

Growing Points

Gardening Ideas from Colorado Master Gardeners

Volume 8, No. 1

Winter/Spring 2007

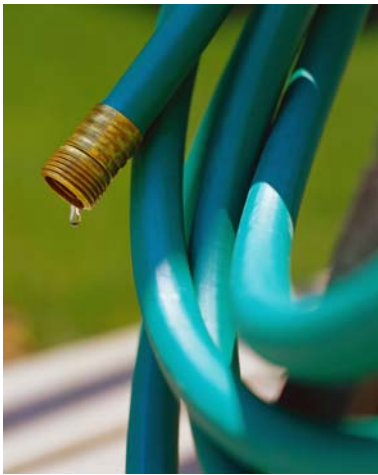
<http://www.coopext.colostate.edu/elpaso/horticulture/default.htm>

Winter Watering

By Jan Roes

Colorado Master Gardener, El Paso County

It's winter and time to put away the hose and watering can, right? Wrong! In Colorado it's imperative that we continue watering our plants, trees and turf. This is called winter watering.



I learned the winter watering lesson the hard way. We moved back to Colorado in the fall of 2002 and bought a house the following spring. Excitedly, my husband and I spent that summer planting many new plants

and shrubs, including many xeriscape plants. We tended to them that summer, and in the fall we protected them with mulch and dreamed of how lovely the gardens would be the following year when everything sprouted after a winter "nap." We were sadly disappointed though, when lots of our perennials didn't come back to life and we tried to figure out what we did wrong.

We had neglected to winter water. True, we normally receive snow throughout the winter months, but in reality this does little to provide adequate moisture to plants, trees and turf. Much of the snow evaporates and the moisture never reaches the plant's root zone.

Our dry air, low precipitation, little soil moisture and fluctuating temperatures are characteristics of fall and winter weather in Colorado. This lack of moisture results in dehydration of plant tissues and injury or death to parts of plant root systems. Some plants may sprout in early spring, but die as we move into summer. These weakened plants are also more susceptible to insect and disease problems.

Plants that are in unprotected windy areas or located near brick or stone walls are even more prone to drying out (this is true in summer as well as winter). Pay close attention to them, provide shelter from wind if necessary, and understand these plants may have higher water requirements than plants located in other parts of your garden.

Winter watering should be accomplished when the air temperature is above 40 degrees Fahrenheit and there is no snow cover. Water early to mid-day so it has time to soak in before the possibility of freezing

Winter Watering (cont'd)

overnight. Depending on how generous Mother Nature is in providing rain or snow, you may need to winter water once or twice a month.

Newly planted trees, turf and plants have higher water needs than established plants. Ensure plants that are planted late in the season are well-watered in the fall, and then continue throughout the winter as described above. Remember, large established trees have a root spread equal to or greater than the height of the tree. Water needs to be applied so it reaches the root zone within the drip line. Trees utilize water best when it's allowed to slowly soak into the soil to a depth of 12". A general rule, apply 10 gallons of water for each diameter inch of the tree. (For example, a 2-inch diameter tree needs 20 gallons of water).

Newly planted turf (seed or sod) will need supplemental irrigation over the winter months. Established lawns with southern or western exposure also have a higher susceptibility to winter damage and typically higher water requirements.

Now, back to my own story. We bought and planted new plants that second summer. We tended to them during the growing season, and on into fall and winter. We kept an eye on the weather and watered as needed throughout the winter. The following spring most of our plants sprouted with new growth and are still growing after 2 years of successful winter watering. Gardening in Colorado is challenging, but with correct winter watering you will have a higher survival rate of your favorite plants. Have a great winter! Spring is just around the corner.

More Winter Watering Hints

By Kathryn Meinzer
Colorado Master Gardener, El Paso County

- Relatively low humidity, drying winds, and little snow cover dry out the soil around your plants. Fog, heavy frost, light snow, and cloudy skies may give a false impression that your plants are getting enough moisture. Don't be fooled.
- Winter drought leads to root injury and often the death of many plants, especially those plants that were transplanted during the past two planting seasons.
- Plants may not show drought injury symptoms until the next season or even the following year. But when food reserves are depleted, the plants will begin to show symptoms. As with summer drought, winter drought weakens plants, making them more susceptible to disease and insect attacks.
- Cover the soil around your plants with 2-3 inches of mulch to prevent frost heave where moist soil repeatedly freezes and thaws. Shallow-rooted plants can heave out of the soil, breaking tap and lateral roots and elevating crowns that dry out the plant. Push heaved plants back into the soil and cover the soil with mulch.
- Water recently planted trees at the root ball and beyond, but not the trunk or the bark itself. Frozen water next to the bark can physically damage trees and shrubs. Use soaker hose for applying the water slowly.
- Be sure to fully drain all hoses before putting them away. If not drained completely, hoses will freeze and may crack.
- Don't turn on your sprinkler system during winter months after it has been blown out for the winter months in the fall. Using sprinkler systems during the winter could cause your pipes to burst.

