

April 2016

Green Thumb Prints



Newsletter of the Hancock County
Master Gardener Volunteers

Gardening is our Passion . . . Education is our Purpose

WHAT'S INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

- Flower of the month—lilac
- How flower pedals move
- MGV Hours Policy Refresher'
- Intro to Agaves, pictures, meeting minutes

Dates to Remember!

(Most events for the month will be listed, but for more information and additional training, see the 2016 MGV Calendar of Events, pgs 12-13)

Saturday, April 2: Backyards Matter Annual Spring Conference, Newark.

Saturday, April 2: 2016 Garden Fling, Springfield.

Saturday, April 9: Ready, Set, Grow, Fremont.

Saturday, April 9: Spring into Gardening, Ottawa.

Saturday, April 9: Toledo Botanical Gardens classes

THURSDAY, APRIL 14: MGV Recognition Dinner, OSU Extension, 6:00. Potluck.

Saturday, April 16: Workshop, Food-Get yours fresh & Preserve for later, Xenia.

Tuesday, April 19: MGV presentation by Pat Flinn, Primrose.

Thursday, April 21: Hydrangea school, Medina

Monday, April 25: MGV presentation by Christa Gupta, on Vegetables, 50 North, 1:00 pm.

Saturday, April 28: MGV presentation by Cheryl Miller on Spring Garden Party, Presbyterian Church, 7:00 pm.

Coordinator's Corner

—By Bill Jones

We finished the formal classroom education of our 23 new interns on March 22. Now we have the opportunity to work with these gung-ho gardeners in helping them to become certified Master Gardener Volunteers over the next year. The enthusiasm of our group makes me very proud with great expectations for the future.

I have had the opportunity to teach Weeds and Lawns to the Seneca County and the Hardin/Allen County MGV classes over the past 2 weeks. It is encouraging to see the number of new MGVs being trained in our area.

We have volunteers from the new class preparing new and renovated posters for use at the Fair and other locations this year. Vaun Wickerham has an idea for us to be involved with a weekly radio program with a slightly different format than the old Phone Club program. Let me know if you have an interest in working on this project.

The garden and landscape questions are beginning to come in. Hopefully, each of you are finding opportunities to share your gardening knowledge with those around you.

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Coordinator's Corner—Continued

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Laurie Pressel has agreed to write our article for the Courier this month. Be sure to look for it on Saturday, April 23, in the Weekend section.

We have 7 people going to the Phenology update in Wooster, OH on April 6. I am very pleased to see the interest in Phenology and am encouraged that this project will continue for the next generation of MGVs.

Now is the time to begin the outdoor work. We can be pruning our fruit trees, grapes and brambles. Remember to apply dormant oil to your fruit trees as soon as the temperature remains above 40 degrees for 24 hours. Remember to apply your lawn pre-emergent crabgrass herbicide after the forsythia blooms but before the lilac. This is also the time to make the first application of fertilizer to your lawn to keep it dense, green, and weed free.

Please plan to attend our next regular meeting on April 14 at the OSU Extension office at 6:00 PM. We will be enjoying our annual Potluck Recognition Banquet that evening. Marilyn Beltz has again planned this event for us. The beverages, plates, and table service will be provided. If each of us will bring a covered dish we should have plenty for all to eat. I want each of you to know how much I appreciate your contributions to the service of the Hancock County Master Gardeners. The recognition banquet provides us a time to reflect on the ways in which we have served the past year and to especially thank those who have made exceptional contributions. We also have a fun time of eating together and in taking home some nice door prizes. Our new interns will be with us and we don't want them bring anything so be sure to bring a little extra to eat. **-Bill**

Thanks

- to Marilyn Beltz and everyone who volunteered to work at the Home Show on March 5-6. The booth was beautiful (except for the bedbugs) and a good place to sit back and relax. 79 contacts were made.

Our next meeting is our
**RECOGNITION BANQUET
AND POTLUCK.**
Don't miss this!!

Bring 1 dish to share with others.

Interns: Don't bring anything
except yourselves

Time: 6:00.

Place: OSU Extension Office
Please e-mail Marilyn Beltz if you are
planning to attend!!

Thank you

Thanks to John & Gina Gilliland, & Laurie Inkrott for providing refreshments at the March MGV meeting.

Tips for April

When gardening, "better" doesn't always have to mean "harder" work." Here are tips for those of us who want to take it easy.

