Create a carnivorous bog planter

If you are looking for a fun project for your deck or patio, this may be it. Carnivorous plants are very easy to grow, even though they look like they should be difficult. All you need for a patio bog garden is a container at least 6” deep. I use plastic bowl type planters, but you can use a decorative one as long as it has plenty of drainage holes in the bottom. When using a plastic bowl type, I drill out four ½” holes around the planter about halfway up, and leave the bottom closed. This will allow water to stay in the bottom of the bowl, while allowing overflow to come out the drilled side holes. They prefer to have wet feet, but the top 2-3 inches dryer. If using a decorative planter, the bottom must be able to draw up water, and you will need to place planter in a 3-4” deep saucer filled with water to allow constant water uptake.

Once you’ve selected your planter, you will need to fill it with a mix of about 50/50 sand and peat moss (brown milled sold in compressed bales). Wet the mixture thoroughly (this is the messy part).

Pick out your favorite carnivorous or bog plants, available through our online plant sale, and plant your new container, allowing for space to grow.

Plants go semi-dormant over the winter. In the spring, cut down the old dried-up pitchers then beautiful spring blooms and new new pitchers will appear. Lots of fun for grandkids, as cutting open the old pitchers will reveal bug skeletons that have been used for nutrition by the plant. No fertilizer needed—all nutrition comes from insects they “eat”.

Enjoy!

~ Kathy Bridges, Garden Manager
Director’s Note

These are incredibly trying times for all of us. At times like these, I am so thankful for the South Carolina Botanical Garden, and for you. The SCBG is open for visitation, but our visitor services and buildings remain closed to the public to ensure visitor safety. We, like you, are wishing for the best and a return to some degree of normalcy. Please remember, your Garden is still here, still growing and still providing a critical retreat from the madness of daily life. The Garden depends on you and because of your support we are able to provide an oasis of life and tranquility.

We have been operating without the help of volunteers and most of our student labor. Our horticultural staff have been working non-stop, doing their best to keep the Garden safe and attractive. Please be mindful that these staff members are trying to do the impossible, they are trying to provide the same maintenance and management that is normally provided by a large team of volunteers and students. I am incredibly proud and thankful for the hard work of our dedicated staff. We hope you can truly see the dedication our staff have to the SCBG. Our educational and administrative staff continue to work on programing, publications and activities remotely, and have done a great job of keeping the public involved and providing remote educational activities. Many of our educational and administrative staff have also dedicated part of their work week to helping out with grounds management, for which I am also very grateful.

This year has been nothing short of stellar for wildlife at the Garden. I’ve never seen so many pollinators – diversity or density! A short walk through the meadow below the Hunt Cabin will reveal hundreds of Tiger Swallowtails feeding on the huge Cup Plant (Silphium perfoliatum) flowers. You also can’t help notice the thousands of wasps, bees, and flies working hard to extract nectar from the mountain mints. The coastal plain section of the Natural Heritage Garden trail is literally swarming with pollinators of every kind, and plants like the Coastal Sweet Pepper-bush (Clethra alnifolia) are covered with all forms of life. The management of the Garden is producing an incredible abundance of life visible in the birds, butterflies, and bees that have increased to the point that even I am thoroughly impressed!

The life we see in the Garden today is the product of all the decisions that have been made in the past, and those we continue to make daily. We strive to tell the story of every human’s contribution to the world around us. I am incredibly pleased to to learn more about the beginnings of the South Carolina Botanical Garden, and the camellia garden in particular, from research done by Dr. Rhondda Thomas which is included in this edition of the newsletter. For instance, how many of us have traveled to an old rice field in the ACE basin to enjoy the abundant wading birds, alligators, eagles, shorebirds and songbirds? If you have, did you stop to think about the process that built the wetlands you and the wildlife are experiencing?

Patrick D. McMillan

Cup Plant
Silphium perfoliatum

Cont’d page 4
What an unusual spring/summer this has been. We started off with the COVID-19 shutdown in March. We hurried to empty the greenhouses. We had to get all the tropicals out and the annuals planted for the season. For several weeks, facilities manager, Spencer Waldrop, and I worked on site, trying to keep grass mowed, plants watered and ensured buildings were secure. A few weeks later, a tornado hit close by, and left 53 trees down in the Garden. Landscape manager, Jamie Rutherford, and arboretum manager, Dave Rife, were then authorized to return to the site. We spent three weeks cleaning up fallen trees and debris. Thanks to Brenda, Tammy and Wayne, our spouses who helped us through this difficult time. The remaining horticulture staff were then approved to return to work. What a relief to be able to manage our areas before they got out of control.

