



1. Background



Mary St-Jean a long time member of the Nepean allotment Garden Association and more recently the Association's Registrar.

1997-98

- Bill has recruited five or six persons to help cut the grass.
 - Janice and her husband are moving to Edmonton, June 19.
 - Barbara Hale has volunteered to be the new Treasurer.
 - A gas powered grass trimmer was purchased.
 - Ian recommended that some of the annual plots be divided in half, so that smaller size annual plots are available. A few half-size annual plots became available to satisfy the demand.
 - Vandalism and the stealing of produce is an ongoing problem. Sometimes the culprits are
- Denis St-Jean moved that the name of the Association be changed to Nepean Allotment Garden Association to reflect the true nature of the Association.
 - Mary St-Jean volunteered to be the new Register. Denis has volunteered to be a Director.
 - Keith Hird passed away while on vacation. Keith contributed his talents in many ways to the Association.
 - Gus Wegelin spent many hours constructing the chain link fence around the central compost bin. The bins have three compartments to be operated on a three year cycle. The compost from the 6 smaller bins is periodically stowed in the central bin. The trick is to get the proper air/water mixture to raise the temperature of the compost to kill all the diseases. In some cases this probably doesn't happen, and some of the diseases find their way back to the soil.
 - Bill Nye has been busy with the utility trailer, hauling corn stalks to the central composting bin and also adding layers of earth to help the composting go faster.



Denis St-Jean, an active Board member since the formation of the association in 1991.



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caught; other times, not. One person said, "These are community gardens, I am part of the community, so I'm allowed produce from the gardens." When I took his picture stealing produce, he got the message and disappeared. I usually walk around with a camera and cell phone in case things turn nasty. I was only threatened once and that was by a person who pointed a hunting knife at me from a distance in a threatening manner. He and his friend soon took off on their bicycles.

- Compost: Next year we could drop the price by \$2 a yard and still break even.

- The concept of Maintenance Committee worked extremely well. The committee consisted of: Gus Wegelin -Compost Bins, Bill Nye -Grass cutting, Carl Vuylsteke - Maintenance of Water System.

- Bill Nye suggested that the purchase of a rototiller be placed on the agenda for the 1998 AGM meeting Ron requested that Nancy forward a copy of the Association's By-Laws to all the Directors.



Charles Martines, originally from Italy, carefully preparing his plot for planting. Charles is noted for his good tomato crop.

1998-99

- Plant Swap! Barbara Hale, our Treasurer is again organizing this popular event.

- Ron Black informed the Board of Directors that he will not let his name stand for re-election at the 1999 AGM. Ron spent 6 1/2 years as the Chair and I think most people will agree that he and all the former Chairs did a wonderful job.



Mila Ganieve, from Russia, lovingly tending her garden.

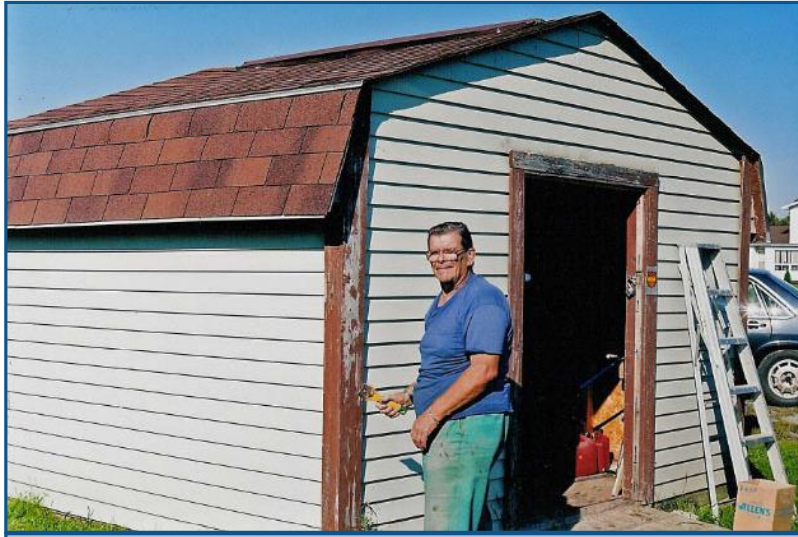
- Al Martin moved that the Association be empowered to purchase a rototiller and be responsible for the maintenance and safe use of this equipment.

- Concerns were expressed about the age of the Association's lawn mower.

