



Nebraska Garden News

Cultivating The Good Life

Volume 67– 1 Spring 2026 Issue

Member: Rocky Mountain Region, Inc.
National Garden Clubs, Inc.



Rod Ruzavic, FGCN President

A list of select, primarily shade trees for spring Planting. “Plant Nebraska” website for photos and reference. American Linden, Bur Oak, Common Hackberry, Kentucky Coffee tree, Catalpa, Ohio Buckeye, Honey Locust, Norway, Maple varieties, Ponderosa Pine, and Colorado Blue Spruce. These are hardy across Nebraska and will make lasting tributes as Memorial Trees.

Rod

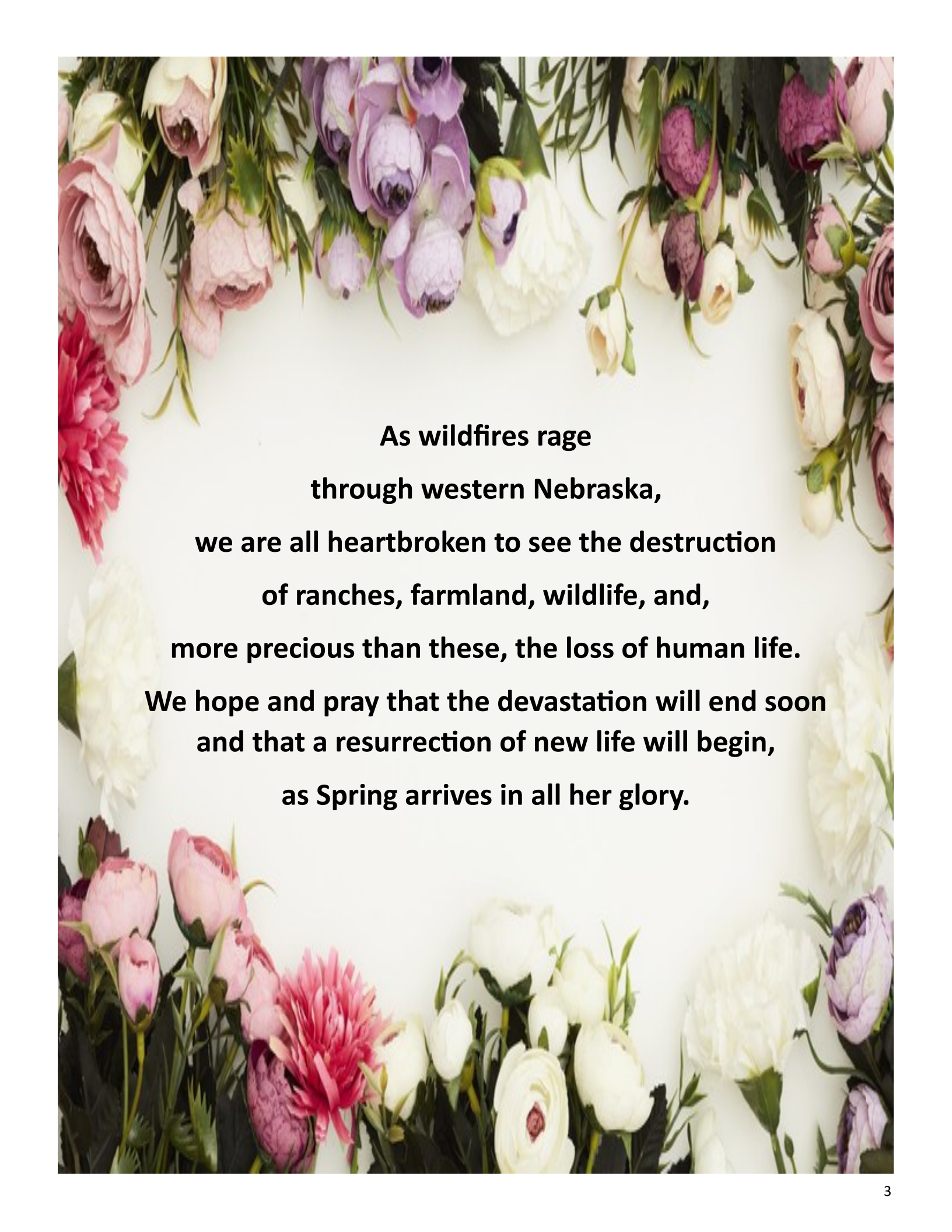
If you love to write or have topic ideas, we would love to include the article and explore your topic suggestions in the newsletter. If you have articles from other sources, we need the sources’ approval to reprint the article. We welcome your input. The Editors

<p style="text-align: center;">NEBRASKA GARDEN NEWS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Official publication of The Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska, Inc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Published at Omaha, Nebraska, on a quarterly basis.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Deadline for Copy</u> <u>15th Feb, May, Aug and Nov</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">NGC Headquarters 401Magnolia Ave, St.Louis MO 63110</p> <p style="text-align: center;">National Garden Clubs, Inc. 2025-2027 President Donna Donnelly</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rocky Mountain Region, Inc. 2025—2027 Director Shirley Pursel</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska, Inc. 2025-2027 President Rod Ruzanic 827 West A St. 308-289-3891 Ogallala, NE 69153 ruzanicrod@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Editors Jim Rouch : jim@rouchpartners.com, 402-651-5569 Donna Rouch: donna@rouchpartners.com, 402-696-0906</p> <p style="text-align: center;">E-mail Circulation Robbie Kupper 315 East 6th Street Ogallala, NE 69153 fgcninc@gmail.com</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Dates to Remember</p> <p>DEADLINE FOR THE Spring ISSUE February 15, 2026</p> <p>Any Chair, member or Club President may send a report, article or announcement that seems timely!</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Up Coming Events:</u></p> <p>April 1, 2026 State Dues to: Robbie Kupper 315 East 6th St. Ogallala, NE 69153</p> <p>May 1, 2026 Submit state award applications to individual FGCN State Chairmen</p> <p>NGC Convention May 4-6, 2026 in St. Louis, Missouri</p> <p>June 5-6, 2026 90th FGCN Annual Meeting Kearney, NE Please make note: the previous date was written in error! June 5—6 , 2026 is correct.</p> <p>RMR Convention August 21-22, 2026</p> <p>December 30. 2026 NGC, Inc. Award Application to Chis Martin</p> <p>January 1, 2026 Scholarship Applications are due to Lorraine Patrick</p>
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Mission Statement

The mission of the Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska is: to plant seeds of interest in gardening, landscaping, flower shows, environmental issues, community beautification, charitable activities and to cultivate those seeds through sponsored schools, correspondence and sharing of knowledge for the good life of Nebraska



**As wildfires rage
through western Nebraska,
we are all heartbroken to see the destruction
of ranches, farmland, wildlife, and,
more precious than these, the loss of human life.
We hope and pray that the devastation will end soon
and that a resurrection of new life will begin,
as Spring arrives in all her glory.**



**SAVE THE DATE:
92ND ANNUAL FGCN MEETING
JUNE 5-6, 2026 KEARNEY, NE**

**MEETING ON JUNE 6 AT ROWE
SANCTUARY**

HOTEL INFORMATION:

**VICTORIAN INN
903 2ND AVE SOUTH
RATE: 74.99 PLUS 15.36%.
ASK FOR THE "FEDERATED
GARDEN CLUBS OF NEBRASKA"**

ROOM BLOCK WHEN CALLING.

