

Green Thumb Prints

Newsletter of the Hancock County
Master Gardener Volunteers



January 2011

*Gardening is our Passion
Education is our Purpose*



WHAT'S INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

- **Tipsy Flowers**
- **Air layer Houseplants**
- **January/February Things to Do**
- **Poinsettia Care after the Holidays**
- **Training info, pictures, more**

Dates to Remember!

NOTE: There will be **NO JANUARY MGV MONTHLY MEETING**. Next monthly meeting will be Thursday, February 10th, at the Extension Office, 7:00 pm. Brown Bag Advanced Training @ 6 pm Dick Schweitzer will wow us with a talk about Pop-corn!

Sunday, January 23: Perennial Plant Association Seminar in Columbus. Information attached.

Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday January 24-26: Possible field trip to CENTS Show in Columbus. Marty Davis is contact person.

Tuesday, February 1: First Tuesday Advanced Training, Winter Tree ID, 1-3 PM, Extension Office, \$5.00. See attachment for Advanced additional opportunities

Upcoming Events!

Saturday, March 19: Landscape Design Seminar, Bowling Green, 9-4 PM, see page 8.



Coordinator's Corner *By Nancy Kronberg*

Welcome to 2011!

Highlights for 2010 would include a new class of 15 interns (see page 6 for photo), rain barrel making & selling (46 barrels!), and of course the wreath classes. There were 99 paying attendees in the five workshops held. Each year we increase the numbers and the fun. Many thanks to everyone who helped in any fashion. We actually had extra greens that beautifully adorned by house, both indoors and outdoors!

Let's Go Gardening continues to be a success. This is a great way to present our organization to the public. Participation in both the Leisure Living Show and the Hancock County Fair targets another public audience. Add WFIN phone club and it's hard to believe there are still Hancock County residents that don't know we exist!

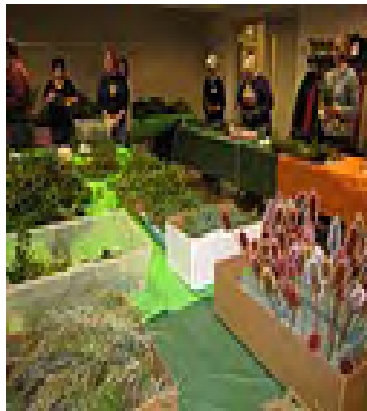
Lots of educational opportunities are on the schedule for 2011. Check out the calendar included at the end of this newsletter. Additional committee chairpersons will be needed as we continue to add events. Sign up will be available at the February MGV meeting. Don't make me twist arms!!! I've e-mailed a new mgv roster and will mail copies to those without e-mail.

Check our webpage (<http://hancock.osu.edu/topics/master-gardener-volunteer-program>) for updates and opportunities. I will also be adding our events to the state mgv calendar site. (<http://mastergardener.osu.edu>)

Hours are due to Linda Dyar by January 31. Hope lots of you can attend the February meeting.

Nancy

Who had the most fun during our 2010 wreath making classes?????!!!!!!!



New Journal focuses on IPM

Growers, crop consultants, and other specialists in the agricultural industry looking for scientifically based, pest management research and educational information have access to a new journal published by the Entomological Society of America.

The Journal of Integrated Pest Management contains peer-reviewed articles written specifically to the general public. The publication covers all pest management disciplines, including entomology, nematology, plant pathology, weed science and other issues. The journal is divided into three categories: insect profiles, emerging IPM issues, and pest management recommendations.

The journal can be accessed at <http://esa.publisher.ingentaconnect.com/content/esa/jipm>.

Why tipsy flowers don't tip over! Study finds that booze stunts stem and leaves, but doesn't affect blossoms

Those paperwhites and other daffodils sure could use a drink -- a little whiskey, vodka gin or tequila could keep them from falling over instead of falling down.

A new study finds that a touch of booze is a great way to keep certain houseplants from getting too tall by stunting their growth. Dilute solutions of alcohol -- though not beer or wine -- are a simple and effective way to reduce stem and leaf growth, according to William Miller, professor of horticulture and director of the Flower Bulb Research Program at Cornell University. In a study on how alcohol inhibits houseplant growth, the paperwhites tested were stunted by 30 to 50 percent but their flowers were as large, fragrant, and long-lasting as usual.

