



Trowel Talk

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Cold-Hardy Vegetables for Zone 5

Penka Matanska

Freshly picked vegetables from your backyard garden are brimming with flavour, nutrition, and the satisfaction that comes from growing your own food. Each year, I look forward to the early days of spring, when the growing season begins with planting cold-hardy vegetables.

Getting Ready

Choosing the right vegetables for early planting is a key to a successful harvest, along with ensuring the soil is ready. These vegetables prefer cooler temperatures and often develop better flavour when grown under optimal early-season conditions. Many leafy greens, including spinach and radishes, become sweeter and more tender when grown in cool weather rather than in summer heat.

As soon as the soil becomes workable and warms up above 4°C, I begin planting crops such as cabbage, broccoli, kale, scallions, Swiss chard, and spinach, to name just a few. A good guideline for soil readiness is to ensure it has dried slightly after thawing. When you squeeze a handful of soil, it should hold its shape briefly but crumble easily when pressed with a finger. Working with soil that is too wet can damage its structure, so if the soil remains too wet it is better to wait a few days and try the test again.



Crocus
S.R. Bicket

Lanark County
Master Gardeners



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Raised bed garden plots dry out more quickly than in-ground beds, which often makes them ideal for early planting. In early April, I cover the beds with a black tarp for about a week or so to help speed up thawing and warming the soil. This simple step creates better conditions for seed germination and allows me to start planting sooner.



Small square foot interplanting lettuce, scallions and cabbage

Penka Matanska

Cold-hardy vegetables can be either directly sown into the soil or planted as transplants, depending on the crop and your gardening style.

Direct Seeding

Seeds sown directly into the soil may take a little longer to germinate, but the resulting plants are often stronger because they do not undergo the stress of transplanting. Some of the best cold-hardy vegetables to start from seed include carrots, turnips, spinach, brassicas, snow peas, and lettuces able to germinate at low temperatures (buttercrunch is my favourite).

I usually begin direct seeding in early April, once the soil is prepared. To encourage faster germination and protect young seedlings from late cold snaps, I use glass or heavy plastic cloches. These trap warmth during the day and provide protection at night. Once the plants are established, they can tolerate light frosts, and the cloches can be removed.



Marigold planted with carrots and broccoli

Penka Matanska

Spinach (*Spinacia oleracea* 'Plymouth'), 45 days to maturity is an excellent alternative to lettuce in early spring and one of my favourite crops to grow. When fully grown, spinach can withstand temperatures as low as -9°C . It grows quickly, produces abundant harvests, and pairs well with many other vegetables.

Radishes (*Raphanus sativus* 'Cherry Bell' and 'White Icicle') are one of the quickest to mature, around 25 days making them a great starting veggie in the garden.

Turnips (*Brassica rapa* 'Hakurei') have silky white skin and very mild taste similar to radishes. They mature quickly (40 days) and are very cold hardy.

Snow peas (*Pisum sativum* 'Sugar Daddy'), 65 days to maturity are one of the best cold veggies to start early. As it does not like heat, starting it in the cold spring days will ensure the seed pods form before summer.

Carrots (*Daucus carota*) take a little more time to mature, but they are worth it. The sweetest and a quick maturing variety (60 days) is 'Little Fingers' A Nantes type heirloom suitable for both small spaces and large gardens. They are best planted in sandy soil that is worked well with compost.

Starting from Transplants

I start seeds indoors in late February or early March including the herbs and companion plants that will go in the soil at the same time. By mid-April, the young plants are strong enough to be transplanted into the garden. Once in the ground, they benefit greatly from protection such as cloches or row covers during the early weeks. These coverings help retain warmth, reduce wind stress, and promote faster transplant adjustment.

Most brassicas—such as cabbage, cauliflower, and broccoli—are best started from transplants. These crops have long growing periods, so starting them indoors ensures they have enough time to mature before the summer heat arrives.

Cabbage (*Brassica oleracea* 'Early Jersey Wakefield'), matures in 60 days (quicker than most) and it is suitable for small gardens.

