



THE GARFIELD GARDENER

THE NEWSLETTER OF GARFIELD PARK MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION

August 2019 Next Meeting

August 14 (6:30 p.m.)

Topic: *Growing Mushrooms*

Speaker: Eric Murphy,
Shamrock Farm

September 11 (6:30 p.m.)

Field Trip: Indy Urban Acres

Speaker: Tyler Gough,
Farm Manager

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

Future Meetings:

October 9

November 13

December 11

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2 weeks notice.

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Oren Cooley

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Learn more at:

www.IndyGPMGA.com

www.IndyMG.org

www.IndyHorticulture.org

President's Letter

How is your garden doing this season? With the deluge of spring rains we had, most plantings got off to a late start. The annuals at the War Memorial didn't get planted until nearly mid-June, when Mother Nature finally turned the faucet off. Even the cannas didn't go into their pots until early June.

We had great success over-wintering the sweet potato tubers in the basement with the cannas. They are both planted in the pots along the north entrance on Michigan Street. However, there are some bunny rabbits that have appeared in the park, and they are eating the sweet potato vines. The bunnies also have eaten most of the spikes that were the centerpiece of the pots in Veteran's Memorial Plaza (VMP)/ Obelisk Square. At least, that's my guess without catching them in action. I wonder if the guards inside see them on the camera.

We also planted Victory Blue salvia in VMP. I wanted the Big Blue salvia that we had last year but there were some complications with the budget and we couldn't get a custom grow order in time. There are a couple volunteers though; I do wonder how easy these would be to grow from seed. Nothing beats a marigold in that department!



The American Flag was planted in the large raised bed along Vermont Street with annual vinca. That is one of the few places where the flower beds have working sprinkler systems but we gave them too much love by over-watering upon initial planting, and they turned yellow. The water schedule has been backed off now and the plants are recovering. An additional fertilizer application is being made as all the nutrients likely leached out. I love these annual vinca as they are extremely drought tolerant, have done well in the past with nothing but rain, and the critters don't eat them. We are already working on our annual order for 2020 – never too early to plan for next year.

Now, as for the perennials, they have really been doing well. The peonies in University Park looked great this year. Also, the Endless Summer hydrangeas, which didn't start blooming until late fall last year, are blooming now. Some of the butterfly weed (*Asclepias tuberosa*) has returned (I planted at least 80; there are about a dozen now) but I have yet to find a monarch caterpillar. Not giving up – there's still plenty of time.

I was thrilled that the Bumblebees Delight dwarf iris bloomed this year. Last year, the squirrels ate them up right before the blooms opened. I hope it gave them a belly-ache! The perennial salvia and Frances Williams hosta have bloomed, and now the other hosta, which I don't know the name of, is starting to bloom. The daylilies sparkled, as usual, and the Naked Ladies/surprise lilies (*Lycoris squamigera*) should be coming up any time now. The Knock-out Roses got hit by rose slugs, which is actually sawfly larvae. They appear to be recovering but plans are being made to replace them as they are beyond their prime.

(continued on Page 3)

Garfield Park Conservatory Tours

August 10 (2:30 p.m.)
Tour Guide Needed

August 24 (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

Create a decorative stepping stone to brighten up any garden at the *Stepping Stones* workshop from 5:30—6:30 p.m. on Thursday, August 22, at the Garfield Park Conservatory.

The cost is \$10. Although supplies will be provided, participants are welcome to bring their own items for decoration. People may leave stones to dry and pick them up later. For 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 December pitch-in, please contact Carrie Alumbaugh at carriesalumbaugh@gmail.com.

Next GPMGA Meeting: August 14

Eric Murphy of Shamrock Farm will speak on *Growing Mushrooms* at the Garfield Park Master Gardeners' next meeting at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, August 14, at the Garfield Park Conservatory.

We will learn about edible mushrooms during his presentation. Not only will Murphy speak about growing mushrooms but also will give culinary tips and have inventory with him.



Eric began growing vegetables about 10 years ago, eventually supplying Green Bean Delivery, farmers markets, chefs and niche retail outlets. About four years later, he started growing shiitake mushrooms. A couple of years after that, Eric phased out the vegetables to concentrate on mushroom growing.

Gradually, he learned how to grow more varieties and currently offers six different kinds – shiitake, blue and yellow oyster, lion's mane, crimini and portabello.

In 2017, Eric took a leap and built a new 4,800 sq. ft. building where he exclusively grows mushrooms. This move allowed him to increase his customer base, to expand from one farmers market to four, and to provide for future growth. Shamrock Farm is located southeast of Indianapolis near Arlington in Rush County.

