

November 2013

# Roots and Shoots



Volume 29, Issue 11

## Holiday dinner and speaker

By Susan Lovell



Please join us for our fall holiday dinner and general meeting on Tuesday, November 12 at 6:30 p.m. For the second year the dinner will be held at the Sherwood Oaks Christian Church in the Fellowship Hall. The Church is located at 2700 East Rogers Road, and we will enter Fellowship Hall through Door #20.

Plan to bring a place setting including plate, silverware, glass, and napkin for yourself and any guest. Since our dinner is a pitch-in, please remember to bring any serving utensils needed for your dish. Our annual dinner is always delicious with a great variety of salads, side-dishes, desserts, and this year main dishes will be a welcome addition. The MCMGA board will provide hot and cold drinks.

We plan to start serving at 6:30 p.m., so do try to arrive a little early to find a place for your dish and a seat at a table. Our speaker will be Julio Alonzo, Executive Director of the Hoosier Hills Food Bank. He will discuss *Hoosier Hills Food Bank, Past and Future*. We asked that attendees bring something from your own food pantry to help stock the food bank for the season. We are aware that there will be a lot of items to carry in, so we plan to have volunteers at the door to help unload and carry.

As always, we could use two or three more volunteers to monitor the food tables and keep the drinks replenished. Committee members helping with the dinner should plan to arrive at 5:00 p.m., but I will confirm the time closer to the actual date. If you can volunteer to help, please email me at [smlovell@indiana.edu](mailto:smlovell@indiana.edu) or call me at 812 339 5914. See you there!

## Inside this issue:

<i>Member news</i>	2
<i>2014 slate of officers</i>	3
<i>First leadership class</i>	4
<i>Study abroad</i>	5
<i>FYI</i>	6
<i>Plants for slopes</i>	7
<i>Everybody's home</i>	8
<i>Volunteer opportunities</i>	9
<i>Minor bulbs</i>	10
<i>Moles in lawn</i>	11
<i>MCMGA dues</i>	12

## Special points of interest:

- *Plants actually have a sense of smell essential for their survival*
- *Bring non-perishables to contribute to Hoosier Hills Food Bank*
- *Learn what works to control moles in the lawn*
- *Vote for officers at November meeting*
- *It's time to renew your MCMGA membership*

# Member news



By Evelyn Harrell

There is still time to send your photo contest entries to Amy for the cover of the 2014 issue of *folia and flora*. Please get your entries in as soon as possible. Judging will be held at the holiday dinner meeting on Tuesday, November 12.

In addition to voting for the next cover of *folia and flora*, we will have election of officers and a number of announcements. And an entertainment surprise, too!

The dinner is early in the month this year—November 12—and our speaker is Julio Alonzo with Hoosier Hills Food Bank. Please remember to bring contributions to the food bank. If your place settings and your pitch-in dish to share plus your canned goods are a lot to carry, please drive up to the door, and we will have helping hands to get you unloaded.

## **Growing Through Leadership class**

The Purdue Master Gardeners *Growing Through Leadership* class is over, and I think all the attendees were sorry to see it end. It is likely that all were a bit surprised by the insights and creative problem-solving that emerged, and our personal growth was just part of what made the classes so enjoyable. One instructor commented that Master Gardeners are known for their snacks, and it must be true because by the last class, the snack bar more closely resembled a buffet table. Mary Custer gifted everyone with a spider plant, and Cindy Benson brought multiple containers of lettuce starts culled from her raised beds. If Monroe County hosts the class again, be sure to make room for it on your calendar.

## **Nancy Fee called upon to work at Will Detmer Park**

Master Gardeners were hard at work this summer in gardens all over town, and one of them was Nancy Fee. Because of her work on Cheryl's Garden at Karst Farm Park, she was asked by Monroe County Park Administrator, Chuck Stephenson, to help with the landscaping at the new Will Detmer Park on Vernal Pike. Singlehandedly last spring she planted a long swale that borders the drive entering the park, and even in October, with little but seed heads remaining to be seen, one could see the good bones laid out by a Master Gardener for years of beauty to come as one enters the park.

Nancy also reports that she will continue to volunteer at Cheryl's Garden, but Linda Emerson has agreed to take over for Nancy in heading up the work. Linda lives nearby, and Nancy is grateful to put the project in such good hands.

