

Learn it Grow it Teach it



Allamakee County Master Gardener Seeds of Wisdom

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Upcoming Dates to Remember

Mark your Calendars now with these upcoming events. See page 9 for more information.

- June 13—Jet's Gathering
- June 16-18—Big 4 Fair
- June 22—MG Potluck

Don't wait to report your Master Gardener volunteer and continuing education hours for the year. Log in to the Volunteer Reporting System here: <http://mastergardener-hours.hort.iastate.edu/>

Allamakee County Master Gardener Meeting

Thursday, June 22, 2023
Waukon City Park, Sweeney Shelter
6:00 p.m.

Hostess: Phyllis Baker

Roll Call: How is your garden doing?

Secretary's Minutes: April minutes published in this newsletter

Treasurer's Report:

- a. Motion to pay any bills

Old Business:

Plant sale update and suggestions for next year

New Business:

Sign up for helping with Allamakee County Fair in open class
Discussion on request from Robey Library
Plant swap in August

Next Meeting: August 24, 2023, Waukon Wellness Center at 7:00 p.m.

Hostesses: Don Haler and Cici Mueller

Picnic RSVP Notice

Please let Don know by June 19 the number from your family that will be attending the June picnic so he can plan on the amount of meat needed.

Call: 563-568-1714 or E-mail: haler@acegroup.cc

2023 Allamakee County Master Gardener Scholarship Recipient Alaina Gebel and presenter Master Gardener, Don Haler
Alaina will be attending Iowa State University in the fall and study Agriculture Education with a minor in Agronomy and Ag Business.



Master Gardener April Meeting Minutes— Kayla Bjerke

Date: April 27, 2023 Time: 7:00 PM Location: Waukon Wellness Center

The meeting was called to order at 7:03 PM by Clara Lensing. The roll call question was: What are you planning on bringing to the plant sale?

The minutes of the March meeting were approved as printed. Caroll Schreiber gave the treasurer's report. A motion to approve the treasurer's report was made by Joe Swizdor and second by Judy Egeland. The motion carried.

Sue Cahoon stated the plant sale will be printed in the Waukon Standard, Extra and Postville Herald for one week. Don Haler made a motion to pay Waukon Standard for advertising the plant sale in the Waukon Standard, Extra and Postville Herald. The motion was second by Judy Egeland.

Joe Swizdor presented a bill for seeds purchased for the plant sale from Seed Savers Exchange. Mary Engstrom moved to pay Joe Swizdor for seeds purchased for the plant sale from Seed Savers Exchange. The motion was second by Phyllis Baker.

Nine members attended the Gardening in the Driftless on April 1 held in Houston this year. There were discussions from the members who attended on their favorite aspects of the day.

The motion made at the March meeting regarding the scholarship was requested to be amended from the auditor. A motion was made by Mary Engstrom to write a check made out to Alaina Gebel & Iowa State University for the Allamakee Master Gardener Scholarship. The amount can be paid to Alaina Gebel any time after June 1, 2023. The motion was second by Judy Egeland.

There was a motion to reimburse Caroll Schreiber for the Christmas gift given to the Allamakee County Extension Office. A motion was made by Mary Engstrom and seconded by Sharon Hofmann to reimburse Caroll Schreiber.

A plant sale update was given. This year the plant sale will be in the new show barn at the Allamakee County Fairgrounds. Some discussion was had about how to display the signs for the varieties and pricing. Reminder of jumping worms. Be sure to check over the plants you are bringing to the plant sale.

Mary Engstrom made a motion to issue a check to Caroll Schreiber for start-up cash for the plant sale. The motion was seconded by Judy Egeland.

A motion was made by Mary Engstrom and second by Susan Cahoon to collect all funds at the FFA and Master Gardener Plant Sale on May 20, 2023 and deliver said funds to the Allamakee County Extension Office. The Allamakee County Extension Office will deposit the funds into their account and write a check to Waukon FFA for their share of the sales. The remaining funds will be transferred into the Allamakee Master Gardener account.

