



GARDEN THYME

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<https://extension.purdue.edu/Porter>

Vol. 2, Issue 4



LYNDSAY'S VINE

by Lyndsay Ploehn, Agriculture & Natural Resource Extension Educator

Spring is in the air. The birds are chirping in the morning. The garden is showing new life. The spring rains are in full swing, and my phone is ringing off the hook! Spring arrived early this year, and I welcomed it with open arms. This spring I am getting involved in a few new programs and state Extension teams. Throughout this year I will share with you my involvement with these team programs so you can stay current with what new things Purdue is offering to gardeners, beginning farmers and seasoned farmers.

I recently attended the Indiana Small Farm Conference in Danville, Indiana. One of the teams I am now a part of is the Beginning Farmer team. Beginning farmers are considered as (1) anyone who has been farming 10 years or less, or (2) anyone who is interested in starting a farm. Small-scale farmers are considered as farmers who operate 250 acres of land or less. Veteran farmers are considered as farmers who served or are serving in the U.S. military. The beginning farmer program is grant-funded and is in year two of a three-year grant. Purdue plans to use the grant to offer annual trainings, workshops and tours focusing on effective farming practices. They also plan to improve the infrastructure needed to support beginning farmers with a "one-stop shop" website that includes a variety of resources. The website is currently "live," but does not yet contain a lot of content.



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Beginning Farmer tours and workshops will start in May and run through October. There are 10 tours scheduled for farmers to attend. There are also two special trips planned for Extension Educators that are paired with a beginning farmer. The first

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field trip will be to Wisconsin in June to visit Mark Shepard's farm to learn about Restoration Agriculture, visit Growing Power in Milwaukee to learn about Urban Agriculture, and to the University of Wisconsin's Center for Integrated Agricultural Systems, as well as other farming enterprises across the state. The second field trip will be to Maine and Vermont in September. On this trip we will explore Eliot Coleman's farm in Harborside, Maine, to learn about four season vegetable farming; then to Johnny's Selected Seeds; Richard Wiswall's farm in Plainfield, Vermont; and to the University of Maine to learn about their Sustainable Agriculture Program, as well as other farming enterprises across the state. The purpose of these field trips is to learn first-hand with the farmers, network, gain knowledge, learn from the experts and then come back to our counties and share the information with other beginning local farmers. I am very excited about the work this team is doing because we are working hand-in-hand with the farmer to help them succeed, and we are learning alongside them.



Photo courtesy Karl Gercens, www.karlgercens.com

Another part of the Beginning Farmer grant includes getting more involved with local military veterans. I have partnered with our local military coalition and the Banta Senior Center to get veterans and seniors more involved in gardening. We are hoping to design and install Horticulture Therapy gardens. Therapeutic Horticulture is the purposeful use of plants and plant-related activities to promote health and wellness for an individual or group. Gardening benefits you on many levels, and one important way is stress relief.

The Buehler Enabling Garden at the Chicago Botanic Garden (shown above) is a hands-on teaching garden that engages people of all abilities and ages in gardening. They offer a Horticulture Therapy Certificate program for anyone interested in learning more about this particular garden practice. I plan to take our partners to the Buehler Garden in April to assist us with the planning process. To learn more or if you are interested in helping with our local military veterans, please contact me. 🌿

THE TOOL SHED

Haul Out the Garden Workhorse

by Kristine Sandrick

This time of year it's difficult to isolate one favorite garden tool. Last week, a fellow gardener said his "go-to" tools right now are pruners and loppers. I couldn't agree more. But as I look over all the sandy loam in my yard that needs to be loamy sand, I'm thinking the wheelbarrow and I are going to get pretty close over the next few weeks.



Unfortunately, I woke up with a stiff neck a few days ago, which reminded me we gardeners need to take extra care of our necks and backs. So I am happy to share a link I found to a nice little video on the best way to handle a wheelbarrow and a recommendation for a construction-grade item called the Jackson wheelbarrow.



This is from Ohio gardener and grower, Mike McGroarty. Mike said the Jackson "... lasts a lifetime and it won't hurt you." (I had to laugh.) It's blue and has one wheel positioned directly under the

front third-or-so of the tub. This positioning, Mike said, is what keeps the weight off your back.