Devote whole sections of your garden to one kind of perennial that grows well in your garden. You will be able to tend to this easily and quickly because the plants need the same attention at the same time.

Choose perennial plants and shrubs with multiple seasons of interest. This step saves you from having to buy, plant, and maintain annuals each season.

Re-carve the lines around your beds and borders. Consider installing a permanent ground-level edging. Your garden will look neater, and the lawn won't invade the beds.

Saturday, March 12

Litzenberg Maple Syrup Making

As the weather starts to warm up, it's time for collecting maple tree sap to boil into syrup. This event let us step back in time to see the process the pioneers and Native Americans used to collect sap, transport it to the sugar bush, and boil it down to produce sweet maple syrup. Other stops of interest included sap science, sap loving animals, and touring the McKinnis House. In the shelter, you could make a beaded key chain to help you remember the story of how we get maple syrup. Fruth's Sugarhouse was also set up in the barn and selling their maple products. Refreshments (for a donation) were available. This was very educational and entertaining for those attending.



Christa Gupta seems very happy baking some yummys the old fashioned way!



Yellow Belly Sapsucker is a sap loving bird. It has fine hairs on it's beak to extract the sap from the tree.



Gardening Tip—

Even though we are anxious and excited about working in the garden this spring, make sure that the soil isn't overly wet. You'll be able to tell by scooping up a small handful. Squeeze to test. Does it fall apart or clump together? If the latter, then be patient. It's still too wet to work the soil. Doing so can cause compaction and lead to poor drainage and weak root growth later in the season.

Introduction to Agaves

Agaves are wonderful garden plants and make excellent potted plants as well. Since they do so well in pots, they can be grown in any state in the U.S. indoors in winter and outdoors in the summer, weather permitting, or outdoors year round in those areas where little or no frost is encountered.

These primarily Mexican plants come in many different sizes and colors, though the general look is an elegant symmetrical rosette made up of spiny, succulent, often stiff and well-armed leaves with little or no stem. Some plants get large, up to 20 feet in diameter, while others may barely exceed a few inches. Some are soft and spineless- quite 'user-friendly' while others are indeed dangerous plants to be too near, armed with sharp, stiff hooks and dagger-like terminal leaf spines. Most are fairly easy to grow and take little care once established. And, since many species offset freely, there are dozens of species readily available at local nurseries or online for reasonable prices. This is one of the faster-growing succulents, so starting off with a small seedling does not mean you will have to grow old in order to see your plants mature to adult size. Agaves also come in a variety of colors and are excellent 'decorator' plants for those who need a hardy plant with a predictable shape but needs a plant to match a certain color scheme. Needing little water and little fertilizer, agaves are plants that require little attention yet reward the grower with a unique southwest look and artful presence.

For use in pots, it is best to use a well-draining mix in a relatively shallow pot, though most agaves will do well in deep pots, too... just a waste of soil. In general, these are not easy plants to overwater as are many other succulents, but some exceptions exist. And they are not plants that are easy to underwater either, though no agave can exist forever without at least some water. Watering thoroughly once a week in the summers (more often in plant is in full sun or and unglazed clay pot, or if you live in a hot, dry climate) is usually fine, and less often, to hardly at all, in winters.

After several years it is recommended to change the

soil. This is good time to see what's going on with the roots, as some agave roots will completely fill the pot and suckers may be crowding the mother plant. Either the plant can be moved up a pot size if this is the case, or you can remove the suckers and most of the roots and repot it back in the same pot. Most agaves tolerate a good deal of root abuse and reroot quickly. If there is severe root damage from the repotting procedure it is probably best not to water your agave for a week or so, and keep it out of full, hot sun until then. Don't repot in the dead of winter as that may lead to root rot. Repotting is also a good time to remove old, dead leaves, weeds, and any parasites you might find near the leaf bases or on the roots.