The next meeting is the annual potluck! Please bring a dish to share and plates and silverware. The Potluck is hosted by Phyllis Baker this year. We will eat at 6:00 PM with a meeting starting at 7:00 PM.

Thank you to Gayle Bahlmann for hosting the meeting.

A motion to adjourn was made by Mary Engstrom and second by Joe Swizdor.

Dry Weather Plants—Pat Meeter

Below is a list of 13 plants that Birds and Bloom recommends for dry areas.

1. Coneflower
2. Catmint
3. Agastache
4. Lantana
5. Salvia
6. Lavender
7. Russian Sage
8. California Poppy.
9. Artemisia
10. Licorice Plant
11. Veronica
12. Yarrow
13. Portulaca

Here are some of my own favorites. Dianthus, Lamb's Ear, Hens and Chicks, all Sedums, Butterfly Weed, Gaillardia and Iris.

The RADISH—Mary Kay Winke

Have you ever eaten radishes in any other way other than raw? According to the book, "From Asparagus to Zucchini A Guide to Cooking Farm-Fresh Seasonal Produce" there are several other ways to fix the lowly radish. The radish root is 94% water and offers a smattering of minerals like potassium, phosphorus, magnesium, and iron. The greens rank high in Vitamins A, C, and B's. They are also beneficial as blood cleaners and digestive aids.

"Life needs a few more polka dots and picnics." Anon.

Clara's Clippings—Clara Lensing

Thank you to Mary Engstrom for heading up the plant sale. We had many, many positive comments from our buyers on our new location and our plants. We even had a “built-in babysitter.” I’m not sure how much sand may have gone home in the clothes, but those little girls were having fun playing in the sand. Thank you to all who had any hand in the plant sale from the planning, planting, moving plants, setting up and taking down. Mary will update us at our June meeting.

McKayla Rethamel, the fairboard secretary has contacted me again regarding working with the exhibits in the open class building. At the June picnic, we will have sign-up sheets for helping at the fair. We will need help with cleaning the building the Saturday before (July 15), entering exhibits on Tuesday and Wednesday (July 18 and 19), judging and exhibit display on Thursday (July 20), and Sunday (July 23) clean-up. We will not be doing any “guard duty” in the building. Many hands make light work.

I have also been contacted by Robey Library to see if we would be able to help them during the fair. They have a story walk. One of the stories being considered ends with planting a flower. They would supply all the supplies needed but asking if the Master Gardeners would be at the end of the story to assist with planting. The story walk happens during the entire fair as long as the open class building is open. Think about this venture. We will discuss this at the June meeting.

In need of canning jars? If so, please contact Sallie Driscoll.

Phyllis Baker is hosting the 2023 Master Gardener potluck picnic at the Sweeney Shelter at the Waukon City Park. All members, spouses, and families are invited. The meat and lemonade will be provided. We are asking that everyone bring their own table service and a dish to share. We will plan to eat at 6:00 p.m. with a meeting following.

A weed is a plant that has mastered every survival skill except for learning how to grow in rows. -Doug Larson

Thymely Tidbits—Pat Meeter

TIPS FOR GARDENING DURING DRY WEATHER

Weather forecasters have been talking about a dry summer in the Midwest. It’s not too late to implement some changes to have a more successful gardening season.

1. Water in early morning. Afternoon watering usually means water evaporates quicker and can promote more plant diseases.
2. Use a type of drip irrigation. This could be a soaker hose or a kit with spigots emitting water at every plant. Or it could be as simple as a plastic pipe with holes drilled into the sides and inserted into pots at planting time. When we used to buy soda, we would leave the lid on and poke holes into the shoulder of a 2 liter bottle and cut off the bottom. These we would bury next to each tomato, pour water into the bottle and it would seep into the soil.
3. Set up a rain barrel. Many types are available for purchase or make your own.
4. Work from your garden paths. Walking in planted areas compacts the soil making it less receptive to water.
5. Use 2-3” of compost with another 3-4” of mulch.
6. Choose plant materials that are specified as dry tolerant.

