



THE GARFIELD GARDENER

THE NEWSLETTER OF GARFIELD PARK MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION

April 2019 Next Meeting

April 10 (6:30 p.m.)

Topic: *Pruning*

Speaker: Steve Mayer,
Extension Educator—
Horticulture,
Purdue Extension
(Bring Your Tools!)

May 8 (6:30 p.m.)

Topic: *Conservatory Tours*
(Led by GPMGA Members)

*Meetings occur the second
Wednesday of each month at
6:30 p.m. at Garfield Park
unless otherwise noted.*

Future Meetings:

June 12

July 10

August 14

September 11

October 9

November 13

December 11

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If you require an
accommodation or special
assistance to attend these
programs due to a disability,
please contact Steve Mayer at
317.275.9290. Some
accommodations may require
2 weeks notice.

Newsletter Editor:

Oren Cooley

pastpct@aol.com

Learn more at:

www.IndyGPMGA.com

www.IndyMG.org

www.IndyHorticulture.org

President's Letter

By the time you are reading this, my yard should be aglow in yellow with daffodils!

I was lucky enough to buy a home 25 years ago that already had a well-established garden with hundreds of daffodils and other bulbs, along with lots of perennials, trees and flowering shrubs. I have expanded on the gardens and added even more daffodils, bulbs, perennials, trees and shrubs. Drive-by's are welcome, and impromptu private tours have been known to occur!



I have become infatuated with daffodils, continue to add more, and many have naturalized! Each fall, I buy at least one package of some kind of spring bulb to plant. There are early, mid-, and late spring blooming daffodils, typically starting in late March and blooming into May. They range in colors and shades from yellow, white, cream, orange and pink. Most have a conspicuous "trumpet", with some blooms double, multi-colored, and/or split cups (less like a trumpet and more ruffled). The botanical name *Narcissus* comes from the hunter in Greek mythology. Remember, he's the one who fell in love with his own reflection in the water and, as some legends go, drowned.

Daffodil is a collective term used to describe these plants; *Narcissus* is technically the correct scientific name for the genus, and jonquil actually applies to a small subgroup. Daffodils are in the *Amaryllis* family, are native to Europe and Africa, and were introduced to the Far East prior to the 10th Century. They are the National Flower of Wales. By the beginning of the 20th Century, daffodils were being regularly imported to the U.S. from the Netherlands.

Both the bulb and leaves contain the alkaloid poison lycorine, which is probably why deer and other critters don't eat them. As we encountered in University Park, the squirrels did dig up and taste the bulbs the first year of planting, but now that a few

—Continued on Page 4



Daffodowndilly

She wore her yellow sun-bonnet;
She wore her greenest gown;
She turned to the south wind
And curtsied up and down.
She turned to the sunlight
And shook her yellow head,
And whispered to her neighbor:
"Winter is dead."

—A.A. Milne (1882-1956)
When We Were Very Young

Garfield Park Conservatory Tours

April 13 (2:30 p.m.)

No Tour: Garfield Park Orchid Show

April 27 (2:30 p.m.)

Arlene Bow

Oren Cooley

John Montgomery

Anyone interested in becoming a tour guide should contact Victoria Metheaux at vmethx@comcast.net.

At the Conservatory

Join the Herb Society of Central Indiana for the Herb Workshop, a fun and informative class from 10:00 to 11:30 a.m. on Saturday, May 4, at the Garfield Park Conservatory. (The cost is \$5 per person; Registration required.) The workshop will include snacks, handouts, recipes and, of course, a take home. For more information, visit www.garfieldgardensconservatory.org.

Upcoming Hospitality Help

If you wish to help with a future meeting, please contact Jayne Queck at jaqueck@aol.com. If you wish to help with the July or December pitch-ins, contact Carrie Alumbaugh at carriesalumbaugh@gmail.com.

Next GPMGA Meeting: April 10

Steve Mayer, Extension Educator—Horticulture, Purdue Extension, will present *Pruning* at the next GPMGA meeting at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 10, at the Garfield Park Conservatory.

Steve Mayer certainly needs no introduction as he was the instructor most people had when they did their Master Gardener training. In addition to being the instructor, he coordinates the Master Gardener program in Marion County.

