

# ROOTS AND SHOOTS

July 2008 Volume 24, Issue 7



## 16 Members Earn New Badges



New 2008 badges will be presented at the July 15 General Meeting to the following members:

By M. Susan Osborne, Director of Records

**Certified:** David Dunatchik, Bethany Murray, Jill Stowers, Scott Stowers;  
**Advanced:** Charlotte Griffin, Nancy Miller, Joyce Peden, Joan Prentice, Peggy Reese-Krebs, Ann Wrenn, Susan Eastman

**Bronze:** Carol Cobine, Mary Jane Hall, Ann McEndarfer, Larime Wilson

**Silver:** Nancy White

Currently Monroe County Master Gardener Association has over 80 active members. Master Gardeners progress through five levels of certification within the Purdue Master Gardener Program; hours are cumulative:

MG Level	Education Hours	Volunteer Hours
Certified	35	35
Advanced	45	60
Bronze	60	200
Silver	75	500
Gold	100	1000

Our records indicate that the Monroe County Master Gardener Association has 64 certified members, 21 advanced, 13 bronze, 2 silver, and 2 gold. Submit your education and volunteer hours to the Extension Office as quickly as possible. Contact Amy Thompson at the Extension Office if you have questions about educational programs or volunteer efforts. A form for submitting hours is available at the Extension Office or at [www.mcmga.net](http://www.mcmga.net).

## General Meeting Is July 15

By Nancy White

Members are urged to join together on the evening of July 15 at 6:30 p.m. for our Monroe County Fairgrounds Demo Garden. Badges will be awarded to members who qualify with education and volunteer hours for the next level. We will have a work session as we ready the garden for the Monroe County Fair that starts the following week. Bring your favorite hand tools, rakes and gloves. Part of the evening will be spent spreading mulch so Bethany Murray, Demo Garden Coordinator, requests we bring mulch spreading tools and wheelbarrows if possible. Water will be provided. We will work until dark or until finished, whichever comes first.

### Meeting Agenda

1. Award badges to members
2. Work together to ready the Demonstration Garden for the Monroe County Fair

**Wear** Gardening clothes

### Bring

1. Favorite hand gardening tools
2. Favorite mulch spreading tools, such as rakes and shovels
3. Wheelbarrow, if possible
4. Gloves

## Reminder: MG Fair Exhibitor Award

By Amy Thompson

The Monroe County Master Gardener with the highest overall points at the 2008 Monroe County Fair in the categories of Vegetables, Fruits, Herbs, Seeds and Grains, Potted Plants, Cut Flowers and Floral Designs will receive a \$50 award at the September general meeting of the MCMGA.

## Member News



June has been an active month for Master Gardeners. Several members were set to visit Spring Mill State Park Nature Center early in the month but were rained out at the last minute. That trip will be re-scheduled at a later date.

### **Annual Garden Walk a Special Treat**

By Nancy White

On June 14, the 4<sup>th</sup> Annual Garden Walk and Picnic was held and over 60 members and guests attended. We began the tour at Susan Eastman's garden which is an amazing array of perennials, summer bulbs, and flowering shrubs. The lovely back yard was ornamented by a rustic bridge over a stream bed, many potted flowers on the deck area and several varieties of mature trees. Garden #2 was at the home of Dot and David Owen where many showy vines, shrubs, and perennials were in full bloom. Dot has a new veggie garden which is growing well with all our recent rains. Located on a busy southside street, many marveled that they had passed the house many times before and wondered who were the "great gardeners" at the address.

Lastly, Barb and Sam Baynes and family hosted the group for a tour and picnic at their western Monroe County farmstead. An extensive herb garden grabbed our interest as we tried to find the answers to the "identify the herbs" quiz provided. Grape arbors, a veggie plot, a large water feature, and a superb picnic spot completed the scene as the group enjoyed the carry-in meal. Many thanks to all our hostesses and hosts and to Mary Hawkins and her committee for arranging such a pleasant afternoon and evening. And for keeping the rain away!

### **Master Gardeners at Summer Garden Walk**

And did you notice how many Master Gardeners were strolling through the gardens at the Summer Garden Walk sponsored by the Bloomington Garden Club held June 21 and 22? Many of our group served as garden hostesses as well.