Broccoli (*Brassica oleracea* 'Waltham 29') is an heirloom variety suitable for cold climates and pairs well with marigold (*Tagetes*), which deters pests like white flies, aphids and cabbage moths.

Companion Planting and Interplanting

Companion planting can further improve plant health and productivity. Certain plants are said benefit one another by deterring pests, improving soil nutrients, and enhancing growth and flavour - is part tradition and part folklore, but I practice this in my garden and do see benefits. Thoughtful combinations can also help maximize garden space, especially in smaller plots. I usually start planning my garden in the winter, with beneficial companion plants in mind to ensure compatible types are planted together.

Interplanting is another companion technique I use, especially when space is tight. This means growing

plants with different maturing times beside one another. Plants that grow quickly, such as radishes, planted next to carrots act as a ground cover and are ready well before the carrots mature. Scallions are also good for interplanting with most veggies.



Interplanting beets, carrots and radishes
Penka Matanska

I also like interplanting herbs and flowers with my cold-loving vegetables. When I plant marigolds (*Tagetes*) close to brassicas, for example, pests like white flies, aphids and cabbage moths seem to stay away. Marigolds like warmer temperatures and they can be planted at a later stage when other plants become established.

Cold-tolerant *Calendula* grows among many of my crops: around carrots to deter carrot rust fly, near brassicas to discourage cabbage worms, and alongside lettuces to help control aphids. Cilantro is another versatile companion plant for leafy veggies and brassicas.



Broccoli and cilantro plant combination

Penka Matanska

Many of these crops grow well together: spinach, scallions, and beets make excellent companion plants. You can interseed by planting one row of spinach followed by one row of beets, and a row of scallions. Spinach matures quickly and can be harvested early, while beets take longer to develop and will gradually fill the space. Other combinations that work well are beets, carrots and radishes, or snow peas with lettuce.

It is deeply satisfying for me, on a crisp spring morning, to step outside to check on the young seedlings pushing through the soil. These hardy plants remind us that the gardening season begins long before spring really shows warmth—and that with the right plant choices and thoughtful companion planning, the garden can be productive from the early season. 🌱

Ask a Master Gardener

Compiled by Amanda Carrigan, Agnieszka Keough

Master Gardeners answer helpline questions.

Part of my space that I am trying to garden in is really frustrating me. None of the plants survive for very long, even ones that are supposed to be tough. I put compost in when I started gardening there, and I've been trying to improve the soil by adding leaves and such. It is a smallish area that has had compaction and maybe salt over the years, and it has concrete beside it, so I understand it's likely to be a tough spot. I just don't feel like it's getting any better, despite my efforts. Do you have any ideas on next steps?

It sounds as if you might need more thorough soil rehabilitation. Soil which was initially poor and compacted might not be allowing a lot of water penetration, or have a lot of organisms in the soil, despite the addition of organic matter. So, a few steps to try:

A lot of digging, tilling, and turning soil isn't generally advised anymore, as it's recognized that leaving the soil in its natural layers is more beneficial for the soil organisms and structure. In this case, however, you might need to dig and loosen the soil as deeply as you reasonably can to help break up compacted soil. Pick a day when the ground is a bit damp but not wet, if you can. It will be easier to dig, but not so wet that your working there will add compaction. Remove and break up the top layer of soil and set it aside. Use a sturdy garden fork or a set of aerating tines to loosen the lower levels before returning the loosened top layer. If it's a big enough space, you could try using a rototiller, but it will be more harmful to any soil life present.

Go ahead and add more compost. Mix it into the top layer, then mulch on top. If you notice

while you're digging that you don't see much evidence of soil activity (bugs, worms, etc.) in the soil, and you have good soil in other parts of your garden, add a few spadeful of good soil to hopefully introduce some of these organisms to this problem area.

Water well. If you do some sculpting while you're doing the top layer, you can create one or more lower areas to function like mini rain gardens, and allow water to remain and infiltrate gradually rather than running off.