Additional work is being performed to see if a little booze works for amaryllis and such vegetables as tomatoes and peppers, as well. Work with tulips so far has been promising but not yet definitive: Supposedly, with a little "jiggering" (no pun intended) of the system, the method will work for tulips, though it will not be as simple as with paperwhites.

This study began with an inquiry written to a garden editor of the New York Times. The writer claimed that gin had prevented some paperwhite narcissi from growing too tall and floppy and asked if it was because of some "essential oil" in the gin. Thus, the experiments began. Intrigued that dilute alcohol might act as a growth retardant, Professor Miller and former Cornell student Erin Finan '05 conducted experiments with ethanol (1, 5, 10 and 25 percent) and "Ziva" paperwhite narcissi (*Narcissus tazetta*), and later with about a dozen kinds of alcohol, including dry gin, unflavored vodka, whiskey, white rum, gold tequila, mint schnapps, red and white wine and pale lager beer, on paperwhites. While solutions greater than 10 percent alcohol were toxic, solutions between 4 and 6 percent alcohol stunted the paperwhites effectively.

To control stem and leaf growth, wait until paperwhites or other daffodil shoots are several inches long to drain the water and replace it with a solution of 4 to 6 percent alcohol -- hard liquor or rubbing alcohol.

To get a 5 percent solution from 80-proof liquor, which is 40 percent alcohol (such as gin, vodka, whiskey, rum or tequila), add one part liquor to seven parts water. To use rubbing alcohol (isopropyl alcohol), which is 70 percent alcohol, dilute one part with 10-11 parts water.

Why does booze stunt plant growth? "We don't know, but we're working on this," Professor Miller writes in a fact sheet available on the Web called "Pickling Your Paperwhites" (available at <http://www.hort.cornell.edu/miller/pubs.html>). "We think it simply might be water stress, that is, the alcohol makes it more difficult for the plant to absorb water, so the plant suffers a slight lack of water, enough to reduce leaf and stem growth, but not enough to affect flower size or flower longevity."

Don't serve beer or wine to plants -- the sugars wreak havoc on their health.

Source: Susan Lang, Cornell University



Left: Untreated paperwhites grown in water, plants grown in 2 percent, 4 percent, 6 percent, 8 percent and 10 percent ethanol.

How to air layer a houseplant

Propagating houseplants is usually an easy procedure. Simply take cuttings, or “slips,” of the new growth and place them in a rooting medium. In a few weeks they are rooted and ready to be potted. Certain tropical houseplants, however, are difficult to root from cuttings, such as the common rubber plant (*Ficus elastica*), fiddle-leaf fig (*Ficus lyrata*), dumb cane (*Dieffenbachia* spp.), croton (*Codiaeum variegatum*), and corn plant (*Dracaena* spp.). These plants are successfully propagated by air layering. This technique also enables gardeners to rejuvenate plants that have become tall and leggy. Air layering is a procedure used to induce roots to form on a plant stem while it is still attached to the parent plant. Partial girdling of the plant stem interrupts the downward translocation of carbohydrates and other compounds. The accumulation of these compounds promotes rooting at the point of injury.

These are the materials you will need to air layer a houseplant (see figure 1).

- Sharp knife
- Toothpick or small piece of wood
- Twist ties or cotton cord
- 8 in. x 20 in. sheet of clear plastic
- Three to four handfuls of sphagnum moss
- Water
- Rooting hormone (optional)

Plants that can easily be air layered include:

- Dracaena (*Dracaena deremensis*)
- Fiddle-leaf fig (*Ficus lyrata*)
- Croton (*Codiaeum variegatum*)
- Dumb cane (*Dieffenbachia maculata*)
- Rubber plant (*Ficus elastica*)

Procedure

Air layering is done by first wounding the plant with a cut in the stem (figure 2). Make a slanting cut into the stem. The cut should penetrate the stem to about one fourth to one-third its diameter. Be careful to not cut entirely through the stem. Hold onto the plant above the cut so that it does not fall over and break at the cut.

Keep the wound open using a small piece of wood such as a toothpick (figure 3). This is necessary to prevent the wound from healing over without forming roots.

