



THE GARFIELD GARDENER

THE NEWSLETTER OF GARFIELD PARK MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION

October 2019 Next Meeting

October 9 (6:30 p.m.)

Topic: *When to Break up
with Your Plant*

Speaker: Myrene Brown,
Myrene's Garden

November 13 (6:30 p.m.)

Topic: *Right-Size Gardening,
Growing with Life's Changes*

Speaker:

Jo Ellen Meyers Sharp,
The Hoosier Gardener

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

Future Meetings:
December 11

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programs due to a disability,
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2 weeks notice.

Newsletter Editor:

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www.IndyGPMGA.com
www.IndyMG.org
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President's Letter

PUMPKINS!!

Fall is when I start regretting that I didn't plant any pumpkins. They are everywhere right now, and I love those planted in front yards, along property lines at the street or around a mailbox. I am already thinking about planting some next year by my mailbox, and likely will think about it all winter. The hurdle will be keeping them watered in dry weather since that is a long way from the hose, but it's also a long way to next summer's dry season.

Pumpkins are a cultivar of squash plants, known as *Curcubita pepo*, and are native to Mexico and the southern U.S. China and India produce nearly half of the world's pumpkins, squash and gourds and, along with Russia, Ukraine and the U.S., produced 27.4 million tons in 2017. Pumpkins are grown on every continent except Antarctica, with the oldest pumpkin parts found in Mexico between 7,000 and 5,500 BC. The top pumpkin-producing states in the U.S. include Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and California. Illinois produces 85% of the canned pumpkin in the U.S., although the content may include other squashes blended together.



A winter squash, pumpkins are best planted in late June or early July. Soil temps must be at least 60 degrees F, and seeds can be sown directly into the soil in full sun. They need lots of room, so space plantings about 5 feet apart as the vines will extend 20 feet or more once they reach maturity, which takes anywhere from 100-120 days.



Pumpkins come in a huge variety of sizes, from small to gigantic, mainly orange, with the newest varieties being white. The Blue Ribbon First Place largest pumpkin at the Indiana State Fair this year was 1,154 pounds! The world's record is 2,625 lbs., grown in Belgium in 2016.

Pumpkins can be boiled, steamed, roasted, mashed or pureed, and are used in both savory and sweet dishes around the globe. The seeds are a delicious snack salted and roasted, or pressed to extract the oil. Even the flowers are edible. Pumpkins are good for dogs and cats as their high fiber content aids proper digestion. They are used as a supplement to poultry feed as well, which helps with egg production. Early peoples around the world used pumpkin to treat intestinal parasites such as worms.

(continued on Page 3)

Garfield Park Conservatory Tours

October 12 (2:30 p.m.)
Judy Martin

October 26 (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

Garfield Park Conservatory will offer *Early Morning Photography* from 8:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, October 12. Don't miss this opportunity to practice photography skills by capturing the beauty of the conservatory's palms, ferns, tropical orchids and other colorful flowers in the early morning light before the conservatory opens. Each photographer may bring a tripod. For information or to register, 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: October 9

As gardeners, we always work to help our plants flourish so it is hard to remove plants. But, there are occasions when a plant must go. At the October 9 meeting, Myrene Brown of Myrene's Garden will present *When to Break up with Your Plant*. She will discuss why you might choose to remove a plant and help you decide if you are better off with or without a plant.

Myrene's introduction to Indiana gardening occurred in 1989 when she moved to Indiana from Rochester, New York. While taking the Master Gardener class, she learned to appreciate native plants. Myrene then gave preference to native plants when making additions to the gardens at her large, shady, suburban lot in Zionsville. And, each new native plant brought more wildlife to her yard.

As more development occurred in Zionsville, stormwater runoff problems expectedly ensued causing a very dry area in her yard to change to a wet one. So Myrene began planting this area of now soggy soil with native wetland plants and that evolved into designing rain gardens for clients and planting a rain garden in the shady backyard of her property.

In the summer of 2016, Myrene moved into the Village of Zionsville after purchasing and renovating a small village home on a small lot. That move brought a different landscape - sun, front yard rain gardens and a gravel drive. The latter inspired Myrene to learn what native plants would grow in gravel along the east side of her home. Surprise! New Jersey tea thrives.

