



THE GARFIELD GARDENER

THE NEWSLETTER OF GARFIELD PARK MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION

December 2020 Next Meeting

December 9 (6:30 p.m.)

Virtual Holiday Dinner

Program: GPMGA's
Go Local Show-and-Tell;
Photo Program Show TBD

**Virtual Meeting Only:
No In-Person Meeting**

January 2021

No Member Meeting;
GPMGA's Board Members'
Planning Meeting

*Programs are being planned
on a month-to-month basis
according to Purdue University
Extension Office Guidelines*

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

**Remember to renew your
GPMGA membership.
(See form on Page 8.)**

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university.

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

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Learn more at:

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

HOLIDAY CHEERS!

Well, here I am after two years writing my last President's Message. I am always pleased when people tell me how much they enjoy my stories. Don't despair; while I may not write something every month, I will pleasure you with an occasional story here and there.

Right now, I am working on my holiday greenery in some outdoor spaces. The pots that remain outside the front door always get spiffed up with something, as well as the window boxes on my shed, and I have two juniper bushes in large pots on the deck for greenery throughout the winter.

My favorite park is undergoing a remodel, and I was sad to see that my favorite row of White Pines was recently cut down. I was able to salvage some scraps to start my pots—and White Pine is one of my favorites. So soft and impressionist-like from a distance.

I was lucky enough earlier this fall to have a couple of Annabelle Hydrangeas fall in my lap, and have been pondering where to put them. I finally realized the right place for these (which will be 6-8 feet high and wide) are the two front corners of the house where the last of the old overgrown Yews are.

I've been wanting to get rid of those Yews for several years now. They are planted about a foot (!!!) away from the foundation - waaay too close—and require continuous pruning to maintain a tidy appearance. I don't even try to get the root system out; I just cut them as close to ground level as possible, and will have to monitor and appropriately treat any new growth. This gave me lots more greenery to use in my pots, with plenty to spare.



I have even started to make a tomato cage gnome, which I saw online. Now I've eliminated one of my sources of greenery for next year, but I sure am glad those Yews are gone and the Hydrangeas are in! The front of my house looks very different to me (better for sure), and I wonder if my neighbors have noticed.

I should have taken some before and after pictures to share, but was focusing my energy on the task at hand. Now, the greenery needs to be dressed up a bit

(continued on Page 2)



President's Letter (continued from Page 1)

more with some colorful things, like silvers and reds. I've included a pic or two here as things progress.

It was a pleasure leading the Garfield Park Master Gardeners the past couple years. Hope you all are healthy, well and safe. I look forward to seeing you all again on Zoom on Wednesday, December 9 for our virtual holiday pitch-in. Be sure to have something for show and tell!

Lane Judkins
President, GPMGA



Next GPMGA Meeting: December 9

We'll celebrate the end of this crazy year at our December 9 meeting with our traditional holiday dinner gone virtual. Plan on joining us at 6:30 p.m. and to enjoy the fun until 8:00 p.m.

This has been a year to flex our creative muscles as we adjust to pandemic restrictions. Since we won't be sharing food in person, plan on sharing your meal virtually along with your favorite beverage.

The theme of the meeting will be "Go Local"—as in members presenting what they've grown or sourced locally, so plan to show and tell if you wish. Some ideas to get the creative juices going: a dish using veggies you grew; artisanal bread or dessert from a local bakery; a cocktail or "mocktail" made with herbs you grew; a centerpiece featuring flowers and greenery from your yard. Think seasonally.



There also may be a photo program to serve as a feast for the eyes but that has not been finalized yet.

Don't forget to dress for the occasion—the sillier the better. Let's make this holiday dinner one we'll never forget as we get ready to bid adieu to 2020.

GPMGA Plant Sale Chair Needed

Kay Martin-Pence indicated earlier this year that she no longer plans to serve as the Chair of the GPMGA Plant Sale. Kay however, will continue to serve on the committee.



Anyone interested in serving as the Chair of the Plant Sale Committee should contact Kay Martin-Pence at guitargirl929@gmail.com or Lane Judkins at APJ44@sbcglobal.net.