A rooting hormone can be applied by pushing it into the opened



Figure 1. Materials needed to air layer.

(Continued on page 5)

How to air layer a houseplant—continued

(Continued from page 4)

wound. The rooting hormone is optional, but it does promote more rapid root development. Purchase it from garden suppliers and garden centers.

Saturate a couple handfuls of sphagnum moss with water. Squeeze slightly to remove excess water and press the moss into a tighter mass. Wrap the damp sphagnum around the wounded area on the stem (figure 4). Wrap a sheet of clear plastic tight around the ball of sphagnum (figure 5). Make sure none of the moss protrudes out the ends of the plastic. Use a large enough sheet of plastic to be able to go around the ball twice.

Use twist ties or cotton cord to secure each end of the plastic snug around the stem, without injuring the stem (figure 6). Check the sphagnum ball every 7 to 10 days. If it has become light tan in color, it will need to be watered. This can be done by removing the top twist tie and pouring a little water on the sphagnum moss so that it turns dark brown in color. Examine the plant occasionally for root development.

There is considerable difference in the amount of time required for roots to form; it will depend on the plant species. Some may form roots within 30 to 60 days, while others may require 6 to 8 months. When the roots have filled the sphagnum moss and are visible through the plastic, the newly rooted portion of the plant is ready for potting (figure 7). Remove the plastic and cut the newly rooted plant off just below the mass of roots. Loosen, but do not entirely remove the sphagnum moss.

Pot the plant in a container large enough to accommodate the root system. Use a well-drained potting soil mix. Water the plant thoroughly so that the excess water drains out the hole in the bottom of the container.



Figure 5. Wrapping plastic around the sphagnum moss.



Figure 6. Securing the wrap with twist ties.

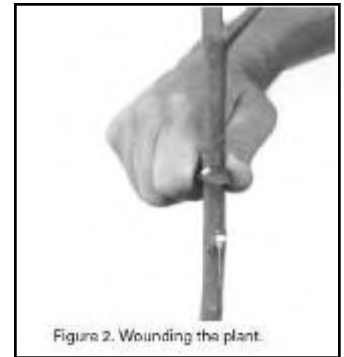


Figure 2. Wounding the plant.



Figure 3. Placing a toothpick in the cut.



Figure 4. Placing sphagnum moss around the wounded area.

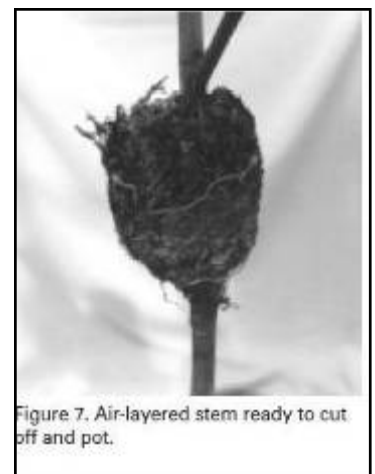


Figure 7. Air-layered stem ready to cut off and pot.

(Continued on page 6)

How to air layer a houseplant—continued

(Continued from page 5)



Dracaena (*Dracaena deremensis*) can be successfully air layered.



Dumb Cane (*Dieffenbachia maculate*) can be air layered



Croton (*Codiaeum variegatum*) can be air layered

Iowa State University Horticulture Guide
Home Garden Management



Congratulations to the Master Gardener Volunteers class of 2010!

Back row: Laurie Inkrott, Lyn Maa, Betty Schroeder, JoAnn Reeds, Christa Gupta, Barb Lockard,
Richard Klingler Front Row: Cheryl Miller, Ann Woolum Hess, Pam McCloud, Donna Johnson,
Jeannette Miller. Not pictured: Cheryl Kinn, Mary Miller, Ric Meadors



Poinsettia Care after the holidays

The Poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*), the Christmas plant, can be found in many American homes. Right now, the plant might look very pretty (or maybe not!). So how do we care for this plant?

Water

Examine the soil daily, and when the surface is dry to the touch, water the soil until it runs freely out the drainage hole in the container. If a saucer is used, discard the water that collects in it. Do not leave the plant standing in water. Overly wet soil lacks sufficient air, which results in root injury. A wilted plant may drop its leaves prematurely, so check the soil frequently. Plants exposed to high light and low humidity require more frequent watering. If wilting does occur, immediately water, and 5 minutes later water again.