In addition to growing mushrooms, Eric has two adult children and has been an Indianapolis firefighter for over 30 years. For more information about Shamrock Farm, check out its Facebook page.



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Questions about Reporting Hours

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

President's Letter *(continued from Page 1)*

Back in VMP, there are plans to continue thinning the Immortality iris. It is so thick and compact there are hardly any blooms. We did 3 of the 8 beds last year. The Knock-out Roses here are sorely in need of replacement. I'd like to see hydrangeas in their place and we are discussing the details.

I hope your gardens are doing well. We are in the dog days of summer, where you should be able to sit back and enjoy yourselves, and all you need to do in the garden is water. Don't forget to water yourselves too! It does a body good!

—Lane Judkins, GPMGA President

GPMGA Meeting Minutes— July 10

Program

- Review of various garden tours in Indiana

Business Meeting

- Business meeting not held
- President - Lane Judkins: Certificates distributed
- Treasurer - Cindy Maude (via e-mail): Checking balance is \$8,020.66 (about \$900 in outstanding checks)

—Nancy Boettner, GPMGA Secretary

Indiana Water Summit August 14-15

The Indiana Water Summit will occur August 14-15 at two different venues in central Indiana.

The Indiana Water Summit is an opportunity to increase people's understanding of statewide water resources, learn from national experts and other communities, and find the best ways to protect the state's water assets. The summit brings together dozens of stakeholder organizations, public officials and state policy makers as well as individual citizens to help facilitate managing regional and local water supplies and insuring a sustainable and resilient future for Indiana's water.



On August 14, the summit kicks off from 6:00 to 8:30 p.m. at Conner Prairie (13400 Allisonville Road, Fishers) with an event featuring a hands-on workshop designed for learning "all things water". Diverse professionals will provide an educational tour through water infrastructure systems, key water regulations, water quality threats and water use trends among major user groups. Small group activities will help "connect the drops" and provide a great learning forum for everyone.

Then, on August 15, the summit continues from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at The Athenaeum (401 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis) with a day-long, action-driven forum aimed at building widespread understanding about competing water needs, best practice water quality strategies and the regional water planning approaches needed to guide Indiana's water future. Interactive sessions, speakers and panels will feature national, state and regional experts across the full spectrum of water users, researchers and policy makers.

The overarching goal of the summit is to lay the framework for state- and regional-level water planning. Topics are selected to align with relevant university research as well as the current water needs and challenges facing all sectors of water users (agriculture, industry, utility, community, etc.).

The Indiana Water Summit is an apolitical and inclusive annual forum developed to examine the complex interests and issues that face the state's water supply. The summit's subject matter seeks to remain consistent with and build upon current legislative actions in order to provide a broad planning perspective, weaving together diverse topics that together demonstrate the interdependency of water issues and the science behind the state of the waters.

For more information, visit www.thewhiteriveralliance.org/programs/water-summit.

Garfield Park Master Gardener Association

in association with



Purdue Extension - Marion County

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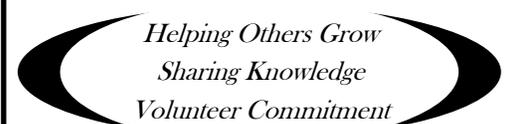
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If you require an accommodation or special assistance to attend programs due to a disability, please contact Steve Mayer at 317.275.9290. Some accommodations may require 2 weeks notice.

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



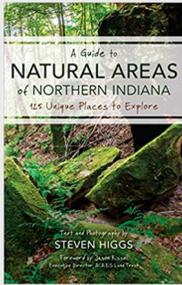
From the Bookshelf . . .

A Guide to Natural Areas of Northern Indiana: 125 Unique Places to Explore
by Steven Higgs

A Guide to Natural Areas of Southern Indiana: 119 Unique Places to Explore
by Steven Higgs, James Alexander Thom (Foreword)

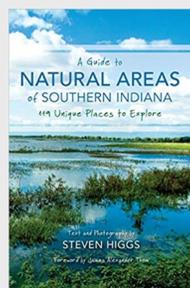
Beautiful and pristine, the natural areas of Indiana are perfect for nature lovers with a desire to explore. Now, the second volume in the Indiana Natural Science series completes the coverage for the entire state.