As a result of the storm, portions of the ‘62 Trail (from the Rock Restroom to the Amphitheater) were suddenly full sun instead of shade. Jamie hauled in multiple loads of compost and soil, and the beds were amended and built up. Plants were relocated to shady areas as needed, and some new additions have been added to the sunny areas. New beds have also been added along the trail above the Celtic Garden and through the Picnic Area. The wonderful rains this spring were a great help in getting these plants established. Spring was absolutely beautiful, and it was a shame we were closed during the peak of spring color, it would have been nice to share with our visitors. I did selfishly enjoy the beautiful spring blooms though.

The Garden looks amazing, considering the small staff this year, and no volunteers. The plants seem to be thriving. I can’t wait until this pandemic is over and we can invite our volunteers back. We miss them so much, not only for their friendship, but their help in maintaining many of the gardens. We’re hoping to have students return to work soon, even if on a limited basis.

Restrooms and buildings are still closed, but trails are open for walking and enjoying the Garden. We have installed bottle filling stations where we used to have water fountains, at the Rock Restroom, Nature Learning Center and soon at the side of the Carriage House. These should eliminate any danger of germ spread at drinking fountains, as they are touchless and the water drops straight into your water bottle.

We raised two baby ducks in the shop this winter, and they are happily established in the duck pond, and two new white ducks showed up recently, so our family is growing. We are up to six ducks and our goose.

As you visit, notice the absence of overhead power lines. Duke Power finished burying the lines from the new substation and the overhead wires have been removed. It sure does help the view through the Garden. There has also been some stream remediation and erosion control installed in that area, by Natural Dialogue the nature-based sculpture.

We will soon be replacing the bridge along the Senn Trail in front of the Celtic Garden, so be aware when walking, as we will close that pathway for construction.

Even through this crazy time we are currently living in, we are doing our best to maintain the Garden and keep it safe and enjoyable for all of you. Please, come out to take a socially distant walk, and enjoy what nature has to offer. There is no better place to clear your head. And if you feel like pulling a weed or two along the way, that’d be great!

~ Kathy Bridges, Garden Manager
Where did the labor come from? Where did the technology come from? Do we stop to truly ponder the enslaved people that were forced to build the massive systems of banks, dikes, and trunk gates that continue to shelter the tidal freshwater marshes today? Do we credit the technology that was taken forcibly from Africa to engineer these fields? Do we acknowledge our full history, the contribution of all, in the ecological legacy that we have inherited?

The South Carolina Botanical Garden is a garden for life, for healing, for experiencing all of our history. It is a natural place for all of these things because the life we see and experience here is the culmination of every choice—good, bad, ugly or beautiful. As I always say, the world never forgets the choices we make.

Thank you so much for your continued support, your choice is growing and nurturing life!

~ Patrick D. McMillan

Friends, We Need You!

As you can imagine, the Garden has taken a huge financial hit this year. The cancellation of our Spring Plant Sale together with the end of in-person tours and programs, and also of any rental opportunities has given us huge new challenges. Having you as our Friend, and your friends as our Friends, can help us weather this unexpected storm!

If you have not already renewed your Friends of the Garden membership recently, please visit: https://iamatiger.clemson.edu/giving/scbg

You may already be aware that we have shifted to a fiscal year membership, which means all memberships will run from July 1 – June 30 of each year. This helps us stay aligned with the university’s fiscal calendar.

If you have any questions, or would prefer to renew your membership by phone, please contact Beth Schneider, 703-869-4844 or bschne4@clemson.edu. As always, your support of the Garden is greatly appreciated!
The Geological Record

BCGM REMAINS TEMPORARILY CLOSED OWING TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The BCGM unfortunately, remains temporarily closed owing to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Numerous research projects involving Clemson University students and volunteers remain on hold. Our plans to continue developing new exhibits focused on ‘Theropod Dinosaurs’ and ‘Turtle Evolution’ are currently delayed indefinitely. Please read more below if you would like to financially assist the Museum during these unprecedented and difficult times and please check our FaceBook page for updates on when we will be reopening.