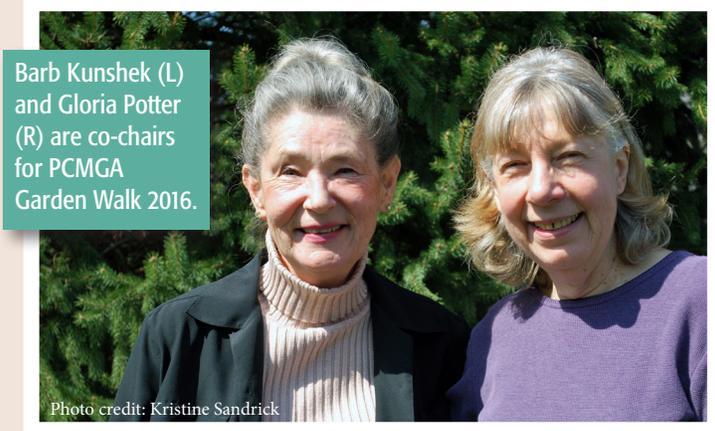
You'll spend about a hundred bucks for a Jackson at Lowe's or Home Depot, but I just spent \$68 on my stiff neck, and I haven't even lifted the pruners! 🌿



VOLUNTEER SPOT

Barb Kunshek Joins Gloria Potter as Garden Walk 2016 Co-Chair

by Kristine Sandrick



Barb Kunshek (L) and Gloria Potter (R) are co-chairs for PCMGA Garden Walk 2016.

Photo credit: Kristine Sandrick

It takes scores of volunteers to organize the Porter County Master Gardeners Association (PCMGA) Garden Walk, plus two more with the energy to coordinate the entire event. Gloria Potter and Barb Kunshek are the dynamic duo for this year's event set for Saturday, July 9. They share a common goal: to have guests and volunteers learn as much as they can and get some new gardening ideas.

Captured By Carnations

When asked how she first became interested in gardening, Gloria remembered a neighbor from her childhood who seemed to delight in talking about his garden.

"I recall the sweet smell of carnations and roses on a warm summer night, and his wife had a bounty of tasty home grown tomatoes she shared with us," she said.

Gloria took the Master Gardener Intern class in 2009 with Aulis Lind and has been a member of the PCMGA ever since.

"There are so many interesting things to learn, and there's great camaraderie with fellow gardeners," she said.

Gloria's own garden is "ever evolving" since she enjoys trying new plants and techniques. If she had to pick one flower she most enjoys, which she conceded is difficult to do, she likes irises for their variety, colors and extended bloom times.

Barb Loves Poppies

"I'm a newbie," Barb said, referring to Master Gardening and not to the joys of gardening per se.

She took botany in college, her mother was a gardener, and when she and her husband, Master Gardener Rudy Kunshek, bought their house on a corner lot, she worked one section at a time. After a few years, a passerby from Busy Bee Nursery offered her a job because their yard looked "so beautiful."

"I never attended a garden walk until my daughter was working in Savanna (Georgia), she said. "The wisteria! Oh, my gosh—what people can do with plants. And I love poppies! But I can never grow them."

Gloria and Barb's goal for this year's show is for guests and volunteers to learn as much as they can. Gloria said, "I want the event to provide an enjoyable day for fellow gardeners to share ideas and inspiration. The Garden Walk appeals to those who are avid gardeners and to those just starting. There is always something new to learn."

Gloria especially appreciates the PCMGA Garden Walk for the individual attention our guests receive while visiting the Walk

gardens. She said having homeowners and the PCMGA docents on hand allows guests to enjoy each garden and ask questions.

"I encourage our members to go to Preview Night, if they are able, so they can view the garden beforehand," she said. "Spend some time with the garden owners to identify points of interest." 🌿



Wilma Willard jots down garden information at the Murphy-Tamalunas garden on preview night for Garden Walk 2014. It was one of nine gardens on that year's Walk.



MR. MCGREGOR'S AND MRS. ROSENBAUM'S GARDEN

Springtime in the Garden

by Beverly Thevenin

While Ken and Debby leisurely completed several garden tasks in, February and March, including building butterfly houses, the work pace rises along with the temperatures. The morning chirping of birds is a sure sign it's time to ramp up the garden activities.