Hopefully, some of the tougher native species and those advocated for rain gardens will now have a chance to grow in this space. Another category of plants you might want to explore is ruderals. These plants are often considered weedy, as they grow where most other plants cannot. Some of them are quite attractive. They can also help improve conditions for more desirable species later. Ruderals that are attractive enough to be stocked by places that sell native plants include: evening primrose, white snakeroot, asters, goldenrods, boneset, Virginia waterleaf, black-eyed Susan, golden Alexanders, blue-eyed grass, fireweed, wild columbine, and wood strawberry.

It is possible that this particular spot has, in the past, had something dumped in the soil, which is toxic to the plants, making remediation much more difficult. If your plants still fail to grow, your best option may be to use planters and pots in that location.

Tip: *As the soil warms and dries this is an excellent time to plant trees and shrubs, especially bareroot ones. Soak the bare roots in water for a few hours, even overnight, before planting. If you are unable to plant in the ground within 2 or 3 days pot up for now in garden soil and water well. Keep the pot in a sheltered position and the soil moist until it can be planted.*

We're thinking of getting rid of our grass and substituting ground covers or moss or something. What kind of plants would be good to use?

There are plenty of options for ground cover plants or grass substitutes, but not all of them are good for all conditions. Determine whether the areas you want to replace are sunny or shady, damp or dry. Then look at whether the plants will be walked on, and whether you are still going to mow the lawn or whether you want to eliminate mowing. Using a mix of plants is always a good idea ecologically, and it provides back-ups if one plant type doesn't do as well as the others. Also take a look at your lawn as it is. Unless you have been very diligent in weeding it, there are likely wild plants in there which are not grass but also not things you will find in garden centres. These can be kept and encouraged as part of the mix, if desired. Clovers, birds-foot trefoil, heal-all, low speedwells, violets, and wild strawberry are all likely to turn up in a lawn and make good groundcovers.

Some ideas for sun:

- Wild strawberry, *Fragaria virginiana*, *F. vesca*: sun-part shade, dry-medium soil.
- Pussytoes, *Antennaria neglecta*, *A. plantaginifolia*: sun-part shade, dry-medium soil.
- Violets, *Viola sororia*, *V. pedata*: sun to part shade, dry-medium soil.
- Yarrow, *Achillea millefolium*: sun, dry-medium. Needs mowing to stay low.
- Thyme, *Thymus* spp.: sun, dry-medium soil.
- Heal-all, *Prunella vulgaris*: sun to part shade, moist to average soil
- White clover, *Trifolium repens*: sun to part shade, stays fairly low and can be walked on and mowed.
- Irish moss, *Sagina subulata* : sun to part shade, moist soil, light traffic.
- Speedwell, *Veronica* spp.: There are several speedwell types which are hardy perennials here and stay low-growing. Dry-average soil, sun to part shade.

For shade:

- Sedges, *Carex* spp. There are many sedge species with different growth requirements. Oak sedge, *Carex pensylvanica* : part shade-shade, dry-medium soil. Grassy clumps, takes some walking on.
- Mosses: most mosses prefer damp, shady conditions and acidic soil; takes some walking on but scrapes off easily.
- Violets, *Viola blanda*, *V. labradorica*, *V. sororia*, *V. canadensis*, *V. pubescens*: part shade.
- Barren strawberry, *Waldsteinia ternata*: part sun to shade, moist to average
- Blue-eyed Mary, *Omphalodes verna*: part shade to shade, prefers moist to average soil, but can take dry conditions when established.

Native Shrubs: Highbush Cranberry— *Viburnum trilobum* or *Viburnum opulus* var. *americanum*

Heather A. Clemenson

Highbush cranberry, also known as the American cranberry bush or cranberry viburnum, is a native deciduous shrub that is not a true cranberry but a part of the honeysuckle family. The shrub was named for the resemblance of its fruit to the commercially marketed cranberry. The name *trilobum* describes the shape of the leaves which resemble a maple leaf but with three distinct lobes. This shrub is found throughout Canada from Newfoundland to British Columbia and grows in hardiness zones 2 to 7.

