houseplant, or dig up the bulbs and overwinter them in a cool, dry place.

LATE SPRING

YOU HAVE: COLD, WET CLAY SOIL

The bulb: ② Camassia, also called camas or quamash (Camassia quamash)
The scoop: Tough camassias hail from western meadows where their spiky flowers bloom in great rivers of blue.
"They do fine in a spot that is flooded in winter and spring but that dries out in summer," says Cullina.

Preferences: Camassia grows in ordinary garden soil but tolerates cold clay. Set the bulbs 3 to 5 inches deep in sun or light shade. Zones 3 to 8.

Good to know: Camassias don't often survive being moved.

YOU HAVE: A SPOT THAT'S WET IN WINTER, DRY IN SUMMER

The bulb:

Mariposa lily, also called butterfly lily (Calochortus)

The scoop: Mariposa lilies are a more laid-back version of their tulip cousins. Mariposa means "butterfly" in Spanish, and when they sway on willowy 18-inch stems, you may mistake them for butterflies hovering over a meadow.

Preferences: Set the bulbs 3 to 4 inches deep in a sunny, very well-drained spot, moist in winter and spring but dry in summer. Zones 4 to 8.

Good to know: Mariposa lilies make great cut flowers.

YOU HAVE: DRY SOIL

The bulb: 4 Firecracker flower (Dichelostemma ida-maia)

The scoop: In late spring, unique bright pink or fire-engine-red tubular flowers dangle on 2-foot stems. Firecracker flower is visited by butterflies, but deer don't like it.

Preferences: Plant the bulblike corms 3 to 5 inches deep in sun or part shade with good drainage. Keep the soil moist during active growth but bone dry when dormant. Zones 5 to 8.

Good to know: If your soil is wet, you can grow firecracker flower in a container that can be whisked into a warm, dry place after bloom.





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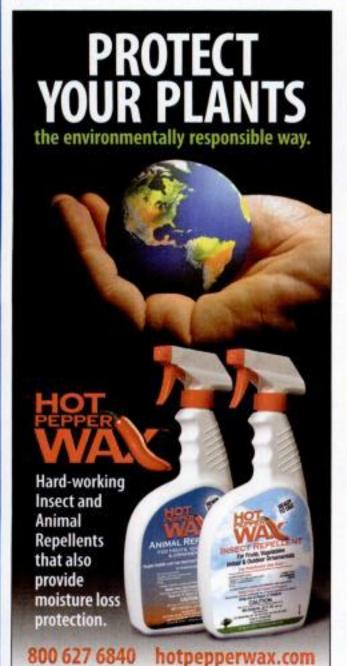






