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Poinsettias on Parade
Sunday, November 25

Designing with Spring-Flowering Bulbs

By Jim Dronenburg, Perennial Plant Specialist

Flowering bulbs are among the most reliable plants in the garden. Properly handled, they will reward the gardener with dazzling displays — often the first breath of spring. If you suffer from cabin fever, try planting snowdrops (*Galanthus*), eranthis, and species crocus. Snowdrops are too small to make a bold statement, but are an effective “tiny treasure” to come upon while walking through the garden. The eranthis and species crocus, on the other hand, are brightly colored despite their size. My favorite place for the earliest small bulbs is right along walkways that you travel daily. I do not recommend companion plants while they are in bloom; instead, fill in afterwards with annuals, my preference being things like portulaca which do not have a big aggressive root system to interfere with the dormant bulbs.

I should mention that some bulbs will peter out after a couple of years in a typical Washington area garden — the climate is too foreign for them to thrive for more than two or three years. Tulips, for example, will bloom fabulously for one or two years, as will giant alliums and the large-bloomed hyacinths. They still provide plenty of bloom for your buck, and should not be overlooked. Other bulbs can be a real investment, such as daffodils, bluebells, crocus, snowdrops, and some of the smaller species tulips. Fritillarias, muscari, and smaller alliums will “bloom and grow forever” as the song goes, and may spread throughout the garden.

Gardens under deciduous trees may be shady in summer, but in spring, before the trees leaf out, many sun-loving bulbs will thrive. Consider snowdrops, eranthis, English or Spanish bluebells, early crocus, or starflower for these areas. For companions use woody plants, such as hepaticas, Jack-in-the-pulpits, bloodroot, spring-beauty, false Solomon's seal, and Virginia bluebells. Or, interplant with wild ginger, plumbago (*Ceratostigma plumbagooides*), tricyrtis, and epimediums, which will come up and fill in after the spring bulbs die down.

When planting bulbs in a typical garden border, the rule of thumb is “smallest in front, tallest in the back.” Since size often equates to bloom time, this may be modified to “earliest toward the front,

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September-November:

Monday-Saturday: 9AM to 6PM

Sunday: 9AM to 5PM

(CALL, HOURS SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

BEHNKE'S AT BELTSVILLE

11300 Baltimore Ave. (U.S.1)

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*(Two miles north of
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Potomac, MD 20854

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Fall and Early Winter Garden Cleanup

— by Melodie Likel, Perennial Plant Specialist

A

s winter approaches the perennial garden's vibrant hues fade and turn to shades of tan and brown. In the warm days of Indian summer the job of cutting back the summer bloomers can begin. As these become tired and worn looking each may be cut to the ground to let the fall bloomers shine. After two or three killing frosts have extinguished the bold colors of autumn, the job of tidying the beds for winter begins in earnest.

First, select the plants that will be left standing for interest through the winter. These may include ornamental grasses whose resilient stems will rustle in the winter winds and spring back amazingly even after being weighted down with snow or ice. Rusty brown flower stems of tall sedums stand proudly in the winter garden. Leaving the dry seedheads of black-eyed susans and purple coneflowers will provide winter food for yellow and purple finches as well as slate gray juncos. On a frosty morning, these bright seed-eaters are lovely to see as they flit and alight on the stiff flower stems. The bone white branches of Russian sage reach skyward waiting for the return of spring. Cut these back in spring after tiny new leaves can be seen.

*After two or three killing frosts
have extinguished the bold colors of autumn,
the job of tidying the beds for winter
begins in earnest.*

Everything else remaining that has been killed by cold nights should be cut back to within 2-3 inches of the ground. This leaves a bit of stem that will be visible to locate the plants in spring when clearing leaves, removing mulch and fertilizing.

Generally garden debris can be added to the compost pile to enrich gardens to come. If however, the plant was in some way diseased or infested with insects it may be best to dispose of the dead material with your regular trash. Discarding this material reduces the possibility of repeat infections the following season. Foliage of irises especially should be removed from the garden to prevent borer infestations.

