



THE GARFIELD GARDENER

THE NEWSLETTER OF GARFIELD PARK MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION

October 2018
Next Meeting

October 10 (6:30 p.m.)
Topic:

*Once Upon A Plant . . .
The Story of Plant Names*

Speaker:

Jo Ellen Meyers Sharp,
The Hoosier Gardener

November 14 (6:30 p.m.)

Topic: *Porch Pot
Holiday Décor*

Speaker: Dana from
Altum's Garden Center

Future Meetings:

December 12

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

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317.275.9290. Some
accommodations may require
2 weeks notice.

Newsletter Editor:

Oren Cooley
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Learn more at:

www.IndyGPMGA.com
www.IndyMG.org
www.IndyHorticulture.org

President's Letter

Greetings Gardeners,

I attended the Herb Society Meeting recently and we made smudge sticks. I used sage and mullein herbs when creating my smudge stick. Now that I have moved into a new condo, this is the perfect time to try this. I gathered some information regarding smudging and have listed it below.

Smudging is a symbolic exercise common to feng shui practice, many native American traditions and alternative healing practices. It involves burning selected herbs or other materials in a manner that fills the home or other space with the fragrance of the smoke which is thought to clear negative energy. Smudging can sound a bit intimidating to beginners and may seem unsafe or complicated but, in reality, it is quite easy and completely safe when you follow some simple steps.

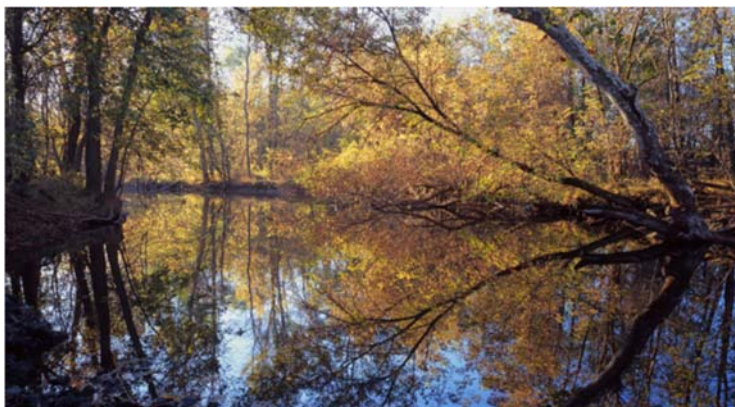
Smudging is an ancient and sacred ceremony, so it is best to perform it with full awareness and in a slow, mindful manner. Even the happiest homes accumulate negative vibrations over time, so feng shui practitioners find it helpful to smudge the home at least several times a year. Some people smudge as much as once a week.

Along with space clearing and other practices, smudging can be an effective way to clear negative energy and create good feng shui.

There are only four supplies you will need in order to smudge your house: a smudge stick, a candle and matches, a fireproof container, and a bowl with sand (to extinguish the smudge stick after smudging).

The herbs most commonly used in smudge sticks are sage, cedar, sweetgrass and lavender. You can buy smudge sticks in most new age bookstores, healing centers or crystal shops. They are also available from online retailers and in many health food stores. Smudge sticks are sold individually or in kits that include bowls and matches. It is also perfectly fine to make your own smudge sticks by bundling together your own herbs.

—Continued on Page 3



*"Nature doesn't need
people - people need nature;
nature would survive the ex-
tinction of the human being
and go on just fine, but human
culture, human beings, cannot
survive without nature."*

—Harrison Ford, actor;
2018 Winner of the
Indianapolis Prize's
Jane Alexander Global
Wildlife Ambassador
Award for Conservation

Garfield Park Conservatory Tours

October 13 (2:30 p.m.)

Arlene Bow
Oren Cooley

October 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

The Garfield Park Conservatory will offer *Natural Wreaths*, a workshop from 2:00—3:00 p.m. on November 4. Participants will make a fall or holiday wreath—about 12 inches in diameter—using natural materials, ribbons and other assorted items. Participants may register to make one as a family or do several individually. (Fee: \$14) For more information, please visit www.garfieldgardensconservatory.org.

Upcoming Hospitality Help

If you wish to help with a future meeting, please contact Jeanne Corder at corder99@aol.com. If you wish to help with the December pitch-in, contact Sue Hoyt at msue3@hotmail.com.

