



# Winnebago County Master Gardeners

## Newsletter

March 2018

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### Mission Statement

Our purpose is to provide horticultural education, community service and environmental stewardship for our community in affiliation with the University of Wisconsin Extension Program.

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“Happiness is...

Buying Plants!”

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Bird of Paradise, photo by **Valerie Stabenow**

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## Letter from Your Presidents

*Kathy Schultz & Linda Loker*

### Happy March!

Phil, the groundhog, saw his shadow in February so he crawled back into his cozy nest for another 6 weeks of winter. I guess we should follow suit and sit back with our blanket and warm drink and enjoy the many catalogs coming our way.

In February, many members enjoyed the WPT Garden Expo held at the Alliant Energy Center in Madison. We hosted a full bus to this event. We also enjoyed a very successful Winter Escape ~ Summer Dreams seminar. Over 150 guests were in attendance, with great speakers and wonderful silent auction items. Many volunteer hours go into the success of this day so thank you to the **Ed Committee** for bringing the community another fantastic education day!

February and March are always budget time in our organization. The board starts discussions in February and brings it to the membership in March. Thank you to our treasure, **Joni Pagel**, for the exemplary job that she does with numbers!!!

Project lead meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 20 at the Coughlin Center. Members that are leading the projects should have received an email regarding this. Hopefully you will be able to attend, as there is important information that **Eric** and **Nancy**, co-Vice Presidents, will be sharing with you. Thank you **Eric** and **Nancy** for the great job you do!

And speaking of the projects, the leads will be on hand at the March business meeting so that all members will be

able to browse the tables and ask questions about the various projects. It is our goal that each member will be able to find an interesting area in which to volunteer. The projects are also listed on our hours sheets - 24 volunteer hours and 10 hours of education hours are needed each year to maintain certification as a master gardener. The hours are broken down in our Standard Operating Procedures (can be found on our website) into 3 categories: Support (what I did), Community (what I taught others) and Education (what I learned).

Speaker for our March business meeting is Paul Skawinski from UW Ext WI Citizen Lake Monitoring Network. He will be sharing his expertise on landscaping with native plants and how landscaping choices can affect water quality and aquatic ecosystem.

Happy St. Patrick's Day

Kathy and Linda



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## What am I?

*By Jane Kuhn*

I am a bulbous perennial which is one of the first flowering bulbs to brighten the garden in early spring. My 4 to 8 inch tall plants have 1 to 3 blue, bell-shaped, drooping flowers with 6 petals and 6 stamens arranged singly or in racemes of 2 or 3. I have 3 to 4 medium green, strap-like, 6 inch long leaves per bulb. I am easily grown in average, medium, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. I am a tough, extremely cold-hardy, low-maintenance plant which can be grown in zones 2-8.

Propagation is by planting bulbs in fall. Although I require sun, I am attractive when my plants are allowed to naturalize under deciduous trees and shrubs. Leafless branches allow ample exposure to the sun when plants are growing. I am showy with my bright blue color as a front border, in a rock garden or planted in large groupings with other early spring bulbs. I am tolerant to deer, squirrels and chipmunks.

## WCMGA Contacts

*Check your membership guide for contact information.*

**Co-Presidents:** Linda Loker & Kathy Schultz

**Co-Vice Presidents:** Nancy Karuhn & Eric Kropp

**Secretary:** Ann Abraham

**Treasurer:** Joni Pagel

**Advisor:** Kimberly Miller

**Newsletter Compilation:** Anne Murphy



### Cg\ \_cg\ 'GUi fXUri: Ufa Yfg'A Uf \_Yi'

MGs have a booth at the Oshkosh Saturday Farmers Market. We are there the first Sat. in June through the first Sat. in Sept. Kids Day is July 14 when we help kids plant and do a craft project. Members can sign up starting at the March meeting on a sign-up sheet that Synda makes or members can call or email Synda for a sign-up.

Leads are: Dorothy Gayhart-Kunz, Janet Priebe, Synda Jones, and Patty Schmitz. We alternate two leads every week we are there: Dorothy/Janet or Patty/Synda.

