



SEPTEMBER  
2025  
Newsletter

**We will hold our next meeting on Thursday, September 11**

**AT THE *UNDERHILL GARDEN* BEHIND THE UNDERHILL MUSEUM**

2060 MINER ST., IDAHO SPRINGS - PLEASE ENTER THROUGH THE ALLEY GATE

12:00; LUNCH IS \$15.00

If you “plant” to attend, please RSVP not later than **Sunday, September 7th** to Linda Yowell at 303-898-8017 or via email, [rickyowell7682@msn.com](mailto:rickyowell7682@msn.com). We will have a seed exchange – bring seeds you have collected.

In case of rain go to the Elks Lodge

Potential members are welcome!

### *2025 – 2026 MEETING SCHEDULE*

All daytime meetings except September and December begin at noon at the Idaho Springs Elks Club

September 11, 2025

Seed Exchange; 12:00 at the Underhill Museum Garden

October 9, 2025

Wildlands Restoration - Tobi Howell & AnnMarie Fessell

November 13, 2025

Wreath Making- Wendy Binninger

Saturday, December 13, 2025

Christmas Party @ Debbi Novotny’s, 1-5 p.m.

January 8, 2026

"Dinner & a Show" - Kris Miller

February 12, 2026

Pollinator Gardens – Amber/Sundance Gardens

March 12, 2026

Stepping Stones -Tobi Howell & Michelle Tyler

April 9, 2026

Hydroponic Gardens - Debbi Novotny

May 14, 2026

Annual Meeting &  
Installation of  
Officers

*June 4-6, 2026*

*PLANT SALE*

[columbinegardenclub.com](http://columbinegardenclub.com)

*Check out our website for all of the planned events!*

If you would like to add the garden club events to your own calendar use the "subscribe to calendar" button at the bottom of the "What We're Planning" page. There are four calendar types that are supported. If you have trouble and need help adding to your calendar, please contact Tobi Howell for help.

[tobiannah03@gmail.com](mailto:tobiannah03@gmail.com) or 772-341-2349

### **FREE PLANTS AVAILABLE!**

As the weather cools off, if anyone would like to dig up geraniums from the Idaho Springs Elks Lodge garden and bring them to your home, feel free to do so.

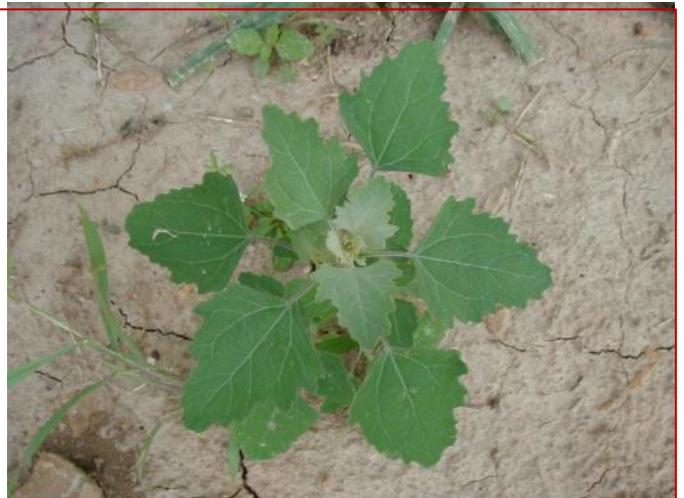
There are lilies and iris that need to be divided at the Underhill garden. If anyone is interested in dividing and taking some home to your garden, please respond to Linda Yowell at 303-898-8017 or via email, [rickyowell7682@msn.com](mailto:rickyowell7682@msn.com)

### **Lambs Quarters**

Related to spinach (in the goosefoot family), lambs quarters is an edible **weed** very common in Colorado.

It will usually pop up in the very early spring and many gardeners harvest and eat their lambs quarters like spinach (great sautéed or in salads)!

If you don't pull it out early, lambs quarters can grow tall enough to take over parts of your garden, shading out your veggies. So even if you harvest and eat your lambs quarters, pull out the whole plant once you're done harvesting. Best managed by hand weeding or hoeing. Make sure to pull it out before it gets too big or its strong roots will pull out other plants along with it.



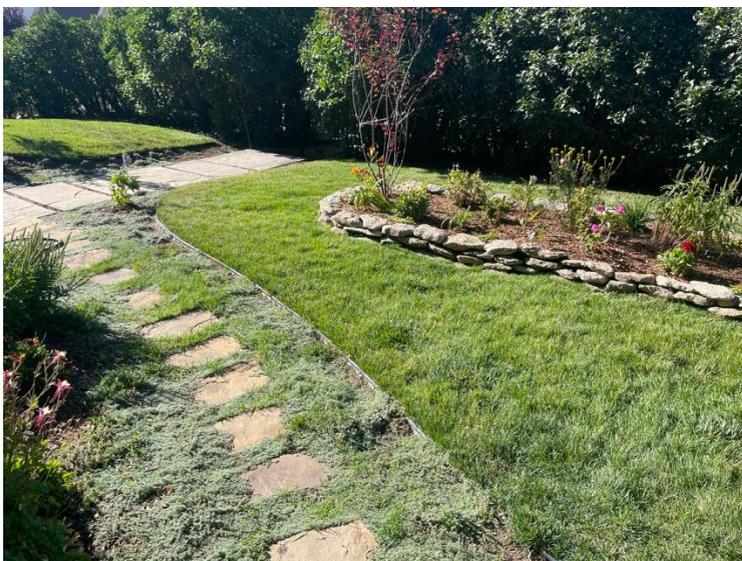
***Blooms and Beverages Garden Tour***  
***July 22, 2025***

Kerry Tierney's charming seating area...