Next GPMGA Meeting: October 10

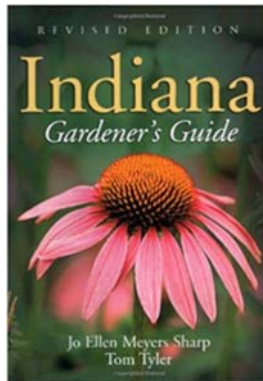
Jo Ellen Meyers Sharp will present *Once Upon a Plant . . . Stories of Plant Names* at the next GPMGA meeting on October 12 (at 6:30 p.m.) at the Garfield Park Conservatory. She will share tales of how some plants got their common names and how their traits are revealed by their scientific monikers.

Jo Ellen Meyers Sharp, a 25-year veteran of newspaper journalism, owns Write for You! LLC, a freelance writing and editing business. She is a regular contributor to *Indiana Gardening* and, until recently, was editor of *Iowa Gardener*, *Michigan Gardening*, *Minnesota Gardener* and *Wisconsin Gardening* magazines. She has been writing a weekly gardening column for *The Indianapolis Star* since 1989 and is a frequent guest on television, radio and web broadcasts.



An Advanced Master Gardener, she is a garden coach and has an all-season container planting business. For nearly 20 years, she has worked at a large, independent garden center in Indianapolis, including full time as a buyer of perennials, trees and shrubs, and now part time seasonally in spring.

A popular, five-star rated speaker, she's co-author of the *Indiana Gardener's Guide*, author of *The Visitor's Guide to American Gardens* and contributor to *Oxford Companion to the Garden* and Phaidon's *The Gardener's Garden*.



Jo Ellen is vice president of GWA: The Association for Garden Communicators; a member of the Board of Directors of the Horticultural Society of Newfields (formerly Indianapolis Museum of Art); a member of Indiana Landmarks Cultural Landscape Committee; and a member of GreatGardenSpeakers.com.

For more information, visit www.hoosiergardener.com or contact Jo Ellen at JoEllen@hoosiergardener.com.

2018 GPMGA Officers/Committee Chairs

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

Smudging *(continued from Page 1)*

Place the candle, the fireproof container and the smudge stick on a table, desk or any other appropriate surface. It is best to perform smudging at a time when you will not be disturbed. It is best if you create a sense of ceremony when you smudge your house—allow yourself at least 10 to 15 minutes.

Light the candle and say a prayer of your choosing—or just mentally focus your energy. Light the tip of your smudge stick with the candle, then gently wave the smudge stick in the air until the tip begins to smolder.

Hold the smudge stick over the fireproof container at all times to prevent burning or glowing herbs from falling on the floor as you smudge. You can use a feather if you have one, but it is usually sufficient to simply wave your hand through the air gently to waft smoke where you want it. Remind yourself to stay connected to your breathing throughout your smudging session.

Move in a clockwise direction around your house (usually starting at the front door) and gently wave the smoke into the air. Spend a bit more time smudging the room corners as they tend to accumulate stagnant energy. Be sure to also open the closet doors and carefully smudge inside. Do not forget about spaces such as the laundry room, the garage and the basement.

When you have smudged all areas of your house, return to the starting point and gently extinguish your smudge stick. Dipping it into the bowl with sand while applying a bit of pressure usually works well. Wait a bit, then pack away your smudge stick and container until your next smudging session. If you wish, you can leave the candle burning to continue purifying the space.

My smudge stick will be ready in a couple of weeks and I can't wait to use it. The herbs have to be completely dried out before you burn your smudge stick. Hopefully, everyone will enjoy our upcoming fall weather. Let's all get outside and get some of those fall garden projects done. Happy Fall Y'all!

—Carrie Alumbaugh, GPMGA President

Minutes of September 12 Meeting

Program:

- Field Trip: Adrian Orchards, learned about apple harvest and making apple cider

Business Meeting:

- President - Carrie Alumbaugh: Thank you for coming; Friends and family of Jay Hagenow welcomed
- Garfield Park Events: Check out their website for the dates and times; No activity on Children's Garden
- Northside Evening Meeting: Several members attended
- Indiana State Fair: Many volunteered

—Nancy Boettner, GPMGA Secretary



Adrian Orchards
www.adrianorchards.com

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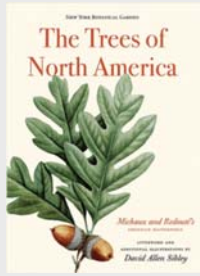
Questions: Contact Steve Mayer at mayerstl@purdue.edu or Debbie Schelske at dschelsk@purdue.edu

*Helping Others Grow
Sharing Knowledge
Volunteer Commitment*

From the Bookshelf . . .