Light

A poinsettia should be placed near a sunny window where it will have the most available sunlight. A window that faces south, east or west is better than one facing north. Do not let any part of the plant touch the cold windowpane because this may injure it.

Temperature

To keep the plant in bloom, maintain it at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees F during the daylight hours and, if possible, move it to a cooler place at night. Because root rot disease is more prevalent at temperatures below 60 degrees F, do not put the poinsettia in a room colder than this. Avoid exposing the plant to hot or cold drafts, which may cause premature leaf drop.

Re-flowering (Good luck!)

Poinsettias can be re-flowered the following Christmas, but unless a yearlong schedule of care is observed, the results usually are not good. For such a schedule, continue normal watering of the soil until the first of April, then allow it to dry gradually. Do not let it get so dry at any time that the stems shrivel. Following the drying period, store the plant in a cool (60 degrees F), airy location on its side or upright.

In the middle of May, cut the stems back to about 4 inches above the soil, and either replant in a pot 1 to 2 inches larger in diameter or shake old soil off the roots and repot in the same container, using a new soilless mix. Many good commercial potting mixes are available. Choose one that is not very finely textured. Using soil from the garden can introduce disease to the plant. Water the soil thoroughly after potting; wait five minutes and water again. Then put the plant near the window that is exposed to the most sunlight. Keep the plant at a temperature of 65 to 75 degrees F, and water when the surface of the soil is dry to the touch. After new growth appears, fertilize every two weeks with a complete-analysis, water soluble fertilizer at the rate recommended on the label for flowering plants. In early June, leave the plant in the pot, move it outdoors, and place it in a lightly shaded location. Continue watering and fertilizing the plant while it is outdoors. Pinch each stem (remove 1 inch of terminal growth) in early July. Then, between August 15 and September 1, cut or pinch the new stems back, allowing three or four leaves to remain on each shoot. After this second pinch, bring the plant indoors and again place it near a window with a sunny exposure. If the plant is not pinched, it will grow too tall and be unsightly. Keep the plant at a temperature of 65 to 70 degrees F at night and continue watering and fertilizing.

Poinsettias are short-day plants, which means they flower about 10 weeks after the daylight shortens to about 12 hours or less. Therefore, to have the plant in full flower by Christmas, keep it in complete darkness between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. from the first part of October until Thanksgiving. During this period, any kind of light exposure between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. will delay flowering. A closet, opaque box or opaque cloth will keep the plant in darkness during those hours. Remember to put the plant near a sunny window in the daytime. Continue fertilizing the plant until mid-December.

Various reports over the years have led the general public to believe poinsettias are toxic to humans; however, this has not been authenticated. Research conducted at The Ohio State University and other institutions has proved the old wives' tale that poinsettias are poisonous to be false.

Source: HYG-1248-96

Landscape Design Seminar

Sponsored by the Wood County Master Gardeners

Special Speaker:

Laura Deeter

OSU Associate Professor and Horticulturalist

Saturday, March 19, 2011

9:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.

Simpson Garden Park

1291 Conneaut Ave.

Bowling Green, OH 43402

Registration Cost: \$50

(Cost includes lunch, snacks and supplies)

Topics Covered Include: Basic Design Principles and Concepts, Basic Drafting Skills, The Design Process and Types of Plans, Tips for Low Maintenance, and Putting Knowledge into Practice in Your Own Yard.

Early Bird Registration Ends February 19

After February 19, Registration is \$60

Space is limited so register early!

Topics Covered Include: Basic Design Principles and Concepts, Basic Drafting Skills, The Design Process and Types of Plans, Tips for Low Maintenance, and Putting Knowledge into Practice in Your Own Yard.

Early Bird Registration Ends February 19

After February 19, Registration is \$60

Space is limited so register early!