Don't we gardeners just have a love/hate relationship with rain? That was the case on July 22nd – it started pouring about the time our tour was to begin and it lasted through the first two gardens! The rain did actually amount to something and the sun did eventually make an appearance. Thanks to Susy Foley, Kerry Tierney and Tobi Howell for inviting us to enjoy their lovely gardens.

Anne English,  
Kerry Tierney, Kris  
Miller, Amy  
Tomlinson and  
Peech Keller  
enjoying Tobi  
Howells' garden.



Susy Foley's front garden with  
dry stack stone surrounding  
the plantings.

## THE ELKS CLUB GARDEN - THEN AND NOW



JULY 4, 2025



The Elks garden has made great progress in the last six weeks. The perennials have really taken off and the annuals have provided some great color. Thanks to all who made this project happen!



August 18, 2025

### The Dreaded Bindweed

This is a very common, vining **weed** that has small white, morning glory flowers. It can be difficult to kill because it spreads by both seed and root. If you pull out bindweed and leave a small piece of root in the ground, that root will re-sprout to grow a new plant. The best way to get rid of bindweed is indeed to just keep pulling it up! Think of it as a “war of attrition” – starving the bindweed of energy over time. It can survive in even the worst of conditions. If you have a particularly bad bindweed problem, you can also consider landscape fabric below and/or around your bed to limit its growth.



## LATE SUMMER TO FALL SEED COLLECTION

Some plants show fairly obvious signs of being ready to release their seed. When you can see sunflower seeds in a sunflower, and they pop out easily, they are ready! Here are a couple of examples of other seed-producing plants:



### NASTURTIUM

This plant starts with the small bud (on the right), then goes into full flowering (left), then the seed pod forms (lower center). The seeds dry out and fall off of the stem. They can be planted next spring either in nursery pots or directly into the ground. They take 8-9 weeks to begin flowering if planted outside directly into the soil. Nasturtiums are a hummingbird favorite!

### BREADSEED POPPY



Here is a Breadseed poppy in bloom and the dried pod. When the pod dries, the small windows at the top of the pod open. Just a few seed pods were shaken into this 2" bag! Let seed dry out and then scatter in early Winter or early Spring for blooms the following season.

## WHEN TO TRANSPLANT ASIATIC LILY BULBS



Source: <https://gardentabs.com/when-to-transplant-asiatic-lilies/>

Asiatic lilies are one of the most beautiful and exotic plants to have in your garden. But lilies grow from bulbs, which means that more bulbs will form over time, and the lilies can spread. Sometimes they need to be transplanted to keep them from becoming too crowded. **For best results, you should transplant Asiatic lilies during the fall. This will give them time to become acclimated to their environment over winter and produce blooms the following spring.**

While transplanting lilies may seem like a difficult task, it is a common practice beneficial to them. Transplanting allows them to thrive and continue producing blooms. In this article, we'll provide you with all the details about the best time to transplant Asiatic lilies and how to do it properly.

In most areas, you can transplant your lilies in late September or early October. However, Asiatic lilies in some areas may still be producing blooms at this time. Ideally, you will want to wait until the plant is no longer blooming. But, you don't want to wait until the first frost to move them because the bulbs may not be able to acclimate as well.

At the absolute latest, you should transplant Asiatic lilies about one to two weeks before the predicted first frost. This will still give the bulbs plenty of time to store up the energy and nutrients they need to survive the winter.

Another important thing to note is that you don't want to transplant lilies too often. It's best to only transplant them every 3 to 4 years, giving them time to develop fully. Transplanting lilies too frequently may hinder their growth or cause them to not flower for several years.

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## HOW TO TRANSPLANT ASIATIC LILY BULBS

### Dig Up The Lilies

Remember that it is best to wait until the fall to dig up and transplant your bulbs. You'll know that **they are ready to dig up when the stems and leaves turn from yellow to brown.**

Start digging about 3 to 4 inches out from the base of the flowers and work your way around in a circle. You should dig about 6 inches down into the dirt.

Use your trowel to pry the bulbs up from the dirt gently. You may have to slowly work your way around the bulbs again to loosen the soil better.

### Divide The Lilies

Gently pull the bulbs apart from each other. Brush off the dirt to see where the bulbs are joined together. After pulling the bulbs apart, separate them into three groups based on the size of the bulb.

The size of the bulb will determine how quickly the lilies will bloom. Large bulbs should bloom during the next growing season, but medium and small bulbs may take anywhere from 2 to 4 years before they bloom.