## **Have a program idea to share?**

Some members of the Master Gardener Program Planning Committee met recently at the home of Susan Lovell, but the program offerings are not set in stone yet. If you have a program suggestion, please contact Susan as soon as possible.

## **Extension Open House is December 5**

Mark your calendar to Purdue Extension Open House to be held from 4:00-6:30 p.m. at the Extension office on Thursday, December 5.

# 2014 MCMGA slate of officers

Once again, it is time to elect officers for our MCMGA board of directors. Our bylaws state that this year, the offices of vice president for programs, treasurer, journalist, and director of records are to be elected. The election will take place at our Tuesday, November 12 holiday dinner and general meeting, and nominations will be accepted from the floor. The following nominees are presented for your consideration.

Vice President for Programs—Susan Lovell

Treasurer—Diana Young

Journalist—Helen Hollingsworth

Director of Records—Abe Morris

**Vice President for Programs:** Susan Lovell received Master Gardener training in the intern class of 2011. She has served on the program planning committee and the vendor committee for the Garden Fair, and she has volunteered in the WonderLab Garden. She has also been a judge for Bloomington in Bloom front yard contest. She has enjoyed getting to know and learning from the other interns in her class and the other Master Gardeners who are so generous with their knowledge.



**Treasurer:** Diana Young was in the intern class of 1998 and currently is at the gold level. Diana delights in flowers of all kinds, especially daylilies, and is known for all for her heirloom seed activities. She volunteers at the Demo Garden and the Monroe County Fair. Her job a treasurer is to manage our monies, pay all expenses, and plan the yearly budget.



**Journalist:** Helen Hollingsworth received her intern training in 2000 and currently is at the silver level. She volunteers for the Bloomington Garden Club Garden Walk, edits and assembles *Roots and Shoots* each month, serves on the board, and works at the Garden Fair. She enjoys redesigning her home garden for low maintenance and reading about interesting plants.



**Director of Records:** Abe Morris received his Master Gardener training in 2011. His volunteer work has included the Demo Garden, the Garden Walk, and the info booth at the Farmer's Market. He also just completed the Master Gardener's *Growing Through Leadership* seminar. His gardening interests include roses, vegetables, perennials, bulbs, trees, and orchards.



# First Master Gardener leadership training class

By Amy Thompson



Nine Monroe County Master Gardeners and one Owen County Master Gardener gathered for five sessions for the new leadership development training, *Purdue Master Gardeners...Growing Through Leadership*. This program is developed to train Purdue Master Gardeners in the area of leadership development to increase the capacity of existing and emerging leaders to serve in leadership positions within our Master Gardener Association and our community.

Beginning September 26, the group met from 6:00-9:00 p.m. at the Purdue Extension Monroe County education room. Class topics included *Understanding Personality Type; Understanding the Nature of Leadership and Communicating for Leadership Effectiveness; Working Together; Leading Boards and Committees; and Managing Conflict*. The interactive class situation provided opportunities for participants to engage in stimulating learning activities and to have fun while learning.

The class is open to anyone who is an active Master Gardener and may be offered again in the near future.

Participating in the class were Cindy Benson, Mary Cusack, John Emerson, Angie Fender (Owen County), Evelyn Harrell, Karen King, Tom Lovell, Abe Morris, Jessica Wilson, and Diana Young.



First row, L to R, Evelyn Harrell, Tom Lovell, Karen King, Diana Young  
Standing, L to R, John Emerson, Jessica Wilson, John Orick (Purdue State MG Coordinator), Cindy Benson, Abe Morris, Angie Fender (Owen County) and Mary Cusack

# Purdue Master Gardener Study Abroad—2014



By Rosie Lerner

Gardens of France—International Study Abroad for Purdue Master Gardeners	Course Fee: (not including airfare)
July 8—20, 2014	\$3785 per person double occupancy
	\$4575 per person single occupancy

The group will visit and study such notable gardens and sites as Chateau Vaux Le Vicomte, Palace of Versailles, Potager du Roi, Blois, Chartres Cathedral, International Garden Festival at Chaumont-sur-Loire, Chateau Chenonceau, Chateau d'Amboise, Chateau Villandry, Le Vasterival, Bois des Moutiers, Shamrock Hydrangea Collection, Le Jardin Plume, Jardins d'Angelique, and Monet's Garden at Giverny. Additional visits to gardens and related sites in Paris will be available.

