

January/February 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:

- Are you addicted to gardening?
- The Old Oak Tree—by Bob Campbell
- Skunk Cabbage—Flower of the Month
- Proper Pruning during Winter Months
- Happy Houseplants

Dates to Remember!

Tuesday, February 2: Classes for new MGVS begins!! 9:00—4:00.

Wednesday, February 10: Ash Wednesday

Thursday, February 11: MGVS Monthly Meeting at 7:00, OSUE Office.

Sunday, February 14: Happy Valentine's Day!

Monday, February 15: Presidents' Day

UPCOMING EVENTS

March 4-5: Leisure Living Show, Ft. Findlay Mall. New trainee, Vaun Wickerham will provide info at monthly mtg.

Saturday, March 19: Art of Gardening, See pages 11-12.

Saturday, March 19: A walk through the garden. See page 13.

March brown bag presentation: Abuse recognition and reporting.

April brown bag presentation: Sharon Hammer Baker on wild life.

Coordinator's Corner

By Bill Jones

El Nino has given us a mild winter so far. Our zone 7 temperatures this year are much easier on the fuel bills than the zone 4 temperatures last year.

Hopefully, you are planning to attend our first meeting of the year on Thursday, February 11 at the OSUE office. There will not be a Brown Bag presentation before this meeting.

Hopefully, you all read our January article in the Courier on good winter projects to get kids interested in gardening. Bill Lanning has agreed to write the February article on seed starting.

Our MGVS Training Classes will begin on Tuesday, February 2, at 9:00 AM in the OSUE conference room. We currently have 22 people in the class. You are all invited to attend all of the classes or any part of them. They will run from 9:00 AM – 4:00 PM each Tuesday through February and March. All of the hours that you attend may be counted as education hours. It will also give you a chance to meet our new gardeners and to mentor with those of like interests to yours.

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Coordinator's Report—Continued

(Continued from page 1)

We will plan to have the OSU required training in Abuse Recognition and Reporting as our Brown-bag presentation in March. If you can't be present at this meeting, you will need to take the training on-line in order to maintain your active status.

Well it's time to get back to the seed catalogs and make our final selections. Let's make this year our best ever.

-Bill



Mugs of Joy!!!!

Great job! - Ruth Furiate, Pam McCloud, Linda Laux, and Anita Lanning made Christmas a little brighter for those attending the "Mugs of Joy" program.

Upcycled bird feeder

For an unusual bird feeder, instead of lining and filling an old wire hanging basket, simply set in a terra-cotta saucer, sprinkle birdseed onto the surface and hang it from a tree branch to create a feeder

It doesn't matter whether your saucer sits lower in the hanging basket or is closer to its rim. Birds will still visit. A dinner or salad plate would work, too, depending on the diameter of your hanging basket.

Source: Idea from GardenGate e-notes.com

Thank you . . .

The Christmas potluck is such a special event every year. Thanks to Marjorie Miller, Marge's daughter, Marilynn Beltz, the Gillilands for their special music, and everyone who brought their delicious food to share.

Refreshment List Sign-up

Thanks to Barb Sherman and Marilynn Beltz for volunteering to provide refreshments at the February MGVS monthly meeting.

Thanks to Marilynn Beltz, Randy Greeno, and Pam McCloud for providing refreshments at the November meeting.

If you are interested in providing refreshments for future monthly meetings, contact Barb Sherman. **Volunteers are needed!**

Spectacular fire!

Lauri Inkrott lost her truck to a fire a few weeks ago. Thankfully, she was not hurt but the truck was lost. She had just filled it with gas and it may have had a leak in the gas tank which dripped onto the catalytic converter.



Are You Addicted to Vegetable Gardening?

Does your behavior fit any of the following? If so, you just might be a vegetable gardening addict.