Look for any bulbs that are showing signs of disease or rotting. If the bulb is soft, falling apart, or has black mold or mildew on it, toss it into your trash can.

For the bulbs that are good, you should separate the actual bulb from the brown foliage left behind by the previous stem and flowers. Grab the bulb at the base of the stem and gently twist the stem until it separates from the bulb.

### Plant The Bulbs

Plant the bulbs as soon as possible so that they don't dry out. Find a spot that gets full sun (at least 6 hours a day).

Dig a hole that is three times deeper than the bulb's height and two times wider than the width. This will ensure that each bulb will have plenty of room, and the soil will be warm enough for the bulb to survive through the winter.

If you wish, you can add a couple of inches of compost into the hole to help maintain soil health and replenish nutrients. Compost can also provide nutrients to the bulb during the winter.

You can place up to three bulbs in each hole if you space them about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart from each other. Ensure that the pointed end you removed the stem from is facing up so that the plants can grow properly.

All of the roots attached to the bulb should be in the hole so that they can absorb the most nutrients. Then, cover the bulbs back up and finish filling the hole with the leftover soil.

Compact the soil on top of the bulbs to secure them, then thoroughly water the area where you planted the bulbs and keep the soil moist throughout the fall and winter. Lastly, you will want to mark the location where you planted the bulbs.

# First and Last Frost Dates for Idaho Springs, Colorado

As your growing season comes to an end, the nightly temperatures for Idaho Springs, Colorado start to go down, and therefore every day that goes by increases the chance that you'll get frost. **Your risk of frost really begins around September 1, and by September 26 you're almost certain to have received at least one frost event.**

**The charts on this page show the probabilities of receiving a certain temperature on a certain day.**

Some examples that might help:

1. You have a small 20% chance of getting 32° by September 6.
2. There is a 50% chance of being hit by a 32° frost starting around September 16
3. You have a 80% chance of seeing 32° by September 26. Said another way, you have a 1 in 5 chance at making it to that day without a 32° night.

Source: [garden.org/apps/frostdates/Idaho%20Springs,%20Colorado/](https://garden.org/apps/frostdates/Idaho%20Springs,%20Colorado/)

In the Fall									
Temperature	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%
First 16°	Oct 5	Oct 11	Oct 16	Oct 20	Oct 23	Oct 27	Oct 31	Nov 4	Nov 10
First 20°	Sep 25	Oct 1	Oct 6	Oct 10	Oct 13	Oct 17	Oct 21	Oct 25	Nov 1
First 24°	Sep 19	Sep 24	Sep 28	Oct 1	Oct 4	Oct 6	Oct 9	Oct 13	Oct 18
First 28°	Sep 13	Sep 17	Sep 20	Sep 23	Sep 25	Sep 28	Sep 30	Oct 3	Oct 7
<b>First 32°</b>	Sep 1	Sep 6	Sep 10	Sep 13	Sep 16	Sep 19	Sep 22	<b>Sep 26</b>	<b>Oct 1</b>
First 36°	Aug 14	Aug 21	Aug 26	Aug 30	Sep 3	Sep 6	Sep 11	Sep 15	Sep 22

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## WHAT IS A FROST?

Frost is a meteorological phenomenon that occurs when the air temperature at or near the Earth's surface falls below **0 degrees Celsius** (32 degrees Fahrenheit), the freezing point of water.

This drop in temperature allows water vapor in the air to **transition into solid ice crystals**, bypassing the liquid phase in a process known as deposition. Frost typically forms on clear, calm nights when the ground and objects on the surface lose heat through radiation, causing them to cool rapidly.

The formation of frost is **influenced by several factors**, including humidity, wind, and surface properties. When the air is humid, there is more water vapor available, increasing the likelihood of frost formation. Conversely, windy conditions can prevent frost by mixing warmer air aloft with cooler air near the ground. Furthermore, surfaces such as grass, leaves, or car windows, which cool faster than their surroundings, are especially prone to frost.

### Is frost the same as freeze?

No, frost and freeze are not the same. Frost specifically refers to the **formation of ice crystals** from water vapor at the surface level, while a freeze refers to the air temperature dropping to or below freezing, affecting all exposed water.



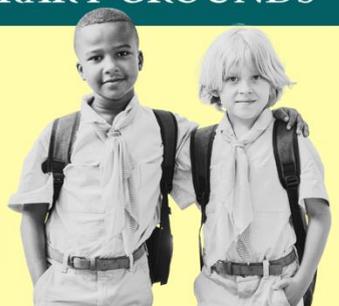
*Calling ALL local clubs! Join us at the*  
**Club Connection Fair**  
*Connect with locals and grow your group!*

**FREE!**

*Spread the word about your group, meet potential members, and connect with other local organizations!*

To learn more, scan here → 

**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 @ 11 AM - 3 PM**  
**IDAHO SPRINGS PUBLIC LIBRARY GROUNDS**



- 10 x 10 booth space provided
- Bring your own table, chairs, and tent
- To learn more and RSVP, please contact Laurie at 303-909-8235

CGC will have a table at this event. If you can volunteer to man the table sometime from 11- 3 please contact Kris Miller at 303-567-9653.