We start at 8:00 AM, set-up around 7:30 AM and work until 12:30 PM. Everyone needs to bring their own chair. Our location will be announced when we know where it is. This is good way to earn Master Gardener hours and to get to know a smaller group of members.

Sincerely,

Dorothy, Janet, Patty, Synda

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## Plant a Native Shade Garden

By Lawanda Jungwirth

What are some good plants for shade gardens? The first answers to that question that come to mind for most people are hostas and ferns, right?

There are better answers to the question. Native woodland plants provide beauty as well as ecological services in the form of food and shelter for insects, birds and larger animals and improve the soil for the many microscopic forms of life that live below ground.

One of the most recognizable and beautiful native shade plants is the large-flowered [trillium](#). Each plant has a single, pure white, 2-4 inch wide, three-petaled flower with six bright yellow stamens. Plants are 10-18 inches tall and each has three leaves. Bloom time is late April through May. Flowers fade to a pretty pink near the end of bloom time.

[Jack-in-the-pulpit](#) blooms a bit later than trillium. One or two leaf stalks topped by three leaflets shelter its odd-looking flower. An upright, tubular, purple and brown-streaked structure called a spathe encloses and forms a hood, the “pulpit,” over “jack,” a finger-like structure called a spadix. Later in the summer the “jack” turns into bright red clusters of berry-like fruits. Plants self-sow, so you’ll find baby jack-in-the-pulpits growing near the parent plant that can be transplanted elsewhere or left in place. Both trillium and jack-in-the-pulpit prefer moist shade.

For moist as well as drier shade, [wild geranium’s](#) five-petaled, one-inch flowers bring a sparkle of pink to shady areas. Wild geraniums, *Geranium macranthum*, are not to be confused with the ubiquitous red-flowered plants that fill the shelves of commercial nurseries in spring. Those are actually pelargoniums. Wild geraniums are perennial plants that bloom from early May to mid-June. After bloom, fruits form that resemble a crane’s bill; thus another common name for wild geranium is cranesbill. In fall, foliage turns a muted red. Planting wild geranium in drifts makes for the most effective landscape splash. Divide in early spring or early fall.

[Wild ginger](#), *Asarum canadense*, is a good ground cover for the entire growing season. It has pretty heart-shaped leaves up to eight inches wide. Flowers appear in spring, but it takes some close looking to find them. Small white-centered maroon flowers grow at ground level near the stems, usually laying right along the ground. Wild ginger prefers moist soil but tolerates drier soils. They are drought tolerant once established, but need adequate water to get a good start. Ginger spreads quickly to fill an area but doesn’t become invasive. Plants can be divided in spring or as they begin to go dormant in fall. Wild ginger is a good companion plant to spring ephemerals, which are plants that bloom in spring and go dormant in summer.

There are no hostas native to Wisconsin, but there actually are several [native ferns](#). They include maidenhair fern, ebony spleenwort, lady fern, bulblet fern, marginal shield fern, oak fern, ostrich fern, sensitive fern, cinnamon fern, Christmas fern and a few others.

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## Hops Chosen 2018 Herb of Year

By Lawanda Jungwirth

The International Herb Association has chosen hops as its 2018 Herb of the Year. Hops are known for use in beer making, but also serve as pretty ornamental vines that have other uses as well.

[Hops](#) are a perennial vine with vigorous growth – up to one foot a day! Vines get to 25 feet in a single season and die back to the ground in winter, making them perfect for screening undesirable views or providing shade and privacy. The vines climb by wrapping around whatever support they find and holding themselves up by gripping with stiff bristly hairs.

The leaves of hop vines are similar to those of grapes. They produce papery, greenish-white, pine cone-like structures called strobils. There are separate male and female vines; only females have noticeable strobils and they don't appear the first year of growth.

The strobil is what is used in beer making. Under each scale, there are glands that produce a yellow pollen-like powder. This powder is where the hops aroma comes from as do the acids that flavor beer.

Dried strobils are used in flower arrangements and other crafts. They also make a very effective sleep aid, by placing them inside a pillow or sachet.