Photo courtesy of papasgardens.com

Debby has been testing the germination rate of saved seeds from the last two years and having good results. Take a Kleenex, spray with water—Debby collected snow from the last

blizzard rather than use softened water—lay 10 seeds on the Kleenex and fold in half. Slide into a Ziplock bag and label bag with type of seed. She places the bags on the pool table in the basement, where there is no heat or light other than what is provided by a small basement window. Check the seeds after three days. Depending on the variety, the seeds may take up to 10 days to germinate. For a visual lesson, click here [How to Test Seeds for Germination](#).

Another experiment they have been playing with is incubating mason bees. While mason bees do not produce honey, they do pollinate like honey bees. Rather than a hive, mason bees make their home in holes left by wood-boring insects. Using leftover cedar from the raised beds, Ken constructed bee houses with the help of [Beediverse](#) and [Hutchingsbeeservice](#). In March, Debby rolled up tubes of parchment paper to line the holes of the mason bee house. The female mason bees do their part by filling the parchment-lined holes with pollen, laying their eggs, and sealing with mud. Once the larva consumes the pollen,

it spins a cocoon and overwinters there.

“Winter is hard with predatory birds and raccoons,” Ken said, so he will overwinter the bees’ nest box in the shed. After a few warm days in early spring, the adults emerge. “If they emerge too soon before you have blossoms, they may go somewhere else,” Ken said. So the Rosenbaums will harvest the cocoons in their neat parchment paper tube in February and store in the refrigerator. When the blossoms on the fruit trees are ready to open, Ken will place the tubes outside. In two to three days, the bees emerge and hopefully stay on the property to pollinate.



Photo credit: Badger Badger Studios via Foter.com

“We are learning as we go with this project,” Debby said.



Photo courtesy of www.seedsavers.org

As a child, Debby never liked lima beans. (I must admit I never did either, particularly the texture of the big bean.) But Ken’s love of lima beans drove her to discover the Henderson’s lima bean, also called baby lima bean. Finding the right

name to go with the right lima bean can be a challenge. The larger beans are Fordhook beans, also called butter beans in the South. Henderson baby lima beans are not the immature

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version of the Fordhook, but a separate variety. Debby cans many jars, but they also freeze well. I was excited to snag an envelope of seeds at the Master Gardeners Gardening Show and will see if I like this smaller version. (And even though these aren't "butter beans," I imagine butter will be involved.)



Debby always plants one raised bed with spinach at the end of March or beginning of April. Spinach grows best in cooler weather, so the whole bed is harvested at one time, placed in gallon bags, flattened and stacked in the freezer. It only takes a moment to break off the amount needed for dinner. Once harvested, the bed is planted with a summer crop.

Here is their plan for the next two months.

Calendar

April

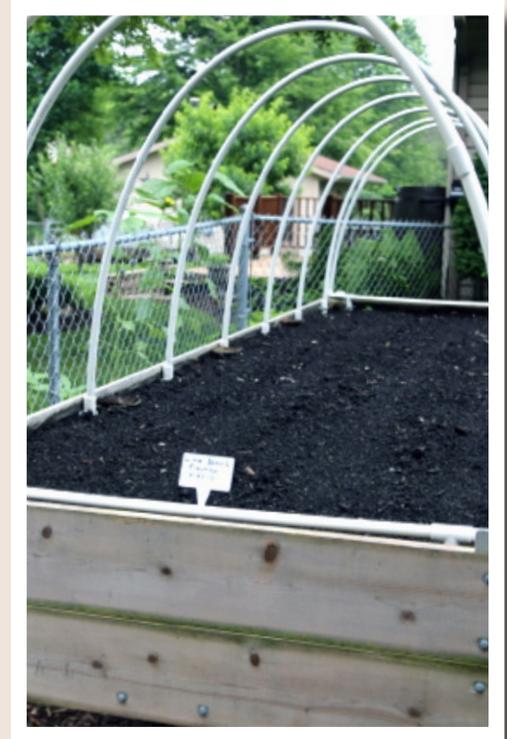
- Once beds are dry enough, work up soil. Ken uses a small Mantis. Add compost if the level has sunk.
- Take straw off garlic and strawberry beds and thin strawberries as necessary. Ken has an ingenious method of propagating the strawberries. He attaches rain gutters

to the outside of the raised bed and directs the runners there. Once established, he transplants them to a new bed. This way he is constantly replacing old beds.