Landscape Design Seminar

Registration Form

(please print legibly)



Name: _____ Email: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip _____

Phone (home and/or cell): _____

Check enclosed for \$ _____ (made payable to OSU Extension) Check # _____

Contact person: Lisa Cook - 419-354-9050 or email: cook.1033@osu.edu

Mail to: Lisa Cook, OSU Extension, 639 South Dunbridge Road, Suite 1,
Bowling Green, Oh 43402 . Make checks payable to: OSU Extension

Please let Marty Davis know by **Tuesday, January 4th** if you would like to attend. Choose 1 day only. If we have enough interested, we can arrange a field trip. Registration fee is \$10 (until January 6). \$15 after that. You will be responsible for your own registration.



January 24-26, 2011
Greater Columbus Convention Center
www.onla.org
800.825.5062

What's the Big Deal? *CENTS is a Big Deal!*

Big Deal: Great Value

Admission to the entire 216,000 square foot trade show floor, and over 800 booths and more than 400 exhibiting companies, is just \$10 when you register before January 6, 2011!

[Click here to register today!](#)

Big Deal: World-Class Education

The Ohio State University Nursery Short Course offers nearly 100 seminars that can boost your business and improve your green industry knowledge! Tickets to the Nursery Short Course are priced per day to ensure you get the most bang for your buck. The flex-pass is a one day, any day pass to fit your busy schedule. CENTS admission is included with every Nursery Short Course registration, and there are additional options to sign up for networking events throughout the week.

[Click here to view the OSU Nursery Short Course schedule.](#)

Big Deal: Bonus Classes!

The ONLA has scheduled a BONUS [business development track](#) on both Tuesday and Wednesday (included in your Short Course Registration). The ONLA Business Development track features 10 hours of classes on web marketing, business taxes, PUCO, workers comp, safety, H2A & H2B, family business dynamics and planning, and more!

Big Deals: On the Trade Show Floor

CENTS Exhibitors ([over 400 of 'em](#)) are available to you on the trade show floor, all under one roof and ready to network and connect with buyers and business owners like you! Check out the exclusive show specials offered on services and products displayed at CENTS. You don't want to miss these opportunities for 2011!

Early-bird registration ends January 6, 2011, so hurry to get the discounted rates! [Click here to register today!](#) We can't wait to see you there!

Get a Big Deal at CENTS 2011!

Gardening Things To Do:



January

- "Leaf" through nursery catalogs and make plans for landscape and home orchard additions.
- Order plants early for best selection.
- Keep holiday poinsettias and other plants near a bright window. Water as top of soil becomes dry.
- Check produce tender bulbs kept in storage, and discard any that show signs of decay, such as mold or softening. Shriveling indicates insufficient relative humidity.
- Protect shrubs, such as junipers and arborvitae, from extensive snow loads by tying their stems together with twine. Carefully remove heavy snow loads with a broom to prevent limb breakage.
- Protect broadleaved evergreens, or other tender landscape plants from excessive drying by winter sun and wind. Place canvas, burlap, or polyethylene plastic screens to the south and west to protect the plants. Similarly, shield plants from street and sidewalk salt spray.
- Provide winter protection for roses by mounding soil approximately 12 inches high to insulate the graft union. Additional organic mulch, such as straw, compost, or chopped leaves, can be placed on top. Wait until late winter or early spring to prune.
- Check young trees for rodent injury on lower trunks. Prevent injury with hardware cloth or protective collars.
- Cut branches of forsythia, pussy willow, crabapple, quince, honeysuckle, and other early spring-flowering plants to force into bloom indoors. Place the branches in warm water, and set them in a cool location.

February

- Start seeds indoors for cool-season vegetables so they will be ready for transplanting to the garden early in the season. Broccoli, cauliflower, and cabbage seeds should be started five to seven weeks prior to transplanting.
- Test leftover garden seed for germination. Place 10 seeds between moist paper toweling or cover with a thin layer of soil. Keep seeds warm and moist. If less than six seeds germinate, then fresh seed should be purchased
- Check water levels daily in cut-flower vases.
- Repot houseplants as they outgrow current pots.
- Early blooms of spring-flowering bulbs can make good gifts for a sweetheart on Valentine's Day. Keep the plant in a bright, cool location for longer lasting blooms. Forced bulbs make poor garden flowers and should be discarded as blooms fade.
- Check mulches, rodent shields, salt/wind screens, and other winter plant protections to make sure they are still in place.
- Prune landscape plants, except early spring bloomers, which should be pruned after flowers fade. Birches, maples, dogwoods, and other heavy sap bleeders can be pruned early to avoid the sap flow, although bleeding is not harmful to the tree.
- Prune fruit trees to control plant size and remove dead, damaged, or weak limbs.
- Prepare or repair lawn and garden tools for the upcoming season.

