



Save The Date!

Join us Mon October 25, 2021 @ 7:00 PM
for our Monthly Meeting.

Join us to hear Tanya Olsen from Royal City Nursery talk
about 'Beneficial Insects'.

Not all bugs are bad and Tanya will explain to us which insects are helpful in the garden and why.

Tanya is the 3rd generation owner of Royal City Nursery, and next year they will be celebrating 60 years in business, serving the community. They offer superior quality plants, elegant garden pieces, custom planters and landscape design & installation services. Their friendly, knowledgeable staff is always ready to give advice or help find the right solutions and inspiration for your outdoor spaces.

Topic: Galt Horticultural Society's Monthly Meeting

Time: Oct 25, 2021 07:00 PM Eastern Time (US and Canada)

Join Zoom Meeting

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84901140502?pwd=SDNVaUpKNGdXTediVVhzcXh4VVZxQT09>

Meeting ID: 849 0114 0502

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Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/84901140502>

And The Winner Is...GHS Sept Photo Contest!

Congratulations to **Sharon Slack** as the winner of our September Photo Contest! Sharon submitted photo #10-Echinacea with pollinator friend.



Thanks to all of our members who participated in our September contest. Please see the attached list of all the fabulous photos submitted.

Don't forget to send in your photos for our [GHS October Photo Contest](#).

Autumn is here and many of us have mums blooming or have decorated for the Fall season with planters, hay bales, pumpkins etc. Share your Autumn colours by sending in your photos with “**Oct Photo Contest – Autumn Mums/Decor**” in the subject line to lynne@galthort.com by **October 16th @ 6pm**.

The list of photos will be sent out and voting will take place between Oct 17th – 23rd. The winner will be announced at our Oct 25th monthly meeting.

Please note any photo submitted may be posted on our Facebook page, GHS website and shared with membership in our monthly newsletter. Please indicate in your email if you do not wish to have your photos posted.

GHS Potting Party



Join us on **Friday Oct 15th from 9:00 am – 12:00 noon**, at Ferguson Cottage, for our Potting Party! We will be potting up bulbs for spring blooms! Anyone interested in helping out can just drop by that morning and lend a hand. COVID safety protocols will be in place.

GHS Fall Plant Sale Event

Thank you for donating and purchasing plants for our Fall sale, to help support the GHS. Some of the plants that are left will be planted in the vegetable garden, so we can hopefully have a plant sale in the spring. 😊

GHS Membership Talent Showcase!

Besides being avid gardeners, many of our members have hobbies and other interests as well. Here are a few members who have shared their talents with our group.

Gerri Korec

"I have made over 100 poppies for the Poppy Project at the Legion and also have done some painting."



Lynne Goulet-Smith

"Aside from gardening I enjoy creating dried/silk flower décor."



So many of our members have many different talents. The GHS would like to showcase our membership talents! These include anything from sewing, needlework, painting, woodworking, knitting, pottery, photographing, quilting, crocheting, flowering pressing, crafting, baking, canning/preserves, art, sculpting...and so many more talents. Send in your photos to **Lynne** at gardencambridgeghs@rogers.com with a bit of a blurb about what you love to do! We will include your submissions into our monthly newsletters.

For Your Interest...



Here are some links to interesting articles, webinars and activities...

THINGS TO DO IN THE GARDEN...Mark & Ben Cullen, October Newsletter

The gardening season isn't over yet! Here are some of the things we expect to be getting into in the coming days:

Planting bulbs. As the annual flowers fade, plant spring flowering Holland bulbs. Tulips, daffodils and the like.

Backfilling holes with asters, mums, rudbeckia, butterfly bush. If you haven't been to the garden center since May 24 weekend, give them another visit! Not only are the fall colours beautiful, but leftover perennials are also likely on sale and happy to be popped into your garden at this time of year.

Thickening the lawn. Grass is a cool season crop, so this is the perfect time of year to cover patches and improve your lawn's competitiveness against weeds.

Top-dress gardens with compost. Remember, 'digging in' compost is a thing of the past - all that disruption is just bad for the soil. Simply apply the compost to the surface of the soil and let the worms do the hard work of pulling it into the root zone.