Several hops cultivars are available from mail order nurseries. If you are planning to make beer, you'll want to read the cultivar descriptions carefully and do much research before ordering. For other than beer making, you'll have your preference of more or less aromatic hops, and larger or smaller leaves

and strobils. Hops need full sun, well-drained soil free of weeds and grass, and obviously, room to climb. You'll be receiving bare-root plants. If it's too early to plant, refrigerate them in plastic bags up to three months. At planting time, lay the roots horizontally below ground. For planting depth, follow the instructions that come with your plants.

In two to four weeks you'll see above-ground growth. The first year, hops spend most of their energy producing roots, which may go 15 feet deep! Keep them well-watered that first year; after that, you shouldn't need to supplement the rainfall.

After the first year, cutting vines back in early summer results in healthier, more vigorous new growth. Delaying growth this way also helps circumvent downy mildew which is less active later in the growing season. It's also a good idea to snip off leaves and side shoots nearest the ground so water which may contain downy mildew spores doesn't splash up onto the leaves.

To propagate hops, take cuttings in early summer, or divide roots in spring. If you've allowed the vine to creep along the ground, you may find some have rooted. Separate them from the plant in early spring to replant in another location.

Harvest strobils in late August or early September when they lighten in color and feel papery. After the first frost, cut the vines a foot from the ground and untangle them from whatever support you've used.

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**Join the Winnebago County Master Gardeners** for a one-day motorcoach trip to Nelson and Pade Aquaponic Greenhouses in Montello; Amish greenhouses in the Dalton area; the Pineapple Hill Orchard, Green Lake; and Elim's Hostas in Princeton on Tuesday, May 1. Cost is \$40.00 which includes motorcoach travel, admissions and tips. Cost is non-refundable, but if you cannot attend you can find someone else to take your place.



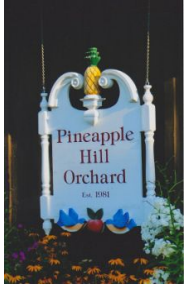
At Nelson and Pade we will tour their greenhouses, learn about aquaponics and controlled environmental agriculture and why it tastes better and is better for you. Each adult will receive a sample head of lettuce and be able to purchase vegetables at the Fresh Farm Stand. Some special bio-security health procedures apply: All guests must be free of influenza, common cold, and other contagious diseases – this is a food growing facility! All guests must show up in clean clothing and clean shoes, free of dirt, plant and debris. Anyone who arrives in dirty clothes, dirty shoes, is coughing or sneezing or displaying symptoms of communicable disease will not be allowed in the greenhouse.

Next we will travel to several Amish greenhouses. Because we are on a bus and many will be interested in buying plants, I am asking everyone to bring labeled large Rubbermaid type containers with lids. That way we can stack the containers under the bus and will be able to provide room for a number of purchases.



We will not be stopping at restaurants on this trip, so you will need to bring your own lunch, snacks and drinks. I will provide a cooler packed with bottled water for the afternoon. We will either eat on the bus or at one of the Amish farms. They do not have picnic areas for us!





In the afternoon, we will visit the Pineapple Hill Orchard where the owners Greg and Barb Becker specialize in apples grown on miniature trees that Greg has modified to grow close together and that produce a large amount of fruit! They also have beautiful gardens. We will probably be there too early for apple blossom time and definitely not for apple picking time! Greg will provide a tour and talk about his specialized orchard.

Last we will travel to Elim’s Hostas in Princeton. We will get an introduction to their yard and look around at their 1300 varieties of hostas and will have an opportunity to purchase some of the 300 that they have for sale. Again because it is early, the hostas won’t be in their prime, but it still should be quite interesting. He does have an open house the last weekend of June for those who would like to go back to see them in full beauty.



We will leave the Coughlin Center at 7:30 and Penney’s parking lot at 7:45 and should arrive back in Oshkosh at 6:00 pm. Bring your own lunch, drink and snacks. Water will be provided. If you plan on buying plants, please bring your own labeled plastic container with lid to put your plants in. These containers will be stacked in the bus so be sure that your lid fits the container!