### **Purdue State Master Gardener Conference**

The state Master Gardener Conference will be held the weekend of September 26-28 in Indianapolis. Monroe County will be well represented at this important event. Registration information and forms are available on-line at [IndyMGConf.org](http://IndyMGConf.org).

### **Victims of Weather Whims**

On a recent trip to Machinac Island in northern Michigan, we marveled at the many cherry orchards that were full of ripening fruit. While visiting at one of the orchards, we inquired about crop from birds. They told us about a spray they use that is unpleasant to birds but does not hurt the taste or smell of the cherries and is harmless to the environment. They said a late frost had damaged so many blossoms in the spring, causing them to expect a much smaller crop than usual. Later down the road, we stopped to get some berries but were told that the fields had been so covered with water that harvest was impossible. I vowed then never to own an orchard! What a sad year it has been for so many farmers in the midwest.

### Calendar

**Thursday, July 10**, 4:00 p.m., field trip to daylily garden

**Tuesday, July 15**, 6:30 p.m., General Meeting at the Demonstration Garden at the Fairgrounds

**July 19-26**, Monroe County Fair

**Thursday, August 14**, 9:00 a.m., field trip to Elsbury Nursery and Greenhouses

**Tuesday, September 23**, 6:30 p.m., fall General Meeting, location TBA

**Monday, December 1**, 20th anniversary of MCMGA, time and location TBA

## In the Grow: Questions & Answers

By Rosie Lerner **Q. Three years ago I planted several white pine trees about six-feet tall. They were doing very well. Then, a short time after a disagreement with one of my neighbors, my pine trees started to die. I planted six trees and every OTHER ONE died. Now I have another maple tree that is dead. I strongly suspect that someone has sprayed some of these trees with Roundup or some other kind of poison. Is there a company that will test and analyze ground samples, branch samples and root samples to find out if these trees were poisoned?**

A. It is difficult to distinguish symptoms of herbicide injury from many other look-alike symptoms caused by transplant shock, drought, insect pests and disease. If a herbicide is involved, there would be some intermediate symptoms prior to plant death, such as yellowing foliage, leaf scorch, and possible twisting and distortion of new growth, depending on the specific type of herbicide. But other factors can cause similar symptoms. It is even more difficult to determine the causal agent once plants are completely dead.

There are companies that run herbicide screens, (testing for residues), but one would have to know which specific chemicals to test for. You'll find a list of certified laboratories online at <http://www.agry.purdue.edu/ext/soiltest.html>. Contact the labs directly to discuss types of tests, prices and what samples they will need.

When misuse or damage from the use of a pesticide is suspected, the Pesticide Office of the Indiana State Chemist has a process for filing complaints. You'll find information about that protocol at [http://www.isco.purdue.edu/pesticide/pesticide\\_complaint\\_investigations.html](http://www.isco.purdue.edu/pesticide/pesticide_complaint_investigations.html).

**Q. Regarding "no-mow" grass, I think zoysia grass is more of what your reader was talking about earlier this spring. The only drawback is that this grass goes brown in the fall and is slow to green up in the spring, but it is very slow growing.**

A. Actually, zoysia is not what I would consider a "no-mow" grass. Zoysia grass is a warm-season turf species that grows best in Indiana during the months of June, July and August. And, though it may be a viable option for Southern Indiana, it is not particularly recommended for central or northern portions of the state. During the summer months, zoysia needs to be mowed frequently, about twice a week or more, to maintain the turf at one-half inch. Zoysia also tends to develop a thick thatch layer. It is very slow to establish, but, thereafter, does an effective job of out-competing most weeds. Zoysia is also fairly expensive, usually needing to be started by sod rather than seed.

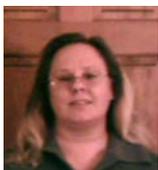
For much of Indiana, zoysia is indeed very slow to green up in spring and quick to brown in fall and is not very tolerant of traffic when dormant. So during the cooler spring and fall months when bluegrass thrives, zoysia will be dormant and brown and, thus, will not need mowing. But it will also not be an attractive ground cover for most of the year. Zoysia will not tolerate shade and, in the sun, it becomes aggressive into flower and shrub beds. We get more inquiries on how to get rid of zoysia than how to establish it!