Featuring more than 140 beautiful color photos, *A Guide to Natural Areas of Northern Indiana* (released this year) showcases the region's unique ecosystems and includes descriptions



of the flora, fauna, geology, history and recreational opportunities. Besides giving interesting background, detailed directions and a brief history for each of the sites, the book celebrates the people and organizations whose vision and dedication are responsible for preserving these incredible pieces of Indiana's natural history for future generations to enjoy.

Released in 2016, *A Guide to Natural Areas of Southern Indiana* provided the first comprehensive and fully illustrated guidebook for nature lovers who wanted to explore the wild and natural areas of



southern Indiana by trail, water or road. Featuring 95 beautiful color photos and 5 maps, the volume provides ideas for a lifetime of fun and exploration, offering suggestions on what to do when you arrive and what you will find when you explore. Steven Higgs highlights each site's unique natural characteristics and history with additional facts, anecdotes and observations. The author has done an excellent job of not only compiling the places but also detailing the important flora and fauna (along with recreational opportunities) for visitors to these preserves.

Carnation: A Most Popular Cut Flower

The carnation remains among the most popular of cut flowers because of its variety of color, its ready availability and its inexpensive cost.

The carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) is native to Eurasia and means "flower of the gods". It is named for the Greek "dios", referring to the god Zeus, and "Anthos", meaning flower. Its first known historical reference is its use in garlands by the Greeks and the Romans.

The first carnations were imported into the United States in 1852—a shipment of French carnations to Long Island. Starting in the mid-1800s, the production of carnations in the United States was centered in the Northeast and lasted until the middle of the 20th century. One of the more popular series, the Sim series, was named after Maine breeder William Sim who first bred these flowers in 1938.



In the late 20th century, production moved west to Colorado and southern California, which have the high light that carnations need to grow best. Today, most of the world's production is in Bogota, Columbia, with some production still in those two western states. Carnations also are produced in Israel, Kenya and Spain.

Once used mainly in prom boutonnières and sparse bouquets, this humble flower has suddenly bloomed into new popularity. Carnations are attractive both as a single bloom in a bud vase or as a mass of blooms in a larger vase or bouquet. The strongly fragrant flowers are available in many colors, the most popular being red, white and pink. You also can find bi-colors with different colored petal edges.

Miniature or spray carnations have sprays of five to six flowers per stem with smaller blooms. Some of the most common cultivars include "Elegance" with rose-pink edged white flowers, "Exquisite" with violet edged white flowers, "Rony" with scarlet flowers, and "Tibet" with white flowers.

Rain Garden App Includes Indiana Plants

A smartphone app named "Rain Garden", designed to help people plan and build rain gardens across America, is now customized with a specialized list of plants suited for Indiana.

Many people and communities use sustainable landscape design and management practices, such as rain gardens, to prevent polluted stormwater runoff from flowing into nearby rivers and streams and harming the water supply. Through video tutorials, diagrams and tools, the app makes it easy to learn the basics of designing, installing and maintaining a rain garden.



Hoosiers now can download "Rain Garden" for free through the Apple or Google app store. Created at the University of Connecticut, the app includes tools for determining soil type, measuring the area needed for the garden, and managing multiple rain garden projects.

The Indiana plant list was made possible by Kara Salazar of Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant and the Purdue Rainscaping Education Program, Rosie Lerner of Purdue Horticulture and Landscape Architecture, John Orick of the Purdue Master Gardener program, Kris Medic of the Purdue Extension Community Development program, Jane Frankenberger of Purdue Agricultural and Biological Engineering, and Laura Esman of Purdue Forestry and Natural Resources.

For more information, visit <https://iiseagrant.org/app-helps-indiana-residents-plan-rain-gardens>.



Indiana's State Insect: Say's Firefly

Say's Firefly became Indiana's state insect when legislation proclaiming it as such was signed by Governor Eric Holcomb on March 23, 2018.

Before then, Indiana was one of only three states that did not have a state insect. Say's Firefly is native to North America, the United States and Indiana. Not only is this species of firefly native to Indiana, it also is named after a Hoosier—Thomas Say.

Say is considered the Father of North American Entomology and also has been called the Father of American Zoology. Say was living in New Harmony, in Posey County, when he first described the Say's Firefly (*Pyractomena angulate*) in 1826. It is also known as the Angled Candle Firefly.

The Say's Firefly is one of the earliest emerging fireflies and may be seen from early May through mid-July. It occurs primarily around wetlands and in nearby wooded areas. Usually, one sees only one or two males at a time as they fly around high foliage. The amber flash of the Say's Firefly is a rapid flicker composed of eight to 12 rapid pulses and lasts for about one second with a two- to four-second delay between flashes.