Make checks payable to WCMG and mail the form to Marge Menacher, 4105 Westview Lane, Oshkosh, WI 54904. Questions? Contact Marge at [marmen4105@charter.net](mailto:marmen4105@charter.net) or call 920-420-8472. Please choose the pickup place below.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Cell phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail address for more information \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_ Coughlin Center pick up      \_\_\_\_\_ Old Penney’s Parking lot pick up

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Find the answer later in the newsletter.

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### Neenah Library Presentations

**Monday, March 12, 2018**

**Fertilizer: What, where, why, when & how**

Taking the confusion out of fertilizing your lawn and garden. This presentation will discuss:

- Organic versus synthetic fertilizers
- N-P-K; what does it mean?
- How to read a soil sample report
- How to determine how much fertilizer you need

Presenter: **Sheila Smith**, Agronomist with the Winnebago County Land and Water Conservation Department. After receiving her B.S. degree in Agronomy from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Sheila worked as a Crop Scout, a Fertilizer Plant Manager, in Seed Sales, and as a private Crop Consultant for 20 years before joining Winnebago County. In her current role, Sheila primarily works with farmers to promote Nutrient Management Planning and to bring them into compliance with the Agricultural Performance Standards.

**Monday, April 9, 2018**

**Basic Lawn and Landscape Care**

If you have a yard, you probably have at least some lawn, probably a tree or shrub or two and flowering plants. This workshop will address the basic maintenance steps needed to keep various types of landscape plantings alive, healthy and looking good.

Presenters: A panel of experienced Winnebago County Master Gardeners.





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### Answer to Ask a Plant Health Advisor:

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**K \ Uh]g`k ]bhYf`Vi fb3** [Winter burn](#) is a common problem of evergreens including those with broad leaves (e.g., boxwood, holly, rhododendron), needles (e.g., fir, hemlock, pine, spruce, yew) and scale-like leaves (e.g., arborvitae, false cypress, juniper) grown in open, unprotected locations and exposed to severe winter conditions. Evergreen plants that are marginally hardy in a location (i.e., not well-adapted to local winter conditions) are at increased risk for winter burn. Winter burn can be so severe that affected plants may die and/or require replacement.

**K \ UhXcYg`k ]bhYf`Vi fb`cc`\_]\_Y3** Winter burn symptoms often become apparent as the snow

Browning due to winter burn on dwarf Alberta spruce.

melts and spring temperatures rise. Foliage starts to brown at the tips of branches with browning progressing inward toward the center of the plant. On broad-leaved

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evergreens, leaf edges typically brown first, followed by browning of entire leaves. Foliage facing south, southwest or west is most often affected. Symptomatic foliage often begins to drop off starting in spring and continuing through mid-summer as new foliage is produced. In extreme cases, entire plants can brown and die.

**Key Takeaways:** There are many factors that can contribute to winter burn. In general, plants with shallow or poorly-developed root systems that do not efficiently take up water (e.g., recent transplants) are more prone to winter burn. Warm fall temperatures that delay the onset of plant dormancy can also contribute to winter burn. Under such conditions, plants are not prepared for the subsequent rapid onset of freezing winter temperatures, and as a result damage to foliage occurs. Similar cold injury can occur mid-winter when temperatures drop sharply at sunset causing foliage that has warmed during the day to rapidly cool and freeze. In addition, on sunny winter days, foliage (particularly foliage facing the sun) can begin to transpire (i.e., naturally lose water through the foliage). Because the ground is frozen, plant roots cannot take up water and replace the water that has been lost from the foliage. As a result, foliage dries and browns. Foliage under snow or facing away from the sun and direct winds is usually not damaged. Strong winter winds can lead to additional water loss making winter burn more severe. Colder than normal winter temperatures and longer than normal winters can also be factors in the development of winter burn, especially if below normal temperatures occur into April (the time of year when plants normally come out of dormancy and are most susceptible to winter injury). Finally, exposure of plants to salt used to deice roads, driveways and sidewalks during the winter can make plants more prone to winter burn injury.

