

# Green Thumb Prints

Newsletter of the Hancock County  
Master Gardener Volunteers



February 2011

*Gardening is our Passion  
Education is our Purpose*



## WHAT'S INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

- **Bulb/Perennial Combos**
- **From Guardian Spirit to Gardening Spirit—by Bob Campbell**
- **Gardening by the Moon**
- **Info on Training, Presentations, etc.**

## *Dates to Remember!*

**Saturday, February 5:** Ornamental Grasses presentation by Ruth Furiate, Oakwoods Nature Preserve.

**Thursday, February 10:** Brown Bag Training, Popcorn presented by Dick Schweitzer, Ag Center, 6:00.

**Thursday, February 10:** MGV Monthly Meeting, Ag Center, 7:00.

**Wednesday, February 16:** WFIN Phone Club, 9:00—11:00. Need volunteers!



## UPCOMING EVENTS

**Tuesday, March 1:** First Tuesday Advanced Training. "Ready, Set, Sow" - Seed Starting etc. 6 - 8 pm Ag Center

**Saturday, March 5:** Preparing the garden for planting by Pat Flinn, 10 am Oakwoods

**Wednesday, March 16:** Small Fruit/Berry School 11:45 am - 4 pm

## *Coordinator's Corner* *By Nancy Kronberg*

I am VERY glad we didn't get the ice that was predicted. I had pulled several good resources involving tree damage following an ice storm. Now I can instead focus on prevention. Watch for that article in a future newsletter or the Courier.

Thanks to the seven mgvs that attended the Perennial Plant Seminar on Sunday, January 23. Sessions were very good and we had a great time sharing garden ideas. I stayed for the OSU Extension Nursery Short Course and attended some very educational sessions. Of course the CENTS show was informative as usual.

We will try to reschedule the Winter Tree ID session. Sarah Betts from the park district as well as Bill Jones and I will get together and come up with a new date. We may extend the length of the session and possibly the location so that we can include an outdoor walk. We did have 28 signed up for the session and over half were not our own mgvs. An impressive mix!

Lots of additional planning will take place at the February meeting. I'm hoping many of you will step up and volunteer.

Now for a request. When an event is cancelled and I send out an e-mail, I will request an acknowledgement. I use Outlook with a request to "send a read receipt" to me. Just check yes to send that receipt and nothing else is necessary. If your e-mail program doesn't offer this option, then I would like you to respond saying you have read the message. I do call anyone I haven't heard from and would like to avoid unnecessary calls.

See you next week,  
Nancy

## First Tuesday Advanced Training

Classes will be held on the first Tuesday of each month. See the Calendar of Events on our website for up-to-date details and registration link.

<http://hancock.osu.edu/topics/master-gardener-volunteer-program/events-hort-natural-resources>

Topics: Rain gardens, starting seeds, fruit gardening, attracting butterflies and beneficial insects, grasses, and more.

## PHONE CLUB VOLUNTEERS

Anyone interested in doing the phone club should contact Marilynn Beltz as soon as possible. This begins February 16, at WFIN Radio Station from 9:00—11:00 AM.

New members are welcome to sit in any of the sessions.

**PLEASE VOLUNTEER!**

## MGV Presentations (Speaker's Bureau)

The MGVs will be making 3 Saturday presentations for the Hancock County Park District. Call 419-425-7275 (Park Office) to reserve your seat

- February 5—Ornamental Grasses by Ruth Furiate
- March 5—Preparing the garden for planting by Pat Flinn
- April 5—Plants to attract wildlife to the backyard by Linda Dyar.

Time of each session is 10:00. Location is at the Oakwoods Nature Preserve. For any questions or information, please contact Ruth Furiate.

*Happy Valentine's Day*

## Brown Bag Advanced Training Presentations

- Feb 10 Dick Schweitzer, "Popcorn"
- Mar 10 Cathy Zernechel, "Growing Vegetables"
- June 9 Marty Davis, "Straw Bale Gardening"
- Sept 8 Marilyn Beltz, "House Plants"
- Nov 10 Bill Patch, "Horticulture in the Parks"

Thursdays, before MGV Monthly Meetings

Sessions begin at 6:00 and continue for 50-55 minutes.