Since 1998, Myrene has been designing gardens, giving garden programs and coaching garden clients through her business, Myrene's Garden. She continues her strong interest in native plants, rain gardens and wildlife habitat gardening. For Myrene, gardening still involves having fun, learning each year and enjoying giving programs.

For more information about her services, visit www.myrenesgarden.com.



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Position Not Filled

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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)*

Of course, the most popular use of pumpkins in the U.S. today is as decoration either whole or carved into a jack-o'-lantern. Once Halloween is over, I will turn my pumpkin around to display the non-carved face for Thanksgiving. Then, it gets chucked into the compost, where I hope for a volunteer to sprout in the spring, but apparently the critters must feast on them. (I have only once had butternut squash volunteers, which was a pleasant surprise.)

So, if you didn't grow your own pumpkins, get some at a Farmers' Market, a roadside stand or the grocery. Then, let's look at what variety we want to grow next season.

. . . What do you get if you divide the circumference of a pumpkin by its diameter? Pumpkin pi! When is a pumpkin not a pumpkin? When you drop it — then, it's a squash! Why did the pumpkin cross the road? It fell off the wagon!

—Lane Judkins, GPMGA President

GPMGA Meeting Minutes—September 11

Program

- Tour of Indy Urban Acres, a project of the Indianapolis Parks Foundation, led by Tyler Gough, Farm Manager

Business Meeting (Board Business)

- President—Lane Judkins: Joint meeting on September 12 sold out; Indiana War Memorial—two groups from Rolls Royce helping with weeds and digging iris on different days this week; \$200 remains available for grants
- Secretary's Report—Nancy Boettner: Minutes accepted as printed in newsletter
- Treasurer's Report—Cindy Maude: Checking balance is \$ 7,056; Debit card procured
- Hospitality—Carrie Alumbaugh, Bill Bernstein, Jayne Queck: Thanks to snack providers; Snacks covered for next meeting
- Newsletter/Publicity—Oren Cooley: Thanks to all contributors; Keep info coming
- Programs—Carrie Alumbaugh, Debra Boyer: October—Myrene Brown; November—Jo Ellen Meyers Sharp

Other Business

- Debra Boyer has starts of Pagoda dogwood trees available

—Nancy Boettner, GPMGA Secretary

An Evening with Author Richard Louv

Richard Louv, journalist and author, will speak at 7:00 p.m. on November 1 at Clowes Hall at Butler University in a special presentation, entitled *An Evening with Rich Louv: The Importance of Connecting People with Nature*.

Richard Louv has authored nine books, including *Last Child in the Woods: Saving Our Children from Nature-Deficit Disorder*, *The Nature Principle: Reconnecting with Life in a Virtual Age*, and *Vitamin N: The Essential Guide to a Nature-Rich Life*. His new book, *Our Wild Calling: How Connecting with Animals Can Transform Our Lives – and Save Theirs*, will be published by Algonquin this November.

His books have been translated and published in 24 countries, and helped launch an international movement to connect children, families and communities to nature. He is co-founder and Chair Emeritus of the Children & Nature Network, an organization helping build the movement.

Come, learn about the challenge of Nature-Deficit Disorder. Louv will share how nature experience is gaining notice among public health professionals; why the more high-tech we become, the more nature we need; how natural learning environments improve the ability to learn and be creative; and also how connecting with animals can transform our lives — and help save theirs.



Garfield Park Master Gardener Association

in association with



Purdue Extension - Marion County

Discovery Hall, Suite 201
Indiana State Fairgrounds
1202 East 38th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46205
Phone: 317.275.9290
FAX: 317.275.9309

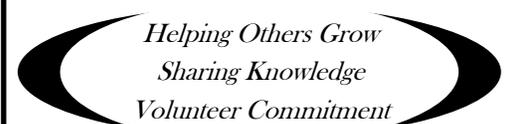
E-mail: MayerSL@purdue.edu
Answerline: 317.275.9292 or
marioncountymg@gmail.com

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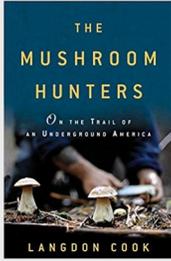
Questions: Contact Steve Mayer at mayersl@purdue.edu or Debbie Schelske at dschelsk@purdue.edu.