Source: Purdue University Extension



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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Keith L. Smith, Ph.D., Associate Vice President for Agricultural Administration and Director, Ohio State University Extension TDD No. 800-589-8292 (Ohio only) or 614-292-1868

15th Annual P.L.A.N.T. Seminar

Sunday, January 23, 2011

Greater Columbus Convention Center – 400 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio
The Perennial Plant Association &
Ohio State University Extension Master Gardener Volunteers Present.....



Plants and Design for the Suburban Landscape

CONTINUING EDUCATION AND CERTIFICATION CREDIT IS OFFERED



7:30 am – 8:15 am – Registration

8:15 am – Welcome

Dr. Steven Still
Emeritus Professor, Ohio State University

8:30 am – Sustainability and the American Dream

Kirk Brown
Joanne Kostecky Garden Design; Allentown, Pennsylvania
The United States is currently the single largest user of energy on the planet. Since GIs returned from WWII, we have been a nation of extremely successful consumers. When the oil spigots run dry, the bright lights of retailing dim, and the bank account's empty, will we be able to adapt our search for the biggest and best? Can we prepare our children and grandchildren for a world that should leave us naturally richer and ecologically healthier?

9:30 am – Four-star Perennials

Richard Hawke
Chicago Botanic Garden; Glencoe, Illinois
Field observation, years of experience and a passion for plants-all blend together in the Chicago Botanic Garden's Plant Evaluation Program. For 29 years, the program has been dedicated to the scientific study of herbaceous and woody plants. The goal of the program is to determine which plants are superior for gardens in the Upper Midwest. Richard will present a variety of four-star perennials, including new selections and old favorites.

10:30 am – Beverage Break

11:00 am – The Sustainable Garden

Debra Knapke
The Garden Sage; Columbus, Ohio
What is a sustainable garden? How do we design it? Which plants will survive the whims of Mother Nature? Which plants will survive our notions of what a plant should do? You've heard

all the buzzwords and ideas: native garden, rain garden, wildlife garden, grow your own food... where does it all fit into your garden and lifestyle? Explore the myths and realities of sustainable gardening and maybe, just maybe, realign your thoughts about what it is to be "sustainable."

12 noon – Lunch on your own – Food court and other facilities nearby

1:30 pm – Ten Design Tips for Knockout Gardens

Kerry Mendez
Perennially Yours; Ballston Spa, New York
Gorgeous, low-maintenance gardens are no accident. Learn proven design tricks for sensational gardens that will be the talk of the neighborhood. Topics include plant selection, placement, great perennials, the use of color in the landscape and more.

2:30 pm – Beverage Break

3:00 pm - The Arts and Crafts Garden

Dr. Denise Adams
Stony Point, New York
Beauty, efficiency, and simplicity are the hallmarks of gardens created in the early 20th century. Denise will trace the history of this garden style and discuss and illustrate ways to apply the principles to today's home landscapes.

4:00 pm - Shrubs for the Mixed Border - Great Complements to Perennials

Bill Hendricks
Klyn Nurseries, Inc.; Perry, Ohio
Adding shrubs to the mixed border to complement a perennial garden adds year round interest. Join Bill for a look at shrubs and vines that work well when combined with perennials to add seasonal interest.

Continuing Education and Certification Credit is offered for this program.

- The Ohio Certified Nursery Technician Program offers one unit of credit for attendance for the full day.
- The Association of Professional Landscape Designers offers one credit for each presentation for a total of six (6) APLD CEUs for the full day program.

In spring bloom



The many looks of Amsonia hubrichtii the Perennial Plant Association Plant of the Year™



Close-up to magnificent, sturdy blooms



As a summer companion plant

As the star of the autumn show
Photo by
Melanie Blandford



Interested in joining a *GROWING* organization? We welcome your membership. Application on reverse side.