Many perennials form a rosette of leaves that lies nearly flat on the ground. The upright, flowering stems should be cut down leaving this basal rosette of foliage, which often will remain green all winter.

Many perennials are actually evergreen or partially evergreen and should be left standing in the winter garden. Candytuft (*Iberis*), rock roses (*Helianthemum*), and Lenten roses (*Helleborus*) are true evergreen plants.

Salvias, heucheras, some daylilies, low-growing sedums, some perennial geraniums and woodland phlox all remain at least partially green during the winter. Leave these to provide a bit of color in the winter garden. If care is taken to leave a variety of plants after the late fall chores are finished, the winter landscape will be filled with crystal-spangled stems, graceful bowing grasses and bright spots of green that promise spring's arrival. The winter garden need not be bare earth or simply a mulched bed.

Add a few pansies, noted for their cold-tolerance, and you'll be surprised to see spots of cheerful color on warm winter days and an early spring show that will last until nearly next summer.

After the ground freezes, usually after the winter holidays, a layer of mulch should be added to the garden to protect from repeated freezing and thawing that can cause frost heaving of plants.

Now that the beds are neat and ready for the wintry wind's blast, the gardener has time to take stock of the garden that was and to imagine the garden that will be. □

Goldenrods and Asters — Bloom Mates

— by Larry Hurley, Perennial Plant Specialist



There are many great garden plants that bloom in late summer and autumn. Because most of us are attuned to gardening in the spring, we often overlook this season in the garden, and fall back on the old standbys of garden mums and pansies. Two groups of fall-blooming perennials, however, are well worth seeking out: the asters and goldenrods.

Conveniently, the scientific name for aster is *Aster*, while goldenrod's is *Solidago*. I will nimbly bounce back and forth between common and scientific names to show off. Both genera (groups) have numerous species native to Maryland, and we will be featuring some of them in our *Baysafe** offerings next year. Like all summer/fall

bloomers, asters and goldenrods are magnets for butterflies, bees and other insects, so they are a great addition to the garden. They are particularly well-suited to informal beds and borders.

Everyone should be familiar with goldenrod. With some species beginning to bloom in August, its golden yellow plumes are a frequent site along local roadsides through October. Having the misfortune to bloom at the same time as ragweed, it long ago got the rap for hay fever, although it is relatively benign. Two highly recommended cultivars that performed well at the Chicago Botanic Garden trials are *Solidago rugosa* 'Fireworks' at 4 to 5 feet in height, and *Solidago spaelata* 'Golden Fleece' at 2 feet.

With the resurgence of interest in native American plants, there will be many additional selections appearing in the future. 'Fireworks' and 'Golden Fleece' are relatively free of two plant fungal diseases that attack both asters and goldenrods, powdery mildew and rust. One cultivar that we will have again in 2002 is *Solidago* 'Nags Head', a large, spectacular plant that is unfortunately prone to rust (not fatal, but it disfigures the foliage in late summer. Hide it in the back, and only you will know). It blooms in late September.

There are very many species and cultivars of asters. With daisy-like blooms in white, pink, red, and purple, they add a good burst of color to contrast the yellows of late summer. They are available in heights from a few inches to four feet.

A standout in our stock/trial garden this year is the white-blooming ground cover *Aster ericoides* 'Snow Flurry'. Literally only a few inches tall, it is covered with tiny white flowers in mid September —this is a real winner. Another is *Aster laevis* 'Bluebird', released by the Mount Cuba Center for the Study of Piedmont Flora, this is a very strong upright grower topping out at 3 to 4 feet, with a slight bluish cast to the leaves. The flowers are violet blue with golden centers, and the plant is very disease-resistant. An older Mount Cuba release, 'Purple Dome' is literally covered with purple flowers at a height of 18 inches.

Culture for asters and goldenrods is simple. Most prefer full sun, and tolerate some shade. A few of the asters are quite shade tolerant. (The white flowered *Aster divaricatus* will grow in the shade with hosta and astilbe, according to aster guru Dale Hendricks of North Creek Nursery.)