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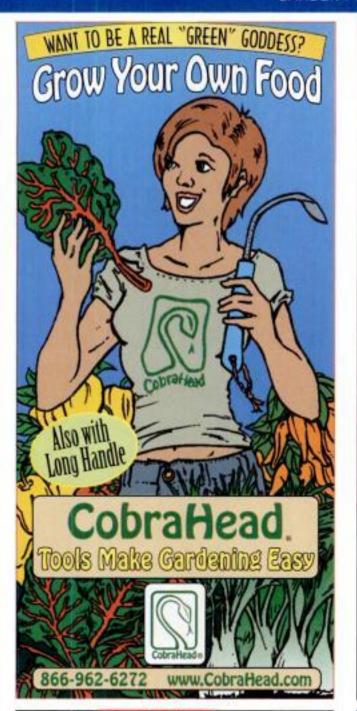
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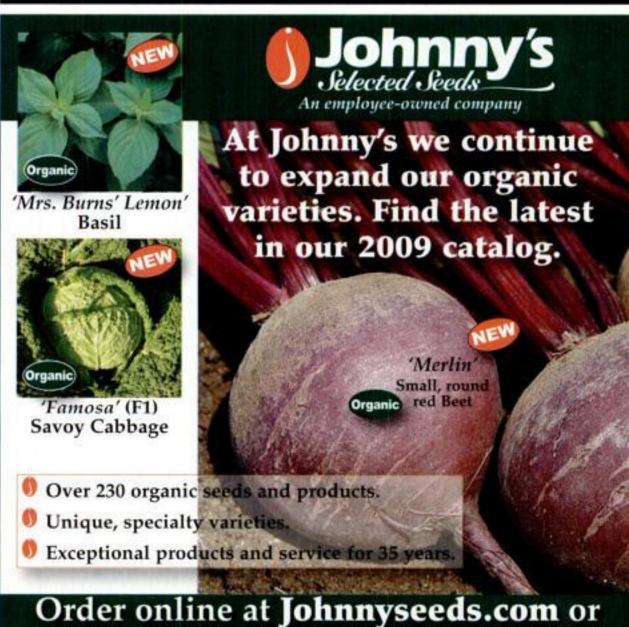
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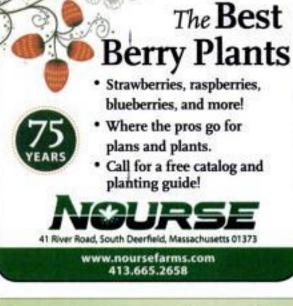
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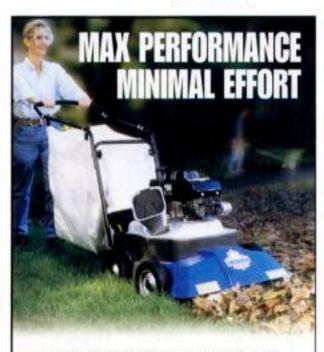
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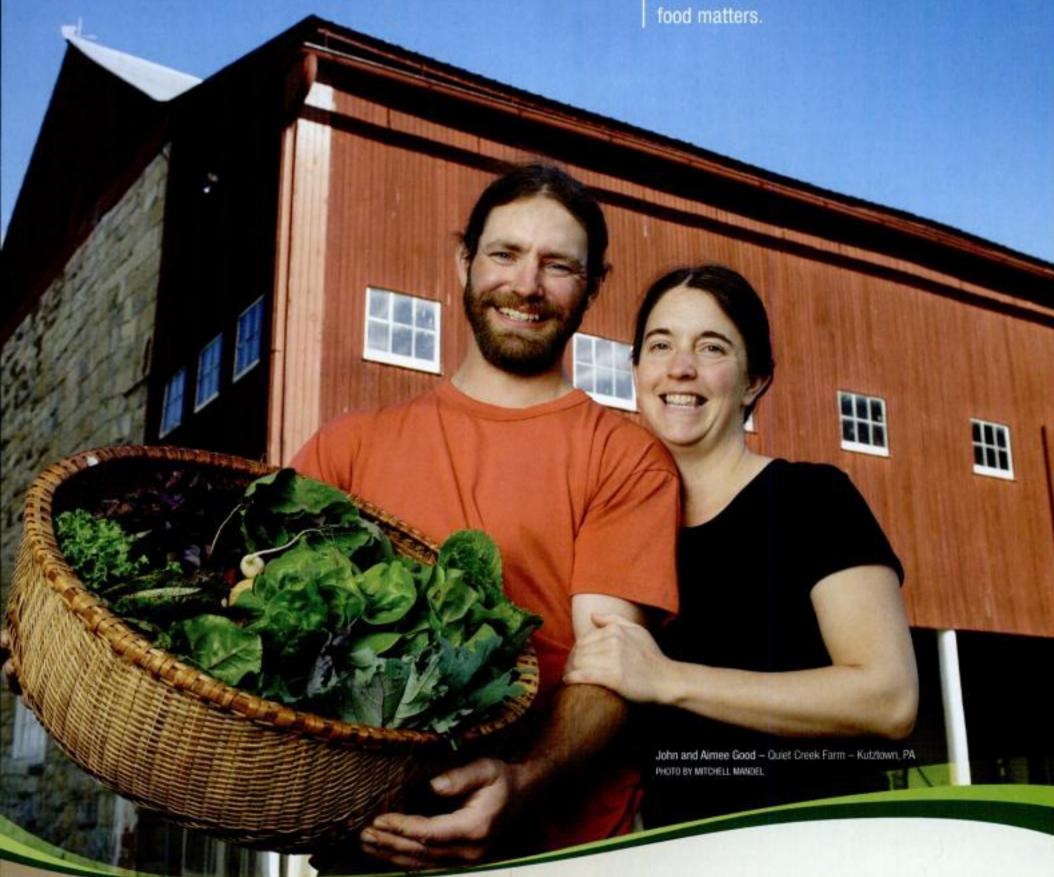
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when and how to give the plants their annual haircuts (see "Grass Maintenance 101" on page 68 for specifics).

