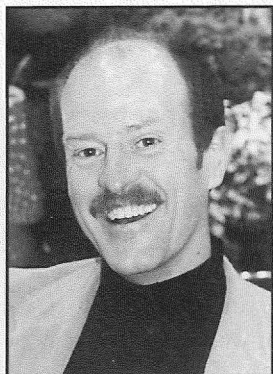


ArborNotes

A NEWSLETTER OF THE ARBORETUM ASSOCIATES

Come Grow With Us



Daniel J. Hinkley at the Northwest Flower & Garden Show, February 9, 2001.

Dan Hinkley to Speak April 26, 2001 at Arboretum Associates 24th Annual Meeting

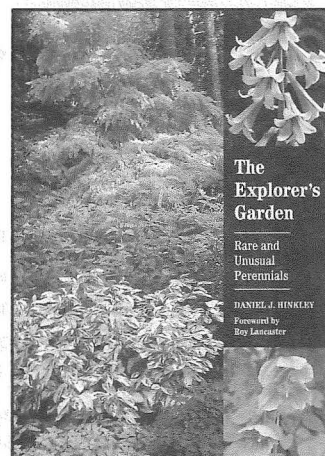
Daniel J. Hinkley, in partnership with Robert L. Jones, opened the renowned Heronswood Nursery at Kingston, WA on Puget Sound thirteen years ago. An internationally known plant explorer, collector, speaker, and author, Daniel will be the keynote speaker at the 24th annual meeting of the UI Arboretum Associates, Thursday, April 26, 2001 at 7:30pm. His lavishly illustrated program, "10 Years to Make a Garden: Foliage, Texture, Plant Marriages for a Successful Year-round Garden," will be presented in the University of Idaho College of Law Courtroom.

Dan Hinkley started his horticultural career in his native Michigan. Subsequently, he studied at University of Washington's Center for Urban Horticulture and taught at Edmonds Community College. His numerous international collecting expeditions to Asia and South America have enabled Heronswood Nursery to introduce many unusual garden plants from China, Korea, Japan, Nepal, and Chile. In addition to operating Heronswood Nursery, Dan Hinkley gives scores of illustrated lectures over North America and Europe. During this calendar year alone, Mr. Hinkley is giving 27 presentations across North America and England.

In 1999, Timber Press published his colorful book, *The Explorer's Garden: Rare and Unusual Perennials* (1999, Timber Press, Portland, OR, ISBN 0-88192-426-1, 380 p, \$39.95). Mr. Hinkley will autograph books which will be available for purchase at his April 26 program. Daniel's exuberance, knowledge, and humor have regularly drawn large audiences at Seattle's Northwest Flower & Garden Show and many other venues. Hundreds of his followers and customers annually await publication of the Heronswood Nursery catalog for its information, new plant introductions, and plant lore. Copies of the **Heronswood Nursery 2001** catalog will be available for purchase (\$5.00 each) in conjunction with his Moscow presentation.

Hinkley's program, underwritten by the UI Arboretum Associates, is open to our members and the public without charge. We hope that our guests will become members of the Arboretum Associates. Membership information will be available at the meeting. Free parking will be available in the UI lot immediately north of the College of Law. For additional information, please call Richard J. Naskali at (208) 885-6250.

R. J. Naskali



The Explorer's Garden Book Cover by Daniel J. Hinkley.

24th Annual Meeting of the UI Arboretum Associates, Thursday, April 26, 2001 at 7:30pm.

APRIL 2001

ArborNotes

A Newsletter of
the Arboretum Associates
University of Idaho
Arboretum and Botanical
Garden

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APRIL 2001

News from the Arboretum Director

Here in Moscow, Idaho the end of winter is met with melting snow and the first flowers of 2001. In the UI Arboretum and Botanical Garden catkins on the alders and hazelnuts are elongating. The California Incense Cedar cones are shedding pollen. In my personal garden the first snowdrops, winter aconites, and heathers are opening.

Within the next month the first of hundreds of new trees and shrubs will arrive for our expanded plantings. As usual, we will spend the UI spring break cleaning up the winter debris, removing winter fencing and signage, and completing our first wave of late winter pruning.