2020 GPMGA Officers/Committee Chairs

President

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APJ44@sbcglobal.net

Vice President

Bill Bernstein
billbe19@comcast.net

Secretary

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Treasurer

Cindy Maude
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Debra Boyer

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Jayne Queck
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Hospitality—Set-up Coordinator

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Questions about Reporting Hours

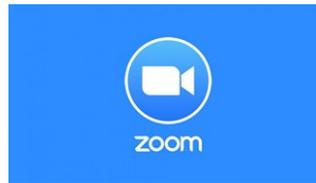
Debbie Schelske
dschelsk@purdue.edu

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

Zoom Guidelines for GPMGA Meeting

The link below will allow you to join the GPMGA's virtual meeting at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday, December 9. Fellow GPMGA members will present a virtual "Go Local" Show-and-Tell. (Please see the article on Page 2 for more details.)

It is very easy to join virtually via either your home computer, Apple device or non-Apple device. Just copy the link below into your search engine or click on the link provided in the Purdue University— Extension Office's meeting notification. Either way, Zoom will start up and, when prompted to "Open Zoom", do so and enter the passcode. You then will join our meeting.



Link Needed to Join the Zoom Meeting by Computer

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/4393722451?pwd=SmlVTWN5eUI0SFNYRStESEF2SUc0UT09>

Meeting ID: 439 372 2451
Passcode: GPMG2020!

You also may join by telephone. You may dial +1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago) or you may find your local number at <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/ku8WhXI5h>.

You also may join by one tap mobile. Enter:
+19292056099,4393722451#,,,,,0#,,808503# US (New York)
+13017158592,4393722451#,,,,,0#,,808503# US (Washington D.C)

During the Zoom Meeting

Zoom allows for video display and audio, thus the meeting has been set up for both. If you do not have video on your computer, tablet or phone OR do not want to be shown on video, that is OK. You may be as comfortable as you like when joining our meeting.

The meeting will begin at 6:30 p.m. with a short business meeting. This approach will allow people to join if running late. You will be able to talk to people and can even "text chat" to the whole group or to a single person.

When the presentations begin, all members may be muted to allow one fellow member at a time to present and talk. The chat during this time may be limited to chat with the host only. If you have a question during a presentation, you will be able to ask our host, Kay Martin-Pence, and she will let the speaker know there is a question. This way, each presenter can address any questions as they come up. There also will be a Q&A session at the end of the presentation.

After the presentation, the meeting will be opened up again to complete the remainder of the business meeting and to chat with each other. We hope that you will join us!

Problems with Zoom During the Meeting

If you have questions about the Zoom meeting or experience problems with logging on to Zoom, please contact Kay Martin-Pence at guitargirl929@gmail.com.

Zoom "Refresher" Session Still Available

To see how to join a Zoom meeting (if you need a "refresher" tutorial or if you have never joined a Zoom meeting previously), the following link takes you to a quick video explaining how to join a Zoom meeting: <https://support.zoom.us/hc/en-us/articles/201362193-Joining-a-Meeting>. Please enter this link in your search engine to watch.

Garfield Park Master Gardener Association

in association with



Purdue Extension - Marion County

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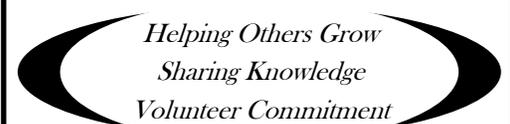
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If you require an accommodation or special assistance to attend programs due to a disability, please contact Steve Mayer at 317.275.9290. Some accommodations may require 2 weeks notice.

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

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



GPMGA Meeting Minutes: November 18

Executive Reports

- President – Lane Judkins: Welcome; Elections for GPMGA officers will occur at December meeting
- Treasurer— Cindy Maude: Bank balance is \$6,672.46; Mike Brown is first GPMGA member to renew membership for 2021

Program

- *Woody Plants Worthy of Small Places* by Jo Ellen Meyers Sharp

Other Board Business

- Kay Martin-Pence to send new Zoom information for the December meeting to prevent difficulties with signing on to Zoom.
- Programs—Carrie Alumbaugh, Debra Boyer: December — While enjoying meals at home, GPMGA Members to provide a virtual show-and-tell featuring their favorite plant, garden tool or garden destination, Possibly a photo show; January – No member meeting, GPMGA Board to meet; Debra indicated in 2021, since meetings would be virtual, GPMGA could use speakers from beyond Indianapolis; Jo Ellen Meyers Sharp suggested Great Garden Speakers website
- Plant Sale-Open: Still looking for new chair; Kay will discuss May 15 date with Garfield Park; Sullivan's Hardware was asked about donating plants for next year's sale; Check mailed for seller's license
- Newsletter/Publicity- Oren Cooley: Have stories for December issue; Website still being tweaked
- Hospitality-Theresa McCurry, Jayne Queck: No activity
- Conservatory Tours: Self-guided tours still; Virtual tour also available

Other

- Members discussed efforts to attract more members to GPMGA; Suggestions made: Offer three months of membership free; Membership renewal feature should be added to website; Members to encourage guests to attend meetings
- Barb Jablonski reported Indiana Native Plant Society's Annual Conference (Nov. 14) was virtual and well done—focusing on best places to find native plants in Indiana
- Indianapolis Home Show (January) and Indiana Flower and Patio Show (March) have been postponed because of the pandemic.