1. You have a stack of seed catalogs on the back of your toilet.
2. You are confused and feel sorry for someone that does not garden.
3. You go to stores like WalMart or Lowe's just to browse the garden section in the dead of winter - even when it's empty.
4. You buy three times as many seedlings than you have room for.
5. When you drive by an empty lot, you say, "That would make one nice garden".
6. While at the nursery, you discover a variety of tomato that you have never seen. You decide to buy it because you've just got to have it, although you have a buggy full of tomato transplants already.
7. You look for excuses to miss family functions because you just want to garden.
8. You buy a TIVO just to record shows on HGTV.
9. The only websites that you have bookmarked in your Favorites are gardening sites.
10. You name your pets 'Brandywine' or 'Cajun Delight'.
11. You desperately want to hop over the fence and work in your neighbor's untidy garden.
12. You dig through the neighbor's trash to find anything you can compost.
13. You ask for a new cultivator and floating row covers for Christmas.
14. You spend more than four hours a day looking at gardening websites, and pictures of other people's gardens.
15. The only books in your bookcase are gardening books.
16. You carry a copy of *The Farmer's Almanac* everywhere you go, and refer to it as "The Book".
17. When you are looking at new homes the first thing you ask the realtor is, "Can we see the backyard?".
18. You own more gardening gloves than you do socks.
19. While doing laundry you realize your clothes are dirtier than your kids' clothes.
20. You refer to your garden fork as your "Baby".

Any of these sound familiar?

Then maybe you're an addict!

Source: Tee Riddle, www.vegetablegardener.com

Savory Tex Mex Butternut Squash Soup

From Patrick Flinn

- 1 lb. sausage or ground pork
- 1 small onion chopped
- 2 cloves garlic minced
- 1 pkg. taco seasoning
- 1 quart of tomatoes
- 1 quart chicken broth or stock
- 1 small (1 lb.) butternut squash peeled and cubed
- 4 potatoes cubed
- ½ bunch cilantro chopped
- ¼ tsp ground black pepper "optional"
- 1 or more chopped jalapeno "optional"

In a large pot over medium heat brown and drain the sausage. Then add the onion, garlic, taco seasoning, black pepper and jalapeno and stir for a little bit.

Then add the tomatoes, chicken broth, butternut squash and potatoes. Bring the soup to a boil then turn it down to a simmer till the potatoes fork done.

Now add the cilantro and cook for 5 minutes more and serve.

I have tried this recipe a few times and have found that the brand/type of sausage you use can change the flavor significantly. Also the brand of taco seasoning can add some heat/spice so be careful.

Properly Pruning Trees during winter months

At this stage of winter, trees are still months from blooming and providing shade, which makes this the prime time of the year to give trees a tune-up with pruning. Using proper pruning techniques avoids harming trees. Here are some tips on the proper way to prune trees in winter.

When is the best time to prune shade and ornamental trees?

February through March is generally regarded as the best time to prune most deciduous trees. The absence of foliage at this time of year gives the individual a clear view of the tree and allows the selection and removal of appropriate branches. Also, the walling-off or compartmentalization of wounds occurs most rapidly just prior to the onset of growth in spring. Oaks are an exception. The winter months – December, January and February – are the best time to prune oak trees.

Deciduous trees can be pruned at other times of the year with little or no negative consequences. However, if possible, avoid pruning deciduous trees in spring when trees are leafing out and in fall when trees are dropping their leaves.

To reduce the risk of an oak wilt infection, do not prune oaks from March through October. Oak wilt is a fungal disease that is lethal to many oaks. It can spread from infected trees to healthy trees by sap-feeding beetles (“picnic bugs”). (Per Iowa State University Extension) If an oak tree must be pruned in spring or summer (such as after a storm), apply latex housepaint to the pruning cuts to avoid attracting sap-feeding beetles to the wounds.

Which pruning tool should be used when removing a tree branch?

There are various types of pruning tools. The size of the branch determines the best tool for the job. Hand shears or pruning shears are generally used for pruning branches up to three-fourths inch in diameter. Branches from three-fourths to 1.5 inches can be removed with a lopping shears. Use a pruning saw on branches larger than 1.5 inches in diameter.



What is the proper way to remove a large tree branch?