**Checklist:** For evergreens such as arborvitae, boxwoods, junipers and yews, prune out dead, brown, damaged or dying tissue in mid-spring after new foliage is produced. If new foliage has not yet emerged by spring, scratch the bark on affected branches and look for green tissue underneath. Also gently peel back the bud scales to look for inner green bud tissue. If the stem or bud tissue is green, buds on the branch may still break to form new foliage. If the tissue is brown, the branch is most likely dead and you should prune the branch back to a live, lateral bud or branch. Such buds and branches may be far back inside the canopy and pruning may remove a substantial amount of the plant. Pines, spruces and firs typically produce new growth at branch tips in spring that will replace winter burn-damaged needles, and thus pruning may not be required on these evergreens. After a couple of growing seasons, new foliage will fill in the areas that were damaged. If an entire evergreen is brown, recovery is unlikely and the plant should be replaced with something (e.g., a deciduous

shrub or tree) that is better-suited to the site.

**<ck`Xc`≡Uj c]X`dfcV`Ya g`k ]h`k ]bhf`Vi fb`]b`h YZ hi fY3`** Use a variety of strategies to prevent winter burn before winter arrives. Plant the right plant in the right place. Buy plants that are rated as cold hardy for your location and are well-adapted to local growing and soil conditions. Plants exposed to drying winter sun and winds are more likely to be injured. Therefore, avoid planting winter injury sensitive evergreens, particularly those that require shade or that are marginally cold-hardy, in exposed, sunny, windy areas. Plant them on the northeast or east side of a building or in a protected courtyard. Plant boxwoods, hemlocks, rhododendrons, and yews in partial shade to provide them added protection from winter sun and wind.

Plant evergreens at the right time of year. Optimally plant evergreens either in early spring (before buds break) or in late summer (i.e., August through September).

Evergreens can be planted in the summer if you provide supplemental water. Avoid planting after early October in northern Wisconsin and after mid-October in southern Wisconsin as this will not allow sufficient time for roots to grow adequately before the ground freezes.

**8 C`BCH`dfi bY`Yj Yf[ fYYbg`]b`UH`gi a a Yf`cf`YU`mZJ`"** Late season pruning of some non-native evergreens may encourage a flush of new growth that will not harden off properly before winter. See University of Wisconsin Garden Facts XHT1013 "How to Properly Prune Evergreens" for details on when and how to prune specific evergreen trees and shrubs.

**Ai`W`Yj Yf[ fYYbg`dfcdYf`n!** Apply two inches (on clay soils) to four inches (on sandy soils) of loose mulch (e.g., shredded hardwood, pine, or cedar bark; leaf compost; or wood chips) around the base of evergreens out to at least the drip line (e.g., the edge of where the branches extend). Keep mulch at least three inches away from the trunks of trees and the bases of shrubs. Proper mulch insulates roots from severe fluctuations of soil temperatures and reduces water loss. It also helps protect roots from injury due to heaving that occurs when soils go through cycles of freezing and thawing during the winter. Heaving can especially be a problem for shallow-rooted and newly planted evergreens. DO NOT mulch excessively or too close to plants as this can lead to damage by providing shelter for mice and voles (which can girdle trunks and branches) and by providing a favorable environment for disease development as well as insect activity and feeding.

**K Uhf`d`Ubg`dfcdYf`n!** Plants that are well-hydrated are less prone to winter burn. In

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particular, newly planted or young evergreens, especially those planted in open, exposed sites, those planted under eaves, or those planted in dry falls may suffer severe moisture loss during the winter and consequently severe winter burn. Established evergreens should receive approximately one inch of water per week and newly transplanted evergreens up to two inches of water per week during the growing season up until the soil freezes in the autumn or there is a significant snowfall. If supplemental watering is needed, use a soaker or drip hose to apply water near the drip lines of plants rather than using a sprinkler.