Evergreen - An Ode to Trees

By Deb Ross

Colorado Master Gardener, El Paso County

“Green I love you green.

Green of the wind. Green branches.”

Lines from the poem “Sleepwalkers’ Ballad”
by Federico Garcia Lorca

One of my favorite childhood playgrounds was a little patch of forest near my home. I could step off a manicured lawn onto a path wandering through shadowy trees and instantly be in another world. I watched birds and squirrels playing in the tree branches, and picked overflowing bowls of wild blueberries sweet as honey.

There was a special dead tree in that small forest. The bark had long since vanished from the trunk and the remaining wood was covered with what looked like amazing writing. I was convinced those markings in the wood were a mysterious language carved by Indians. I now know that those were the wandering tunnels chewed by some species of bark-eating beetle. That knowledge makes those markings just as fascinating in a different way!

My love of trees taught me something about growing the right tree in the right place long before I took Master Gardener training. We learn from our fumbles and misjudgments, right? On my first trip to Sequoia National Park in California, I was awed by the size and majesty of the trees. In a nearby town, a plant nursery had baby sequoias in half-gallon pots. Of course I bought one – and took it home with me to Southern California, convinced that I could overcome the odds and grow a sequoia right on my patio.

Knowledgeable gardeners are now giggling at this bit of overly positive thinking. But after all, folks grow all kinds of trees in pots – they call them bonsai trees. Why not a bonsai sequoia? I’m proud to say I kept that little tree alive for quite awhile. But it didn’t survive nearly as long as it might have had it been planted where it was meant to grow – at a cooler, higher, wetter altitude. No amount of

wishful thinking and meticulous care will grow a sequoia where it is hot and dry most of the year.

On the other hand I had a small tree in my California backyard that most folks wouldn’t think of as a tree. It grew there very nicely with only tender loving neglect provided by me. Right after I moved into the house, I wandered around the yard looking at the plantings. A bush that was taller than I am grew right outside the back bedroom window. The leaves looked suspiciously like poinsettia leaves. “Nah,” I said to myself. “Couldn’t be. Poinsettias are houseplants.” But later that year, I woke up one morning, looked out the bedroom window, and there was my bush in full bloom, covered in white flowers. There was no doubt – it was a white poinsettia! WOW!



Some years later my husband and I moved to Colorado. The quarter-acre property we bought had three piñon pines on the lot and the rest was beach sand. In the process of improving our

landscape we planted a lot of trees. Three blue spruce, three ponderosa pines, two Douglas-firs, and four Austrian pines joined our landscape. We only lost one blue spruce during the recent drought. The rest of those trees have thrived. Recently magic happened. Through no effort on our part, a scrub oak planted itself on the side of our house!

But once again, we learned from misjudgments. We also planted two Russian olives – long before they joined the list of plants considered to be noxious

Evergreen - An Ode to Trees (cont'd)

weeds in our area. We planted aspens – five of them – and we've been fighting aspen suckers ever since. A honeylocust and a Canada red chokecherry refused to grow, each getting smaller and more pitiful looking every year before we gave up on them. The Bradford pear that was a gift is still hanging in there growing very little. One year it actually had a few spring flowers on the west side of the tree. These days it looks more like a lanky shrub than a real tree. But as we gardeners say: plant, grow, and learn.

Learning while growing trees is fun. There's a small apple tree in my back yard – about three feet high. I started it from seed and it has been hanging on for a couple of decades with supplemental winter watering. It's even had spring flowers a couple of times. I have a potted tangerine tree in my dining room – about eight inches high – that I started from the seeds of the "Clementine Cuties" that the grocery stores carry during the winter months.

Possibly the weirdest thing I've ever tried to grow is a mangrove. This experiment started with a cutting from a mangrove, collected in Florida. For those who don't know - mangroves grow along the Florida coast – in salt water. This cutting survived – at least for awhile - before expiring, possibly because I didn't know how to adjust the level of salt

in the water. Before its demise, I hope the cutting forgave me for plant-napping it from its proper habitat!