When pruning trees, make the final cut just beyond the branch collar and branch bark ridge. The branch collar is the swollen area at the base of the branch. The branch bark ridge is the dark, rough bark ridge that separates the branch from the main branch or trunk. Pruning just beyond the branch collar and branch bark ridge retains the tree’s natural defense mechanisms and promotes compartmentalization and callus formation.

To prevent extensive bark damage, use a three-cut procedure when pruning branches that are greater than 1.5 inches in diameter. Make the first cut six to 12 inches from the main branch or trunk. Cut upward and go about one-third of the way through the branch. Make the second cut one to two inches beyond the first. Saw downward from the top of the branch. As the second cut is made, the weight of the branch will cause it to break at the pivot point between the two cuts. (The initial, bottom cut prevents the branch from ripping off a large piece of bark as it breaks.) Make the final cut just beyond the branch collar and branch bark ridge.

Sap is flowing from a pruning cut on my maple tree. Is this harmful to the tree?

Some tree species, such as maple, birch and elm, “bleed” heavily when pruned in late winter or early spring. However, the loss of sap does not harm the trees. The trees will not “bleed” to death. Eventually the flow of sap will slow and stop.

Source: Iowa State University Extension

The Old Oak Tree

Part I

By Bob Campbell

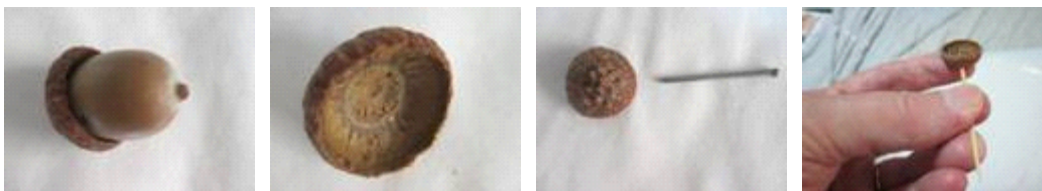
The title intrigued me first, then the review, then the book: Oak - the frame of CIVILIZATION, by William Bryant Logan.

I have always felt a special affinity to the Oak Tree. I became aware of that when I submitted information to the pictorial directory of our Men and Women's Garden Club of Findlay. "Favorite tree?" I was asked. "Oak," was the unhesitant replay. Then I began to wonder where that came from. I had never grown an Oak in my life, and never had one at any of eight parsonages we lived in, or on our property here in Findlay.

As I wondered, my mind wandered to the past, to my personal history with The Old Oak Tree. I was taken back to the place where I was born and grew up: in the country, a mile and a half outside of Otisville, Michigan, about eighteen miles northeast of Flint. My address then? 10283 **Oak Road**. On Oak Road, I fell in love with swampland, with tadpoles in the spring, and the sound of hundreds of croaking frogs and melodious red wing blackbirds. On Oak Road, I checked my traps in the middle of winter for muskrats that swam through a tile connecting our swamp with the neighbors. On Oak Road, I walked to school or to catch a bus, and waited for the melting snow that filled the ditches with gurgling water.

My remembered landscape from childhood? One bush and two trees. The bush was a Lilac, with an intoxicating fragrance. The tree at the north end of our yard was an Elm. I hate heights, but this one had a strong lower branch that my cousin and I used to climb. There was a place there just made to be a boy's hideout. It gave me many good memories before it succumbed to Dutch Elm Disease. At the south end of the driveway was a tree that felt even more special - a large **old Oak**.

Part of its specialness was its acorns from which my cousin and I made pipes to pretend we were smoking and to feel big. As a low income family living on a 20 acre farm, half of which was woods and swampland, we were rich in the things we grew and ate: the tastes since then have never equaled the variety I experienced in those days from the apple orchard, raspberry and strawberry patches, tomatoes, and what seemed an infinite variety of vegetables. But toys were scarce, and we were taught to be creative. A blade of grass or dandelion stems were made into a musical instrument. Burrs were turned into baskets and other shapes. Old tires were filled with stones and tin cans, making a noise only young boys can appreciate. Then there were corncob pipes, and acorn pipes like the one pictured below. When the Oak yielded its acorns, we took the nut portion away, then used a small nail to make a hole in the side, then inserted a stem. In the one pictured here I used a toothpick. But in those days, it would have been a match stem, carved to a point that was inserted until it firmly stuck.