Growing in a garden is even easier than in a pot - in most suitable climates one need only plant an agave, and other than removing unwanted suckers (which can be a real chore in some species) and dead leaves, most garden plants need little or no care at all. Before one puts an agave in the garden one should do a little research about that species to make sure its suckering habits are not going to be too troublesome in the future. This can sometimes be a problem, however, as many 'solitary species' one learns about in the literature end up being suckering plants in the

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Introduction to Agaves—Continued

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yard. This is because there is a natural variety of all plants in nature, and the tendency to produce offsets probably exists in most agaves whether they normally do or not. Unfortunately it is these few rare suckering oddballs that are collected in nature by those looking to propagate a new, rare or particularly sought after species. Hauling back a large solitary plant is not only dangerous and difficult, but usually illegal. And waiting for seed to become available can take many years, and seed is less reliably apt to be grown up into a healthy plant. So most agave collectors collect the suckers off the perhaps rare suckering individuals of a normally non-suckering species... and it is those plants that end up in cultivation and spread from nursery to nursery all over the county. Before you know it everyone has the same clones of these 'solitary' agaves in their gardens and all are suckering like crazy. It can be very frustrating. Some nurseries are now specializing in tissue culture and seed-grown plants of the real solitary species so they are, or will, be available in the near future.



If you are a flower lover this may not be your plant, as most agaves flower only once and this is usually after many years, if not decades of growth. This is typically a monocarpic genus, meaning flowering signifies the end of the plant's life. For true suckering species, this is not the end of the life cycle obviously, but it still means one will have to rid the garden or pot of the carcass once flowering is over. Most agave flowers are quite impressive and flowering is a

spectacular occurrence ... but a sad omen of what's to come. But if you want to make more of these plants, these flowers usually produce thousands of seeds, and some species even make bulbils (small plantlets that form on the flower stalks after seed forms). Bulbils, like suckers, are pretty easy and straight forward in terms of getting them to root. Some species do not die after flowering but these are rare or not some of the more ornamental species in cultivation.

Though nearly so, agaves are not totally problem-free plants. They do need, in general, a tremendous amount of light so may not do well as year-round house plants. Plants grown in too little light become etiolated (stretched) and weak, prone to injury as well as parasites and fungus. Too much light, when unaccustomed to it, can cause some to develop sun burn, but rarely is this a serious problem - more of a blemish or loss of a leaf or two. Too much water can rot some species, with the pale blue desert-loving varieties being the most susceptible. These plants, particularly if watered from overhead, and not given sufficient sunlight or heat to dry out, will often be attacked by mealy bug or scale, or just rot and collapse.

Some agaves sucker so vigorously that they quickly outgrow their pots or places in the garden. Potted plants are extremely tolerant of being crammed in what seems to be too-small pots for a very long time, but eventually these will need to be unpotted and have the suckers removed. Removing suckers in garden plants can be hazardous if right under the parent plant. But suckers can also be a large garden nuisance (aka weed), particularly in those species that can sucker yards and yards from the parent plant. Planting these in the wrong place can then lead to having to dig up suckers and their long, rope-like roots from the garden every 6 months or so (this can mean one will have to dig up other garden plants as well in the process).

Source: davesgarden.com

Volunteer Hours Policy Refresher Course

Criteria:

1. Must have educational component (We are volunteer educators).
2. Must serve a public (consumer) horticultural need.
3. Must benefit and appropriately promote the Master Gardener Volunteer organization.

There are 4 categories to track your hours. These include:

Education (E) hours performed as:

- Horticultural webinars
- College horticultural courses (in person or online)
- Brownbag presentations
- MGV training classes
- Owens GIIS
- State MGV Conference
- Field Trips with presentations

Administration (A) hours performed as:

- MGV monthly meeting attendance
- MGV office projects
- MGV committee work
- Driving time to MGV events
- Preparation time for events and non-teaching activities

Teaching (T) hours performed as:

- Answering questions from the public
- Leisure Living Show Booth
- Fair Booth
- Let's Go Gardening representative
- Presentations and Preparation for them

Service (S) hours performed as:

- Non-presentation time helping with MGV events
- Work in Demonstration/Community Garden without public interaction
- Non-teaching service to others (i.e. planting flowers at nursing home as MGV activity)
- Work on OSUE gardens in front of buildings

Annual Volunteer Hours Requirements:

Interns: 50 Hours including 6 T hours

Active Master Gardeners: 30 hours including 10 E and 3 T hours.

Examples of hours that cannot be counted in any category:

- Work done in connection with membership in another organization (i.e. garden clubs)
- Any work done solely for personal benefit (i.e. personal business, or own gardens)
- Maintenance of gardens without any educational component (i.e. church or club gardens)

The County Coordinator and/or Extension Educator must approve any special projects and any exceptions to this policy.

Flower of the Month – Lilac

By Bill Jones



***Syringa* (Lilac)** is a genus of about 20–25 species of flowering woody plants in the olive family (Oleaceae), native to southeastern Europe and eastern Asia.

