



Laguna Beach Garden Club Weeder's Digest



Education in the Garden

MARCH 2021
MEMBER NEWS

*"A good friend is like a four-leaf clover,
hard to find and lucky to have."*
-Irish Proverb

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR • DALYNN MALEK

Things are starting to look up for future actives. As we see daily declines in COVID cases and hospitalizations, we can hopefully resume traditional activities that were postponed due to health and safety concerns. I look forward to next year when we can once again grab our rakes, baskets of flowers, and banners, and "strut our stuff" in the annual *Patriot's Day Parade* in downtown Laguna.



COME JOIN IN
THE FUN

Events This Month

General Meeting March 12

Debra Lee Baldwin-
Succulents You Love &
Succulents That Love Laguna
(see page 3)

9:30 am-
make your
own cup of
coffee in
your kitchen

10:00 am-
Zoom in to
the meeting



Drive-Through Club Event March 12

From 1-3pm Drive Through
Get your *Gate & Garden Tour* tickets, donate to *Penny Pines* and the *Laguna Beach Food Pantry*, and purchase *LBGC* swag all from the drive through event in the Laguna Presbyterian Church parking lot. (see page 2-in Mariann's article)

Looking To The Future-All Is Bright!

Dear Members,

Welcome to March, the month when we look forward to daylight savings time and the start of spring. I feel so lucky to live in Southern California where the flowers never stop blooming and our winters are mild. I've been spending an hour a day planting and cleaning up the garden in front of my home. One of my favorite native plants is a *Dudleya* that I'm growing. It is a beautiful bluish-green



succulent that loves sunshine and is ready to bloom flowers soon!

Save The Date: Garden Tour, May 1

Time certainly flies! The Gate & Garden Tour is just two months away on Saturday, May 1, and it will be in-person! **Susan Denton**, Director of the Garden Tour, has great plans for its success and is leading a fabulous team. (By the way, did you know that Susan is a retired nurse practitioner? And that team member Melissa Rapp is an MD?)

Right now, we are working with the City of Laguna Beach to ensure COVID protocols are in place to keep us safe so we can enjoy a wonderful tour. We are also working with Laguna Beach Water District, which has graciously agreed to allow us use of their gorgeous outdoor garden as our reception venue. Much thanks to the City and to the Water District for their support of the tour, our major annual fundraiser that helps support scholarships and educational school gardens.

Tour Tickets Available: Starting March 12

Your chance to buy tour tickets at the best price is coming up Friday, March 12 at our "drive-through" event from 1-3 p.m. in the Laguna Beach Presbyterian Church parking lot. Bring checks or cash *only* to purchase tickets at \$50 each. That day, we will also collect cash and checks for the Penny Pines Reforestation Program, and we will accept food donations for the Laguna Beach Food Pantry. You will be able to purchase club swag (branded hats, aprons, pens, etc.)

One last item about the March 12 event . . . We need your culinary support! Please be prepared to sign up that day to bake cookies for the tour reception or to make a \$20 donation for supplies so someone else can do the baking! We'll have a volunteer sign-up sheet ready and provide an envelope for your cash or checks. (BTW--We'll let you know cookie drop-off locations and times later.)

Great Guest Speaker: March 12

Our speaker on Friday, March 12 is one of my all-time favorites and a personal friend, **Debra Lee Baldwin**. Debra is succulent expert, author, speaker, award-winning photojournalist, and a genuinely great and kind person. Plus, she has a wonderful sense of humor! She's a fabulous speaker in-person, so I know she'll be great via Zoom, too. Remind your friends who may have missed some of our monthly meetings that they don't want to miss this one – **check your email in-box for the Zoom meeting invitation.**

Future Vision: 2022

My mission as your president is to return the club to its pre-COVID

status by the end of my tenure, May 2022. Meanwhile, your board of directors has been working very hard to keep our club engaging and vital during these challenging times and has done an outstanding job -- not to mention the work of other volunteers who have pitched in to make our club a success.