CALL DIRECTLY AT 308-237-5858.

**RATES ARE GOOD THURSDAY
THROUGH SATURDAY NIGHT.**

**MAKE RESERVATIONS
BY MAY 15, 2026**

**REGISTRATION AND MORE
INFORMATION WILL BE COMING
AFTER
APRIL 1, 2026**



**April 27-28—Sandhills Global Event Center
Midwest’s Biggest Plant Sale and Garden Event**

LINCOLN — Spring Affair, the Midwest’s largest plant sale and gardening event, will be Saturday, April 28 at the Lancaster Event Center in Lincoln from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

More than 700 different varieties of perennials, herbs, grasses, trees, shrubs and other plants will be available. They are selected for regional suitability, uniqueness, popular demand and provided by Bluebird Nursery, Inc., of Clarkson, Neb. It is sponsored by the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum as an educational tool, fundraising event and to promote regional plants.

For information and inspiration, half hour plant talks will be offered at:

10:00 - “Nebraska Native Plants for Birds” by Jason St. Sauver, Spring Creek Prairie Audubon Center

11:00 - “Gardening 101: I’ve got my plants, now what?” by Justin Evertson, Green Infrastructure Coordinator for the Nebraska Statewide Arboretum

12:00 - “The Guilt-free Garden” by Mark Canney, Park Planner & Designer for Lincoln Parks & Recreation

Admission to the sale is free. The plant sale, presentations, educational booths and vendors of garden-related items are all in Pavilion I of the Lancaster Event Center with plenty of free parking.

For best plant choices, the Spring Affair Preview Party is Friday night, April 27. This ticketed event is from 6-9 p.m. It gives plant lovers an opportunity to meet friends, enjoy a sit-down meal, live music and first selection of plants before the Saturday sale. Tickets range from \$32-\$42. Register for the Preview Party at: <https://plantnebraska.org/previewparty/registration> .

For more information, visit <https://plantnebraska.org/spring-affair> .



Photography Contest

Hello Everyone,

Here is the information on the photography contest. We are going to feature different types of gardens. Entries are due May 15, 2026 and everything will be in digital form. If you have questions, please contact Julie Lester or Chris Martin. Photos are to be sent to: fgcnphoto@gmail.com Please make sure you send in the paperwork that goes with it, too.

Looking forward to seeing many beautiful photos.

Julie Lester

402 637-7003

Chris Martin

402-540-2241



Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska Photo Contest Theme: “Wonders in Nature ”

Rules & Guidelines: Submit up to 2 images per category by **May 15, 2026**, uploaded along with the completed entry form and the signed release form. This year, we are going to celebrate nature. All categories should depict what you love or something unique that you have found that catches your eye. We will acknowledge receipt of your photos within 72 hours. If you haven't heard anything from us within that time, then please email us at fgcnphoto@gmail.com

There are three categories.

Trees: anything pertaining to trees: your favorite tree, looking up through the trees, leaves, knots, trees in the forest, trees on the mountains, a lonely tree. The sky's the limit.

Textures: Andreas De Rosi states that “Texture in photography describes the visible surface quality of an object — the roughness of weathered wood, the smoothness of polished marble, or the intricate detail of woven fabric. A well-captured texture makes viewers feel like they could reach into the frame and touch the surface — sensing the grit of sandstone, the softness of moss, or the cold hardness of rusted iron.” What textures can you find in nature?

Anything Red: Red is all around in nature: red peppers and strawberries in our gardens, cherries and apples in our trees, beautiful birds and insects, red maple trees, burning bushes, red flowerpots with beautiful flowers, crabs, coral, or starfish in the ocean or on the beach, a red barn with native plants around it. Photographer's choice.

Your images should be of high resolution (300 dpi) with a file size of at least 2 megapixels and a minimum dimension of 1600x1200 pixels. Smartphone photos generally are large enough files. The image should be labeled with your last name, first name, and title of your photo: for example, Martin-Chris-trees

The exhibitor's manipulation of the image in-camera or in post-processing is allowed. The digital images will be juried, and the finalists will receive certificates and a monetary award. All photos receiving certificates will be presented on a PowerPoint at our annual meeting in Kearney and the **first** place and juror's choice will be published in the Garden News.

Image Release Agreement. By entering this contest, you agree to the terms of this agreement: You grant the Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska, Inc. the use of any images you upload for educational and promotional purposes only on a royalty-free basis and without compensation, including any reproductions of those images, which are deemed necessary. You will be given full credit for any photos used for these purposes. You retain your copyright to any images that you upload. You also agree that you captured the images you uploaded and that they are your property.

TO REGISTER AND UPLOAD YOUR PHOTOS, use the email below:

fgcnphoto@gmail.com

Scale Of Points

Conformation/ Interpretation: **20 points** (Does the photo comply with the class title and does the image interpret the theme?)

Composition: **25 points** (Elements and principles of design are used to define the components of the composition of the photograph)

Creativity: **25 points** (Expression of the imagination of the photographer)

Technical Merit **20 points** (Successful use of the mechanics of the camera)

Distinction/Wow Factor: **10 points** (The wow factor; marked superiority in all aspects)

Total Points: **100 Points**

Federated Garden Club of Nebraska Photo Contest Entry Form
Theme: Wonders In Nature

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone#: _____

Email Address _____

Club Name: _____

Trees:

Picture #1 Name _____

Picture #2 Name _____

Texture:

Picture #1 Name _____

Picture #2 Name _____

Anything Red:

Picture #1 Name _____

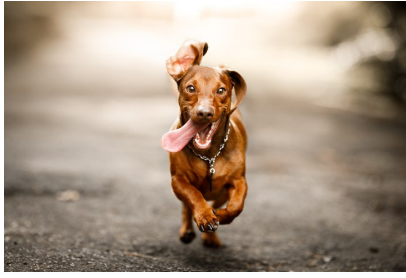
Picture # 2 Name _____

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Name: _____

Date: _____



Does That Dog Hunt?

Donna Rouch

Dogs are wondrous creatures who devote their lives to us. They are patient and kind, lovingly devoted, and work to please us. They are trained to perform all types of tasks. In the military dogs sniff out bombs. As police dogs, they sniff out narcotics and wrestle criminals to the ground. Service dogs are trained to detect when a seizure is imminent or when the owner may slip into a diabetic coma. Dogs work in hospitals and nursing homes to give comfort to the ill or frivolity to the home bound. Every hunter knows the value of the coon dog or bird dog. Dogs are even trained to hunt down noxious weeds or invasive species.

Wouldn't it be marvelous for your club to own a dog trained to “hunt” new members? Unfortunately, no dog has been trained to persuade a potential new member to join a garden club because dogs can't talk!

Not to worry, for finding new members is simple. You just ask them to join. The problem arises in finding a location where gardeners gather. Plant nurseries. Arboretums, botanical gardens, garden walks and plant sales are few places to hunt for gardeners. Some club members are uncomfortable approaching a stranger. It can be as easy as saying, “What is the price of this rutabaga?” Or “Want to join a garden club? We can show you how to plant rutabagas. Here is my garden club's business card.” Look them straight in the eye and give them that big, beautiful smile. What is the worst thing that could happen to you? The person could say, “No” but that would be their loss. Just move on to the next potential new member.

