

April 2013

# Roots and Shoots



Volume 29, Issue 4



Save the date!

## Master Gardener Garden Walk is June 15

By Mary Hawkins



Save Saturday, June 15 for our Ninth Annual Garden Walk and Picnic. As in recent years we will be viewing gardens with an emphasis on sustainability and staying "green" as possible. One of our gardens will show us efforts to switch over to more deer-resistant plants as well as growing more drought tolerant plants on sloping terrain. A rain garden and rain storage systems will be on view, and there will be several excellent water features to enjoy as well as a butterfly garden. You will be receiving your e-vite (or if needed a mailed invitation) in mid-May with all the specific details and a listing of the names of our garden hosts. Rest assured, we have three outstanding examples of our very own Master Gardeners' talents. Of course, the other great part of this event is the pitch-in picnic that we always enjoy as we get better acquainted with our fellow members and their culinary talents. Don't miss this fun, educational and savory event! Mark your calendars now!

## Spring Front Yard Celebration

By Mary Jane Hall



Once again, MCMGA is teaming up the *Herald Times* to celebrate spring front yards. If you haven't signed up, you can volunteer by contacting Dot Owen at 812-339-4067 or via email [darowen@sbcglobal.net](mailto:darowen@sbcglobal.net) or Mary Jane Hall at 812-345-3985 or via email [mjhall@homefinder.org](mailto:mjhall@homefinder.org). For each of four weeks beginning April 22, eight judges are needed. New volunteers and interns are welcome. There is no requirement that volunteers be Master Gardeners. Judges are paired in teams of two to drive a zip code within the city limits. Judges who reside in the city do not judge in their own zip codes. This volunteer duty is so easy and fun!

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## Special points of interest:

- This issue contains only locally written articles!
- We awarded seven gardening grants to community non-profit organizations; sign up to be a mentor for a grant recipient
- See the primer on compost, manure, and mulch
- What is the first step in creating soil? See Dianne May's column
- Evelyn Harrell explains her secret of living with deer

## Member news

By Evelyn Harrell



Nancy Page, Gloria Noone, Ann McEndarfer, and Evelyn Harrell traveled to the Hoosier Hillside Master Gardeners' sixth annual *Spring Tonic* on March 2. The event was open to the public, and five presentations provided five hours of education credit for Master Gardeners. With both a continental breakfast and a huge lunch included, the cost was time and money well spent. It is worth watching for next year.

### **Moya Andrews a presenter at Lawrence County event**

Moya Andrews was one of the presenters at the fourth annual *Blooms a Busting Lawn and Garden Show* at the Lawrence County 4-H Fairgrounds on March 9. The Land of Limestone Master Gardeners provided speakers and vendors and door prizes. Sandy Belth was there with her husband, Jeff, who was signing his new *Butterfly* book.

### **It's time for spring garden events**

It is spring, in spite of recent cold and snow, and garden events abound. Vickie St. Myers, Amy Thompson, and other local Master Gardeners visited *Garden Fest* on March 23, sponsored by the Morgan County Master Gardeners Association. Again, Morgan County provided interesting speakers, many vendors, and excellent weather!

If you feel you have missed out, or simply want more of the spring garden show experience, plan on attending the Greene County Master Gardener *Flower & Patio Show* on April 27 from 10:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m. and April 28 from 11:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.. It will be held at the Greene County 4-H Fairgrounds midway between Bloomfield and Linton on Hwy 54.

### **Seven local non-profits receive Master Gardener community grants**

Lynn Courson, Mary Carol Paul, Nancy White and Evelyn Harrell met this month to select the winners of our community grants. The grants distribute proceeds from our Garden Fair back to the community in the form of grants of up to \$500 for gardening projects of all kinds. There are seven winners, and we look forward to seeing the results of their efforts.

### **Master Gardeners participate in radio program on WGCL**

Three past and current Monroe County Master Gardener presidents joined Brian Thompson at WGCL to record a program advertising the upcoming *Garden Fair* and the many other activities of this association. The program will air on April 6 at 9:00 a.m.