I am pleased to tell you we have individuals interested in open positions on our board for the next club year. If you are interested in being a board member or looking into being a board member, we would love to have you attend a Zoom board meeting to meet us and see us in action! Just call Nancy Englund at 949-370-7713 for information or let me know.

This month, I'm going to close with a little update on **Tripp**, my cute, adopted doggie. It's been seven months since we rescued each other! You may recall, Tripp had his leg amputated about two weeks before my husband and I adopted him. Tripp now enjoys sitting on the couch and sleeps with us most nights. Tug-of-war is still his favorite game, and he loves every chew toy he's ever been given. Fortunately, he does not like to chomp on succulents! Life is definitely better for the Keenan family now that it includes Tripp.



Happy spring, dear members!

Be healthy and happy, always,

Mariann

Debra Lee Baldwin Shares with us in March

Succulents You'll Love & Succulents that Love Laguna

Join us March 12 when **Debra Lee Baldwin** will share her latest presentation tailored specifically for Laguna Beach Garden Club. We are indeed fortunate to once again be able to boast that Debra Lee Baldwin is making an appearance for our club.



Can you have a garden that's as easy on the eyes as it is easy-care? Absolutely! Come discover fresh and delightful ways to use succulents in dry, coastal Southern CA gardens large and small. In an all-new presentation tailored to our group, renowned succulent expert Debra Lee Baldwin shows residential gardens from Santa Barbara to San Diego. She'll explain why some of the most popular succulents—"colorful, fleshy-leaved plants from South Africa,

Madagascar and the Canary Islands"—are better able to attain their full, beautiful potential here better than anywhere else in the USA. Debra's eager to show us intriguing new cultivars, too!



"Queen of Succulents," Debra Lee Baldwin is the award-winning garden author and horticulturist credited with launching worldwide interest in succulents. Her three books on succulents are record-breaking bestsellers: *Designing with Succulents*, *Succulent Container Gardens* and *Succulents Simplified*.



Debra spreads the word about "plants that drink responsibly" via articles, photos, videos, social media, public speaking, radio, podcasts, and TV. Her [YouTube channel](#) has

nearly 6,000,000 views. Debra's popular, "Celebrate the Joy of Succulents" newsletter presents design, succulent gardening essentials, and "whatever I'm excited about and eager to share." Debra lives in "the epicenter of all things succulent:" San Diego's North County, home to more succulent specialty nurseries and wholesale growers than anywhere else in the world. See [Debra's own half-acre garden](#) on YouTube.



EXCLUSIVE CONTENT FOR
SUBSCRIBERS TO
CELEBRATING THE JOY
OF SUCCULENTS

DEBRA'S TOP CHOICES

01 *Aeonium haworthii*

02 *Echeveria* 'Sahara'

03 *Crassula ovata*
'Hummel's Sunset'
(sunset jade)

04 *Beaucarnea*
recurvata (bottle
palm)

05 *Agave* 'Blue Glow'

06 *Aloe brevifolia*

07 *Kalanchoe luciae*
(paddle plant)



My "Best Seven" easy-care succulents thrive in pots and landscapes. If you live where succulents grow in the ground year-round, they're really all you need to create a good-looking, low-water garden. The Best Seven sail through less-than-ideal conditions in my own Zone 9B garden, which gets pockets of frost in winter and scorching sun in summer.

They need no pruning, are fairly common, and pests don't bother them. They prefer sun for half the day (ideally morning) and the remainder in bright or dappled shade. If protected by eaves or lacy trees, they're OK when temps rise above 100 degrees F or drop below freezing. Once established, their water needs are minimal.



DEBRA'S TOP CHOICES

AEONIUH HAWORTHII

Teacup-sized, gray-green rosettes grow into rounded shrubs that make great garden fillers. Similar *Aeonium* 'Kiwi' is variegated cream-and-yellow, doesn't get quite as large, and is lovely in pots, terraces and mixed plantings. Both grow several feet in diameter and as high, and propagate easily from stem cuttings. But avoid taking cuttings from the middle of the plant - doing so leaves gaps that don't regrow.