Rust and powdery mildew are concerns—good air circulation reduces disease. On susceptible varieties, diseases tend to become obvious in the fall; mildew develops in cool dry weather. Good soil drainage is important; they are generally more tolerant of dry soil than many garden subjects. You must absolutely make sure to cut off dead flowers before the plants go to seed, or you will have "volunteers" all over, and being seedlings, they will be different from mom.

Add asters and goldenrods to your garden palette. You are sure to be pleased with the result. □

**Editor's Note: Our Baysafe program features species of plants that are native to Maryland, as well as selected varieties of these species. We offer Baysafe in conjunction with the Alliance for Chesapeake Bay Bayscapes program. For additional information visit our website (www.behnkes.com).*



Designing with Spring-Flowers

(Continued from Page 1)

later toward the back.” Generally, the smaller bulbs will be dying down as the later, larger ones bloom. The small ones need low-lying companions: thymes, low sedums, and the low chamomiles are about all they can rise above to bloom. Consider small clumps of early crocus or snowdrops around rocks or trees, or along walks. Later they can be overplanted with annuals, or mowed with your grass. As the larger tulips and daffodils come in, you have more opportunities to work with combinations.

Some writers advocate over-planting bulbs in layers right over top each other. This only works if you are going to throw the bulbs away after they bloom, otherwise they will crowd each other out. Similarly, if you plant pansies, plant them near the clumps of bulbs, not over them, or you will have a real mess when everything is trying to grow at the same time. Try not to plant bulbs in rigid rows, but in clusters or drifts, except in the most formal of situations.

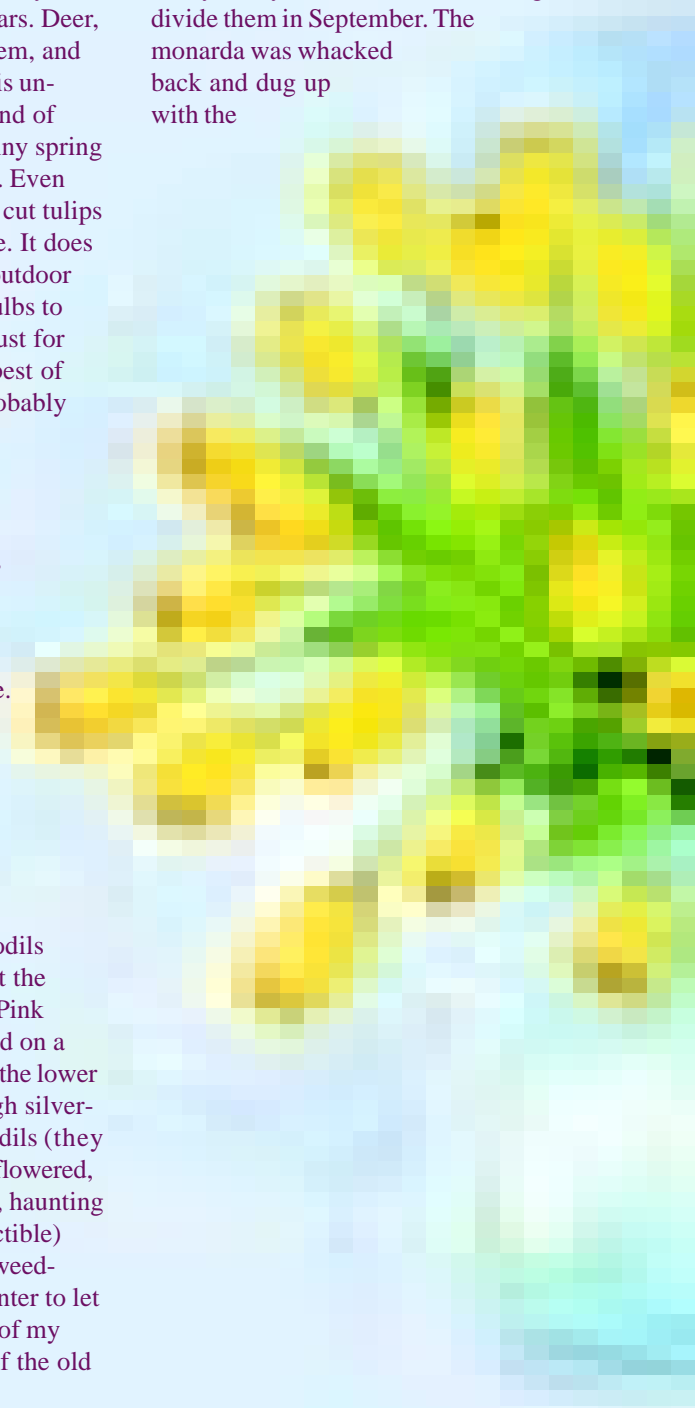
Tulips, as a tribe, are indispensable, even though they are short-lived, because they have such a wide range of colors, heights, and bloom times. The earliest large tulips are the Emperors and Greigiis — there are other colors, but I tend to think in terms of red with these. They are generally low and blocky in the bloom, and tend not to be harmed by frosts. There are parrot tulips, with wildly striped and twisted petals; peony-flowered doubles (early and late flowering), lily-flowered, cottage types and Darwins (rounded petals, full color range, later flowering) — and, although the craze for them has died down, you can still get two or three kinds of the cluster-flowered tulips with as many as five blooms on the same stem. I have always liked these — can’t beat them for cutting. They go well in formal or informal situations. All tulips are good with white — think alyssum, a low-growing annual, plant it as early as you can get it, or candytuft, which is an evergreen perennial and has a long blooming season. I