The Trees of North America: Michaux and Redouté's American Masterpiece

Contemporary audiences can now experience the first illustrated floras of North American trees, created by European botanists in the 1800s, in *The Trees of North America: Michaux and Redouté's American Masterpiece*.



A remarkable selection of forest trees surveyed by François-Armand Michaux and Thomas Nuttall for *The North American Sylva* (held in the library of The New York Botanical Garden), featuring more than 270 illustrations by celebrated botanical artists such as Pierre-Joseph Redouté. The book also includes capsule summaries of every tree species featured, written by New York Botanical Garden staff.

François-Armand Michaux (1770–1855) was a French botanist whose work on the trees of North America gave the world's first illustrated account of American trees east of the Mississippi. From 1841 to 1849, Thomas Nuttall (1786–1859), an English botanist and one of the greatest plant explorers of North America, prepared supplementary volumes to Michaux's landmark work, *The North American Sylva*.

On the Web . . .

A Wandering Botanist

<http://awanderingbotanist.com/>

Widely-traveled plant expert, Kathy Keeler searches the globe for stories of the plant wonders of the world. A former Professor of Biological Sciences at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, she now—as a retiree pursues—travel and history and plants. On this website, visitors will gain a deeper enjoyment of the natural world and discover information about plants that will delight and enchant.

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

GPMGA: Deadline for Grants November 1

Any organization wishing to apply for a grant from the Garfield Park Master Gardener Association should submit their proposal by November 1.

Applications should be submitted to Treasurer Cindy Maude at cmaude@sbcglobal.net. Requests should not exceed \$300 per application.

A committee of GPMGA officers will review all submitted applications to ensure projects will meet the GPMGA's desire to advance gardening and beautification. Recommendations from the committee usually are announced at the November meeting for approval by the general membership. Checks typically are sent by year's end.

Members of GPMGA are encouraged to nominate organizations. Volunteer garden activities headed by GPMGA members are given priority. Also, projects affecting Garfield Park are considered a high priority in this process.

To apply, individuals should submit the following items:

Cover Sheet, including:

- Organization benefiting (not-for-profit organizations only please)
- Name, location and brief history of project
- Applicant/contact person (name, address, telephone, e-mail)
- Amount requested (not to exceed \$300); New or existing project
- Prior Garfield Park Master Gardener Association funding

Text of Proposal (Not to exceed 2 pages)

- Summary of project (50 words)
- Clear, concise description of project, including:
 1. How the project furthers the GPMGA's mission
 2. Why is the project needed?
 3. Objectives to be achieved
 4. Detailed list of plants, seeds and materials needed (Itemization of funds needed; drawings/graphs may be included)
- List names of Master Gardeners and/or Extension Staff working on this project as well as others benefiting from this project
- Anticipated start and completion dates of project
- Additional donors to your project (if applicable)

Budget Sheet, including:

- Materials, labor and program costs
- Sources and amounts of any funds already raised
- Total cost of project

Project Summary and comments on the expected results to be achieved within the following year. Photos may be included if applicable.

Butler's Center for Urban Ecology Farm

CUE Farm is a one-acre sustainable agriculture project on the campus of Butler University and managed by the university's Center for Urban Ecology (CUE).

The farm's three-pronged mission is to promote excellence in education and research, to educate the Indianapolis community about sustainable agriculture and the local food system, and to serve as an example of sustainable urban agriculture through successful local food production & sales.

Student members of Earth Charter Butler and the CUE "broke ground" on the farm in 2010. For updates on the CUE Farm, like them on Facebook or follow them @ButlerCUEFarm on Twitter or Instagram.



Three Master Gardeners Named Mike

by Jayne Queck, GPMGA Member

These guys sit together at our Garfield Park Master Gardener meetings and share more than a love of gardening. They are all named Michael.

Mike Brown, Mike Doran and Mike Logan volunteer on Friday mornings at White River Gardens. Brown and Doran worked together at St. Francis Hospital and took the Master Gardener class together in 2006, after which they began volunteering at White River Gardens where they met Mike Logan. Larry, a Master Gardener from Hancock County, also volunteers with them on Friday mornings. Larry gets to say, "I'm a Master Gardener and I volunteer with my friend Mike and my other friend Mike and my other friend Mike." To add to the general confusion, these four guys work under the direction of White River Gardens' horticulturist Mike Stockman.