Since our ArborNotes, December 2000, we have nearly completed the collections policies for the Arboretum Advisory Board to study and eventually approve. Our Arboretum wedding policies are essentially ratified—just in time as we are getting early requests for information about available dates for weddings this year.

Elsewhere in this ArborNotes, there is a general outline of our flowering season highlights to guide our visitors to see what is showy during the growing season. Over recent years many of our specimens have developed enough that we have notable and showy collections of crabapples, ornamental cherries and pears, shrub roses, shrub peonies, and lilacs. Even though we may already have the best lilac collection in Idaho, we are continuing to add new cultivars of European and Asian lilacs, interspecific hybrid lilacs, and the wild species of *Syringa* from Asia.

During 2001 we will initiate our first significant planting at the southern end of the 63-acre Arboretum valley near the Arboretum barn and Palouse River Drive parking spaces. In addition to the xeriscape garden described by Paul Warnick in this issue, we intend to initiate our first plantings of trees and shrubs at the southern part of the Arboretum for screening and shelterbelt development. We are preparing for our first display and educational beds of selected hardy perennials—and we are seeking gift funding from private individuals for specific blocks (e.g., ornamental grasses, daylilies, spring bulbs, peonies, bearded and other iris, heathers, etc.).

Although the Arboretum Associates has not developed specific workshops for this calendar year, you should know about the UI Enrichment Program noncredit classes related to gardening. On Saturday, May 12, from 12:30 to 4pm, I will present “**Water Gardens—Pools of Bloom.**” Call the University of Idaho Enrichment Program office (208-885-6486) for details and enrollment.

In the UI Arboretum and Botanical Garden this year you will see increased numbers of the embossed metal tags appearing on our specimens. Typically, they will be attached to trees and shrubs about eye-level and on the north side of our specimens. In addi-

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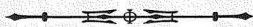
The Board of Directors will be presenting the following changes for vote at the annual meeting April 26, 2001

Constitution Revisions:

Article IV:

b. Executive Committee - Ongoing business of the organization shall be conducted by an executive committee consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, *immediate past president*, and ~~three~~ *four* members at large elected from the general membership to staggered three year terms. A member at large may serve two consecutive terms but may not serve again as a member at large until four years have elapsed. The University of Idaho Arboretum Director *and the Arboretum Horticulturist* shall be ex officio, non-voting, members of the Executive Committee.

This change will officially recognize the immediate past president as a voting member of the Executive Committee. It also increases the members at large from three to four and adds our new horticulturist as a non-voting member.



tion, we will acquire and install our first interpretive signs and larger labels on some of our most showy plants. These additions, along with the purchase of all of our plants, continue to be funded by private contributions and annual memberships in the UI Arboretum Associates. Will you help the Arboretum grow?


Richard J. Naskali, Arboretum Director

Xeriscape Demonstration Garden

The Arboretum staff has been working with the Palouse Basin Aquifer Committee and the City of Moscow Water Department to obtain funding to develop a new *xeriscape* demonstration garden. Xeriscaping is a term coined in 1981 by an employee of the Denver Water Department to describe the concept of using plants and other landscaping elements that require less water than traditional landscaping. The Arboretum Master Plan that was adopted in 1980 calls for developing display gardens in the southern portion of the Arboretum consisting of collections of various types of plants. Developing those display beds and collections is the next phase in the development of the Arboretum. The xeriscape demonstration garden will be a good starting point for these gardens and it should become a valuable educational tool for the citizens of Moscow and the surrounding area.

The groundwater in the Palouse Basin Aquifer, which supplies most of the water for Moscow, Pullman and the surrounding area, has been declining at an alarming rate for several years. If it continues to drop

continued on page 11...



**HOSTA/GARDEN/HOUSE ART
TOUR & WORKSHOP**
ON OR ABOUT JUNE 2, 2001
JAKI WRIGHT & BILL BOWLER'S GARDEN
200 OR MORE HOSTA CULTIVARS,
CARE, CULTURE & PROPAGATION DEMONSTRATIONS
A FUND RAISER FOR THE ARBORETUM ASSOCIATES

The Show Seasons at the University of Idaho Arboretum and Botanical Garden.