Purdue Master Gardeners and Study Abroad alums have first opportunity to register. As always, priority for enrollment is Master Gardeners, who are welcome to sponsor one guest. If the class is not filled with Purdue MGs and program Alums, enrollment will be open to MGs from other states.

The program flier can be downloaded from our webpage at [www.hort.purdue.edu/France](http://www.hort.purdue.edu/France). For answers to questions, contact Tammy ([tgoodale@purdue.edu](mailto:tgoodale@purdue.edu) or 765-494-1296).

Enrollment opens Tuesday, October 15, 2013 at 1:00 p.m. EST.

Registration is available online or by phone.

1. Online, go to [www.hort.purdue.edu/France](http://www.hort.purdue.edu/France), click the link near the bottom of the page to online registration and complete the form. A "time stamp" will be affixed when you hit the "Submit" button to indicate your registration priority.

2. By phone, call toll-free 1-888-EXT-INFO (398-4636) and ask to be transferred to Tammy Goodale in Hort. & L. A. or dial her directly at 1-765-494-1296. Your registration priority will be time stamped once you have completed providing your registration details to Tammy.

To discuss more details, call or e-mail Rosie (765-494-1311 or [rosie@purdue.edu](mailto:rosie@purdue.edu)) or Mike (765-494-5923 or [dana@purdue.edu](mailto:dana@purdue.edu)) or Tammy (765-494-1296 or [tgoodale@purdue.edu](mailto:tgoodale@purdue.edu)).



This year at WonderGarden has been much simpler for our team of Master Gardener volunteers. The weather has been more favorable for our many work sessions, and the rain and the renovated sprinkling system have kept the trees and plants happier than in 2012. In the final session we planted many new spring bulbs, a donation from the WonderLab Executive Director, Cathy Olmer. The team takes a break from mid-November to mid-March, when we will brave the snow to start the new season.

This winter, if you take a stroll through the dormant garden, notice the many grasses that have thrived since the original design was implemented, almost ten years ago. Some interesting ones are the pony-tail grasses on the amphitheater mound flanked by the zebra and fountain grasses at the top. You will also notice the switch grass north of the pond and the Karl Forster reed grass specimens that are on the northwest section. Altogether, there are 11 different varieties, each giving seeds to the winter birds and providing visual interest. The garden had some tree work done this fall to assure continuing health. Bob Baird, MCMGA member, has done fine work on pruning the Japanese maples. The garden looks ready for winter and the Master Gardener team can be proud to have completed another successful growing season.

### **It's not too late**

Spring bulbs can still be planted, and some new choices and old favorites are available on garden store shelves and from the many on-line suppliers. Think about how happy we will be to see the first blooming tiny species crocus. These naturalizing species come in many colors, including white, yellow, soft lilac, deep violet, and pale blue, and they bloom two weeks earlier than their larger cousins. All crocus need well-drained soil and about six hours of daily sunshine to thrive. Experience shows that rodents often dig up these tiny bulbs but rarely eat them. To outsmart our squirrels and chipmunks, try putting a double layer of landscape cloth or chicken wire over the planted bulbs until after the ground freezes. Then this covering can be removed after the squirrels can no longer dig. Some of my favorites of the larger, late flowering crocus are 'Yellow Mammoth', 'Flower Record', and 'Majestic Lavender'. These larger ones seem to be deer-resistant as well.

### **Think Garden Fair**

If you didn't sign up for a Garden Fair committee at the September meeting, you can do so at our upcoming November 12 dinner. Many committees do a great part of their work during the winter season, so committee membership is a way to gain volunteer hours when gardening is out of season. Karen King, vendor chair, is working on lining up our vendors and can use help with this now. Plans for publicity and the education seminars will soon start to take shape. David Dunatchik and his committee will be making plans for the physical arrangements and the schematic of the booth spaces. There are nine committees needed to make our annual Garden Fair a reality on April 5, 2014. Work starts now—we need your help. Sign up for a committee. If you can't be at the November 12 dinner meeting, contact Nancy White about your committee choice.

# Plants for steep slopes

By Rosie Lerner, Extension Consumer Horticulturist, Purdue

Perhaps the most challenging landscaping problem is that of what to plant on a steep slope. Slopes require plants that can establish quickly, tolerant of fluctuating soil moisture and potentially poor nutrient availability, and require little care once established. You're likely looking for small plants for filling this rather tall order!