Fireflies play an important role in nature beyond providing pyrotechnics. They loosen soil, allowing oxygen, sunlight and water to penetrate. They maintain balance by eating impressive quantities of food while in the larval form. Although toxic to many potential diners, they are eaten by spiders, frogs and other insects.

Although fireflies are often called lightning bugs, they are not flies but are beetles belonging to the family Lampyridae. There are more than 1,900 species worldwide and 170 species in North America, mostly found in the eastern half of the continent.

Some species are easily distinguished by size and coloration. Others are virtually identical. Those within the same species recognize mates by their signal patterns. They ignore signal patterns not compatible with their own species group.

Some fireflies flash primarily at dusk and stop when it gets dark. Other do not flash until dark, and continue to flash into the night.

The males are generally the ones we see flashing while in flight. They do so to attract females, which generally sit in the grass or on top of taller weeds. If responsive to a particular male, the female will respond with a flash of her own. The male will fly down to her to mate.

The light these insects produce comes from a chemical reaction called bioluminescence, in which visible light energy is released. The reaction involves a chemical burning of luciferin, the light-emitting molecule; luciferase, the enzyme that catalyzes the reaction; oxygen, which provides the burning energy, and magnesium, which facilitates the reaction. The emission of a flash is triggered by nerve impulses to the firefly's lantern.



The color of the flash also differs from group to group. The differing patterns and colors help the different species tell each other apart. This minimizes attempts to mate with the wrong species.

There are about 43 species of Lampyridae in Indiana. Of those species, 31 are lightning bug/fireflies (those that flash). The others are called dark fireflies because they do not flash. All flashing fireflies in Indiana are classified in three genera. Species in the genus *Photinus* have a yellow flash. Those in the *Photuris* genus have a green flash. Those in the *Pyractomena* genus, like the Say's Firefly, have an amber flash.

The most common firefly throughout Indiana and most of the Midwest is the Big Dipper (*Photinus pyralis*). It is the firefly that is commonly seen over lawns in urban areas and along roadsides in the country. Although easy to catch, Big Dippers do not tend to flash much when placed in a jar.



GarlicFEST 2019

Join the fun at the 2019 Bloomington GarlicFEST & Community Art Fair on Saturday, August 31, and Sunday September 1, for an all-ages sensory celebration beginning daily at 11:00 a.m. at the Waldron Hill Buskirk (Third Street) Park.

Bloomington GarlicFEST features food, a beer garden, local artists, live music, a kidzone, yoga, healthy eating education and more. Admission is free to the event.

Sponsored by Garlic, Inc., the Bloomington GarlicFEST strives to bring the community together to offer an all-ages opportunity to celebrate healthy lifestyle choices, support local artists and musicians, and participate in interactive areas of the festival.

Garlic, Inc., is holding a cooking contest as part of GarlicFest. The contest's goal is to stimulate the creative use of local ingredients, specifically encouraging the preparation of meals in which garlic features prominently. Finalists will prepare their dishes prior to being judged at the GarlicFest on Saturday, August 31 (at 11:30 a.m.). The First Place winner will receive a \$500 cash reward; Second Place winner a \$250 cash reward.

Bloomington GarlicFEST takes place outdoors, so bring sunglasses, sunblock, hat, folding chair and picnic blankets. This event will coincide with the Fourth Street Art Festival that same weekend, just 2 blocks away.



The Fourth Street Art Festival, an annual Labor Day Weekend fair, occurs when students and their visiting families return to Indiana University. Organized by local artists, the festival hosts 120 artisans from across the country who offer their work to the public. In addition to excellent artwork, there are music stages, Spoken Word stages, kids booth by Lotus and community booths for visitors to enjoy.

EXTENSION HORTICULTURE HINTS—AUGUST 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.



Purdue Extension-Marion County Demonstration Garden
(Photo: Steve Mayer, 8-4-2019)

Top 10 Reasons to Visit the Demo Garden

There are many reasons why people should visit the Purdue Extension-Marion County Demonstration Garden at the Indiana State Fair. Here is my Top Ten list:

- **Number 10:** You can see the latest All-America Selections (AAS) award-winning flower and vegetable varieties.
- **Number 9:** You can get good ideas for your own home garden.
- **Number 8:** There are ample photo opportunities for selfies, your family or your friends, or just take photos of your favorite plants or garden design ideas.
- **Number 7:** You can learn more about being a better environmental steward as you “Re-Use, Recycle, and Re-Imagine”.
- **Number 6:** You can just enjoy the beautiful flowers as well as the bees, birds and butterflies.
- **Number 5:** You can get your gardening questions answered by Purdue Extension Master Gardeners.
- **Number 4:** You can see 10 different types of raised beds for gardening.
- **Number 3:** It's free! There is no charge to enter the demonstration garden.