Although Moscow's weather can have some fairly 'wild' fluctuations from year to year, the rhythm of the seasons is repeated annually. Even though the progression of the seasons varies from year to year—especially at the onset of spring—these ranges will give you some clues to planning your Arboretum visits. These data, together with the dated photographs throughout this issue of *ArborNotes*, will give you a partial view of the plants in our collection. Unless otherwise noted, the data which follow are for **flowering times**.

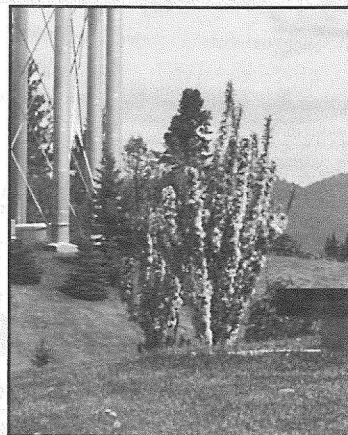
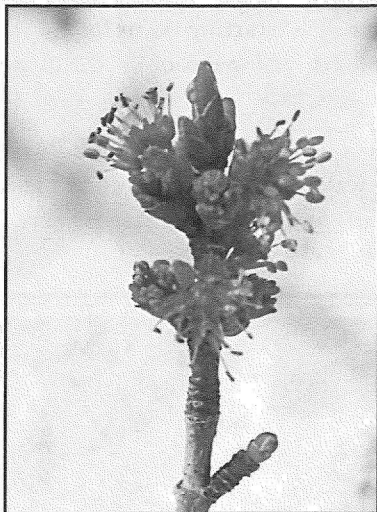
March: Alders (*Alnus* spp.), Filberts/Hazelnuts (*Corylus* spp.), Fragrant Viburnum (*Viburnum farreri*) and 'Pink Dawn' Viburnum (*Viburnum x bodnantense* 'Pink Dawn').

April 1 to 15: Forsythia species and cultivars; ornamental Asian Cherries; Korean Abelialeaf/"White Forsythia" (*Abeliophyllum distichum*); Red and Silver Maples (*Acer rubrum* & *Acer saccharinum*).

April 16 to 30: Forsythia species and cultivars; Korean Abelialeaf/"White Forsythia" (*Abeliophyllum distichum*); Asian Cherry (*Prunus*) and Pear (*Pyrus*) species and cultivars; Star Magnolia cultivars (e.g., 'Susan', 'Waterlily', 'Royal Star'); 'Sensation' Boxelder (*Acer negundo* 'Sensation'); Flowering Quince (*Chaenomeles japonica*) cultivars; Crown Imperial (*Fritillaria imperialis*).

May 1 to 15: Serviceberry (*Amelanchier*) cultivars; Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) species and cultivars; Sycamore maple (*Acer*

Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) flowers, April 3, 1999.



'Adirondack' Crabapple (*Malus* 'Adirondack'), a compact, columnar tree, in flower May 14, 2000.



Mallard hen with her 14 ducklings on an Arboretum pond, April 24, 2000.



'Princess Diana' Serviceberry (*Amelanchier x grandiflora* 'Princess Diana') flowers, April 24, 2000.



'Sensation' Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris* 'Sensation') in peak flower, May 14, 2000.

pseudoplatanus); Crabapple (*Malus*) cultivars; first flowering of Common/"French" Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) cultivars.

May 16 to 31: Common/"French" Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*); Goldenchain (*Laburnum*); peak flowering of Crabapple cultivars and species; 'Canada Red' Chokecherry (*Prunus*

virginiana 'Canada Red'); Pearl Bush (*Exochorda* 'The Bride'); Purple Leaf Plum (*Prunus x cistena* Big Cis®); 'Vossii' Goldenchain (*Laburnum x watereri* 'Vossii'); Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*).