Oren Cooley on behalf of Nancy Boettner

Popular Christmas Trees

by Michael Brown, GPMGA Member

With the falling of the colorful leaves and the aroma of wood burning in our fireplaces, I thought it would be interesting to address some of the trees used in our homes for the holiday. I also have three mature Norway spruce trees that are over 20 years old.

Most trees grown for the Christmas trade are 6 to 10 years old and reach a height of 6 to 7 feet. Most are grown on plantations and Christmas tree farms for use in our homes. However, I have included their natural range.

Let us begin with the **balsam fir** (*abies balsamea*). It is native to both eastern Canada and northeastern United States—from Minnesota to Maine down to West Virginia. The leaves are flat and needle-like—ranging from 5/8 to 1 1/8 inches long in two rows on the branch—and are rich dark green. The needle retention is excellent after they are cut and they are one of the most fragrant of all Christmas tree varieties.



Douglas fir (*pseudotsuga menziesii*) is not a fir tree belonging to the *Abies* family but is a member of the pine family (*Pinaceae*). This tree was named after David Douglas, a Scottish botanist. These trees grow in British Columbia south to California. Douglas fir has been used as a Christmas tree since the 1920s. The needles are soft and range in color from a dark green to a blue green, and are 1 to 1 1/2 inches long. They radiate out in all directions on the branch. When the needles are crushed, they give off a sweet fragrance.

Another popular tree is the **fraser fir** (*abies fraseri*) and is a native fir to the Appalachian Mountains. It is named after another Scottish botanist, John Fraser, who made several trips into Appalachia. This tree has strong branches which turn upward, thus allowing it to hold heavier ornaments. It has very good needle retention. The needles are flat and dark green in color on top with 2 silvery-white bands on the underside ranging from 1/2 to one inch in length and have a pleasant scent. They are arranged spirally and form 2 rows on each branch.

Scotch pine or Scots pine (*pinus sylvestris*) according to the National Christmas Tree Association is the most common Christmas tree in the United States and belongs to the pine family (*Pinaceae*). This tree is native to both Europe and Asia. It is the national tree of Scotland. The needles are about 1 inch in length and bright green in color. The branches are stiff and the needles have great retention even when dry. These stiff branches make it ideal to hold heavy ornaments. They have high survival rates and thus are widely planted for Christmas trees. This tree is attacked by pine wilt so it is not recommended as a live tree to plant in your yard after Christmas.

Picea abies or **Norway spruce** is native to Europe. Needles are dark green in color and are 4 sided (rectangular) ranging from 1/2 to 1 inch long. Needle retention is generally poor and the tree must be kept watered.

Colorado Blue spruce (*picea pungens*) is native to North America. Needles are waxy, dull bluish gray to silvery blue in color, and are 1 to 1 1/2 inches long. In addition, the needles are 4 sided and have a very sharp point. *Pungens* in Latin means sharp like in a puncture wound. This tree is probably not an ideal Christmas tree if you have young children due to the sharp needles. The needles have a bad odor when crushed; however, they have very good retention on harvested trees.

The **noble fir** (*abies procera*) is a native to northern California through Washington state. The needles are 4 sided, about an inch long and are bluish-green but appear silver because of 2 white rows on the underside and 1 to 2 rows on the upper surface. Needle retention is very good and, with its stiff branches, it can hold heavy ornaments. It also is used widely to make wreaths, door swags and garland.

(continued on Page 5)

Holiday Plants

No matter what reason you may celebrate the holiday season, there are many plant species that are commonly used to help to signify and beautify this time of year.

Poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*)

The plant responsible for the majority of commercial plant sales during the holiday season is the poinsettia. This species is a perennial shrub with white milky sap that can grow up to six feet tall. It is native to Mexico.

The poinsettia is named for Joel Robert Poinsett, an American ambassador to Mexico, who introduced this plant species to the United States in the 1820s by bringing cuttings from Mexico back to his greenhouse in South Carolina. Although poinsettias are used now mainly for decoration, the sap has been used by some cultures to control fevers, and the floral bracts were once used to make a reddish dye.

