



**June 2017**

**2017 Officers:**

- Carol Ziehmke, President
- Jean Damm, V.P.
- Kelly Tomko, Secretary
- Jane Considine, Treasurer
- Lori Nadolski, Reporter

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**COLUMBIA COUNTY MGV 2017 ACTIVITIES**

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
JUNE 19	PARDEEVILLE GARDEN CLUB FIELD TRIP TO K&W GREENERY & ROTARY GARDENS, JANESVILLE
JUNE 27	MGV MEETING- BECKY GUTZMAN'S HOME
JULY 25	SET-UP FOR THE CC FAIR
JULY 25-30	COLUMBIA COUNTY FAIR WEEK

# President's Message

Summer is here, and all the great food and activities that go with it! This is always a busy and delightful time of the year. We never know exactly what the weather will be like. Will it be hot and dry, rainy and cool, or the perfect mix of the two? Time will tell. The asparagus has been delicious and the strawberries are just starting. It is a great time to eat!

George Koepp presented an educational, interactive and entertaining program on GMOs, using our fancy new projector, for our May meeting. Genetically engineered crops have been approved for cultivation in the United States since the 1990s. Today, there are 10 GMO crops produced in the United States. More than 90 percent of corn, soybean, cotton, canola and sugar beet acreage in the US is GMO. Much of the corn and soybeans go to animal feed or are used to make ethanol.

On June 19 we have the joint field trip to Rotary Gardens and K & W Greenery in Janesville with the Pardeeville Garden Club. There will be a guided tour at each site. The Rotary Garden, that was initiated in 1988, is 20 acres of landscaped paths & gardens. The original site, between Lions Beach and Kiwanis Pond, was covered with debris and used as storage. The Rotary Garden's founder, and original visionary, retired orthodontist Dr. Robert Yahr, approached the two Rotary Clubs in Janesville and inquired their interest in developing a botanical garden for the community to enjoy. The Rotary developed a support base and volunteers to help maintain the garden through the years. As volunteer gardeners, we know what a huge accomplishment this is.

Recently at a doctor appointment, a nurse practitioner cautioned us to be careful about ticks this year. She encouraged "tick checks" daily. If you find one, pull it out, straight out, with tweezers. Do not try to smother it or burn in. Put the tick in a dry jar or baggy and then in the freezer, for later identification if necessary. Call your doctor if you have signs of infection: a fever, pus draining from the bite, red streaks around the bite, increased pain, warmth, swelling or redness around the bite. Be aware of changes in your health, such as a new rash, joint pain, increased tiredness and/or flu like symptoms, and follow up with your medical provider. Stay safe everyone.

We have been invited by Becky Gutzman to visit her farm and gardens for our June Monthly Meeting. This will be a potluck and for those who desire, will have a meeting place again to car pool.

Fondly,  
*Carol*

## Columbia County Master Gardener Volunteers 2017 Columbia County Fair Booth Sign-up

**Tuesday, July 25** 6:30 pm Booth set up in the flower building and in the Bidwell Building. Select MGV Youth Awards. All members are invited to help set up and to help select the awards. This is instead of our monthly meeting time!

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 3. |
| 2. | 4. |

**Wed, July 26** 1:00 pm MGV Open Class Choice Award Selection

- |    |    |
|----|----|
| 1. | 3. |
| 2. | 4. |

1-2 members are needed to staff the booth in the Bidwell Building during open hours 10:00 AM to 10:00 PM. We will be selling garden items, sharing information, and answering questions.