Many of these we all know about, but a refresher is always good.

Subscribe to the Iowa Master Gardener YouTube Channel

The Iowa Master Gardener [YouTube channel](#) is your one-stop archive for all Home Gardening Webinar recordings. Recordings will be added once they are processed after the live event.

Waiting for a specific recording to be released?

Subscribe to the channel to be notified when a new recording is available. <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCoyB28Aj3qOovjpwnkSiLBg>

“If rain spoils our picnic but saves a farmers crop, who are we to say it shouldn’t rain?” Tom Barrett

Upcoming Educational Opportunities—

Cooking with Fresh Herbs

Join us on Tuesday, June 20 at 5:00 p.m. and learn about cooking with fresh herbs. Cooking with fresh herbs is a great way to add flavor to food without using lots of salt, sugar, and fat. Come and explore ten common herbs you can grow in your garden, in a pot in your kitchen, or on your patio. The classes will include information on: how and when to add them in cooking, how to identify ten different fresh herbs, and how to substitute fresh herbs for dried herbs in recipes.

You'll have a chance to sample a recipe with fresh herbs and also learn ways to preserve the herbs you grow. To register for the class, contact Allie at the Winneshiek County Extension and Outreach Office at (563)-382-2949). There is **no fee** for the class.

Monarch Conservation Webinar Series

Stay connected with the latest monarch conservation topics by attending our free monthly webinars. This series is a unique opportunity to hear from experts across various interdisciplinary fields related to monarchs, other pollinators, their habitats, and the threats and pressures that make conservation urgent. Bring your questions and get ready to discover how you can get involved to protect monarchs. Next webinar is June 27.

Link: https://monarchjointventure.org/events/monarch-conservation-webinar-series?blm_aid=4130443

Agronomy in the Field for Women

Agronomy in the Field is a workshop series for women that provides learning opportunities for forage and crop production. Focus is placed on developing agronomic decision-making skills that can be utilized on one's own personal farm or family cropping operations, including water quality and conservation practices. These workshops are useful for landowners, active farmers and family of farmers, and others in the agricultural industry interested in a refresher on agronomic basics.

Sessions are designed to be hands-on and conducted in the field to see real-time conditions. These five Agronomy in the Field sessions will be offered once a month in June 21, July 26, August 29, and September 20. Agenda for the sessions throughout the 2023 growing season. Each session will begin at 5:30 p.m., and will conclude around 7:00 p.m. You may come to one or all the sessions. Cost is \$15 for adults or \$5 per student each session.

Call Fayette County to sign up at 563-425-3331. Visit <https://www.extension.iastate.edu/allamakee/agronomy-field-events-planned-across-iowa> for more information

Tour of the Winneshiek Wildberry Winery

Come take a tour of the Winneshiek Wildberry Winery on June 13 from 5:30-6:30 PM. Address: 1966 337th Street Decorah, IA 52101

North American Prairie Conference Coming to Iowa

The 2023 North American Prairie Conference is scheduled to take place June 26-29 in central Iowa. Join prairie experts, enthusiasts and more for America's oldest and most celebrated native grassland conference!

Learn more and register: <http://www.northamericanprairie.org/>

Gardening In the Driftless—Houston County



"We hope that, when the insects take over the world, they will remember with gratitude how we took them along on all our picnics." Bill Vaughan

COOKS NOOK

Rhubarb Streusel Bread—Clara Lensing

Bread:

- 1 cup sugar
- 1/2 cup softened butter
- 1/3 cup orange juice
- 2 large eggs
- 1 1/2 cups fresh rhubarb, sliced into 1/4-inch pieces (can substitute frozen rhubarb, thawed, well-drained)
- 2 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon baking soda
- 1/4 teaspoon salt

Streusel:

- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 2 tablespoons firmly packed brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon all-purpose flour
- 1 1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon

Heat oven to 350°F. Grease and flour 8 x 4-inch loaf pan; set aside,

Combine 1 cup sugar and 1/2 cup butter in bowl. Beat at medium speed, scraping bowl often, until creamy. Add orange juice and eggs; beat at low speed just until mixed. (Mixture will look slightly curdled.) Stir in flour, baking powder, baking soda and salt just until moistened. Gently stir in rhubarb. (Batter will be thick.)