- Commercial gardeners are a problem! No one has seen Mr. Jimmy Yu. It is possible that he rented it on behalf of Mr. Ho. It was paid for by Lynn Lavoie. It is suspected that plots are rented for commercial purposes, even though it's strictly against the rules. One family is limited to 1200 sq. feet of land to be used by the family. It is difficult to monitor the



1. Background



Harold Nicholls getting ready to paint the shed.

number of plots certain gardeners are really renting, as it's suspected some gardener gets a friend to rent a garden who seldom, if ever, show up. One gets suspicious when certain gardeners are seen working gardens they didn't rent. Language is sometimes a problem. You can ask a question and receive a blank stare, as some gardeners don't understand English, or at least they pretend not to understand English when it's convenient for them to do so.

- A rototiller was purchased and rented to gardeners on a long term cost recovery basis.
- Jim Bird remarked that the delivery price of compost went up from \$57 to \$75 per cubic yard.
- Gus has done a lot of work with the central compost bin. The Association rented a chipper to grind up mostly corn stalks. Bill and Ian helped. Gus Wegelin masterminded the job.
- Bill Nye, Ian Reid and Denis St-Jean shared the grass cutting responsibilities.
- Carl Vuylsteke was responsible for the upkeep of the water system. One piece of pipe broke, and water ran for a whole day before being fixed.
- Jim Bird, on behalf of the Association, purchased

twenty-four, 6 feet long metal stakes to mark the corners of plots in the western section of gardens.

- The compost bins are increasing the spread of seeds/weeds. I think what is meant is that the compost taken from the bins contain seeds/weeds and they are mixed with the soil in the plots increasing the spread of seeds/weeds.
- The push mower is in poor condition and needs replacing.

1999-00

• Ian Reid, when out walking early in the morning, noticed that the shed door was unlocked. Upon further investigation it was determined that the Association's new rototiller and lawn mower had been stolen, a loss of some \$1500. Ian reported the loss to the police; unfortunately the stolen items were never recovered.

- Bill Nye and his wife Elizabeth started two flower beds, one at each side of entrance. Most of the flowers were donated by the Nye's.

2000-01

- At the Oct. 25th meeting David Nott moved that the Board of Directors meeting of May 24th be approved. Mary St-Jean seconded the motion.
- The City of Nepean repaired some damaged water posts. The others will be repaired later.
- The bills for the insurance, water and tilling are not in yet.
- Jim Koss was unable to maintain the compost site. Bill Nye took over the task.
- Harold Nichols and David Nott painted the garden shed.



2. Allotment Garden Lay-Out

- Ian and Denis cut the grass.

- Denis will review the By-Laws and make changes to be voted on at the next AGM.

2001-02

- The City of Nepean amalgamated with the City of Ottawa. Changes were made to the Association's By-Laws and other forms to reflect the changes.

2002-03

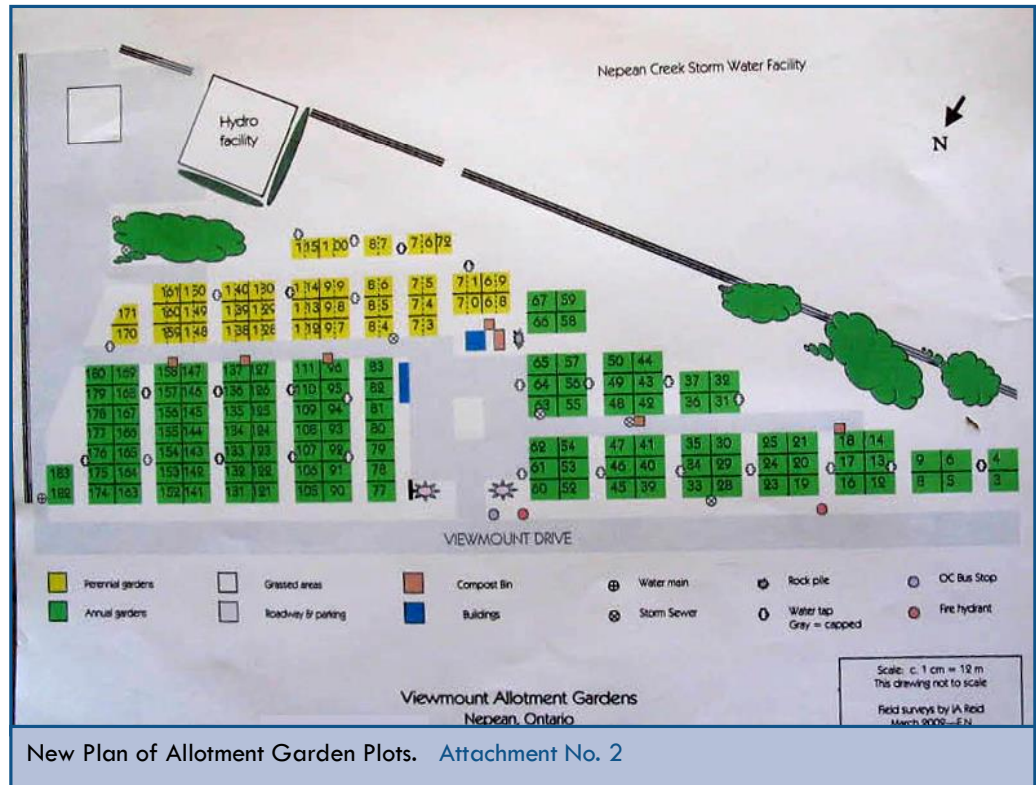
- At the AGM, the Chair, Bill Nye, reported that the City of Ottawa had generously taken financial responsibility for the cost of third party liability insurance for the Association; a saving of \$378.