When adding grasses to your garden, also pay attention to growth habit, since grasses can be well-behaved clump-formers that stay put, or they can spread via rhizomes, either slowly or very swiftly. Although clumpers like blue oat grass (Helictotrichon sempervirens) and blue fescues increase in size annually and eventually need dividing, they won't get out of hand. Well-behaved, slow creepers like golden hakone grass (Hakonechloa macra 'Aureola') also aren't a problem.

Watch Out for Invasives

If you've ever battled the green-andwhite-striped leaves of gardener's garters (Phalaris arundinacea 'Picta'), you'll know some spreading grasses can be invasive headaches.

Miscanthus sinensis is another popular grass that has become a pest, especially in wetland areas. This statuesque grass and many of its cultivars spread by self-sowing. While individual cultivars are typically self-infertile, they can set seed once pollen from another cultivar is available. If you would like to grow miscanthus but don't want to risk planting an invasive, watch for cultivars introduced by North Carolina State University, where Darren Touchell, Ph.D., and Thomas Ranney, Ph.D., are working to develop seedless options for the nursery trade.

Seedless miscanthus cultivars featuring variegated foliage patterns and other ornamental features should be available to home gardeners in two to three years, Ranney reports. In the meantime, avoid planting more than one cultivar and grow only late-blooming ones, such as 'Gracillimus', 'Morning Light', and 'Cosmopolitan', which are less likely to self-sow. (See "Fast Company" at right for a list of other invasive grasses.)

Planting Choices

While you can start some ornamental grasses from seed, many forms that feature



Cosmopolitan

miscanthus acts as

a cool colored for

pot. Bareroot plants are another option, provided you don't allow the roots to dry out before you get them in the ground.

"Plant all grasses about as far apart as the mature height of their foliage—roughly 1 to 2 feet for the lower-growers and 4 to 5 feet for the tallest ones," recommends Nancy J. Ondra, the author of Grasses: Versatile Partners for Uncommon Garden Design. Be sure to water newly planted grasses regularly their first growing season.

Easy Care

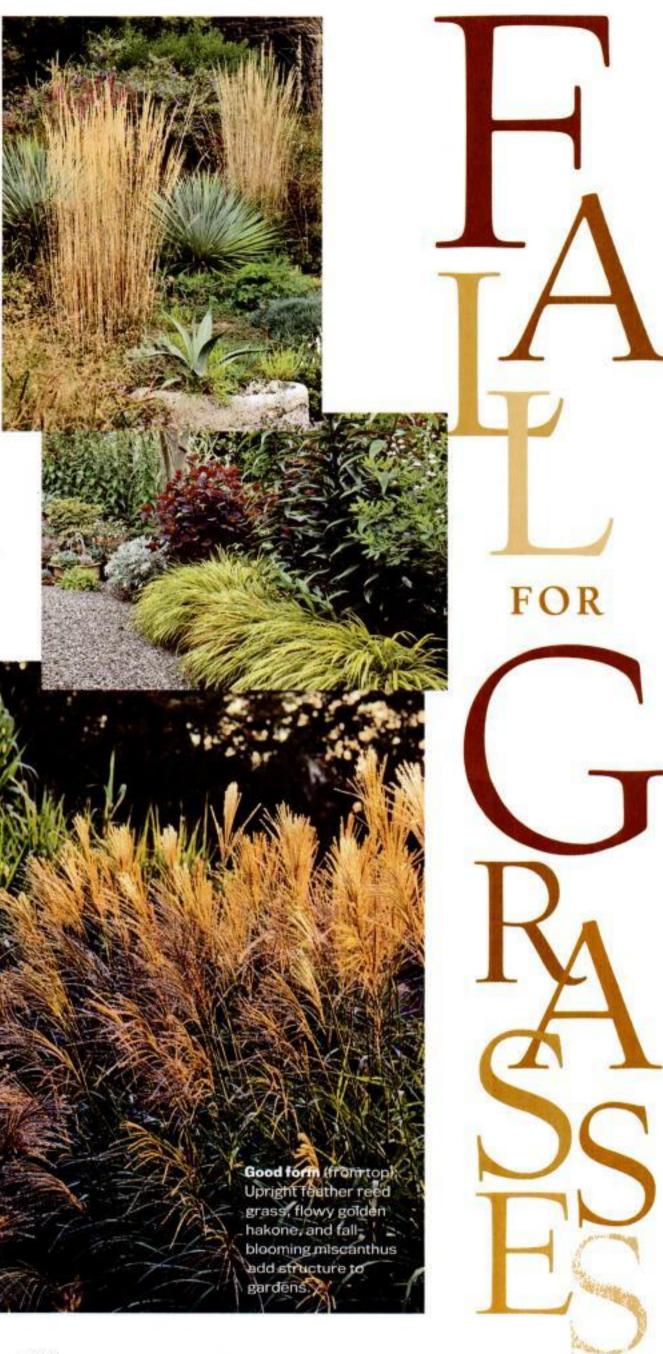
The main attention ornamental grasses require is an annual haircut, and for this chore you'll need anything from hand pruners to hedge trimmers, depending on the size of the grass. When trimming grasses, use twine to bind the leaves tightly together into a sheaf before chopping them off.