Indigenous people used highbush cranberries as a source of food and medicines. The bark contains a compound called viburnine and was used to create

teas for relieving stomach and menstrual cramps, which explains the origin of the nickname “crampbark”.



Highbush cranberry in bloom

Agnieszka Keough

Description:

Highbush cranberry is a rounded shrub with arching and spreading branches growing to a height of 2.5 to 4.5 metres and a spread of 2.5 to 3.5 metres. In its natural habitat, it is found in shady moist areas, along rocky shorelines and streambanks, as well as in cool or moist forest areas.

Highbush cranberry prefers full sun, though it can also thrive in partial shade. The shrub prefers a moist but well-drained soil and does well in a variety of soil types with a pH of 6.0 to 7.5. It can grow in areas susceptible to periodic flooding but is not tolerant of extended periods of drought and will require extra watering during such periods. This is especially the case for younger plants. One feature

of note for urban gardens is that the highbush cranberry is highly tolerant of urban pollution.

The mature bark is gray and rough. The twigs are reddish brown. The three lobed leaves can be coarsely toothed or entire on their margins. They are opposite on the stem and emerge with a reddish tint in early spring, turning glossy green in summer. The leaves turn yellow, red or reddish-purple in the fall.



Early fall colour in the leaves

Heather A. Clemenson

In late spring or early summer, the highbush cranberry produces a display of stunning creamy white flowers. The flowers appear in flat-topped clusters, or corymbs, about 5 to 7 cm across. On the outside of each cluster is a ring of larger, showy, sterile flowers surrounding many smaller, fertile flowers in the centre. The larger flowers attract pollinators, while the inner small flowers produce fruit. Both insects and wind pollinate the plant, which is monoecious so could be self-fertilizing. As with many self-fertilizing plants, however, cross-pollination from a second plant is considered beneficial to improve fruiting.

The fruit develops in the late summer and stays on the shrub throughout most of the winter. They are bright red drupes (each containing a single stone), nearly round, from 8 to 10 mm in diameter or length, forming pendulous clusters. The edible fruits are high in vitamin C and pectin and are both tart and acidic, though they become sweeter after a frost.



Highbush cranberry fruit

Heather A. Clemenson

Maintenance:

Once established, highbush cranberry requires little maintenance. A young plant needs regular watering throughout the growing season to promote strong root growth. An established plant will require watering only through periods of drought. Spreading mulch around the base of the plant will help retain soil moisture and an annual application of compost can help maintain growth and fruit yields.

Highbush cranberry will benefit from occasional pruning. As in all pruning, remove dead, damaged, or crossing branches. Dead branches can be removed at any time. Pruning to encourage production of new shoots and to maintain the shrub's shape is best done after it has finished flowering. To thin out the shrub, cut larger, older stems at their

base but do not remove more than a third of the plant at any one time.

Pests and Diseases:

Highbush cranberry is relatively free from disease although bacterial leaf spot, powdery mildew and shoot blight can affect the plant. Leaf spot and powdery mildew mostly affect the leaves and growing tips, causing discoloration. Leaf spot appears as black or brown splotches on leaves and can result in some defoliation. Powdery mildew shows as white or gray, powdery fungal growth on the surface of leaves, buds and stems. While these diseases, if severe, can affect the long-term health of the plant, usually their effect is more cosmetic during a growing season. Removing infected leaves, shoots and stems can help reduce further outbreaks. Maintaining a healthy shrub reduces the risk of contracting these diseases and of long-term damage.

Shoot blight may also affect highbush cranberry shrubs. The first visual symptoms are brown lesions on shoots or nodes on which cankers can form. If a canker girdles a shoot, the growth above the girdle will die. This disease can affect the tips of branches and can reduce the yield of fruit and further damage fruiting buds for the next season's growth. Cutting out infected shoots and putting them in the garbage and raking up and disposing of the leaves in the fall, can help reduce the spread of this fungal disease.