**Wed, July 26**

- |         |                 |               |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|
| 5-7 PM  | 1. Rose Leckwee | 2. Lyn Bryant |
| 7-10 PM | 1.              | 2.            |

**Thur, July 27**

- |              |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|
| 10 AM – 1 PM | 1. | 2. |
| 1-4 PM       | 1. | 2. |
| 4-7 PM       | 1. | 2. |
| 7-10 PM      | 1. | 2. |

**Fri, July 28**

- |              |                    |    |
|--------------|--------------------|----|
| 10 AM – 1 PM | 1.                 | 2. |
| 1-4 PM       | 1.                 | 2. |
| 4-7 PM       | 1. Robert Thompson | 2. |
| 7-10 PM      | 1.                 | 2. |

**Sat, July 29**

- |              |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|
| 10 AM – 1 PM | 1. | 2. |
| 1-4 PM       | 1. | 2. |
| 4-7 PM       | 1. | 2. |
| 7-10 PM      | 1. | 2. |

**Sun, July 30**

- |              |  |    |
|--------------|--|----|
| 10 AM – 1 PM | 1.   | 2. |
| 1-4 PM       | 1.   | 2. |
| 4:00 PM      | Assist 1-4 PM shift with tear down and pack up display |    |
|              | 1.   | 2. |



## Columbia County Master Gardener Volunteers—Meeting Agenda

June 27<sup>th</sup> @ 6pm —Becky Gutzman's Home, W3616 Old B Road, Rio, WI

- Call the Meeting to Order (Carol)
- Secretary's Report (Kelly)
- Treasurer's Report (Jane)
- Introductions
- Old Business
  - Pardeeville Garden Club Field Trip—June 19 (Lila)
  - Food Security Project—Garden Lessons at the Portage Library (Sue and Becky)
  - Vegetable Garden and Heritage Apple Trees Project at Indian Agency House
- County Fair
  - Sign up for Fair Booth
  - Sign up to Judge Displays
  - Other Ongoing Projects
- New Business
  - Next Month
  - Becky's Tour
  - Other
- Adjournment

"Potluck"

## 2017 4-H Planter's Night at Link's Greenhouse



Great showing at this event!! Thanks for coming.....Inch True Blues, New Directions, Dekorra Rocketeers, North Scott & Arlington Prairie Producers



## May 23, 2017 - Meeting Minutes - 6:30pm Columbia County Annex Building

Meeting was called to order at 6:30pm (Carol)  
Secretary's Report (Kelly) No additions or corrections.  
Treasurer's Report (Jane) Printed on back side of agenda.  
Introductions, "Favorite spring veggie?"

### Old Business

Field Trip (Lila) June 19th. Pardeeville Garden Club trip to Janesville, K&W Greenery & Rotary Gardens. \$45 for transportation, lunch and admission. June 5th is the sign up deadline.

Food Security Project—Garden Lessons at the Portage Library (Sue and Becky) Still have openings for lunch lessons, passed around sign-up sheet. These will be very simple, short lessons but important to the children we are working with. We plan to keep vests at the library so MGV's could put them on during these weekly sessions. Check with the childrens' librarian for the vests.

Vegetable Garden and Heritage Apple Trees at Indian Agency House (Carol) - Had a meeting, laid out the garden plan/area, used time appropriate plants and seeds donated by Bill Link who is looking into apple trees for this project. Planting to take place, Friday, 5/26 at 10 AM.

WI Dells Farmers Market: Nice idea but no interest was generated.

Other Ongoing Projects? Jean is working with Leah on the CC Fair booth which is coming along well. "Sow It, Grow It, Show It" theme has facilitated good ideas. Judges needed, booth sign ups needed.

Sue reported that the Portage Community Garden is the best it has ever been; all the plots are filled, a 'real sense of community'! Meetings are the 3rd Thursday of each month, 6:00 pm.

Becky reported: Micro garden harvesting at St. John's in Pardeeville was a hit as usual.

Becky reported: 4-H Planter night at Link's Greenhouse was very productive; 20 4-H members and adults from 5 clubs. They had some clever ideas. Link's generously donated \$30 worth of plants and the media. The clubs brought and provided their own containers.

Discussion was held about resurrecting the acknowledgement, appreciation Award to Link's for their donations.

### New Business

Gardens at the New County Administration Building (Mary Jo) Talked with Theresa to find out what they are looking for. Sounds like long term, ongoing relationship with master gardeners. There may be a lack of understanding of the role of master gardeners. Our focus has been and remains to be teaching/advising verses manual garden labor. Letting this request ride until the building is finished and more direction is available.