May 16 to 31, continued: Shrub Peonies (*Paeonia suffruticosa*) cultivars; Korean Lilac (*Syringa patula*), Preston Hybrid Lilacs (*Syringa x prestoniae*); Tatarian Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tatarica*); Striped Maple (*Acer pennsylvanicum*); Caucasian Oak (*Quercus macranthera*); 'Paul's Scarlet' Hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata* 'Paul's Scarlet'); 'Klehm's Improved Bechtel' Crabapple (*Malus ioensis* 'Klehm's Improved Bechtel').



'Hanakiso' Shrub Peony (*Paeonia* 'Hanakiso') flower, May 21, 2000.



European Lilacs, 'Crimson Cloud' Hawthorn, 'Vossii' Goldenchain Tree, (*Laburnum x wateri* 'Vossii') and Canada goose family, May 21, 2000.



Common Horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) flowers, May 21, 2000.

June 1 to 15: Common Lilac (*Syringa vulgaris* 'Albert Holden,' 'Sensation', etc.); Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn; European Water Iris (*Iris pseudacorus*); Scotch Rose (*Rosa pimpinellifolia*); last flowering of Crabapples (e.g., 'Klehm's Improved Bechtel'); spectacular flowering of the Asian Lilac species and cultivars (e.g., *Syringa x prestoniae* Minuet', 'Miss Canada', 'Donald Wyman', 'James



'Vossii' Goldenchain Tree flowers, May 28, 2000.



'Crimson Cloud' Hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata* 'Crimson Cloud'), May 28, 2000.

Macfarlane'; *Syringa meyeri*, *Syringa yunnanensis*, *Syringa villosa*); Asian Roses (*Rosa rugosa*; *Rosa hugonis*; *Rosa foetida*); Beauty Bush (*Kolwitzia*

amabilis); 'Purple Robe' Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia* 'Purple Robe'); Peking Mockorange (*Philadelphus pekinensis*); Weigela; Black Jetbead (*Rhodotypos scandens*).

continued on page 8...

Literary Quotations on existing Arboretum benches:

Elsbeth M. Bush:

And 't is my faith that every flower
Enjoys the air it breathes.
—William Wordsworth, 1798

Clifford & Norma Dobler:

“The fragrance always remains
in the hand that gives the rose.”

Eugene & Dale Golis:

As a solid rock is not shaken by a strong gale,
so wise persons remain unaffected by praise or censure.
—Buddha, 5th Century, B.C.

Charles & Ruth Horgan:

The foundation of every state is the education of its youth.
—Diogenes the Cynic, c.400 – c.325 B.C.

Herb Jennison:

How could such sweet and wholesome hours
Be reckoned but with herbs and flowers!
—A. Marvell, 1681

Bonnie McKay Johnson:

I saw the last leaf of fall
ask the first snowflake to dance.
—Mark C. Johnson, 1969

Duane & Phyllis LeTourneau/FarmHouse:

He best builds lives of other men
Who starts from within...
—D. Howard Doane

James M. & Doris E. Lyle:

“And here we have Idaho...”

Paul Mann & Elsie Millay Mann:

I will touch a hundred flowers
And not pick one.
I will look at cliffs and clouds
With quiet eyes,
Watch the wind bow down the grass,
And the grass rise.
—Edna St. Vincent Millay

Miller Brothers (Robert C., E. Ralph, Alvah J., Perry H., & Sidney W.):

Discovery consists of seeing what everybody has seen
and thinking what nobody has thought.
—Albert Szent-Györgyi, 1962



The Norma and Clifford Dobler bench overlooks the main valley of the Arboretum, November 2000.



Richard J. Naskali:

If you can look into the seeds of time,
And say which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak.
—William Shakespeare

James M. Peek:

In wildness is the preservation of the world.
—Henry David Thoreau, 1862

Roland W. Portman:

What does he plant who plants a tree?
He plants, in sap and leaf and wood,
In love of home and loyalty
And far-cast thought of civic good.
—H. C. Bunner, 1893

Everett & Lois Boyd Samuelson:

Genius without Education is like Silver in the Mine.
—Benjamin Franklin, 1750

Hallie Seaman:

gee I like to think of dead...
dead says come with me he says (andwhyevernot) into
the round well and see the kitten and the penny and
the jackknife and the rosebug...
...and you say Sure you
say (like that) sure i'll come with you you say for i
like kittens i do and jackknives i do and pennies i do
and rosebugs i do
—e e cummings

Robert & Constance Shreve:

"Success"
"...to appreciate beauty; to find the best in others;
to leave the world a bit better..."