The major pest for highbush cranberry in Ontario is the viburnum leaf beetle. This insect, originally from Europe, was first found in North America in the Ottawa-Gatineau area in 1978. While it originally affected the European highbush cranberry, it later moved to infect the native highbush cranberry. In late spring and early summer, the larvae feed on the leaves and in the late summer the adults also feed on the leaves. The visual outcome of a viburnum leaf beetle infection is the "skeletonization" of leaves, with only the midrib and veins remaining. The adults lay over-wintering eggs on the twigs.

To control this viburnum leaf beetle, examine upper and lower leaf surfaces for feeding larvae which can be taken off the plant. Egg sites are found as small

black casings on the underside of branches. Affected branches should be pruned and destroyed by putting them in the garbage. A major defoliation weakens a shrub and may eventually kill the plant over a few years.

Natural controls for this pest include lady beetles, the larvae of green lacewings, and some stink bugs, all of which are predators of viburnum leaf beetle larvae. Nematodes applied to the soil can also kill pupating larvae and some birds will eat the larvae as well as the adult beetles.

Many cultivars of highbush cranberry are listed in local nurseries around the area, several grown for more compact size and better fruit production. For example: *Viburnum trilobum* 'Wentworth' (height 3.6 m, width 1.8 m), a cultivar noted for abundant fruit production and spectacular burgundy red leaves in the fall; *Viburnum trilobum* 'Phillips' (height 3 m, width 1.8 m) noted for its berry production and bright burgundy red leaves in the fall; and *Viburnum trilobum* 'Bailey Compact' (height and width 1.7 m), one of the smallest cultivars with red fruit and a deep red fall colour.

Garden Use:

A highbush cranberry is a pleasing addition to any garden. It has interest throughout the year with a flush of white flowers in the spring, dark green foliage throughout the summer, fall colour and bright red fruit that lasts well into the winter months. It is useful as a specimen shrub or as a hedge or screen. Though many gardeners grow it purely as an ornamental shrub, the edible fruit can be used for jams, jellies, syrups and sauces.

In late spring, the pollen and nectar on the flowers attract a wide range of pollinators. Highbush cranberry is a host plant for the spring azure butterfly and the hummingbird clearwing moth, and the shrub provides valuable cover for birds and small mammals as well as nesting sites for several bird species. The fruit is also valuable as a late winter food source for many birds and mammals when other foods may be scarce, supporting songbirds such as cedar waxwings and robins as well as

ruffed grouse and pheasants. Foxes, raccoons, squirrels and mice may also feed on the fruit.

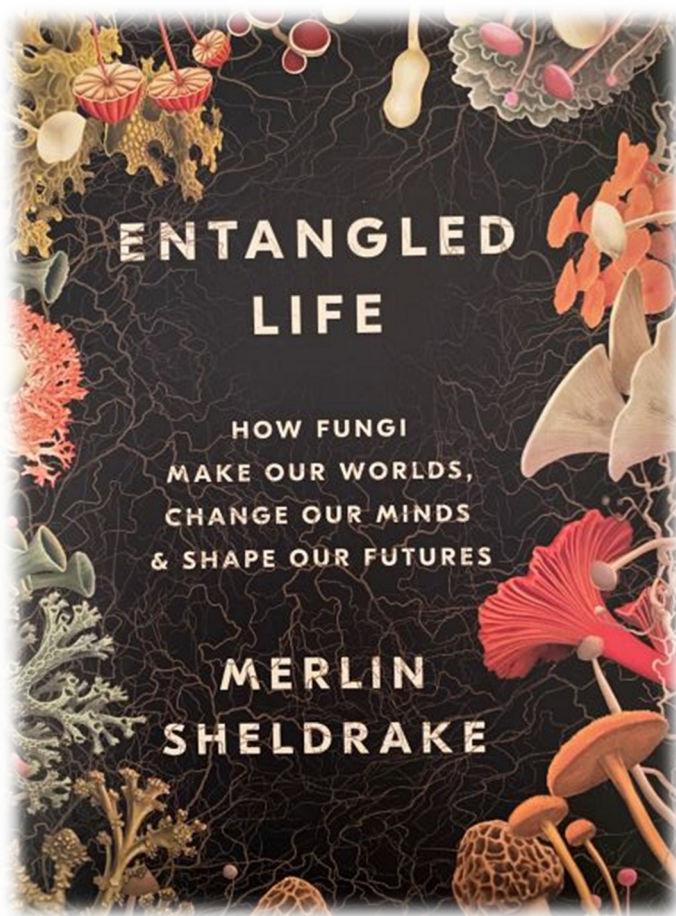
Though the threat of the viburnum leaf beetle could deter use of this shrub in a garden, there are at least two gardens in our neighborhood that have had highbush cranberry shrubs for several years without any apparent problems. A few years ago, while out for a winter walk, we watched in awe as a flock of cedar wax wings landed on one of the neighborhood shrubs and proceeded to eat the fruit. Our timing was perfect then, and every year we watch for the same phenomenon but have yet to see it again. 🌿