When potential new members want to join a local garden club, they may take

garden club in their area. Although, this may be problematic, it is not insurmountable. How do you start a new garden club? You ask the new garden club member to start one with the help from the Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska, Inc. Do they have friends and neighbors who like to garden or go to plant nurseries or other interesting places. It only takes two people to form a club. You grow your clubs by having fun and by doing interesting activities like going to plant nurseries together to purchase Spring plants for your gardens. The state garden club always is willing to help!

So, in response to the question, “Does that Dog Hunt?”



Let us follow with dogged determination, to pursue our quarry, a new garden club member or a new garden club!

Soil Sisters and Mistery Garden Club - Kearney

We celebrated the Holidays with a dinner and gift exchange January 20th. 18 members and guests attended. The food was delicious and the gift exchange was fun!

Our February 17th meeting was traveling to Creek's Bent Farm near Overston for lunch and a tour of their greenhouse. It was fun to see all the flowering plants!

Our March meeting was at the Kearney Public Library. Kendra Larkin shared her Yanney Park flowerbed designs.

Our next Plant & Seed Share is Saturday May 2nd at Harmon Park from 9 to noon.

Alice Hemsath, President

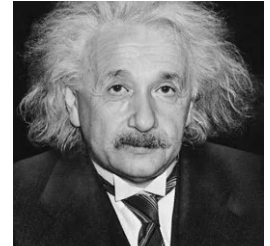
Superficial Judgement

By Donna Rouch

A French Prince, Louis de Broglies, whose first degree was in history, was presenting his doctoral thesis in science. Fellow scientists who reviewed his work scoffed. How preposterous de Broglie scientific claims were? How could this lowly history major turned scientist “wannabe” have the intestinal fortitude to inform



THEM of anything scientific! In deference to his princely heritage, the scientists decided to have Albert Einstein, an American, review his work and tell de Broglie that his doctorate would be



denied! Albert Einstein reviewed his work, which was on the wave nature of electrons, and declared Louis de Broglie a genius!

Louis de Broglie went on to receive the Nobel Prize in 1929 and is considered the Father of Quantum Physics.

You probably agree this is an unusual story! Unfortunately, It is repeated many times on many different levels. Like a book, we often judge people on their “covering” and not on their “content.” How many times have we rejected potential members to our garden clubs because of their appearance, social standing or biases without fully understanding their true potential as a contributing club member?

Orville and Wilbur Wright demonstrated their flying machine at Kitty Hawk, NC. The Wright brothers flew their flying machine in fields next to a busy railroad in an attempt to draw publicity. However, they were unable to attract American authorities to view their demonstrations. *Scientific American Magazine* published stories about the “Flying Brothers.” Incredibly, even their own local newspaper refused to send a reporter to cover their demonstrations, even though local citizens constantly informed newspaper officials of the many



Orville Wright and Wilber Wright

flights. After a year of being ignored, the Wright brothers moved to Europe and became an overnight success! They sold aircraft contracts to France, Germany, Britain and others. ¹¹



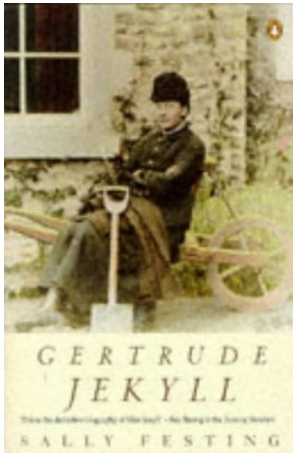
Even though potential members may have demonstrated their abilities in horticulture, design, conservation, wildlife and many other areas, they may be ignored and rejected. Even though others have lauded their good works, compassion, energy and the willingness to be involved, they may still be ignored. The club's response may be "they just don't fit in!" Like the Wright brothers, potential members may fly away to our competitors and become an overnight success!

Postscript: As a vivid example, a potential member was denied membership in a NGC local garden club. Even though, she held an executive position in a new non-profit garden related organization, she was not allowed to join their club. The NGC local garden club's rejection did not deter her. She became a fabulous speaker for National Garden Clubs, Inc. and she found a great new garden club where members enjoyed gardening as much as she did!

!!! Congratulations !!!

**Plattsmouth Garden Club
acknowledged 6 new members in
their February meeting minutes!**

Can any club top this?



Quote of the Day

"A garden is a grand teacher. It teaches patience and careful watchfulness; it teaches industry and thrift; above all, it teaches entire trust.

Who Am I?

1. I am an apex predator.
2. I mate for life and choose a mate that can catch a stick that I drop from the sky.
3. When courting, we lock talons and do an aerial "death spiral."
4. I am more beautiful than a turkey!
5. I was very close to extinction with only 416 nesting pairs in 1963.

see page 38 for the answer.

Gardening Gloves for Sale

Help Support the Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska, Inc.



The Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska, Inc. is selling Atlas 370 Gardening Gloves. All proceeds help support Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska, Inc. projects.

Glove sizes are medium and large only. The cost is \$8.00 per pair or 2 pairs for \$15.00. The color choices are green, pink, purple and orange.

If you are interested, please send a check with your size and color preference to the following address:

Lorraine Patrick
3716 Schuemann Dr.
Bellevue, NE 68123

If you would like to call and place your order, the phone number is: (402) 502-2548.

Thank you for your support.

Growing Moss

By Donna Rouch

For those living in the Pacific Northwest, growing moss on statuary or other objects may sound a bit bizarre. Perhaps it is a psychological disorder of human beings wanting things that don't come easy or they can't have. All I know is that this may seem challenging but I have been reassured it can be accomplished.

There are approximately 12,000-14,000 species of mosses (bryophytes), worldwide, They are primitive herbaceous plants with no vascular system. Mosses absorb water, nutrients and sunlight through their leaves. Food is obtained through the process of photosynthesis. After fertilization, they produce spores instead of seeds. Mosses grow anywhere in moist shady cool climates but some can grow in sunny, dry climates, like the alpine tundra.

To grow moss on stone, follow the following recipe:

FIRST: Have a moist shady area or a shady area where you can control the amount of moisture. Select a moss that grows in your area. Moss may be purchased from a nursery or obtained from the wild.

SECOND: Place 2 cups buttermilk and 2 cups water in a blender; fill to the top with moss; blend. **Note:** Spanish moss is not a moss but a rootless epiphytic flowering plant in the pineapple family (Bromeliaceae).

THIRD: Paint the mixture on a stone object.

FOURTH: Keep moist.

In time, moss will grow where you painted the mixture. Soon moss will cover the stone, which will add to the ambiance of a shade garden or sunroom.



Dear Gardeners -

I'm very pleased to announce that the Plattsmouth Garden Club has received the annual Plattsmouth Community Foundation Grant.

This is for the "Badges of Honor" Project that was completed last fall at The Veterans Memorial Garden at Garfield Park.

We should be receiving the grant soon, but I just wanted to share the good news with everyone.