- Due to City of Nepean staffing cuts, Nancy Rooyackers has been put under considerable strain to provide assistance to our group. Bill announced that a new Secretary, Elizabeth Nye, will take over the Secretarial duties. Nancy will continue as our valued City Liaison Officer.

- Denis St-Jean proposed that three picnic tables be purchased and be strategically placed for the enjoyment of the gardeners.

- Denis reported that the Association will not organize the sale of mushroom compost this year, as the cost is too high and fewer gardeners are purchasing the compost.

- Ian carried out field surveys to produce a new Plan/Drawing for Viewmount Park. Elizabeth Nye produced the Plan/Drawing on her computer. [Attachment No.2.](#)



- Mary St-Jean reported that there were 55 people on the waiting list for plots.

When the Association took over the gardens in 1991, the Association took over the City's plan of the plots as well. As time went by changes were made, especially in the perennial gardens, and the City's plan of plots became out of date and obsolete.

I surveyed the Viewmount Park area with rudimentary survey equipment in 2001. The idea was to produce a plan for mostly pictorial purposes, not necessarily to scale.

Ian prepared the sketch of area with the help of an aerial photograph the Association purchased from the Government. Elizabeth Nye took the information and produced this wonderful colored Plan/Drawing on her computer. E.N stands for Elizabeth Nye. All the pertinent features are noted in their correct location relative to one another. Since the gardens cannot be expanded more, this Plan should be current for years to come.



2. Allotment Garden Lay-Out



Alan Wheatley preparing his land for planting. Alan, for the most part, only waters to assist in the germination of seeds.

The day before, I carefully measured and planted a small stake every 20 feet distance from the NW corner of plot No. 77 to the SW corner of plot No.83. Then at the eastern boundary, I carefully measured and planted a small stake every 20 feet distance from the NE corner of plot No. 174 to corner of plot No. 180. By the way, most corners are identified with permanent 6 feet high metal stakes established by the City when they operated the gardens.

Now, we have stakes spaced 20 feet apart between the corner posts at plots 174 and 180, and the corner posts at plot 77 and 83.

2.1 Staking the Allotment Gardens Every Spring

This system evolved over time. I'll outline the system used at present:

Every spring pointed wooden stakes (1.5 inch x 1.5 Inch x 18 inches) were planted (From Late Latin: Plantare to plant, fix in place) at the left corner of each plot with its unique number. To find the plot in question, say plot No.145, face the plot and point your left hand at the stake 145. Your plot is 20 feet to the right of the stake, and extends to the next stake No. 146. And in depth, extends 30 feet to a stake. A plot has 4 stakes to define its four corners. Usually, the renter defined the plots boundary/perimeter by string, strung between corner stakes.

So, we have 121 stakes to identify the plots, and another 84 unmarked stakes of various sizes to mark the depth (30 feet) of plots. Please refer to plan of gardens.

2.2 Annual Gardens

I usually organize the staking of the annual plots to identify the exact location of each of the 205 stakes.

