



Poppies, Pinons & Peas: Get your copy now while supplies last!

The Broadmoor Garden Club has updated and enhanced its treasured *Poppies, Pinons & Peas: A Week-by-Week Gardening Guide to the Pikes Peak Region and along the Front Range*. This reusable calendar is chock full of gardening insight specific to the different – and often difficult – challenges facing the area, as well as:

- lists of tried and true perennials, annuals, trees, shrubs, ornamental grasses and vines known to thrive in our unique environment
- detailed “how tos” on the art and science of creating a garden
- countless conservation tips
- steps to protect your home and landscape from wildfire
- new approaches for the “not-so-great” American lawn in our drought-prone climate
- excellent advice for all Front Range gardeners
- local, state and online resources on everything from pollinators to native plants

Proceeds from sales will benefit the Broadmoor Garden Club’s civic granting program which supports projects focused on conservation, gardening, and community enhancement or beautification. Past recipients include local treasures such as Rock Ledge Ranch, Venetucci Farm and Cheyenne Mountain State Park!

WHERE TO BUY:

Bread & Butter Neighborhood Grocer

Colorado Coop
Denver Botanic Gardens
Elm Avenue Greenhouses
Evan Guy
Good Earth
Harding Nursery
McAllister House Museum
Poor Richards Books and Gifts
Rick's Garden Center
Skyway Creations
Songbird & The Orchid
Spencer's Produce, Lawn & Garden (both locations)
Springs in Bloom
Summerland Gardens
Sweetwater Flower Market

FIRE-WISE TIPS FOR PROTECTING YOUR HOME AND LANDSCAPE

With our changing climate of warmer, often windier, drier and less precipitation overall, there are beneficial ways through thoughtful landscape design and in planting our gardens that may help to protect homes and property in case of fire. There are no perfect solutions, no absolute protection, but each of these tips may prove helpful. Think of the area around your home as "defensible space." In other words, making it as fire resistant as is reasonably possible, being in mind that anything can and will burn given the right circumstances. HOW and WHERE you plant may ultimately be just as important as WHAT you plant. Consider the following:

- A barrier of 5' around all structures:** Home, garage, as well as decks, should be clear of all woody vegetation including shrubs, trees, and any evergreen trees and shrubs. Instead, use flagstone pavers, light gravel mulch, groundcovers, and perhaps containers to add interest. A well-designed rock garden is another possibility, combining boulders, small rocks, wildflowers, and groundcovers in a naturalistic setting.
- A general rule of thumb is that deciduous plants burn more quickly with less heat than evergreens, especially pines, junipers, and spruce.** If you do choose to plant the latter, ideally they should be 30' or more from the house.
- Prune trees so that limbs do not overhang the roof.** Also, trim 3-4' or more from the ground to prevent fire from moving upward, as crown fires are the most dangerous kind with wind-driven embers a great concern.
- Drought-resistant plants,** except for evergreens, are less likely to burn.
- Use pea gravel or compost for mulch** close to the house rather than pine needles or the "puffin" type mulch.
- Clear close to the house** should be kept mowed or trimmed short, especially in fall/winter when it is dried out and more flammable. Ground covers are a great alternative to a lawn, adding interest, and are less flammable than grass.
- Avoid planting shrubs or vines close to trees,** since they provide "ladder fuel," enabling a fire to ascend a tree, possibly creating crown fires which are much more difficult to control.
- If you are lucky enough to have our native Scotch (Lamb) Oak on your property,** trim off suckers and clean out dead branches, raising the canopy if possible.
- THERE ARE NO FIRE-PROOF PLANTS!** Not some have properties that lend themselves to a lesser or cooler fire that are worth considering. An intentional, deciduous tree used to be less flammable as the leaves contain oil.
- In general, spacing trees and shrubs** at a reasonable distance apart can reduce a fire's ability to spread. There are many other suggestions for planting in such a way that you can slow down or even prevent a serious fire. All fires are hot.



JULY TIPS

FLOWER GARDEN

Water all garden beds every day or two unless you have adequate rain. Water containers once or twice a day as needed.

Half is an unfortunate fact of life on Colorado's Front Range. If your garden is hit by a hailstorm, plants should be cut back severely to remove all signs of damage. Wait a week before fertilizing with a foliar feeding and water.

Regular fertilizing of annuals in containers helps blossom production and color.