Sincerely,

Lorraine

We were very pleased to have received this email from Lorraine Patrick, Plattsmouth Garden Club (PGC) earlier this month. You may recall the article "Why Be Federated" which was published in The Autumn 2025 Issue of Nebraska Garden News. One of the main points of that article was to remind readers that Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska, Inc. has a 501(c)(3) charitable organization designation under Internal Revenue Service regulations. Accordingly, this designation can be of benefit to local affiliated garden clubs. As noted in the article, several years ago Plattsmouth Garden Club applied to the Plattsmouth Community Foundation for a grant to help replace a damaged Blue Star Memorial on Webster Blvd. Under its governing documents, the Foundation would only make grants to a 501(c)(3) organization. Accordingly, it was initially believed that PGC was not eligible since it was not a 501(c)(3) organization. However, it was determined that since PGC was a member of the FGCN, the fact that FGCN was a 501(C)(3) organization satisfied Foundation officials and the grant was made. That was the first of several grants made to PGC by the Foundation over the years, with the current grant being the most recent.

Kudos to PGC members for taking the initiative to apply for the grant. That is the very important first step! As noted in the aforementioned Autumn 2025 newsletter, there are over 2100 foundations in Nebraska. Their main, if not sole, purpose is to award grants to other organizations for community development, beautification and related purposes, as set forth in their specific foundation charters. Please consider following PGC example by applying for grants from one of these many foundations to help fund any local garden club projects that might be consistent with specific foundation's grant qualification criteria.

The Editors



Nebraska Garden Club Newsletter/ Blue Star Article Spring 2026

Mary Carlson, Blue and Gold Star Chairman

This article will focus on Lola Leu and the history of the Nebraska Chapter's Blue Star Memorials.

Until the establishment by Lola Leu of the Nebraska Blue Star Memorial State Representative position circa 1967, individual Garden Clubs ordered Blue Star Memorials directly through the National Garden Club Blue Star Memorial Chair. Lola held the State Representative position for 40 years until she died in 2007. Tracing history as it reveals itself in documents contained in the "Blue Star Memorial box" reveals a name change in 1959 from Lola Leu to Mrs. Waldo G. Goedeker (she divorced in 1980).

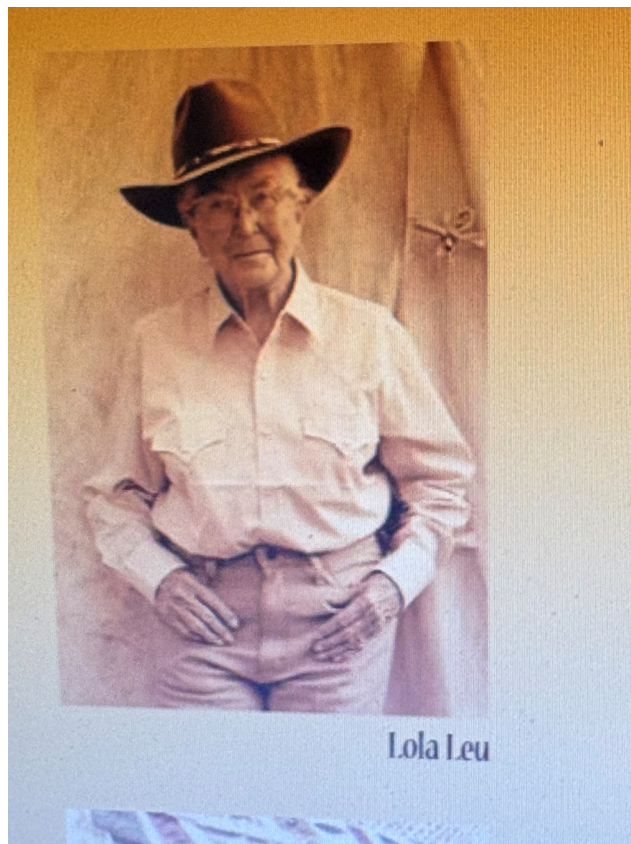
Lola was born on the Leu Ranch in Frontier County, Nebraska on April 25, 1909, and died April 3, 2007, at the age of 97 on the same ranch, which she inherited from her parents. She was buried in Maywood Cemetery with the Leu family. Her name was added

to the headstone of her parents, John Roy 1880-1964 and Margaret 1886-1979; and her brother, Si 1912 -1948. She also had two sisters, Gladys and Edna, who married and moved on.

Both sisters died before Lola.

Lola was a graduate of the University of Nebraska School of Agriculture in Curtis, Nebraska. In her 20s, she became the owner and operator of her own cattle ranch - Trail Holt Ranch. She inherited the ranch of her parents after their death and maintained her home there. By the time she died, she owned three ranches and had a lawsuit against a rancher who was not allowing her access to a dirt road into one of her ranches.

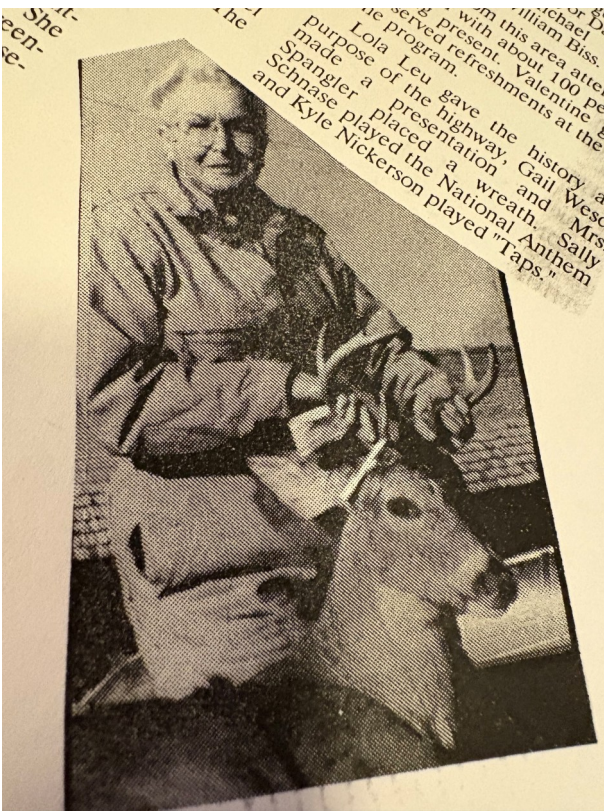
It was Lola's dream to have Interstate 80 across Nebraska be declared a Blue Star Highway and have Blue Star Memorials along it. Senator Fern Hubbard Orme of the Nebraska 29th district agreed to introduce an Interstate 80 Blue Star Highway resolution into the Nebraska Legislature. In February 1972, the resolution was introduced and adopted 35-0.





A Garden Club delegation went before the State Highway Commission requesting the Blue Star Memorials along Interstate 80. The commission “passed the buck” to the Federal Highway Administration, which ultimately approved the placement of the memorials.

According to the National Garden Club Blue Star Memorials listings of memorial orders by state, Lola ordered five memorials on April 29, 1971. Her order was placed before the highway was finished, and per a letter from the Federal Highway Department, installation could not occur until the highway was finished. However, Lola was ready and sure she would get her way.



Lola participated in the following dedications of memorials at I-80 rest stops:

Melia Hill (Gretna) – October 29, 1972

Near Phillips interchange (Grand Island) – November 5, 1972

Kearney- November 5, 1972

Blue River- November 11, 1972

Lola Lue killed her deer on a hunt. She was quite the outdoorsman.