### **March general meeting well attended**

More than 60 Master Gardeners and guests attended the March general meeting and learned a great deal from our speakers. Ken Cote, DNR, presented *Boxwood Blight and Landscaping Alternatives*, discussing the diseases that are attacking boxwoods (and pachysandra) in neighboring states and what to watch for here. Die-back and lesions on the stems might be the first signs of disease. If you think you might be seeing disease on boxwoods in your yard, take samples into the extension office, and Amy will send them to the Purdue lab for diagnosis. If disease is present, immediate steps must be taken to stop its spread. The happy news is there are several plants that provide similar low-growing shapes in the landscaping and are adaptable to our soil. Amy will post his PDF on our website. (continued on page 3)

# Wildflower programs available

Submitted by Amy Thompson



## *Watching for wildflowers*

Two location/date options to choose from:

*Sunday, April 21, 2:00-4:00 p.m.* at the Ellettsville Library, 600 W. Temperance Street, Program Room

*Monday, April 22, 5:00-7:00 p.m.* at the Monroe County Public Library, 303 E. Kirkwood Avenue, Children's Department

Wildflowers of pale pink, brilliant yellow, scarlet red, and many other colors brighten up the forest floor in the springtime! Children can stop by to learn a few basic skills for wildflower identification and make a simple wildflower craft (while supplies last). You can also pick up a list of upcoming local wildflower hikes so your child can see these blooms for real! Recommended for ages 6-12.

## *Wildflowers: Stories behind the names*

Tuesday, April 23, 7:00 p.m. at the Monroe County Public Library, 303 E. Kirkwood Avenue, Room 2B

Liverwort, bloodroot, lady's-thumb, bishop's-cap...Have you ever stopped to wonder about the origin of the expressive names that many wildflowers bear? We'll explore the history, folklore, and stories behind the names of many Indiana wildflowers, with a focus on spring and early summer bloomers. The program will include tips on how to recognize the featured species. We will also highlight upcoming wildflower hikes that are led by area naturalists.

## *Brown County Wildflower Foray*

Friday, April 26 to Sunday, April 28

Over 30 guided hikes and other wildflower programs are offered throughout Brown County and Monroe County. For a complete schedule, visit [www.tinyurl.com/bcwildflowerforay](http://www.tinyurl.com/bcwildflowerforay).

## **Member news (continued from page 2)**

Our second presenter was Tracy D. Branam of the Indiana Geological Survey, and he discussed *Paupaw Patches and Persimmon Groves: How to Start Your Own*. He fielded numerous questions from a number of attendees who sounded like they already have paw-paw trees, or who were interested in learning more about persimmon trees. He discussed where to grow them, how to harvest them, and how to propagate them. Many thanks to both of these gentlemen for their excellent programs.

Thanks so much to Vina Kinman, Donna Terry, Nancy Miller, Susan Eastman, and Helen Hollingsworth for delicious refreshments prior to the meeting.

## Compost, manure, and mulch: the good, the bad and the not ugly

By Susan Eastman



Compost is lovely fertilizer, whether it comes in a bag or you make it yourself. I expect your best flower and vegetable beds have plenty of it, and you add a touch more every time you stick in a new plant...or rototill your vegetable or annual beds. Mixing bagged organic compost with surrounding soil creates happy plants. If you make compost yourself, be sure to follow the composter's directions related to input composition and aging so you have "good nutrient rot" to add to your soil. In a new garden area, it's hard to have too much organic compost unless you are trying to grow something odd, not native to southern Indiana, or that prefers sandy soil or bogs.

*Acidity:* However, locally-delivered and bagged compost is primarily *alkaline* here, not *acid*, so further liquid or granular amendment will be essential for some plants and shrubs to grow swiftly. Japanese maple ornamentals and spruce trees need acid fertilizers, plus many garden regulars that are widely planted locally. Some acid lovers were a surprise to me! Maybe you knew about iris, but did you know bugbane likes acid soil? Ladyslipper? More complete lists can be found online, especially at university-run sites. Check out [njaes.rutgers.edu/soiltest/CropC](http://njaes.rutgers.edu/soiltest/CropC) as well as the short list in Part II of this article.



Japanese maple

*Rootballs:* There's also the tree and shrub planting problem. If you buy a sizable tree or shrub and have the box store staff or nursery people plant it, be sure you provide the extras! Extras are bags or wheelbarrows of compost and maybe posts and string or wire to hold a tree upright. You are probably going to instruct that a tree, for example, be situated well away from your lovely flower beds, in a spot where you probably haven't worked on the soil, so it's likely solid Indiana clay.

Well, the guys that come to plant your tree will probably dig a hole, stick the tree ball in the hole, and fill around it with the clay they just dug out. They may or may not water or remind you to, depending on the weather. But even if you or the skies water faithfully, you usually make the soil around the roots soggy and little spreads out into the clay. Thus, the tree grows so very slowly. We've all seen not-so-new trees and shrubs tipped over in a big wind where the root ball is still round and clearly separated from the surrounding clay. So, my opinion is to go half and half: When the tree or shrub is planted, throw away half the clay and replace with organic compost. Give the new roots an easy place to expand.