VEGETABLE GARDEN

When temperatures soar, plants often can't keep cool and they stop blooming and producing. So provide temporary relief from heat stress. Some may need to be watered twice a day when temps are 95°.

MULCHING

Match is one of the most beneficial tools you can use in your garden to help with moisture retention, weed control and soil protection. Compost is the best eventually incorporated into the soil by worms, bark, shredded leaves, wood chips, and 1/2" green materials for mulching. Avoid rubber mulch, (flammable), gravel mulch and recycling that is

SUMMER WATERING

July and August are the two wettest months of the year, but also the two hottest months. Average rainfall for both months is 1.7". Continue summer watering strategy from June.

TREES AND SHRUBS

Water deeply at least once a week, extending to the drip-line or canopy of the tree.

LAWNS

Maintain mowing height at 3". Fertilize sparingly with slow-release organic fertilizer. The emphasis should be on producing strong root growth, so select a fertilizer with a high phosphorus.



JULY

Strawberries need a new application of compost after berry crop is finished.

A visit to the Horticultural Society Demonstration Garden Monument Valley Park can provide new ideas for your garden.

Enjoy your beautiful harvest of vegetables and cut flowers! Please come and share the rest with your neighbors.

A strong heat of water from a hose can dislodge spider mites from containerized, dwarf Alberta spruce, and other shrubs.

Spot irrigation of lawns in dry areas can be done if needed.



FAVORITE PERENNIALS

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	HEIGHT	COLOR	N	●	SHADE	BLOOM	REMARKS
RED BARK DOGWOOD "SUNSHINE WINE" "ORANGE CANTON"	<i>Maackia</i>	24-30"	Deep red to pink	N	●		Mid summer	M. Dogwood is native but hard to find.
BLACK EYED SUSAN	<i>Rudbeckia Guldkeim. & Schum.</i>	18-24"	Golden yellow	N	●		Mid to late summer	Patios, decks, large flowers for vase, insect, good with blueberries.
BLANCKET FLOWER	<i>Gaillardia arvensis</i>	12"	Yellow and red bicolor	N	●		Summer to fall	Patios, decks by backdoor, can be done front. In the sun.
BLOSSOM CLARY	<i>Diurum sparsiflorum</i>	24-30"	Blue pink bicolor	N	●		Spring	Tougher than it appears. Great drought resistant. Moderate moisture.
BLUE STAR	<i>Limonium lewisii</i>	18"	Light blue	N	●		Early to mid August	Drought tolerant.
BURNING BUSH "BLAZING STAR"	<i>Echinocytus americanus</i>	12-15"	Yellow	N	●		Early summer	Clusters of tiny flowers, great to visit garden, apt to meet shade for water.
CANTON	<i>Nepeta faenensis</i>	24"	Lavender blue	N	●		Early summer	Lower than dogwood tree. Sun or light shade, show some water in garden.
CONIFER	<i>Salix purpurea, E. americana, E. caudata</i>	24-30"	Blue pink	N	●		Mid to late summer	Daisy-like flowers, moderate water.
FALSE FOXGLOVE "WINE"	<i>Brickellia</i>	12-18"	Blue	N	●		Spring	Lovely tiny flowers light up shady sites. Spreads.
FLORIBUNDA "ORANGE"	<i>Phlox paniculata</i>	24"	Lavender	N	●		Mid summer	Blue rugosa with clustering form. Use to pat shade.
GAYLARDIA "BLAZING STAR"	<i>Limonium lewisii</i>	24-30"	Pink	N	●		Late summer	Flowers open, but flowers are prominent. Prune from table for the first year.
GOLDENROD	<i>Solidago canadensis & S. serotina</i>	24-48"	Golden yellow	N	●		Late summer	Variable flowers, resistant to many problems. "Canadian" will spread where water is plentiful. "Serotina" is much more resistant to pruning.
HEMLOCK "WINE"	<i>Asplenium septentrionale</i>	18-24"	Yellow	N	●		Late summer	Beautifully fragrant, related to hemlock, but not as strong. A nice host for Colorado.
SCILLA	<i>Phlox paniculata & S. serotina</i>	24"	Yellow, pink, purple	N	●		Variable	Low growing, but flowers are beautiful. Early display. Plant in a cool spot. Center blooming, show some water in vase.

Wholesale:

Interested in selling *Poppies, Pinons & Peas*? Contact Kate Faricy, kfaricy@faricy.com or (719) 492-1367.