You must attend the whole session to receive advanced education hours.

Thanks to the above MGVs for volunteering to share their expertise and making the Brown Bag program a success. We are all excited about these presentations. Also, thanks to Sharon Hammer Baker for organizing these presentations.

# ***From Guardian Spirit to Gardening Spirit***

18<sup>th</sup> Century Thoughts on Garden Design

By Bob Campbell

We gardeners today are part of a tradition of gardening several centuries old. I find it interesting at times to go back in time and learn what others thought about some of the same challenges confronting us. A book I have found especially useful for this purpose is [The Glory of Gardens – 2000 Years of Writing on Garden Design](#), edited by Scott J. Tilden.

It was here I encountered the thinking of Joseph Spence (1669-1768), a professor of poetry at Oxford University and an avid gardener. Spence was a good friend to another poet and avid gardener, Alexander Pope (1688-1744), and recorded conversations with him on garden designs. In 1751, Spence wrote a letter to “the Reverend Mr. Wheeler” which turned into an essay laying down his principles on gardening. While some or all of it may be original thought, I think that probably most of it reflects an interchange of developing ideas between him and Pope. (No doubt there was also a decade or more of dialogue by various gardeners interested in changing garden design.)

Spence’s first principle on gardening is: “consult the *Genius of the place*. What is, is the great guide as to what ought to be.” To study the ground thoroughly, Spence says, “one should not only take a view of the whole and all its parts, and consider the laying of it in general, and all its beauties and advantages or inconveniences and impediments, in particular...But one should also walk all around it in the line without your own bounds; to see what beauties may be added by breaking through your outline.”

What is the *Genius of the place*? Pope and Spence both borrowed from the language of early Roman religion. The ancient Romans spoke of the *genius loci* (often appearing in the plural as *genii loci*) *Genius* referred to a guardian spirit, *loci* to a place. Each person, family, and city was watched over by a guardian spirit, sometimes shaped as a god. Pope and Spence put their own meaning into the concept, transforming it from guardian spirit into the gardening spirit of the place. Thus *answers.com* quotes the primary definition in the [American Heritage Dictionary](#) as “The distinctive or pervading spirit of a place.” The secondary definition was the ancient Roman one: “The guardian deity of a place.”

Pope is usually given credit for applying the idea of the *Genius of the place* to gardening. He put it in verse in 1831 in his “Epistle IV To Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington.”

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,  
To rear the column, or the arch to bend,  
To swell the terrace, or to sink the grot;  
In all, let Nature never be forgot...  
Consult *the genius of the place* in all...

A landscape company for whom this concept is a guiding principle, helps us think it through. Dargan Landscape Architects offers this interpretation:

Consulting the *genius of the place* begins by paying attention to the spirit of place already there. ... each property has a unique, inherent quality rooted in the house’s architecture and the land surrounding it. The first step in the design process is to identify the abiding character that inhabits the site—no matter how subtle. A sensitivity to what is already there tells you what would be appropriate or inappropriate when selecting materials and specific design treatments for all that will be added.

Patrick Taylor adds that this spirit is not a static one. The *Genius of the place* begins with the settled setting. But it changes with the changes taking place on the place.

The *genius loci* of a garden in the first instance, before the gardener has put hand to spade, is a matter of its given setting, in terms of topography, climate, soil, and historical associations. But once the garden is made its spirit depends on many things, for a

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# ***From Guardian Spirit to Gardening Spirit***

## ***Continued***

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garden has a greater range of ingredients than any other work of visual art. A garden is a multidimensional work—the usual three dimensions with the added dimension of time. Time changes the appearance of the garden—the time of day, the season, and the weather. Plants change all the time, grow at different speeds, decline, die, and are replaced hither and yon. The person who designs the garden and the person who tends it have only a limited control over its spirit. The buzzing of bees, the chatting of visitors, the distant siren of a fire engine, a sudden burst of rain, a screaming baby, a brilliantly colored anorak against the subtle harmonies of the border—all are part of the spirit of the place and all are beyond the control of the garden artist. The garden is never the same twice and the way in which it is experienced varies at every visit.