However, there are contrary opinions: see [www.puyallup.wsu.edu/~linda%20chalker-scott/horticultural%20myths\\_files/Myths/Amendments.pdf](http://www.puyallup.wsu.edu/~linda%20chalker-scott/horticultural%20myths_files/Myths/Amendments.pdf). Adding non-native soil (and compost and top soil that comes in a bag probably isn't local) to root balls is frowned on by some experts. It probably depends on how good your own soil is. (continued on page 5)

# Monroe County Parks and Recreation

## Planning a vegetable garden

Limited space - Pre-registration required

### Planning Your Vegetable Garden—free!

Wednesday, April 17, 5:30 p.m.-7:00 p.m.

Location: Detmer Park Shelter

Rain location: Karst Farm Park Commons

Instructor: Stephanie Solomon

Participants: minimum of 4; maximum 25

Learn how to successfully plan your own vegetable garden for the coming growing season. We'll talk about efficient use of large and small garden spaces, how to correctly space seeds and transplants, and planting with companion planting schemes in mind. We'll also discuss soil building and basic organic gardening methods.

### Compost, manure and mulch (continued from page 4)

*Manure:* Then there's more or less rotted manure. Unless you are highly experienced and know exactly how well aged local manure is, forget it. Insufficiently aged manure (and too big a proportion of manure) will burn most plants while contributing to unwanted runoff into our precious water supply. Some experienced staff at box stores will even warn buyers that some packaged manure is "very strong," a signal to avoid it like a garden plague. On the other hand, well-composted sacked manure ought not to be a problem.

The primary users of manure are rototilled vegetable gardens that have lots of well mixed leavening compost planted with heavy-feeding plants. Those with little flower gardens might be best off to skip manure entirely. Use compost.

*Mulch:* Lastly, there's mulch, mostly commonly made of wood chips. Like manure (and sawdust), wood chips are best well aged. But there is a difference of opinion: According to Washington State University expert, Linda Chalker-Scott, it's a myth that recently chipped wood draws more nitrogen from the soil than it adds. She says chips add nutrients just the same, young or old, and do not introduce pathogens. See [www.puyallup.wsu.edu/~linda%20chalker-scott/horticultural%20myths\\_files/Myths/magazine%20pdfs/Woodchips/pdf](http://www.puyallup.wsu.edu/~linda%20chalker-scott/horticultural%20myths_files/Myths/magazine%20pdfs/Woodchips/pdf). On the other hand, several other sites, including the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign says, "Oh yes, they do draw nitrogen away, and possibly introduce pathogens." See [www.aces.uiuc.edu/vista/html\\_pubs/mulch/MULCH.html](http://www.aces.uiuc.edu/vista/html_pubs/mulch/MULCH.html). So place your bet and see what happens, and have the problems if you lose, or better, play it safe and use aged wood chips.

One tidbit is that chipped soft woods disintegrate much faster than hardwoods, perhaps necessitating more frequent mulching, but one uses what one has. Another piece of advice is to sandwich a thin layer of compost under mulch to maximize the benefits of both to the plants.

# Gift of the deer

By Evelyn Harrell

Just how does one live in harmony with deer? Is that possible? Yes, but it's a philosophical change, and I would suggest, a necessity. There are lessons to be learned in order to live in harmony with deer. Follow along.

Deer stroll through my garden landscaping because I invited them in. I laid a flagstone walk that encircles the inner space so that I could walk through it for my own enjoyment and for easy access to work on it. I feel like the deer are trespassing when they stroll around, nibbling here and there. They think of it as browsing, because that's what they do.

Because I was ignorant of good gardening practices at the time and clueless about 'deer diet', I asked the first landscaper for some evergreen shrubs among the plantings and a number of daylilies and then, if you would please, cover the entire space with English ivy. Oh dear! After the first winter there was not a leaf left on the ivy. It did recover, but gradually it lost the battle, grazed bare every winter.

By now I had learned that deer love hostas and tulips, but I had not heard about lilies. Deer love daylilies! I had a spectacular variety lining the drive, and they were glorious every summer, but only if the blooms were treated rigorously with repellent. Then one morning they were mature and in full glorious bloom, and I knew they were at risk, but I was in a hurry to get to work so I made a mental note to treat them that night. That evening every bloom was gone. Undeterred, those nocturnal deer had enjoyed a big lunch of daylilies. I dug them and gave them away to a deer-less friend.