Rich soil or too much fertilizer causes grasses to flop over, so don't feed them. Instead, mulch them once a year with 2 inches of compost. Most grasses are also

Fast Company

These invasive grasses are among the worst offenders.

Gardener's garters (Phalaris arundinacea). Includes the cultivars 'Luteo-Picta', 'Feesey's Form', 'Picta', and 'Tricolor'. Silver banner grass (Miscanthus sacchariflorus). Spreads rapidly in moist soil. Miscanthus (Miscanthus sinensis). Selfsows; late-blooming cultivars such as 'Gracillimus' are less likely to set seed. Lyme grass (Leymus arenarius). Spreads by rhizomes in moist soils. Fountain grass (Pennisetum alopecuroides). Avoid the species plant and the cultivars 'Moudry' and 'National Arboretum'.



Extend your garden's show well into fall and winter by using ornamental grasses to add bold texture and color-and wildlife habitatto your landscape.

By Barbara Ellis

In the perennial border, ornamental grasses often appear as horticultural backup singers, because they provide the perfect, low-key accompaniment to showy flowers. But grasses deserve much more than a perennial spot in the choir. Why? For starters, all contribute graceful texture and gentle movement to plantings, they ply their garden magic nearly year-round, and depending on which ones you choose—and there are hundreds to choose from—grasses can also bring variegated leaves, handsome flowers, evergreen foliage, and bright autumn color to gardens.

The delicate textures these handsome plants bring to a garden belie their tough, no-nonsense constitutions. Few plants are easier to grow; they rarely, if ever, experience disease or insect problems. Grasses also provide important habitat and food for birds and many beneficial insects. Plus, some of the best grasses are native to North America, so they make excellent choices for wildflower gardens.

Getting to Know Grasses

The vast ornamental grass tribe can be divided into two basic categories: warm-season grasses, such as pink muhly (Muhlenbergia capillaris), which thrive in hot summertime weather, and cool-season ones, including blue fescues (Festuca species), which prefer cooler temperatures. These growth cycles dictate the best time for tackling gardening chores like planting and dividing, and they also determine and dividing, and they also determine

Grass Maintenance 101

Use the following guidelines to schedule regular care for your ornamental grasses.

Cool-Season Grasses

These grow best in temperatures from freezing to about 75°F. They begin growing in late winter or early spring and flower anytime from then until early summer. Growth slows down or plants go dormant once hot summer weather arrives.

Growing basics. Plant, transplant, and divide cool-season grasses from late winter to early spring or late summer to fall. Avoid disturbing them when dormant in summer. To reduce stress caused by summertime heat, intense light, and drought, site plants in partial shade.

Annual cleanup. "Clear out unattractive foliage in late winter or early spring by raking or pulling out damaged leaves with your fingers, or shear back the whole plant to about 2 inches above the crown for a more complete cleanup," says author and expert gardener Nancy J. Ondra. "New leaves appear quickly, and they may even be blooming by late spring."