The genus name *Syringa* is derived from Greek *syrix* meaning a hollow tube or pipe. A pale purple color is generally known as lilac after the flower.

So beloved are lilacs that they were one of the first plants that early settlers brought to America. Lilacs are so hardy and easy to grow

that they often persist for hundreds of years after the person that planted them is gone. While considered old-fashioned by some, lilacs are one of the most planted landscape shrubs in North America.

Lilacs bloom on old wood; the blooms form on stems that grew the year before. Too much pruning at the wrong time will leave you with no flowers. Prune lilacs immediately after they flower. If the bush is too large and overgrown, take out the largest and oldest stems first, the ones with woody bark. Unless you need a drastic pruning to restore order, don't remove more than 1/3 of the plant at a time.

Common lilac tends to flower profusely in alternate years, a habit that can be improved by deadheading the flower clusters after the color has faded and before seeds, few of which are fertile, form.

The term *French lilac* is often used to refer to modern double-flowered cultivars, thanks to the work of prolific breeder Victor Lemoine.

The wood of lilac is close-grained, diffuse-porous, extremely hard and one of the densest. The sapwood is typically cream-colored and the heartwood has various shades of brown and purple. Lilac wood has traditionally been used for engraving, musical instruments, knife handles etc.

Numerous locations around North America hold yearly Lilac Festivals. Mackinac Island celebrates a weeklong lilac festival and Lilac Parade each June.

Lilac is the 8th wedding anniversary flower and the state flower of New Hampshire (symbolizing the hardy character of the Granite State's citizens).

In the language of flowers, purple lilacs symbolize the first emotions of love, while white lilacs represent youthful innocence.

Master Gardener Volunteers

Monthly Meeting Minutes — Thursday, March 10, 2016

Brown Bag: Prior to our monthly meeting 43 Master Gardeners attended an educational presentation by Cassie Turner Anderson, Hancock County Extension Educator on “Identifying Signs of Abusive Behavior to Children and Adults”. The session began at 6:00 p.m.

Marilynn Beltz called the regular monthly meeting to order at 7:10 p.m.

President’s Report: Marilynn introduced the 2016 MGVS class interns. She asked if there were any additions or corrections to the Secretary’s minutes from the February 11, 2016 monthly meeting. The minutes were accepted. Marilynn also asked if all members in attendance had received the Hancock County Master Gardeners activities pamphlet for 2016.

Treasurer’s Report: Lauri Inkrott reviewed income and expenditures for the month of February 2016.

Coordinator’s Report: Bill Jones distributed and reviewed a handout on the Ohio Master Gardener Volunteer First Advantage Background Check Pilot Testing in Hancock and Trumbull Counties. Bill discussed attending different workshops, carpooling, education hours versus travel time. Travel time to educational activities is recorded in the Administrative section of the MGVS Time Sheet. Bill reviewed the final sessions of the 2016 MGVS training class.

Education/Field Trips: Lauri Inkrott mentioned that the Toledo Botanical Garden will be having their Art in the Garden event on April 9. There will be sessions on herbs. A field trip has been scheduled to Schooner Farms (Bowling Green) on Friday, August 12 at 9:00 a.m. Bill mentioned a Diagnostic Workshop on Friday, July 15 in Seneca County.

Speakers Bureau: A chairperson is still needed. Bill mentioned that Marathon has requested a speaker for Tuesday, April 19. The 30 - 45 minute presentation would be at noon. The presentation could be on Rain Barrels or Pollinator Gardens. Cheryl Miller will be making a presentation the evening of April 28 at the First Presbyterian Church for the Presbyterian Women of Findlay “Spring Garden Party.” The talk will primarily focus on container gardening.

Membership: Linda Dyar discussed annual volunteer hours. The volunteer hour’s policy will be included in the April, 2016 issue of the Green Thumb Prints

MGVS Apparel: Bill discussed the State sponsored MGVS apparel which has the new Ohio Master Gardener logo.

Refreshments: Barb Sherman stated that most slots are filled. A schedule was printed in the March Green Thumb Prints. Anyone wishing to help with open slots should contact Barb.

Newsletter: Kay Sidaway asked if anyone had not received a copy of the Green Thumb Prints.

MGVS Communication: Lauri stated that the membership list has been updated. If anyone did not receive a copy contact her.