Reserve 1 1/2 cups batter. Spread remaining batter into prepared pan.

Combine all streusel ingredients in bowl; stir until mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Sprinkle half of streusel over batter in pan; gently press into batter. Carefully spread reserved batter into pan; top with remaining streusel. Press streusel into batter.

Bake 65-70 minutes or until toothpick inserted in center comes out clean. Cool 10 minutes; remove from pan.

Rhubarb Tea—Pat Meeter

Rhubarb tea...I first had this refreshing drink on a garden tour. The gal serving it also handed out the recipe saying she had gotten it from Martha Stewart Living magazine.

Method 1. Chop 8-12 stalks of rhubarb into approximately 2" pieces. Cover with 8 cups of water. Bring to a boil, reduce heat and simmer 45-60 minutes or until tender. Let cool then strain and press remaining juice out of the solids. Add 1/3 cup sugar. Stir well and serve over ice.

Method 2. Brew 5 of your favorite tea bags in 2 quarts of water. Let cool, then combine with the rhubarb juice from method 1. Adjust sugar or honey to your liking and if desired add lemon slices or fresh squeezed lemon.

Method 3. Using liquids from method 2, add fresh sliced strawberries or raspberries to individual glasses using ice cubes to hold the fruit down.

The RADISH—Mary Kay Winke

Cooking Tips *Enjoy them raw but cooking tones down the "bite" of a pungent radish. *Steam radishes 8-12 minutes until tender but not mushy. Roll in butter and add a dash of salt and pepper. *Use in soups and stews as you would turnips. *Add radishes whole (if small) or sliced to mixed vegetable stir-fries. *Toss radish greens into mixed vegetable soups or stir-fries. (They cook quickly.) If they are young and tender toss into a green salad. *Try a radish sandwich. Spread butter on French or sourdough bread and layer with slices of radish and a sprinkle of salt. Can also add raw spinach.

Radish Bulbs and Greens Sauteed with Green Garlic and Chives

2 bunches radishes 1 1/2 T of chives 1 1/2 T of chopped green garlic 1 1/2 T butter

Clean radishes. Cut off the upper leaves and coarsely chop them (do not use the large leaves and stems). Trim the bulbs and quarter them. Heat butter in a large skillet over medium heat, add the quartered bulb and cook 2 minutes stirring often. Stir in greens, green garlic, and chives and cook another 2 minutes. Season with salt and pepper.

Great side dish with fish. Maybe I should bring this dish to our picnic?

"Dinner and a movie forget that. I'd rather have a picnic and a waterfall."

Picnic Woods Drive— Mary Kay Winke

Have you ever wondered how the name Picnic Woods Drive came to be? There are three country churches in Ludlow township. The three owned a plot of woods, and if you know where I live it is 2 miles west of where I live. The churches cut down trees and used the wood to heat their churches and manses thus clearing an area. As this area got big enough on the 4th of July all members of the congregation had a picnic on the grounds on the 4th of July. My husband talked fondly of these picnics. I have one of those long, long pictures probably by dating the cars taken the late 20's or early 30's. Butch was born in 1934 and is not in the picture. By the time my children were born in the 60's this picnic was being held at one of the churches. My children would practice racing for weeks ahead of the picnic although everyone who ran got a prizeif you won you had first choice. This was also the first taste of soda pop that they had and it was Spring Grove. A baseball game with each church having a team would also happen for the older teens and the "I am still young" men. So the gravel road going east from this woods on the Frankville road became known as Picnic Woods Dr.