Book Review: Entangled Life: How Fungi Make Our Worlds, Change Our Minds & Shape Our Futures Merlin Sheldrake

Shelley Pelkey

Random House, 2020
ISBN: 9780525510314 (Hardback)
ISBN: 9780525510338 (Ebook)

Entangled Life by Merlin Sheldrake is an exploration of the role of fungi in the natural world. The author examines topics such as the world of truffles, of zombie fungi that take control of insects to help disperse their spores, and of psilocybin, the active ingredient in magic mushrooms. The main focus of the book, and the aspect of most value to gardeners, is the deep dive into what is going on under our feet, in the soil, hidden yet vital to life on earth. According to Sheldrake, ninety percent of plants rely on mycorrhizal fungi, making it “a more fundamental part of planthood than fruit, flowers, leaves, wood, even roots.”



Book Cover
Shelley Pelkey

While we are all familiar with mushrooms, the fruiting bodies that pop up in our gardens after a rain, we may not be as cognizant of their vast subterranean mycelial networks that have nourished, connected and communicated with plants for hundreds of millions of years. They not only attach to the roots of plants but can penetrate the roots and, in some cases, further into plant cells. Plants create sugars through photosynthesis and fungal networks are efficient at drawing nutrients from the soil and can extend much further than roots, so through their ‘entanglement’, plants and fungi exchange resources in a symbiotic way. The Ghost Pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*) is an example of a plant that no longer photosynthesizes but gains all of its energy and nutrients from its mycelial partner. Lichens are a partnership of fungi and algae that exist within one organism. Sheldrake notes that lichen has the ability to digest rock and that a portion of the minerals in your body is likely to have passed through a lichen at some point.



Ghost pipe (*Monotropa uniflora*) – plants entirely dependent on mycelium (Near the transCanada trail in Stittsville)

Shelley Pelkey

Extensive mycelial networks also channel chemical signals, assisting allelopathic plants to inhibit the growth of their neighbours. They assist plants under insect attack by helping to disperse the volatile chemicals emitted by the plant to attract predatory insects. These networks enhance a plant's impact over a much larger area than it could reach on its own. Mycelial networks also channel electrical signals, leading some researchers to suggest they could be harnessed as a vast biological information highway.

Sheldrake talks about the sticky threads of fungal networks that help prevent erosion. Mycorrhizal networks also provide enhanced moisture retention and nutrients that plants can't sequester on their own and they support a diverse soil microbiome. According to Sheldrake, "Besides the hundreds or

thousands of meters of fungal mycelium in a teaspoon of healthy soil, there are more bacteria, protists, insects, and arthropods than the number of humans that have ever lived on Earth."



Lichen (in the genus *Cladonia*, which contains trumpet and pixie cup lichen) – this lichen is a composite organism of fungi (provides structure and protection) and algae (provides photosynthesis) (Northern New Brunswick)

Shelley Pelkey

This valuable functionality of mycelial networks lends support for the 'no-till' approach to gardening that leaves these networks intact. Well-developed mycelial networks can increase the quality of harvests, improve disease and invasive weed resistance by priming a plant's immune system, enhance plant resilience in the face of drought, heat, salinity, and heavy metals, and improve a plant's ability to fight off insect attacks by stimulating defensive chemicals.