This month, he will share his knowledge of pruning. Weather permitting, we will be outside to prune plants (donated by Sullivan's last year) in preparation for the GPMGA Plant Sale in May. Be sure to bring your tools!

Steve has been employed as a horticulture educator with the Cooperative Extension Service (CES) for over 30 years and joined the Purdue CES team in 1997. He directs the Extension's Consumer Horticulture program.

He is a regular contributor to *Indiana Gardening* magazine and the *Senior Life* (Indianapolis edition) newspaper. Steve has a B.S. and M.S. in Horticulture from the University of Wisconsin at Madison.



[The GPMGA will have an additional pruning session from 5:00 to 7:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 11, to prune any trees, bushes and plants (donated by Sullivan's) the GPMGA did not get to prune during the above meeting. Contact Kay Martin-Pence at guitargirl929@gmail.com to indicate your participation.]

2019 GPMGA Officers/Committee Chairs

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APJ44@sbcglobal.net

Immediate Past President

Carrie Alumbaugh

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Vice President

Position Not Filled

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Questions about Reporting Hours

Debbie Schelske

dschelsk@purdue.edu

Please contact the officers and chairs of the Garfield Park Master Gardener Association if you have any questions or suggestions.

GPMGA Plant Sale May 18

The Garfield Park Master Gardener Annual Plant Sale will occur from 9:00 a.m. to noon on Saturday, May 18, at the Garfield Park Conservatory.

The GPMGA needs plants to sell. They can be divisions from your perennial garden, plants grown from seed, bulbs, vegetables, herbs, annuals, houseplants, trees (small enough to pot up) or shrubs.

Plants will need to be potted and ready for sale when you bring them in. No plants with mildew or other problems. And, please, no invasives.

Some pots will be available at the April meeting. If you have any clean, empty pots, please bring them to the meeting as well. We need 3" and 4" plastic pots as well as 1-5 gallon size.

We don't accept plants until May 17—the night before the plant sale. Or, you may drop off plants from 7:00 to 9:00 a.m. on May 18—before the plant sale begins.



E-mail Kay Martin-Pence at guitargirl929@gmail.com if you plan to help with the plant sale.

We are looking forward to another successful plant sale this year. Thanks in advance for your support!

GPMGA Meeting Minutes— March 13

Program

- Irvin Etienne, the Horticulture Display Coordinator at Newfields, presented *The Greatest Most Fantastical New Plant Ever (Maybe)*

Business Meeting (Board Business)

- President—Lane Judkins: Hope to increase membership and involvement of new members, 48 completed program in 2018; Garfield Park Children's Garden: Renovation in progress, will include raised beds again
- Secretary's Report—Nancy Boettner: Minutes accepted as printed in newsletter
- Treasurer's Report—Cindy Maude: Checking balance \$6,200+; Dues of \$15 due, paid members will receive membership cards in mail; Grants to be distributed to Community Garden at the Valley Mills Christian Church and to the Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site Historic Garden, other grants welcome
- Hospitality—Bill Bernstein, Jayne Queck: Thanks for the March snack providers; One snack provider needed for April
- Newsletter/Publicity—Oren Cooley: Thanks to all who submitted input for newsletter; Working on Website updates, suggestions and pictures welcome
- Programs—Carrie Alumsbaugh, Debra Boyer: April program planned, bring tools for pruning
- Conservatory Tours—Victoria Metheaux: Tours staffed
- Plant Sale—Kay Martin-Pence: May 18; Will include plants donated by Sullivan's Hardware & Garden Center; Committee met, decided to sort plants before pricing; Additional yard signs purchased along with numbers to update existing signs; Seeking donations to sell; Sign-up sheets available to volunteer and to provide wagons, carts, canopies; Bring pots to next meeting

Other Business

- Spring Garden Clinic on March 30 at St. Luke's United Methodist Church, 100 W. 86th St.; Registration open
- Garden Center Discounts—Barb Jablonski: See details in March newsletter; Some discounts different than 10%
- Growth Award Certificates issued to Nancy Boettner, Oren Cooley, Louise Earlywine, Sue Hoyt, Beckie Nowlin and Jayne Queck
- Seed Library at IUPUI—Teresa McCurry: Seeking knowledge about starting seed library and finding volunteers; Grant request submitted to another group, GPMGA member suggested that a grant request be submitted to GPMGA