DOWN THE GARDEN PATH

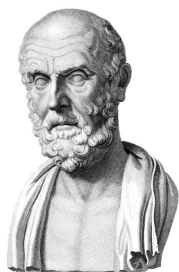
BY Gwen DeWitt Garden Consultant

One of our friends is Gwen DeWitt, past Texas Garden Clubs, Inc. president. Gwen is also a columnist for a local newspaper, with a recurring feature entitled “Down the Garden Path.” Gwen has given us permission to republish excerpts from her columns that we believe may be of interest to FGCN Members. The remarks below are from her January 2026 column.

A good use of what little water we have is to create a small herb garden. Herb gardens reach all the way back to cave dwellers. Cave paintings in France depicting herbs have been carbon dated from 13,000 to 25,000 BC. Growing herbs was essential to our ancestors – after all patent medicines and pharmacies were not around the corner.

Many herbal remedies today are derived from three main herbal traditions – Western (Roman and Greek), Ayurvedic and Chinese. All ancient civilizations including the Mayan, Aztec and Egyptian used herbs for treating illness. American Indians used herbs for tanning and dyeing leather as well as treating illness.

The Western herbal tradition was based on the Greeks and Romans. Ancient Romans and Greeks crowned their leaders with dill and laurel. Romans used dill to purify the air.



Hippocrates

In the 5th century BC, Hippocrates, a Greek physician, listed approximately 400 herbs in common use. In 65 AD, Pedanius Dioscorides, a Greek physician serving with the Roma army, wrote “De Materia Medica” in which he described the medicinal uses of many herbs. It is still considered one of the most influential herbal books.

During the Roman Empire the only medicines available were based on herbs or other natural remedies. Patients could seek out physicians, but health care started with treatments devised by the head of the household. The head of the household treated family and servants with concoctions like vinegar or wine for disinfecting wounds and egg yolk mixed with poppy juice and eggshell ash to cure dysentery. Roman surgeons and physicians used extracts of opium (morphine) and henbane seed (scopolamine) as painkillers.

Greek physician Galen used Buckhorn (*rhamnus fragula*) in the 2nd century to protect against witches and demons. Today, it would more likely be used as a laxative! Hippocrates used anise to treat coughs – it is still used today.

Ayurvedic style of herbal medicine comes from India. It is the holistic approach to healing that originated around 1500 BC. This form of medicine is based on the philosophy that good health is the result of natural balance. Illness occurs when an imbalance is present and used herbs, diet and natural remedies to restore balance.

Chinese herbal medicine dates back 2000 to 3000 years. It was the belief in a constant battle between the opposing forces of ying and yang. When it was out of balance, the burning of herbs near the skin (moxibustion) and herbal medicines were used to return the patient to health. There are 2000 volumes of Chinese medical classics in the US National Library of Medicine.

In the Middle Ages, herbs were used to preserve meat as well as covering the rotting taste of meals that couldn't be refrigerated. Herbs helped mask odors of people who bathed irregularly or not at all. Herbs were also scattered on the floors of castles to mask the odors of everyday living where bones from food as well as other unsavory things were tossed.

The Middle Ages didn't favor the advancement of herbs in medicine. The Middle Ages were a dangerous time for the practicing herbalist. The Catholic Church considered them witches and pagans and burned them at the stake.

In Medieval Europe, all plants were assumed to have medicinal value. During the Renaissance, medical, botany and horticultural fields began to diverge. It was slow to part and didn't separate for several centuries.

I will go into herb gardening in depth with my next column. Looking for ways to get an efficient way to use our diminishing water supply.

Happy Gardening!

Gwen

(Excerpt from Gwen's next column on herb gardening)

Consider planting the **sweet bay (*Laurus nobilis*)** in your herb garden. The small tender evergreen can be grown in containers or in the ground. It will grow 5 to 10 feet tall in sun or partial shade. The tree has small creamy flowers in late spring, followed by shiny black berries on mature trees.



While easy to grow in most situations, the bay tree prefers well-drained soil with plenty of organics worked in. The leaves are multi-functional – the leaves will repel moths, used in cooking and in teas. Just be sure you don't eat the leaves – they are indigestible and can cut the intestinal tissues. Oil of bay leaves is used for skin diseases and bruises. The tea is used to treat sprains and aching joints.

Basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) is a highly aromatic herb which has square stems and soft leaves. The proper pronunciation rhymes with “dazzle.” It is easy to grow and reseeds easily. The leaves of basil range in color from dark purple to pale green. Basil will flower in the summer. The white or purple blooms should be removed – they are edible and can be used to make tea. Basil leaves can be used in salads, vegetables, vinegars, oils and butter. It is one of the most popular culinary herbs. It is also used for stomach ailments and digestive problems and has been used as a sedative and antibacterial. Avoid using during pregnancy.



Butterfly Weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) is an herbaceous perennial with attractive orangey yellow flowers. The genus name *Asclepius* is derived from the name of the Greek god of medicine and healing. The common name for flowers of this genus is Immortal Plant – a reference to their many medicinal uses. The plant has strong stems with narrow leaves and is a butterfly attractor with flowers rich in nectar that are attractive to bees. It is sometimes referred to as pleurisy root - the roots have been used to treat pleurisy. Tea made from the root has been used to treat bronchitis, pneumonia and dysentery. All milkweeds are potentially dangerous and can be poisonous in large doses.



Calendula (*Calendula officinalis*) is an annual that should be planted in full sun. The yellow to orange mum-like flowers should be harvested when full bloom. The plant's culinary use includes using the young hairy leaves in salads and soups while the blooms are a good addition to rice and fish dishes. Medicinal uses include making a tea from the flowers to reduce fever, promote healing of burns and treat skin diseases. Calendula, taken internally, stimulates the liver. Flower petals can be used to make yellow dye.



Caraway (*Carum carvi*) is a hardy biennial that can be seeded directly in the garden from late summer through fall – transplants in early spring. The plant has finely cut tread-like leaves and produces umbels of creamy white flowers. Plants die after the seeds ripen in mid-summer. Harvest seed just before they start to drop – as they begin to turn brown. The seed is used in teas, breads, cookies, candy, cakes, vegetables, soups, salads, meat dishes and liqueurs.



Seed, when eaten, act as an appetite suppressant, mask the taste of medicines and sweeten the breath. They also serve as a digestive aid. To make caraway tea – crush 2 tablespoons seed in a mortar and pestle and put in a teapot of boiling water, steep for 7 to 10 minutes. Sweeten with honey.

Chamomile (*Chamaemelum nobile*) is prized for its sleep-inducing tea. It has delicate fern-like foliage with dainty white daisy-like flowers. It is easy to grow in well-drained soil. While the flowers are primarily used to make tea, the leaves can also be used. Chamomile has been used for the treatment of gout, indigestion, headache, and colic. Dried flowers are used in tea to relieve indigestion, nausea, and insomnia. It's said to help with nightmares and stop smokers from smoking. Pregnant women should limit their intake. It is even used in shampoos to highlight blonde hair. You should avoid excessive use of chamomiles if you are allergic to ragweed, asters, or mums.



Onion Chives (*Allium schoenoprasum*) have pink or purple flowers and bloom in spring or early summer. Garlic chives have white flowers and bloom in late summer. Onion chives have hollow round leaves while garlic chives have flat leaves. Clumps should last four to five years before dividing. Cut and use fresh or dry for soups. By using fresh, vitamins, aroma and flavor are preserved. Use to season butters, salads, soups and other foods. Chives are especially good on baked potatoes and in scrambled eggs. Flowers can be added to salads and makes beautiful salad vinegar that is rosy red. Chives foliage and flowers are also high in vitamin A, folic acid (a B vitamin), and potassium.