Teaching Media Liaison: Noreen Walters has coordinated two presentations to be given at 50 North (Senior

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MGV Monthly Meeting Minutes — Continued

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Center). All presentations will begin at 1:00 in the Fitzgerald room. The presentations will be: April 25 on Vegetables (Christa) and June 27 on Attracting Song Birds (Cheryl).

Presentations at the Primrose Retirement Center will be on April 19 (Pat Flinn) and May 10 (Randy Greeno).

Findlay Village Mall Home Show: Marilyn stated we had 79 contacts with the public during this event.

Let's Go Gardening: We will have volunteers at Lowe's, Brinkman's and Feasel's for this May 14 event.

Safety Fair/Danger Zone 2016: Noreen stated this event occurs at the Fair Grounds prior to the community July 4th fireworks. It is held in the youth building and our display features information on poisonous plants.

Wreath Classes 2016 – Marilyn gave a brief overview of this activity for our new MGV interns. Included was information on the cutting of greens and class size.

Courier Newspaper Articles – March (Marilynn), April (Gina Gilliland), May (Patty Woodward) and June (Lauri Pressel). Lauri will also be editing our articles prior to submission to The Courier.

MGV Facebook Page – Send Karl any gardening items you would like him to post on our MGV Facebook page.

Community Gardens – Karl stated needs for the garden include plants, seeds, and newspapers. Volunteers are also needed for planting, watering and weeding. A goal for this year is to hold informational sessions for participants on composting, insecticides, and fertilizing.

Mugs Of Joy – This December activity involves visiting a local nursing home prior to the Christmas holiday. Linda Laux explained that the MGV's provide all materials that enable the residents to create a small decorative holiday display in a mug.

Front & South Garden Maintenance: Marty Davis made a request for a couple of additional volunteers to help with the extension office garden maintenance. Judi Clymer and Vaun Wickerham will be helping Marty, Sharon and Cheryl with the garden areas.

Tips & Interesting Things Sharing Time – Sharon mentioned the "Close to Home: Artists Depict Hancock County" art display at Owens Community College. This event is open to the public until April 1 and is held in the Library, EC 176.

Marilyn mentioned the Glad Society Gladiola auction on March 20 at 1:00 p.m. at the Extension Office on County Road 140.

Refreshments – Special thanks to John & Gina Gilliland and Laurie Inkrott for providing the meeting refreshments.

Marilynn called for a motion to adjourn the meeting. . .Laurie seconded the motion. The meeting was adjourned at 8:10.

Respectfully submitted by Cheryl Miller

How Flower Petals Move



Flowers don't have muscles, so how can blossoms open and close?

You have probably seen those videos showing spectacular time-lapse images of many different flowers bursting into bloom. Have you noticed that some flowers slowly spiraled open, others pulsed open and closed before reaching their full spread, and yet others seemed to pop open as if exploding from the inside out. Did you ever wonder how and why this occurs?

There are several very interesting events that cause flower petals to open, and in some cases, to open and close repeatedly. The first is the most obvious: the primary drive behind the movement of flower petals is reproduction. The end goal is fertilization, and the opening and sometimes pollination is at a time that minimizes the risk of damage from the weather and destructive insects.

Many factors may influence when a plant blooms. One of the major factors is **day length**, or hours of sunlight. Understanding the light requirements of a plant is what allows us to force bulbs to bloom indoors in the dead of winter, using artificial patterns of dark and light to simulate dormancy and the lengthening hours of sunlight in their prime bloom season.

Weather is also a factor, and variables such as

temperature, intensity of sunlight, and humidity levels may have a distinct impact on when a flower opens. Even with adequate hours of sunlight, it would do a plant no good to produce flowers if the temperatures were too cold for the pollinators to be active.

The above explains WHY a flower opens: in response to many exterior factors, to increase the chances that a bee or other pollinator would be drawn to visit. However, the more complex question is HOW? If a plant has no muscles, and no conscious thought process to prompt it, what causes the petals to move so dramatically?

First, let's look at flowers that open one single time. When blooming is finished, whether it lasts for several days or only one day, the blooms may either close again, or the petals may shrivel and fall from the plant. The opening of most flowers is caused by an **inequality**. In some plants, such as lilies and iris, the borders of the petals may grow much more rapidly than the centers, or midribs, causing tension in the middle and excess tissues at the edges. This accounts for the outward curve and sometimes ruffled edges of lily petals. If you have ever sewn, and worked with a knit fabric, you understand what happens when the fabric is stretched at a diagonal. The center portion, where the fabric is pulled tight, remains smooth. The edges, where the fabric is loose, gather and ripple, similar to the wavy effect on many lily petals.