I've learned a lot about trees and the challenges of growing them in Colorado. I've learned about Ips beetles and mountain pine beetles. I've learned about fireblight and aphids and oystershell scale. I've learned about aspen suckers and Siberian elm suckers, and that eliminating them is almost impossible. And I've learned about the cornucopia of insects that bore and chew and suck and do their best to weaken or kill our trees. Success or failure – growing trees is fascinating.

A friend once told me that I was so enthusiastic about trees that she was convinced I was a tree in a former lifetime. Considering how much benefit we get from trees: food, cleaner air, shade, paper and building products, firelight and warmth in winter (not to mention help toasting marshmallows), and a lovelier, more interesting landscape, I think that's a high compliment.

To learn more about growing trees in Colorado, you can request fact sheets from your local CSU Cooperative Extension office: phone (719) 636-8920, or from the CSU Cooperative Extension web site: www.ext.colostate.edu/menugard.html

**DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER FOR THE
2007 PEAK TO PRAIRIE LANDSCAPE SYMPOSIUM**

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10**

AT THE DOUBLETREE HOTEL NEAR THE WORLD ARENA

**IF YOU HAVEN'T RECEIVED YOUR REGISTRATION FORM IN THE MAIL,
CALL LINDA AT 636-8923.**

Bugs in the Garden

By David Wild
Colorado Master Gardener, El Paso County

It seems a fair assessment of human nature that we are, if not scared, at least wary of anything that is different or unfamiliar to us.

With a number of legs that is just not right; eyes of strange colors, proportion, or complete absence; hairs of a relative thickness, color and placement that are utterly alien - bugs can be the cat's pajamas of peculiarity.

Take a deep breath. Visualize your worst nightmare bug, and remember that you are much, much, much bigger than it.

In our gardens, if treated with respect, most bugs in their typically low numbers are of no harm to us, and more likely to be filling their role in what we would like to encourage – the vast and intricate web of life.

I would like to share some dangerously sweeping generalizations with you and encourage you to enjoy your arthropods (animals characterized by having an exoskeleton (an external supportive structure) and segmented body parts; i.e., bugs).

- Most bugs you see are harmless (think first, squish later).
- Many are very beneficial in terms of the general ecology of the garden, and their role as predators of garden pests.
- Only a small number are harmful to human activity.
- If it moves quickly across the ground, it is more likely to be a predator, so don't step on it!
- If it has very bright colors, it is brightly warning you of something. Treat cautiously and don't be tempted to eat it!



- If it is congregated with thousands of its buddies on one of your plants, you may have a 'situation.'

If that is the case, identify the plant on which the bugs are congregated. To be sure, snip an 8" section of the plant off and pop in a Ziploc bag. Collect a number of the bugs (perhaps your first collection already accomplished this). Take these samples to the Colorado Master Gardener Help Desk at 305 S. Union Blvd., Colorado Springs between 8:30 am and 4:30 pm, and one of the Master Gardeners will be able to, if not tell you immediately what you have, find out and then tell you what to safely do.

Perhaps this bug is just harmlessly congregating before its annual migration down to South America. For a short time you'll be lucky enough to say that you have careful care of two kids, 3 dogs, 1 cat and 375,000 arthropods!

Keeping your Garden Soil Alive and Healthy

By Don Bunce

Colorado Master Gardener, El Paso County

Introduction. So the Christmas season is over, the weather precludes outside gardening, and football games take up your weekend. Looking for something to do on weekday evenings? One thing you might consider is start planning how you are going to improve your soil for the coming growing season.

As some of you know, we in the Master Gardener business talk about improving the soil with soil amendments. A soil amendment is *any material added to the soil to improve its physical properties such as water retention, permeability, water infiltration, drainage, aeration and structure.* There are *two broad categories of soil amendments: organic and inorganic.* *Organic amendments include sphagnum peat, wood chips, grass clippings, straw, compost, manure, biosolids and sawdust.* This article is offered to refresh your knowledge about organic amendments.

What should you buy? I suggest you consider using aged manure or compost. Why these?

Both are readily available, either in the bag or in bulk. You always want to make sure they are aged. If aging is properly accomplished the material will have little odor and it will look dark brown or black---often referred to as humus.

From a cost standpoint, both are reasonable. The cost issue becomes important, particularly if you are doing a large area such as lawns or large gardens. If you use sphagnum peat, you will significantly increase your cost.