Back in The Day — Pat Meeter

“Back in the day”, which seems to be the current popular term of sportscasters, we frequently went on picnics with whatever kids were small. One of our choice spots was a county park about 5 miles from the house. It had plenty of picnic table, restrooms, playground equipment and accessible fishing for little ones to catch bluegills. We packed a lunch with whatever we had in the cupboards and fridge and off we’d go. One evening after work we packed up and took along our current dog...an English Pointer.



We had the dog on a leash and attached the hand loop around a picnic table leg while we got kids’ poles baited and ready to fish. About 20 minutes later we heard a commotion and it was our dog. She had slipped out of her collar and took off exploring returning with a half alive chicken in her mouth. Being a bird dog, she pranced up to my husband proudly displaying her find. By the time he got the chicken away from her, it was a goner. We hustled everyone back in the car including the kids, dog, supplies and 1 dead chicken wrapped in a spare grocery bag. Across the road from the park was a farm with several chickens roaming the yard. We left some money in the mailbox, minus a note, and didn’t return to that park for at least a year.

Container-Garden Updates to Make for a Standout Design in All Four Seasons

Everyone loves a beautiful container garden, but they don’t love having to scrap the whole planting after a couple of months to install a new one. What if a container design could last the whole year with just some simple updates?

Such a dream is possible if you start with a woody plant as an anchor. This tree or shrub gives each pot foundational structure throughout the year. With each change of season, herbaceous perennials and annuals—and even some smaller woodies—are added, which contribute pops of color, form, and texture.

Keep in mind that light and watering requirements need to be compatible for the plants in each container. Some plants with multiseason -appeal may remain, while others are discarded or planted out in the garden. Changing out ephemeral elements that look tired or no longer add seasonal sparkle keeps the containers fresh.

This approach offers endless possibilities of different combinations. Whether used for screening, a pop of color on a porch, or filling an awkward niche, these four-season container designs continue to be strong regardless of the changing seasons.



“Picnics...the perfect time to ketchup.” Anon

Healthy Soil Is at the Heart of a Thriving Garden—Thomas J Mrazik, Fine Gardening

Soil is a complex structure made up of mineral solids and organic matter interwoven with aggregates and open pore spaces. The open spaces between soil particles are just as important as the solids; pores allow air, water, and dissolved nutrients to travel through the soil, nourishing beneficial microorganisms and plant roots. As you begin your spring planting, keep soil health at the top of your mind with these practical tips.

3 Tips for Healthy Soil

Get to know your soil's solids

As most gardeners know, the minerals that are in your soil play a large role in how it functions. Your soil's texture is determined by the mix of sand, silt, and clay particles that it contains; it is fixed by your region's geology and climate, and it is not easily changed. To learn more about the makeup of your local soil, visit the [USDA Web Soil Survey](#).

You can also learn quite a bit about your soil from simple observation. Dig up a sizable soil clump and examine it. Good soil structure feels crumbly or granular. You should see visible clumps, loose pieces of soil mingled with clinging plant roots, and decaying organic matter. Soils with adequate organic matter, around 5%, tend to be less compacted, with a good, open structure.

On the topic of soil compaction, it is important to wait until garden soil is relatively dry in spring before digging, tilling, planting, or stepping on it. Soil is especially susceptible to compaction when it is wet or saturated.

Compacted soil has fewer of the vital pores that allow plant roots to grow freely and find water, air, and nutrients.

Feed your soil a natural diet

One of the most important components of healthy soil is organic matter, which is largely made of carbon from decomposed plant residues. Amending your soil with organic matter is easily done by top-dressing beds with it or mixing it into the top few inches of garden soil. Amending your soil in fall will allow time for the materials to decompose over the winter months, but you can add fully decomposed matter to your soil at any time. As planting season approaches, consider getting a soil fertility test, which will tell you if your soil has an overabundance or deficiency of macronutrients. Use the test results to determine whether or not to apply fertilizer. If the test results indicate that the soil's pH should be adjusted, follow the guidelines provided to ensure that you apply the proper amount of lime or sulfur needed.