Fallen leaves: mulch & rake. That is, mulch them with the lawn mower and rake them into the garden. Per above, the earthworms are more than happy to feast on these and turn them into beneficial organic matter.

Harvest. Any time now, frost is going to finish off your veggie garden, so start collecting those pumpkins and squash. By now, your pumpkins will be pretty maxed out for size, so take a minute to appreciate what you've accomplished.

Here are five tips for late fall lawn care: Judith Adams - GardenMaking Newsletter - October 2021

Fall Lawn Care

Late fall lawns that are predominately made from cool-season grasses, such as Kentucky bluegrass and perennial rye grass, will stay green into freezing weather. If sections of the lawn turn tan-coloured, it may be the result of annual weed grasses, such as crabgrass and foxtail grasses, succumbing to the cold. Seed these sections with cool-season grasses next spring.

To keep unused lawn and clover seed vigorous until next spring, store them in sealed bags in a cool, dry place indoors.

Although cold temperatures have probably caused grass to stop growing, there are still leaves drifting in across the lawn. Once there's a generous scattering of leaves in place, run the lawn mower over the entire lawn, chopping the leaves into smaller pieces. Allowing these roughly chopped leaves to remain will contribute fibre and nutrients to the turfgrass.

Autumn turfgrass fertilizer is best applied in October, but it can still be put down if the ground is unfrozen. This late fertilizer application will be stored in reserve for spring and get the lawn off to a good start next year. Although turfgrasses have stopped growing, weeds are still able to grow whenever the soil is unfrozen. They'll even wait under ice and snow, remaining green until a winter melt thaws a shallow depth of soil and allows them to pick up where they left off. Be vigilant! It's always worthwhile to continue digging weeds whenever we want fresh air and a chance to be outdoors.

Bulb Planting Tips

Planting spring-blooming bulbs can be as easy as tossing them into a shallow hole, throwing some soil over them and walking away. And it can also be frustrating to watch squirrels unearth the buried

treasures and make a good meal of them. Just a few simple preparations will help you get the best from the bulb planting you do now for next spring's show.

When to plant:

Small minor bulbs like snowdrops, winter aconites, crocus and Siberian squills should be planted soon as possible, and certainly before the end of October. Leaving them out of soil for an extended time causes premature sprouting and dissipates stored energy needed for spring bloom. Larger tulip and narcissus bulbs can be held in a cool, dark garage (not indoors) to plant in late autumn. Warm soil can stimulate bulbs to sprout in fall, something to avoid. If warm days persist through September and October, it may be necessary to hold off planting most large bulbs until the weather has chilled in November. The soil temperature should be cooled to below 15°C; chilly nights indicate the soil is cooling. If you don't have a soil thermometer, wait until nights are consistently in the range of 4 to 8°C.

Bulb planting depth:

The traditional rule has been to plant bulbs at a depth three times their height, measured from the bottom of the bulbs. Consequently, a tulip bulb standing two inches (5 cm) tall should be buried six inches (15 cm) deep, and a one-inch (2.5-cm) crocus would be buried three inches (8 cm) deep. That's a fairly good guideline, but there are circumstances when planting slightly deeper might better. Most spring bulbs are hardy to Zone 4. If planting in colder regions, it's safer to plant bulbs two inches (5 cm) deeper than recommended to ensure they have adequate insulation from the coldest frost. A layer of leaves and conifer boughs laid over the bulbs will also help hold insulating snow in place all winter. Remember to pull the covering off in early spring to allow the sun to warm the soil.

Good drainage:

Bulbs require good drainage to prevent them from rotting and developing fungal diseases. Sandy soil drains rapidly and favours good bulb health, but heavy clay soil holds water and promotes the growth of pathogens. To prevent the buildup of excessive moisture around bulbs, amend the immediate planting area with coarse builder's sand to a depth of 10 inches (25 cm). Plant the bulbs into the amended soil, gently firming the soil over them. They will have well-drained soil on all sides, which will prevent excess water from pooling around them.