Warm-Season Grasses

These thrive when temperatures are above 80°F, and they normally flower in fall. Plants are dormant in winter.

Growing basics. Plant, dig plants for transplanting, and divide warm-season grasses from late spring through early summer. Avoid disturbing warm-season grasses in late summer to fall when they are blooming.

Annual cleanup. Cut plants back from late winter to late spring to a height of 4 to 6 inches, ideally before growth begins.

quite drought-tolerant, making them a good choice for gardeners in drier climates.

Making More Plants

With time, all grasses need dividing, either because clumps die out in the center, begin flopping over, or spread. To divide, dig the grasses up, discard any old, woody parts, and replant the young growth. Dividing heavy, woody clumps of established larger grasses like miscanthus can be challenging. Attack this task just after you've cut back the foliage, so

you can see where your shovel is going, and dig first around the outside of the clump. Then, I've found it's easiest to chop the clumps into pieces with an ax while the plant is still in the ground. After I've got manageable-size pieces, I wrestle them out of the hole.

Designing with Grasses

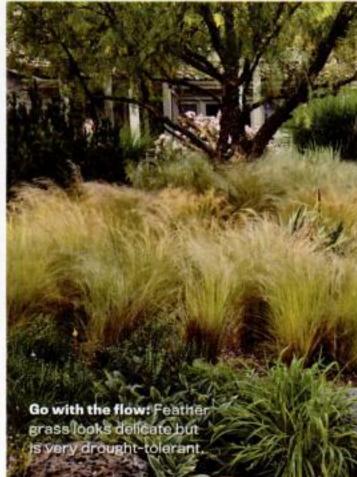
You can choose from a vast array of grasses

for use in a wide variety of situations, since they come in sizes and habits from ground-hugging to shrublike. Use ornamental grasses to add soft texture to a flowerbed, accent a set of steps, edge a clump of trees and shrubs, or replace a thirsty lawn. Many also make handsome specimen plants, so try using a clump of grasses to highlight the beginning of a pathway or a garden ornament (see "Great Grasses" on the next page for some of the best choices for gardens).

Going Native

In my own wildlife-friendly garden, ornamental grasses—especially native ones-have proven to be important sources of nesting sites, cover, and





food for birds and other wildlife. Nativegrass expert Neil Diboll, owner of Prairie Nursery in Westfield, Wisconsin, has two favorite natives suitable for conventional gardens that also make handsome additions to prairie and meadow gardens: prairie dropseed (Sporobolus heterolepis) and little bluestem (Schizachyrium scoparium). Both are lower-growing, clump-forming grasses that tend to behave themselves. "Prairie dropseed is the most conservative of the two and tends not to spread very rapidly by seed, although it will volunteer here and there," Diboll explains. "Little bluestem tends to get around a bit more but can be controlled with a little timely removal when small." He especially likes using the refined-looking clumps of prairie dropseed in curvilinear rows to create a transitional border between the lawn and the prairie garden.

Nancy Ondra, another fan of little bluestem, also loves pink muhly grass (Muhlenbergia capillaris) and 'Dallas Blues' switchgrass (Panicum virgatum). "The pink muhly is primarily a textural feature

for most of the growing season, but its clouds of pink flowers and seedheads in October and November are worth waiting for," Ondra says. "On 'Dallas Blues', the extra-wide, powder blue foliage is eye-catching for both color and texture; the pinkish late-summer and fall plumes are a great complement to the foliage; and both the leaves and plumes hold their form well through much of the winter."

Colorful Grasses

In addition to native grasses, I love the ones that bring color to the garden. Blue oat grass (Helictotrichon sempervirens), a cool-season, evergreen grass that forms 2-foot-wide clumps, makes a bold addition to the front of a perennial border. Some of the most colorful foliage in my garden comes from sedges (a group of

grasslike plants). The best variegated selections include Carex morrowii 'Gold Band' and 'Variegata', along with C. siderostica 'Variegata'. Both C. elata 'Bowles Golden' and C. hachijoensis 'Evergold' feature chartreuse leaves that light up shady spots.