Merl W. & Erna A. Stubbs:

To every thing there is a season, and a time to
every purpose under the heaven.
—Ecclesiastes 3:1

R. Dean & Ruth H. Tousley:

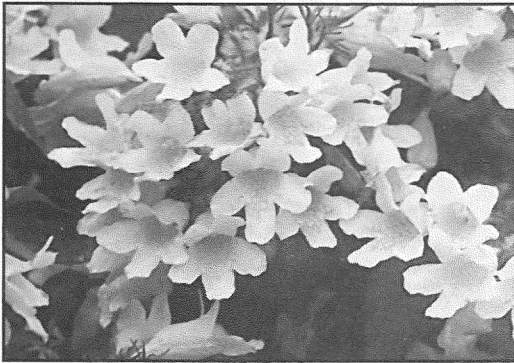
I part the out thrusting branches
and come in beneath
the blessed and the blessing trees.
Though I am silent
there is singing around me.
—Wendell Berry

Show of Seasons continued...

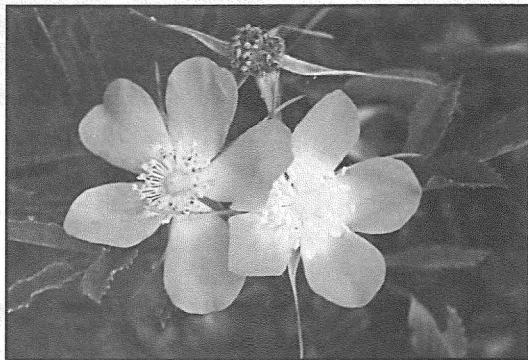
June 15 to 30: 'Austrian Copper' Rose (*Rosa foetida* 'Austrian Copper'); Hungarian Lilac (*Syringa josikaea*); Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*); Manchurian Clematis (*Clematis mandshurica*); 'Purple Robe' Locust; Lewis' Mockorange (*Philadelphus lewisii*); Mockorange (*Philadelphus*) cultivars; *Rosa glauca*; Weigela; Beauty Bush; Climbing Hydrangea (*Hydrangea petiolaris*); Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*); Deutzia (*Deutzia* sp.) species and cultivars.



Russian Olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) flowers, June 18, 2000.



Beauty Bush (*Kolkwitzia amabilis*) flowers, June 18, 2000.



Purple-leaf Rose (*Rosa glauca*) flowers, June 18, 2000.



Manchurian Clematis (*Clematis mandshurica*) flowers, June 18, 2000.

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Summer Concerts to be Scheduled

Back by popular demand, Arboretum Associates and the Lionel Hampton School of Music, are planning two free concerts to be held in the UI Arboretum and Botanical Garden. Although the dates have not yet been confirmed, they will likely be on Wednesday evenings in the latter part of June and July. We are planning a special concert for children of all ages which will provide an opportunity for audience members to try out the marimba and percussion instruments. The second concert will be a program of chamber music perfect for a warm and fragrant evening in our beautiful setting. Please look for concert information in the Daily News and the UI Register.



Change to membership categories

Please note the change to our membership categories as presented on the back cover of this issue. As our organization grows we would like to recognize our members who help us each year. It has come to our attention that the previous categories did not necessary apply to our members. For instance under our old system an individual who contributed \$50 would be considered a Business Associate. Under the new guidelines they would be more appropriately recognized as a Sustaining Member. This change will be presented for ratification at our annual meeting.