- Crabgrass control – Ken enrolled in a four-step lawn maintenance program with Jake's Feed and Garden. They give him a call when it's time for the next step.
- Plant potatoes and onions – (Directions for potato planting were in the [February Garden Thyme Newsletter](#).)
- Open ponds and install pumps.
- On the 23rd, plant melons, squash and pumpkins.

May

- May 7, plant beans.
- Grub control on lawn.
- Harvest spinach and peas.
- Plant tomato, flower and herb seedlings.
- Make cages for squash. Last year a powerful wind damaged several of their squash plants. "Huge leaves are like sails. The wind grabbed them and snapped the stalks right off," Debby said.
- End of May, plant eggplant and sweet potatoes. 🌱





MEET A MASTER GARDENER

Officers and Committee Chairs are Super Volunteers!

by Kristine Sandrick

Porter County Master Gardeners Association (PCMGA) is fortunate to have many hardworking volunteers as members. But the organization wouldn't be what it is today without those who step into leadership roles. We introduced this year's president, Sharon Fitzsimmons, in the February 2016 issue of Garden Thyme. Here, in a nutshell, are the officers and standing committee chairs*:

Dawn Curry, secretary and Advanced level MG, was my classmate in 2014 and said "Yes!" when asked to be a board member at-large. That was a stepping-stone for Dawn's move this year to secretary. You can thank Dawn for keeping roll and recording minutes.

Debbie McCormick, treasurer, (2103, Bronze). Debbie records and keeps accurate accounting of all monies and pays the association bills.

Board members at-large represent association members. "We can take any of their concerns to the executive board," said at-large member, Gloria Potter (2009, Advanced). Ann Cierniak, (2003, Bronze) and Bob Stoner (2015) are also board members at-large. And, Mary Thorne (2007, Bronze) is recent past president.

Chairing the standing committees are Kathy Ruble (2007, Silver) – Education; Janet Magnuson (1994, Gold) – Philanthropy; Gloria Notaro (2011, Bronze) and Liz Nobles (2013, Advanced) co-chairs – Membership; Maureen Phillips (2003, Silver) – Gardening Show; and Gloria Potter and Barb Kunshek (2015, Advanced) co-chairs – Garden Walk. (See them featured in Volunteer Spot, Page 3.)

So many volunteers make the PCMGA a success. Jim Beversdorf has taken over for Donna Brown on the Ask a Master Gardener Booth at fairs, expos and our own Gardening Show. LuAnn Troxel researched and

launched VolunteerSpot, an online scheduling system, and coordinates the 200+ volunteer slots for the Gardening Show. And there's a solid group of founding members whose wisdom, time and talent make the Porter County Master Gardeners Association one of the best in the state.

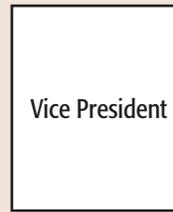
Thank you to all those who have agreed to step up and help.

You, too, can lead the Association! Contact any of the volunteers mentioned above to help run our organization. We can always use fresh ideas. We are ready for yours!

*The vice president and Publicity and Promotion committee chair are open positions. 🌱