Commonly used organic soil amendments include:

- shredded leaves
- homemade compost
- compost from spent mushroom substrate, often called mushroom manure or mushroom soil
- peat moss
- aged or dried animal manure
- humus

Different types of organic matter have different characteristics. For example, aged compost or dried manure contains many more nutrients than peat moss. Peat moss has an acidic pH and holds more water than compost.

Protect your soil with mulch

Properly mulching garden soil with organic materials has many benefits:

- Mulch retains soil moisture and rainwater.
- It moderates seasonal temperature extremes.
- It suppresses weed growth.
- As it decomposes, mulch adds nutrients to the soil and improves soil structure.

Suitable organic mulch materials include shredded natural wood or bark, shredded leaves, screened compost, pine needles, chipped pine bark nuggets, and coarse wood chips. Nonorganic mulches, like stone and landscape fabric, do not benefit soil in the same way that organic materials do.

Spring is a good time to mulch garden beds. Apply an even layer of mulch that is 2 to 4 inches on top of the garden bed soil. Consider any remaining mulch from last season as part of this depth measurement to ensure you do not put down too much. Keep the mulch layer 3 to 5 inches away from the bases of shrubs and trees, since excessive mulch piled up against a wood plant's base will cause root problems.



"If I waited till I got all my ducks in a row, I'd never get across the street. Sometimes you have to gather what you've got and make a run for it." Unknown

Fletchers Fun Facts—Butterflies part 2

1. The wings of butterflies move in a figure 8 motion.
2. Butterflies can vary greatly in size. The biggest butterfly specie has a 12 inch wingspan, while the smallest ever recorded only covers half an inch.
3. Some butterflies can be very picky about where they lay their eggs. As a matter of fact, some butterflies will only lay their eggs in one type of plant.
4. The first thing a caterpillar eats after it hatches from its cocoon is usually the shell of the cocoon itself.
5. The time it takes a caterpillar to evolve into a butterfly is usually between 10 and 15 days depending on the particular specie.
6. Butterflies have long tongues that are shaped like tubes that gives them the ability to soak up food instead of sipping it.
7. The adult butterfly only lives 3 to 4 weeks in average.
8. Butterflies cannot fly if the air temperature falls under 55 degrees Fahrenheit. Since butterflies are cold blooded animals, they cannot regulate their body temperature, which renders them completely immobile in cold weather.
9. Many butterfly species are polymorphic and have the ability to blend in with their surrounding environment.
10. Many scientists thought butterflies were completely deaf until they first identified butterfly ears in 2012.

How to Create a Butterfly Haven—Eric Perrette, Fine Gardening—Issue 211

To read this article in it's entirety visit https://www.finegardening.com/article/how-to-create-a-butterfly-haven?oly_enc_id=3658C5997023I5W

Add a mix of host and nectar plants to provide sustenance and beauty from spring through fall. Without a doubt, butterflies are among some of the most beloved and fascinating creatures on the planet. At the same time, their ecological role as pollinators is critical to the planet's environmental health. With natural habitats disappearing, it has become increasingly more important to make our gardens, yards, and neighborhoods more butterfly friendly. Doing so is more than just planting pretty flowers. To feed and thrive, butterflies require both host plants that supply foliage for caterpillars and a succession of nectar-rich blooms from spring to fall for the adults. Host plants that provide caterpillar food and shelter

When it comes to supporting butterflies and attracting them to your yard, the most significant thing to have is a variety of host plants. These are plants that a butterfly will lay eggs on and that the caterpillars will eat. Different butterfly species prefer different host plant species, so it is important to do your homework and find out which butterflies live in your area and which host plants they favor.

Blooms that supply butterflies with nectar at different times of the year Adult butterflies need flower nectar to sustain themselves in spring, summer, and fall. While many butterflies thrive and are seeking nectar in the warmer months, there are butterflies that do so in the cooler months also. So it is imperative to have blooming plants that provide nectar in your garden throughout different times of the year.