I found I could not handle the stress of coaxing some plant into beautiful bloom and then needing to hover daily with the repellent. I did not have the time or the energy. I did not need the stress. Finally I began to pay attention to plants that were going to cause me less grief.

*Lesson:* It helps to think in terms of *salad*. If the plant would make a tasty ingredient in a salad, the deer may like it. The blooms of the daylily are crunchy and moist, and while deer tend to avoid aromatic plants, the crunch and moisture of lilies must override the scent. They also do not like furry or fuzzy. They will not eat Lamb's Ear, and its grey-green foliage is lovely. The blooms—which I don't care for—nurture the bees, so I leave the blooms standing. Lamb's Ear is invasive but is easily restrained by pulling up the errant shoots.

Other good plants for thwarting deer browse—using common names—include butterfly bush, bee balm, coneflowers, Joe Pye weed, daffodils, crape myrtle, spirea, Russian sage, boxwood, junipers, lungwort, spiderwort, Japanese maple, iris, rudbeckia, and nearly every type of evergreens. Many thorny plants are not attractive to deer, except we know they love almost all roses. Concentrate on shapes and variation in foliage. Caryopteris (bluebeard) comes in a variety of foliage and shades of blue blooms. (continued on page 7)

# Master Gardeners volunteer at the Flower and Patio Show

Jeff Schafer organized local Master Gardeners to staff the Purdue booth at the Indianapolis Flower and Patio Show on March 17. “The event went well, with Don and Susan Sachtjen, Diana and Herman Young, Tom Lovell and myself working from 1:30-5:00 p.m.” Preston Gwinn volunteered at the Nut Growers booth. Photos courtesy of Diana Young



## Gift of the deer (continued from page 6)

I have three varieties now. Use mulch and hardscape, such as large stones, for visual variety. Avoid classic garden plants—tulips, daylilies, roses, hostas, some grasses, and English ivy. Outdoor dogs help, too.

The deer are here to stay. We, with our more highly evolved brain, must learn to make our landscaping less attractive to them and think twice about laying a walk that invites them into our gardens if we live in deer-prone areas. You may be surprised to learn that not all of Bloomington and Monroe County are prone to deer, but if you live in an area heavily populated by the cloven-hooved, you probably don't care. Living in harmony with the deer is a journey, and harmony is a relative term. You can prevail, mostly, if you remain vigilant and keep the repellent close at hand. There are many websites with lists of deer resistant plants, and Mays Greenhouse especially labels marks their deer resistant plants.

Our library does not have a copy of Hoover's book, but you can purchase one from Amazon for less than \$10, and if you had one of the copies published in 1965 and hung on to it, which I did not, it is now a collectible and worth \$50. If I did still have my copy, with its mossy green paper cover, I would not part with it now. I have evolved a little over four decades, and while I would not have put it in these words were it not for reading Helen Hoover, I have come to accept my deer as a gift.

# Everybody's home

By Dianne May



*Air, water, fire* The ancient Greeks, observing the sun and the planets, believed in celestial fire, an element that came from a realm beyond the air. Today we have another name for celestial fire—light, the energy of the sun that powers all life on earth.

It takes eight minutes for photons of light to reach the earth's surface from the sun. On the other planets we know, the energy of these photons mostly warms the surface. But Earth is different. It's the only planet on which the sun's light is changed not only into heat, but also into a chemical form that can be used to fold, haul, snip, and patch together molecules found in air and water to form the carbohydrates and proteins that make up living things. Only the life forms containing chlorophyll—plants and some bacteria—can do this.

Light captured by plants and turned into chemical energy can do ten times the work the same light can do in simply heating water. When a photon hits a chlorophyll molecule in a plant, the chlorophyll absorbs the energy and sends it off onto a biological Rube Goldberg ride—photosynthesis—that concentrates and stores it in chemical packets that can be moved around and opened later as they are needed. If animals get their energy from eating plants, you might say that plants get their energy from *eating the sun*. (If you want all the details, there's a book by that name written by Oliver Morton.)

Earth...For a long time all life on Earth, including photosynthetic algae and bacteria, hung out in the ocean. Meanwhile, on land, volcanoes were throwing out liquid fire, called magma, which hardened into different kinds of rock. And as soon as the rock hardened, fire, water and air began to break it down.