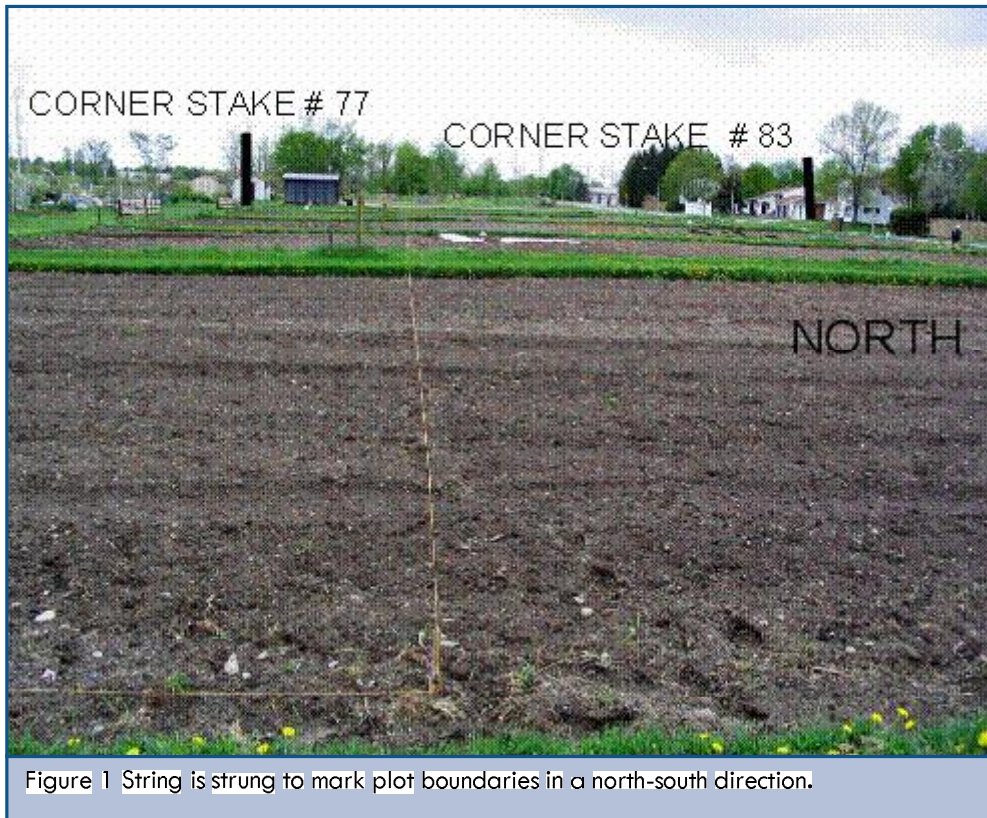
I have a big spool (1800 feet) of binder twine that Nick Raina donated. I simply walk in a straight line from the stake located 20 feet north of metal stake 83 to the stake 20 feet north of metal stake 180. I continue to lay down string at each 20 foot intervals, so that all the eastern portion of the gardens are covered. With the Plan in hand, the appropriate numbered stake is planted to identify the plots in a north- south direction, but not in an east- west direction (depth of 30 feet).

Now, we have stakes planted identifying plots in a north/south direction, but not in an east-west direction i.e. the depth (30 feet). The following procedure evolved to locate the position of stakes to identify plots in an east-west direction.

I mentioned that there were metal stakes at most corners: e.g. NW corner plot 163, NE corner plot 174, SE corner plot 180, SW corner plot 169, and so on. A string is looped over, say metal stake 174, then it's taken to metal stake at 163, and the string is marked and then back to the marked point on the string at metal stake 174. The loop halfway between the metal stakes divides the plots in half, and that's where the stake separating plots 174 and 163 is planted. The mid- point should be 30 feet exactly from metal stakes marking the corners of plots 163 and 174. It's usually not exactly 30 feet, but it doesn't matter, as the plots



2. Allotment Garden Lay-Out



Note: The stakes shown in the image are computer generated.

The white material visible in the distance is clear plastic to heat soil prior to planting sweetpotatoes. The line is not straight as shown. It was straightened prior to planting marker stakes.

To fill the increasing demand for annual plots, the Association opened an area of land in circa-2000 for four plots where there were no corner stakes to use as a guide in setting the stakes to define the plot boundaries. In an open field it is almost impossible to establish plots with square corners by the naked eye. In

174 and 163 are divided in half, so the gardeners have nothing to complain about.