especially recommend candytuft to edge the top of a wall or any kind of a raised bed; over time it will spill over the edges in a very picturesque manner.

Tulips do have problems — many fade away over the course of a few years. Deer, squirrels and voles love to eat them, and the ripening, post-bloom foliage is unsightly—but the rewards of a stand of brilliantly colored tulips on a sunny spring day are well worth the downside. Even better is a vase overflowing with cut tulips on a prominent table in the house. It does seem a shame to decimate your outdoor display, however, so buy extra bulbs to plant in an out-of-the-way spot just for cutting. Then you can have the best of both worlds! These bulbs will probably out-last those grown in a mixed border, by the way, if they are allowed to go unwatered in the summer, and undisturbed.

Daffodils and other narcissus lend themselves to more naturalized settings and will thrive and multiply for you. Deer and other varmints leave them strictly alone. I have yet to find fault with any combination of narcissus. Three exceptional plantings come to mind: One is at the LBJ Grove, of daffodils mixed with rudbeckia, cut to the ground in the dead of winter to let the daffodils sprout, and coming up between the daffodils as they go dormant. Another is at the NOAA building in Silver Spring. Pink tulip magnolias have been planted on a bank, with foliage trimmed off of the lower stems to let the bark show through silver-gray, and under them white daffodils (they look like “Thalia” — white, multiflowered, with reflexed petals, and a heavy, haunting fragrance — and totally indestructible) mixed with liriopis. The liriopis are weed-whacked to the ground in late winter to let the daffodils come through. One of my great-aunts had large plantings of the old

farmhouse daffodils—a mixture of single and double yellow, smaller in flower and leaf than the modern ones — which she had left monarda to ramble on through. Every five years or so she would dig and divide them in September. The monarda was whacked back and dug up with the



Flowering Bulbs — An Overview

bulbs (stuffed under moist burlap in the shade while she worked), and replanted in sod on top of the replanted bulbs. Worked like a charm.

Narcissus are good for along rock walls, in open glades, and in clumps in your borders. Just remember to

mark them. *A map of your yard is a Good Thing.* Almost nothing is so irritating as forgetting where they are and seeing half of a good, large bulb coming up with your shovelful of soil. Unless you are planting for a good show *this spring*, I'd advise you to plant the bulbs more sparsely than the planting directions tell you — treat them right and they will fill in. They don't ask much — any bulb or vegetable food (low nitrogen, high phosphorus/potash) will do. I generally dig it in when I'm planting. Bone meal is good, too (if you are not planting around things that need an acid soil), as it releases nutrients for years, and so slowly that it cannot burn the plants.

Crocuses come in many colors and are superb, spring and fall. The ones generally referred to as "species" crocus are small but quick to multiply, and bloom in the very early spring. The larger-flowered Dutch hybrids bloom later in spring.