We may never fully define the *Genius of the place*. For Spence and Pope, the important thing is to be in touch and stay in touch with this spirit! The is-ness of the grounds tells us what we ought to plant and create. Consult this spirit by walking the grounds before you ever plant. And once you've planted, stay in touch with the developing spirit as you plant new plants and move old ones. The *Genius of the place* is still the driving force on what ought to be.

The *Genius of the place* is the **first and overarching Principle**, according to Spence, but not the only one. In his letter/essay, he goes on to add fifteen more. I don't know how the Reverend Mr. Wheeler felt about them, but for me they are all ideas still worth pondering. And some of them, in my own humble ways, I try to put into practice.

**Principle #2 is to provide a central focus**, “a principal point of view for the whole plan,” and then to provide other focal points for our gardens. We need beginning points to draw the eye and lead observers to take in the rest.

**Principle #3** is still being debated. Those who like formal gardens will not like his advice to avoid forming gardens by “rule and square” and his criticism of “perpetual uniformity” as “more fit for architecture than for pleasure-grounds.” Those whose tastes run in an opposite direction will welcome his words: “Follow nature ... nature never plants by the line, or in angles.” “Gardening is an imitation of ‘Beautiful Nature,’ and therefore should not be like works of art. Wherever art appears, the gardener has failed in his execution.”

**Principle #4** sounds a bit contradictory to #3. “**Assist or correct the general character of the ground, if deficient or displeasing.**” How you *follow* nature and *correct* her at the same time, Spence doesn't say. Perhaps this is the exception to the rule, an exception that can yet make sense: “If your ground be all dry, a winding stream should be brought into it...if the ground be all flat, one should make risings...etc.”

**Principle #5** will probably draw no quarrel from anyone: “**Correct or conceal any particular object that is disagreeable.**” (“I've been pondering eight years on how to conceal my air conditioner!”)

**Principle #6: If a view is agreeable, don't hide it but bring it out into the open.**

**Principle #7: Let there be surprises** in our gardens. “Some striking object,” some unexpected “change” can lead to “surprise” which “is pleasing.”

**Principle #8 reflects one possible use for our gardens – a sanctuary closing us off from the world. Use “grove-works” or “fences” to “conceal the bounds of your grounds everywhere, if possible.”** I appreciate that kind of garden. Still, it doesn't work for me. I want mine in plain view where possible. I like little children pulling a rose to their nose, or adults lingering by a blue gentian in bloom. If I knew how to make signs, I would post one that says “Trespassers Welcome.”

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# *From Guardian Spirit to Gardening Spirit*

## *Continued*

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**Principles #9-11 offer advice on the mix of plants.** Number 9 stresses a need for **unity within** our garden. “**Unite the different parts of your garden gently together.**” Number 10 advises us to **unite our gardens to our larger surroundings**: “Contrive the out parts so, as to unite well with the country around them.” Number 11 tells us, **do not make absolute distinctions between our vegetable and our flower beds.** “Mix useful things even in the ornamental parts, and something of ornament even in the useful parts.”

**Principle #12 advises us not to let our gardens get too much in our face!** “**Make objects that are too near seem farther off:** which is done by showing more of the immediate ground and narrowing your view to them more and more as it recedes from you.” (We know today that planting cool colors like blue will make our plants seem to recede.)

**Principle #13 confronts the opposite problem. Don’t let our gardens get away from us!** “**Draw distant objects nearer to you** ... which is done by hiding the intermediate length of ground and planting what may fall in and unite, to the eye, with such distant objects. (We know today that hot colors will also draw distant objects to us.)

**Principle #14 holds out for variety.** We need to consider it in everything we do, for **without variety, nothing “can be pleasing.”** Mixes include among others “land and water ... lights and shades.../and the/ interspersing /of/ different sorts of trees.” (I don’t know whether Spence would have included different leaf hues and shapes and textures, but I enjoy working on this sort of variety in my beds and borders, as well.)

**Principle #15 calls us to pay attention to colors that harmonize and colors that contrast.** “Observe the different friendships and enmities of different colors ... place the friendly ones next each other.” (But it seems to me that too much friendliness can lead to absence of surprise.)