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The Old Oak Tree

Part I — Continued

(Continued from page 5)

But the specialness of the Oak at the end of our driveway went beyond its usefulness. It was the thickness of the canopy of leaves, the dense dark shade provided. It was seeing the squirrels scamper away with the acorns, burying them in the yard. Above all, it was a spirit kindled in me by its presence, majesty and mystery.

Then I remembered from my grade school years, a teacher reading poems to us. One of my favorites was one I think bored most of the class: **“The Old Oaken Bucket,”** by Samuel Woodworth, 1818.

**How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood
When fond recollection presents them to view
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And ev'ry loved spot which my infancy knew
The wide spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well.**

**The moss covered bucket I hailed as a treasure,
For often at noon, when returned from the field,
I found it the source of an exquisite pleasure,
The purest and sweetest that nature can yield.
How ardent I seized it, with hands that were glowing,
And quick to the white pebbled bottom it fell
Then soon, with the emblem of truth overflowing,
And dripping with coolness, it rose from the well.
The old oaken bucket, the iron bound bucket,
The moss covered bucket that hung in the well.**

I had had no experience with drawing water from a well with an old oaken bucket. But I had experience with an Old Oak Tree. The words took me back to a pleasant place in my life.

In years to follow, I would connect again to that pleasant place when I heard a hit song on the radio: “Tie a yellow ribbon on **the old oak tree.**” I wasn’t all that interested in the story line about an ex-convict returning home and wondering if his girl would be there to greet him, but the words brought back the image of the old oak tree at the south end of our drive.

**... Now the whole damned bus is cheerin'
And I can't believe I see
A hundred yellow ribbons round the ole oak tree
I'm comin' home
Tie a ribbon round the ole oak tree
Tie a ribbon round the ole oak tree ...**

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The Old Oak Tree

Part I — Continued

(Continued from page 6)

I would reconnect to The Old Oak Tree again in the 1980's when I watched fish swim and frogs high dive in my first water garden, made of an **oak half-whisky barrel** like the one pictured here. It also sustained the life of a water lily, oxygenators, and floaters.



About that time I also took up hiking, and discovered Oak Openings north and east of Napoleon, and enjoyed its trees, especially the Oaks. I used to tell congregations when I went on vacation that I was going to the woods to “talk to the trees.” The Oak, in part because of its connections to my past, has always spoken most clearly and profoundly to my soul, and I have yet to find a better listener.



From the Oak Openings Website

One last connection with my personal history: an intellectual one. Carl Jung's writings have shaped much of my understanding of the human condition. Searching for a metaphor for summing up what it's all about, what does Jung Choose? He turns to **The Old Oak Tree**. The purpose of life is to individuate, to realize our possibilities, to become who we are. The acorn, he says, was not intended to remain an acorn, but to grow into an Oak that would finally realize its possibilities. So it is with us.



All of the above goes a little ways in explaining my personal history and bonding with The Old Oak Tree. But I would learn from William Bryant Logan that there is much more. **Oak is not only big in my personal history; it is big in the history of civilization.** As Logan puts it, Oak is the frame of civilization. At every turn it is wedded to our human history. Logan's insights into Oak's contributions in the history of civilization help me to understand why Jung chose his metaphor. Jung saw in The Old Oak Tree an image woven into the universal memory of the human race. He talked of such things in the language of archetypes. I see it more in the language of genetics. An appreciation of The Old Oak Tree is grounded in my very DNA. Logan calls himself an arborist. For me, in this book he is also a tree historian. He helps me see the history of the Oak as it relates to the human race. In doing so, he helps me understand what is embedded within myself.

In this first two of these articles, I want to share not what The Old Oak Tree has *done* for humans, but more basically simply what it *is*, and why it draws our appreciation and provides inspiration for human life. I will follow this up with later articles on what Oak has done for humans, and end with some thoughts on growing Oak in northwest Ohio.