The same procedure is carried out between metal stakes 180 and 169. Then one volunteer stands behind the stake between 174 and 163, and by eye, looking at the planted stake between 174 and 163, directs another volunteer to plant the stakes to mark the east-west boundaries for plots backing onto one another. This procedure is repeated until all the plots are identified with marked stakes. Usually, with some experienced gardeners on hand, the staking takes the better part of a day.

At the end of the gardening season on October 31, all the stakes have to be removed, cleaned, repaired and stored for next year. I usually removed all the stakes on a nice sunny day, just prior to the official closing date, and dump them, in batches, into a wheelbarrow full of water and clean them, one by one, with a steel wire brush.

order to establish the plots with square corners without the use of Transits, I used the formula: $\text{hypotenuse}^2 = \text{base}^2 + \text{perpendicular}^2$. The hypotenuse therefore equals the square root of $(\text{base}^2 + \text{perpendicular}^2)$. Consider the following example. The base equals 60 feet and the perpendicular equals 40 feet. Using the formula above for right angle triangles, we have $(40^2$





3. Looking After the Allotment Garden

$+60^2$) equals $(1600+3600)$ equals 5200. The hypotenuse, therefore, equals 72.1 feet, the square root of 5200..

I then form a right angle triangle on the ground using the above numbers using string and screwdrivers to hold the ends of the string in place. With the appropriate lengths of string for the three sides, I lay out the string measuring 40 feet, 60 feet and 72.1 feet respectively, I know that a right angle triangle is formed. I repeat the same procedure for the adjacent triangle and we have a rectangular plot measuring 40 feet by 60 feet with square (90°) corners. Please note that the hypotenuse is common to each triangle. This area is further subdivided into four plots each measuring 20 feet by 30 feet. Stakes are then planted at the corners to define the four plots.

I didn't keep track of the volunteers who helped with the staking over the years, but the following volunteers come to mind: Jim Bird, Frank and Elizabeth Ernhofer, Merv Brown, Al Bach and Kazimierz Senkowski.

2.3 Perennial Gardens

Staking the perennial gardens was a different matter, as there were no metal corner stakes to use as a guide. Please refer to Plan, Attachment No. 2, for reference.

In staking the Perennial gardens, I strung a string from plot 170 to 73, which I used as a base line. The plots were located by a combination of accurate measurements by a tape and lining in the plots by eye. Nothing fancy, some string and a couple of screwdrivers to anchor ends of string. Some of the plots were made square by the formula Hypotenuse = Square root of $base^2 + perpendicular^2$.



City Tractor Rototilling gardens –spring 1996.

3.1 Ploughing and Rototilling

The City ploughs the garden in the fall after the garden season ends on Oct.31st for a fee. Prior to the gardening season opening around May 15th, the City rototills the gardens for a fee.

3.2 Seed Germination and Soil Temperatures

Normally, like most gardeners, I moisten the seeds and transplants with the conveniently located cold city water from taps. I don't know the temperature of the water around May 24th when most of the planting is done. I periodically test the water by hand and find it very cold to the touch, probably around 50° F.

This spring, 2006, I warmed several containers full of water in the sun and used this warm water around 3 PM, rather than the cold tap water, to moisten the seeds and transplants after planting. I noticed a real difference in the shorter time it took the seeds to germinate, and the higher percentage of seeds that germinated.



3. Looking After the Allotment Garden



Jim Bird overseeing the distribution of Mushroom Compost; usually 4 wheelbarrows per annual plot (600 sq. feet)

not allowed to wash their cars from garden taps.

The volunteers who looked after the water systems were: Keith Hird, Carl Vuylsteke, Ian Reid and Bill Nye. In later years, Carl did most of the work involved with the water system. This included: repairing broken and leaking pipes, repairing damaged washers, and replacing broken taps and tap handles.

This exercise clearly shows that it's best to use sun warmed water from containers to moisten newly sown seeds to obtain optimum germination in the shortest period of time.

Many gardeners also use cold city tap water when transplanting garden vegetables. I believe that transplants will do much better when sun-warmed water is used on the transplants, rather than cold city tap water.

Water

As mentioned, the Association inherited the water system that the City had before 1991 when the Nepean Garden Association was formed. Each garden is within reach by hose of a water outlet.

The Association is responsible for turning the water on in the spring, and off in the fall. All the pipes in the system are near the surface and are subject to freezing. The City charged the Association for the amount of water used (metered). Rules were made to use the water judiciously. For instance, the hose must be hand held; no sprinklers or soakers, and people were

3.3 Compost

Mushroom Compost

Mushroom compost was purchased for the gardens until the cost of transportation became prohibitively high.