- **Number 2:** You can see different varieties of flowers and vegetables that maybe you have never seen.
- **And Number 1:** You have never been to the demonstration garden. Take advantage of ALL that the Indiana State Fair offers – including the Purdue Extension-Marion County Demonstration Garden.

August Garden Calendar Tips

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

- **First Week:** Plant vegetables to mature in the fall. You can seed beets, kohlrabi, kale, Swiss chard, turnips and bush beans now. Consult the Indiana Vegetable Planting Calendar for more information (HO-186). <https://ag.purdue.edu/hla/pubs/HO/HO-186.pdf>
- **Second Week:** If needed, dig and divide bearded iris 1-2 months after bloom (July-August) to establish plants before winter. Cut leaves to one-third their height. Do not completely cover the rhizomes with soil. <https://www.purdue.edu/hla/sites/yardandgarden/dividing-iris/> and <https://articles.extension.org/pages/35293/when-is-the-best-time-to-divide-and-transplant-an-iris>
- **Third Week:** Buy high quality grass seed and begin to plant new lawns in central Indiana (AY-25, AY-3). Both publications are available at the web page below. <https://turf.purdue.edu/homeowner-publications/>
- **Fourth Week:** Flowers can be dried at home using several methods. Preserved flowers will add long lasting beauty to your indoor decor (HO-102). <https://ag.purdue.edu/hla/pubs/HO/HO-102.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/>.



The Question Box August 2019

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



Image: All-America Selections

Q. What's new at All-America Selections?

A. Other than the five new 2020 vegetable cultivars reported in last month's information, the big news is the release of the first All-America Selections (AAS) Winners from the Herbaceous Perennial Trials.

AAS has conducted four types of trials in recent years:

- Ornamentals from Seed
- Ornamentals from Vegetative Cuttings
- Edibles (fruits and vegetables from seed)
- Herbaceous Perennials (no winners previously announced)

According to All-America Selections, the Herbaceous Perennial Trial lasts over three winters. Entries can be propagated from seed, vegetative cutting, tissue culture or bare root. The entry deadline each year is September 1 and all entries will be planted early the following year and are expected to survive three winters. Herbaceous perennial entries must be new, never before sold as of the date the entry forms are due. For an informative graphic on the timeline for Herbaceous Perennial entries, trials and winner announcements, go to: <https://all-americaelections.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/HP-Trial-timeline-graphic.pdf>.

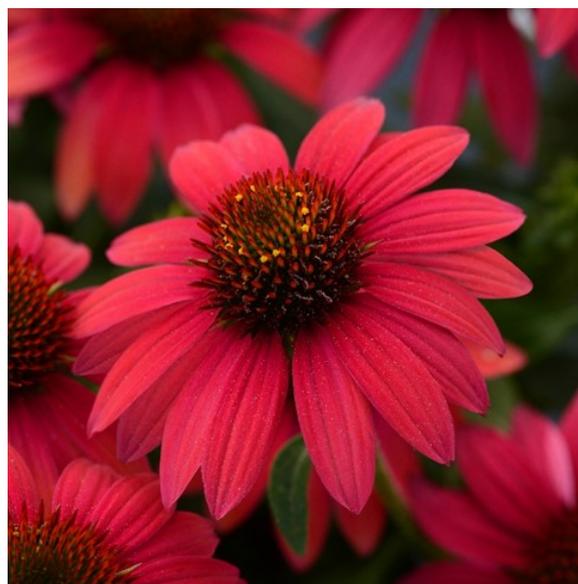
There are two herbaceous perennial AAS Winners for 2020: Rudbeckia American Gold Rush and Echinacea Sombrero® Baja Burgundy.



Rudbeckia American Gold Rush is one of the new perennial AAS Winners for 2020. (Photo: All-America Selections)

Rudbeckia 'American Gold Rush' sounds like an exciting black-eyed Susan because of its reported disease resistance to Septoria leaf spot. The hybrid showed no signs of the fungus even in wet, humid conditions. It is hardy to Zone 4. One AAS Judge stated: "I believe this is one of the very best rudbeckias I've trialed and one of the very best perennials, too." For more info on this plant, go to: <https://all-americaelections.org/product/rudbeckia-x-american-gold-rush/>.