NORTH AMERICA’S LARGEST TOPAZ CRYSTAL

Did you know that the BCGM is home to North America’s largest topaz crystal? The specimen (Figure 1) was collected in 1982 at the Herbb Mine No. 2 in Powhatan County, Virginia and was purchased and donated to the museum by our namesake Robert S. Campbell. The large crystal weighs more than 9 pounds and the smaller piece is one of several fragments of the original crystal, which would have weighed approximately 12 pounds! Two faceted specimens were also fashioned from fragments and measure ~56 and 40 carats. Interestingly, the largest piece also contains at least two small bubbles of what is likely liquid carbon dioxide. This enormous and valuable specimen of topaz is being featured in a new book on the minerals of Virginia that is being compiled by friend of the museum and founder of the Virginia Mineral Project, Thomas Hale. Be sure to stop by the Museum and check it out for yourself when we reopen!

Figure 1. North America’s Largest Topaz crystal and one of the BCGM’s ‘flagship’ geological specimens, BCGM 0120. The specimen consists of 4 pieces, the main crystal, a small fragment, and two pieces that were faceted.

PLEASE HELP US MAINTAIN YOUR GEOLOGY MUSEUM

The Museum is experiencing a financial shortfall owing to our COVID-19 related closure and we would be most grateful for the support of our community. If you would like to make a donation of any size or type to the BCGM to assist us with our ambitious research and educational efforts, please contact curator Dr. Adam Smith via email at bcgm@clemson.edu. Alternatively, contribute directly by choosing “Geology Museum” from the drop-down menu at https://iamatiger.clemson.edu/giving/scbg or email us discuss the projects we have planned and how you can contribute. Also see our Facebook page and our website (www.clemson.edu/geomuseum) for details regarding upcoming special exhibits and events.

The BCGM would like to offer our sincere thanks to the following people who have recently made generous donations to the BCGM: Dr. and Mrs. Paul H. Benson III (’62); and Mr. and Mrs. Michael W. Davis of Charleston, SC.

Visit the Jurassic Garden
While COVID-19 has halted in-person activities at the South Carolina Botanical Garden, families can still use information from the Garden as a resource to stay in touch with nature. Garden educational staff have created an array of activities that can be done from the safety of people's homes, or if they are able to visit, at the SCBG. These activities teach about bats, bugs, trees and much more. Information about these activities can be found on the Garden’s website, https://bit.ly/SCBG_Activities. We are continually adding to these resources, so check back frequently!

We want to ensure families have easily accessible materials they can share with their children in this difficult time. We want to continue to advocate for families to explore nature, even if they can’t do it with us, in-person. The materials were created with elementary school students in mind, but the whole family can learn by participating in the projects. These materials are interdisciplinary, covering science, history and art, and compliment what children from grades K-12 learn in school.

Books are a fantastic way to engage children with the natural world. Educator Allison Jones has developed activity packets based on specific books about bats and birds. These packets include her reading the book online, so you have easy access to the publication that supports the activities she suggests.

We have created a number of activity sheets that focus on animals that are easily found in the backgarden or any greenspace, big or small. In each activity sheet the first section gives easily accessible facts about each animal. The second part contains online links to short educational videos, online identifications guides, citizen science projects, coloring and craft activities and lists of books, all relating to the animal concerned. We hope to get families outside looking for these critters, and in the process engaging with the natural world.

In addition, we have posted many educational articles on our Facebook page. As the spring has turned to summer, we have produced many plant profiles, photographic journeys and information on local pollinators.

Two discovery packets: South Carolina Trees and S.C. Fresh Water Habitats are a combination of identification guides and other hands-on activities that can be used state-wide. These are also located on our Garden webpage at https://bit.ly/SCBG_Activities.
Spotlight on Garden History

Recently, Clemson University’s Professor Rhondda Thomas, the Calhoun Lemon Professor of Literature and founder of the “Call My Name: African Americans in Clemson University History” project reached out to us with some new information about the Garden’s genesis.

The Garden was founded, we have long known, when camellias were moved from Cemetery Hill to make way for more stadium parking. It was from this transfer that the Clemson Horticulture Gardens began under the guidance of Dr. T.L. Senn and the horticulture department.