What **is** the Oak Tree. That is, **what**, in itself, **makes it so special?**

Logan gives a long list of what it is **not**. Among them: **not** the tallest tree, **not** the most massive, **not** the oldest, **not** the strongest tree, **not** the fastest-growing.

So, what **is** special about oaks? For answer he turned to Kevin Nixon, a paleobotanist at Cornell University. He got a strange answer: “Nothing.” But, Nixon added, there **is** something impressive. “You can go from Massachusetts to Mexico City and find that the same genus -- the oaks, that is, *Quercus* -- is dominant,

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The Old Oak Tree

Part I — Continued

(Continued from page 7)

when there are very few other genera that are even common to both places.” “Why?” Logan asked him. “No reason,” was the reply. Nixon went on to compare it to the Nautilus genus, “once very diverse, but then overspecialized until it could only live in one particular niche in one particular way.”

“But the **oaks never overspecialized**. They never found a niche. **They are so successful exactly because there is no reason that they are**. Restricted distribution only happens when there is just one reason for a creature’s success.” So Logan got his answer. **The Old Oak Tree “specializes in not specializing.”** Oak is distinguished for its insistence and flexibility. Its value is that **it is common, various, and adaptable**.

Logan ends his book by amplifying on the tree that “specializes by not specializing.” I will close this article with the first two of seven amplifications.

1. We appreciate the oak’s **diversity**. The oaks refused to specialize and narrow their range in response to earth’s history of radical change in landscape and culture. They responded instead by *adapting, expanding, “radiating” outward into more and wider-flung landscapes*. We admire the oak’s tenacity. But its tenacity is grounded, not in the stubbornness going on as before, but adapting to new situations. So taxonomists today estimate the number of species between 250 and 450, depending on whether they are counted as hybrids or species. The sheer variety of oaks can be seen by casual observers. Acorns come in all sizes and shapes. “One’s crown is 120 ft. wide and almost as high. Another /rises/ ninety feet, with not one branch until sixty feet.” Yet with all their differences, they represent adaptation, not total change. Just enough adaptation to survive in new conditions. Each species of Oak is only different by a few genes. “Oaks make frequent small genetic changes.”

2. We connect to oak’s diversity. We also appreciate its **tenacity**. The first oaks differed from their progenitors in the Beech family, reverted to “primitive” wind pollination. The male flowers on this tree did not come out standing up on the stems. They hung, drooped, and waved in the wind. It “had reverted to ‘primitive’ wind pollination.” The male flowers hardly looked like flowers, but they “made good use of the wind.” From this beginning “on the edge of a proto-continent that included present-day Thailand, the oaks began their travels through changing landscapes and ... generally worsening weather.” Through various climatic changes, “oaks streamed across and into Europe,” and from there using a “mosaic of bridges” connecting Europe Scandinavia, Greenland and North America. When about 30 million years ago, Earth experienced its most dramatic cooling in one hundred millions years, and the mean temperature dropped by almost 13 degrees Celsius, and a permanent ice cap began to cover earth’s higher altitudes, new oaks began to appear, adapting to the ice age. Red oaks came into being, having spiny tipped leaves that take two seasons to mature an acorn. Thus it adapted to a climate too unpredictable to ensure its maturity in one season.

Next part of this series: a look at the remaining five of Logan’s amplifications. How the oak stays unique by being common, by specializing in not specializing by using: **cooperation, flexibility, prudence, persistence, community./**

Sources for this article:

- Logan, William Bryant, “Oak: the Frame of CIVILIZATION”. Logan is a certified arborist and author of three books, including Dirt: the Ecstatic Skin of the Earth.”
- Levin, Irwin and Brown, Irwin: “Tie A Yellow Ribbon Round The Old Oak Tree”; based on the true story of a convict returning from jail, hoping that his girl will still be waiting for him.
- And: my personal memory bank (nostalgia run amok?)