For more information on zoysia lawns in Indiana, see Purdue Extension agronomy publication AY-6 online at <http://www.agry.purdue.edu/turf/pubs/ay6.htm>.

**Q. When they moved the trailer where I live, they took off the topsoil (it was a field before). Now my backyard doesn't grow anything but a few weeds. Is there an inexpensive way to get grass or flowers or trees to grow?**

(continued on page 11)

## From the President's Desk



Ah, July. Fireworks, corn on the cob, homegrown tomatoes, grilling outside, picnics, pulling weeds, and the county fair. By now our gardens are growing vigorously, despite the recent overabundance of rain, and we are contemplating our entries for this year's fair. This is the life of a gardener.

By Marilyn Brinley  
Are you planning to enter your vegetables or herbs in the fair this year? Do you want to display your beautiful flowers or show off your flower arranging skills? Well, good for you, and I know some Master Gardeners in our group who would be very happy if you did.

And I know that you will make our Demo Garden Chairperson very happy if you show up on Tuesday, July 15, for our general meeting and annual garden cleanup day. This is our last chance before the fair to put the finishing touches on the garden. This is always a great time to not only gain some volunteer time, but also to spend time talking with the other members. We hope to see you there and in the meantime, enjoy your July!

## Flood Related Insect Problems

Submitted by Tammy Luck, Purdue Extension Assistant  
The recent flooding in southern Indiana has resulted in some insect problems that are either unusual or worse than normal. Those of you who have been nearly eaten alive by biting flies in the last week understand what I mean. We have compiled several publications, some existing and updated and some brand new, that address these issues. The publications can be found at: <http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/flood.html>

As situations change, we will update these publications and likely add additional information. Please let Rick Foster (rfoster@purdue.edu) know if there are additional insect prob-

## Mark Your Calendar for These Events

By Nancy White  
**Thursday, August 14, 9:00 a.m.**, field trip to Elsbury Nursery and Greenhouses. We will travel to the greenhouses in Hope by carpool and stop on the way home for lunch. You may remember that Mr. Elsbury was our poinsettia speaker in December 2006, and he will include in his tour the process his staff uses to set the poinsettia plugs for this season. If you would like to join us for this trip, contact Nancy White for more information.

**Tuesday, September 23**, fall Master Gardener General Meeting. The theme for this meeting will be "Fall into Spring in the Garden." More information will be in the August issue of *Roots and Shoots*.

**Monday, December 1**, celebrate the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our local Master Gardener group with a gala dinner at Terry's at Westbury. All members and interns and their families are invited. We will honor those members who started our group and reflect on our mission and future projects. Be sure to join us for this anniversary dinner. Note the date is a change from our usual meeting schedule. More information and reservation forms will be sent to you as we enter the fall.

## Good Guidelines to Follow



I came across these guidelines recently on the University of Illinois Master Gardener webpage <http://www.extension.uiuc.edu/mg/who/responsibilities.html>. I've adapted them for Purdue and our program because they provide sound advice for all of us involved in the Master Gardener program.

- By Amy Thompson
- Accept only volunteer job assignments that you can realistically complete.
  - Respect client confidences and information.
  - Remain calm and courteous at all times.
  - Know the limitations of your horticultural knowledge and expertise.
  - Gain the knowledge and become familiar with the resources necessary to accomplish assigned tasks.
  - Follow through on commitments.
  - Provide unbiased, research-based information from the Purdue University, other land-grant universities, the United States Department of Agriculture, or other Illinois Extension approved source.
  - Refer commercial calls to the appropriate extension educator or specialist.
  - Use tact and give constructive advice.
  - Represent Purdue University in a professional manner.

## Hendricks County MGs Present Education Program

Hendricks County Master Gardeners present *Adventures in Gardening*, a seminar for every gardener on Saturday, October 11, from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Hendricks County Fairgrounds Auditorium in Danville.

Featured speakers and topics include:

C. Colston (Cole) Burrell, Landscaping

Hillary Cox, Organic Gardening Plus Native Plants: Ornamental and Functional

Fred Whitford, Proper Use of Pesticides in the Environment

Ruth and Phil Moorhead, Gourds: How to Grow Them and What to Do with Them

Cost is \$39, including continental breakfast and lunch.