Hyacinths need no introduction. I plant these for cutting or fragrance; they are too stiff to "cooperate" in the informal garden the first year. In later years, en route to petering out, the bulbs go to clumps of bulblets and the blooms are smaller, and more graceful, and retain the wonderful fragrance. Similar in appearance to hyacinths are the scillas and bluebells, English and Spanish. They will, so the writers claim, multiply; I haven't grown them.

In a sunny spot, I have some of the *Anemone blanda*, tiny white "daisies" in early spring, maybe three inches high, and then just for jollies two years ago I got some St. Bridgid anemones on sale. I didn't think they would winter over near Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, but they have. The "returnees" have all come in

blues and purples, with 3-inch flowers on stems up to a foot high. You notice nothing else when these are blooming.

For a quieter spot, plant some Guinea-hen-flower (*Fritillaria meleagris*). They bloom in lavender and white, 1-inch bells about 6 inches high on grassy foliage, and are "checkered" on the petals. You need to look closely, but once you see them you will want them desperately. They like moisture, and will multiply if they are content with their spot.

Then you have the other extreme, the *Fritillaria imperialis*, or crown imperial. These plants get tall, and have clusters of yellow, orange or red bells under a green "topknot." These are the Ethel Mermans of fritillarias. For a subtler, but still knock-your-socks-off effect later in the year, try *Fritillaria persica*; these come up in June with two to three foot spikes of chocolate-purple flowers. Try to surround these with something that will hide the bottom of the stems. Literally dozens of other species are available; most are "quiet" beauties. Don't put anything large or flashy near them.

Alliums, or ornamental onions, vary from small to huge, bloom from April-May to Fall in shades of pink/purple, blue, yellow, pink and white. They all have globular clusters of small flowers, from six inches to four feet high. My favorites are *A. caeruleum*, true blue lollipops ten inches high, which flower in May, and Chinese garlic chives which produce white, foot-high globes in August.

If this article has gotten your interest, you really need to go out and buy/borrow a book. More and more unusual bulbs are coming to us, and the hybridizers keep churning out the new stuff. The standard warning applies—bulbs, like most other plants, are addictive! □

Behnke's full selection of spring-flowering bulbs is available now at all three Behnke Nurseries locations.

Behnke Nurseries at Largo — Leisurely Shopping



Largo Staff (from left to right): Fran Deas, Orion Taylor, Charles Blake, Lakesha Carroll, George Mahaffey, Linda Carroll, Derek Thompkins, Ellen Schaffer, Norman Reed, and Reada Robinson. Reada, Largo Store Manager, is also pictured at right.



Behnke Nurseries in Largo is a pastoral oasis, with 80 acres of growing stock and fields bordered by a few vestigial acres of private farmland reminiscent of the once-rural nature of Prince George's County. It's a peaceful place, the air punctuated by the hum of tractors, chirping birds, honking geese, and even an occasional *moo*. We invite you to shop leisurely, in the midst of this serene setting, at our garden center at Largo.

You'll be warmly greeted by a dedicated and knowledgeable staff, small in number, but knowledgeable in all areas. The Largo philosophy is simple — to offer friendly, personalized service to our customers, to provide guidance to a growing number of new gardeners, and to assist experienced gardeners in finding new and more challenging plants to enhance their landscapes. Come see us at Behnke Nurseries in Largo. We're eager to bring beautiful gardens to your life.

Our staff at Largo consists of friendly, hard-working people who are eager to assist you. We're very pleased to offer our employees the chance to increase their knowledge and advance their careers through **Behnke's Career Development Program**.

Below are just a few of our most experienced salespeople we'd like you to meet.

Reada Robinson joined Behnke's in the spring of 1995. She quickly advanced through the Customer Service Department, became Sales Support Manager at our Beltsville store, and was promoted to Store Manager at our Largo Garden Center. Reada says, "Working around so many beautiful plants increases the blessings that have been bestowed upon me. Thanks to Behnke's Career Development Program, I obtained my CPH* license and am trained as an IPM* specialist."

