



Garden Gleanings

Glen Morris Horticultural Society

Established 1951

Website: www.gardenontario.org

March 2026 - 159th Issue

COMING EVENTS

Monday, March 2, 2026
Glen Morris Hort. Meeting
GM United Church, 7 p.m.
“Herbal Folklore”
Amy Bradley

Monday, April 13, 2026
Glen Morris Hort. Meeting
GM United Church, 7 p.m.
“Kayanase Greenhouses”
Dan Werner

Monday, May 4, 2026
Glen Morris Hort. Meeting
GM United Church, 7 p.m.
“Starting the Garden”
Nancy Lee-Colibaba

Newsletter by Margaret Fleury

Always Together Rose

The Always Together Rose is a new rose variety officially being introduced this spring by the Canadian Nursery Landscape Association (CNLA) and Communities in Bloom. Proceeds from its sale will support the Never Alone Cancer Foundation and Communities in Bloom.

This Rose has undergone seven years of stability trials and two years of propagation by select Canadian growers. It grows from 60 to 90 cm. New leaves are slightly reddish in colour and then mature to deep green with sharply saw-toothed edges.

The fragrant, summer blooms are described as continuous and prolific. They are red-orange with creamy-white markings.

This upright Rose needs full sun and fertile soil with good drainage. It is excellent for cut flowers and grows well in large pots.

The Always Together Rose is a symbol of community, compassion, and hope. The Rose ties the flower’s symbolism to tangible charitable initiatives, making it a significant flower for 2026 within the Canadian horticultural community.



Tip of the Month

Help birds migrate safely through our area. Put decals on windows to prevent collisions. Use motion lights outdoors. Bright lights disorient birds. Keep cats indoors. Offer bird feed.

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Hort. Happenings

Mar. 1: *Dream Garden Conference*, Galt Horticultural Society, Portuguese Club, 9am

Mar. 8: *Birds of Prey Presentation & Build a Bird Box*, Brant for Nature, Brant Rod & Gun Club, brantfornature.ca, register, 1 pm

Mar. 14-22: *Spring Discovery Days*, Gage Park Tropical Greenhouse, 9 am - 5 pm

Mar. 16-21: *Let’s Plant*, Walter’s Greenhouse, Drop-in kid’s activities, 10 am - 2 pm

Mar. 21: *Resident Tree Expert Kyle McLoughlin*, CBC Radio’s *Fresh Air*, 8:30-9 am

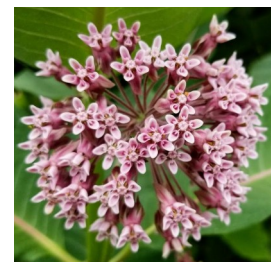
Apr. 18: *Tree Planting*, Rising Park, Glen Morris, SAVE THE DATE!

Colour of the Year

This year’s garden colour is **Faded Petal**, described as a gentle, washed-out, ballet slipper pink with a hint of grey or ash, creating a muted, antique rose effect. Named by the Garden Media Group, these gentle colours offer a calm, nostalgic garden that feels cozy and classic, away from bright, shouting colours.

Key colours include blush pinks, dusty roses, muted mauves, gentle peaches, and warm neutrals.

Faded Petal colours may be found in Yarrow, some Hydrangeas, Coneflowers, Wild Geraniums, Cosmos, Sedum, Swamp Milkweed, and New England Asters. In some cases, the flowers



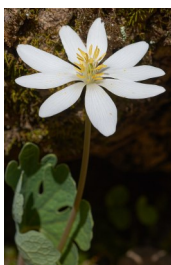
begin as one colour and with age, fade to a muted pink colour. You may find many of your flowers turn to a Faded Petal colour.

Garden Cleanup

Avoid cleaning your gardens too early. Many insects hibernate just below the ground, in hollow stems, or under piles of brush in winter. Removing these too early can disrupt their life cycle, possibly killing them before they emerge. Wait until temperatures are consistently warm (10°C). Leave some areas undisturbed to provide ongoing habitat. Stack plant debris in a corner instead of immediately discarding it. This will help support local pollinators.

Soft Landings

Bloodroot, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, is a native perennial. Delicate white fragrant flowers emerge very early in spring. They open in sunlight and close at night. They only last a few days and are pollinated by small bees and flies. The foliage remains lush into late summer. Ants take Bloodroot seeds to their nest and eat the fleshy part. The rest of the seed is stored in nest debris until it germinates. Bloodroot spreads by rhizomes that grow longer each year, branching to form colonies.



Monarch Update

World Wildlife Federation Mexico reports that eastern Monarch Butterflies wintered in 4.42 acres in 2025, up from 2.2 acres in 2024. Scientists contribute this tremendous growth to habitat restoration including the planting of milkweed, better weather conditions last year with less drought, and reduced pesticide use. The Monarchs are now in Texas and the southern states to lay eggs. First generation Monarchs born there fly north laying eggs and refueling. Second generations fly further north through central latitudes and eastern breeding grounds. Third generations migrate across Appalachian mountains to breed in northern US and Canada. Fourth generation “super” Monarchs born here make the long journey back to Mexico.



Spring Is Coming

Songbirds know spring is coming by detecting the lengthening of days, called photoperiod, which triggers hormonal changes in their bodies. These internal biological clocks signal them to migrate, breed, and sing. The increase in light triggers the pineal gland to release hormones which prepares them for the upcoming breeding season. Male birds sing more frequently to establish territories and attract mates. Many birds shed their dull winter plumage with colourful feathers to attract mates. Migrating birds use day length to tell them when to head north.

Rain Garden Revelry

Guest speakers at our General Meeting, Monday, February 2, were Lynn Leach of Bird’s Foot Design Studio and Director Sarah Mulder. They presented a detailed summary of the new Rain Garden Revelry Project 2025 at the Glen Morris Central Public School. Sarah is the Project Manager and Lynn designed the garden, pictured below. The information that follows is taken from their PowerPoint presentation.



The goal was to have a safe and engaging learning space for students with less lawn and more native plants, making it a pleasing and easy-care space.

Local contractors, businesses, and many volunteers provided material, equipment, and hours of their time to bring this plan to fruition.

The rain garden is designed to capture water from the roof and driveway so that it can be filtered and absorbed back into the groundwater to avoid floods or pooling water. The base of the rain garden consists of layers of highly porous soil materials that encourage easy infiltration. The plants that they selected needed to have deep roots to soak up water quickly and support birds, pollinators, beneficial insects, and reptiles. Some of the species of plants that were selected are Nannyberry, Serviceberry, Dogwood, Little Bluestem, Turtlehead, Joe Pye Weed, Rough Blazing Star, Swamp Milkweed, Chokeberry, St. John’s Wort, Sweet Gale/Bayberry, Cardinal Flower, Rudbeckia, Snakeroot, and Penstemon.

Monarch Butterflies and a resident toad, Eco, were common sights last fall. To complete the project, plans for this year include adding a small bridge and 3 curved outdoor benches. If you can volunteer to help in any way it would be appreciated. Help will be needed to water, weed, and trim plants until they get established. We are also looking for monetary donations. E-transfers can be made at granderie.schoolcashonline.com.