Their work is usually in White River Gardens, which adjoins the Indianapolis Zoo. Occasionally, they help with a special project at the zoo. In the spring and fall, they work several days a week when it's time to plant or dig up thousands of tulip bulbs in the Clowes Garden, part of the White River Gardens. On Fridays, they start at 7:30 a.m. and work about five hours and sometimes go out to lunch after their volunteer stint. Every few months, they invite their wives and eat out in the evening. They call it "Wives' Night Out".



Of the 1,080 zoo volunteers (which includes White River Gardens), 54 people last year volunteered in horticulture for a total of 2,423 hours. Brown, Doran, Logan and Larry contributed 1,000 of those hours, placing them in the top 25 zoo volunteers.

Mike Logan took the MG course in 2006, and has achieved Gold Level (3,000 hours). Growing up on the eastside of Indianapolis, he attended Arsenal Technical High School where he studied auto mechanics. Logan spent his working years not in auto mechanics but working for the railroad. In addition to White River Gardens, where hedge trimming is one of his main responsibilities, he volunteers at his church garden, Holy Spirit on East 10th, and at the State Fair Demo Garden. "I really enjoy seeing the results of my work in the gardens", says Logan. "Continuing to learn about gardening, researching online or asking others is another benefit of Master Gardeners." Mike and his wife of 55 years, Margi, have five children and seven grandchildren.

Mike Doran took the MG course in 2006 and is at the Gold Level (1,000 hours). "I enjoy the camaraderie with the guys. The greatest benefit of Master Gardeners for me is getting out of the house and the exercise", says Doran who has breathing problems and needs oxygen. However, with the help of his friends, he is able to volunteer at the Gardens. Brown or Larry push the wheelchair that Doran uses when he needs to walk longer distances. After high school (Roncalli and Beech Grove), Doran studied environmental biology at Marion College, Indianapolis, and earned a degree in medical technology. He worked seven years at Winona Hospital, where he met his wife of 33 years, Nikki. Doran then worked at St. Francis' diagnostic laboratory, retiring early due to health problems.

Mike Brown took the MG course in 2006 with Doran and is at the Gold Level (1600 hours.) He recalled, "My love of gardening began when, starting as a 6 year old, I worked with my dad every weekend on my grandparents' farm in Greensburg, Indiana." As a volunteer at White River Gardens, Mike enjoys the variety of work. Born and raised in Beech Grove, Brown attended Holy Name and Sacred Heart (now Roncalli) schools. He earned degrees in medical technology and public administration (MPA) from Indiana University, and worked 44 years in health care. In addition to his MG volunteer work, Brown is coordinator of the food pantry at his church, Christ United Methodist, enjoys traveling, and is an avid reader -- two novels a week. He and his wife of 45 years, Roseanna, have three grown children.

It's Time

by Lane Judkins, GPMGA Member

It's time to start putting the garden and flower pots to bed. Already? But I swear I just planted them!

It's time to pull out the petunias and replace with mums. Petunias just don't last much after Labor Day.

It's time to cut down the phlox, and I'm looking at the elephant ears, cannas and coleus, thinking they're next.

It's time to bring the houseplants inside. When the ash trees start dropping leaves and seed pods, that's my sign. Otherwise, the houseplants need extra "cleaning" of all the debris. I give them a good hosing & set them in the garage for a few days to dry.

It's time to plant bulbs for spring flowers. I have already bought some ornamental allium bulbs. I try to plant at least one package of crocus each fall, and I always recommend daffodils.

It's time for general garden clean-up. I do what I can until the holiday spirit kicks in. What I don't get to gives me winter interest, and I will finish it up in the spring.

The first frost date ranges from September 30 to October 30, averaging mid-October. This would be a low temperature of 36 degrees or less, which would create patchy frost in outlying and low areas.

The earliest first frost was September 23, 1995, and the latest first frost was November 10, 2016. I remember this November 2016 date clearly as the War Memorial was hoping to keep the cannas in the pots along the north side of the building through the Veterans Day ceremony on November 11. Missed it by one cold night.

The normal first hard freeze date is November 2—as late as December 3 (2004) or as early as October 3 (1974). This is a low temperature of 28 degrees or less. At this point, any hope of prolonging the season any longer has most likely been crushed!

And, now it's time . . . to hunker down, read garden books, peruse garden catalogs and dream . . . of next year's garden.