To register, send contact information and check payable to Hendricks County Master Gardener Association to Hendricks County Extension Office, P. O. Box 7, 1900 E. Main Street, Danville, IN 46122.

For more information and map, see [www.hendricksgardeners.com](http://www.hendricksgardeners.com) or call 317-745-9260.

“The most noteworthy thing about gardeners is that they are always optimistic, always enterprising, and never satisfied. They always look forward to doing better than they have ever done before.”

Vita Sackville-West

## Central Indiana Garden Calendar for July

By Steve Mayer,  
Marion County  
Extension  
Educator for  
Horticulture

The numbers in parentheses in the calendar entries are links to related Purdue Extension publications. Links to other websites are also sometimes provided.

### FIRST WEEK

- ◆ To prevent grub damage in the lawn, apply insecticides containing halofenozide or imidacloprid. Or, wait until August to determine if you have a problem and apply curative controls. ([E-61](#))
- ◆ Finalize your plan for a fall vegetable garden. Some planting begins this month. ([HO-66](#))
- ◆ White patches of powdery mildew may be seen on the leaves of garden phlox. To control, plant resistant cultivars, thin emerging shoots in the spring or use a fungicide. ([Link to Purdue PDDL](#)) ([BP-5](#))
- ◆ Remove faded blossoms on flowers to prevent seeds and encourage continued blooming. ([HO-61](#)) ([HO-99](#))
- ◆ Continue to watch for Japanese beetle adults and control them on landscape plants. ([E-75](#))
- ◆ Distinctive circular leaf notches on roses, redbuds and other plants are caused by leaf cutter bees. Plant damage is not significant so do not kill these beneficial pollinators. ([Link to OH](#)) ([Link to CO](#)) ([Link to CO](#))
- ◆ Animal urine can damage any lawn under the right conditions but damage is often more severe during extended hot, dry weather. Purdue publication AY-327 describes practices that may help minimize damage. ([AY-327](#))

### SECOND WEEK

- ◆ Check pines for pine needle scale. If young crawlers are detected, treat with an ultra fine oil or other labeled insecticide. ([E-29](#))
  - ◆ Kill unwanted crabgrass growing in flower beds and shrub borders with labeled, post-emergent, selective grass herbicides containing Sethoxydim or Fluazifop-butyl. ([HO-217](#))
  - ◆ Pick off and destroy tomatoes affected with blossom end rot, a nonparasitic disorder. Control by providing an even moisture supply, using mulch, and avoiding excess nitrogen. ([BP-13](#)) ([Link to KS](#)) ([Link to OH](#)) ([Link to WI](#))
  - ◆ Begin eliminating patches of tough-to-control, perennial grassy weeds like zoysia and nimblewill if actively growing. This allows time for retreatment before planting. ([AY-11](#))
  - ◆ Spots on grape leaves may be due to the diseases anthracnose or black rot. Not much can be done at this time for control. Pick off and destroy diseased parts and plan a control program for next year. ([Link to Purdue PDDL](#)) ([BP-36](#)) ([ID-146](#))
  - ◆ This is often the toughest time of the year to establish a lawn. If possible, wait until mid-August to seed. ([Link to Purdue Agronomy](#)) ([AY-3](#)) ([AY-28](#))
  - ◆ Plant of the Month: Russian sage (*Perovskia atriplicifolia*) is a tall, long-blooming
- (continued on page 7)

## Central Indiana Garden Calendar for July (continued from page 6)

perennial for full sun. It has blue-lavender flowers from mid-summer through early fall and finely-dissected gray-green leaves. ([Link to MI](#)) ([Link to MO](#))

