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"Autumn is a second spring when every leaf's a flower." --Albert Camus

By Cynthia Brian



The colors of fall Photo Cynthia Brian

Last year at this time I was exploring glorious gardens in Paris, France. The weather was balmy, the smell of fall filled the air. Strolling through an organic vegetable patch, I was thrilled by the profusion of newly harvested purple potatoes and the array of brightly hued foliage. Despite the beauty of the City of Lights, I couldn't wait to return to Lamorinda to watch the changing of the leaves and start digging in my dirt to harvest my cornucopia of root vegetables, gourds and pumpkins.

Autumn squash provide entertainment for the entire family. I usually hollow out a variety of white, blue, and peach colored pumpkins, place four inch pots of frilly kale, ornamental cabbage, or fall perennials inside as a front porch display of blazing accent. The squishy flesh and dried seeds offer a tasty treat for my chickens. As All Hallows Eve approaches, I remove the potted plants, carve creepy creatures into the gourds, insert scented candles and watch these natural vessels metamorphose into scary Jack O'Lanterns that delight the kids. With candle lit pumpkins illuminating driveways and sidewalks, the flickering of flames is part of the autumn panorama, and sometimes it's a haunting scene.

For the past several Halloween's, I have donned the same costume. Actually it's not a costume, but well-worn turnouts, boots, and a fire helmet that belong to my fire fighting family. They smell strongly of smoke and soot and charred landscapes, which persuaded me to write this addendum to my autumn article.

Fires have raged throughout California in the month of October in recent years. When a wildfire comes through your bucolic neighborhood, could your home survive on its own? Do you have a fire safe garden?

Firescaping is landscape design that reduces house and property vulnerability to fires. The goal is to enhance your property while developing a design with choice of planting options that offer the best protection. Since October is a great time to plant and landscape, why not incorporate vegetation that makes significant contribution to wildfire survival?

With firescaping, plant selection is primarily determined by the plant's ability to reduce the fire

threat. Vegetative fuel flame lengths can exceed 100 feet and the radiated heat can ignite combustible materials from 100 feet or more. Add a wind factor, and live fire brands carry for several miles.

Did you know that firefighters call junipers the gasoline plant? Evergreens, conifers, junipers, and other broadleaf trees and plants contain oils, resins, and waxes that burn at a high intensity. Ornamental grasses and berries are also highly flammable which make all of these poor choices for landscaping in residential areas.

So what are the fire smart ideas? Deciduous trees are generally more fire resistant because of higher moisture content when in leaf and lower fuel volume when dormant. At maturity, trees can be very tall, so remember to factor their mature size into your overall design and keep their branches a minimum of 10 feet from any chimneys. Rocks, bricks, boulders, and fences constructed of non-flammable materials are fire retardant elements in a garden. Water features including ponds, pools, fountains, even dry creek beds are fuel breaks as are healthy green lawns. It may be tempting to leave your garden bare, especially in these times of water rationing, however, it is not recommended as soil erosion may occur.

Within 30 feet of your home, plant low growing, non-woody deciduous plants in addition to well irrigated perennials. If you are cutting down on turf grass, try using clover, groundcovers, and conservation grasses that you are willing to keep green during fire season. Leave spaces between the plants and express the natural beauty of the surroundings. When planting a new garden use fire-resistant materials for a fire safe environment that will enchant and protect your family for years to come.



Cynthia Brian



A sunny day in the garden Photo Cynthia Brian

"The difference between a good life and a bad life is how well you walk through the fire." *Carl Jung*

CYNTHIA BRIAN'S FIRE WISE PLANT LIST

Although there are no fireproof plants, here is an abbreviated list of fire resistant plants that may work well in your new or re-imagined garden.

TREES	SHRUBS and VINES	Sedum
Maple,	Buddelia	Yarrow
Redbud	Datura	Ajuga
Beech	Cotoneaster	Litriope
Citrus	Privet	Mock Strawberry
Tulip	Oleander	Vinca Minor
Magnolia	Hawthorn	PERRENIALS
Olive	Rhododendron	Iris
Chinese Pistache	Azalea	Lantana
Liquid Amber	Yucca	Lavender
Crape Myrtle	Periwinkle	Society Garlic
Pepper	Potato Vine	Bird of Paradise
Locust	Star Jasmine	Lilies
Dogwood	SUCCULENTS and	Fuchsia
Stone Fruit Trees	GROUND COVERS	Geranium
Coast Redwood	Iceplant	Coreopsis
Oaks	Aptenia	Coral Bells
Buckeye	Hen and Chicks	Lamb's Ear
White Alder		Calla