First the heat of the sun warmed the rock's surface during the day. At night the rock contracted as it cooled. This expansion and contraction caused the rock's outer layers to flake off and crack.

Water crept into the tiny cracks. Every time water froze, it expanded by almost ten percent. Often water molecules in the cracks were lined up with those of the rock and tugged on them when the water tried to form ice crystals. Over eons, freezing water pushed and pulled the grains of rock until they split. As raindrops physically beat down on the rock, they also mixed with carbon dioxide in the air to form carbonic acid, which chemically corroded it.

This action by fire, water, and air on the rocks that formed the earth's crust was the first step in creating soil.

We can look at soil in different ways. The first way focuses on the minerals in soil. Of the eighteen elements plants need to live, the fourteen minerals came originally from rocks as they were chemically broken down. Another way looks at the structure of soil, the mixture of different size particles into which rocks have been physically broken down—sand, silt, and clay. More on this next month.

# Volunteer opportunities

Compiled by Nancy White

Location	Time	Jobs	Contact
Hilltop Gardens	year around	various	Charlotte Griffin, 345-8128
MG Demonstration Garden	seasonal	various	
Bloomington Community Orchard	seasonal	various	Stacey Decker, getinvolved@bloomingtoncommunityorchard.org
Cheryl's Garden at Karst Farm Park	summer	design and maintain	Nancy Fee, 332-1940
T. C. Steele SHS	seasonal	various	Davie Kean, 988-2785
Flatwoods Park Butterfly Gardens	seasonal	various	Cathy Meyer, 349-2575
MCMGA Horticulture Hotline	year around	inquiries & research	Amy Thompson, 349-2575
MCMGA Speakers Bureau	year around	various	Amy Thompson, 349-2575
MCMGA Newsletter	year around	write articles	Helen Hollingsworth, 332-7313
MCMGA Web Site	year around	various	Stephen Anderson, 360-1216
MG Program Committee Member	year around	plan MG programs	Sandy Belth, 825-8353 Susan Lovell, 339-5914
Middle Way House	seasonal	various	Clara Wilson, 333-7404
Wylie House	year around	various	Sherry Wise, 855-6224
Mother Hubbard's Cupboard	year around	education, resource	Kendra Brewer, garden@mhcfoodpantry.org
WonderLab Garden	2 times monthly	various	Nancy White, 824-4426
Hoosier Hills Foodbank	year around	various	Nicole Richardson , 334-8374

# FYI

By Nancy White



If you are scheduled to work at the Master Gardener *Garden Fair* on either Friday, April 5 or Saturday, April 6, please contact the chairperson in charge of your area if you have an emergency and need to cancel. Our *Garden Fair* is a huge event, and we really depend on all those who volunteered to help.

If you have worked on a *Garden Fair* committee or are working on April 5 or April 6 at the event, your entry to the fair is free. However, you will not receive a door prize ticket when you enter. Members may purchase door prize tickets for \$2 each if you wish to try for one of our outstanding prizes.

All bills and receipts from the *Garden Fair* should be sent to Diana Young as soon as possible so we can balance our books.

Listen to local media for *Garden Fair* publicity. At 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, April 6, WGCL radio, AM 1370 and FM 95.9 will feature Master Gardeners discussing the many activities at the fair. Be sure to listen in unless you are working at the fair.

## **Master Gardener grants awarded**

The grant committee announces seven winners of this year's MCMGA horticulture grants to non-profit community agencies. There were many applicants, and the projects submitted were all worthy of funding. The 2013 winners are Hilltop Garden and Nature Center, Salvation Army, Area 10 Agency on Aging, Farmer House Museum, Templeton School, Middleway House, and Bloomington Community Orchard. A full description of their projects is in the *Garden Fair* booklet. Be sure to take a look. The grant application process includes an assigned Master Gardener to advise and support the project. If you would like to be a mentor for one of these agencies, please contact Nancy White or Evelyn Harrell. Your input will guarantee the success of these creative projects.

Proceeds from the 2012 Garden Fair funded these community grants. Many thanks to grant committee members Lynn Couson, Evelyn Harrell, Mary Carol Paul, and Nancy White for their service to MCMGA.