**Principle #16 is a word of caution on the mix of lights and shades in our gardens. “Let the former have prevalence / and/ give the whole a joyous air rather than a melancholy one.”**

Aside from the concept of the Genius of the place, Spence returns to the concepts of surprise and variety as those of the utmost importance to garden design. And in this he turns to Pope, from whom he has learned, or who (perhaps) he has taught:

“All that I have laid out here so particularly (and perhaps a great deal more) is included by Mr. Pope in two lines, where in speaking of gardens he says:

**He gains all Ends, who pleasingly confounds,  
Surprises, varies, and conceals the bounds.**

“And in conversation, I have heard him include it in one single word, **Variety...**”

### Resources:

- The American Heritage Dictionary, “*genius loci*”, [www.answers.com/topic/genius-loci](http://www.answers.com/topic/genius-loci)
- Dargan Landscape Architects, “Our Process,” <http://dargan.com/our-process/genius-loci/>
- Pope, Alexander, Epistles to Several Persons: Epistle IV To Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, <http://www.poemhunter.com/poem/epistles-to-several-persons-epistle-iv-to-richar/>
- Taylor, Patrick; <http://www.jrank.org/gardening/pages/1327/place-spirit.html> place, the spirit of - genius loci, An Epistle to Lord Burlington, Nature, Genius, Place, sens de la visite
- Tilden, Scott J, Ed., The Glory of Gardens – 2,000 Years of Writings on Garden Design, pp. 19 and 21. New York: Abrams, 2006.

# Bulb and Perennial Combinations

## Why are Bulb and Perennial combinations useful?

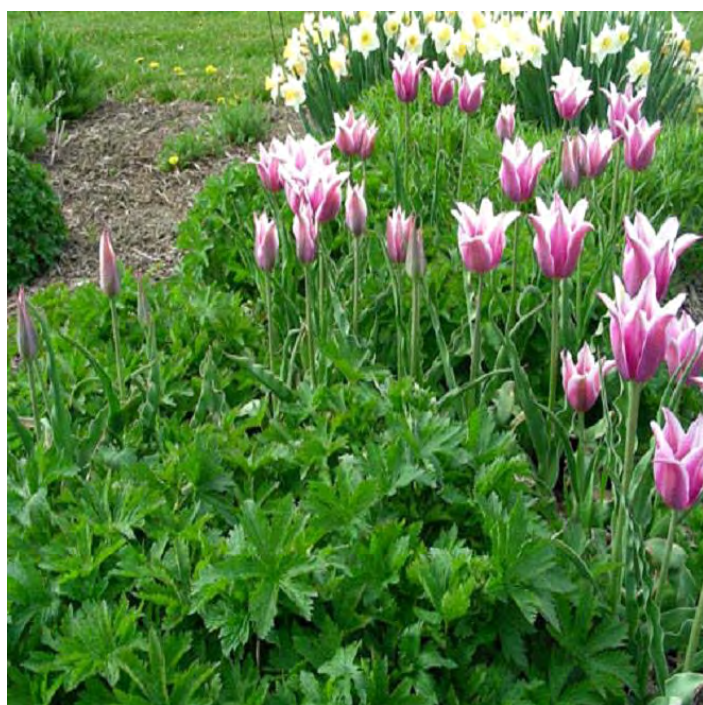
- **Extending the bloom season.** Since bulbs are the earliest major component in the garden, their use is of obvious importance in lengthening the season of the garden.
- **Hiding/covering senescing bulb foliage.** After a spring bulb flowers, the leaves senesce (lose their green color), a process that lasts several weeks. While important for bulb filling and, ultimately, long-term perennializing of the bulb, the yellowing leaves are unsightly. Thus, the functional covering of bulb leaves can be an important facet of a good combination.
- **Contrasting or complementary leaf texture.** Leaf texture is an important design element, and due consideration should be given to it.
- **Color.** Most spring bulbs flower before the majority of herbaceous perennials. Thus, color can be used in a sequence from bulb to perennial. The result is a longer season of bloom within the same garden space. One may also use color from one plant to complement or contrast the colors of another. This is called “color echoing” and is an important way to tie plants together in the overall design. Color echoes may occur between leaves and flowers (Tulip ‘Queen of Night’ and *Sedum* ‘Matrona’) or between flowers (*Narcissus* ‘Ice Follies’ and *Pulsatilla*)

## Factors that affect combination success.

There were a few main reasons that a particular combination did not produce great results. The following is a description of the factors that could cause a combination to fail.