### THIRD WEEK

- ♦ Check burning bush, honeylocust and other deciduous plants regularly in hot dry weather. Honeylocust mite and twospotted spider mite populations can multiply rapidly in the heat. ([E-42](#))
- ♦ Continue to provide roses with proper water, fertilizer and pest control management. ([HO-128](#))
- ♦ Some insecticides have been taken off the market. However, others are now available to control pests on trees and shrubs. ([E-221](#))
- ♦ Hot dry weather can cause a bitter flavor in cucumbers. Keep plants watered and mulched for the rest of the summer. ([Link to KS](#))
- ♦ Severe summer storms may cause tree damage. Proper planning and pruning can help prevent storm damage. ([FNR-FAQ-12](#))
- ♦ Do not try to control crabgrass after mid-July with a postemergence herbicide. It is often too large to control well. Live with it until it dies from frost and fertilize this fall. ([AY-10](#))

### FOURTH WEEK

- ♦ Keep beans, tomatoes, peppers, okra, cucumbers and squash picked to encourage further production. ([HO-32](#))
- ♦ Check euonymus and pachysandra for second generation crawlers of euonymus scale. If detected, treat with an ultra fine oil or other labeled insecticide. ([E-29](#))
- ♦ Early leaf rust infections may occur in the lawn at this time. For severe infections, apply a half rate of a slow release high nitrogen fertilizer. ([BP-110](#))
- ♦ Continue harvesting raspberries. Remove raspberry canes that have fruited after harvest is complete. ([HO-44](#))
- ♦ Tan to brown streaks may appear in unirrigated lawns during dry weather due to mower damage. Consider delaying mowing (as growth allows) until sufficient rain is received. ([Link to Purdue PDDL](#)) ([AY-8](#))

## Barb Baynes' Herb Quiz Answers

If you attended the Master Gardener Garden Walk and Pitch-in Picnic at Barbara Baynes' home on June 14, you may have taken the herb quiz.

The answers are as follows:

1 Chamomile, 2 Basil, 3 Thyme, 4 Rosemary, 5 Dill, 6 Stevia, 7 Chives, 8 Parsley, 9 Sweet Woodruff, 10 Sage

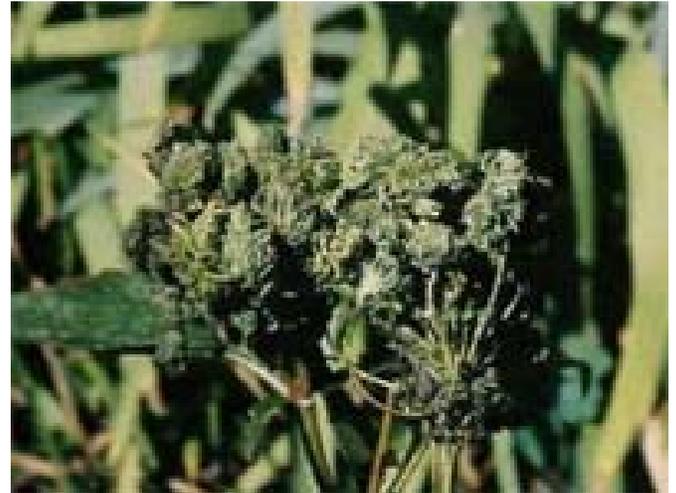
## Diseases of *Echinacea* sp. (Coneflower)

From [http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/focus/per\\_echinacea.html](http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/focus/per_echinacea.html)

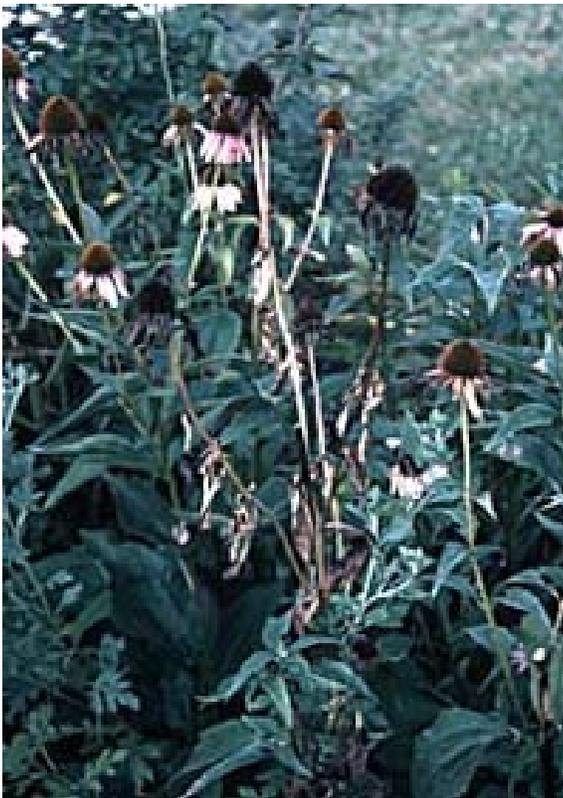
**E**chinacea sp. (Coneflower) may get *Pseudomonas* or *Xanthomonas* leaf spot. Both are bacterial diseases. Sanitation is the main control for these leaf spots. Powdery mildew will also occur under the right weather conditions. Botrytis may also occur. Plants may get brown dead areas as well as distorted leaves. These plants now get aster yellows. The disease causes a witches broom in the flower head, greening of petals sometimes, stunting and possible death of the plant. Infected plants should be destroyed. There is an eriophyid mite that causes the flower to develop lumps or bumps or leaf-like structures growing out the side. Remove infested flowers and destroy them. (Note that the aster yellows and the mite can cause similar looking distortions if not checked closely.)