Sheldrake is clear about what remains to be understood: how mycelial networks coordinate their behaviour (choosing when to expand and when to prune themselves), discern and form selective relationships and function as complex adaptive systems - chemical, bacterial, viral and electrical thoroughfares. It is still unclear whether introducing opportunistic and easy to manufacture mycorrhizal fungi to a new environment may displace local fungal strains with unknown ecological consequences.



Golden pholiota (*Pholiota aurivella*) – a white rot fungus that grows in clusters on live or dead trees, breaking down lignin and cellulose (A Stittsville garden)

Shelley Pelkey

Exciting possibilities being explored include fungal networks as environmental sensors, advising farmers about soil quality, water purity, pollution and pest control or as partners in transforming agriculture, forestry and barren environments for the better. Certain fungi can degrade pesticides, explo-

sives, plastics and a whole range of drugs, in a process referred to as 'mycoremediation'. Elsewhere, fungi are being used to build things, such as packaging, construction materials, even human skin.

This book invites the reader to think differently about the soil, to imagine what is happening under our feet as we walk through our gardens. It is a complex subject and not a quick read, yet Sheldrake approaches it with a conversational tone, making it accessible and engaging. It is rich in detail, history, humour, complexity and insight. Even seasoned gardeners will find something surprising. You will finish this book with a renewed respect for these life forms that communicate, differentiate and partner based on a different, yet to be fully understood kind of intelligence, in a world largely unseen. It is a fascinating read. 🌱



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Helplines are monitored daily.
Send questions and photos of garden pests, diseases or plants for identification.

Trowel Talk can be found on the [Lanark County Master Gardener's blogsite](#) and Ottawa-Carleton Master Gardener's Website <https://mgottawa.ca/>

Article suggestions box

This is your chance, as a reader, to suggest an idea for an article you would like to see in Trowel Talk. Click on the button.



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Letters to editor: newsletter@mgottawa.ca

Banner Photograph: . *Narcissi*

Design and layout: S.R.Bicket



Clinics

Ask a Master Gardener, face to face gardening questions.

Market locations can be found on the calendars of the Lanark and Ottawa–Carleton websites

Dundonald Park Earth Day, 10:00 am to 2:00 pm
Saturday, April 18

Hunt Club-Riverside Earth Day,
11:00 am to 3:00 pm
Saturday, April 18

Tanglewood Spring Fair, 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm
Saturday, May 2

Carp Farmers' Market, 8:00 am to 1:00 pm
Saturday, May 9, 16

Hintonburg C. C. Native Tree Give Away,
9:00 am to 12:00 pm
Saturday, May 9

Manotick Farmers' Market, 9:00 am to 12:00 pm
Saturday, May 9

Plant Sale at Friends of the Farm,
8:30 am to 1:00 pm
Sunday, May 10

Parkdale Farmers' Market, 9:00 am to 3:00 pm
Sunday, May 10

Continued



Talks and Events

Paint with Blooms

Nancy McDonald

Thursday, April 16, 7:30 pm

[Nepean Horticultural Society](#)

Wildscaping: Wild Planting in a Strong Design

Lee Ann Smith

Monday, April 20, 7:00 pm

[Russell and District Horticultural Society](#)

Paint with Blooms

Nancy McDonald

Tuesday, April 21, 7:00 pm

[Merrickville Historical Society](#)

Notes on a Japanese Garden

Barbara Sibbald

Tuesday, April 21, 7:30 pm

[Stittsville Goulbourn Horticultural Society](#)

Tiny Gardens, Big Harvest

Judith Cox

Tuesday, April 28, 7:00 pm

[Friends of the Farm lectures](#)



10 Easy City Veggies (talk and demo, NO PwrPt)

Rebecca Last

Saturday, May 9, TIME TBD

[Parkdale Market official opening day](#) 10:00 am to 5:00 pm

Notes on a Japanese Garden

Barbara Sibbald

Wednesday, May 13, 7:00 pm

[Barrhaven Garden Club](#)