## **Shade Savvy: A day well spent**

Master Gardeners from all over Indiana were in evidence at the recent *Shade Savvy* seminar at the Indianapolis Museum of Art along with professional landscapers, horticulture students, teachers, and gardeners of all varieties. Featured speakers included Dan Bernarzik, horticultural at Chanticleer; Gene Bush, owner of Munchkin Gardens; Karen Perkins, owner of Garden Vision Epimediums; and Paul Cappiello, Yew Dell Gardens. Speakers throughout the day did not disappoint as they encouraged and gave a wealth of suggestions to those of us who garden in the shade. The Museum of Art plans to make this seminar an annual event. This year's program was well worth attending.

# Plants for a purpose

By M. Susan Osborne



*50 High-Impact, Low-Care Garden Plants: Tough-but-Beautiful Plants Anyone Can Grow* by Tracy Disabato-Aust, Timber Press, 2008. A copy is available at MCPL.

*50 High-Impact, Low-Care Garden Plants* is a perfect companion to author Disabato-Aust's other two books, *Well-Designed Mixed Garden* and *Well-Tended Perennial Garden*. This 168 page paperback has, besides the 50 plant outlines, an introduction, plant resource list, additional reading list, and photography credits. The plants she suggests are considered highly ornamental but require minimal care. Her list is not all-inclusive, and not all the plants are perfect, but they are functional and environmentally sound. Most of the plants are U.S. natives or internationally-award winners. These plants provide four-season interest and color impact (foliage, bark, and fruit), while meeting the criteria of Ms. Disabato-Aust's check list.

Individual plant information is limited to two pages which includes one to three dynamic photos taken during different seasons. Each plant outline provides a *Tracy's Notes* section, which includes plant nomenclature, hardiness, height and spread, sun and shade needs, and combines well with other plants information. Occasional historical information is offered on specific plants (e.g., Spiny Bears Breeches: "...leaves are so incredible that they were the model of the Corinthian leaf motif used as decoration in ancient Roman and Greek architecture"). A few concise paragraphs outline and explain certain aspects of the plants. Did you know that Korean feather-reed grass can be grown in the shade? The plant combinations recommended are quite innovative and a must to try. A low-maintenance checklist is offered with every entry, which lets readers know the criteria the plant did not meet.

Disabato-Aust's inspiration for writing this book came from writing a similar article for *Fine Gardening* magazine that was so well received. She states in her introduction that she wrote this book because "you love to garden, but there is never enough time." She is dedicated to writing books and articles and giving oral presentations to share her knowledge and experiences. She sincerely wants others to enjoy the pleasures of plants and gardening as much as she does, despite her/our busy hectic lives. Disabato-Aust's deep passion for plants is evident as she describes her "...love affair with the flamboyant, sumptuous, Oriental poppy..." and portrays it as "...voluptuous folds... and ...erotic rows of fringelike dark stamens..." Serious fervor for plants!

*50 High-Impact, Low-Care Garden Plants* may suggest plants we know or some that are entirely new, but all are worth taking a look. The book is an excellent reference for easy care, low maintenance plants. Those selected offer long-lasting bloom, architectural form and texture, cold-hardiness, drought-resistance, and are virtually pest proof. Can you ask for anything more?

Disabato-Aust says, "Life is short. Go for the gusto, keep it simple and have fun with these 50 stunning, high-impact, indomitable plants." After reading her book and oohing and aahing over the photography and plants she suggests, I truly believe she meets her goal to inspire passion and excitement for plants in her readers.

## Monroe County Master Gardener Association

Cooperative Extension Service  
3400 South Walnut Street  
Bloomington, IN 47401

Helping others grow!



*Brown County Wildflower Foray* is Friday, April 26 to Sunday, April 28. Over 30 guided hikes and other wildflower programs are offered throughout Brown County and Monroe County. For a complete schedule, visit [www.tinyurl.com/bcwildflowerforay](http://www.tinyurl.com/bcwildflowerforay).

## 2013 MCMGA Board

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## Master Gardener Calendar

**Saturday, April 6,** 9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m., *Garden Fair*, at Indiana National Guard Armory, 3380 South Walnut Street, free garden seminars; free shrub seedling to first 200 visitors

**Saturday, April 20,** 9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m., *Gardening for All Ages*, at Hendricks County Fairgrounds, Danville, presented by the Hendricks County MGs; free admission, free coffee, free seeds, free trees

**Sunday, April 28,** 11:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m., *Gardenaganza* at the Louisville Nature Center, Louisville; for information, email [jcmgainc@gmail.com](mailto:jcmgainc@gmail.com)

**Saturday, May 4,** 9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m., *Garden Celebration* at Scott Hall, Johnson County Fairgrounds, Franklin; for information call 736-8080