Turf grass is one of the most popular ground covers for keeping soil in place, but mowing on an incline is inconvenient at best and possibly downright dangerous! However, replacing established turf is no small feat. The turf could be killed but left in place to stabilize the slope while the new replacement plants establish. The dead turf could be cut away to install the new plants.

In addition to site conditions such as sun exposure, soil condition, soil moisture, existing cover and degree of slope, plant selection will largely depend on size of area to be planted and, of course, your budget. Planting seeds will generally be less expensive than started plants, but plants often will establish cover more quickly than seed. Seeds will need to be planted in cleared ground or within openings in killed turf. Temporary living mulch such as annual rye or wheat can be used to provide quick cover of the ground but will then die back as the permanent plantings get established.

There are a number of plant options that offer a lower maintenance alternative to a mowed lawn. Do your homework - assess the planting site and your wish list for plant character such as flowers, foliage height, color or texture; set your budget; develop a planting plan and choose a reliable plant vendor. A mixed planting of native grasses, herbaceous and woody ground covers, shrubs and trees, if space allows, is the best strategy for slope stabilization. Some nurseries feature blends for slope stabilization. In addition to appropriate plant selection, nonplant features such as terracing, boulders and retaining walls may be options to consider.

The following list is just a start; there are certainly many more choices available in the trade. Plants denoted with (S) perform best in shade.

<b>Grasses and Sedges:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Little bluestem</li><li>• Big bluestem</li><li>• Virginia wild rye</li><li>• Canada wild rye</li><li>• Switchgrass</li><li>• Indian grass</li><li>• Prairie oval sedge</li><li>• Sideoats grama</li><li>• Fine fescue blends</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bearberry</li><li>• Catmint</li><li>• Christmas fern (S)</li><li>• Daylily</li><li>• <i>Heuchera</i></li><li>• <i>Hosta</i> (S)</li><li>• Lady fern (S)</li><li>• <i>Lamium</i></li><li>• <i>Phlox</i></li><li>• <i>Sedum</i></li><li>• Solomon's seal (S)</li><li>• Spiderwort</li><li>• Wild ginger (S)</li></ul>	<b>Woody Ground Covers and Low Shrubs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bunchberry (S)</li><li>• <i>Ceanothus</i></li><li>• <i>Diervilla</i></li><li>• Leadplant</li><li>• Virginia creeper</li><li>• Rose (shrub and ground cover types)</li><li>• Snowberry</li><li>• Sumac</li><li>• Sweet fern (<i>Comptonia</i>)</li><li>• Wintergreen (<i>Gaultheria</i>) (S)</li></ul>
---	---	--

# Everybody's home

By Dianne May



Plants can smell. Even though plants do not have noses, they can perceive chemical compounds in the air, taking them in through their stomata, the small openings on the bottom of their leaves. Daniel Chamovitz, in his book *What a Plant Knows*, describes how plants respond to the odors they pick up.

Plants's sense of smell is not as complex as their sense of vision since the role smell plays is primarily defensive, while light is the source of energy and also controls cycles of growth and reproduction. Plants can smell the plant hormone *ethelyne*, which regulates the response to environmental stress. Ethelyne is produced by all plants, even mosses, in all phases of their life cycle. It is especially important as plants age and in the process that causes leaves to turn colors and fall.

Ethelyne is also responsible for all fruit ripening. We take advantage of this when we put a ripe banana into a paper bag with an unripe pear. The pear smells the ethelyne that the banana gives off and begins to ripen itself. Since the purpose of fruit is to attract animals who will eat and disperse the seeds in the fruit, a plant wants to put on a good display. A few ripe pieces of fruit aren't nearly as likely to draw a crowd of animal snackers as a tree full of sweetness, so when a pear or a berry smells its neighbors beginning to ripen, it joins in.

Plants can smell when neighboring plants are being attacked. Scientists have found that trees whose leaves have been damaged by insects send out airborne chemical signals that cause other leaves on the tree to produce phenolic and tannic compounds which are toxic to insects. When neighboring trees smell these signals, they also produce the toxins. Flowers of some plants who smell the compounds, like those of wild lima beans, can produce a nectar that attracts animals that eat the insects.

Plants can distinguish by smell whether other plants are being attacked by insects or by bacteria. The chemical compounds that plants give off are a mixture of aromas. Scientists have found that the odor emitted by plants being eaten by insects included a gas called methyl jasmonate, while plants being attacked by bacteria or viruses included methyl salicylate in the mix.