BEAUCARNEA RECURVATA (BOTTLE PALM)

The succulent aspect of this fountain-shaped tree is its bulbous, water-storing trunk. It's ornamental in pots, and in the garden adds height, texture and a graceful silhouette. Blooms are sprays of cream-to-pink flowers. Survives light frosts, in fact, slight damage to the plant's crown makes it regrow fuller. It's sensitive to overwatering, so place it on high ground. Gets large with age (15+ feet tall with a 4-to-8-foot base).

ECHEVERIA 'SAHARA'

Few echeverias, if planted in the open garden, are tough enough to handle a Southern CA inland summer. 'Sahara', an Altman Plants introduction, lives up to its name. To keep it from looking tired in fall, remove bloom spikes as they form. Regardless, winter rains will revive it. Grows to about a foot high and 12 to 18 inches in diameter.

AGAVE 'BLUE GLOW'

This symmetrical agave with tapered, brushed-looking leaves is beautiful in silhouette. Place it against a wall or boulder, and where its red-margined blue leaves will glow in slanted sun. Doesn't produce pups, so it's maintenance-free. To 3 feet in diameter and as high.

KALANCHOE LUCIAE (PADDLE PLANT)

This thrives where geraniums and other perennials give up. Oval leaves redden in spring and summer, then turn blue- and yellow-green, margined with red. Keep plants healthy and compact by pinching out flower stalks as they form. Grows to a foot or so high (much taller if allowed to lengthen into bloom), spreading 2 to 3 feet.

CRASSULA OVATA 'HUMMEL'S SUNSET' (SUNSET JADE).

This branching, oval-leaved shrub provides soft-looking, golden yellow mounds of color. Plant it in a large pot for a garden focal point. Gets several feet in diameter and as tall. Give it six hours of sun daily lest it revert to green. I grow it along an east-facing wall that radiates enough warmth in winter to protect jades and other frost-tender succulents.

ALOE BREVIFOLIA

These softball-sized South Africans have shorter leaves than other aloes (which is what "brevifolia" means). In bright shade they're blue, in full sun, pink. Similar *Aloe nobilis* is larger, bright green and stresses to red. Both grow slowly into tight colonies that over the years attain 2 to 3 feet in height and 3 to 4 feet in diameter. Propagates easily from offsets; wiggle loose or snip from the perimeter.

Debra Lee Baldwin

Learn more about succulents at
debraleebaldwin.com

Seven Things Gardeners Can Do to Help



Within in one week I saw two separate articles on **Monarch Butterflies** and the danger that tropical milkweed poses for their survival. The first article is “You Can Guide Monarchs Back to their Throne” [*LA Times*, February 27, 2021, F2], and the second article is from the Monarch Joint Venture [www.monarchjointventure.org] “Potential Risks of Growing Exotic (non—native) Milkweeds”.

The summary of the *LA Times* article:

California is poised to lose the Western Monarch butterfly and its mysterious annual migration from the Western regions to coastal areas between Baja and Mendocino. The list of blame is long, including insecticides, herbicides and the “showy orange milkweed” easily available in many nurseries. Don’t be part of the problem.

Why are Monarch important? First, caterpillars are a critical food source for most songbirds, which rely heavily on insects to feed their young. Second, butterflies, like bees, are important pollinators; they sip nectar from many blossoms as they flit from flower to flower, helping to spread pollen which helps the plants produce seeds and reproduce. And third, butterflies are beautiful, especially the Monarch with its orange wings rimmed in black.

The Eastern Monarchs are well-known for their famous migration from Eastern and Central regions of the US to Mexico each winter, where they congregate by the thousands to mate and stay warm. Their numbers have dropped significantly from 384 million in 1996 to just 60 million in 2019.

In comparison, the Western Monarch numbers have seen a severe decline, from 1.2 million in 1997 to just 30 thousand in 2019. However, the most recent Thanksgiving (November 2020) Count shows a total of 1914 **total**. Millions used to migrate from the Pacific Northwest and Central California to overwinter along the coast from Mendocino in Northern California to Ensenada. Last fall when the wildfires ripped through the Pacific Grove area (AKA: Butterfly Town, USA) occurred in the midst of the migration cycle, not a single monarch was found in the Pacific Grove Monarch Butterfly Sanctuary. In 1997 there were 45,000 in that sanctuary; now there is **zero**.