In other plants, the imbalance may come in which cells hold water, and which release it. In some flowers, the water is drawn away from the outer surfaces of the petals to the inner surfaces at bloom time, causing them to swell and push outward, often creating a distinct outwardly curving surface. As temperatures drop and daylight wanes at the end of the day, the process reverses; water is drawn outward, and the curve of the petals reverses.

Here are examples that gives a couple of examples of how imbalances can cause blossoms to open:

Example 1: It's mid-morning. The sun has begun to

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How Flower Petals Move

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warm the petals on a flower. As it does this, the pressure of the liquid inside cells at the base of the petals increases. (This is called *turgor pressure*.) As the cells expand and become rigid, they cause the flower to unfold.

Example 2: When light hits outer flower petals it triggers a chemical called *auxin* that causes cells to grow and expand. This causes the flower to open. But because its inner petals are less exposed to light, those cells remain the same and cause the flower to close once light is gone.

So how do we explain the flowers that open and close more than once? Again, it is often caused by an inequality. In cup-shaped flowers that grow from a bulb, such as crocus or tulip, the increasing temperature at sunrise triggers the cells at the upper edges of the petals to grow rapidly in the morning, causing the flower to open wide. This allows easy access for pollinators during daylight hours when they are most active. As the daylight wanes and the temperature drops, the cells near the bottom of the petals grow more rapidly, causing the petals to draw close. This protects the pollen from the moisture in the night air, and also gives some protection from the damaging insects that may be more active at night. If you force bulbs indoors, you may have more success if you lower your indoor temperature at night and provide a period of darkness, mimicking the conditions they would experience if grown outdoors.

Some plants depend primarily on light to trigger blooming and closing. If a flower, such as those in the daisy family, is grown in normal conditions, it will open when exposed to light, and close with darkness. Unlike some plants that will continue to open and close for several days, even if deprived of light, daisies will remain closed until exposed to light again. You may have noticed the same thing with the dandelions in your yard. They will open wide on a sunny day, but close quickly when a storm approaches and the skies become dark.

Many night-blooming flowers tend to grow in harsh environments, and remain closed during times of intense heat and low humidity. In desert areas, pollinators are more active during the night, so many plants remain tightly closed during the heat of the day. As the temperatures drop, humidity levels increase, and the nocturnal flowers open their petals. In many of these examples, such as many cactus flowers, water pressure and turgor, or distension of the plant cells by the fluid contents, are responsible for the outward curvature of the petals. As daylight and heat return, the water is drawn out of the petals and back into the plant, and the petals draw inward or curl closed again. Some only open one night of the year, like the night blooming cereus cactus.

If you are interested in watching videos of flowers opening and closing, visit YouTube and search for flower time lapse. You can find beautiful and fascinating videos.

Source: Davesgarden.com

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

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For deaf & hard of hearing, please contact Hancock County Extension using your preferred communication (email, relay services, or video relay services). Phone 1-800-750-0750 between 8 am & 5 pm EST Monday-Friday. Inform the operator to dial 419-422-3851.