Linda Carroll heads up the Garden Shop and Houseplant Department. Since joining the company recently, Linda has taken courses in Behnke's Career Development Program and has obtained her certification as a Private Applicator of Pesticides.

Thomas Jarvis (not pictured) splits his time as the Site Horticulturist for our Largo store and as Education Specialist for Behnke's Career Development Program.

In addition to being a CPH*, Tom has advanced his certifications as a Specialist in IPM*, Plant Identification and Herbaceous Perennials. Tom is a Master Gardener and has completed higher education courses in Entomology, Plant Pathology and Horticulture.

George Mahaffey joined the Behnke team after retiring from the National Park Service. During his career, George served as White House Landscape Gardener, Chief Horticulturist, and finally Deputy Chief, Office of International Affairs for the NPS. George says, "For my entire life I have been associated with plants and people resulting in a lifelong philosophy to plant, protect and preserve our natural resources."

Ellen Schaffer has served in several departments at Largo, including Annuals and Perennials. She is a CPH*, and an IPM* specialist. She is an avid gardener with lots of practical experience. Ellen says, "I guess I

have 'dirt' in my blood. Working at Behnke's year after year proves my hobby has gone way wrong and that I am certifiable!"

Rosy Sullivan (not pictured) is a new member of the Largo staff. While raising her children, Rosy worked in the public school system, serving as a teacher's assistant and tutor. She now manages the Annuals Dept. at Largo, and has completed two courses in our Career Development Program, *Introduction to Horticulture*, and *Pests and Diseases of Ornamental Plants*.

Orion Taylor's love of the outdoors brought him to Behnke's in the spring 1987. He realized he loved the business and had found his career. Orion earned his CPH* license and is a trained IPM* specialist, and is now one of our most knowledgeable salespeople. He manages the Woody Plants Department in Largo. "My years of experience have given me an appreciation for many styles of gardening," says Orion, "Come on in, I'm here for you."

*CPH-Certified Professional Horticulturist;
IPM - Integrated Pest Management



Autumn and Holiday Events at Behnke Nurseries

The following Autumn events will be held at our Beltsville location, with the exception of Fall Color Day, which will take place at all three locations simultaneously.

HERBAL WREATHS FOR KITCHEN AND BATH*

Saturday, October 20, 10AM Tuition \$25

In this hands-on workshop with Randy Best you will create aromatic herbal wreaths specifically designed for the kitchen or bath. Tuition includes all the necessary materials.

HERBAL SOAPS WITH LESLIE PLANT*

Saturday, October 20 Tuition \$25
10AM to NOON OR 1 to 3PM

Discover the pleasure of making old-fashioned soaps from vegetable oils and fragrant herbs. You'll create and take home beautiful, hand crafted soaps — perfect to keep or to give as gifts. Leslie will also have a generous supply of her unique handmade soaps available for purchase. Please bring an apron, rubber gloves and safely glasses.

HERBAL LOTIONS WITH LESLIE PLANT*

Saturday, November 3 Tuition \$25
10AM to NOON OR 1 to 3PM

Learn to make luscious creams and balms that rival expensive, commercial preparations using quality oils and emulsifying waxes. Sample a variety of oils and essential oils, make your own skin oil, and watch as Leslie prepares lip balm and face cream. Take home a booklet and samples of lip balm, face cream and skin oil. Students should bring an apron and a small hand towel.

DELECTABLE BASKETS FOR BIRDS

Saturday, November 3, 10AM Free

Randy Best will demonstrate the creation of charming and original garden baskets that are packed with irresistible treats to sustain our feathered friends through the harshest season.

DISCOURAGING DEER IN THE GARDEN

Saturday, November 3, 10AM Free

Gene Sumi knows what deer don't like. He'll share his tips to keep these gentle beasts from becoming a major garden pest.

CREATING A FALL CENTERPIECE*

Saturday, November 10, 10AM Tuition \$45

Design and assemble, under the talented guidance of Randy Best, a beautiful autumn centerpiece to grace your harvest table. Tuition includes all the necessary materials.