Bacterial disease on coneflower



Aster yellows on coneflowers



Botrytis on coneflowers



Powdery mildew on coneflowers

## Volunteer Opportunities Compiled by Nancy White

Location	Time	Jobs	Contact
Hilltop Garden and Nature Center	year around	various	Greg Speicher, 855-2799 or gspeiche@indiana.edu
Templeton Garden Project	spring/fall	teaching children	Nancy White, 824-4426
MG Demonstration Garden	seasonal	various	Bethany Murray, 339-8876, bethany.murray@gmail.com
T. C. Steele SHS	seasonal	various	Davie Kean, 988-2785
Cheryl's Garden	seasonal	various	Larime Wilson, 333-9705
Flatwoods Park Butterfly Gardens	seasonal	various	Cathy Meyer, 349,2800
MCMGA Horticulture Hotline	year around	inquiries and research	Amy Thompson, 349-2575
MCMGA Speakers Bureau	year around	various	Amy Thompson, 349-2575
MCMGA Newsletter	year around	writing, stapling, labeling	Helen Hollingsworth, 332-7313
MCMGA Web Site	year around	various	Barbara Hays, 332-4032
MG Program Committee Member	year around	plan MG programs	Nancy White, 824-4426 Bob Baird, 331-1308
Middle Way House	seasonal	various	Clara Wilson, 333-7404
Wylie House	year around	various	Sherry Wise, 855-6224
Mother Hubbard's Cupboard	year around	education, resource	Libby Yarnell, 355-6843
WonderLab Garden	2 times monthly	various	Nancy White, 824-4426

**PLEASE WEAR YOUR NAME BADGE WHEN VOLUNTEERING.**

## Identifying Squash and Other Vine Problems

Squashes have numerous disease and insect pests. One of the more serious insect pests is squash vine borer. This insect tunnels into the stem within six inches of the soil line. The insect feeding is severe but would not generally be fatal to the plant. However a bacterial rot almost always follows the insect into the vine. This causes the vine to decay and turn “mushy.” Water and nutrients are cut off from the diseased area out to the tip. Thus the vine wilts and dies. Squash vine borer has been sprayed so often that the insect has resistance to most insecticides. However, homeowners may still get some control if they treat the plants once a week with carbaryl until the squashes start to form. Use according to all label directions and precautions. The first application is applied when the plant begins to vine out. Treat the plants’ crown and runners. A non-chemical control is to cover the plants with polyester row covers from the day planted until blooming starts. Make sure the edges are buried so the insects cannot get under cover.



Vine problems

Another pest of squashes is squash bug. This insect lays a mass of reddish eggs on the bottom side of the leaves. Destroy these eggs before they hatch. Keep garden free of debris. Lay down boards, during the day lift boards and destroy the bugs hiding under them, says James E. Schuster, Extension Educator, Horticulture with University of Illinois Extension. Another control is to use pyrethrins. Use according to all label directions and precautions.