—Nancy Boettner, Secretary

Garfield Park Master Gardener Association

in association with



Purdue Extension - Marion County

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Indiana State Fairgrounds
1202 East 38th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205
Phone: 317.275.9290
FAX: 317.275.9309

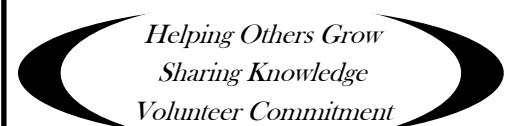
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If you require an accommodation or special assistance to attend programs due to a disability, please contact Steve Mayer at 317.275.9290. Some accommodations may require 2 weeks notice.

Purdue does not endorse nor disclaim information that appears in this newsletter. It is intended only for informational purposes.

Questions: Contact Steve Mayer at mayersl@purdue.edu or Debbie Schelske at dschelsk@purdue.edu.

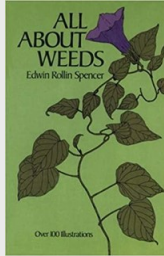


From the Bookshelf . . .

All About Weeds

by Edwin Rollin Spencer

To the gardener and farmer, weeds are something to be hoed out and plowed under, but weeds are also a fascinating group of plants, as this thoroughly readable book points out.



Pigweed . . . Dogbane . . . Carpet Weed . . . Crab Grass . . . Wild Garlic . . . A "Who's Who" among weeds, the book covers 102 of the most common weeds found in the United States. The author, Edwin R. Spencer, was a farmer and biology professor and his text is both a practical and an authoritative guide to weeds. Each weed is listed under its most common name but, since one man's Moneywort is another man's Creeping Jenny, its scientific and alternative common names are also given. Then follows a description of each weed as well as its place and season of growth, the type of soil it prefers, its physical characteristics and details for controlling the weed.

On the Web . . .

FrogWatch

www.aza.org/frogwatch

Indiana is home to about 17 species of frogs and toads. Many may look similar in appearance. Their calls may be confusing as well.

FrogWatch USA is the American Zoological Association's citizen-science program and provides individuals, groups and families opportunities to learn about wetlands in their communities by reporting on the calls of local frogs and toads. This website also helps individuals identify the various species through photos, range maps, descriptions, and audio clips of calls.

FrogWatch USA has established an expansive network of chapters across the United States, hosted at AZA-accredited zoos and aquariums, nature centers and similar organizations. With FrogWatch USA, professionals and amateurs alike can help to collect data which will help save frogs and toads.

Do you know a great website?
Please contact pastpfct@aol.com.

Daffodil (Continued from Page)

years have gone by, they leave them alone. Daffodils have been used medicinally as an anti-bacterial, anti-viral, anti-inflammatory and have promising anti-cancer properties. Linnaeus originally identified six species of daffodils, and depending on what resource you look at, there have been up to 160 species identified. In 2006, the Royal Horticultural Society listed 87 species. There are over 25,000 registered hybrids.

Daffodils are easy to plant in the fall, pointy end up. They tolerate most any type of soil except boggy. They can be planted in full sun or shade. Under and around deciduous trees is ideal, and this is an excellent bulb for planting around maples. Planting amongst perennial beds, especially day lilies, eliminates the need to clean up the dying foliage. Daffodils are also quite easy to force, as exhibited by the potted flowers that are sold in the floral departments of numerous retailers. There is a nice cluster of Narcissus Cyclamineus Tete a Tete in Veterans' Memorial Plaza, which appeared from some generous soul who likely bought a pot for their windowsill and then planted them in the garden when the blooms were done. I thank you!

A couple years ago, we dug as many daffodils as we could find from the City-County Building and transplanted them to the Veterans' Memorial Plaza. Last year, there weren't many blooms, which was to be expected. I am hoping for more this year. What is more evident this year are the gaps, where I suspect some of the bulbs were planted upside down. I forget how confusing this can be for a novice bulb planter but that never keeps me from trying again and again. You win some; you lose some!