THE BOTANICAL SKETCHBOOK*

With Merri Nelson Tuition \$85

Saturday, November 10 & 17, 10AM to 3PM
Students will draw from the living collection of plants at Behnke's. The first day focuses on plants, the second on flowers. This intensive two-day workshop includes individual instruction, group critique, and discussion. Beginners are welcome! A list of necessary supplies will be mailed prior to the first class.

Instructor Merri Nelson instructs for the Smithsonian Studio Arts Program.

ANYONE CAN LANDSCAPE

Saturday, November 17, 10 AM to NOON Free

Joel Lerner, landscape designer, author and teacher, writes the "Green Scene" gardening column for **The Washington Post**. He will present his time-tested ideas for landscaping: designing for now and the future, working within a budget, finding plants to fit your plan and more. Mr. Lerner will sign copies of his newest book, **Anyone Can Landscape**, immediately afterwards.

FALL COLOR DAYS

Saturday, October 27, 10AM to 4PM

Plan to join us for a lighthearted day of autumn activities — fun for everyone in your family!

Beltsville

10 AM Creative Pumpkin Carving
NOON Pumpkin Painting for Kids
NOON Face Painting

Largo

NOON Pumpkin Painting for Kids

Potomac

10 AM Planting Your Fall Containers
11 AM Make Your Own Scarecrow
NOON Pumpkin Painting for Kids
NOON Face Painting for Kids (til 4 pm)
NOON Food, Food, Food (By O'Brien's Pit Bar-B-Que - til 4 pm)

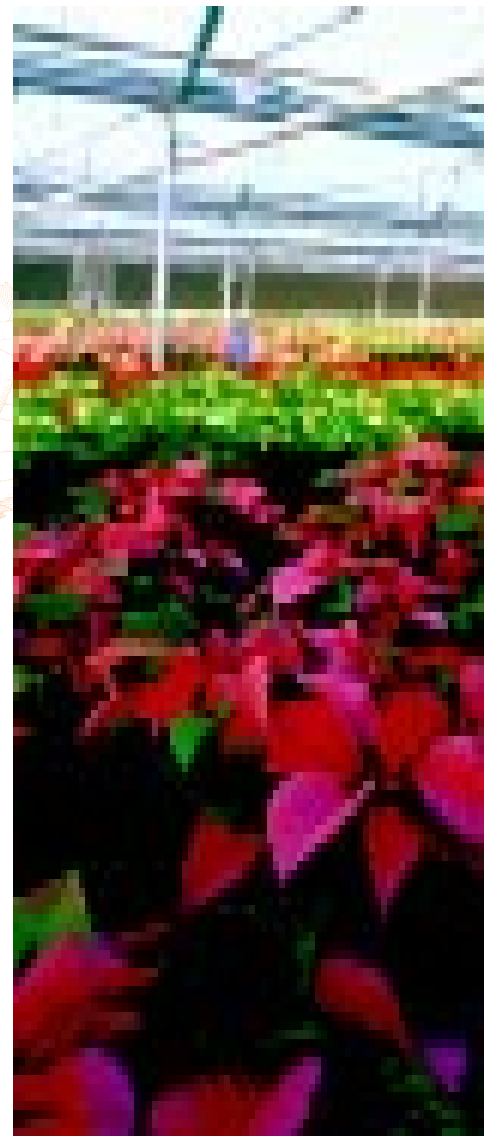
1 PM Fall Hanging Baskets Demo
2 PM Creative Pumpkin Carving

HOLIDAY OPEN HOUSE

At All Behnke Nurseries Locations

Thursday, November 15, 7-9PM Free

Join us for an evening of holiday sparkle. Enjoy light refreshments and holiday music as you get a head start on your holiday shopping.



POINSETTIAS ON PARADE

Sunday, November 25, NOON to 4PM, at Largo

Here's your once-a-year opportunity to see our fabulous poinsettia greenhouse in Largo. Bring a camera and take your holiday photo amid 45,000 blooming poinsettias! Also enjoy light refreshments and holiday decorating demonstrations.

* Workshops require pre-registration. Please call 301-937-1100 to do so, and specify morning or afternoon session where applicable.