Thomas’ research reveals additional dimension to the early story of the Camellia Test Gardens; originally located at the southeastern corner of the cemetery. According to the Clemson University Buildings and Ground Committe meeting minutes, recorded in February 3, 1953, they were going to name the garden for a man named Judge Crawford, an intent that was never realized. The minutes report that this action was “in honor of the old colored gardener who worked for Clemson College for approximately 50 years.” Judge Crawford retired in 1947 after 50 years of service to Clemson.

Judge Crawford’s history with Clemson stemmed back to its inception as a college. In April 1930, a story in Taps, Clemson’s student newspaper, reported his long association with the University. The article stated “when Judge arrived at what was to later be Clemson College [at the age of 16], he found nothing but fields and woods. The grounds had to be cleared before work on the buildings could begin. The article further reportsth that at one point during his tenure he was in charge of a gang of colored prisoners who were brought up from Charleston to build the college. Once the buildings were complete, he supervised the students, all of whom who were expected to spend time working in the fields of the college farm. Much of Judge Crawford’s life was spent looking after the campus landscape. The article concludes: ‘Judge’ now works in the greenhouse and attends to the flowers and shrubbery on the Campus. He is well satisfied with his present work and will be found very willing to talk about plants and flowers to anyone who chances to drop in the greenhouse.”

Dr. Thomas’ research into Mr. Crawford is at its beginning, and she is hoping to learn more about his life. We intend to honor the promise made to honor Mr. Crawford by recognizing him and his connection to the Camellia Garden.

Garden Tips from Trent Miller, Collections Manager

As we approach the end of the summer we all have the opportunity to evaluate this year's successes and failures in the garden. Despite years of experience with plants, even the most seasoned gardener can look back through a growing season and identify things they would have done differently. Right off, I can think of at least five separate plants in my yard I wish I had planted more of, had planted somewhere else or “experiments” that were ultimately unsuccessful. While it is true for most plants that it is too late in the season to make any major changes, it is the perfect time to start planning the changes you’d like to see for next year. Many plants will be setting seed soon if they haven’t already, so keep a close eye on those that you would like to grow next year. Many plants disperse their seeds very quickly, so make sure you don’t miss your chance to collect them. Be sure to carefully label any seeds you collect so you know what you have down the road. That is, unless you want a surprise, which could be either more fun or frustrating, depending on how you feel about uncertainty. Most seeds store best in a cool, dry area in a breathable paper or mesh bag, and should be removed from fruit before storing them.
Our educators are committed to fulfilling our mission to provide environmental education to participants of all ages. The current situation has made it necessary to rethink programming and transition to online, remote and other methods of delivering materials. Please be patient with us as we make these changes. To register for a program, visit our events calendar at https://www.clemson.edu/public/scbg/events/events-calendar.html.

**BUDDING ARTISTS IN A BAG**
These tutorial packages guide young artists, or artists young at heart, through the creation of nature-inspired arts and crafts. Some projects require adult supervision and/or assistance to younger children as well as furnishing of certain materials/tools. Most materials are provided, and materials pick-up details will be emailed upon registration, along with any other virtual resources. Contact: allisoo@clemson.edu

- **Leaf Bowls: Capture the season with these one-of-a-kind creations!**
  Fee: $10 per kit
  Registration due by September 11.
  Materials pick-up on Friday, September 18, 4-5:30 pm

- **Woodland Animal Felt Mask: Disguise yourself in time for Halloween!**
  Fee: $12 per kit (choose from fox, raccoon or deer)
  Registration due by October 2.
  Materials pick-up on Friday, October 9, 4-5:30 pm

- **Owl Pellet Dissection and Bone Art: Science and art meet in this unique project.**
  Fee: $7 per kit
  Registration due by November 6.
  Materials pick-up on Friday, November 13, 4-5:30 pm

- **Orange Pomanders: A fun, fragrant holiday tradition!**
  Fee: $5 per kit
  Materials pick-up on Friday, December 4, 4-5:30pm

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**Wednesday, August 26**

**Starting a Fall Garden**
Do you want to enjoy fresh produce throughout the fall and into the winter months? Do you want to have a battle plan against insects, diseases and weeds? If you answered yes to these questions, then join Beaufort County Extension agent, Zack Snipes, who will give you the knowledge you need to get a fantastic garden.

*Time: 10 a.m. noon*
*Location: Online, by Zoom*
*Fee: $10*

**Wednesday, September 2**

**Bee Curious!**
Our native bees are efficient and vital pollinators. Discover the lives and habits of our native bees with Ben Powell, State Statewide Apiculture and Pollinator Specialist.