EXTENSION HORTICULTURE HINTS—OCTOBER 2018

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

- **First Week:** To rebloom a poinsettia, place it in complete darkness overnight for 13 or more hours (between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m.). Begin October 1 and continue daily until the red bracts show (HO-73). <https://ag.purdue.edu/hla/pubs/HO/HO-73.pdf>
- **Second Week:** Notice the areas where crabgrass was a problem this year and mark next year's calendar to apply a pre-emergent herbicide (crabgrass preventer) in early April (AY-10). <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/AY/AY-10-W.pdf>
- **Third Week:** Start forcing hardy bulbs for indoor bloom (HO-19). <https://ag.purdue.edu/hla/pubs/HO/HO-19.pdf>
- **Fourth Week:** Mulch mow tree leaves into the lawn; it is beneficial to the grass. <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 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/>.

Demonstration Garden Update

Harvesting and care of the Purdue Extension-Marion County Demonstration Garden continued through September. A plant list with map showing the bed numbers is on our website: <https://extension.purdue.edu/marion/article/4498>.



Cover crops were seeded in six planting beds in the Purdue demonstration garden in September. Here are seedlings of crimson clover and oats on September 19. (Photo: Steve Mayer, 9/19/18)

Six beds of cover crops were planted in the demonstration garden in September. We generally used either a combination of crimson clover and oats or a combination of hairy vetch and cereal rye. The seed is courtesy of the Marion County Soil and Water Conservation District.

For more information on these cover crops, consult the Marion County SWCD website:

<http://marionswcd.org/covercrops2018/>

<http://marionswcd.org/soil-health-guide/>

Control Many Broadleaf Lawn Weeds in Fall

Fall is the best time to control many broadleaf weeds in the lawn. Combination products containing 2,4-D, MCPP and dicamba are very effective for control of dandelions and many other broadleaf weeds.

Triclopyr may be more effective on difficult-to-control weeds like ground ivy and wild violet. 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 page: <https://turf.purdue.edu/weedofthemoth.html>.

The Question Box

October 2018

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



Add organic matter or use cover crops rather than add sand to improve your soil. (Photo: Steve Mayer, 4/23/2018)

Q. Should I add sand to my garden to improve the soil?

A. Fall is a great time for soil improvement. However, adding organic matter like compost is recommended rather than adding sand. It requires too large a volume of sand for our clay soils to improve it. For more information, consult the references below:

<https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/403/2015/03/soil-amendments-2.pdf>

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/node/82701>

Q. What about gypsum? Will it improve my soil?

A. It is unlikely gypsum will improve your soil. Gypsum improves the structure of heavy clay soils if they contain sodium.

<https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/403/2015/03/gypsum.pdf>

https://www.canr.msu.edu/news/gypsum_as_a_soil_additive_use_it_or_lose_it

https://turf.purdue.edu/tips/2009/04172009_gypsum.html

Q. Should I add Epsom salts to my soil to improve plant growth?

A. Epsom salts have been used in some situations to apply magnesium. However, application is not recommended without determining the need for the nutrient in your soil.

<https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/403/2015/03/epsom-salts.pdf>

<https://extension.purdue.edu/marion/article/10159>

Q. Can roasted coffee grounds be added to my soil to improve it? I've heard they are harmful.

A. There is information on the Internet that suggests that coffee grounds should not be added due to being highly acidic, and/or would provide too much nitrogen for flowers, and/or would be damaged by the caffeine. According to current research, this does not seem to be a concern when coffee grounds are used in moderate amounts.

Coffee grounds are not always highly acidic. Even if they are, in moderate amounts that is a good thing for our generally alkaline soils. Flowers, like other plants, need nitrogen. Some forms of nitrogen are readily lost from the soil and need to be replaced regularly. Compared to other common fertilizers, coffee grounds are very low in nitrogen. Using moderate amounts of coffee grounds are fine. Like other products containing nitrogen, just avoid excessive amounts at one time. Caffeine does not affect all plants (at least at some concentrations and some plant stages/ages). Like other substances, the concentration determines toxicity. Comprehensive research has not been done on an extensive list of plants but using moderate amounts of coffee grounds still seems reasonable. How the coffee grounds are used may also produce different results. Coffee grounds are probably best used in a compost pile.