To indicate that your garden is open for business, choose a mix of plants that creates a broad welcome mat of color. As butterflies fly from one area to another, they are looking for vibrant hues and are less concerned about specific plant species (unlike their choice of host plants). Here are some stellar nectar sources that vary in size and that provide butterfly-attracting flower color at different times of the gardening season.

The life cycle of a butterfly The journey from egg to adult butterfly is truly extraordinary. It starts with a female butterfly laying eggs on a specific host plant that she knows the caterpillar will eat. Females find these plants by using tiny sensors on the bottom of their feet, like the taste buds on your tongue. Eggs are typically laid on the newer leaves because it is easier for a small caterpillar to eat fresh, softer leaves. It takes an egg 3 to 5 days to hatch; once a caterpillar chews its way out of the egg, it eats its eggshell for its first meal.

After that, all the caterpillar needs to worry about is eating. Over the next 7 to 10 days, the caterpillar will shed its skin five times. A caterpillar grows like a snake, shedding skin to have more room in its body to continue eating. When it gets close to its fifth molt, it finds a protected place to make its chrysalis. Then it sheds its skin one more time and the chrysalis is formed. After a few hours, the chrysalis hardens a bit and becomes ready to start the transformation inside. After another 7 to 10 days, the butterfly is ready to emerge from the chrysalis. Once that happens, the butterfly is ready to feed on flower nectar and find a mate to start the process all over again.

How they defend against predators Butterfly larvae (caterpillars) are highly vulnerable to predators such as other insects, amphibians, small mammals, and especially birds. Hiding in plant -foliage is one way they prevent themselves from being eaten. Some caterpillars also produce chemical defenses so that they taste unpleasant or are even toxic to other wildlife, while others have evolved their appearances to have features like markings that look like big scary eyes or to resemble unappetizing bird droppings.

“Nature is way cheaper than therapy.”

Please join us on the second Tuesday of the month at Jet's Café at 10:30 for an informal gathering.

Tuesday, June 13	Monthly informal gathering	Jet's Café
June 16-18	Big 4 Fair	Postville
Thursday, June 22	MG potluck w/spouse @ 6:00 p.m.	Phyllis Baker, hostess
Tuesday, July 11	Monthly informal gathering	Jet's Café
Saturday, July 15	Clean open class exhibit building	Allamakee County Fairgrounds
July 19-23	Allamakee County Fair	Waukon
Tuesday, August 8	Monthly informal gathering	Jet's Café
Thursday, August 24	MG meeting 7 p.m. (Plant swap?)	Wellness Center
Tuesday, September 12	Monthly informal gathering	Jet's Café
Tuesday, October 10	Monthly informal gathering	Jet's Café
Saturday, October 28	MG meeting 10 a.m.	Wellness Center
Tuesday, November 14	Monthly informal gathering	Jet's Café
Tuesday, December 12	Monthly informal gathering	Jet's Café
Tuesday, January 9	Monthly informal gathering	Jet's Café
Tuesday, February 13	Monthly informal gathering	Jet's Café
Saturday, February 17	MG meeting 10 a.m.	Wellness Center

Master Gardener Plant Sale Pictures



Master Gardener Hours

Are you keeping track of your volunteer service hours? How about your continuing education hours? Iowa State University Extension and Outreach Master Gardener program has updated the website to make logging your hours even easier.

Sign in to the Volunteer Reporting System here <https://mastergardenerhours.hort.iastate.edu/> to log your hours.

The Master Gardener program encourages you to complete 10 hours of continuing education hours and 20 volunteer hours. Didn't get them all in? That's ok, report your hours anyway!

Don't wait until December to report your Master Gardener volunteer and continuing education hours for the year. Record them now so that it doesn't become a huge task at the end of the year. We know that you are doing great things as Master Gardener volunteers. Let us know about them!

Paper copy of the reporting form can be found here <https://mastergardenerhours.hort.iastate.edu/>
Always remember ~ have fun in the garden!

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