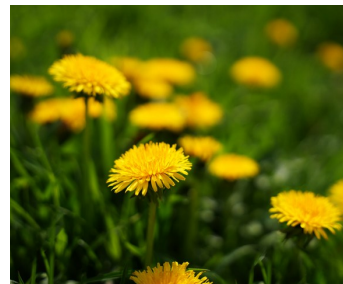
Onions, garlic and leeks have inspired much folklore and superstitious beliefs throughout the ages. Odysseus supposedly escaped being changed into a swine by Circe by keeping wild garlic with him. Ancient Egyptians revered the onion: taking oaths on onions, offering them to their gods as sacrificial offerings and enjoyed them as a favorite vegetable. Roman legions ate garlic in the belief that it gave them courage. Garlic enjoyed a long reputation for white magic, as a defense against vampires and the plague. In 1845 Louis Pasteur verified the antiseptic properties of garlic and it was used as such in World War I and II. Today's scientists are exploring the possibility that the ancients knew what they were doing when they used it to reduce hypertension. Scientists are trying to establish the plants abilities to lower cholesterol and fat content in blood.



A common wildflower, Texas Vervain (*Verbena halei*) dots the countryside with its delicate lavender blue flowers. It is easy to grow and a great addition to your herb gardens. Since the early days of the Republic, this plant has been used as an important medicinal herb and a powerful charm against witches!



Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) is a perennial and considered a weed. It will grow in any soil but prefers low fertility. Dandelion greens are an excellent addition to salads. Young leaves are rich in minerals and vitamins – cook like spinach. Mature flowers can be used to make dandelion wine. Dandelion’s medicinal benefits include detoxifying the blood, prevent or expel kidney stones, and aid the liver and gallbladder. It is a diuretic and can be used as a tonic, digestive and a laxative. It is loaded with trace minerals – it has the most balanced mineral pattern of the herbs.



Herbs can be invaluable to your diet and your health. It is important to consider side effects of some herbs and consult your physician.

Fresh herbs make a huge difference in the taste of food prepared with them. Plant a few and let your taste buds rejoice!



**Marcia Crofutt, Chairman of the
Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl Contest
Announces Winners**



Scarlet Hoerle, 5th Grade



Ashley Woodard, 5th Grade

FGCN was happy to send six posters to Rocky Mountain Region contest. Winners were:

Smokey Bear:

Grade 2: Brie Towell

Grade 3: Hadley Glinn

Grade 4: Krista Woodard

Grade 5: Scarlet Hoerle

Woodsy Owl:

Grade 4: Landon Beckius

Grade 5: Ashley Woodard



St. Paul's Lutheran School fifth grader, Ashley Woodard, will compete in a national contest after winning local, state and regional titles in the National Garden Club's Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl poster contest. Woodard and her poster shows Woodsy Owl and his slogan "Lend a Hand, Care for the Land."

All of the winners are from Ogallala, as I did not receive posters from any other clubs in Nebraska. I want to encourage you to go into the schools, talk to the teachers, and encourage the students to enter. You may also approach home schoolers, or other youth groups in your communities.

Yes, it takes time for your club chairman to do this, but it is so worth it to see the smiles on the kids' faces to receive the certificates and the prize money. And it is good advertisement to promote our garden clubs.

I will be sending out reminders next fall, and will be happy to help you with questions you may have.

More information can be found at

<https://gardenclub.org/smokey-bear-woodsy-owl-youth-poster-contest>

Marcia Crofutt

OGALLALA GARDEN CLUB

The Ogallala Garden Club held its annual Christmas Party on December 8, 2025, at the Fuller Building. 14 members and guests attended the dinner. Every member brought a dish, so we had some delicious food. After dinner, we played a game of identifying the Christmas song from clues, and the first two winners won a prize. We also had a drawing for a door prize. It was quite a festive party.



The club did not hold a meeting in January. On February 2, our club met at the Kathleen Lute Library. Marcia Crofutt gave a program on how the Nebraska flower, tree, and grass were decided. She talked about how the whole state is considered in terms of soil, climate, and weather, and how our state flower, the goldenrod, adapts to the different regions of our state, as well as the cottonwood tree and blue stem grass. It was very informative.

OGALLALA GARDEN CLUB

On March 2, 2026, the Ogallala Garden Club invited Donna Rouch to present a program entitled “Plants Transformed to Save Mankind.” Donna is a former clinical pharmacist, obtaining her undergraduate degree in Biology from the University of Nebraska-Omaha and her PharmD degree from Creighton University Medical School. Her presentation was focused on the miraculous, life changing and life saving drugs that have been derived from various plants over the years. Examples are Sulfa drugs, penicillin, antibiotics and fungicide. She also discussed the dangers of acetaminophen, fentanyl, illicit drugs, and how a drug makes it to market.



Rod Ruzanic, FGCN President, Donna Rouch, FGCN Secretary, and Robbie

(Editors' Note: Mary Carlson, FGCM Blue Star & Gold Star Chairperson, recently received this email from Mark Thompson who, along with his wife Kristine and daughter Lara, are former members of Plattsmouth Garden Club. (Some of you may recall that Lara was the first prize winner of the NGC's Youth Sculpture contest in 2016). You may also recall that Mark is involved with the USS Omaha Memorial Action Committee and coordinated with FGCM leadership about the possibility of placing a Gold Star Memorial at the proposed USS Omaha Memorial site on Carter Lake near Epley Airfield. The project was set back initially by the significant 2019 Missouri River flooding, followed by the COVID pandemic. Mark's email to Mary explains the current status of the Memorial project.)

Good morning,

I hope the New Year is off to a good start for you and yours.

I am contacting you on behalf of the USS Omaha (SSN 692) Memorial Action Committee (OMAC). The City of Omaha established OMAC in October 2025 via Memorandum of Understanding to steer a private-public effort to complete the memorial to the city's namesake submarine. Previous discussions over the past several years indicate your organizations may have direct interest (highlighted below) in providing your particular expertise and support towards this goal. We are now looking to "refresh" those discussions. I am providing the following background for those who haven't been previously involved.

The city originally initiated this project on the occasion of the USS Omaha's decommissioning in 1995. A series of significant world and natural events over the past 30 years delayed project execution. We are now moving forward with the goal of completion in May 2027.

The memorial will be located in Levi Carter Park. It was designed by Dennis Bryers, a recently retired city park planner and professional landscape architect between 2011 and 2013. The city approved the design concept and held a Ground Breaking event on site in April 2013. The four attached renderings depicts this approved design concept.

The landscaping concept includes areas with native (or a mixture of native and adapted, non-native) plants of appropriate colors to give an "impression" of the sea around the sail and rudder (similar to the photos included in the attached brochure from the 2013 Ground Breaking). The intent is to broaden the overall public appeal / experience given the memorial is located in a public park. In addition to the visual "impression", appropriate landscaping may introduce / educate the general public to concepts they may use in their own gardens or landscapes to attract local birds, butterflies, etc. and compliment the exposure to a primarily military focused memorial.