Here are 7 things you can do to help:

1. Grow Native Milkweed. Check with native plant nurseries (like Tree of Life in San Juan Capistrano) which are generally available in April. Check the online Western Monarch Milkweed Mapper. Milkweed can be grown in pots, on a windowsill, a front porch. The most prominent variety sold in SoCal is the narrow-leaf (*Asclepias fascicularis* – with clusters of tiny pink flowers); California milkweed (*Asclepias californica*- with purplish flower clusters); and woolypod milkweed (*Asclepias eriocarpa* — with hairy pinkish or ivory buds).

2. Organic Only. Aphids are attracted to milkweed, but they won’t hurt the caterpillar or the plant. Because they are unsightly, many nurseries purchase milkweed that is laced with pesticides, so buying

(continued on next page)

organic means you will NOT bring toxicity home to the caterpillars. If aphids bother you, wash them off with a strong stream of water.

3. Lobby Local Garden Centers. If enough people start asking for *NATIVE* milkweed & stop buying the tropical variety, nurseries will respond. Ask for milkweed seeds & sow them in a prepared garden bed or container in late winter or very early spring. Tip: Mix these small seeds with sand to make them easier to disperse.

4. Plant Nectar Flowers. Monarchs sip from many flowers. The Xerces Society (which LBGC supports) has created a list of monarch nectar plants for SoCal that includes drought-tolerant natives attractive to many butterflies. A window box or pot of lovely blooms will do the trick.

5. Don't Try to 'Rescue' Monarchs. Scientists have discovered that butterflies raised indoors seem to lose their innate navigation system and can't migrate properly. If raising monarchs, put the enclosure outdoors.

6. Keep an Eye Out. You can help researcher track the butterfly's overwintering habit now through April 22 by taking photos of any monarch you see and become part of the Western Monarch Mystery Challenge. Note the date & location and submit photo (blurry is OK) via free *iNaturalist* app or Western Monarch Mapper or email: MonarchMystery@wsu.edu.

7. Don't Use Pesticides or Herbicides. [That's a no brainer!] Milkweed used to grow wild in agricultural areas or alongside roads, but the use of herbicides to kill weeds has destroyed much of the monarch's food source.

The second article is from the *Monarch Joint Venture*, an article I received from a newsletter from Yvonne Savio, Gardening in LA. [gardeninginla@gmail.com – if you are interested in join in].

We can all do our part to help pollinators.





MONARCH JOINT VENTURE

Partnering across the U.S. to conserve the monarch migration

www.monarchjointventure.org

The Monarch Joint Venture is a partnership of federal and state agencies, non-governmental organizations, and academic programs that are working together to protect the monarch migration across the lower 48 United States.

MISSION

Recognizing that North American monarch (*Danaus plexippus*) conservation is a responsibility of Mexico, Canada and the U.S., as identified in the North American Monarch Conservation Plan, this Joint Venture will coordinate efforts throughout the U.S. to conserve and protect monarch populations and their migratory phenomena by developing and implementing science-based habitat conservation and restoration measures in collaboration with multiple stakeholders.

Our mission will be achieved by coordinating and facilitating partnerships and communications in the U.S. and North America to deliver a combination of habitat conservation, education, and research and monitoring.

VISION

The vision of this Joint Venture is abundant monarch populations to sustain the monarch migratory phenomena into perpetuity, and more broadly to promote monarchs as a flagship species whose conservation will sustain habitats for pollinators and other plants and animals.