The concept of adding mushroom compost in the beginning was very popular, but gradually its popularity petered out, as it was hard to measure its cost effectiveness. The names associated with the handling of mushroom compost were Jennifer Bernius, Jim Bird and Denis St-Jean.

Many weeds end up in the compost bin. Under optimum conditions the temperature, according to articles in Google, reaches near 160° F (70° C). At these temperatures most weed seeds are killed. The temperatures probably don't reach 160° (70° C) in the Association's compost bin, so it's possible that some weed seeds survive to be spread in the garden plots along with the compost. I can say that the compost is very popular and disappears quickly after the compost gate is opened.



3. Looking After the Allotment Garden

Garden Compost

The words “garden compost” have come up several times previously. I’m listing the names that come up most often in connection with organizing the garden compost: Roy Casorso, Gus Wegelin, Bill Nye and Ian Reid.

3.4 Grass Cutting

Grass cutting is a big job. Every spring the new growth grows fast and has to be cut once or twice a week. As the summer progresses the grass doesn’t grow so fast, so it doesn’t need to be cut so often. To cut the whole garden area takes four to five hours with the riding mower. I figure that it takes at least 100 hours a summer to keep the grass cut. Prior to getting the riding lawn mower in 1995, the grass was only cut around the garden plots. Post the purchase of the riding mower, the Association cut the grass for the whole park area. Many people from the neighboring area walk in the park, enjoying the scenery and park benches provided by the Association. The names mostly associated with grass cutting are: Keith and Lila Hird, Ian Reid, Bill Nye, Harold Nicholls, Carl Vuylsteke, Denis St-Jean, Lorenzo Abalos, Sonny Fernandez and Frank Ernhofer. In recent years Frank has cut a lot of grass by cutting one swath close to the plots with the push mower, and I come along cutting between the swaths with the riding lawn mower.

3.5 Shrubs

I’m making just a short note about the shrubs planted in 1991. A lengthy account can be found in the Clarion dated Friday June, 2002. The gardens border on the Nepean Creek Storm Water Facility. During the summer of 2001, the National Capital Commission planted many trees and shrubs to beatify the area. The summer of 2001 was very dry, and the watering truck was kept busy night and day watering the recently planted trees/shrubs.

There were a bunch of 50 or more shrubs stored in pots in a shady area along a paved path one to two km. distance from the gardens. These shrubs were dying for lack of water. I started to water the live ones from a pail that I carried on my bicycle. Soon after, I asked a person in charge if I could plant the abandoned shrubs



Jim Koss grows Hardneck Garlic in his perennial plot. Here, he has about 100 bulbs. One bulb, on the average, contains about six cloves. For next year’s crop, Jim will keep about 16 bulbs, leaving 84 bulbs or about 500 cloves for consumption over winter. Not a bad rate of return!

in the gardens. He said “yes”, so I carried the 25 or so live shrubs to the gardens and planted them in the green area by the Hydro facility. They are doing very well. The robins are eating the Saskatoon berries from the six Saskatoon shrubs before I can get them. If I want them, I’ll have to cover the berries with nets. The



3. Looking After the Allotment Garden

birds seem to know better than me when the berries are ripe.

Just in case the shrubs die in the next 20 to 30 years, I planted two Rock Maple trees at either end of the shrub patch to provide some shade and beauty, and later on some sap, for some entrepreneurial individual to make maple syrup.

3.6 Newsletters

Denis St-Jean for the most part was responsible for preparing and editing the newsletter, sometimes called Member's Bulletin or Press Release. Usually within each Newsletter there were articles on topical subjects by other gardeners including the Chairperson. The newsletters always contained a wealth of information useful to the gardeners. I'm making the suggestion that all the newsletters be bound together and distributed, especially to new gardeners, at the beginning of each gardening season.

3.7 Crows, Groundhogs, Raccoons

All these animals are looking for their share of the produce. The gardeners for the most part go to great lengths to keep these animals out of their plots.

Some gardeners trap the animals and transport them far away to, hopefully, greener pastures; others erect barricades so they can't enter their garden, hoping that they will give up trying, and find better and easier pickings further away.

In the case of crows, they love corn kernels. When the corn stalk gets two or three inches high, they grab the stem near the ground pulling the kernel out for a tasty morsel. They don't seem to take all the kernels, just enough for a few good feeds.