- **The bulb did not perennialize.** This could happen if the bulb was too tender for the climate, it was planted too shallow or too deep, the perennial out-competed the bulb for water, sun, and/or nutrients, or the bulbs planted were low quality.
- **The timing of the growth of the perennial and**

### Tulip ‘Ballade’ with *Geranium* ‘Mayflower’



The height of the tulip at bloom and the *Geranium* makes the tulip blooms look as if they are floating in a sea of green. The foliage and purple flowers of the *Geranium* later mask the old tulip leaves.

**bulb were not compatible.** The perennial may not send out new growth fast enough to cover browning foliage, or the perennial may grow too fast and cover the bulb foliage before it has sufficient time to refill its bulb. In some cases, the bulbs bloom when the old, dead, or damaged foliage from the winter is highly visible.

- **The size of the perennial and bulb were not compatible.** This is a problem when the perennial never gets large enough to cover the brown bulb foliage.
- **Number of bulbs planted** If too few bulbs are planted, it may not create the desired effect, and if too many bulbs are planted, they are less likely to perform well because of too much competition for resources. Too many bulbs may also limit perennialization
- **Spacing of bulbs around the perennial.** For

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# Bulb and Perennial Combinations—Continued

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particularly large, aggressive, or fast-spreading perennials, it is recommended to plant the bulbs farther away from the perennial. If the perennial is late to leaf out or is compact, the bulbs should be planted relatively close to the perennial. This will help with hiding of brown foliage as well as the perennialization of the bulbs.

- **Planting depth.** The depth at which the bulb is planted can determine its ability to perennialize, and how quickly or slowly it will bloom. Generally a bulb planted deeper will bloom later than a shallowly planted bulb.

## How to create bulb/perennial combos.

It is very simple to create a bulb/perennial combination either in an existing perennial bed or when planting a new flowerbed. It is just a matter of digging holes and planting bulbs! When planting bulbs around an existing perennial, it is important to try to avoid cutting off too many perennial roots. It may be more difficult to achieve ideal spacing and depth, but it is worth the effort.

Other Considerations:

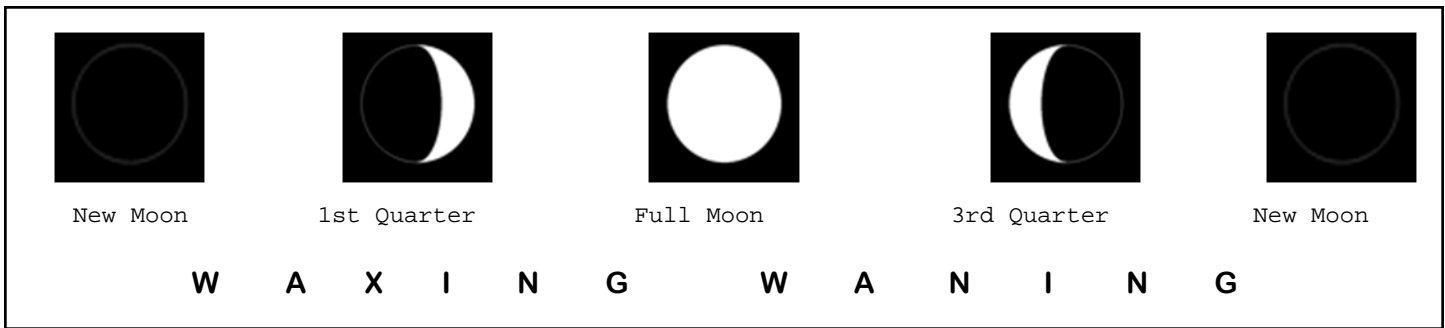
- **Space** - There needs to be enough room for bulbs to grow.
- **Drainage** - Bulbs are less likely to perennialize in poorly drained areas (they don't like "wet feet").
- **Moisture** - There should be plentiful moisture when bulb is growing/blooming.
- **Nutrients** - Apply correct amount of bulb fertilizer.
- **Planting time** - The best time to plant spring-blooming bulbs in zone 5 is late summer/early fall. September is the ideal time.
- **Bulb quality** - Bulbs should be firm and free of mold when planted. Discard any soft, diseased, damaged, or moldy bulbs.
- **Planting depth** - Follow the instructions from the catalog or tag on how deep to plant the bulbs. Avoid excessively shallow or excessively deep planting.