My favorite fragrant daffodil is Narcissus Poeticus Actea, The Poet's Daffodil, which is one of the late bloomers. What is your favorite?

—Lane Judkins, GPMGA President

Kile Oak Habitat Garden in Irvington

Twelve years ago, members of the Irvington Garden Club undertook an initiative to plant native wildflowers on the grounds surrounding a large and mighty 300 to 400-year-old bur oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*).

Considering the age of the tree (now named the Kile Oak), one cannot help but wonder what has happened under the 123-foot canopy of this specimen tree over the past many years when the acorn from which it grew sprouted.

Back then, Indiana was a great and vast wilderness with its boundaries today unmapped and its forests dominated by large growths of oak, beech and maple trees which often times reached over 100 feet tall.

In 2005, the club members began the planting of over twenty species of Indiana native flowers alongside a nearby shady, winding 90-foot path. Spring blooming ephemerals bordering the trail include ground-hugging wild ginger, the vivid blue flowers of Virginia bluebell, celandine poppy, wild columbine and Mayapple with its showy white flower. Among the other natives are also Christmas ferns, prairie trillium, wild geranium, Solomon's Seal, spring beauty, shooting star and others.



On the opposite side of the lot, several dozen indigenous natives grow in sunlight. Among them are Culver's root, compass plant, gray headed and purple coneflower, blue indigo, cup plant, New England asters and wild bergamot.

Article by Ed Myers, GPMGA member. He is the Green Initiative Chair of the Irvington Garden Club. The Kile Oak is located at 5939 Beechwood Avenue (Irvington) in Indianapolis.

2019 Herb of the Year: Anise Hyssop

The International Herb Association selected anise hyssop as the 2019 Herb of the Year.

Anise hyssop (*Agastache foeniculum*) is a short-lived herbaceous perennial with blue flowers and fragrant foliage that can be used as an ornamental or in the herb garden. Native to prairies, dry upland forested areas, plains and fields in the upper Midwest and Great Plains and into Canada, this plant in the mint family is hardy in zones 3 to 8.



Other common names include blue giant hyssop, fragrant giant hyssop and lavender giant hyssop. Despite the common name, it is not closely related to hyssop (*Hyssopus* spp.), a European plant traditionally used as a healing herb, or to anise (*Pimpinella anisum*), a completely different plant in the carrot family (*Apiaceae*).

The upright, clump-forming plants generally grow 2-4 feet tall and about 1-3 feet wide from a small tap root with spreading rhizomes. They have alternate leaves on the square stems (characteristic of the mint plant family). The ovate to broad-lanceolate, dull green leaves up to four inches long have toothed margins and a whitish tint to the underside. The foliage remains nice looking throughout the season and sometimes has a purplish cast on the new growth.

The aromatic leaves have a licorice-like (anise) scent and can be used in herbal teas, to flavor jellies or eaten fresh in small quantities, such as in a salad with other greens. The dried leaves can be used in potpourri. The plant was used medicinally by Native Americans to treat coughs, fevers, wounds and diarrhea. The best time to harvest foliage to dry is when the flowers are just past full bloom, as the oil content in the leaves is the highest at that time, but they can be used at any time.

By midsummer, erect terminal cylindrical flower spikes begin to form and continue blooming through fall. The tiny flowers occur in dense, showy verticillasters, or false whorls tightly packed together, that are 3 to 6 inches long. Each tubular flower has two lips like all plants in the mint family, with the lower lip having two small lateral lobes and a larger central lobe, and four stamens ending in blue-purple anthers and a cleft style that extend from the flower throat.



Flower color varies from white to pale blue and lavender through blue-purple, with the color more intense at the tip. The unscented flowers are very attractive to bees – particularly bumblebees, butterflies, beetles and other insects that feed on the nectar or pollen as well as hummingbirds. Pollinated flowers produce smooth, oval-shaped fruit or seeds that are technically nutlets. Deadhead spent flowers to promote additional bloom.