From the Bookshelf . . .

The Mushroom Hunters: On the Trail of an Underground America
by Langdon Cook

In the tradition of Susan Orlean's *The Orchid Thief*, . . . a renowned culinary adventurer goes into the woods with the iconoclasts and outlaws who seek the world's most coveted ingredient . . . and one of nature's last truly wild foods: the uncultivated, uncontrollable mushroom.



Within the dark corners of America's forests grow culinary treasures. Chefs pay top dollar to showcase these elusive and beguiling ingredients on their menus. The mushroom hunters, by contrast, are a rough lot. They live in the wilderness and move with the seasons—and haul improbable quantities of fungi from the woods for cash.

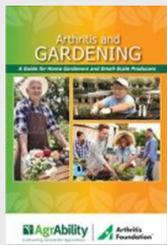
Langdon Cook embeds himself in this shadowy subculture, reporting from both rural fringes and big-city eateries. Rich with the science and lore of edible fungi—from seductive chanterelles to exotic porcini—*The Mushroom Hunters* is equal parts travelogue and culinary history lesson, a rollicking, character-driven tour through a still secretive world.

On the Web

National AgrAbility Project

www.agrability.org/resources/arthritis

Gardening is one of America's most popular hobbies. However, for those with arthritis, common gardening tasks can be difficult or impossible. The National AgrAbility Project—in partnership with the Arthritis Foundation-Indiana Chapter and other organizations—has developed a variety of resources geared toward agricultural workers and other rural residents. Available online, the project's *Arthritis and Gardening: A Guide for Home Gardeners and Small-Scale Producers* covers topics like arthritis basics, gardening pre-planning, tools and accessories, overall health, pain management, and small scale fruit and vegetable production.



INPS Annual Conference November 9

The Indiana Native Plant Society will conduct its annual conference from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Saturday, November 9, at the Grand Wayne Conference Center in Fort Wayne.

Titled *Biodiversity: The Art and the Science*, this year's conference will feature Patrick McMillan, the six-time Emmy Award-winning writer and host of PBS' *Expeditions with Patrick McMillan*. For over 30 years, McMillan has worked as a professional naturalist, biologist and educator, concentrating on botany though also well respected for his work in ichthyology, herpetology and mammalogy. McMillan teaches environmental sustainability at Clemson University and is director of the South Carolina Botanical Garden, the largest native garden in the southeast U.S.



His keynote address, titled *The Holistic Landscape: Diversity Breeds Diversity*, will present his deep experience and knowledge of both flora and fauna. In a separate talk, McMillan also will present an original program on hummingbirds, featuring in-depth information on the biology, physiology and plant diversity that has been generated by these tiny birds as well as information on how best to attract them and keep them healthy during their stay in your back yard.

Other Topics/Speakers

Native Plants and Bird Survival: The Essential Connection

For birds, survival is more about a sterling habitat and native vegetation than about feeders and feed, says Sharon Sorenson, author of more than 20 books, including *Planting Native to Attract Birds to Your Yard*. She received the prestigious Earl Brooks Award for the Advancement of Conservation of Natural Resources in Indiana in 2014.



Climate Change and Indiana Plant Communities

Most gardeners know Kevin Tungesvick as a brilliant native plantsman but, in this talk, he'll apply his Purdue degree in atmospheric science to a subject that has become his passion: Climate change. Kevin will bring home the importance of reducing carbon emission to prevent the worst effects of climate change.



The Joy of Germinating: Growing Native Plants from Scratch

As manager of the Kankakee Sands Native Plant Nursery, Alyssa Nyberg has designed seed mixes for the 8,000 acres of Kankakee Sands prairie plantings and has harvested and processed the seeds. Alyssa's talk will share her extensive experience, the benefits of growing native plants from seed and places to find supplies.