Perennial Plant Association 3383 Schirtzinger Road Hilliard, OH 43026 Fax 614-876-5238 Phone 614-771-8431 ppa@perennialplant.org

Speakers of the 15th P.L.A.N.T. Seminar Sunday, January 23, 2011

Greater Columbus Convention Center -- 400 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio

Denise Adams

Dr. Denise Adams is a horticulturist, garden historian, lecturer, photographer, and garden writer. Denise has been a Perennial Plant Association member since her graduate days at The Ohio State University. She serves as co-chair of the PPA Nomenclature Committee and has received the Perennial Plant Association Service Award. Denise is the author of *Restoring American Gardens - An Encyclopedia of Heirloom Ornamental Plants*.

Kirk Brown

Kirk is the business manager of the award winning Joanne Kostecky Garden Design, Inc., Allentown, Pennsylvania. Kirk has many activities including serving as a national director for the Garden Writers Association, chairperson of the Penn State/Pennsylvania Landscape and Nursery Association winter education committee, and as a judge of major exhibits for the Philadelphia Flower Show. He has provided keynote addresses on horticultural and business topics at many national and state association meetings.

Richard Hawke

Richard is the Chicago Botanic Garden's Plant Evaluation Manager, and is responsible for the comparative evaluation of more than 9,000 plants representing 1,000 taxa of herbaceous perennials, vines, shrubs, and small trees. He is the author of *Plant Evaluation Notes*, writes for numerous horticulture publications, and teaches frequently at the Chicago Botanic Garden.

Attendees will have an opportunity to purchase books authored by Denise Adams, Debra Knapke, and Kerry Mendez.

Bill Hendricks

Bill has been president of Klyn Nurseries in Perry, Ohio since 1987. Klyn Nurseries has more than 430 acres of fieldstock and container plants, listing more than 1,600 varieties in its catalog. Bill is a world-renowned speaker with a wealth of knowledge about a broad range of horticultural topics including shrubs for the landscape. He has demonstrated his horticultural interest at an early age of nine by starting a cactus and succulent collection, ultimately including more than 3,000 species, as an ongoing hobby.

Debra Knapke

Debra shares her passion for gardening and the natural world through her books, magazines, and newsletter articles. She is the author of several books including *Perennials for Ohio*, *Best Garden Plants for Ohio*, and *Herb Gardening for the Midwest*. Through her design and consulting business, The Garden Sage, Debra provides residential and public garden design. She is also teaches in the Landscape Design/Build Program at Columbus State Community College. Debra has been an active member of the Perennial Plant Association (PPA) since 1992 and has been involved with the PPA Landscape Design Awards Program since 1993.

Kerry Mendez

Kerry is a "passionate perennialist" with more than 20 years of hands-on experience. As a garden consultant, designer, writer, teacher and lecturer, Kerry specializes in low-maintenance garden and landscape design that includes perennials, ornamental grasses, flowering shrubs, bulbs, and no-fuss annuals. She is the owner of Perennially Yours of Ballston Spa, New York and is the author of *The Ultimate Gardener's Top Ten Lists*.

Not a PPA member?

Join us. We welcome your membership.
 Receive ongoing PPA notices
 Receive Perennial Plants quarterly journal
 Receive PPA News newsletter
 Vote for the PPA Plant of the Year™
 Enjoy reduced pricing for the national symposium
 Share information with other plant professionals and serious enthusiasts

Interested in joining a **GROWING** organization?
 Fill in details below and submit with your registration if you wish to join.

Optional Membership Application

(Circle all that apply) Returning Member Interested Gardener
 Retailer Grower Landscape Educator Other _____

Dues schedule (Circle one) Based on

gross income from perennial trade
 \$80: Less than \$100,000-sales/design
 \$225: \$100,000 to 500,000
 \$400: \$500,000 to \$1,000,000
 \$500: \$1,000,000+

Join us, we're
GROWING!