**5 j c]X`UH`gi a a Yf`cf`ZU`Zfh`]nUHcb"** Applying quick-release, high-nitrogen fertilizers in late summer or fall could potentially stimulate growth of new foliage (particularly on some non-native evergreens) as well as inhibit proper onset of dormancy which can lead to damage over the winter. If you are concerned that your evergreens may need to be fertilized, submit a soil sample from around your plants to a professional soil testing lab that can provide specific information on what fertilizer to use and when to fertilize, Protect plants during the winter. Use burlap, canvas, snow fencing or other protective materials to create barriers that will protect plants from winter winds and sun. Install four to five foot tall stakes approximately two feet from the drip lines of plants especially on the south and west sides (or any side exposed to wind) and wrap protective materials around the stakes to create "fenced" barriers. Leave the top open. These barriers will deflect the wind and protect plants from direct exposure to the sun. Remove the barrier material promptly in spring. DO NOT tightly wrap individual plants with burlap as this can collect ice, trap moisture and make plants more susceptible to infection by disease-causing organisms. Use of anti-transpirant products to prevent water loss from foliage over the winter has been shown to have limited benefit. These materials degrade rapidly, require reapplication after each significant rain or snow event, and may not be effective in preventing water loss that can lead to winter burn.



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 VYghdUfhcZH Yk\ c`YmUf/`Zf[ UfXYb]b[ `VY[ ]bg]b`>Ubi Ufmik ]h`h YXfYUa `í`

.....r`>cgYd\ ]bYBi YgY`

**5 b`Cj Yfj ]Yk `cZK ]bhYf `9gWUdYr `Gi a a Yf `8 fYUa g`.....Vm@bbY`G`Uhi**

Overall I would say the speakers were all great. Humor abounded with a couple of them, making the lectures even more interesting.

**H`Y`G]`Ybh5 i W]cb.** There were wonderful things [mostly with a gardening theme] and a bench with a colorful pillow and some larger yard art. Everything else was either in baskets, or planters in containers, terrariums, etc.

**H`Y`ZcX.** 6 fYU\_ZUgh was continental; bagels, fresh fruit, muffins, granola and yogurt. Coffee/tea/water. @ bW featured chicken, ham, turkey and chicken salad wraps, plenty of iced tea and coffee, cold water and save the best for last: XYggYfH`

**BUhi fU`nž** there was “WORMiculite” AKA Worm castings available for sale.

**ž`cfXYf`cZUddYUfUbW!`h`Y`gdYU\_Yfg.`**

**“Gi VgHUb]U`G`A fi VVYfni`** by Mark Dwyer: Mark is the director of horticulture for the Rotary Botanical Gardens. He told a few jokes and talked about his shrubbery in a very organized manner. He reviewed hydrangea, viburnum, ornamental grasses, spirea, sumac- all to show us that shrubs can hold their own in the Garden. Methods for pruning were also discussed.

**“D\ Ybc`c[ m`!`HfUW\_]b[ `GYUgcb`HfUbg]h]cbg]b`U7\ Ub[ ]b[ `7`]a UH`** by professor Mark Schwartz, UW-Milwaukee: Mark Schwartz is a professor of Phenology, which is the study of plant and animal life cycle changes, especially their timing and relationships with weather and climate change. This gives tangible evidence to climate change on Earth.

**Í H`Y`a dcfHUbW`cZDc`]bUrcfgi`** by Jennifer Lazewski: Butterflies, hummingbirds & bees. How they are attracted to flowers [color] and what kind. Example: Monarchs love milkweed and red /orange flowers. Did you know that 1/3 of the foods we eat involves pollination? Did you know that our bees are disappearing? Cause: pesticides, insecticides, [Bee] colony collapse disorder [CCD] and other disease. How you can provide them with pretty flowers in your garden, and what are the favorites?

**Í H`Y`GWc`cd`cb`>i a d]b[ `K cfa g`UbX`CH Yf`BYk`ž] Ugj] Ygi`** by Bernie Williams, who works for the DNR in Forest Health, talked about earthworms and jumping worms. How they are “a lot like relationship: you can’t live with them and you can’t live without them.” Find out “what you never wanted to know about Earthworms, jumping worms and other invasive species”.Á

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## Member Meeting Minutes - February 13, 2018

**Treasurer Report :** Patty Schmitz & Mary Shepard concluded the 2017 treasurer audit. The audit checklist was reinstated for this audit. Everything came out fine.