Douglas Fir Tussock Moth Outbreak

The Douglas Fir Tussock Moth has become a serious problem in the forested land around Moscow. The caterpillar stage of the moth feeds on the needles of evergreen trees causing severe defoliation, stunting and eventually the death of many trees. The caterpillar is poorly named, because its favorite food source is actually Grand Fir in our area, but it certainly will feed on Douglas Fir, Subalpine Fir, Concolor Fir and most varieties of spruce. If the caterpillar has exhausted all the other food sources it will occasionally feed on long needled pines, particularly Ponderosa Pines, but it rarely causes significant damage to them.

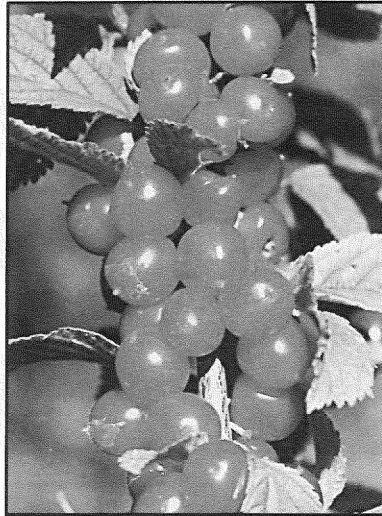
The Douglas Fir Tussock Moth is a native insect in our area and is probably always present in fairly low numbers, but it is very cyclical. Every 8 to 12 years the population surges and increases to the point that significant damage is done, then natural disease and predators eventually increase to the point that the population is reduced to tolerable levels. Currently the Idaho Department of Lands is working with forest property owners in the Moscow area to decide whether or not a large scale, aerial pesticide application is justified now to control the insect. There are more than 160,000 acres in the affected area that would cost more than 4 million dollars to treat.

On a smaller scale there is damage beginning to show up on landscape trees in the Moscow area. Fortunately no damage has been detected yet on trees in the arboretum. However, there are some trees on campus that are affected and some trees on property close to the Arboretum that have been seriously damaged. The caterpillars are primarily spread by wind. When the eggs first hatch the caterpillars are quite small. They are attracted to light and crawl to the tops of their host tree. Then they spin fine webs that hang down from the branches until they are carried off by the wind. The

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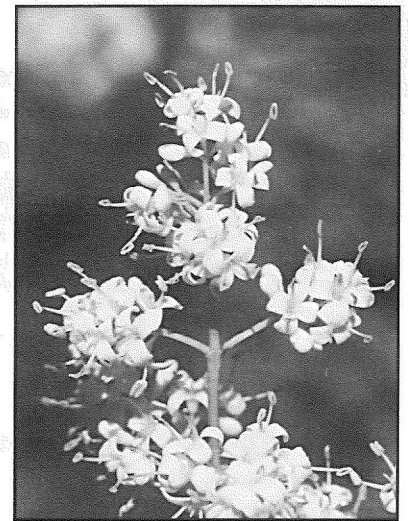
Show of Seasons continued...

July 1 to 15: Elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*); Ocean-spray (*Holodiscus discolor*); Lewis' Mockorange/"Syringa"; many Spiraea (*Spiraea*) cultivars, Peking Lilac (*Syringa pekinensis*); Japanese Tree Lilac (*Syringa reticulata*); Russian Olive.



Manchu/Nanking Cherry (*Prunus tomentosa*) fruits, July 9, 2000.

August 1 to 15: Amur Maackia (*Maackia amurensis*); Chestnut; Chastetree (*Vitex negundo*); Ural Falsespiraea (*Sorbaria sorbifolia*); Paniced Goldenrain Tree (*Kolreuteria paniculata*);



Peking Lilac (*Syringa pekinensis*) flowers, July 9, 2000.

July 16 to 31: Chestnut (*Castanea*); Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*); Japanese Bush Clover (*Lespedeza bicolor*); Butterfly Bush (*Buddleia davidii* 'Black Knight' & 'Pink Delight').



'Belle Etoile' Mockorange (*Philadelphus x purpureo-maculatus* 'Belle Etoile') flowers, July 9, 2000.

'Dropmore Scarlet' Honeysuckle (*Lonicera x brownii* 'Dropmore Scarlet'); Butterfly Bush; Oakleaf Hydrangea.