Newfields' Perennial Premiere April 27-28

On Saturday, April 27 (from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.) and Sunday, April 28 (from 11:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.), Newfields (4000 N. Michigan Road, Indianapolis) will host its annual Perennial Premiere.

Come purchase plants unavailable anywhere else from perennials and annuals to tropical, herbal and house plants. In addition to seeing rare and beautiful plants, visitors will have an opportunity to have the horticulture staff answer various questions.

For more information, visit www.discovernewfields.org.



1,000 Year Old Herbal Remedies Manuscript

Seeking natural remedies outside of chemical pharmaceuticals isn't just for Eastern medicine. In fact, plant-based health cure also has a long tradition in Western medicine, as evidenced by a beautifully illustrated book in the British Library's collection.

The *Cotton MS Vitellius C III* is a 1,000-year-old illustrated manual to plant pharmacology—and has now been digitized for online viewing.

The beautifully illustrated 11th-century book is filled with “herbals”, natural plant-based treatments to cure everything from body odor (simmer artichokes in wine) to easing chest pain (licorice root does the trick). Zooming in on the high-resolution scan, it's incredible to see the Old English script and detailed drawings of the plants and animals used for their healing properties.

Though herbals were quite common in Anglo-Saxon medicine, the British Library's manuscript is the only surviving illustrated Old English manual. Each entry in the manual lists the plant's or animal's name in various languages; descriptions of ailments it can be used to treat; and instructions for finding and preparing it.

To access the manuscript, visit <https://blogs.bl.uk/digitisedmanuscripts/2017/04/illustrated-old-english-herbal.html>.



If the reader has trouble reading Old English, one may order the following 2002 translation through Amazon.com:

Medieval Herbal Remedies: The Old English Herbarium and Anglo-Saxon Medicine (Editor: Anne Van Arsdall)

EXTENSION HORTICULTURE HINTS—APRIL 2019

Steve Mayer, Extension Educator-Horticulture, Purdue Extension-Marion County

Steve Mayer, Extension Educator-Horticulture for Purdue Extension-Marion County, serves as coordinator and instructor for the Purdue Master Gardener program in Marion County.

April Garden Calendar Tips

Note: Letters and numbers following the tip refer to Purdue publications; other reference links may also be supplied.

- **First Week:** No crabgrass germination has been recorded anywhere in Indiana. As of April 1, we have just entered the OPTIMUM time period for application of crabgrass preventers. Now is a great time to apply a preemergence herbicide if you plan to do so. For weather-based timing, go to: <http://www.gddtracker.net> (AY-10). <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/AY/AY-10-W.pdf>
- **Second Week:** Check needle evergreens for spruce spider mites every 1 to 2 weeks in April and May. Apply a pesticide if 2 dozen mites fall from a branch when tapped over a sheet of paper (E-42). <https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/publications/E-42/E-42.pdf>
- **Third Week:** In rainy weather, it is better to mow the grass when it is a little wet rather than waiting until the grass is dry but 8 inches tall (AY-8). <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/AY/AY-8-W.pdf>
- **Fourth Week:** As soon as the soil can be prepared, set new raspberry plants in early spring. Keep the plants moist – before and during planting. Place the plants at the same depth as they were growing in the nursery (HO-44). <https://ag.purdue.edu/hla/pubs/HO/HO-44.pdf>

Follow me on Twitter @purduehortindy (or view at: <http://twitter.com/purduehortindy>) for more tips. You don't have to be on Twitter to simply view my comments. You can also see my tweets on each Master Gardener association website: <http://indymcmga.org/> and <http://indygpmga.com/>.



Broccoli Artwork is a stem broccoli that produces a lot of side shoots (photo: Steve Mayer).

Vegetable Garden Guide Program

(<https://extension.purdue.edu/Marion/article/32211>)

Are you interested in growing vegetables? Do you want to help others grow their own food? If so, register for the Purdue Extension-Marion County Vegetable Garden Guide program.

This program is similar to the 8-session 2018 Home Vegetable Gardening Advanced Training Module for Purdue Master Gardeners, but is open to the public.

Master Gardeners who participate in this volunteer program can report approved vegetable gardening activities as Master Gardener volunteer hours and Vegetable Garden Guide volunteer hours.