**Secretary Report:** Minutes to be posted online.

**Project updates:** Project lead meeting is March 20th from 6:00-8 pm. Along with the current leads, anyone interested in becoming a project lead please attend this meeting. March and April business meetings will allow for time to look at and sign up for the different projects.

**Education Committee Report:** Winter Escapes~Summer Dreams is this Saturday February 17, 2018. Workshops at the Neenah library are as follows. March 12<sup>th</sup> at 6.30pm – Shelia Gaem will give a talk on fertilizers. April 9<sup>th</sup> at 6.30 pm will be on yard maintenance.

Trips will be May 1<sup>st</sup> to the Nelson & Pade aquaponics, Pineapple Hill, Elims Hostas and some Amish nurseries. July 30-31<sup>st</sup> door county trip. Lavender farms on Washington island. Watch for more email details later.

We are starting a new garden book club, with presenters giving a 5-minute speech on a gardening book. Valerie Stabenow volunteered to do the first one.

**New Business:** Watch for survey coming out on the awards banquets as to what works, what do you want to see, etc.

**Speaker Bureau update:** Look for sign-up sheets for presentations. They want to compile a list of available people. This counts as educating the public.

Monarch Butterflies took a heavy loss last year due to the warmer temperatures kept them here rather than heading south. Some did not make it all the way. Official totals are not out yet.

Virginia Slattery asked if anyone has any hand tools that are in rough shape she will take them. No rakes.

Motion To adjourn the meeting by Diane lott, second by Sue Egner.

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## Events

**March 10: Manitowoc County MGV Garden Talk,**  
contact: [llgratz47@gmail.com](mailto:llgratz47@gmail.com)

**March 12: Neenah Library Presentation, 6:30 PM**

**March 20: Project Lead Training at the Coughlin  
Center; 6:00**

**March 20: Education Committee, 5:30 PM,**  
Benvenuto's

**March 24: Outagamie County MG Conference,**  
contact: [friendsgardenparty@gmail.com](mailto:friendsgardenparty@gmail.com)

**April 9: Neenah Library Presentation, 6:30 PM**

**April 17: Education Committee, 5:30 PM, Ground  
Round**

**May 15: Education Committee, 5:30 PM, Ground  
Round**

### **Flower Arranging - Park View - 1:30 PM**

Monday May 14

Monday July 23

Monday September 10

Monday November 12





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## Answer to What am I?

By Jane Kuhn

I am Siberian squill. Order: Liliales. Family: Liliaceae – Lily family. Genus: Scilla L. – scilla. Species: *Scilla siberica* Andrews – Siberian squill. Common name: Siberian squill. The genus name comes from the Greek name *skilla* for sea squill. Despite its name, this plant is not a native of Siberia. The Royal Horticultural Society has presented its Award of Garden Merit to this plant. Siberian squill is becoming invasive in some situations.



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## WCMGA Projects

*Check your Member Guide for contact information.*

Project	Project Lead	Next Meeting
Butterfly Garden Lutheran Homes	Jane Kuhn	
Carter Memorial Library, Omro	Pat Behm/Linda Petek	March 2018
County Fair	Sue Bohn	Aug. 1-5, 2018
Octagon House, Neenah	Jerry Robak	
Invasive Species	Sue Egner/Valerie Stabenow	
Neenah Public Library	Tamara Erickson	
Oshkosh Area Humane Society	Julie Miller/Matt Miller	
Paine Gardens & Arboretum	Virginia Slattery	
Park View Cutting Garden	Bill Weber	
Park View Prairie Garden	Sally Lindo	
Park View Flower Arranging	Lil Hansche	May 14, 1:30 PM
Park View Vegetable Garden	Tom Weber	
Farmer's Market	Dorothy Gayhart-Kunz/Janet Priebe/Synda Jones/Patty Schmitz	June 2018
Photography		
Plant Health Advisors	Patty Schmitz/Mary Shepard	
Shattuck Park, Neenah	Julie Gutmiedl	
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