Oakleaf Hydrangea (*Hydrangea quercifolia*) flowers, August 13, 2000.

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Show of Seasons continued...

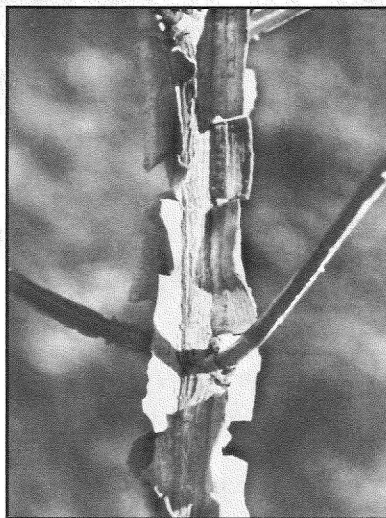
August 16 to 31: Goldenrain Tree; Late Panicle Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata* 'Tardiva'); Douglas' Spiraea (*Spiraea douglasii*); Buttonbush; Butterfly Bush; Japanese Bush Clover;

September 1 to 15: Cornelian Cherry Dogwood (*Cornus mas*) and European Mountain Ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*) in peak fruiting color.

September 16 to 30: Leaves of Red, Silver, and Boxelder Maples are beginning to color in the reds and yellows.

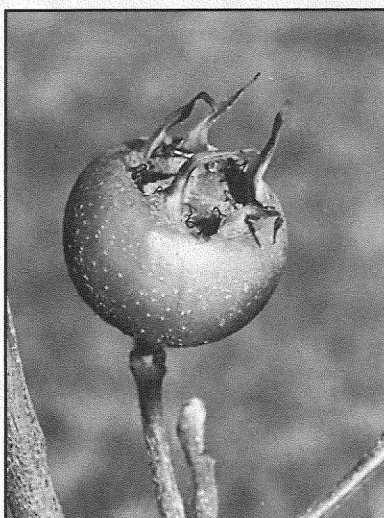
October 1 to 15: Northern Pin Oak (*Quercus ellipsoidalis*) leaves become brilliant red; Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*) leaves vary from green through yellow and brown; Bechtel Crabapple (*Malus ioensis*) leaves colored very well in reds and greens, with persistent green fruits; Autumn Olive (*Elaeagnus umbellatus*) plants are heavily laden with red fruits.

October 16 to 31: Western Tamarack (*Larix occidentalis*) and European Larch (*Larix decidua*) leaves are yellowing; 'October Glory' Red Maple is still brilliant red colorful when



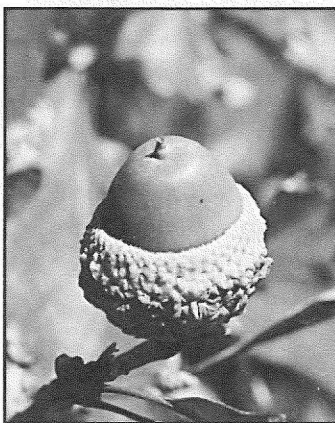
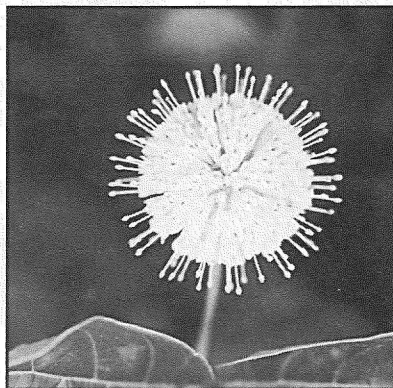
Winged Euonymus (*Euonymus alatus*) branch with cork "wings", November 28, 1999.

Cornelian Cherry Dogwood (*Cornus mas*) fruits, September 3, 2000.

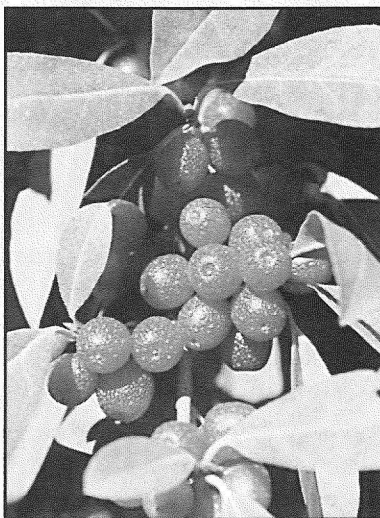


Medlar (*Mespilus germanica*) mature fruit, November 28, 1999.

Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) flowers, August 22, 1999.



Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*) acorn, October 7, 2000.



Autumn Olive (*Elaeagnus umbellatus*) fruits and leaves, October 7, 2000.

other Red Maple cultivars are already leafless; Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*) leaves are yellow; Baldcypress (*Taxodium distichum*) leaves become rust-colored; most Sugar Maple (*Acer saccharum*) leaves have fallen; the Red, Scarlet, and Pin Oaks (*Quercus rubra*, *Q. coccinea*, and *Q. palustris*) are typically at their best scarlet and orange fall leaf color.

R.J. Naskali

Douglas Fir continued...

eggs hatch at the same time that the new growth is emerging from the buds on the host tree, usually in late May or early June in the Moscow area. The first symptoms you will notice are stripped new shoots as the caterpillars feed on the new needles. As the summer progresses the caterpillars continue to grow and feed on more of the trees' needles. The damage starts at the top of the tree and works its way down. By late summer when the caterpillars molt into cocoons large portions of a tree can be brown and defoliated. The good news is that most trees can survive the defoliation for at least one or two years. However, the naked branches can be ugly for quite sometime.

Damage from previous year's infestations is quite easy to spot in late winter or early spring. If you have a tree that is showing damage you probably should plan on having your tree treated this spring. It should be sprayed after the new growth has expanded. The two treatments that seem to be the most effective and readily available are the broad-spectrum insecticide Sevin and the biological control BT or *Bacillus thuringiensis*. If you have any short-needled evergreen trees in your landscape you should look closely at the top of the tree to see if there is damage from the Tussock Moth from last year. If you see damage on your tree, or on neighboring trees that are upwind from your trees, you should plan on some form of treatment this spring when the new growth has expanded, usually in early June.

Paul Warnick



Xeriscape continued...

something will have to be done, either importing water from long distances or drastic rationing will be required. During the summer months water usage nearly doubles in the area due to irrigation of residential and commercial landscapes. So, if attractive landscaping can be designed which requires significantly less water than traditional landscaping, it could make a profound difference in the water usage on the Palouse.

Xeriscaping consists of seven basic fundamentals:

1. Plan and design comprehensively from the beginning
2. Create practical turf areas of manageable sizes, shapes, and appropriate grasses
3. Use appropriate plants and zone the landscape according to the needs of the plants
4. Consider improving the soil with organic matter like compost or manure
5. Consider using mulches, such as wood chips
6. Irrigate efficiently with properly designed systems (including hose-end equipment) and by applying the right amount of water at the right time.
7. Maintain the landscape appropriately by mowing, pruning and fertilizing properly

From: Knopf, Jim. 1991. *The Xeriscape Flower Gardener, A Waterwise Guide for the Rocky Mountain Region*. Boulder: Johnson Books.

As you can see from these fundamentals, xeriscaping is not limited to strictly dry landscaping, nor does it advocate the elimination of lawns. Rather, it encourages using smaller areas of turf with alternative types of grasses, along with specific ornamental plants selected for their ability to thrive with less irrigation.

The concept for the xeriscape garden calls for meandering pathways of different types of grasses, winding between beds of various shapes and sizes, designed to show off the wide variety of plants that will thrive with less water than typical landscaping. These will include lots of colorful perennial flowers along with various trees and shrubs. Some large boulders and other rocks will be included in the design to add an instant sense of permanence to the garden. Various types of mulches available in the area will be incorporated in the design to demonstrate how they can be used attractively. As funding allows and as the beds mature some types of drip irrigation systems may be added to complete the project.

Paul Warnick

Don't Forget! The 24th Annual Meeting of the UI Arboretum Associates will be on Thursday, April 26, 2001 at 7:30pm.

PBN450



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