2016 MGCV Calendar of Events (updated 3/31/16)

DATE	EVENT	TIME	COST	LOCATION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	CONTACT
Saturday, April 2	15th Annual Spring Conference Backyards Matter	8:15 am - 4:00 pm	\$25 or \$35 at door	Career & Technology Education Center, 150 Price Road, Newark	Growing simple, biodiversity, pollinators, habitat initiative, attracting birds, more	740-503-5108 www.fourseasonsofgardening.com
Saturday, April 2	2016 Garden Fling	8:30 am - 3:00 pm	\$10	Springfield	Pests, garden design, heirloom tomatoes, etc.	937-521-3860 clark.osu.edu
Saturday, April 9	Ready, Set, Grow	9:00 am - 3:00 pm	\$25. Deadline Mar 30	Fremont	Spring gardening seminar Myths/truths of gardening, soils, fertilizer, herbs, bees, etc.	Sue @ 419-297-3749 Sandusky Ottawa County Master Gardeners
Saturday, April 9	Spring into Gardening	9:00 am - 3:00 pm	\$35.00	Educational Service Center, 124 Putnam Parkway, Ottawa	Uses of common herbs, gardening trends, gardening for pollinators, hardy shrub roses.	419-523-6294 www.putnam.osu.edu Registration deadline is 3/26/16
Saturday, April 9	Toledo Botanical Gardens Classes	9:30 am - noon			Art in the Garden Sessions on herbs	
Thursday, April 14	MGV Recognition Banquet	6:00 PM	Potluck - bring dish	OSU Extension Office	Volunteer	Marilynn mbeltz@woh.rr.com
Saturday, April 16	Food - Get yours fresh & Preserve for later	9:00 am - 3:00 pm Registration 8:30	\$30 + \$8.50 for lunch	Green County Extension Office Xenia	Learn to tap into healthy foods while supporting local growers. Tips on sustainable gardening, recycling organic wastes, urban gardens, food safety, when to harvest	Call 837-429-2569 or rmorgann@woh.rr.com
Tuesday, April 19	MGV Presentation	?	Free	Primrose	Pat Flinn giving presentation	
Thursday, April 21	Hydrangea School	6:30 pm - 9:00 pm	\$30 (Attendees to receive hydrangea)	Al Root Candle Community Rm 623 W. Liberty St, Medina	Types, care, & all season blooms Registration deadline: April 14	Ashley (330-725-4911) or Kulhanek.5@osu.edu
Monday, April 25	MGV Presentation	1:00 PM	Free	50 North Fitzgerald Rm	Vegetables	Christa Guppy
Saturday, April 28	MGV Presentation	7:00 PM	Free	Presbyterian Church	Spring Garden Party (containers)	Cheryl Miller
Monday, May 2 Tuesday, May 3	Field Trip - Yew Dell Botanical Garden & Bernheim Arboretum & Research Forest	2 day trip to Louisville, Kentucky	\$145 - Payment needed by March 15th. Send check to : Master Gardeners of Clark Co.	Leaving at 9:00 am from Clark County Extension Office, 3130 E. Main, Springfield	Field Trip	Terry: terryreid55@yahoo.com or Sally: daytwo@sbcglobal.net
Thursday, May 5 - Friday, May 6	MGV Volunteer Days at Secret Arboretum	Thursday: 2:00 - 4:00 Friday: 8:00 - 3:00	No charge	Secret Arboretum, OARDC, Wooster	Work at Secret Arboretum. Learn from experts in horticultural field	http://osu.edu.screting/ or Syder.1062@osu.edu
Tuesday, May 10	MGV Presentation	?	Free	Primrose	Randy Greeno giving presentation	

DATE	EVENT	TIME	COST	LOCATION	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	CONTACT
Thursday, May 11	Plant Exchange	6:00 PM	Bring Plant	Bill Jones homestead	Volunteer	Bill Jones
Saturday, May 14	Let's Go Gardening			Various garden centers	Volunteer	Marilynn Beltz
Monday, May 23	MGV Presentation	1:00 PM	Free	50 North Fitzgerald Rm	Perennials	Randy Greeno
Monday, June 27	MGV Presentation	1:00 PM	Free	50 North Fitzgerald Rm	Attracting Songbirds	Cheryl Miller
Sunday, July 3	Safety Fair/Danger Zone			Fairgrounds	Volunteer	Noreen Walters
Thursday, July 14	MGV Picnic	6:00 PM	Potluck	Christa Gupta homestead	Volunteer	Christa
Friday, July 15	Diagnostic Workshop			Seneca County		
Friday, August 12	Schooner Farms	9:00 AM		near Bowling Green	volunteer tentative field trip	Lauri Inkrott Gina Gilliland
August - September	Fair Booth	Schedule will be provided		Fairgrounds	Volunteer	Marilynn Beltz Bill Jones Noreen Walters
Monday, November 28	Wreath Class	6:00 PM		Library	Volunteer	Marilynn Beltz
Tuesday, November 29	Wreath Class	1:00 PM		50 North Fitzgerald Rm	Volunteer	Marilynn Beltz
Wednesday, November 30	Wreath Class	6:00 PM		Library	Volunteer	Marilynn Beltz
Thursday, December 1	Wreath Class	6:30 PM		Upper Room Church	Volunteer	Marilynn Beltz
Sunday, December 4	Wreath Class	2:00 PM		Library	Volunteer	Marilynn Beltz
Tuesday, December 6	Wreath Class	6:00 PM		Library	Volunteer	Marilynn Beltz
Thursday, December 8	Christmas Potluck	6:00 PM	Potluck	Hancock Co. OSUE Office	Volunteer	Marjorie Miller / Marilynn Beltz