Why Does This Plant Grow Here...But Not There? The Geology-Botany Connection in Northern Indiana and Beyond

Next to regional climate, Tony Fleming tells us, geology is the single most important influence on the distribution of plants and natural communities within the local landscape. His talk highlights some of the major geologic features and processes at work in northeastern Indiana, using contrasting natural areas—such as Chain O' Lakes Park—as examples. Tony holds advanced degrees in Geology & Geophysics and Water Resources Management from the University of Wisconsin-Madison.



Quiz: Naturally Indiana—It's (Still) Wilder than You Think

Mike Homoya will host a challenging, fun-filled game of trivia about all things naturally Indiana.

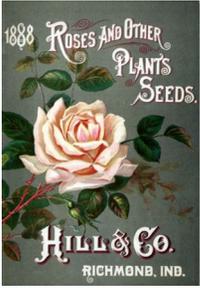


INPS' Annual Conference provides the know-how to help Hoosiers appreciate, grow, study and conserve Indiana's native plants in order to promote biodiversity and sustain healthy ecosystems that support life. The INPS' Annual Conference is always one of Indiana's premiere "nature" events, drawing environmentalists, gardeners, nature photographers, bird lovers, landscapers, ecologists, plant lovers and more.

For more information, visit <https://indiananativeplants.org/ac2019-overview/>.

Richmond's E.G. Hill Co. and Its Roses

E. G. Hill was a gifted rose hybridizer and, during his long career, introduced countless roses, winning many awards. His son, Joseph H. Hill, was just as gifted and successful in the rose-growing business. As a result, Richmond for a time was known as "Rose City" and celebrated with an annual Rose Festival for many years.



Edward Gurney Hill and his father started a new business called Hill and Company in 1881 with two greenhouses near their home in what was then known as Linden Hill. In 1890, Linden Hill was annexed into the City of Richmond. Since the Hill Company had outgrown its original location on South 20th St., it moved its operations further east near Glen Miller Park. In 1893, the E.G. Hill Co. was incorporated.

Although remembered mostly for roses, the E.G. Hill Co. also won awards for growing many flowers, including carnations, chrysanthemums and geraniums. In 1903, the ever expanding company tried to buy land from the city in adjoining Glen Miller Park, but the city refused. Instead of leaving Richmond, Hill began building greenhouses on the west side of town near Easthaven Hospital, now Richmond State Hospital.

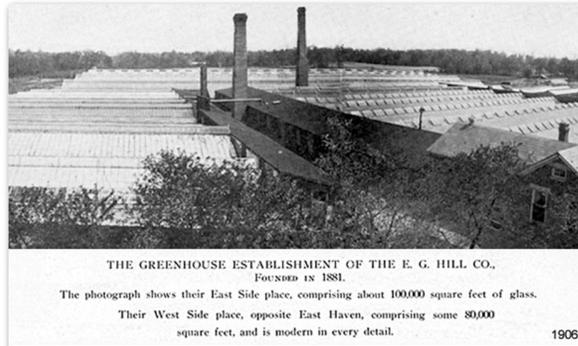
Hill's son, Joseph Herbert, joined the company when he was 21 and, by 1916, he decided to start his own company. He built his own greenhouses across the road from his father's and started the Joseph H. Hill Co. Just like his father, Joseph created many new types of award-winning roses and grew them for the commercial market. He was also an astute businessman who devised many innovations in the flower business.

Perhaps most notable was his suggestion in 1925 that he and his father, plus his two brothers-in-law, Fred Lemon and Earl Mann, form a distribution company that would market and distribute the products of all their greenhouses. This company was the Hill Floral Products Company.

The floral industry suffered during the Great Depression, in part because there was no standard red rose that was profitable to grow. That was until Joseph Hill developed a new red rose that had all the best qualities. Appropriately named the Better Times Rose, it provided florists nationwide with a much needed new source of income and helped many survive the Great Depression.

In 1944, the Hill greenhouses "comprised more than a million and a quarter square feet of glass, as well as more than a thousand acres of the best Indiana farm land." After Joseph Hill's death in 1958 (E. G. Hill had died in 1933), the companies were managed primarily by members of E.G. Hill's extended family.