Next Month's Program: No program planned. Decided to have a meeting at Becky's along with a pot luck, garden tour. Tuesday, June 27, 6:00 PM

Other: Reviewed, clarified LCD check out sheet presented by George.

Becky: West Bend, State Conference asking for donation for the annual conference.

Adjournment: 7:17 PM.

Program—GMO's 101 by George Koepp. Very informative, interesting and interactive presentation on GMO's and understanding the science behind them. Thank you George!



I found this article and thought it's a good idea to remind people to use proper watering techniques to provide your flowers, vegetables and young trees the right amount of water; not too little, not too much, but just right. Most of our plants do not like to be sprinkled. Also, be sure to place the water in the proper location, where it does the most good. Get the water deep into the root zone, not on the leaves and stems.

Enjoy the article from Penn State Extension below. It is a good review for MGV's on proper watering.  
-George

## PROPER WATERING TECHNIQUES

After our prolonged winter and cold spring, we are all looking forward to the warm days of summer and the colorful flowers and tasty fresh vegetables which they bring. However, the excessive heat and lack of rain that often occur during the summer months will require watering our gardens.

There is an art to proper watering. One needs to be aware of soil type and the needs of specific plants in addition to weather conditions. Sandy soils hold less water than clay soils and require more frequent watering. Adding organic matter enables sandy soil to better retain moisture and clay soil to drain. Mulching reduces the need for watering by reducing evaporation. Young plants need more frequent watering than established, mature plants. Temperature, sunlight, and wind are all factors affecting the amount of water plants will need at a given time. It is also important to avoid overwatering, which can deny plant roots the oxygen they need for proper de-

velopment. The goal is to provide sufficient water to avoid stressing the plant and to encourage healthy growth and development.

Seedlings need special attention until they develop their root systems. They must be kept uniformly moist, or they can easily dry out and die. As young plants develop, they should be watered less frequently



but deeply to encourage deep root growth. Avoid frequent light watering which encourages shallow root development. As a general rule, the entire root zone of plants should be watered, and then the soil should be allowed to dry before watering again. Plants grown in containers need much more frequent watering. They have limited soil from which

## Watering continued...

to derive moisture, and, being above ground, they are subject to more heat and drying winds. Porous containers such as clay pots are especially subject to drying. All containers should be checked daily during the hot summer months to determine if they need water, especially on hot windy days. They should also have drainage holes so that overwatering does not occur.

There are several methods of watering. Hand watering with a hose or watering can is very effective in that it delivers water directly to the plants. It is very time consuming, however, to water a large area by hand and still deliver sufficient water to all plants at a rate that their roots can absorb the moisture. Sprinklers can be used to provide water to a large area over a period of time without requiring the active presence of the gardener. However, sprinklers waste a lot of water on pathways or to evaporation and wind drift. Also, both hand watering and sprinklers wet the foliage of the plants, which can promote foliar disease, rather than concentrating moisture to the root area. Drip irrigation, such as that provided by a soaker hose, is a more efficient method of watering. It slowly delivers water at the soil level, making it directly available to the plant roots without wetting the foliage. There are a variety of drip irrigation systems available commercially.

Or, if you are frugal as I am, you can also rig up your own drip irrigation for larger plants like peppers, tomatoes, and squash. I use gallon plastic jugs, such as those used for milk or iced tea. Rinse the



jugs thoroughly and put a couple of small nail holes in the bottom. Fill them with

water and then place them next to the plants you wish to water. The jugs can be filled very quickly, but the water drips out slowly, providing water to the root zone of the plants

The timing of watering is also important. Plants should be watered before they show any signs of wilt or other distress. If watering overhead by hose or sprinkler, protect your plants from disease by watering early in the day to allow time for the foliage to dry before the cool of the evening.

Proper watering techniques protect your plants from stress, encourage good root growth, and reduce the danger of foliar disease. Methods which apply moisture at the ground level apply moisture only where needed, reduce evaporation loss, and are less work for the gardener.