I've outsmarted the crows so far by constructing a string grid two feet above the ground, and with the string strung two feet apart between stakes. I believe

that the crows, if they land between the strings, know that they can't lift off without hitting the string with their wide wingspan. They haven't learnt yet how to land beside the string and walk in and out under the string for a tasty meal. When the corn is three or so feet high, I simply remove the string to let the corn grow unhindered.

After the corn matures, it's the raccoons and



Lee Coates in his perennial garden.



3. Looking After the Allotment Garden



Betty Reid picking Saskatoon Berries.

crows turn again to have a few meals. Raccoons seem to go after mature cobs. The crows also like mature cobs, but only if they have enough room to land on top of a cob. To out-fox them, I pick all the corn for my table, and my friends' tables, a little before maturity, and if there are still a few left, they are frozen and enjoyed when it's cold and snowy outside.

The groundhogs love broccoli. When the young ones are looking for a new den, they often find a new home in an unmolested sheltered area in a perennial or annual plot. It's not long after they establish their home when we notice the tender broccoli tops, and other nearby greens, eaten. When the well-hidden entrance is found, it's time to flush out the groundhog with water. When the animal is escaping, it usually receives a good whack on its rear end with a shovel, as a reminder not to return.

3.8 What happens to all the produce?

For the most part, family units consume the vegetable and fruit grown during the growing season. When there is a surplus, it is given to a charitable organization, canned, pickled, preserved, dehydrated, frozen or put

in a root storage room. One entrepreneurial gardener transplants his leek, after the garden closes, in his home garden covering it with a mound of deciduous leaves for use later on in the season.

A few gardeners transplant sweetpotato vines and grow them for food all winter. In the spring, the slips are ready to plant again.

Some gardeners eat the tender leaves of the Pig Weed, a member of the Amaranth Family (Amaranthaceae). Pig Weeds, if not controlled, are a great nuisance. There are several native varieties of Pig Weed: Redroot pigweed, (*Amaranthus retroflexus* L.), Green pigweed (*Amaranthus powellii* S.) and others. Now Chinese and Jamaican varieties are appearing. The Jamaican

variety, called spinach by some, is highly prized by the people from the Caribbean, as the leaves are large, possibly genetically modified.

During the growing season there is a fair amount of plant trading. You give a sample of something and generally receive another sample in return.

3.9 A word about mulching mowers and mowers with discharge chutes

Mulching lawn mowers, according to the White Outdoor Owners manual OGRM-003, are equipped with blades that reticulate the cut grass beneath the cutting deck. The clippings are then forced back into the ground, where they act as natural fertilizer.

This is an excellent concept but in order for it to work properly, according to the Manual, there are conditions that must be followed:

1. Never mulch a lawn when it is wet, as the wet grass tends to stick to the underside of the cutting deck.
2. Do NOT attempt to mulch more than 1/3 the total height of the grass. E.g. If the grass is three inches high, set the cutting blades at two inches.



4. Retirement and Parting Thoughts

3. Maintain a slow ground speed by using a low forward gear setting and set the throttle in the fast (rabbit) position so the cutting blades travel at maximum RPM.

Volunteers cut the grass. If the volunteers are asked to abide by the above restrictions, I'm afraid that the grass would NOT be cut at all. I strongly recommend using lawn mowers with side chutes.

In early 1993 a volunteer gardener was cutting very long grass in the early morning with the mulching riding lawn mower. Grass got stuck in the blades, stopping them, but not the motor and belts. The belts kept spinning until finally they burnt out, and then the motor was eventually stopped. It took a long time to repair the riding lawn mower, so I started mowing the grass again with the push mower until the riding lawn mower was repaired.

Later on in the season, I hit a rock hidden under a squash leaf at full throttle and cracked the housing of the riding lawn mower, rendering it unserviceable.

In early 2003 this damaged mower was traded in on a new riding lawn mower. I've mowed the grass exclusively with it without problems to the middle of the 2006 season.

4.1 Retirement

I retired at the end of the 2002 gardening season, after 12 years on the job as Maintenance Director. Early in 2003 I received a call from a local Nursery saying that the Vice-Chair of the Nepean Allotment Garden Association has paid for a shrub as a retirement gift. Would I like to select it? I went over to the Nursery, and not only selected the Japanese Lilac, but took it to the gardens and planted it amongst the other shrubs.