## Top Bulb/Perennial Combinations

[Allium karataviense 'Ivory Queen'](#) with [Aster macrophyllus](#)  
[Allium moly 'Luteum'](#) with [Gentiana cruciata](#)  
[Anemone blanda 'White Splendor'](#) with [Rheum palmatum 'Atrosanguineum'](#)  
[Chionodoxa forbesii](#) with [Brunnera macrophylla 'Langtrees'](#)  
[Crocus chrysanthus 'Cream Beauty'](#) with [Bletilla striata](#)  
[Crocus chrysanthus 'Dorothy'](#) with [Hosta 'Patriot'](#)  
[Crocus 'Pickwick'](#) with [Geranium cantabrigiense 'Biokovo'](#)  
[Crocus tommasinianus](#) with [Brunnera macrophylla 'Variegata'](#)  
[Eranthis cilicica](#) with [Aurinia saxatilis](#)  
[Hyacinth 'Splendid Cornelia'](#) with [Lychnis chalcadonica 'Carnea'](#)  
[Hyacinth 'White Pearl'](#) with [Rheum palmatum 'Atrosanguineum'](#)  
[Hyacinth 'Jan Bos'](#) with [Penstemon 'Husker Red'](#)  
[Hyacinthoides hispanica 'Excelsior'](#) with [Carex morrowi 'Ice Dance'](#)  
[Ipeion uniflorum 'White Star'](#) with [Potentilla argentea](#)  
[Iris reticulata](#) with [Bletilla striata](#)  
[Leucojum 'Gravetye Giant'](#) with [Geranium magnificum](#)  
[Narcissus 'Bellsong'](#) with [Hosta 'Sum and Substance'](#)  
[Narcissus 'February Gold'](#) with [Potentilla 'Miss Wilmot'](#)  
[Narcissus 'Fortissimo'](#) with [Papaver orientale 'Turkenlouis'](#)  
[Narcissus 'Gigantic Star'](#) with [Achillea millefolium 'Summer Pastels'](#)  
[Narcissus 'Ice Follies'](#) with [Pulsatilla vulgaris 'Papageno'](#)  
[Narcissus 'Jettfire'](#) with [Astrantia carniolica 'Rubra'](#)  
[Narcissus 'Mt. Hood'](#) with [Nepeta 'Six Hills Giant'](#)  
[Narcissus 'Pink Charm'](#) with [Cimicifuga ramosa 'Brunette'](#)  
[Narcissus 'Salome'](#) with [Phlox paniculata 'Bill Baker'](#)  
[Narcissus 'Slim Whitman'](#) with [Achillea filipendulina 'Gold Palette'](#)  
[Narcissus 'Sorbet'](#) with [Euphorbia griffithii](#)  
[Narcissus 'Spellbinder'](#) with [Euphorbia polychroma](#)  
[Narcissus 'Suzy'](#) with [Centaurea montana](#)  
[Scilla siberica](#) with [Geranium sanguineum 'Album'](#)  
[Tulip 'Ballade'](#) with [Geranium 'Mayflower'](#)  
[Tulip 'Candela'](#) with [Iris sibirica 'Butter and Sugar'](#)  
[Tulip 'Don Quichotte'](#) with [Geranium pratense 'Splish Splash'](#)  
[Tulip 'Don Quichotte'](#) with [Geranium 'Claridge Druce'](#)  
[Tulip 'Flaming Parrot'](#) with [Crococsmia 'Lucifer'](#)  
[Tulip 'Hamilton'](#) with [Amsonia 'Blue Ice'](#)  
[Tulip 'Kees Nelis'](#) with [Lilium 'Star Gazer'](#)  
[Tulip 'Negrita'](#) with [Stachys byzantina](#)  
[Tulip 'Orange Bouquet'](#) with [Epimedium](#)  
[Tulip 'Page Polka'](#) with [Geranium cantabrigiense 'Biokovo'](#)  
[Tulip 'Parade'](#) with [Dicentra spectabilis 'Alba'](#)  
[Tulip 'Queen of Night'](#) with [Sedum 'Matrona'](#)  
[Tulip 'Spring Green'](#) with [Iris sibirica 'Snow Queen'](#)  
[Tulip 'Toronto'](#) with [Geranium versicolor](#)