# FREE TOMATO TESTING AGAIN THIS YEAR

If you suspect Late Blight in your tomato plants, Brian Hudelson from the UW Plant Disease and Diagnostic Lab is offering free testing again this year to help us make the proper diagnosis. This can be challenging since tomato plants are susceptible to several diseases that can be hard to diagnose; Septoria Leaf Spot, Early Blight, and Late Blight. I recently had a tomato grower call me about problems with his tomato plants growing in a hoop house. I couldn't pin it on a disease, so with the help of a couple of UW specialists, we were able to conclude that it was more likely a nutrient deficiency. I took leaf samples and a soil sample and it was determined to be a zinc and possible potassium deficiency. Even though the soil test indicated that potassium was at a high level, it was showing signs of a deficiency. After a second visit, part of the problem was that the plants needed more water. They were allowed to wilt a little too much, causing the plants to struggle to move the nutrients from the soil into the leaf material. Again, the right amount of water is critical.



Check out these factsheet on tomato leaf diseases that we struggle with each year. Let me know if you can't print them out and I will see that you get copies.

Late Blight:

[https://pddc.wisc.edu/wpcontent/blogs.dir/39/files/Fact\\_Sheets/FC\\_PDF/Late\\_Blight.pdf](https://pddc.wisc.edu/wpcontent/blogs.dir/39/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Late_Blight.pdf)

Early Blight:

[https://pddc.wisc.edu/wp-content/blogs.dir/39/files/Fact\\_Sheets/FC\\_PDF/Early\\_Blight.pdf](https://pddc.wisc.edu/wp-content/blogs.dir/39/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Early_Blight.pdf)

Septoria Leaf Spot:

[https://pddc.wisc.edu/wpcontent/blogs.dir/39/files/Fact\\_Sheets/FC\\_PDF/Septoria\\_Leaf\\_Spot.pdf](https://pddc.wisc.edu/wpcontent/blogs.dir/39/files/Fact_Sheets/FC_PDF/Septoria_Leaf_Spot.pdf)

Also, here is the website for the Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic. Lots of Great fact-sheets and information here for the MGV's. If you want plant samples tested, we are located so that it is best to drive the samples to the UW, so they arrive in good shape early in the week. It is not very helpful when Dr. Hudelson receives mushy, stinky samples. Also, the Babcock ice cream store is across the street from the Diagnostics Clinic. You can treat yourself after you have delivered your sample!!

# PLANTS BEES LIKE BEST



## Bee-Friendly Trees & Shrubs

All of these plants are regularly visited by bees!

Common Name	Scientific Name	Native	Type	Rating <sup>1</sup>	Bloom Time									
					Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		
Cornelian cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>	nonnative	tree	●●●●	*									
Dwarf fothergilla	<i>Fothergilla gardenia</i>	native	shrub	●●●	*	*								
Winter honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>	nonnative	shrub	●●●	*	*								
Higan weeping cherry	<i>Prunus subhirtella 'pendula'</i>	nonnative	tree	●●●	*	*								
Higan cherry	<i>Prunus subhirtella 'autumnalis'</i>	nonnative	tree	●●●●	*	*								
Flowering cherry	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	Varies	tree	●●●●	*	*								
Flowering crabapple	<i>Malus spp.</i>	varies	tree	●●●●●	*	*								
Burkwood viburnum	<i>Viburnum burkwoodii</i>	hybrid	shrub	●●●		*								
Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	nonnative	shrub	●●●		*	*							
Red horsechestnut	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>	native	tree	●●●		*	*							
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	native	tree	●●●		*	*							
Foster's holly	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>	hybrid	shrub	●●●		*	*							
Winter king hawthorn	<i>Crataegus viridis</i>	native	tree	●●●		*	*							
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	Native	both	●●●		*	*							
Eastern redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	native	tree	●●●●●		*	*							
Black gum	<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	native	tree	●●●		*	*	*						
Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	native	shrub	●●●			*							
Fuzzy deutzia	<i>Deutzia scabra</i>	nonnative	shrub	●●●			*							
Pyracantha	<i>Pyracantha spp.</i>	Nonnative	shrub	●●●			*							
Japanese tree lilac	<i>Syringa raticulata</i>	nonnative	tree	●●●			*	*						
American yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentuckea</i>	native	tree	●●●			*	*						
Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus spp.</i>	varies	shrub	●●●			*	*						
Virginia spiraea	<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>	native	shrub	●●●			*	*						
False Indigo	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	native	shrub	●●●●			*	*						
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	native	shrub	●●●				*						
Climbing rose	<i>Rosa setigera</i>	native	shrub	●●●●				*						
Common winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	native	shrub	●●●●●				*						
Sweetspire	<i>Itaea virginica</i>	native	shrub	●●●				*	*					
Bottlebrush buckeye	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	native	shrub	●●●●				*	*					
Linden	<i>Tilia cordata, americana</i>	nonnative	tree	●●●●				*	*					
Golden raintree	<i>Koelerutaria raticulata</i>	nonnative	tree	●●●●●				*	*					
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>	native	shrub	●●●●●				*	*	*				
Devil's walking stick	<i>Aralia spinosa</i>	native	tree	●●●●					*	*				
PeeGee hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea paniculata</i>	nonnative	shrub	●●●●●					*	*				
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	native	shrub	●●●●					*	*				
Bee bee tree	<i>Tetradium daniellii</i>	nonnative	tree	●●●●●					*	*				
Winged sumac	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>	native	tree	●●●●●					*	*				
Crape myrtle	<i>Lagerstroemia spp.</i>	nonnative	tree	●●●					*	*	*			
Glossy abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>	nonnative	shrub	●●●●					*	*	*			
Seven-son flower	<i>Haptacodium miconioides</i>	nonnative	tree	●●●●●						*	*	*	*	
Chaste tree	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	nonnative	tree	●●●●						*	*	*	*	