As you can see, grasses deserve to be more than a just backdrop to showy summer flowers. Cast these versatile plants in a wide range of roles in the garden—as specimens, edgers, and accents-and you'll create perennial beds worthy of a standing ovation. 🤝

Barbara Ellis lives in Maryland, where she grows grasses in ornamental borders and in a wildflower meadow.

Great Grasses

There are hundreds of ornamental grasses to choose from-we've listed a few of the best. All thrive in full sun and average, well-drained soil. In southern gardens, they will also grow in partial shade.

Name	Туре	Comment	
Native Grasses	* *	15 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 9 9 9	
Northern sea oats (<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>)	Warm	Sun or shade. Can self-sow excessively. Zones 5 to 9	
Pink muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>)	Warm	Foliage to 2 feet, pink flowers from 3 to 4 feet. Zones 6 to 9	
Sideoats grama grass (<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>)	Warm	Arching seedheads to 3 feet tall in summer. Good fall color. Zones 4 to 9	
Switchgrass (Panicum virgatum)	Warm May spread moderately. Clumps are 4 to 8 feet in bloom. Zones 4 or 5 to 9		
Nonnative Grasses		· 大学、大学、大学、大学、大学、大学、大学、大学、大学、大学、大学、大学、大学、大	
Blue fescue (<i>Festuca glauca</i>)	Cool	Low-grower. 'Elijah Blue' has 8-inch-tall silver-blue leaves. Zones 4 to 8	
Feather reed grass (Calamagrostis × acutiflora)	[18] (A)		
Oriental fountain grass (<i>Pennisetum orientale</i>)	Warm	Pink-flowered, 2-foot-tall clumps. Seldom self-sows. Zones 6 to 9	
Tufted hair grass (<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>)	Cool	Fine-textured flowers from 3 to 5 feet tall. Cool, moist, well-drained soil. Zones 4 to 9	



The authors of a new book-she's a plant geneticist, he's an organic farmer—assert that biotechnology is a tool that can benefit organic farms and the environment.

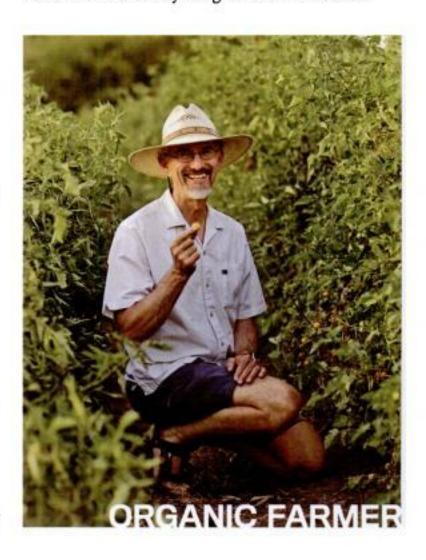
By Pamela C. Ronald and Raoul W. Adamchak Photographs by Florence Low

When the USDA announced in 1998 its proposed rules for the National Organic Program, Organic Gardening campaigned (along with other defenders of organic principles) to prohibit genetically engineered crops from being approved for use in certified organic foods. As a result of the public outcry, the USDA banned them from organic food. In the meantime, what are now called GMOs (genetically modified organisms) have become widely used in industrial agriculture, primarily as crops designed to survive dousing with the herbicide Roundup.

Now, in a provocative new book, Tomorrow's Table, Pamela C. Ronald and Raoul W. Adamchak argue that the tools of genetic engineering can be an important component of sustainable agriculture and they respond to many of the concerns about the technology. While we found the book insightful and well-documented, we trust the research that consistently shows organic farmers can produce high yields of nutritious, tasty food without genetically engineered (GE) varieties. We are publishing this excerpt because biotechnology is impacting our food system and we believe organic principles can be protected where it matters most only by understanding the nuances of scientific opinion.