Monarch Joint Venture
University of Minnesota
monarchs@monarchjointventure.org

Potential risks of growing exotic (non-native) milkweeds for monarchs

Each fall, monarchs in eastern and western North America migrate to overwintering sites, where they form clusters in trees and stay in a semi-dormant state until the spring. However, some monarchs skip the traditional long-distance migration. In parts of the southern U.S. and California, the year-round persistence of tropical milkweed allows monarchs to breed throughout the winter. These year-round tropical milkweed patches foster greater transmission of the protozoan *Ophryocystis elektroscirrha* (OE), increasing the likelihood that monarchs become infected with the debilitating parasite. Therefore, we recommend that tropical milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*) should be cut back in the winter and fall months in the southern U.S. and California, and should be gradually replaced with native milkweeds as they become available.

Tropical milkweed

Tropical milkweed (*Asclepias curassavica*) has a natural range that extends as far north as Mexico, but this plant is not native to the United States or Canada. Tropical milkweed is attractive and easy to grow, so it tends to be the most widely available milkweed at commercial nurseries. Because tropical milkweed historically occurred in the New World tropics, it is adapted to grow year-round in mild climates, whereas most native North American milkweeds die back seasonally and are absent during the winter months. When tropical milkweed is planted in the coastal southern U.S. and California, these plants continue to flower and produce new leaves throughout the fall and winter, except during rare freeze events.



What is OE?

Ophryocystis elektroscirrha (OE) is a debilitating protozoan parasite that infects monarchs. Infected adult monarchs harbor thousands or millions of microscopic OE spores on the outside of their bodies. When dormant spores are scattered onto eggs or milkweed leaves by infected adults, monarch larvae consume the spores, and these parasites then replicate inside the larvae and pupae. Monarchs with severe OE infections can fail to emerge successfully from their pupal stage, either because they become stuck or they are too weak to fully expand their wings. Monarchs with mild OE infections can appear normal but live shorter lives and cannot fly as well as healthy monarchs. Although recent research shows that tropical milkweed can lower OE replication within infected monarchs (due to high levels of cardenolide toxins), this might not benefit the monarch population. In fact, this could actually promote disease spread by allowing moderately infected monarchs that otherwise would have died quickly following eclosion to live longer and spread more parasite spores.



Project Monarch Health - www.monarchparasites.org

Project Monarch Health is a citizen science program focused on understanding the monarch parasite, OE. Learn more about this program and how to get involved by visiting the project website.

Year-round monarch breeding

If milkweed is present year-round, then monarchs can breed year-round. In recent years, Journey North (www.learner.org/jnorth) and Monarch Larva Monitoring Project (www.mlmp.org) volunteers have reported many monarch larval sightings during the winter in the southern U.S., ranging from coastal Texas to the Carolinas. Almost exclusively, these caterpillars are feeding on tropical milkweed – often in very high densities. In mild climates, a single garden of tropical milkweed can harbor tens or hundreds of monarch eggs and larvae with multiple monarchs per plant, during December, January, and February. Scientists have reasons to think that winter-breeding is more common now than in the past, although data needed to test this trend are limited. It is not clear whether the eggs and larvae on tropical milkweed come primarily from resident monarchs or from migratory monarchs that halt their journeys once they encounter tropical milkweed. Regardless, winter larvae feeding on tropical milkweed face multiple threats, including a higher chance of becoming infected with OE parasites.



Risks of year-round breeding

Monarchs that reproduce year-round on tropical milkweed face several challenges. Research in this area is ongoing, but recent work suggests that winter-breeding monarchs suffer higher risks of mortality and lower ability to reproduce due to:

1. **Infectious disease.** Winter larvae are more likely than migratory monarchs to become infected with the OE parasite. Citizen scientists in the program Monarch Health showed that 49% of winter-breeding monarchs were infected with this parasite, compared to 9% of migratory monarchs sampled in Mexico and 15% of migratory monarchs sampled in the northern U.S. and Canada. This effect is probably the result of monarchs using the same plants generation after generation, allowing the parasite to accumulate both in the local monarch population and on milkweed plants.
2. **Food shortages.** Because tropical milkweed plants often harbor high densities of monarch larvae during the winter, larvae sometimes eat plants to the ground and run out of food. Thus, compared to summer-breeding larvae, winter-breeding larvae face a higher risk of food limitation, leading to starvation or cannibalism.
3. **Freezing temperatures.** While winters in the southern U.S. and California are mild in most years, rare freeze events can kill tropical milkweed plants, leaving monarch larvae without food and adult monarchs with less nectar. This happened in many locations in early 2014.