<sup>1</sup>Visitation ratings, Ohio Valley Region:

●●● = moderate ●●●● = heavy ●●●●● = very heavy



For more information: [GrowWise.org](http://GrowWise.org) and [HRIresearch.org](http://HRIresearch.org)



# BEE MAGNETS



## Ten Great Trees & Shrubs for Honeybees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cornelian cherry	<i>Cornus mas</i>
Higan cherry	<i>Prunus subhirtella 'autumnalis'</i>
Foster's holly	<i>Ilex x attenuata</i>
American yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentuckea</i>
Common winterberry	<i>Ilex verticillata</i>
Linden	<i>Tilia cordata, T. americana</i>
Golden raintree	<i>Koelrauteria reticulata</i>
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
Bee bee tree	<i>Tetradium daniellii</i>
Winged sumac	<i>Rhus copallinum</i>

## Ten Great Trees & Shrubs for Bumblebees

Common Name	Scientific Name
American yellowwood	<i>Cladrastis kentuckea</i>
False Indigo	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>
Buttonbush	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>
Sweetspire	<i>Itaia virginica</i>
Golden raintree	<i>Koelrauteria reticulata</i>
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum frondosum</i>
Clethra	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>
Glossy abelia	<i>Abelia x grandiflora</i>
Seven-son flower	<i>Heptacodium miconioides</i>
Chaste tree	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>

## Trees & Shrubs That Attract Relatively Few Bees

Common Name	Scientific Name
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia spp.</i>
Star magnolia	<i>Magnolia stellata</i>
European boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Japanese Kwanzan cherry	<i>Prunus 'Kwanzan'</i>
Mulan magnolia	<i>Magnolia liliiflora</i>
White azalea	<i>Azalea spp.</i>
Koreanspice viburnum	<i>Viburnum carlesii</i>
Carolina allspice	<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>
White fringetree	<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>
Hybrid tea rose	<i>Rosa spp.</i>
Smooth hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>
Bigleaf hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>

Acknowledgements: Plant lists developed by Bernadette M. Mach and Daniel A. Potter at University of Kentucky. The Horticultural Research Institute provided funding for plant list research and development. These lists are not all-inclusive. All information based on data from an ongoing project; lists will be augmented with additional bee-attractive plants in the future.



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BEE SMART™



For more information: [GrowWise.org](http://GrowWise.org) and [HRResearch.org](http://HRResearch.org)



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