For more information and specific recommendations, consult the following resources:

<https://www.agriculture.purdue.edu/agcomm/newscolumns/archives/YGnews/2006/February/060216YG.htm>

<https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/403/2015/03/coffee-grounds.pdf>

<https://extension.oregonstate.edu/gardening/techniques/coffee-grounds-composting>

<https://web.extension.illinois.edu/dmp/palette/110109.html>

Show / Event Calendar

October 13 (2:00 p.m.)

Saving and Sharing Seeds with Herbalist Ben Cohen
Glendale Branch Library
6101 N. Keystone Avenue, Indianapolis
www.indypl.org/locations/glendale/

October 19 (7:00 p.m.)

The Age of Consequences
(Eco-Film Screening)
Downey Avenue Christian Church
111 S. Downey Avenue, Indianapolis.
www.downeyavenue.com

October 20 (11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.)

Center for Urban Ecology Farm Visit
Indiana Organic Gardeners Association
5100 Lester Street, Indianapolis
www.gardeningnaturally.org

November 3 (8:40 a.m.—4:10 p.m.)

INPAWS Annual Conference
IUPUI, Hine Hall
875 W. North St., Indianapolis
www.inpaws.org/ac2018-program/

November 10 (9:00 a.m.)

Indiana Wildlife Conference
Indiana Wildlife Federation
The Sol Center
708 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis
www.indianawildlife.org/2018conference/registration?blm_aid=33625

November 12 (1:30 p.m.)

Iris Growers of Eastern Indiana
United Methodist Church
4405 S. Madison Street, Muncie
www.facebook.com/pages/category/Patio-Garden/Indiana-Iris-Growers-of-Eastern-Indiana-185006695678119/

November 13 (6:30 p.m.)

Color in the Winter Garden
Presentation by Broch Martindale
Indianapolis Hosta Society
Holliday Park Nature Center
6363 Spring Mill Road, Indianapolis
www.indianapolishostasociety.org

Volunteer Opportunities

October 27 (8:30 a.m.-12:00 p.m.)

Arsenal Avenue Area Tree Planting
Indianapolis: 28th Street and Dr. Andrew J. Brown Avenue

Help KIB staff lead the community and outside volunteers in the fight against the urban heat island and its effects on Indianapolis due to lots of altered land surfaces (i.e., pavement) by planting approximately 87 1" caliper trees near Dougless Park. These large-growing shade trees will add to the city's shared green canopy—and increasingly so—for years to come. Trees also provide homes for wildlife and divert storm water runoff from the combined sewer overflow system in Indianapolis.

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

INPAWS Annual Conference November 3

The Indiana Native Plant and Wildflower Society (INPAWS) will host its 25th anniversary conference on November 3 at IUPUI's Hine Hall (850 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis). The following sessions with the indicated speakers will occur during the day-long conference:

Urban Nature: Human Nature and Hemlock Trees: Old Problems and New Research

Peter Del Tredici, a botanist specializing in the growth and development of trees, retired from the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University in 2014 after serving 35 years there as Plant Propagator, Director of Living Collections and Senior Research Scientist.



Pollination Biology

A wildlife biologist with the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, Laura Rericha is also a research associate at the Conservation Research Institute. Mentored by Floyd Swink, she has become devoted utterly to the fact that plants and animals do not live in isolation, neither from each other nor from their habitats.

What It Means to Be Native

Gerould Wilhelm is noted for the development of the Floristic Quality Assessment (FQA) methodology, which is used in more than 35 states and provinces. He is also part owner of Conservation Design Forum, the pioneering landscape architecture and engineering firm devoted to changing water doctrine in the United States.



Five Paths for Hope for Indiana's Environment—If the Public Acts in a Big Way!

Jesse Kharbanda is the Executive Director of the Hoosier Environmental Council, Indiana's largest environmental policy organization. Under his leadership, HEC has focused on four core initiatives: clean energy, sustainable agriculture, 21st century transportation systems and environmental justice.

Indiana's Native Plants and Wildflowers — Eric Knox and Paul Rothrock

Before joining Indiana University as Director of the IU Herbarium, Eric Knox worked for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, United Kingdom, and Rutgers University. His research focuses on phylogenetic relationships of the plant family Lobeliaceae, and the evolution of chloroplast and plant mitochondrial genomes.



Paul Rothrock retired from Taylor University after 33 years on the faculty. He serves as the Associate Curator of IU's Deam Herbarium and has been deeply involved with the digitization effort for its 150,000 specimens.

For more information or to register, visit www.inpaws.org.



Indiana Native Plant & Wildflower Society