Sharon Fitzsimmons



Vice President

Vacancy



Dawn Curry



Debbie McCormick



Gloria Potter



Ann Cierniak



Bob Stoner



Mary Thorne



Janet Magnuson



Gloria Notaro



Liz Nobles



Maureen Phillips



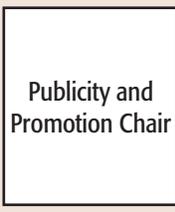
Barbara Kunshek



James Beversdorf



LuAnn Troxel



Publicity and Promotion Chair

Vacancy

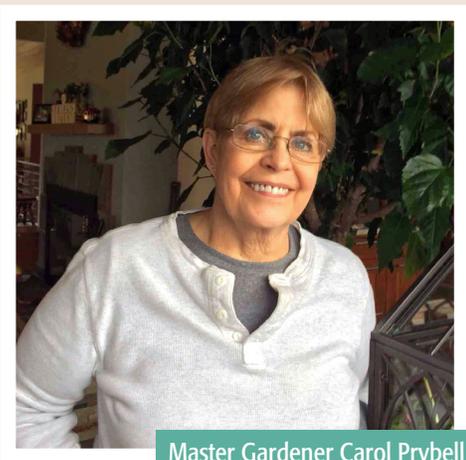


HOW TO GROW MOSS

or What I've Learned About Ferns

by Carol Prybell, *Featured Writer & Silver Level PCMG*

Okay. I confess. I LOVE moss. I love everything about it. I love its color, texture, soft mounding growth habit and its ease of care. It can go dormant and return again when conditions are right to be even more luxurious than before. I guess it's no surprise that this little obsession would lead to trying to grow some in the house.



Master Gardener Carol Prybell freely admits she loves moss! Carol is shown here at her home in Valparaiso, Ind.

With this in mind, I set out to learn what I could about growing moss indoors. Surprisingly, I wasn't able to find a lot of information. Two sources, however (Moss and Stone Gardens "[How to collect moss](#)" and Gardening Know How's "[Keeping Moss Indoors: Care for Growing Moss Indoors](#)"), provided me with enough information to begin my project.

Mosses are not like other plants. They're classified as **bryophytes**, meaning they don't have roots, flowers or seeds. They obtain all of their moisture and nutrients from the surrounding air. They are divided into two types: **acrocarpous**, which has a mounding habit, and **pleurocarpous**, which has a spreading habit. Although both are slow growing, acrocarpous is slightly slower. Very fortunate for me, both types grow on my property.

I started by preparing my container: an old four-inch clay pot with a drainage hole. Repurposing the base of a store-bought cake container as the foundation, I used a thin layer of pebbles for aesthetics, as well as drainage, beneath the clay pot. Topping it off with a glass gallon jug, base and top removed, I set out

to scoop some moss. As I prefer the more velvety look, I chose what I thought was a decent-sized sample of acrocarpous, being sure to gather enough of the host soil to prevent shock. After filling the clay pot with a good quality potting soil, I laid my moss collection on top, firmed it down and watered it well, then covered it with the glass dome.

Over the next few days, I watched the moisture content closely, removing the jug if there was too much of a buildup on the inside. After all, I was trying to grow moss, not mold. Once the moisture level was satisfactory, little to no additional watering has been necessary. Just sit back and enjoy the fruits of my labor.



Then a funny thing happened one day while I was gloating over my success: Along the rim of the clay pot, I noticed what looked like very small leaves. I watched these closely over the next few months as more and more small leaved plantlets began to develop (Photo 1). Much to my surprise, I eventually identified them as Maidenhair ferns (Photo 2).

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I vaguely remembered having purchased a Maidenhair fern in that clay pot—several years ago. Unfortunately, that plant died, but I kept the unwashed (bad Master Gardener!) pot packed away in a box in the garage. The spores, no doubt, remained viable.

My next question was, how did this happen? Ferns don't grow from seeds; they grow from spores. Everyone is pretty familiar with the fertilization of a flower and the subsequent development of a seed. Once the seed is mature, it can be harvested, planted and brought full cycle to again produce seed. But what about spores?

Research led me to a fascinating article "[About ferns](#)," which I would encourage anyone the slightest bit interested in the process of spore reproduction to read. For the purposes of this article, however, I will attempt to paraphrase.

The leaf of a fern is called a frond and is made up of many small leaflets. These are called **pinnae** (Photo 3). If you examine the underside of a mature fertile frond, often times you will be able to see the small brownish clumps protruding from the flat surface. These clumps house the spores (Photo 4). Using a magnifying glass, you should be able to see that each one is a complex and intricate structure. As not all fronds are fertile, you may have to search a bit to find one that is.

If you press a fertile mature frond between the pages of a heavy book and leave it overnight, the next day you're likely to see what looks like a tracing of the frond, made up of a powdery substance. This powder is the spores, each one capable, through an indirect process, of becoming a new fern.

To reproduce, the spores need to find the ideal conditions which include: reliable moisture content of the soil and air; nutrient rich soil; the correct light for photosynthesis to occur; the right temperature; protection from wind, too much sunlight, and freezing. All of these conditions must be both continuous and dependable.