I will say that my background, experience, personality and talents made me an ideal candidate for the position of Maintenance Manager. I never aspired for another position. Wear and tear has taken its toll on my 79 year old Board of Director's body, so now it's time to take it easy, but not to the point that atrophy sets in.

How many hours did I volunteer at the gardens? It's hard to estimate, but I think its well over a thousand hours. Did I make money? No, I'm out-of-pocket. I used to run errands sometimes as far away as Carp (40km) buying gas, oil, and parts for equipment etc.

Taking everything into consideration, the NAGA provided me with many enjoyable times. I met a lot of nice people and produced many vegetables for my table, and for the tables of my friends.



Weeds, when a garden is left unattended weed grow like crazy. Here Ian Reid is using his own brush scythe to get rid of them.



4. Retirement and Parting Thoughts

Thanks largely to David Dickson, and the other Board of Directors at the time, the Association has a Constitution that covers all foreseeable eventualities. With the Constitution and the rules and regulations passed at various AGMs over the years, the present Board of Directors have the tools to effectually manage the Nepean Allotment Garden Association in a business-like manner.

I want to thank the then City of Nepean officials on behalf of the Association for their vision and leadership, especially Paul Kemp, for having trust in the initial three persons; Al Martin, Walter Saidak, and myself, Ian Reid, who took on the task and responsibility of forming the Nepean Allotment Garden Association at the Tuesday, March 19, 1991 meeting. Fifteen years later the gardens are doing fine, with a healthy balance sheet, and a waiting list for plots. It has turned out to be a wise move for both the City and the Association. I feel confident that the gardens are in good hands and will flourish for years to come.

I first prepared the first rough draft of the History in 2000. Since some of data was missing from my files, I borrowed Ron Black's and Al Martin's files with the idea of returning them when a History was published. Nancy Rooyackers was to be the co-author. I took everything to Nancy for her to work on in her time, but because of her heavy work load and other commitments, Nancy wasn't able to come up with a finished product.

As events unfolded it is probably best that the History of the Nepean Allotment Gardens under joint authorship hasn't been published, as I was able to include in this, my version, items only possible from on-the-job, on-site experience. The joint version, when published, should fill in the gaps I've left out.

Thank you and happy gardening!

Ian A. Reid



Ian on his way to cut grass. It takes about 5 hours to cut the grass, the push mower is used to cut the grass where the riding mower can't go. The gas grass trimmer is used to cut the grass where neither the riding mower nor the push mower can go.



4. Retirement and Parting Thoughts

4.2 A Few Notes About Myself

- Ian A. Reid is Author or Co-author of 58 work-related reports in the National Library of Canada.
- Ian A. Reid is the Author or Co-author of numerous work related papers and articles presented nationally and internationally on the subject of Satellite Telemetry and Glaciers in Canada.
- Author of *My Story*, a Memoir, self- published in full color and in PDF format.
- Author of *My Experience Growing Sweetpotatoes Summer 2005*, in booklet and PDF format in full color.
- Author of *My Second Year Growing Organic Sweetpotatoes 2006*, in booklet and PDF format.
- Co-author of article entitled *Waterfalls*, Published in The Canadian Encyclopedia, Second Edition, Volume IV, page 2282.
- I am proud of the fact that the name “Reid” (my name) appears 17 times in the following publication: *Glaciers of North America- GLACIERS OF CANADA- --- History of Glacier Investigations in Canada* by C. Simon L. Ommanney.
- Satellite Image Atlas of *Glaciers of the World*. Edited by Richard S. Williams, Jr., and Jane G. Ferrigno.
- U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1386-J-1.
- Web address:
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/prof/p1386j/history/history-lores.pdf>



Ian A. Reid

Credits

I wish to thank Betty, my wife, for her diligent work and [proofreading](#).

Thanks to my sisters: Nancy Waters and Muriel Tucker and niece Fiona Waters for their editing and [proofreading](#).

Thanks to my nieces: Susan (Sue) and Claire Waters for their professionalism in producing this valuable document.

Image (Photo) Credits: Ian A. Reid

Thanks to Jennifer Bernius for compiling [Words from the Gardeners](#).

Also, I want to recognize Walter Saidak and Al Martin for their input surrounding the Garden Association Public Meeting on March 19, 1991. I haven't seen a written account of the meeting; the account given is from our combined memory.

Layout: Seven of Nine Design
Susan Waters, Owner



Note: This is a sweetpotato blossom.