Squirrel protection:

Avoid setting the bulbs on the soil while you work; keep them in a paper bag or other container until they go into their planting holes. Also, don't allow any of the papery tunic covering them to flake off and remain on the soil. (No sense leaving delicious hints lying about to attract attention.) Squirrels search the ground for signs of freshly disturbed soil and then dig for a reward. The marks you leave behind after planting bulbs are strong indicators that something delicious is buried underneath and they'll quickly take advantage of the free meal. The final step in planting a cluster of bulbs is to disguise your work with a thorough drenching from a watering can (not a strong hose stream that could dislodge soil over the bulbs). Be sure there is enough water to erase the marks of your trowel and hands, creating a slightly muddy surface. Follow this with a four-inch (10-cm) layer of leaves on the soil over the bulb planting area. The leaves can be left in place until the soil freezes or all winter to help conceal your buried treasure. Pull back some of the leaves in early spring (leaving a light covering of scattered leaves in place), allowing sunlight to warm the soil. Although there's no certainty when dealing with persistent wild animals, this is usually enough to fool a squirrel.

October 15, 2021: Perennial Plant Association—click on the link below for more details
[Perennial Plant Association Fall Virtual Symposium - Canada and US Great Lakes Region](#)

Seed Collection of Native Plants

Brenda Van Ryswyk – Terrestrial Ecologist, Conservation Halton



Collecting Native Seeds

- If collecting from a garden then feel free to take all or what you need, however it is great to leave some for birds and other wildlife to eat in the winter.
- Never collect more than 10% from a native wild population.
- If collecting from a planted (restored) site where the seed will be used for further restoration, then more than 10% can be collected, but do not collect more than 50%. Enough seed must be left to re-seed and for the wildlife to eat.

Collection Timing

- Collect seeds only after they are fully ripe.
- Wait for the stem with the seeds to fully go brown and dead.
- For some species you should wait until after a hard frost -many of our native grasses, and mountain mints especially!
- Seeds should fall off or come out of the seed head easily.
- Seeds should have no green (ripe seed is most often dark brown or black, but some species have light brown or white seed) and be fully hard and dry.

Document!

- Always keep track of the species, location and year.
- Write this information directly on the collection bag or on a piece of paper to go into the bucket with the seeds.
- Collect near where the seed will be grown & strive to keep seed as local as possible. Seeds should be shared within their geographic range, e.g. seed from Windsor will not grow as well in Kingston. Fall is the time to collect native seeds – but be sure to leave some to reseed for next year's growth as well as enough to feed wildlife.

Brenda's Collection Methods

- The method used to collect the seed will depend on the seed type/species you are collecting.
- Always try to collect only one species at a time and do not mix species (unless you want that mix for reseeding at the restoration site).
- It is best to collect after things have been dry for a few days to ensure seed heads are dry. Wet seed heads do not yield up their seeds very well at all.
- I typically will use a clean bucket or paper bag. I grab a seed head, tip it into the bucket/bag

and give it a good shake.

- A hard sided bucket works best for species like Monarda and mountain mints as they have fairly hard seed heads with small seeds inside small tubes.
- Fluffy seeds like asters and goldenrods, I will shake into a bucket or a bag but often find holding the stems with one hand (with a bag over the inflorescence) and flicking a finger against the portion in the bag works quite well.
- Fluffy seed must be thoroughly dry before picking.
- Sometimes I collect asters by hand; plucking each seed head off one at a time. This works well as sometimes asters grow in mixed bunches and picking by hand ensures I get only the species I want. I do this for New England Aster especially since it sometimes 'hangs on' to its seed a bit. It also has nice dense flowers so I can pluck quite a few seeds with each pick.
- Careful collection also means there is less chaff in with the seeds.
- For some species such as Echinacea you will have to clip the entire seed head and work to get the seeds out by breaking it apart.
- When possible collect in paper bags, and always transfer bucket collected seed to a paper bag as soon as possible. Paper 'breathes' and allows air flow. This is vital for the seeds to continue to dry after harvest. Seed stored in plastic will often go rotten, or have its viability lowered. For seed that is moist at the time of collection lay it out in a thin layer on a piece of cardboard or newspaper for at least a few days to allow it to dry out.



Brantford Master Gardeners Tips From The Watering Can

Join our Brantford Master Gardeners. We are experienced gardeners who started out as Master Gardeners in Training and had the opportunity to study horticulture through Guelph University courses and once we received our MG status continued to upgrade our skills through technical training. Our ongoing mandate is to provide horticultural advice to the general public through garden tours, community events, on-line and talks. We would love to have you join our group. [Contact Nancy Lee - nleecolibaba@gmail.com](mailto:nleecolibaba@gmail.com).