Acknowledgements:

Photos

Larva on *A. curassavica* - S. Altizer
Oviposition - P. Davis
Spores on egg - J. de Roode
Deformed/Infected adult - S. Altizer
Aging milkweed - D. Satterfield
Adult on *A. curassavica* - P. Davis
Winter-breeding map - Modified from Howard, Aschen and Davis (2010)
Larvae defoliating milkweed - D. Satterfield

Content contributed and approved by Sonia Altizer, Dara Satterfield, Karen Oberhauser, Lincoln Brower, Wendy Caldwell, and Kelly Nail.

What can you do?

- Plant only species of milkweed that are native to your region, whenever possible. The MJV Milkweed Information Sheet (monarchjointventure.org) provides more information on a few priority species for each region of the U.S.
- If you already have tropical milkweed in your garden, prune the milkweed stalks to about 6 inches in height during the fall and winter months to discourage monarchs from establishing winter-breeding colonies*. Cutting back the milkweed will also help to eliminate OE spores that may be present on the plant. Re-cut the milkweed every few weeks as leaves re-sprout. Tropical milkweed might pose fewer problems in the northern monarch breeding range because it dies back naturally when it freezes.

**These recommendations are not applicable in south Florida (south of Orlando), where a distinctive, non-migratory population of monarchs has long been established. However, native milkweed planting is still encouraged in this area.*

- Contribute to scientific knowledge about winter-breeding monarchs by participating in citizen science projects. **Project Monarch Health** involves volunteers in collecting parasite samples from wild monarchs (monarchparasites.org). Observers receive a report on the infection status of all monarchs they sample. Volunteers can also report observations about winter monarch sightings on **Journey North** (learner.org/jnorth), and collect detailed information on monarch use of milkweed plants in any season for the **Monarch Larva Monitoring Project** (mlmp.org).



2021 Gate & Garden Tour

Crown Jewel Gardens will Be Featured in Our Annual Tour

Plans for the **2021 Gate & Garden Tour** are underway and many wonderful gardens have been selected in the Woods Cove area along with a few in Moss Point; it will be a lovely tour, complete with chickens and bees!

We'd like to thank all of our members, and some family members, that have volunteered to help with the planning and events the day of the tour. The tour would not be successful without all of you!

Marilyn Alexander	Sandra Graham	Pete Lannon	Thomas Roesch
Barbara Balossi	Scott Graham	Lynette LaRoche	Kailey Roesch
Krisanna Barbernell	Diane Groh	Vernetta Lieb	Mary Sanchez
Mary Bartok	Pam Hagen	Carol Maillet	Synthia Scofield
Marilyn Beard	John Hoover	Chet Malek	Sue Scott
Leigh Bell	Lynn Jax	Dalynn Malek	Nancy Skjerven
Carolyn Bent	Kristi Johnson	Linda Middlebrooks	Perry Stampfel
Pam Bisson	Tom Johnson	Karen Nelson	Sherry Stephens
Randy Bisson	Brian Jones	Wendy Nelson	Ora Sterling
Wendy Caufield	Mary Jones	Kari Nies	Debbie Sugg
Ingrid Cebula	Mariann Keenan	Diane Olsen	Monica Thompson
Janet Chance	Diane Kloke	Nina Ostensen	Dana Victorson
Cheryl Czyz	Cort Kloke	Mary Paulsen	Emille Villa
Elaine Davis	Jackie Knauer	Dee Perry	Blythe Wheaton
JoAnn DeYonker	Jeff Knauer	Rich Plavetich	Jeanne Yale
Nancy Englund	Elizabeth Kramer	Norman Powell	Michael Yale
Sue Field	Bill Kramer	Melissa Rapp	Shari Yamamoto
Beth Fitzgerald	Diane Lambolely	Joe Reed	
Elizabeth Gemora	Diane Lannon	Shelby Rigg	

We are still in need of a few more volunteers for the day of the tour, especially Garden and Bus Docents. We will of course be following all safety precautions for our tour volunteers as well as our guests. Please contact **Susan Denton** cnnpinca@yahoo.com or **Jeanne Yale** Jeanne.yale@cox.net if you can help us on the day of the tour.