Program Highlights: You will attend 20 hours of classroom instruction on how to grow vegetables as well as how to teach and volunteer. Participants will then volunteer 20 hours helping others grow vegetables for certification as a Purdue Extension Vegetable Garden Guide volunteer.

Program Topics: Vegetable Gardening Basics, Growing Vegetable Transplants, Food Safety in the Garden, Cool and Warm Season Vegetables, Identifying & Managing Diseases, Identifying & Managing Insect Pests, Other Plant Problems in the Garden, Being a Volunteer/Volunteer Opportunities, Teaching Adults & Youth, Working in Community Gardens and Giving Educational Presentations.

Program Details: Held on Thursdays evenings on April 11 & 18; May 2, 9 & 23; and June 6, 13 & 23, 2019, from 6:00-8:30 PM, at the Purdue Extension-Marion County Classroom, Discovery Hall, Suite 201, Indiana State Fairgrounds, 1202 E. 38th St., Indianapolis, IN 46205.

Cost is \$55.00. Register now: <http://www.cvent.com/d/76qp60>. For more info, contact: May-erSL@purdue.edu.

The Question Box April 2019

Steve Mayer, Extension Educator-Horticulture
Purdue Extension-Marion County



Purdue has a poster for sale on *Identifying Turfgrass Weeds* (photo from Purdue Education Store).

Q. How can I better identify lawn weeds?

A. Good resources for turfgrass weed identification include the following:

Purdue Weed of the Month: Each post highlights the biology, identification, and control of a specific weed. Go to: <https://turf.purdue.edu/weedofthemonth.html>

MSU Turf Weeds.net: This site helps you identify, understand and control lawn weeds. Learn key identification characteristics of common and not-so-common turfgrass weeds. Go to: <http://www.msuturfweeds.net/>

Tennessee Turfgrass Weeds: Here you find information and a photo of 108 weeds. See: <http://www.tennesseeturfgrassweeds.org/Pages/Weed-ID.aspx>

Turfgrass Weed ID Poster: We have just purchased a poster published last year from the Purdue Education Store on *Identifying Turfgrass Weeds*. It identifies 33 grass-like weeds and 33 broadleaf weeds. It will be placed in the Master Gardener phone center in our office.

Purdue Turfgrass Weed Control for Professionals – 2019 edition: This new publication for turfgrass professionals has been placed in the MG phone center. It includes a section on weed identification with photos and has charts on what herbicide active ingredients are most effective for specific weeds.

Additional info on weed identification resources is found on the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA) website: <http://wssa.net/wssa/weed/weed-identification/weed-id-pages/>.

Q. When can people register for Master Gardener classes in Indianapolis this year?

A. Tell them to begin the process as soon as possible (they can do this now). Everyone needs to fill out the paperwork to apply for the Master Gardener program (includes showing their photo ID) prior to specific class registration. Once the paperwork is done, they will be able to quickly register online this summer for the specific classes starting in September. Information on dates and class topics is on our website. Go to: **IndyMG.org** and then click on **Marion County Master Gardener Program: When are the next classes?** There is a document there titled *2019 Master Gardener Program Registration Process*.

Q. When do I remove the straw from my strawberry planting?

A. Purdue small fruit specialist Bruce Bordelon writes about this in the first 2019 issue of the *Facts for Fancy Fruit* newsletter published on March 28: "The proper time to remove straw from matted row strawberries is when the bare-soil temperature at 4 inches averages about 40-43°F. This usually coincides with mid- to late March in central Indiana. This year is later than average. Plants begin pushing new leaves as the soil temperatures rise steadily so **the straw should be raked off the tops of the beds and into the row middles before leaves emerge**. Leaving some straw on top of the beds for plants to grow up through provides a clean surface for fruit. **Straw should be removed from beds before the plants grow enough to cause yellowing of foliage**. Allowing the leaves to become etiolated (yellowed with long petioles) due to late straw removal can reduce yields by as much as 25%. However, uncovering the plants early may promote early growth and increase chances of frost or freeze injury..."