Besides being aware of the danger of fires and reducing the amount of flammable plant specimens in your garden, autumn is the opportune time to consider replanting or replacing your lawn. By re-seeding, fertilizing, and aerating now, you'll enjoy a healthy carpet of green which will require less water when springtime arrives. As the weather cools, the migration of birds increases. You'll attract spectacular insect eating birds such as thrushes, thrashers, warblers and vireos when you make sure your fountains and birdbaths are filled with fresh water. Moving water is preferable as the birds hear the splashing from a distance and come to investigate. If you don't want to invest in a recirculation pump for a pond or fountain, a shallow dish with pebbles at the bottom and clean water will entice fine feathered friends. Hummingbirds prefer misters, although they'll hover over the spray from a fountain.

Would it be autumn without the fire tinted falling leaves? The changing colors of the trees throughout our neighborhoods are candy to the senses, particularly pleasing are the Chinese pistache, liquid amber and Japanese maple. Gather branches or individual leaves for a creative centerpiece. Rake leaves into a pile to add to your compost pile, or use as mulch around frost tender plants. Most of all enjoy Nature's display of flora sunsets.

CYNTHIA'S DIGGING DEEP GARDENING GUIDE FOR OCTOBER

"Gardens are playgrounds for adults." Cynthia Brian



Photo Cynthia Brian

"Gardens are playgrounds for adults." *Cynthia Brian*

Fall is leisurely and lovely. The early days of October are warm and sunny, while later in the month the colors of the fall foliage are bursting with extraordinary exuberance. This is another busy gardening month. Our pumpkins are harvested now to become Jack O'Lanterns for little witches and goblins. The heat of the summer is past, the soil is still warm and it is time for landscaping to the maximum! There is plenty of work to be done!

- CLEAN up the annual flower beds and send to the compost pile. Wash out pots and store in your shed.
- CUT off dead perennial blossoms and divide overgrown ones such as agapanthus and columbine.
- FEED and fertilize newly planted winter perennials monthly.
- WEED the remnants of crab grass and other nuisances. Many weeds are perennial plants which will spread their roots and their damage over the winter months.
- FERTILIZE houseplants and do not repot.
- ROSES need to be snipped continuously to keep them blooming until pruning time in January.
- CONDITION soil by mulching with 3 inches of matter to protect plants over the winter.
- CHOOSE fire safe plants when creating a new landscape. Fire safe plants tend to be low growing, have a high moisture content and have stems and leaves that are not resinous, oily, or waxy.
- RESEED lawns with cool season grasses while feeding existing lawns to strengthen grass for earlier, stronger growth next spring.
- AERATE soil when the ground is moist to loosen compacted dirt.
- SOW winter vegetables such as cabbage, chard, lettuce, turnips, radishes, and spinach.
- START onions from seed but buy six packs of broccoli, cauliflower and Brussels' sprouts for best results.
- GROUND COVERS, vines, shrubs and trees all are safely planted in October. Refrain from planting citrus or frost tender trees and bushes.
- SET out spring flowering bulbs such as crocus, scillas, snowdrops, daffodils, and hyacinths. Bulbs need a moderately sunny place to thrive.
- CHRISTMAS CACTUS needs to rest now. Eliminate watering completely and put in a dark, cold room or outside. If temperatures are above 70 degrees, it will not set bud.
- PROVIDE water sources for migrating birds.
- RAKE leaves from essential places such as lawns. A thin pile of leaves in a garden can serve as mulch and will fertilize the soil.
- WATER as October is usually a dry month. Deep water new lawns, seedlings, and new landscaped plants.

- DRAW migrating birds to your backyard by placing shallow birdbaths and gurgling fountains in protected areas of your landscape.
- PICK apples and the final flush of tomatoes.
- HARVEST squash, gourds and pumpkins for Halloween décor, and save whole ones for November celebration.
- FILL gourds and pumpkins with fresh flowers or small potted plants after hollowing them, then re-use on Halloween as Jack O'Lanterns.
- USE caution with the lit pumpkins. Embed the candle in sand and place your Jack O'Lanterns in noncombustible areas, such as on gravel, brick, or concrete.
- DRIVE along the roadways and enjoy the spectacular experience of fall foliage.
- PLAY in your backyard and have fun in the sun with the final blaze of warm fall sunshine.
- PLAN your Halloween wardrobe. You could be a firefighter or take a cue from your scarecrow. This year I'm trading in my turnouts to become a goddess. Actually, I'll be a goddess gardener. Now that's a costume!



Non-toxic creative protection Photo Cynthia Brian

HAPPY GARDENING TO YOU!

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