Another element associated with the project is the incorporation of a Gold Star memorial. This is a detail that we discussed during the original design effort 12 years ago which was briefly revisited this past summer. We will be refining details with the city as the project moves forward using these current phased project milestones:

phase 1: (completed June 2015)

- Transport memorial components to Omaha

Complete initial site preparation for sail and rudder

phase 2: (May 2026)

- Refurbish memorial components

Install sail on site

phase 3: (October 2026)

- Install rudder and complete submarine "hull"

Initial landscaping near the memorial

phase 4: (May 2027)

- Complete walk ways around the memorial / parking lot
- Final landscaping
- Place the associated interpretive exhibits

Install donor plaques

These milestones were chosen to synchronize with the on-going city infrastructure improvements in the local Levi Carter Park, Eppley Airfield and Abbott Drive area. The idea being this memorial will serve as an "attention getter" / "gateway" for visitors to Omaha.

With this as background / context, we would like to arrange a meeting in the near future to discuss in more detail to include:

- Review of the current project landscaping details
- Gold Star memorial placement (OMAC is coordinating directly with city parks department on project execution)
- Validation of current cost estimates (OMAC is overseeing / managing all fund raising activities)
- Public "Relaunch" event 16 May 2026 (concurrent with completion of sail installation)

Long term maintenance support for the memorial

Bring the USS OMAHA (SSN-692) Home!



Find out how you can donate to bring sections of the decommissioned Nuclear Submarine, the USS OMAHA (SSN-692) home to Omaha, Nebraska.



Help bring the
City's namesake home
to Omaha!

Please make donations out to:
Omaha Parks Foundation
Attn: Amber Miller, Executive Dir.
1819 Farnam St, Suite 701
Omaha, NE 68183-0701

Or donate online at:
omahaparksfoundation.org

Designate that your donation is for
the:
USS OMAHA Project

Thank You!
Your generous donations
are greatly appreciated.

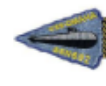
The Omaha Parks Foundation is a 501(c) 3.
All donations made through the Omaha
Parks Foundation are completely tax
deductible.

Find more information on Facebook!
www.facebook.com/OmahaPRPP

The permanent home of the USS
OMAHA (SSN-692) display will be
in Levi Carter Park, bordering
Abbott Drive and Eppley Airport.



The Public/Private Partnerships
associated with the USS OMAHA
project include:



Renditions of the
park area where
the USS Omaha
will be dry docked
in Omaha, NE.



It's A Good Time To Start Planning For Next Summer's Garden!

Nicole Stoner, Gage County Extension Agent



For an outdoor lover and plant lover, like me, the winter can get long. January is a great time to prepare for your spring gardens. This will help pull a person out of the winter blues and get them excited for the upcoming spring season. Here are a few things you can do now to prepare for spring gardening.

Map gardens

Now is a good time to think about your gardens this year. What worked, what didn't work? In terms of your vegetable garden, what varieties of the different vegetables worked in your garden and what new vegetables do you want to try this year? Map out what you will plant this year to ensure you have the space for the plants you want to include in your garden. Give plenty of space for the plants and allow for space to walk and harvest between the plants.

Remember to rotate your crops from year to year to avoid problems with disease and insect pests that would be in the soil from last year. It is best to rotate plant families to areas where other plants in the same family were not planted the previous 2 years. Common plant families are:

Solanaceae – Tomatoes, peppers, potatoes, eggplant, tomatillo

Brassicaceae – cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, kohlrabi, kale, Brussels sprouts, turnips, & radish

Cucurbitaceae – cucumber, melons, winter and summer squash, zucchini, pumpkins, gourds

Fabaceae – beans, peas, lentils, peanuts, soybean, alfalfa, clover

Check seed viability

Seeds can be stored from year to year, but the length of time they are still viable varies from plant to plant. If the seed is viable, it will produce a plant, if the viability is low, the chances of it growing and surviving are low. If you ordered seeds in the past, you can check them to see if they are still viable for planting this year. Take 10 of the seeds you have left and place them in a moist paper towel inside of a plastic bag. Leave them there for a week to 10 days. ²⁹

After that time, take the paper towel of seeds out and look for seeds that have germinated. If at least 8 or 80% of the seeds have germinated that is best viability of those seeds. If only 6 or 7 of the 10 seeds germinated, those aren't quite as good but can still be used. You may want to seed 3 or 4 seeds per pod instead of 1 or 2 in this case. If less than 6 of the 10 seeds germinated, discard those seeds and purchase new seed for best results.

Order seeds

Now that you have determined what you want to plant and where to plant it in your garden and you have inventoried your seed stock for viability, you can then order new seeds. Look through the garden catalogs and online sources like the All American Selection sites and purchase new seed for the year. This is a good time to pick out new varieties to try or unique or different vegetables. Be sure to only plant what your family can use, what your garden has space for, or have a location to donate excess produce, local food banks welcome excess fresh produce in the summer months.

Check stored bulbs

If you dug up summer bulbs last fall, be sure to check them periodically throughout the winter to make sure they are being stored with the optimum environmental conditions. The bulbs that were dug up in the fall include cannas, elephant's ear, tuberous begonia, gladiolas, and dahlias. These bulbs should be stored in a cool, dark environment. Check on them throughout the winter to make sure that they are not rotting or drying up. If any of them begin to rot, discard them. If they start to dry up, soak them in water for a little while so that they can plump back up.

If you have any further questions please contact Nicole Stoner at (402) 223-1384, nstoner2@unl.edu, visit the Gage County Extension website at www.gage.unl.edu or like my Facebook page at <http://www.facebook.com/NicoleStonerHorticulture>



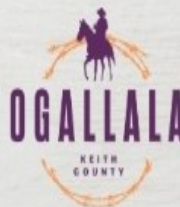


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RSVP: MARCH 27, 2026
NEBRASKA EXTENSION, NORTH PLATTE
CALL: (308) 532-2683



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The next two articles have been submitted by David Lott who is the Horticulture Extension Educator, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension, Lincoln-Logan-McPherson Counties in Nebraska. David is also a long-time member and current president of Spade & Hope Garden Club, North Platte, NE)

The Editors

Don't guess. Test soil temperatures before planting vegetables!

**David Lott
Horticulture Extension Educator**

It is easy to get excited about planting vegetable seeds and transplants in the vegetable garden, even when it is too early to plant. This frustration is one of the most common comments that I receive from gardeners that call into the Extension Offices in Nebraska. Slowly but surely, the weather is warming up. Along with warming air temperatures, our soil temperature is warming up too. This is key to the timing of planting vegetable crops for success.

While retail stores have had vegetable seeds for a while and soon vegetable transplants will be available, the weather and the soil temperatures have not been favorable for planting a number of vegetable crops in the ground. Planting in soil temperatures that are too cool will lead to poor seed germination and stunted plants that will not produce to their full potential during the growing season. This is going to be especially true for tomato, pepper, and vine crops that do not tolerate cool soil temperatures or even a light freeze.

One of the most valuable gardening tools in my opinion is the soil temperature thermometer. They are easily purchased at garden centers or online from supply catalogs at a reasonable price. They can be used for years if they are kept clean and in good repair. For that reasonable price, these handy tools can track when the soil temperature is ready for growing vegetable crops, or other applications such as when to apply pre-emergent herbicides on the home lawn.