Both of these materials add millions of microbes to your soil. Over time the microbes develop the quality of your soil. As well, the addition of the material to your soil invites earthworms to your soil. They are natural aerators and soil mixers.

Lastly, both add some natural fertility to your soil. Manure adds appreciable organic nitrogen to the soil; the microbes break down the organic nitrogen into a form the plants can absorb. Most compost adds little nitrogen to the soil; therefore, some form of nitrogen must be added to your soil. A quality lawn fertilizer will add the needed nitrogen.

By now you have noticed that I have not recommended sphagnum peat. While it is a superb organic amendment, it is usually very expensive if large areas are being amended. If you are only gardening in pots or small areas, you may want to consider sphagnum peat as an organic amendment.



Where should I buy?

In El Paso County, we fortunately have many options. For those of you who buy in bulk, you have at least six or seven locations. Go to the yellow

pages of the phone book and look under “Landscape Equipment and Supplies.” For those of you who must buy by the bag, any of the big box stores or privately owned garden centers will have products to meet your needs. One word of caution about bagged materials. We frequently see names on bags like top soil, clay buster or soil activators. These products may work but they are costly and do not work any better than basic organic amendments. Forget the fancy, eye-catching words on the bag. Look for those bags that say compost or manure. They will more than meet your needs.

How should we apply these organic amendments to our gardens? Before I get into a discussion about applying these amendments to specific garden situations, I need to explain the application

Keeping your Garden Soil Alive and Healthy (cont'd)

terminology. Most, if not all, CSU research-based information recommends applying three (3) cubic yards per 1000 square feet (sq. ft.). The 1000 sq. ft. is easy enough measure: that might be 10 x 100, 20 x 50, or 25 x 40. But to what depth or thickness do we spread the organic amendment over the 1000 sq. ft.? My conversion of the three cubic yards says apply the amendment one (1) inch deep. This one inch may be hard to measure as we spread the material with a shovel but at least you have a measurable guide. Now that we understand the devil in the details, I want to discuss using organic amendments in different gardening situations.

Annual Flower Garden or Vegetable Garden.

Applying the selected amendment in this gardening situation is very easy. Because the plants die back at the end of each growing season, we have no worry about damaging root systems. So, what do we do? Apply about one (1) inch of the selected amendment to the garden and work in to a depth of six (6) inches with a rototiller or spade. It is a good idea to apply and work in the amendment in the fall but now that our soil is frozen we can do it as soon as the soil can be tilled in the spring.

Establishing a New Perennial Flower Garden. If we are establishing a perennial garden for the first time, apply about two (2) inches of the selected amendment to your garden and work in with a rototiller or spade to a depth of eight (8) – ten (10) inches. Note this is about twice as much as we used for the annual flower garden. We are doing this because it is very hard to get organic amendments integrated into the soil once the perennial garden is established.

Established Perennial Flower Garden. Keeping your soil alive and healthy in this gardening situation presents some real challenges. How do we get the amendment into the soil and near the roots without damaging the roots? Sprinkle about one (1) inch of the selected amendment around each plant and work in to about three (3) inches with a 3 or 4-tine hand cultivator. Do this as early as the soil

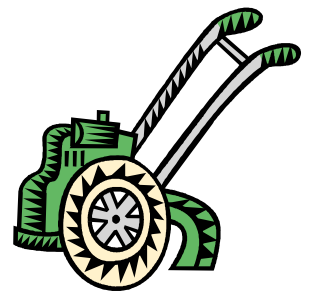
can be tilled. We will depend on the earthworms to move the amendment to the vicinity of the roots.

Raised Beds. Using raised beds is an opportunity to build the seedbed you want and not have to use natural El Paso County soil. For the new raised bed, fill with equal parts of loamy soil, Canadian sphagnum peat, and perlite. Of course you want to make sure it is well mixed. For the existing raised bed, amend your soil annually with the organic amendment of choice. Adding about one (1) inch and mixing in to a depth of about six (6) inches is the accepted practice. You may not have to do this every year since you started with a loamy soil.

Small Containers. Gardening with small containers is much like gardening with raised beds. You get to make your own “soil”. To start with, you can use soil-less mixes or you can mix your own soil following the directions on the sphagnum peat bag. I prefer to use the latter method because I know exactly the construct of the soil in the pot. Some people prefer to start anew each year with their soil but I use mine for two years and then start over. Since the seedbed is small, you will have to fertilize two or three times a year to keep your plants blooming.