Cucumber beetles not only attack cucumbers but also squashes and melons. These insects can cause serious feeding damage. In addition, they can also carry a disease called Bacterial Wilt that is fatal to the infected plants. It takes about six weeks for the disease to kill the plant. If the insects infect the plants while they are seedlings, the plants will be dying or dead by fruit set. Carbaryl or rotenone can be used. Use according to all label directions and precautions. Apply in spring and continue till plants begin to bloom. Once flowering starts, the insecticides can still be



Squash vine borer

used but only just before sunset to avoid killing off the bees necessary for pollination. A non-chemical control is to use the polyester row covers. These cucumber beetles tunnel in the soil when necessary. So the edges of the row cover needs to be buried fairly deep to help reduce the chance of the insects tunneling under the cover to get to the plants. Keep cover on till both male and female flowers are on the plant. The stems of male flowers are straight from vine to blossom. Female flower stems have a bulge just behind the flower. At first, only male flowers are produced. When the plants start to send out side shoots, the females develop on the main stem and the males are produced on the side shoots. Now the covers need to be removed so that bees can pollinate the flowers.

For more information on vine crop pests refer to this web site: [www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/vegproblems/](http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/vegproblems/).

## In the Grow: Questions & Answers (continued from page 3)

A. There is no quick or inexpensive route to good-quality soil. You can purchase topsoil, but beware of inexpensive sources; it might not be all that much better than what you have now. Compare various sources and ask for references; it might well be worth spending extra for good quality.

Or, another option would be to start your vegetable and flower gardening in containers and raised bed planters. You can purchase quality soil mix from garden retailers for those smaller areas. Meanwhile, start a soil improvement program so that you can expand your gardens in years to come. Add a good amount of organic matter, such as compost, animal manure, cover crops or organic mulch materials, each year as the soil is worked. You'll need to add at least a 2-inch layer of material to make a marked improvement. This translates to about 17 cubic feet of organic matter to cover a 100-square-foot area. Although adding some sand along with the organic matter is acceptable, adding sand alone is not advised. The organic matter offers several advantages that sand does not, including increased water- and nutrient-holding capabilities in addition to improved aeration.

And remember that soil improvement is a program, not just a one-shot deal. You'll need to continue applications at least once a year for several years to really change the nature of the existing soil.

**Q. I planted zucchini seeds last year. They came up and bloomed but produced no fruit. What happened? The previous years, I'd had bumper crops from the seeds. Someone said it needed to be pollinated by bees. I realize the bee population has fallen to one disease or another. Was this the problem? We enjoy zucchini to make bread, eat cooked, etc. I have tomatoes in the same plot and they do OK.**

A. It is true that zucchini and other types of squash require bees to pollinate the flowers in order for fruit to be produced. Squash has separate male and female flowers; both types occur on the same plant. The female flowers look like they have miniature squash fruits at the base of the petals; the male flowers produce the pollen, then fall off the plant. Bees are less likely to work the plants during extreme heat or cold. But if no fruit are produced throughout the growing season, then some other culprit is at work. Perhaps bees are in short supply in your area. Sometimes gardeners inadvertently kill bees by applying insect pest controls.

Use more bee-friendly methods of pest control this year, such as hand removal, floating row covers, etc. Plant a variety of flowers of various colors near your garden, to help attract and feed bees. If the lack of bee activity continues this year, you can try to hand-pollinate some of the flowers. Use an artist's paintbrush to pick up some pollen from the male flowers and then lightly brush the pollen on to the top of the pistil in the female flowers.

### July Field Trip Coming Up Soon

By  
Nancy  
White

Join us for the July field trip to the daylily garden of Agnes and Tom Eaton, 5395 Possom Trot Road in Brown County. On Thursday, July 10, we will meet at the K-Mart East parking lot on the east side to carpool. Be there at 4:00 p.m., and we will be back to our cars by 6:30 p.m. Starts of plants will be available for sale. If you would like to join us, contact Nancy White at [nwhite38@hotmail.com](mailto:nwhite38@hotmail.com) or 824-4426.

## July 2008 Volume 24, Issue 7

Cooperative Extension Service  
Health Building  
119 West Seventh Street  
Bloomington, IN 47404

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**Mark Your Calendar!**  
**July 15, 6:30 p.m., General Meeting**  
at the Demonstration Garden at the Fairgrounds

### 2008 MASTER GARDENER BOARD

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