In 1995, Hill Floral Products stopped growing roses and concentrated on distribution. It remained a family-run operation until 2007, when it closed its doors.



'Kunderdi Glory'

Amos E. Kunderd (1866-1965) bred the first ruffled gladiolus and later introduced the lacinated form. As a result, he changed many people's perceptions of this flower.

The ruffled "Kunderdi Glory" appeared in 1903 and had phenomenal success. About 20 years later, he introduced "Laciniatus" also to great acclaim.



Part of the excitement stemmed from the fact that very few new types of gladiolus had been introduced for many years. Gardeners also were pleased that an American hybrid could surpass European cultivars. Ruffled gladioli are still grown and are widely available as cut flowers.

Amos Kunderd exemplified the pioneering spirit of the 19th century. Born in a log house near Kendallville, he grew up in rural Indiana. His mother grew flowers around their house and, by the age of twelve, Amos was very interested in them.



In 1903, his new flower brought him great success and, a few years, later he bought land in Goshen, Indiana, to establish the Gladiolus Farms. He expanded these to two more places in Michigan and at one time farmed more than 750 acres of gladiolus. As he grew older, he switched his attention to the dwarf forms and developed new small cultivars.

Amos also supplied the rich and famous with their flowers. He was invited to the White House to meet President Calvin Coolidge, and the President gave him permission to name a new gladiolus after Mrs. Coolidge.

The American Gladiolus Society elected him their first president. However, with the 1929 crash, the firm went bankrupt. The business did later resume in a more modest fashion at its original property.

EXTENSION HORTICULTURE HINTS—OCTOBER 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.

October Garden Calendar Tips

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

- **First Week:** Plant hardy spring-flowering bulbs when nighttime soil temperature at planting depth is below 60 degrees F (or nighttime air temperatures stay between 40-50 degrees) (HO-86). <https://ag.purdue.edu/hla/pubs/HO/HO-86.pdf>
- **Second Week:** Do not core aerate extremely dry lawns. Wait until the soil gets some moisture. In very dry soil, the hollow tines will not penetrate to the preferred depth of three inches (AY-8). <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/ay/ay-8-w.pdf>
- **Third Week:** Wait until the leaves drop before pruning trees and shrubs. Do not prune spring flowering plants in fall. This reduces the floral display in spring (HO-4). <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/HO/HO-4-W.pdf>
- **Fourth Week:** What's the easiest way to dispose of tree leaves on the lawn? Mow them into the turf. Regular mowing during the fall will chop the leaves into small pieces and allow them to filter into the turf. It is best to do this when the leaves are dry. Mulching leaves with a mower is easier and less time consuming than raking, blowing and/or vacuuming the leaves. <http://purdueturftips.blogspot.com/2013/11/what-to-do-with-all-those-falling-leaves.html>

Follow me on Twitter @purduehortindy (or view at: <http://twitter.com/purduehortindy>) for more tips. You can also see my tweets on each Master Gardener association website: <http://indymcmga.org/> and <http://indygpmga.com/>.



Control Many Broadleaf Lawn Weeds in Fall

Fall is the best time to control many broadleaf weeds in the lawn. Various combination products are available including some containing 2,4-D, MCPP and dicamba. They are very effective for control of dandelions and many other broadleaf weeds. However, triclopyr may be more effective on difficult-to-control weeds like ground ivy and wild violet. Read the product label to make sure the weeds you are trying to control are listed. Serious weed problems may benefit from a second application 3-4 weeks after the first treatment. Avoid unnecessary use of herbicides. If only small numbers of weeds are present, consider spot treatments with a liquid product rather than treating the whole lawn. For more info on specific weeds and their control, go to the Purdue Weed of Month web pages: <https://turf.purdue.edu/category/weed-of-the-month/>.



This year's archway in the demonstration garden used Seychelles Pole Bean (Photo: Steve Mayer, 8-22-2019).