**Wednesday, October 21**

**What’s Eating My Trees?**
Join Dr. David Coyle, an expert in forest and tree health and invasive species, to learn how to maintain the health of your trees! He has an extension and research appointment with Clemson University and over twenty years of experience in forestry and tree health so he has probably seen everything you could possibly imagine in tree issues!

**Wednesday, November 11**

**Apples: Choosing the Ripe One**
Apples are a fall favorite and extension agent Kerrie Roach will teach you how to pick a good one! Kerrie Roach is an apple expert who regularly advises South Carolina’s apple growers.

*Time: noon – 1 p.m.*
*Location: Online, by Zoom*
*Fee: $7*
Mondays, September - November  
**Garden Sprouts**
Every Monday morning (around 10 a.m.) Ms. Sue will post a new story online with the theme for the week. A downloadable package of activities to explore this theme at home and at the Garden will be sent upon registration. These activities can be fun for all the family (but are generally aimed at 3-5 year olds).
Fee: $5 per session/ $50 for the series

**Mission: Nature!**

Thursdays, September - November  
**Junior Naturalists**
Join us online every Thursday at 4:30 p.m. to receive a weekly nature mission, share your nature discoveries continue to learn about and to love the natural world.
Fee: $40 per child for the series (scholarships available, contact: Sue Watts watts9@clemson.edu)

Fridays Sept. 11, Oct. 9, Nov. 6 & Dec. 4  
**CAMPFIRE KIDS CLUB**
Does your youngster love the outdoors and the discoveries that time spent outdoors brings? Young nature enthusiasts will enjoy this opportunity to make like-minded friends and share observations of plants, animals and seasonal changes with each other during monthly Zoom “campfires”. Each month clubbers will receive an e-package containing observation themes, activities, suggested readings/viewings, and, ahem, s’more! A few weeks later, club members will join garden educators, Allison Jones and Kendra Vincent, around the virtual campfire to share findings, games and fun times together!
Please register by September 4. Participation is limited.
Time: 3:30-4:30 pm
Fee: $20 for club series per household
Suggested Age: 6-12 years
Contact: allisoo@clemson.edu

**Nature Center Open House and Hunt Cabin Open House**
Since we can not open either building to the public we will post family activity sheets online for the following subjects on the first Saturday of the month. We’ll give you fun activities to enjoy nature, whether it’s in your backyard, or the SCBG.

September 5
**Nature Learning Center** - Exploring soils

**Hunt Cabin** – Spiders in nature and folklore

October 3
**Nature Learning Center** – The science and beauty of leaves

**Hunt Cabin** – Samhain – the end of the harvest season and beginning of winter

November 7 –
**Nature Learning Center** - All the water in the world
**Hunt Cabin** - Old-fashioned family games and activities

December 5
**Nature Learning Center** – Learn the Evergreens

**Hunt Cabin** – Simple Seasonal Decorations from Nature
Have you ever thought to yourself, ”Gee, I’d really love to grow a prairie in my yard, but I just don’t have enough space?” Or perhaps you’d like to increase the diversity of plants, insects, and wildlife in the yard. Fortunately, there are many resources available to help prepare you for the project.

First though, a little history lesson. Hundreds, even thousands of years ago, much of the Piedmont area in which we live was covered by prairie. These once vast landscapes of grasses and forbs provided breaks between the tracts of hardwood trees ranging from Virginia to Alabama. Indigenous people maintained the open savannas through the use of fire to aid with hunting and provide area for agricultural use. Bison, elk and wolves also roamed the Piedmont Prairies, as noted by early European explorers. Without fire, the hardwoods would have taken over the open land.

Fast forward to post-colonization. Years of fire suppression and rapid population growth have resulted in the virtual elimination of Piedmont Prairies except for roadside and powerline rights-of-way areas where some specialized prairie species still remain intact. However, large swaths of land are not needed to provide critical habitat for birds, pollinators, other insects, reptiles and amphibians. The typical yard, no matter the size, can be easily transformed into a micro-prairie, thereby restoring much needed green space and habitat.

As you may already know, turf grass provides little to no habitat, nor does it constitute a healthy ecosystem. American lawns consume trillions of gallons of water, pesticides and fertilizers every year. Fortunately, many homeowners are ready to walk about their property and enjoy wildlife rather than toil for hours over sterile, inhospitable turf grass.