Holly (*Ilex opaca*, *Ilex aquifolium*)

Holly is a plant frequently used to "deck the halls" during the holidays. The boughs usually are cuttings from any evergreen trees or shrubs in the genus *Ilex*. The most common holly species used are *Ilex opaca* from the eastern United States and *Ilex aquifolium* from Eurasia. Both species have spiny-margined, evergreen leaves, and usually exhibit red berries.

If you are decorating with holly that has red berries, then you are using pistillate "female" plants. Many holly species are dioecious, which means that staminate "male" and pistillate "female" reproductive organs are separated on different individual plants. This sexual condition (dioecy) with individual plants bearing separate sexes promotes cross-fertilization, which increases genetic variability.

Mistletoe (*Viscum album*, various *Phoradendron spp.*)

Mistletoes are perennial, flowering plants that are parasitic on aboveground parts of woody trees and shrubs. Mistletoes have specialized roots with the ability to penetrate a host plant and absorb nutrients. Most mistletoe species are either full parasites like dwarf mistletoes (*Arceuthobium spp.*) or partial parasites, called hemiparasites, like the mistletoes (*Viscum* and *Phoradendron spp.*) used for holiday decoration. Hemiparasites get a portion of their nourishment from their host, but they also contain chlorophyll, making them green and able to conduct photosynthesis. The berries of most mistletoe species are white, but they can also be yellowish. Some mistletoe species have explosive berries that can propel their sticky seeds outward for some distance, giving them the opportunity germinate in a new place (away from the mother plant) and penetrate the new host plant.

Christmas Trees (Continued from Page 4)

Concolor fir or white fir (*Abies concolor*) is native to the western states from the Pacific Coast east to New Mexico. The abundance of soft needles along with excellent retention makes it an ideal Christmas tree. Needles are narrow and are 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch in length occurring in rows and have a blue green color.

For those who have allergic reactions, the **eastern white pine** (*Pinus strobus*) gives little to no aroma. They have soft needles with excellent retention. Needles are from 2 to 5 inches long and are bluish green in color. This tree is native to eastern North America and can be found from Newfoundland west to Minnesota and dipping down into the Appalachian Mountains. Due to the soft needles, the branches are used widely in the making of wreaths and garland.

Not all of the trees described in this article can be found in our local garden centers but we do have several of them available to us. Happy holidays.

Mike Brown obtained the information for this article from the National Christmas Tree Association website and from Wikipedia. The trees are not listed in any particular

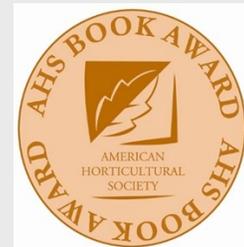


From the Bookshelf . . .

The Scentual Garden: Exploring the World of Botanical Fragrance
by Ken Druse; Photographs by Ellen Hoverkamp

Popular garden writer Ken Druse offers a complete survey of fragrance in the garden in *The Scentual Garden: Exploring the World of Botanical Fragrance*.

A brilliant and fascinating journey into perhaps the most overlooked dimension of plants. Druse's well-researched information, experience and examples enable gardeners to appreciate plants, gardens and garden designs in a new way.



He arranges both familiar and unusual garden plants, shrubs and trees into 12 categories, giving gardeners a vastly expanded palate of scents to explore and enjoy. He also provides examples of garden designs that offer "harmonious scentual delights".

A celebrated lecturer and an award-winning author and photographer, Druse has been called "the guru of natural gardening" by the *New York Times*. He is best known for his 20 garden books published over the past 25 years.

To illustrate the volume, Ellen Hoverkamp contributes her artful botanical images of flowers and plants. These award-winning garden photographs help create a book that is as beautiful to look at as it is informative and evocative to read.

Ellen Hoverkamp won the Garden Writers Association's top award for photography for *Natural Companions* and has been using a flatbed scanner as a camera since 1997.

EXTENSION HORTICULTURE HINTS—DECEMBER 2020

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 Update for Master Gardeners

- **OFFICE:** No date is set to open the Purdue Extension-Marion County office. Some staff are using their work spaces, but meeting spaces/classrooms remain closed to public access. Staff will continue to work remotely.
- **COVID-19 RESOURCES:** Purdue Extension resources for COVID-19 are here: <https://extension.purdue.edu/label/44>.