P.L.A.N.T. Seminar Registration: January 23, 2011

Name of Company _____

Attendee #1 _____

Attendee #2 _____

Attendee #3 _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Fax _____

Email _____

Send payment to OR for more information 

Register and Return to:
Perennial Plant Association
 3383 Schirtzinger Road
 Hilliard, OH 43026
 Fax 614-876-5238
 Phone 614-771-8431
 ppa@perennialplant.org

\$75/person x # attending \$ _____

Membership (if joining) \$ _____

Amount enclosed \$ _____

Method of Payment:
 Check Amex Visa MasterCard Discover
 (checks payable to Perennial Plant Association)

Name on card _____

Exp date _____ Security code _____

Card No.: _____

Signature _____

Each of these events requires a MGJV and/or MGJV Intern to act as chairperson. Of course I will offer guidance and do my part. It is my intention to have more mgjvs and interns trained to set up and manage events and training sessions. It isn't difficult and is lots of fun. We have office staff available to make copies provided we give them advanced notice. I am working with Peg to have everything on the website including online registration where appropriate. I will set up a short training session if there is interest.

PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MANAGING ONE OF THE EVENTS.

County	Event Name/Topic	Description	Date/Time	Location	Cost	Reservation Information
Hancock MGV:	First Tuesday Advanced Training: Winter Tree ID	Tree ID basics with emphasis on winter branches	Tuesday, February 1, 1 – 3 pm	Hancock County Agricultural Service Center (HCASC) 7868 CR 140 Findlay	\$5	Registration appreciated Contact kronberg.3@cfaes.osu.edu Or 419-422-3851
Hancock MGV:	First Tuesday Advanced Training: Topic TBD	Ready, Set, Sow! Possible	Tuesday, March 1, 1 – 3 pm <u>or</u> 6 -8 pm	HCASC 7868 CR 140 Findlay	\$5	Registration appreciated Contact kronberg.3@cfaes.osu.edu Or 419-422-3851
Hancock MGV:	Rain Garden Workshop Session 1 Cheryl Rice: Toledo- Lucas County Rain Garden Initiative	Rain Garden Basics & Virtual Tour of several existing gardens	Tuesday, March 15 6:30 – 8:00 pm	HCASC 7868 CR 140 Findlay	No Charge	Reservation appreciated Hancock Soil/Water Office 419-422-6569
Hancock MGV:	Small Fruit/Berry School Steve Prochaska & Friends	What's hot & what's not in home fruit gardening	Wed. March 16 11:45 Registration & lunch 12:45– 4:15 Program	HCASC 7868 CR 140 Findlay	\$10 no lunch \$15 with lunch	Registration required by Friday, March 11 for lunch Contact kronberg.3@cfaes.osu.edu Or 419-422-3851
Hancock MGV:	Rain Garden Workshop Session 2 Topic & Speaker TBD		Tuesday, April 12 6:30 – 8:00 pm	HCASC 7868 CR 140 Findlay	No Charge	Reservation appreciated Hancock Soil/Water Office 419-422-6569

Hancock MGV:	Diagnostics 101 with Denise Ellsworth	Hone your diagnostic skills	Wednesday, April 13 9:30 am – 3:30 pm	HCASC 7868 CR 140 Findlay	\$20	Registration required by Friday, 4/8 Contact kronberg.3@cfaes.osu.edu Or 419-422-3851
Hancock MGV:	First Tuesday Advanced Training: Butterfly Gardening Jane Leiendecker Putnam MGV	Plant selections for attracting butterflies & other beneficial insects to the garden	Tuesday, May 3, 6 -8 pm	HCASC 7868 CR 140 Findlay	\$5	Registration appreciated Contact kronberg.3@cfaes.osu.edu Or 419-422-3851
Hancock MGV:	Rain Garden Workshop Session 3 John Blakeman, Meadow Environments LLC	Native grasses: installation techniques & long- term management	Tuesday, May 10 6:30 – 8:00 pm	HCASC 7868 CR 140 Findlay	No Charge	Reservation appreciated Hancock Soil/Water Office 419-422-6569
Hancock MGV:	Rain Barrel Making Workshop	Make your own rain barrel in 1 hour!	Saturday, May 21	HCASC 7868 CR 140 Findlay	\$55 – all materials included	Reservations required by Monday, May 16 Contact kronberg.3@cfaes.osu.edu Or 419-422-3851
Hancock MGV:	Diagnostic Update Pam Bennett OSU MGV Coordinator & Friends	What's new for 2011	Wednesday, July 27 9 am – 3 pm	HCASC	\$25 includes lunch, snacks & handouts	Reservations required by Friday, 7/22 Contact kronberg.3@cfaes.osu.edu Or 419-422-3851