Starting a New Lawn.

Establishing a new lawn is much like establishing a new perennial flower garden. Since we are preparing the soil for a long time adventure, apply about two (2) inches of the selected amendment to your soil and work in with a rototiller or spade to a depth of six (6) to eight (8) inches. Note this is about twice as much as we used for the annual flower garden. We are doing this because it is very hard to get organic amendments integrated into the soil once the turf area is established.



Keeping your Garden Soil Alive and Healthy (cont'd)

Existing Lawn. Adding organic amendments to an existing lawn is something that most people do not consider. Obviously, we are not going to remove our turf every two to three years, add three (3) cubic yards per 1000 sq. ft. and then re-sod or reseed. So what can we do? One thing that can be considered is to top dress your lawn with a high quality organic amendment. Before doing the top dress, I suggest you aerate the lawn. This allows a portion of the organic amendment to move into the aeration holes and be nearer to the root system. What organic amendment do I use? One amendment to consider is turkey manure compost or a similar compost material. It is fine enough to be applied with a broadcast fertilizer spreader. Fill the tank of the spreader about one-half full, set the spreader to its largest opening, and proceed to apply. This will result in an application rate of about 1/4th to 1/2

cubic yard per 1000 sq. ft. If it does not rain within two to three days following the application, I recommend you water your lawn as you normally would.

In closing, I have tried to offer you some practical information about using an organic amendment for your gardening situation. Adding an organic amendment to your soil is like adding gold to your soil. Your soil becomes more valuable as time passes.

About your author - Don Bunce has been a Colorado Master Gardener since 1999. He has a BS in Agronomy from Iowa State University and an MS in Business from the University of Northern Colorado. You will frequently find him staffing our Help Desk. Talk to him by calling 636-8921.

New Resource for Gardening and Plant Information

By Carla Anderson

Colorado Master Gardener, El Paso County

The Carnegie Library Garden in downtown Colorado Springs recently won an Excellence Award from the local chapter of The Historic Preservation Alliance, for "Compatible New Landscape for an Historic Property". With mostly volunteer labor and donations, over the past three years the barren ground and parking lot have been transformed into a garden that graces the restored 1905 building.

In keeping with the library setting, the garden's primary mission is one of education, and so includes a demonstration garden area to educate visitors on horticultural practices and plants that thrive in the unique Colorado environment. To this end the location has been chosen as a Plant Select Garden, and so will annually add new species that have been selected as the best new plants for Colorado. A docent program is underway in partnership with the Colorado State University Cooperative Extension Master Gardeners; starting in the spring the garden will be staffed at peak visitation hours to field questions and offer handouts on many topics ranging from soil amendment to plant-specific bios. The Library also hopes to sponsor a variety of classes and workshops, also in conjunction with Colorado State University Cooperative Extension, to add to local residents' knowledge of gardening in our region. The website below will be updated periodically and will list scheduled programs as they happen.

<http://www.ppld.org/Carnegie/Garden/default.asp>

This spring, stop by to see plants "in action", and check out a book to read in the garden while you're at it!

Don't be Fooled by the Winter Chill... Spring is Just Around the Corner!

By David Wild
Colorado Master Gardener, El Paso County

Many of us start our first garden of the season by a spontaneous visit to a garden center where we get grabbed by some cheeky flower. An hour later we plant it in a bit of dirt and our garden is on its way! I encourage gardening in every way, shape and form, but prefer it when it doesn't lead to pain, loss and tears for all concerned because of lack of planning. Don't stifle your spontaneous spirit, but now is a perfect time to think, feel and/or intuit how your garden, or a part of it, might receive some extra love this year.



GET IN TOUCH

Draw a simple bird's eye plan, take photographs of your garden as it is now, sit with a cup of coffee looking from the dining room window at the piece of garden that you would like to give some extra attention to. See what you already have that is an asset to your outside space and views, existing plants, patios, sunny and shady spots.

INQUIRE

Magazines, books, gardener friends, garden centers, TV programs, **COLORADO MASTER GARDENER HELP DESK OFFICE AT 305 S. UNION BLVD** – The ultimate source for articles, trained gardeners, class information and schedules, and Jerry's live spider collection. If this seems too scary, visit our source - Colorado State University at www.ext.colostate.edu/menugard.html

START

Think about what you would like to use your garden for. Is it for curbside appeal? A way to screen an ugly neighborhood building? An exciting and largely safe place for the kids or grandkids to play? A place for you to rest and contemplate life's mysteries, beauties and difficulties?