**Source:** [Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cornell University](#)

# Planting by the Moon



Gardening by the moon is as old as time. Long before man (and women) ever had a watch or a calendar, many things were governed by the phases of the moon. The moon is said to control ocean tides, influence the groundwater tables beneath our feet and the movement of fluids in plants. Even continental land masses are said to rise 2 to 3 feet in elevation with the passage of the moon. Understanding the effects and timing your gardening chores accordingly, is the basis of moon gardening.

## How to garden by moon phases

The moon moves through a complete cycle every 29 days. For moon gardening purposes, this cycle is divided into four quarters or phases. To plant by the moon phases, you will need an almanac or calendar that lists the exact time and date of the moon phases. The lunar month starts with the new moon, also called "the dark of the moon." From the new moon to the first quarter and from the first quarter to the full moon, the moon appears to grow from nothing to a crescent and then to a full circle at mid-month. These are the **increasing** or **waxing** phases.

## Examples of chores to do during

### waxing (increasing light) phases:

- Repot and groom houseplants
- Sow seeds of plants that grow above ground (Leafy Vegetables, grains, flowers, fruits, cole family, parsley, peppers, cucumbers.)
- Fertilize
- Graft fruit trees
- Plant evergreen and deciduous trees

The **decreasing** or **waning** phases are when the moon "shrinks" from the full moon down to the new moon (darkness). As the moon wanes during the 3rd and 4th quarters, this is a good time to prune plants, as the water table is diminishing and so less sap will flow out of the cut ends. The plants are said to orient themselves toward their roots, making this a favorable time for planting, transplanting and harvesting root crops in general. The 4th quarter is the most dormant period and is good for chores like weeding.

### Examples of chores to do during waning (decreasing light) phases:

- Plant bulbs
- Plant crops that grow below the ground (root crops such as potatoes, carrots)

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# Planting by the Moon—Continued

(Continued from page 8)

- Cultivate weeds (especially during last quarter)
- Plant biennials and perennials because they need strong roots
- Eliminate slugs
- Prune shrubs

## Is this fact or baloney?

If the moon really does exert a force that raises groundwater as it does the ocean tides, perhaps during the light (waxing) of the Moon, sap is thought to flow more strongly, filling plants with vitality and energy, favoring the planting and harvesting of crops that mature above ground. What the moon gardening movement lacks is a body of modern scientific work that validates its benefits. Some sources stated the moon had no effect on planting. Other sources felt the moon had an effect. Still other sources said that there is possibly some effect.

If you're really interested in planting by the moon, consult your almanac or feed-store calendar for exact timing of the moon phases. You can always see your current moon phases by going to [www.google.com/ig](http://www.google.com/ig).

## Now it's your turn to experiment.

Test the validity of gardening by the moon in your own garden. Plant some crops by the correct moon sign and others by the wrong moon sign. Experiment with both above ground and below ground crops. Document your results and write an article for this newsletter. We would be interested in your findings. **May the force be with you!**

## Names of full moons

January: Wolf

February: Snow, Quickening, Storm

March: Worm, Sap, Chaste

April: Seed, Pink, Grass, Sprouting, Wind

May: Flower, Corn Planting, Hare

June: Strong, Rose, Sun, Strawberry

July: Mead, Thunder, Buck

August: Sturgeon, Wort, Corn

September: Barley, Harvest

October: Hunter's, Blood

November: Mourning, Beaver

December: Cold, Oak, Long Night's

## Sources:

The New Seed Starters Handbook by Nancy Bubel (Pg 118-119)

Cornell Astronomy: Does lunar gardening work

University of Illinois: Plant your vegetables right

"Planting by the moon," article by Marion Owen



The Master Gardener *Green Thumb Print* is a publication of the Hancock County Extension Office, 7868 Hancock County Road 140, Findlay, OH, 45840, 419-422-3851. The Master Gardener Coordinator is Nancy Kronberg.

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