Methyl salicylate is closely related to salicylic acid, the chemical precursor to aspirin, found in large amounts in willow bark. It is a defense hormone that turns on a plant's immune system, signaling to the rest of the plant to kill the bacteria or to set up barriers, areas in the leaves where cells kill themselves in order to stop the spread of the invaders.

Scientists have even found cases where plants use their sense of smell to prey on other plants. The dodder plant, considered a noxious weed, has no leaves of its own and attaches to other plants to suck out nutrients. It actually has food preferences. If it's placed between a tomato plant and wheat, it will send its tip circling toward the tomato.

# Volunteer opportunities

Compiled by Nancy White

Location	Time	Jobs	Contact
Hilltop Gardens	year around	various	Charlotte Griffin, 345-8128
MG Demonstration Garden	seasonal	various	Herman Young, 322-5700 Jeanie Cox, 360-3587
MCMGA Garden Walk Committee	year around	select gardens and plan picnic	Evelyn Harrell, 339-0572
Bloomington Community Orchard	seasonal	various	Stacey Decker, <a href="mailto:getinvolved@bloomingtoncommunityorchard.org">getinvolved@bloomingtoncommunityorchard.org</a>
Cheryl's Garden at Karst Farm Park	summer	design and maintain	Linda Emerson, 345-2913 (cell)
T. C. Steele SHS	seasonal	various	Davie Kean, 988-2785
Flatwoods Park Butterfly Gardens	seasonal	various	Cathy Meyer, 349-2575
MCMGA Horticulture Hotline	year around	inquiries & research	Amy Thompson, 349-2575
MCMGA Speakers Bureau	year around	various	Amy Thompson, 349-2575
MCMGA Newsletter	year around	write articles	Helen Hollingsworth, 332-7313
MCMGA Web Site	year around	various	Stephen Anderson, 360-1216
MG Program Committee Member	year around	plan MG programs	Sandy Belth, 825-8353 Susan Lovell, 339-5914
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	Kendra Brewer, <a href="mailto:garden@mhcfoodpantry.org">garden@mhcfoodpantry.org</a>
WonderLab Garden	2 times monthly	various	Nancy White, 824-4426
Hoosier Hills Foodbank	year around	various	Nicole Richardson , 334-8374

**Remember to wear your badge when volunteering and keep a record of your hours.**

# Minor bulbs extend spring color show

By Rosie Lerner, Extension Consumer Horticulturist, Purdue

Tulips, daffodils and crocus are stars of spring in Midwestern flower gardens. But there's an array of supporting players, often referred to as "minor" bulbs that can add variety to your spring bulb display.



Winter Aconite

Winter Aconite (*Eranthis hyemalis*) brings a splash of yellow, buttercup-type blooms on dwarf, 3-6 inch plants. Winter aconite is appropriately named for its early arrival, often pushing its blossoms through a cover of snow in February, though sometimes as early as January and as late as March. Plants do well in partial shade to full sun, though they do need a good supply of moisture if in full sun.

Snowdrops (*Galanthus* sp.) are perfectly named for their snow-white blossoms that gracefully nod toward the ground, which is often still covered with the winter white stuff. Snowdrops are best planted in partial shade.



Snowdrops

Glory of the Snow (*Chionodoxa* sp.) brings clusters of star-shaped blooms in purple, rose or white in late winter or early spring. Glory of the Snow performs best in full sun.

Squill (*Scilla* sp.) includes a number of species of early spring bloomers and though the blue squill is the most common, there are also white and pink selections. Several species are native to woodland habitats and do best in partial shade.



Striped Squill

Striped Squill (*Puschkinia scilloides*) blooms about the same time as snowdrops and has pale periwinkle blue-striped petals. Striped squill tolerates full sun to part shade and prefers moderately moist, but well-drained soil.

Summer snowflake (*Leucojum* sp.) blooms a bit later in mid to late spring, with white, nodding flowers accented at each petal tip with a greenish-yellow splotch. Summer snowflake does well in partial shade to full sun.

Although many gardeners are familiar with the large, lollipop types of Alliums (ornamental onion), the lesser-known Lily Leek (*Allium moly*) bears bright yellow, star-shaped blooms in mid to late spring. Allium does best in full sun.

More information about flowering bulbs can be found in "Flowering Bulbs," Purdue Extension bulletin HO-86, available online at <http://www.hort.purdue.edu/ext/HO-86.pdf>.