FEBRUARY FLOWER OF THE MONTH

SKUNK CABBAGE

By Bill Jones



Eastern skunk cabbage, *Symplocarpus foetidus*, also known as Clumpfoot Cabbage, Swamp Lantern and Polecat Weed is the first wildflower to pop through Ohio's cold winter soil. Skunk cabbage is as smelly as it sounds, but it has some amazing and surprising features that make it a one-of-a-kind plant which is found from late February until May near woodland streams, swamps or marshes. A popular local site is in the ravine on the north side of the barn at Litzenberg Park, west of Findlay on U.S. 224. It is an early bloomer because it has an incredible ability to produce heat through a process known as thermogenesis. As the flower buds within the plant begin to grow in late winter, they create enough heat to melt the snow around the plant. The temperatures within the buds can reach a toasty 70 degrees, even in freezing weather. The heat not only helps protect the flower buds from the cold air, but also intensifies the skunky odor that attracts pollinators such as bees and flies.

The outer leaf of the skunk cabbage is cone shaped, and wraps around the cluster of buds to form a kind of hood. The outer leaf is called the "spathe." The cluster of flower buds inside, called the "spadix," has many air pockets to help insulate the plant.

Breaking or tearing a leaf produces a pungent but not harmful odor, the source of the plant's common name. The plant is not poisonous to the touch. The odor in the leaves may also serve to discourage large animals from disturbing or damaging this plant.



Skunk cabbage once established is almost impossible to eradicate, surviving up to a century or more in the same area. The roots are large and often grow deeply in the ground. It is believed that the "limiting factor" for the life of a skunk cabbage is that it requires a year-round muddy bed, and, after hundreds of years, swampy places tend to dry up as the accumulation of decomposing plant litter raises the ground level.

In the 19th century the U.S. Pharmacopoeia listed eastern skunk cabbage as the drug "dracontium". It was used in the treatment of respiratory diseases, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and dropsy. The plant is not considered edible, because the roots are toxic and the leaves can burn the mouth due to the presence of calcium oxalate as also found in rhubarb leaves and lily of the valley.

Happy and Healthy Houseplants



As the days get colder and shorter many of us turn our gardening attention indoors. Whether you are bringing in tender plants that cannot withstand the winter months outside or simply adding to your permanent indoor plant collection, below are tips to help you keep all your houseplants happy and healthy.

Hopefully before you brought plants indoors, you carefully inspected and washed them to ensure all tag-along bugs were left outside. If you failed to do this, pay special attention and treat any insects problems.

And if conditions were drastic between the house and garden, you should have acclimated the plants slowly over a week or so. If you also failed to do this, give plants special care.

Now, group plants together, without plants touching—this increases humidity levels around the plants that may not like the dry nature of the home, especially when the home's heating system is on. If plants still require more humidity, place pots in saucers that are a size or two larger than the pot. Fill saucers with rocks and water and place the potted plants on the rocks. The key is not to have the roots resting in water. The water in the stone-filled saucers will evaporate and add moisture to the air. Mist plants with smooth leaves. Never mist plants with fuzzy or hairy leaves!

Avoid contact with the windows—in the winter windows can be very cold, and in the summer or on bright days the glass magnifying the sun's light can damage leaves. Rotate plants to avoid the leaning plant syndrome, AKA phototropism.

Water until excess water flows freely from the pots; this minimizes calcium and other mineral accumulation. Such mineral accumulation can harm plants. Use water that has sat out for a day or two; not only will this create room temperature water, but chlorine and other harmful chemical will dissipate from the water. Reduce watering when plants are not actively growing or blooming. The biggest threat to houseplants is overwatering!

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.

**The Allen County Master Gardeners present
The 17th Annual**

“Art of Gardening” Seminar

Saturday, March 19, 2016

8:00 a.m.—3:30 p.m.

Ohio State University, Lima Campus — Life Sciences Building
4240 Campus Drive, Lima, Ohio

\$45.00 Includes Continental Breakfast, Snacks, Lunch and Handouts

Program Schedule:

8:00 - 8:45 a.m. Registration and Refreshments

8:45 - 9:00 **Welcome**

9:00 - 10:15 **Mixing Edibles and Ornamentals**

With Dr. Mark Miller, Education Manager, Franklin Park Observatory

10:15—10:30 Break

10:30—12:00 **How Genetic Engineering Works: Understanding the Science, Not the Controversy**

with author Joseph Tychonievich

12:00—12:45 Lunch

12:45—2:00 **Fabulous Foliage**

with Jo Elen Myers Sharp, the Hoosier Gardener

2:00—2:15 Break

2:15—3:30 **EarthKind Roses**

with Caye Aiello, Franklin County MG

3:30 Adjourn

MG CEU Credits 6 hours
Register Early!!! Seating is Limited!
We Sell Out Every Year!