Demonstration Garden Archway

Last year, we had our most popular plant grown on our archway in the Purdue Extension-Marion County demonstration garden: 2013 All-America Selections (AAS) Winner Jasper Tomato. This year we planted a 2017 AAS Winner: Seychelles Pole Bean. The structure is made from cattle panel fencing. The sides are about one-foot square and the overhead structure is similar but triangular (with three sides). We planted a dozen seeds in spring on each side. The pole beans met together just before the Indiana State Fair began August 2. The sides are approximately eight feet tall and the overhead structure spanned about nine feet.

The Question Box October 2019

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



This compost bin is more attractive than most composting structures, but it is also more expensive than most. (Photo: Steve Mayer, 7-8-2019).

Q. Where did you get the nice looking compost bin in the demonstration garden?

A. We built two different types of composting units in the demonstration garden this year. We also posted signage on the basics of composting. One of the compost bins consisted of four wood pallets tied together with heavy duty plastic zip ties. It was almost free (the zip ties were the only expense). The more attractive compost bin illustrated in the photo was built from four posts purchased from Lee Valley Tools (<http://www.leevalley.com/us/>). The Composter Bracket Set (includes four metal posts and screws) uses twenty 1-inch x 6-inch wooden boards (that you supply). The bracket set alone costs about \$90. We used standard pine boards rather than cedar to reduce cost.

Q. Could glyphosate cause cancer? How likely is it to cause cancer?

A. I provided information on glyphosate (Roundup, etc.) for the May Master Gardener newsletter (<https://indymcmga.org/blog/page/2/>). The two questions asked in this newsletter are very different. There are many things that could cause cancer, but that does not necessarily mean a person will get cancer if something is applied according to label directions.

North Carolina State University describes how a hazard analysis (something that could cause cancer if you have sufficient exposure) differs from a risk analysis (the likelihood, or probability, of exposure to something at doses

high enough to cause cancer). This helps answer these two questions: <https://content.ces.ncsu.edu/glyphosate-1?x=73855>. The web page includes a link to a short video that describes the difference between hazard and risk assessment as well as other information.

If you choose to use any potentially hazardous materials, I would suggest that you do your best to limit your exposure. Read and follow all label directions. Use appropriate protective clothing and gear. Apply carefully to avoid off-target drift. Mix and store safely. Use other integrated pest management (IPM) practices whenever possible. Refer to Purdue publication PPP-109, *What Gardeners Should Know about Pesticides*: <https://ppp.purdue.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/PPP-109.pdf>.

Q. Should I clean-up my vegetable and flower beds in the fall or spring?

A. If you had insect or disease problems (especially serious pests like squash bugs), clean up in the fall. You want to minimize carryover of biotic infectious problems from the previous season. However, it may not be a good idea to clear off everything in the area. Consider leaving healthy perennial plants and/or keep some areas covered with tree leaves. Some plant debris can help beneficial insects to overwinter. Native bees may use hollow stems or spend the winter in the ground. Plant debris can help predatory insects such as ladybugs. In addition, some butterflies overwinter as a caterpillar, pupa or even an adult. Some perennial plantings can provide seeds or insects for birds. Maintenance is another factor to consider. Some perennials like black-eyed Susan offer seed to birds, but wind can also spread the seed readily. That can be a maintenance problem the following season. The foliage of some plants may be more difficult to remove in spring like hosta and daylily. Finally leave plants with borderline winter hardiness (like some mums) until spring.

Q. Is it OK to core aerate a lawn if you have already applied a preemergence herbicide to control crabgrass or one of the fall germinating weeds? Will aerifying break the herbicide barrier and reduce the crabgrass control?

A. The answer might surprise you according to some research. Purdue Extension Turfgrass Specialist Aaron Patton answers the questions in one of his published articles: <http://turfpublic.com/archive/to-aerify-or-not-to-aerify-when-using-a-preemergence-herbicide/>

Show / Event Calendar

October 12 (8:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.)

Growing Through Gardening Expo
Master Gardeners of Delaware County
Minnetrista Cultural Center
1200 N. Minnetrista Parkway, Muncie
<https://delcomastergardener.org/>

October 12 (1:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.)