To view this and other information in the current issue (March 28, 2019, as of this writing) of the *Facts for Fancy Fruit* newsletter, go to: <https://fff.hort.purdue.edu/current-issue/>.



Show / Event Calendar

April 13 (9:00 a.m.– 3:00 p.m.)

*Sustainability Workshop:
Organic Gardening*
Hamilton County 4-H Fairgrounds
2003 Pleasant Street, Noblesville
<https://www.hamiltonswcd.org/store/p65/sustainabilityworkshop.html>

April 13 (9:00 a.m.-3:15 p.m.)

Get Your Herb On Symposium
Herb Society of Central Indiana
Hamilton County 4-H Fairgrounds
2003 Pleasant Street, Noblesville
<http://herbsocietyofcentralindiana.org/symposium/>

April 13 (10:00—11:30 a.m.)

Indiana Native Plant Society Hike
Fort Harrison State Park
6000 North Post Road, Indianapolis
inpscentralevents@gmail.com

April 13 (2:00 p.m.)

Container Gardening
IndyPL Seed Library
Glendale Library
6101 Keystone Ave., Indianapolis
Contact: 317-251-4410

April 13 (9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.)

Gardening for All Ages
Hendricks County Master Gardeners
Hendricks County 4-H Fairgrounds
1900 E. Main St., Danville
www.hendricksgardeners.com

April 14 (2:00 -4:00 p.m.)

*Design and Plant Selection for Your
Native Wildlife Garden*
Indiana Native Plant Society
8625 Guilford Avenue, Indianapolis
www.inpaws.org

April 27-28

Perennial Premiere
Newfields
4000 Michigan Road, Indianapolis
www.discovernewfields.org

April 29—May 11

*Indiana School for the Blind and
Visually Impaired Plant Sale*
7725 N. College Avenue, Indianapolis
www.isvik12.org

May 3-4 (Friday, 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.;

Saturday, 8:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.)
*Hancock County Herb Society and
MG Association Plant Sale*
Hancock County Fairgrounds
620 Apple St., Greenfield
[www.facebook/
HerbiesofHancockCounty](http://www.facebook.com/HerbiesofHancockCounty) or
www.hancockmga.com

May 18 (9:00 a.m.-Noon)

GPMGA Annual Plant Sale
Garfield Park Conservatory
2505 Conservatory Dr., Indianapolis
www.indygpmpga.com

Keep Indianapolis Beautiful Volunteer Opportunity

April 20 (9:00 a.m.-noon)

Robey Park Tree Planting
8804 W. 30th Street, Indianapolis

Join Keep Indianapolis Beautiful in showing this west side Indy Park some love by strategically planting 20 large-growing shade trees throughout the park's grounds.

Community parks with lots of green canopy provide natural gathering spaces as well as additional U/V protection while reducing noise pollution that is common in urban areas. Help support Keep Indianapolis Beautiful with this quick Saturday morning project that will have a significant long-term impact.

For more information or to register, contact Cathy Mangan, KIBI's Volunteer Coordinator, at 317-520-8263 or cmangan@kibi.org.



2019 Earth Day Indiana Festival April 20

The 2019 Earth Day Indiana Festival—the 30th annual—will occur from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Saturday, April 20, at Historic Military Park at White River State Park in downtown Indianapolis. This family-friendly event is free.

The festival has over 125 exhibitors, live music, food trucks, beer garden and a 5K run/walk. Kid's activities include an Eco-Easter Egg Hunt (at 2:00 p.m.), STEM Scouts mobile laboratory, LIFT Academy flight simulators, and hands-on activities provided by the Indianapolis Zoo, Indiana State Museum, White Pine Wilderness Academy and more. All ages can enjoy Giant Jenga, hula hoops, frisbees, lightsaber duels and a GaGa Pit.

If one bikes to Military Park, event volunteers will watch the bike for free at event's Pedal and Park area while one enjoys the festival or other downtown happenings. Just be sure to be back by 4 p.m.

Back in 2019 is the Recycle Run 5K! Beginning at noon, run or walk a 5K route that will take you upstream and then downstream along the White River and will finish at Historic Military Park at White River State Park.



For more information, visit www.earthdayindiana.org.