In addition to the standard Covid-19 precautions, we will be implementing tickets with a designated entrance times of 10 am, 11 am, 12 pm, 1pm and 2pm. The last bus back to the reception area will be at 3pm and the reception area will be open until 4 pm.

Early Bird tickets for the tour are \$50 each and can be purchased, using a credit card, via a link on the website <https://www.lagunabeachgardenclub.org>, or from Eventbrite <https://www.eventbrite.com/e/laguna-beach-garden-club-2021-gate-garden-tour-tickets-137205381991>.

If you prefer to buy your tickets using cash or check, we will be selling tickets at the Drive Through Event at Laguna Presbyterian Church parking lot, **March 12, 2021, from 1 pm to 3 pm.** Tickets can be purchased with cash or a check (please try to bring exact cash). We will also be collecting money for Penny Pines and donations for the Laguna Food Bank. Club items will also be available for purchase, including our newest addition, beautiful notecards!

Tickets will also be available at Dana Point Nursery starting March 13, 2021.

Nominations for Open Board Positions for 2021-2022

We are very fortunate to have Club members who have volunteered to fill positions on the Board for next year, which will open up after the May 24 Board meeting. The Treasurer's position is a two-year term, which followed by a two-year term as the Financial Secretary; thereby, allowing the past treasurer to assist the incoming treasurer. Patty Gaffney's term expires in May 2021. The Board nominates the following for 2021-2022 (voting will take place via Constant Contact email sent to you at a later date):



Janet Chance is nominated for **Vice President**. As VP she will fill out the schedule of speakers for next year, so expect topics she is passionate about including California natives and worms. Janet grew up in Ireland where her parents had a city garden, and as a child she had her own little plot of land which she loved to muck about in. She spent much of her life longing for those happy hours in the dirt. She left Ireland at age 18 to study medical school in Canada, moved to the US, and retired at age 70. She has only recently had enough time to reconnect with gardening. She settled in Laguna in 1992 on a steep lot just off Bluebird Canyon, which has ocean views on one side and canyon views on the other. Due to global warming, she thinks it is wise to plant a garden that require less water, provide erosion control, and support the Eco-system; therefore, she is filling her newly-terrace garden with California natives that provide year-round color, from fresh green leaves to blooms to golden leaves in the fall and attract hummingbirds, bugs, and butterflies. She has enjoyed being part of the Club since 2016 and looks forward to many more years of learning and service.



Mary and Brian Jones are nominated as **Co-Treasurers**: Mary is a retired teacher and administrator for the Tustin Unified School District and continues to do consulting work there. She loves numbers and is very detail-oriented. Brian has a background in business. He owned Laguna Office Equipment on Ocean Ave. downtown, has been a loan officer, and is now a realtor with Coldwell Bankers. Their credit their shared Midwest sensibilities and common interests for their lasting partnership. They each moved to Laguna in 1968 and married in 1974, and joined the club in 2012. Their colorful cottage garden, a meandering mix of perennials, annuals and natives inviting to birds, bees, and grandchildren, was featured on the Gate & garden Tour in 2013. They continue to support the club by volunteering on the tour every year and are ready to kick it up a notch by serving on the board. They are interested in learning the inner working of the club and have some new ideas for how to keep it financially healthy.



Lynn Jax is nominated as **Director of Membership**: Lynn joined the club in 2009 when she retired after teaching English for 37 years. She has since served on the board as Vice President for 4 years, Past President for 2 years, co-President with Jorja Puma, and her numerous other volunteer positions for the club, including: running the raffles, organizing the margarita bar for the G> for the past few years, and coordinating the Donors and Sponsors of the club. She knew nothing about gardening when she joined, but has since become a willing learner. Her garden was on the G> in 2017, so she feels she has come a long way in the world of "green thumbs" with much more to learn.