Pruning and Eradicating Woody Plants
Soules Garden
5809 Rahke Road, Greenwood
www.soulesgarden.com

October 13 (2:00 p.m.)

Wild Turkeys in Indiana!
Indiana Native Plant Society
Wayne Library
198 S. Girls School Rd., Indianapolis
www.indiananativeplants.org

October 26 (2:00 p.m.—4:30 p.m.)

Natural Healing with Local Plants
IMCPL, Nora Branch
8625 Guilford Avenue, Indianapolis
www.indypl.org

November 1 (7:00 p.m.)

*An Evening with Author Richard Louv—
Last Child in the Woods: Saving Our
Children from Nature-Deficit Disorder*
Butler University, Clowes Hall
4602 Sunset Ave., Indianapolis
www.butlerartscenter.org

November 3 (1:30 p.m.—5:00 p.m.)

*Explore Bryophytes with
The Mad Botanists*
West Central Indiana, Putnam County
(Specific site to be determined.)
Text or call 317-205-5440 to register
www.themadbotanist.com

November 9 (8:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m.)

*Building Biodiversity: The Art and
the Science*
Indiana Native Plant Society
Annual Conference
Grand Wayne Conference Center
120 W. Jefferson Blvd., Fort Wayne
www.indiananativeplants.org

November 13 (6:00 p.m.—7:45 p.m.)

*Fall Gardening and Getting
Ready for Winter*
Hancock County Library, Sugar
Creek Branch
5731 West U.S. 52, New Palestine
www.hancockmga.com

November 16 (9:00 a.m.—4:00 p.m.)

Greening the Statehouse 2019
Hoosier Environmental Council
IMMI Conference Center
18880 N. East St., Westfield
www.hecweb.org/gts19-registration

Keep Indianapolis Beautiful Volunteer Opportunities

October 12 (9:00 a.m.-Noon)

Gale Street Tree Planting
N. Gale and E. 28th Street
Martindale-Brightwood Area
Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, Inc.

Come join the KIB staff and the community in planting 109 high-impact, large-growing, 1" caliper shade trees in Martindale-Brightwood tree lawns. These trees will help reduce the effects of the urban heat island and storm water runoff, while providing residents protection from harmful U/V rays.

The project is part of the 10 Thousand Trees initiative of Citizens Energy Group, Keep Indianapolis Beautiful, and the Indianapolis Department of Public Works (DPW). This long-term partnership plans to plant 10,000 trees across the city as a way to create greener neighborhoods and reduce combined sewer overflows to area waterways.

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

HEC's Greening the Statehouse November 16

The Hoosier Environmental Council's 12th Annual Greening the Statehouse will occur from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on November 16 at IMMI Conference Center (18880 N. East St., Westfield).

Greening the Statehouse (GTS) is Indiana's largest annual gathering of environmental-minded citizens. The forum allows participants to get up to speed on Indiana's environment, to celebrate HEC's successes and to meet kindred spirits from across the state.

This year's event will be focused on solutions to the state's climate crisis. The U.S. Department of Energy recently ranked Indiana as seventh in the nation (and first in the Midwest) for greenhouse gas emissions per capita. In addition, Indianapolis was ranked as having the second highest carbon footprint among all major metropolitan areas.

While Indiana has seen several aging coal plant units shut down and has made some major investments in utility-scale solar energy, Indiana has made some significant investments that will increase Indiana's carbon footprint:

- The Edwardsport Coal Gasification plant is projected to emit 4 million tons of CO₂/year. It's the largest advanced coal plant in the country, with no firm commitments to carbon controls.
- The British Petroleum Refinery expansion is projected to emit 5.8 million tons of CO₂/year. It's the state's largest oil refinery, and has no plan to control carbon emissions.

HEC is working on a variety of initiatives, at the state and federal level, to reduce our carbon footprint.

Hoosier Environmental Council's annual one-day conference is an excellent opportunity to learn about the upcoming legislative session, hear from experts regarding important environmental issues, and network with like-minded individuals from across Indiana. For more information, visit www.hecweb.org/gts19-registration/.



All. Together. Now.