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Allen County Master Gardeners "Very Favorite Tool" Sale

Preorders Recommended. A limited number of these tools will be available for purchase at the event.

Deluxe Soil Knife



\$22.00

Deluxe Soil Knife / Sheath Combo



\$30.00

Folding Pruning Saw



\$30.00

NEW! PINK Deluxe Soil Knife



\$22.00

Hybrid Soil Tool



\$20.00

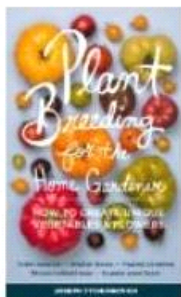
Back by popular demand! - Nitrile Gardening Gloves



Small - Green Medium - Purple

Large - Green X Large - Black

\$9.00 per pair



Garden Expert and Author Joseph Tychonievich will be selling and signing his book "Plant Breeding for the Home Gardener" at our event!

Remember your checkbook!!!!

We will have a Garden Center Vendor on site.

Purchases with check and cash, please.

To register, complete form and send a check for **\$45.00** to:

Allen County Master Gardeners

c/o Gretchen Staley

407 E. Sycamore St.

Columbus Grove, OH 45830

Please complete separate registration form for each guest. Thank you!

Order Form:

		<u>Price</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Subtotal</u>
Name: _____	Soil Knife:	\$22.00	_____	_____
Address: _____	Soil Knife/Sheath Combo:	\$30.00	_____	_____
City/St/Zip: _____	Tri-fold Pruning Saw:	\$30.00	_____	_____
Phone: _____	NEW! PINK Soil Knife:	\$22.00	_____	_____
Email: _____	Hybrid Soil Tool:	\$20.00	_____	_____
Note: Confirmation via email ONLY.	Nitrile Gloves:	\$9.00 ea.	_____	_____
Are you a Master Gardener? Y / N	____(s) ____ (m) ____ (lg) ____ (xl)	Purchase Total Enclosed:	_____	_____
If yes, what County? _____		Seminar Registration Fee Enclosed:	_____	\$45.00
		Total Payment Enclosed:	_____	_____

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

A Walk Through the Garden

Starting a long time ago in a Prairie far away

Knox County OSU Extension Master Gardener Volunteers

Featured Speakers: Guy Denny Knox County's Naturalist, Trisha Clark with OSU Chadwick Arboretum and Tom Wood Garden Expert.



We will begin our event listening to Knox County's own Guy Denny a gifted naturalist and storyteller who brings to life the history of the prairie with stories of the plants and the people who lived with the grasslands. He is also a writer and photographer with a wealth of knowledge about the natural history of Ohio.

Trisha Clark OSU Chadwick Arboretum Volunteer and Operations manager will walk us through how to grow communal garden spaces. All while building relationships. Ending the workshop we will hear from Tom Wood, Garden Expert. Come prepared to learn something new and get your questions answered! Throughout the day there will be several opportunities to attend the trade show. Featured Vendors are: Tower Garden, Craft Natural, Me and My Honey of Ohio, Bailiwick Farm and many more.

3.5 Master Gardener CEUs

Saturday

March 19

10 A.M./3 P.M.

Registration begins at 9 A.M.

Location:

Memorial Theatre

112 East High Street Mount Vernon, Ohio
43050

Cost: \$25- Master Gardeners, \$35

General Public (Lunch included)

Contact: 740-397-0401

Knox.osu.edu

REGISTRATION INFORMATION. Registration is due by March 11, 2016. OSU Extension Master Gardeners please bring your name badge.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____



OSU Extension Master Gardener

County: _____



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