Behnke's New Bird Headquarters

— by Judith Conway, Advertising Department

Our Nursery President, Sonja Behnke Festerling, is very interested in birds in their natural habitat and how they relate to the Maryland landscape. She has taken a strong interest in what happens to birds during the winter months, and our buyers took that interest and decided to expand upon it.

With her direction, we purchased bird houses, feeders, roosting nests, and sea grass nesting pockets from around the world. We found everything from whimsical, wooden feeders to English thatched roof nesting houses hand crafted in Devon, England in the traditional English style— complete with swings. You'll delight in thatched roof bird houses, and oak bird houses with beautiful copper roofs which will form a patina with age to a soft verde de gris finish. You'll also discover whimsical handmade bird houses, individually hand painted, and in all different shapes, sizes and colors that can be used outdoors or indoors.

We also have roosting houses, lady bug houses, bat houses, butterfly houses, and bee and insect roosting boxes designed for the bees and beneficial insects that help to pollinate and protect your garden's plants. All of these are made of natural materials, and many are hand crafted in the United States.

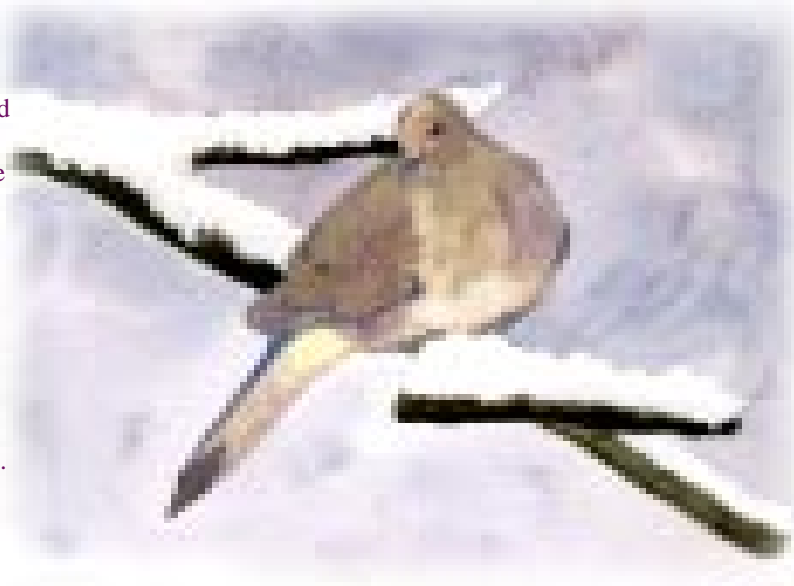
You'll discover all-natural bird feeder wreaths as featured in the more popular home decorating magazines this year. They are uniquely decorative for the home and garden and are designed to be edible for the birds. No two are alike: they all have their own personality. They are made by PipeStem Creek, a North Dakota company, and everything in the wreaths is harvested from the plains of North Dakota.

As the weather turns colder the search for food is a top priority for many non migratory birds. They'll bring your yard alive with a variety of exciting sights and sounds throughout the winter months. Encourage them to visit with a quality bird food. Behnke's carries a full line of bird feeders, bird seed and bird-specific-seed such as finch food (smaller seeds for smaller beaks), and seeds specially formulated for cardinals, woodpeckers and chickadees. We have

suet houses and completely edible bird houses that are made of millet and Indian corn. And this year we're introducing Lyric Delight, a waste-free, mess-free, and weed-free bird seed mix. You can use it in feeders, around decks, patios and perennial areas with no gardening nightmares. And, since it has no hulls, it's a great value.

Stop by and visit Behnke's new Bird Headquarters at any Behnke Nurseries location. You'll have fun and help our feathered friends throughout the winter months. □

Editor's note: Watch for Randy's Delectable Garden for our Feathered Friends Saturday, November 3rd, at 10AM. Our own Randy Best will demonstrate how to use natural materials to create one-of-a kind delectable garden baskets for our feathered friends to help carry them over the winter in style.



11300 Baltimore Ave
Beltsville, MD 20705-1923

Address Service Requested

**NEW! BEHNKE'S NEW INSTALLATION AND DESIGN
COMMERCIAL LANDSCAPING SERVICE!**

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