Annual Member Photo Contest

Members can submit photographs from their gardens in our annual photography contest. The first place entry will be featured on the front cover of our 2021-2022 membership directory. The winner of last year's fourteenth annual contest was **Mary Jones's** *Night Blooming Cereus*. **Dean Day's** *Sunset In The Garden* was selected for the back cover as the second place photograph.

2021 Photo Contest Rules

Photo entries are due to the contest committee chair, Perry Stampfel, by April 23, 2021.

Only one entry per garden club member is allowed.

The entry can be either vertical or horizontal format, but vertical is preferred.

Entries can be submitted via email or US mail.

If entered via US mail, no identifying information (regarding the submitter) should be written on the back of the printed photo.

The entry must be a recent photo of some part of the member's garden.

By submitting the entry, the member declares that he/she owns the right to the photo.

Entries will be judged at the April Board meeting.

The winner's photo will be featured on the front cover of the 2021-2022 membership book.

For information contact:

Perry Stampfel

456 Cress St. Laguna Beach, 92651

949-294-1502

stampfeljax@cox.net



Budget Committee Report for LBGC Final Budget for 2021-2022

Please review the Final Budget for 2021-22. We will be taking a vote in March using the Constant
Contact email voting function.

The Budget Committee consisting of President, Vice President, Treasurer, Financial Secretary, Director of Ways and Means and one to two members at-large prepares an annual budget to be sent to the membership in early March. It is the goal of a 501(c)(3) non-profit to have Gross Profit and Total Expenses for the year match.

2021/22 Ordinary Income/Expense		
Income		
4000 - Donations		7,500
4050 - Plant Table Donations		1,000
4100 - Garden Tours Income		21,700
4200 - Grants		0
4230 - Bluebell Cat Sanctuary		0
4300 - Membership Dues		10,400
4400 - Penny Pines Donations		0
4500 - Raffle Income		5,000
4600 - Special Events Income		0
4700 - Restricted Donations		0
4720 - Community Projects Restricted Donations		0
4800 - Reimbursed Expenses		0
4950 - Taxable Sales		3,000
Total Income		48,600
Cost of Goods Sold		
5000 - Cost of All Taxable Sales		1,000
Gross Profit		47,600
Direct Expenses		
5100 - Contributions and Donations		11,200
5120 - Community Projects Restricted Expenses		0
5700 - Regular Speaker Expenses		
5710 - Professional Fees		7,000
5730 - Air, Hotel & Meals		2,000
5760 - Program Expenses		0
5700 - Regular Speaker Expenses - Other		0
Total 5700 - Regular Speaker Expenses		9,000
6000 - Restricted Expenses		
6500 - Special Events Cost		300
7000 - Gate & Garden Tour Expenses		12,400
7010 - G> Restricted Expenses		0
Total Direct Expenses		32,900
General & Administrative		
8100 - Accounting & Professional Serv		2,000
8200 - Bank Charges		800
8350 - Insurance		600
8500 - Promotion - Publicity		750
8800 - Dues and Fees		1,080
9000 - Club Expenses		1,200
9200 - Hospitality Supplies		900
9500 - Rent		2,700
9700 - Website & Internet		4,670
Total General & Administrative		14,700
Total Expense		47,600
Net Income		0

Feb. 2021 KX FM 104.7 Radio Club Interview

On February 9, 2021, our very own **Cookie Lee**, Co-Director of Membership, was featured in a radio spot in *This Morning with Ed Steinfeld* on local radio station, **KX 104.7** where she spoke about the Laguna Beach Garden Club, our exciting upcoming speakers, and our special reduced membership rate.



Click on this link to our web site below to hear her interview

www.LagunaBeachGardenClub.org

YOU deserve a new plant. Get out there, and buy one, and remember, wishlist plants DO NOT count, if you find a wishlist plant, buy two of them. You can do this, I believe in you.



PO Box 362, Laguna Beach, CA 92652

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