Phlebodium aureum - Blue Star Fern

This attractive epiphytic house plant is easy to grow and does well in indirect light. As is with most ferns it does like moist soil so should be checked often especially during winter months. It is a compact size

at 1' and about the same width. The strappy leaves are a dusky green colour and do well in a west window set back a few feet.

Nancy Lee-Colibaba, MG

Member Recognition



The GHS would like to recognize Dorothy MacMillan for 32 years as a dedicated member and volunteer. Over the years, Dorothy has attended many GHS activities/meetings and has helped serve refreshments at our in-person meetings. Hopefully we will be able to have those meetings again soon! Thank you Dorothy! 😊

Membership Has Its Benefits!!



The Galt Horticultural Society's membership is continuing to grow!

Encourage fellow gardeners, family and friends to become a part of a historical society.

Membership gives everyone the opportunity to make new friends, learn about horticulture/gardening and remain engaged with other gardeners.

The cost is only \$15 (single) & \$25 (couple).

Please visit our website at www.galthort.com to join and like us on our FB page!

Click here to see the current list of retailers offering GHS members a discount on their purchases!
<https://galthort.com/aboutmembership/>

GHS Member Recipes



Thanksgiving is just around the corner and here are two delicious recipes to add to your holiday feast!

APPLE WALNUT SALAD WITH HOMEMADE BALSAMIC VINAIGRETTE

Have an apple today and keep the doctor away with this fresh, fall favourite -- apple walnut salad with homemade balsamic vinaigrette. Throw together crisp apples, crunchy walnuts, and sweet cranberries for a taste of the holidays.



INGREDIENTS

Balsamic Vinaigrette:

- 1 tablespoon balsamic vinegar
- ½ teaspoon Dijon mustard
- ½ teaspoon honey
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- ¼ teaspoon fresh ground pepper
- 2 tablespoons extra virgin olive oil

Salad:

- 5 cups spring mix salad greens
- 1 medium apple, thinly sliced
- ½ cup walnuts
- ¼ cup red onions thinly sliced
- ¼ cup dried cranberries
- 3 tablespoons feta cheese, crumbled

CRANBERRY WALNUT APPLE STUFFING

Cranberry walnut bread paired with sautéed apples, onions and rosemary is exactly what your holiday table needs! Hello cranberry walnut apple stuffing!



INGREDIENTS

- 1 tablespoon extra-virgin olive oil
- 1 large onion, chopped into small pieces
- 1 apple, diced
- 2 garlic cloves, minced
- 2 tablespoons rosemary, chopped
- 1 loaf cranberry walnut bread, cut into 1-inch cubes (see note below for substitution with regular bread)

- 1 egg
- ⅓ cup heavy cream
- ½ cup chicken stock (homemade recommended)
- 1 tablespoon salt
- ½ teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
- olive oil spray or cooking spray

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Preheat oven to 375 F.
2. Heat olive oil in a large pan over medium-high heat. Add onions, season with salt and pepper, and sauté until translucent, approximately 5-7 minutes. Add apples and continue to cook for 3-5 minutes, or until softened. Stir in garlic and rosemary, cook for 1 minute, then remove from heat.
3. Place chopped bread into a large bowl and pour cooked onions on top.
4. In a small bowl, combine egg, heavy cream, and chicken stock, salt and pepper. Pour sauce over bread mixture and toss to combine.
5. Pour bread mixture into a small baking pan or 2-quart ramekin coated with olive oil spray. Bake for 30 minutes or until the stuffing begins to brown around the edges.
6. Serve and garnish with some extra cranberries (optional).

Hort Humour





Wear Your Galt Horticultural Society Logo Wear With Pride!



GHS Logo Wear

Get your own Galt Horticultural Society T-Shirt and/or Hoodie. This is a sample of the embroidered crest included on the item.

T-shirts: \$20.50 + tax.

Unisex Hoodies: \$36.00 + tax.

For more information or to place an order, follow this link:

[GHS Logo Wear](#)



GHS Website: <https://galthort.com/>