December Garden Calendar Tips

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

- **First Week:** Although it varies with the plant species, most garden seeds can be stored for use in next year's garden. <https://www.purdue.edu/hla/sites/yardandgarden/storing-leftover-garden-seed-3/>
- **Second Week:** Many house plants do not require much, if any, fertilizer during the winter months since their growth rate is usually reduced (HO-39). <https://ag.purdue.edu/hla/pubs/HO/HO-39.pdf>
- **Third Week:** African violets may flower more profusely if additional fluorescent or LED light is provided (HO-10). <https://ag.purdue.edu/hla/pubs/HO/HO-10.pdf>
- **Fourth Week:** Do not prune grapevines until late winter or early spring since pruned vines are more susceptible to cold injury than unpruned vines (HO-45). <https://ag.purdue.edu/hla/pubs/HO/HO-45.pdf>

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/>.



Additional 2021 AAS Winners Announced

Two 2021 All-America Selections (AAS) Winners were mentioned in the October newsletter: Celosia Kelos® Candela Pink and Acorn Squash Goldilocks. Four more new Winners were announced since then.

Zinnia Profusion Red Yellow Bicolor 2021 AAS Flower Winner (National GOLD MEDAL Winner)



Zinnia Profusion Red Yellow Bicolor, 2021 AAS National GOLD MEDAL Winner. Photo courtesy of All-America Selections.

This new zinnia in the Profusion series received a GOLD MEDAL award, a seldom given designation reserved for a breeding breakthrough. The flower colors of Red Yellow Bicolor change as the flowers age. They start with red and yellow at first bloom and then mature to orange, apricot and pink shades as they age. More: <https://all-americaelections.org/product/zinnia-profusion-red-yellow-bicolor/>.

Leucanthemum Sweet Daisy Birdy 2021 AAS Perennial Winner (Mountain/Southwest Region)



Leucanthemum Sweet Daisy Birdy, 2021 AAS Regional Winner. Photo courtesy of All-America Selections.

This Shasta daisy has a superior growth habit and flower size (large 5-inch blooms). More: <https://all-americaelections.org/product/leucanthemum-sweet-daisy-birdy/>.

Pepper Pot-a-peno

2021 AAS Edible/Vegetable Winner
(Great Lakes, West/NW Regions)

This jalapeno has a compact habit for containers and hanging baskets: <https://all-americaelections.org/product/pepper-pot-a-peno/>.

Echalion Creme Brulee

2021 AAS Edible/Vegetable Winner
(Great Lakes, SE, W/NW Regions)

The first-ever shallot to win an AAS award is Creme Brulee: <https://all-americaelections.org/product/echalion-bgs-270/>.

The Question Box December 2020

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

Q. I've heard that corn gluten can be used on my lawn to control weeds and provide fertilizer. Is that true? Do I apply it in the spring or fall?

A. Some university research has suggested that corn gluten inhibits the root formation of germinating plants such as crabgrass. See: <https://www.hort.iastate.edu/horticulture-research/corn-gluten-meal-research/>. However, Purdue research in Indiana has shown little to no efficacy for preemergence crabgrass control with corn gluten (@20 pounds/1000 square feet). See: https://turf.purdue.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012/06/07_AGRY_Patton_crabgrass.pdf. Certainly, most traditional crabgrass preventers for the lawn will be far more effective.

Potential problems with using corn gluten meal may be due to extensive moisture and microbial soil activity reducing its effectiveness. The other drawback is the higher cost compared with other weed and feed products. See: <https://hortnews.extension.iastate.edu/1997/6-20-1997/cornglut.html>.

If you do not wish to use chemical crabgrass preventer products, I would suggest concentrating on cultural controls to help prevent crabgrass such as proper mowing, watering and fertilizing. This means mowing tall, watering deeply & infrequently, and fertilizing enough to keep the turf dense. See: <https://www.agry.purdue.edu/turfnew/pubs/AY-10.pdf>.

If you choose to use corn gluten, it should be 60% protein corn gluten meal from wet milling. Not all corn gluten feed and distillers' grain will work as a weed preventer. See: <https://www.hort.iastate.edu/horticulture-research/corn-gluten-meal-research/get-the-real-thing/>.

To prevent weeds, corn gluten needs to be applied before the germination of the weeds. Crabgrass germinates in the spring, so do not apply it in the fall for that purpose. In a typical season, you would apply it no later than about April 1 in the Indianapolis area.