When these conditions exist, the spore will begin to grow into a small heart-shaped plantlet called a **gametophyte** (Photo 1 magnification). This is not a full-fledged fern but rather a plantlet with half of the genetic material of a full grown fern, almost like a sperm cell or an egg cell. This is kind of like a middle stage before becoming an adult plant.

Although not visible to the naked eye, the gametophyte has two sets of organs on its underside for reproduction. **Antheridia** are the male parts and **archegonia** are the female parts. Once a film of water is introduced, the antheridia (male parts) actually swim towards the archegonia (female parts). Adding a little promiscuity to the equation, the process can take place on either the same gametophyte or on one that is adjacent.

Once the sperm and egg cells fuse their genetic material, they form a cell that has a full set of genes to create an adult fern. The small plantlet that develops is called a **sporophyte**. As it takes over from the gametophyte, it becomes an adult fern!

So who knew all this action was taking place behind my back, under the beautiful glass dome that's been housing my moss experiment?

Since learning all of this, I've tried somewhat successfully to place mature, fertile Maidenhair fern fronds in places I'd like them to grow, like my Edwardian case. A word of caution, however, as in a couple of instances, the Maidenhair ferns have been so aggressive they have choked out the host plant that was originally growing in the pot where they took up residence.

Another experiment (Photo 5) I'm currently working

on came about as a gift; a mature, fertile frond from a Diamond Maidenhair fern. The jury is still out on this, however, as I only started it in September of 2015, a mere six months ago. Even if nothing happens, I've had a lot of fun with this adventure and learned a whole lot along the way. 🌿



ROASTED RAINBOW CHARD WITH FETA

by Shelli Henry



I grew rainbow chard in my garden for the very first time two years ago—quite honestly because I liked the picture on the seed packet. It's a beautiful early green that dresses up your garden as well as your dinner plate, and it tastes great too. Because it does not ship well, you are not likely to find it in the grocery store. But, it's easy to grow yourself or to find at the farmer's market. I found this recipe on line at www.allrecipes.com. So far it's my favorite way to enjoy this "lovely lettuce" as my husband calls it.

Ingredients

- 1 bunch rainbow chard – leaves and stems separated and chopped
 - 1 large onion, chopped
 - 1 tablespoon olive oil
-
- 2 tablespoons olive oil
 - 4 oz. feta cheese, broken into 1/2-inch pieces
 - 1 – 2 cloves garlic, pressed (optional)
 - Salt and pepper to taste

Directions

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Grease a baking sheet with olive oil.
2. Toss the chard stems and onions in a bowl with 1 tablespoon olive oil. Season with salt and pepper to taste and spread on the prepared baking sheet.
3. Bake in the preheated oven until the chard stems have softened and the onion is starting to brown on the corners, about 15 minutes. Toss the chard leaves with 2 tablespoons of olive oil, salt, pepper, and 1 to 2 pressed garlic cloves (optional). Sprinkle the leaves over the stem mixture, then scatter the feta cheese over the top.
4. Return to the oven, and bake until the stems are tender, the leaves are beginning to crisp, and the feta is melted and golden, about 20 minutes. 🌿





GARDEN WANDERER

Moorten Botanical Garden Palm Springs, California

by Marcia Carson



Located in the heart of old Palm Springs, California, the [Moorten Botanical Garden](#) is a delightful, unpretentious, down-to-earth collection of desert plants. Clark Moorten was behind the counter and welcomed us to his privately-owned desert garden and residence estate. Clark's father, Chester "Cactus Slim" Moorten, one of silent film's original Keystone Kops, started the desert nursery in 1938 when the silent movie business was being replaced with talkies. The garden includes the "World's First Cactarium," a made-up term for the greenhouse. Over 3,000 varieties of desert plants from around the world are in habitats



Marcia with Clark Moorten at his garden on Jan. 21, 2016.

along a nature trail, including specimens from the Mojave Desert, Baja California, the Sonoran Desert, central Mexico and South America. Interspersed in these habitats are crystals, rocks, fossils and relics from pioneers and gold mines. As you exit, small plants that you admired throughout the garden are available for purchase.