How do soil thermometers work, and how does a person use it correctly track soil temperatures? First, decide when to record soil temperatures. It is crucial to use the same time each day test the soil temperature in the area where it is desired. To gain a more informed idea of soil temperature, it is important to test the soil for four consecutive days at the same time.

The next crucial step is to follow the instructions on the soil thermometer completely to gather a valid reading. A number of soil thermometers will require the instrument to be shoved into the ground in the same place for three to four inches deep, and waiting at least five minutes before taking the reading. After repeating this process at the same time of day, over a series of days according to the thermometer directions, a valid soil temperature reading can be obtained. After writing down the soil temperature reading for four or more days, some decisions can be made on when to wait or plant a crop based off that series of soil temperatures. Did the soil temperature vastly fluctuate during that four day span of data? Are the soil temperatures fairly consistent or exactly the same? If these temperature readings are consistent, and meet the minimum soil temperature for the intended vegetable crop, it is time to plant based off of soil temperatures.

For the sake of simplicity, there are a few vegetable crop groupings that use similar soil temperatures. According to Oregon State University Extension, here are those groupings:

- 40 Degree Fahrenheit Plant Grouping – These vegetable crops include arugula, fava beans, kale, lettuce, pak choi, parsnips, peas, radicchio, radishes, and spinach seed.
- 50 Degree Fahrenheit Plant Grouping – These vegetable crops include Chinese cabbage, leeks, onions, Swiss chard, and turnips.
- 60 Degree Fahrenheit Plant Grouping – These vegetable crops include beans, beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrots and cauliflower. Do be careful with planting beans since they are prone to be damaged by a freeze.
- 70 Degree Fahrenheit Plant Grouping – These vegetable crops include tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, cucumbers, squash, corn, and melons. These crops are very prone to damage from a light freeze as transplants, and may take a while to germinate even when the soil is at this temperature threshold.

For more information on vegetable crops and soil temperatures, please refer to the full article from Oregon State University at: <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/gardening/2018/03/stick-thermometer-soil-planting-vegetables> for specific information.

For those gardeners who do not have access to a garden soil thermometer, the Nebraska Extension Crop Watch website does track soil temperatures across Nebraska. Simply click on the website at <https://cropwatch.unl.edu/cropwatchsoiltemperature> and scroll down the page to find a soil temperature testing station close to your location. Look for the seven-day temperature average closest to the station location. This is the temperature reading that gardeners need to follow to make planting decisions.

If anyone has any questions about testing soil temperatures before planting vegetables, please send an email to dlott2@unl.edu, call the Extension Office in North Platte at (785) 532-2683 or call your local Nebraska Extension Office. I will be happy to help any questions that gardeners may have.

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David Lott is the Horticulture Extension Educator with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension in North Platte, Nebraska.

Extension is a Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska–Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Soil Testing for Gardens and Landscapes

David Lott
Horticulture Extension Educator

It is easy to not think about what we cannot immediately see with our own eyes. Testing soil in the garden and the landscape can help answer several questions why gardens thrive or struggle each growing season. Now is the time to consider soil testing to prepare the garden and the landscape for the growing season.

Properly taken soil tests can help gardeners understand the nutrient levels in the garden, and which nutrients need to be amended for the plant material and garden crops that have or will be planted in the future.

The major nutrients that impact plant growth and development; nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, will be recorded on the basic soil test results. Once gardeners receive this information, they can make informed decisions on how much nutrients need to be applied for the growing season, depending on the plants in the landscape or the garden.

Another item that needs to be tested for gardens and landscapes in western Nebraska is the soil pH. Soil pH indicates how acidic or alkaline the soil is. In most cases, landscape and garden soil pH here is alkaline, often high enough to not allow plant roots to absorb iron, copper, and other micronutrients that are present in the soil.

Left untreated, many landscape and garden plants in alkaline soils will not properly develop, exhibit diminished quality, and many times die from nutrient deficiencies. Plant pH preference widely ranges, prompting gardeners to select plant material that can adapt to the pH levels in this part of Nebraska, or make the needed soil amendments to allow plants to grow to their full potential.

Here are some simple tips that help gardeners take soil test samples and learn how to receive assistance on recommendations for individual garden and landscape situations.

First, find a clean plastic bucket to collect the soil that will be used for the sample that will be tested. Do not use metal buckets that may alter soil test results on accident.

Second, select the area that needs to be tested. This can be a specific area of a garden, a flower bed, or section of the lawn, or an area around tree and shrub plantings.

Third, find a clean spade with all foreign matter removed from the blade to collect samples will collect soil samples that are at least eight inches deep, and up to 2 inches wide. Soil testing probes can also be checked out from the local University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension Office as well.

Fourth, collect soil samples that are eight to 10 inches deep, using the spade or soil testing probe from 12 random places in the area that is going to be tested, and place in the clean bucket.

Fifth, thoroughly mix all the soil samples together as much as possible. Fill a re-sealable sandwich bag or a soil testing bag with the thoroughly mixed soil.

Six, label the bag with your name, address, and indicate whether the soil came from a garden, lawn, flower bed, tree planting area, or other location.

Seventh, contact your local Nebraska Extension Office to discuss which soil tests are appropriate for the individual gardening or landscaping situation. The staff will be able to show which soil testing labs are available to handle and calculate the soil test results.

As soon as the soil tests return, schedule time with a Nebraska Extension staff member to review the test results and receive recommendations for the growing needs of the If you have any questions about garden and landscape soil testing, please contact me at dlott2@unl.edu, by calling (308) 532-2683, or by contact your local Nebraska Extension Office. Have a great week!

###

David Lott is the Horticulture Extension Educator with the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension in North Platte, Nebraska.

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Navigating the Website

Federatedgardenclubsofnebraskainc.com

The Header is at the top of the page and the Footer is at the bottom of the page. The Header may have a number of pages attached. Hover over the title and subpages will appear for you to open (click on the subtitle) or it may have only the single page. The Footer below will have titles that are the same as the Header above. These will be underlined. Click on these and they will take you to matching title in the Header. It is a quick way to go to the top of the page and stay in the same title. The button will take you to the top but not to any particular page.

The Header:

[Home](#) [About Us](#) [Scholarships](#) [Learning Center](#) [Events](#) [Grants](#) [Store](#) [Membership](#) [Contact Us](#)

Home: is the front page of the website and it only has one page that informs people about FGCN..

About Us: Information page

[National Garden Clubs information](#)

[Rocky Mountain Region information](#)

[FGCN Officers, Directors, and Chairman](#)

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[Financial Aid Form](#)

Learning Center:

Introductory Page
Photo Gallery
Garden Vision
Newsletters
Plant Societies and More

Events:

Page includes events for National Garden Clubs, Inc., Rocky Mountain Region, Inc. and Federated Garden Clubs of Nebraska, Inc., and FGCN Clubs if they request notification on the website.

Grants:

National Garden Clubs, Inc.

Store:

Listing of store items.

Membership:

Introductory page
Membership Directory (password protected)
Awards
ByLaws
Minutes
Financial Summary
Contact Us:
Page allows you to send a message to the FGCN President

Please contact me if you are having problems, have suggestions, or need to know the membership directory password.

Thank you,

Donna Rouch
donna@rouchpartners.com
402-676-0906

Answer to the question, Who am ? Is a Bald Eagle.