Building a micro-prairie entails work and money upfront but rewards generously once established. How large and where to place your micro-prairie is the first decision to make. Assess your property to determine amount of sun, soil type and moisture levels. Most micro-prairies require part to full sun and ample drainage. These factors will also determine what plants will grow in the designated area.

Removing turf is the next step and can be achieved several ways. Digging by hand or using a sod cutter results in removal of turf roots and allows for quicker results. A slower method entails smothering the area with black plastic, cardboard or plywood for several months until all turf has died. The last method involves spraying the turf twice at eight-week intervals with a broad-spectrum, non-persistent herbicide as soon as temperatures allow in the spring. Using this last method is least disruptive to the soil and allows for new plants to be planted amongst the dead grass. Weed seeds are also less likely to germinate in dead grass versus bare soil.


Next, it’s time to select plants for your micro-prairie. Native plants are fundamental to attracting and sheltering native insects, birds and other species to your yard. This may be the costliest portion of the project depending on whether you choose transplants or seed. Although more expensive upfront, transplants establish quicker and more often than not will bloom the first season. Transplants also require regular watering for the first two months in order to become established. Seeds, on the other hand, take two to five years to reach maturity. Most seeds also necessitate a period of cold weather (stratification) before breaking dormancy. Choose a diverse selection of perennials, grasses, sedges and annuals that are native to our Upstate region, bloom throughout the seasons and if possible, are grown locally. Nonprofit groups, native plant nurseries, native plant societies and of course botanical gardens are all terrific resources when trying to determine what plants are right for your new micro-prairie site.

Continue to weed the area until the plants fill in and cover bare spots. It takes some time for prairie plants to establish as they are sending long roots down into the soil, so be patient. In addition, it’s important to allow seed heads and foliage to overwinter since these provide food and shelter for birds, small mammals and other creatures during the cold season. Once established, micro-prairies require little maintenance other than a mowing one time in early spring before young plants start to emerge. Gardens never remain stagnant and prairies are no different. You may discover over time that one species has become too aggressive or that you wish to expand the size of your micro-prairie in order to add a greater variety of plants. Whatever situation arises, know that there are always people and resources available to help create the micro-prairie you enjoy for years to come.

**Plant suggestions for dry soil:**

- *Andropogon gerardii* (big bluestem)
- *Asclepias tuberosa* (common butterfly weed)
- *Parthenium integrifolium* (wild quinine)
- *Ratibida pinnata* (gray-headed coneflower)
- *Rudbeckia hirta* (black-eyed susan)
- *Schizachyrium scoparium* (little bluestem)
- *Symphyotrichum laeve* (smooth aster)

**Plant suggestions for moist, well-drained soil:**

- *Asclepias incarnata* (swamp milkweed)
- *Baptisia australis* (blue false indigo)
- *Eutrochium fistulosum* (joe-pye weed)
- *Liatris spicata* (blazing star)
- *Lobelia cardinalis* (cardinal flower)
- *Monarda didyma* (beebalm)
- *Penstemon digitalis* (smooth white beardtongue)

~ Allison Kelly, Natural Heritage Garden Manager

**Resources:**

- https://www.segrasslands.org/piedmont
- https://www.gardeningknowhow.com/garden-how-to/design/ideas/how-to-grow-a-micro-prairie.htm
Some plants we grow don't produce viable seed or the seedlings don't come up true to type. In this case it would be best to take cuttings. Many of our ornamental plants, especially annuals, are able to be easily propagated by stem cuttings placed in water or moist soil. If you have any plants you would like to grow next year that will not tolerate our winter conditions, now would be a good time to begin planning which plants to propagate from cuttings and where you will keep them over the winter. In the past I have kept some of my favorites as scraggly looking houseplants during weather too cold for them to tolerate. As a plant lover, having a few “roommates” over the winter is better than a summer without those plants! Patented cultivars (marked on the label with “PPAF” or “PP + patent number”) should be avoided for cuttings, as reproduction is prohibited under the patent.

Finally, make sure you keep a record of your successes and failures so that you don't repeat the same mistakes in the future. When beginning to garden at a new property or even a new location in your yard, it can be very easy to overlook important factors like seasonal variations in moisture, sunlight, wind exposure and vulnerability to pests. To make sure all your hard work preserving your favorite plants isn't wasted you will need to know why things do or don't work so you can identify these things in the future and avoid problems before they start.