Pest Control

Geneticist: I saved some 'Santa Rosa' plums last summer and froze them. We are lucky to have an orchard with plenty of "stone" fruits such as apricots and peaches, and I hope that they will always thrive here, but I am not sure. Stone fruits are susceptible to plum pox virus (PPV), which has been a devastating disease in Europe since the early 1900s. In 1992, PPV was reported for the first time in Chile, and in 1998 it was found in an Adams County, Pennsylvania, orchard. The only known method of control in case of an outbreak is to pull up and bulldoze the trees before the disease spreads. Because of this threat, the USDA developed a GE plum variety that is resistant. The GE trees look like their non-GE female parent-'Bluebyrd'—a commercial cultivar developed through traditional breeding. And their fruit tastes the same. Organic farmer: The genetic approach of introducing disease-resistance genes into cultivated crops has been the mainstay of agriculture for the last



GM()?

100 years In the same way that the introduction of genes from wild species through breeding revolutionized farmers' management of pests, so can the introduction of genes through GE revolutionize control of diseases, insects, and nematodes for which there is presently no organic solution.

Health Risks

Geneticist: Unlike fluoride or some types of organic pesticides such as rotenone, which are unquestionably lethal to animals at high concentrations, GE traits are composed of the same chemical building blocks that we eat every day....Within one hour, 98 percent of the DNA in foods is digested completely. In other words, the fluoridated toothpaste on your toothbrush or the soft drinks in your refrigerator likely present greater risks to your health than the genetically engineered papaya you had for breakfast.

Organic farmer: There has been much concern

Contamination

about the spread of pollen from GE plants and how this movement could affect non-GE crops and native plants. There is also the concern that GE traits could be transferred and persist in wild plants in such a way as to disrupt the natural ecology. GE pollen behaves no differently than its non-GE counterpart. Gene flow between wild and domesticated species can occur, but so far it has only created problems for the domesticated crop, not for the environment. Geneticist: Curiously, while some consumers oppose even trace amounts of transgenes, they accept a small amount of pesticide drift on organic crops, even though some types of pesticides poison thousands of people each year. Despite these risks, we can sell our produce as certified organic even if a limited amount of pesticide drifts onto our fields. The USDA also permits selling crops as certified organic if there is inadvertent pollen drift from GE crops.

Ownership of Seeds

Organic farmer: It is distressing to think that something as magical as seed will cost a lot of money and can no longer be propagated by the farmer, but that exactly describes hybrid seed as well as some GE seed.

Sensible Use?

Organic farmer: What if a

tomato plant is genetically engineered with another tomato gene? The advantage of GE instead of traditional plant breeding would be that only one gene would be introduced—the gene that expresses the desired trait—and it could be done in less time. If, for example, you wanted a 'Brandywine' tomato to be resistant to nematodes, you could put the nematode-resistant gene from 'Red Sun' tomato into 'Brandywine'.

Geneticist: Genetic engineering is not a panacea for poverty, yet it is a valuable tool that farmers can use to address real agricultural problems such as pests, diseases, weeds, stresses, and native habitat destruction. Like any tool, GE can be manipulated by a host of social, economic, and political forces to generate positive or negative social results. The question is not whether we should use GE, but more pressingly, how should we use it—to what responsible purpose? 🥗

Pamela C. Ronald is chair of the plant genomics program at the University of California, Davis. Her husband, Raoul W. Adamchak, manages the certifiedorganic market garden at the University of California, Davis. This article is adapted from Tomorrow's Table, copyright 2008 by Oxford University Press, Inc.

Agree? Disagree? Join an online discussion with editor Scott Meyer on November 13 from 9-11 p.m. ET. Click on Discussions at OrganicGardening.com.