On your plan, use non-water-based felt pens to draw outlines of how you would be able to achieve your ideas using shapes for paths, trees, shrubs, trees, perennials, water features, arbors, sculptures. On the photos you have taken, draw in features to get an idea of what a tree or shrub would look like in a given spot. Multiple, identical copies of your photos and plan allow you to try different options. There are no mistakes - just exploration!

SERIOUSLY CONSIDER THIS

- Add organic matter to the soil you're going to work. See the article in this newsletter specifically on this.
- Even if it's a simple system coming from a faucet, have some way of **automatically** watering your plantings. Drip systems with shrubs, perennials and mulch are especially suited to low cost faucet systems.
- Start simple and be aware of how much time you will have to look after your completed project.

*He (She!_pc) leaped the fence, and saw that
all nature was a garden.*

Horace Walpole about the Landscape designer William Kent
On Modern Gardening (1780)

Colorado Master Gardener Help Desk Hours and Contact Info

**Gardening in the Pikes Peak Region is a unique challenge.
When you have questions, we have the answers.**

Do you have gardening/ landscape questions or problems?

- **plant ID**
- **insect ID**
- **disease diagnosis**

We can help:

- ❖ **Gardening Hotline – Colorado Master Gardener Help Desk – 636-8921**
- ❖ **Walk-in Diagnostic Clinic – 305 South Union Blvd., Colorado Springs**
(same complex as El Paso County Dept of Health across from Memorial Park)

Hours: Weekdays – 8:30 am to 4:30 pm
- ❖ **E-mail questions – csumg2@elpasoco.com**
- ❖ ***Gardening in the Pikes Peak Region***: Classes offered in the afternoon or evening in the Fall and early Spring.
- ❖ **Speaker's Bureau**: a variety of horticultural topics available for presentation to your group or meeting.
- ❖ **El Paso County Horticulture Web Site:**
www.coopext.colostate.edu/elpaso/horticulture/

Our Community Partners

Xeriscape Demonstration Garden

Colorado Springs Utilities
719-668-4555
2855 Mesa Road, Colorado Springs,
CO 80904
www.csu.org/environment/xeriscape

Colorado Springs City Forestry

719-385-5942
1401 Recreation Way, Colorado Springs
www.springsgov.com
Follow the links through Parks & Recreation to “Forestry”

El Paso County Solid Waste Management

719-520-7878
3470 N. Marksheffel Rd., Colorado Springs
Hours: 7:30 – 4:00 weekdays
http://adm.elpasoco.com/Environmental_Services/Solid_Waste_Management/

El Paso County Forestry and Noxious Weeds

719-520-7654
2880 International Circle, Colorado Springs
Hours: 7:30-4:00 weekdays
http://adm.elpasoco.com/Environmental_Services/Natural_Resources/

Horticultural Art Society (HAS) Demonstration Garden

719-596-4901
Located in Monument Valley Park at the NE corner of Glen Avenue and Mesa Road,
just south of the City greenhouses.

Colorado State University Cooperative Extension "On the Web"

www.ext.colostate.edu

From the Extension Home Page: www.ext.colostate.edu

Natural Resource Options: Click on "Natural Resources" at the top of the page. Follow the links for information about wildlife, forestry, and range management.

AnswerLink: www.answerlink.info

Search frequently asked questions by topic, keywords or phrases.

Gardening Options: Click on "Horticulture" at the top of the page to get the following options...

CSU Fact sheets: Very informative two to four page articles and other publications on a wide range of gardening topics.

Gardening in the Rockies: Weekly gardening tips in season, plus articles on many aspects of gardening, written by Cooperative Extension horticulture educators.

Gardening Questions and Answers: Gardening questions and answers in season on many topics, written by Cooperative Extension horticulture educators.

Plant Select[®] Annual selections of landscape plants suited to Colorado conditions. **Plant Select[®]** is a program designed to seek out and distribute the very best plants for gardens from the high plains to the intermountain region. It is a cooperative program administered by **Denver Botanic Gardens** and **Colorado State University**, together with landscape and nursery professionals throughout the Rocky Mountain region and beyond.
www.plantselect.org

Planttalk Colorado[™] : 1-888-666-3063 24-hour toll-free automated phone service
Information on a variety of horticultural topics. (Sponsored by Colorado State University Cooperative Extension, Denver Botanic Gardens, and the Green Industries of Colorado)