Echinacea Sombrero® Baja Burgundy is the second AAS perennial winner for 2020.



(Photo: All-America Selections)

Echinacea Sombrero® Baja Burgundy (18-20" high) has 3-inch wide reddish-burgundy flowers. One judge said: "Flower color beautiful. A garden visitor's favorite year after year!" <https://all-americaelections.org/product/echinacea-sombrero-baja-burgundy/>.

Show / Event Calendar

Until August 18

Indiana State Fair

Indiana State Fairgrounds

1202 E. 38th St.

Indianapolis www.indianastatefair.com/state-fair

August 8 (6:00—8:00 p.m.)

Working with Youth in the Garden with Big Green

Urban Ag Growers Workshop

Purdue Extension-Marion County

Big Green Learning Garden at IPS 14

1250 E. Market St., Indianapolis

<https://extension.purdue.edu/marion/article/32353>

August 12 (6:30 p.m.)

Hosta Care

Indianapolis Hosta Society

Holliday Park Nature Center

6363 Spring Mill Road, Indianapolis

www.indianapolishostasociety.org

August 14-15

Indiana Water Summit

Conner Prairie (August 14)

Athenaeum (August 15)

www.thewhiteriveralliance.org/programs/water-summit

August 17 (10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m.)

Annual Daylily-Iris Sale

Indiana Daylily-Iris Society

Sullivan Hardware

6955 N. Keystone Avenue

<http://indianadaylilyirissociety.org>

August 18 (2:00 p.m.)

A Wild Climate: How Climate is Changing Wildlife and Habitats

Indiana Native Plant Society

Indiana Wildlife Federation Office

708 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis

www.indianawildlife.org

August 29 (6:30—8:30 p.m.)

Native and Invasive Plants in Our Gardens

Hancock County MGA

Hancock Public Library

900 W. McKenzie Road, Greenfield

<http://hancockmga.com>

September 5 (6:00—8:00 p.m.)

Vermicompost for Farm, Garden or Home

Urban Ag Growers Workshop

Purdue Extension-Marion County

Lawrence Community Garden

9240 E. 46th St., Indianapolis

<https://extension.purdue.edu/marion/article/32353>

September 7 (8:30 a.m.-3:00 p.m.)

Nature Daze

Brown County Native

Woodlands Project

Camp Rancho Framasa

2230 Clay Lick Road, Nashville

info@bcnwp.org

September 9

MCMGA-GPMGA Combined Evening

Keep Indianapolis Beautiful Volunteer Opportunities

August 30 (9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.)

Brightwood and BNS

Great Indy Cleanup

Keep Indianapolis Beautiful Event

The City of Indianapolis Department of Business & Neighborhood Services (BNS) supports Indianapolis residents who are battling illegal trash dumping in their areas by organizing community cleanups with KIB that help neighbors get rid of these sites.

Trash-free former illegal dumping sites are often left alone by litterbugs, which also keeps residents safer from any harm that would come from the debris. For the Brightwood neighborhood project, KIBI will provide gloves, trash bags, litter grabbers and more.

For more information or to register, contact Cathy Mangan Jackson, KIBI's Event Coordinator, at 317-763-3353 or at cmangan@kibi.org.



Explore Indiana: Warsaw Biblical Gardens

The Warsaw Biblical Gardens are located at 347 N. Buffalo Street in Warsaw (at the corner of Canal Street and State Road 15 North).

The gardens, situated on approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ acre, currently contain over one hundred trees, flowers and other plants that are named in the Old and/or New Testament.

A diversity of climates can be found in the Holy Land. These gardens include those plants hardy enough to survive the environs of the Midwest. However, the few "tender" plants grown in the gardens are over-wintered in greenhouses from October to April.

Saralee Levin—the gardens' founder—developed the idea of the Biblical Gardens because the Warsaw/Winona Lake area has a long religious history, including the Chautauqua times of Winona Lake which spanned the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Several historical figures also made their homes in the area, including gospel composer Homer Rodeheaver (1880-1955), mission worker Fanny Crosby (1820-1915) and evangelist Billy Sunday (1862-1935).

During its development, Levin ensured the plants and the references were carefully researched to preserve the integrity of the gardens' uniqueness. References especially helpful in planning of the gardens were *Plants of the Bible* by Harold and Alma Moldenke and *Planting a Bible Garden* by F. Nigel Hepper. Each plant is labeled with a marker bearing its name.

The gardens are open from April 15 to October 10 each year. For more information, visit www.warsawbiblicalgardens.org.