Master Gardeners are available for guided tours of the garden, but we had missed the scheduled tour, so my husband and I started the self-guided tour. Within a few minutes we heard Clark calling to us. Mike, the Master Gardener intern, had finished his tour and would give us a private tour. Mike gave us a great tour, explaining to us Midwesterners how

to recognize the various varieties of agave, particularly the blue agave which is used for tequila. He showed us the ocotillos, including branching and tree forms, and pointed out the early budding on the dormant plants, as California was in an El Nino year and had recently received a lot of rain. Mike showed us the cochineal scale insect often found on prickly pear. The crushed females produce a red pigment which is often used to color sausage, yogurts, pink pastries, juices, lipsticks and blushes. Check FDA labels—if it says carmine or cochineal extract, Natural Red 4, or E120—it's bug juice, which is perfectly safe!

We walked away from this unusual garden with a new respect for desert plants and their ability to exist in amazingly harsh conditions. We also purchased a living wreath of succulents which will be a constant reminder of the great afternoon we spent in the Moorten Garden! 🌿



The "Cactarium" at the Moorten Botanical Garden, Palm Springs, Calif.



Marcia's tour guide, Mike, displays some cochineal scale used for dyes.



OPPORTUNITIES

Volunteer / Educational

To publish volunteer or education opportunities in our newsletter, please contact nrosene@icloud.com.

Volunteer

VALPARAISO PARKS SPRING TRANSPLANTING—1,000 FLATS

What: Transplanting seedlings

Where: Valparaiso Parks Greenhouses, 1250 Harrison Blvd., Valparaiso, Ind.

When: April 7 - 8 and April 11, 12 & 13; 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.—any portion of the day

Info: Stephen Martinson, Horticulture Superintendent, Valparaiso Parks, (219) 531-4678



OPEN CLASS JUDGES NEEDED

What: Two Judges needed for Open Class Horticulture and Open Class Vegetable

Where: Johnson County Indiana 4-H Fairgrounds, Fitzpatrick Hall, 250 Fairground St., Franklin, Ind.

When: July 16, 12:30 p.m.

Info: Contact Heather Dougherty, 4-H Youth Education - Johnson County, Purdue Extension, hdougher@purdue.edu

Educational

2016 PURDUE MASTER GARDENER STATE CONFERENCE

What: "Cultivating our Legacy" - Co-Hosted by Purdue Master Gardener State Office and Master Gardener Association of Tippecanoe County

Where: Four Points by Sheraton, West Lafayette, Ind.

When: June 16-18

Info: <https://hort.purdue.edu/mg/2016StateConf.html>



GRAND ESTATES & HIDDEN TREASURES

What: A Cultural Journey to Southeast New England

Where: Mark Zelonis, former Deputy Director of Environmental & Historic Preservation at the Indianapolis Museum of Art, will lead you on a personal journey to many of his favorite former haunts. Locations to include Blithewold

Mansion, Gardens, and Arboretum; Doris Duke's Rough Point; Blue Garden; Heritage Museums & Gardens; Mount Auburn Cemetery; Isabella Stewart Gardener Museum; Garden in the Woods; and much more.

When: June 19-24

Info: Mark Zelonis at mark.zelonis@att.net or at (317) 258-2071; or Jo Ann Carr at joann@interludetours.com or at (317) 913-0387

GARDEN DESIGN AND PLANTS CLASS

What: Kerry Ann Mendez, Expert Gardener, Speaker and Author, will be teaching a special garden design and plants class before [The Grand Garden Show](#).

Where: The Grand Hotel on Mackinac Island, Northern Michigan

When: Aug. 28, 1 p.m. - 4 p.m. EST

Info: Kerry Ann Mendez, (207) 502-7228 or www.pyours.com for more details, and [The Grand Garden Show](#) for complete schedule and to register

INDIANAPOLIS HOSTA SOCIETY PROGRAM

What: "Chasing the Rare and Unusual in Shade Gardens"—featured speaker Gene Bush, a nationally known shade garden expert, garden writer, photographer, former owner of Munchkin Nursery and Gardens and regular contributor to *Indiana Gardening* magazine

Where: Holliday Park Nature Center, 6363 Spring Mill Road, Indianapolis, Ind.

When: April 11, 6:30 p.m. EDT

Info: Pat Brummer, IHS Publicity, at (317) 251-6465 or visit indianapolishostasociety.org

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