# Moles in lawn

From Purdue Plant & Pest Diagnostic Laboratory

**Question:** We have been trying to get rid of this mole problem for a month now, can't seem to kill or get rid of them. We have tried bleach down the holes, we limed the lawn heavy, stamped down the mole hills...they're still there!!! What kind of mixture can I use to get rid of these pesky animals? Please help.

**Answer:** Moles mostly feed on earthworms. While they do eat grubs, it's an old wives tale that grubs are the reason that moles are in a lawn. Therefore using grub control products as a method of controlling moles will not be effective. Even in grub free lawns, moles continue to survive, because the majority of their diet consists of the ever-present earthworm.



When the ground dries out in the summer (or when it freezes in the winter), earthworms and soil dwelling insects remain deeper in the ground - and so do the moles. This behavior makes control difficult because one can never be certain that the moles are truly eliminated even though they are not making surface runs.

Moles are not rodents like rats and mice, which can be baited using rodent foods. Poison peanuts or other grain baits won't work since moles don't feed on seeds, alfalfa pellets or any of the typical baits that are sold to 'kill rodents' even though some are touted as a control for 'rodents and moles'.

People also should beware of false claims about schemes to drive moles away. Many books and magazines having to do with gardening and landscaping have references or advertising concerning bizarre strategies to control moles. These include putting mothballs, human hair, razor blades, or chewing gum in their tunnels, or using pinwheels or ultrasonic devices to scare moles away. The reality is that these just do not work.

The only two methods of effectively controlling moles are to (1) to use a bait that they are attracted to OR (2) to physically remove them. A fairly recent bait that has been proven to be effective is packaged and sold in the form of a worm. The attractive smell and taste that is incorporated into the worm, together with Bromethalin (the active ingredient that poisons the mole), makes for a lethal combination.

Two effective mole traps can be used depending upon where the moles are working. A scissor trap is better for use in subsurface, or deep, mole runs. A harpoon trap is usually easier to use when the tunnels are near the surface.

Whether using traps or worm-shaped baits, placement is critical. Choose a run that the mole uses regularly. Usually this is a run that is in a straight line as opposed to squiggly tunnels that are generally used for food foraging only. The best straight runs follow a structural guideline such as a curb or a gutter, because these are used regularly as the moles travel from their nest to the foraging area. To determine if a run is active, stomp it down flat then check the following day to see if it is pushed back up. If the tunnel has been repaired, it is usually an active tunnel and should be considered for trapping or baiting.

Mole traps and baits are available at most hardware, home repair and farm supply stores, generally right there in the middle of a bunch of mole control products that do NOT work. Buyer beware!

**Monroe County Master  
Gardener Association**

Cooperative Extension Service  
3400 South Walnut Street  
Bloomington, IN 47401

Helping others grow!



**Items to bring for the Holiday Dinner and General Meeting**

1. Eating utensils plus plate and cup/glass for each person in your party
2. main dish, side dish, salad, or dessert to share
3. non-perishable food (canned goods or packaged goods) to donate to Hoosier Hills Food Bank

**2013 MCMGA Board**

**President:** Evelyn Harrell  
339-0572 ear4841@comcast.net  
**Vice President—Programs:** Susan Lovell  
339-5914 smlovell@indiana.edu  
**Vice President—Education:** Sandy Belth  
825-8353 belthbirds@aol.com  
**Secretary:** David Dunatchik  
332-2331 dddunatchik@att.net  
**Treasurer:** Diana Young  
339-0040 young-diana@att.net  
**Journalist:** Helen Hollingsworth  
332-7313 hlhollin59@att.net  
**Director—Communications:** Stephen Anderson  
360-1216 stephen\_aee@yahoo.com  
**Director—Records:** Abe Morris  
606-5577 abemorris7@gmail.com  
**Director at Large:** Jeff Schafer  
650-0277 jeff.schafer1@comcast.net  
**Acting Fair Board Representative:** Diana Young  
339-0040 young-diana@att.net  
**Past President:** Nancy White  
824-4426 nwhite38@hotmail.com  
**Extension Educator:** Amy Thompson  
349-2575 athompson@purdue.edu

**Have you renewed your  
MCMGA membership for 2014?**

Membership renewal blanks are available for printing on our website, [mcmga.net](http://mcmga.net).

By renewing soon, you will be assured that your contact information will be included in *folia and flora*, our membership guide, which will be distributed at our January meeting.

Send the renewal form and your check to the extension office.