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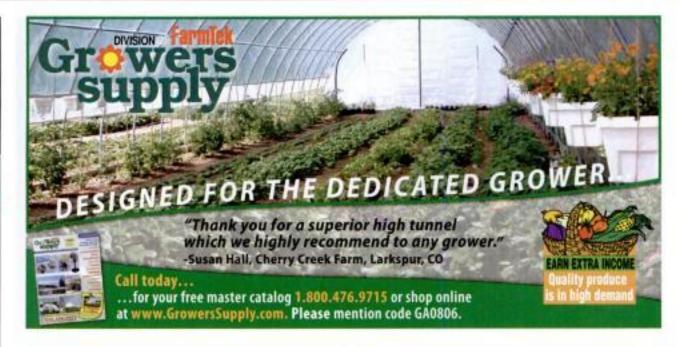
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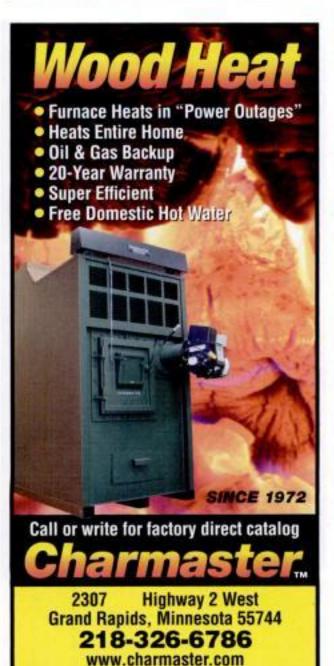
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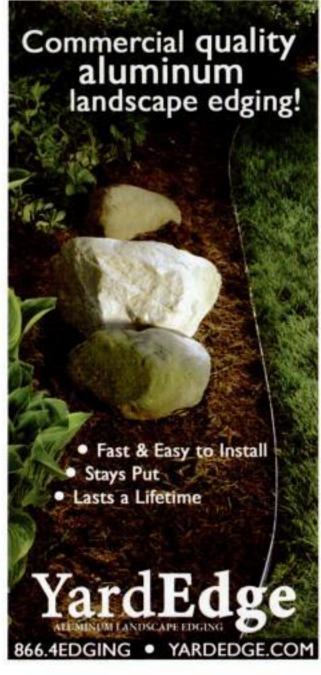


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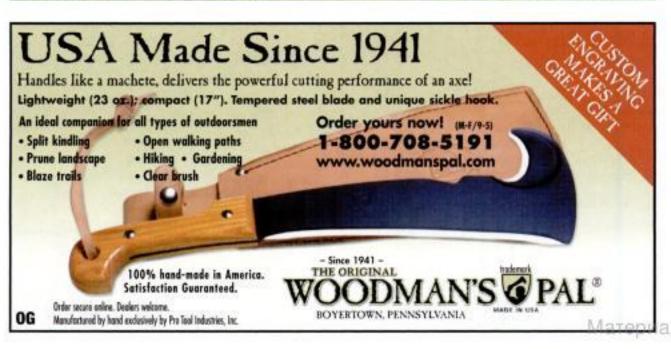
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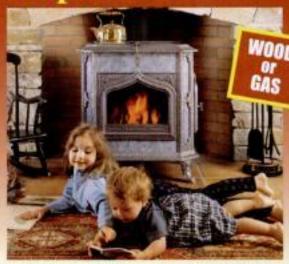








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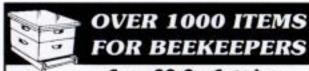
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CLOSER LOOK



Sprouts

If you love eating garden-fresh or locally grown produce, you can always have a steady supply. Just grow sprouts—you can't get more local than your kitchen counter! Sprouts may just be the perfect crop: little maintenance, instant results, and a perpetual harvest. Their guaranteed success makes sprouts an ideal "starter garden" for kids or other novices.

Lighten Up

Growers
often keep
sprouts in
the dark so
they stay
white. But
give your
sprouts
light, and
you'll enjoy
the health
benefits of
magnesiumrich chlorophyll.

Fresh Tastes

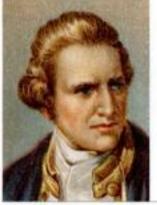
Once you've got 'em, use 'em. Sprouts don't stay fresh very long.

- Toss into your stir-fry at the last minute.
- Sprinkle onto your salad for crunch and protein.
- · Pack into a pita to prevent sogginess.
- Swap with cabbage to make a sprout "slaw."
- . Stir into hummus for added texture.

Start Up

rowing sprouts
couldn't be simpler.
Start with untreated
seeds—choose from alfalfa,
lentil, chickpea, broccoli, or
fenugreek. Place in a jar, add
water to cover, and cap the
jar with cheesecloth. Place

in indirect sunlight. Drain and rinse twice each day. The tricky part is finding your favorite variety, so try sprouting several varieties together. More information on growing sprouts can be found at OrganicGardening.com.



Snacks for Sailors In order to protect seamen from scurvy (caused by a lack of vitamin C), Captain James Cook ordered that his crew be served sprouts as well as the lemons and limes they found on their travels through the tropics.



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