Corn gluten does add some nitrogen; however, it is usually released slowly over several months so it should be applied in early fall if used as a fertilizer. November fertilizer applications should have nitrogen that is quickly available. For more information on fertilizing, go to: <https://www.extension.purdue.edu/extmedia/ay/ay-22-w.pdf>.

Corn gluten usually only affects roots of germinating plants. However, it could be detrimental to desirable established plants if excessive amounts are applied. So, if you decide to use corn gluten, purchase a product with label directions that gives recommended rates and where it can be applied (what plants).



Petunia Tidal Wave Silver (2002 AAS Winner) bloomed through November in some locations this year (Photo: Steve Mayer, 11/10/2020).

Q. My petunias continued to bloom in November this fall. Is that unusual? What other annual flowers tolerate frost?

A. It has happened previously. This fall through November 29, official Indianapolis records showed low temperatures of only 26 degrees F or above. Some microclimates in some yards had temperatures above that. Annual flowers that show some tolerance of frost or temperatures below freezing include: Alyssum (Lobularia), Calendula, Dusty Miller (Senecio), Black-eyed Susan (Rudbeckia), Lobelia, Petunia, Phlox and Treasure Flower (Gazania). Among the most cold-tolerant annual flowers are Dianthus, Pansies, Violas, and Snapdragon. For more information, check the charts in the handout at: <https://extension.purdue.edu/marion/article/37196>.

Winterlights Returns to Newfields

This season, the magic returns to Newfields for the fourth year of Winterlights.

Now through January 3, experience the wonder of over a million and a half lights glittering on one-hundred-year-old trees in the historic garden. Of course, old favorites return, such as *Landscape of Light* dancing to Tchaikovsky's *The Nutcracker* on the lawn in front of the historic Lilly House.



However, new this year, Huckleberry Funk's cover of Donny Hathaway's *This Christmas* has been added to the *Landscape of Light*. Fresh merriment abounds with the re-imagined Whimsical Terrace. The wooded backdrop along the main path has become a tapestry of color, inspired by the aurora borealis.

A warm chocolate chip cookie and Just Pop In! popcorn are still available for purchase throughout the grounds, served alongside Sun King Brewing Co.'s Electric Reindeer, West Fork Whiskey's cider and Newfields' own hot cocoa.

For the safety of all visitors, participants must answer health screening questions before entering the grounds. Winterlights 2020 is an entirely outdoor experience—with entry and exit to the experience only occurring outside—instead of passing through the museum as in previous years. (Restrooms, however, are available indoors.) Visitors must follow a one-way path through Winterlights and cannot "double back". However, visitors do have plenty of time to stroll at their own pace.



In addition, the Museum & Garden Shop and Lilly House are closed in the evening. Winterlights ticket holders will receive a code to redeem free tickets to visit Deck the Halls at Lilly House during daytime hours. Visitors may shop the Museum & Garden Shop online anytime or during the museum's daytime hours.

For more information, visit www.discovernewfields.org.

Tropical Holidays at Garfield Conservatory

Take a visit to the tropics this holiday season at the Garfield Park Conservatory from now until December 31.

The stunning display of holiday poinsettias and the thousands of lights throughout its colorful collection of tropical flora will help visitors forget the cold and snow.



However, this year's display will not include the train and village layout or the scavenger hunt because of capacity restrictions necessitated by the pandemic.

The conservatory's hours are from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday-Saturday (last admission at 4:00 p.m.); and from 1:00 to 8:00 p.m., Sunday (last admission at 7:00 p.m.).

All visitors must purchase timed-tickets in advance. Each session has limited capacity. All visitors also are required to wear masks and to practice social distancing while visiting.

For more information, visit www.garfieldgardensconservatory.org

Renew Your GPMGA Membership This January

Renew your membership in the Garfield Park Master Gardener Association. Dues are \$15.00 per year and help pay for special activities, speakers, the newsletter and donations to community projects.

Monthly meetings occur on the second Wednesday of the month and begin at 6:30 p.m. Unless otherwise noted at the prior meeting or in the newsletter, meetings are held either virtually or at the Garfield Park Conservatory, 2505 Conservatory Drive, Indianapolis.

Date _____ Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ E-mail _____

Completion date of Master Gardener Training Class ____/____/____

I volunteer with: _____

_____ I wish to be included in the 2021 GPMGA Member Directory.

_____ I wish to receive future newsletters by e-mail only.

Submit this form and your \$15.00 annual membership fee to:

Cindy Maude 7416 Rooses Drive Indianapolis, IN 46217