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© 2015 Kim Wetzel-Williams
Rain, rain, go away; come again some other day! In the past month, I have accumulated over 12 inches of rain in the gauge in the backyard. Ironically, in only 3 days of torrid heat and heavy winds from the southwest this week, the ground looked dried out and cracked. But then it rained again. And so it goes.

Although my vegetable garden is a series of raised beds, which drain quickly, I’ve still had to replant cucumber and melon seeds, which either washed away or rotted before germinating in the cooler downpours in late May. I’ve heard quite a few others of you noting that you’ve also had to reseed.

Despite all the rain, plants will begin to look wilted very quickly. Ward Upham, KSRE, had an interesting article on the subject in a recent KSU Horticulture newsletter, which I am reprinting on page 6 of this newsletter.

On the up-side of gardening, the conditions were perfect (at least in my little corner of the community) this spring for a bodacious crop of broccoli, cabbage, and cauliflower. It has been a long time since I’ve had big, beautiful heads of cauliflower. I attribute this success to actually getting these plants transplanted into the garden in mid-March, with a mild spring, such that they were able to mature before the arrival of the cabbage worms and loopers and before the heat set in. My only complaint is that I did not plant more of each variety!

For the second time in my gardening life, I fermented cabbage for sauerkraut. I was not happy with last year’s batch. While the kraut fermented safely, as evidenced by our continuing health, the flavor was not quite what I thought it should be. So this year, I bought *Making Sauerkraut* by Klaus Kaufmann and Annelies Schoneck (pictured). It contains recipes for making more than just sauerkraut and piqued my interest in learning more about fermenting foods. While the recipe for sauerkraut did not differ from the one I used last year, the book included the science that my source last year did not. Yes, I’m as much interested in the science
of food preparation and preservation as I am by specific recipes!

The layer of scum (kham yeast) that will develop on top of the brine that covers the shredded cabbage, although not harmful, does affect the flavor of the kraut. I'm sure that explains the flavor of the kraut I made last year.

I recall how repulsed I was the first time I saw a crock of kraut with the scum layer. (I was a teenager.) It is really nothing to be disgusted by, however, as the scum is a natural by-product of the wild yeasts found on the surface of the cabbage leaves.

This year, I used brine (salt water) in a tightly sealed plastic bag as a weight that kept all air away from the surface of the fermenting kraut, and no scum formed. (Using brine in the bag protects the fermenting kraut in case the bag of water leaks; plain water would dilute the ratio of salt to water in the brine that covers the kraut and lead to dangerous results.) After two weeks in the crock, the cabbage had transformed to sauerkraut, and there was no kham yeast layer on the kraut.

What began as 12 pounds of cabbage, shredded and packed into a 2-gallon crock, ended up as 8 pints of sauerkraut. We ate the first pint of this year's kraut this evening with kielbasa, and even my husband, who is not a fan of sauerkraut, pronounced it delicious.

Another interesting detail I found in Making Sauerkraut is that there are special crocks in existence for fermenting foods. They are known, quite simply, as fermentation crocks.

Unlike open stoneware crocks, a fermentation crock has a “gutter” at the top rim, and a lid that sits in the gutter. The picture to the right shows a cut-away of the crock: the vegetables are packed in the bottom, topped with a weight, and then the lid is put in place with a bit of water in the gutter. The water forms a seal to keep air out. Carbon dioxide, a natural result of fermentation, is able to escape, but air from outside the crock cannot enter it.

The author noted that the fermentation crocks are available in Germany, but I found one made in the U.S.A. (Ohio Stoneware, Zanesville OH), available through Gardeners Supply. It is pricey, particularly with the shipping costs, but I figure it will pay for itself with all the kraut and pickles and other vegetables I plan to “process” through it. Well, that's my story and I'm sticking to it to justify buying this new variation of an old-fashioned tool. 😊

Fermenting food to preserve it is an ancient technique dating back to 5,000 B.C. or more according to various historical sources. Many foods in our diets are the result of fermentation (yogurt, cheese, wine, beer, to name the more common ones). There is a resurgence in consuming fermented foods, possibly because of the recently popular paleo diets. Regardless of the reasons, fermented foods are healthy, because the nutrients contained in them are the original probiotics of human diets.

While leaving vegetables in the crock after the fermentation process is completed is no longer considered safe, canning them at the conclusion of the fermentation does not destroy most of the nutrients as happens with commercial pasteurization and canning techniques.

I'd invite all gardeners to consider preserving the bounty of the vegetable gardens, if you're not already doing so. Safety concerns may intimidate people from learning to preserve fruits and vegetables, but help is always available at the local Extension Office. Family and Consumer Science agents have a food preservation “bible” that contains the recommended methods based upon the most recent research: the USDA Complete Guide to Home Canning, Revised 2009 available in print from a number of book-sellers, and as a PDF download at: http://nchfp.uga.edu/publications/publications_usda.html

~Kim 06-12-15

MEET THE GARDENER

By Donna Stalker

This column will return next month.
**PLANTING DAY WITH DELAWARE RIDGE STUDENTS**  
*Photos Taken by Various WCEMGs and Submitted by Don Crim*

Master Gardeners and students from Delaware Ridge Elementary School, Bonner Springs KS, converged upon the gardens at the Ag Hall of Fame on May 12th to plant the newly-formed pollinator garden and the vegetable garden. WCEMGs set up six teaching stations to combine learning and fun, and Ray Morgan, Ag Hall of Fame employee and a beekeeper set up a 7th station near the beehives he has established at the Ag Hall. Here then are the pictures that tell the story.

Beverly Hunt and Ginny Mingee setting up at the newly-established pollinator garden.

The students arrive.

KSRE Horticulture Agent, Lynn Loughary, demonstrating at the EAB station.

Ruby Ash talking about Emerald Ash Borers (EAB).

Don Crim teaching *Good Bugs Bad Bugs* to students.

Students examining the model insects and arachnids.

Janet Winkler showing a student a pollinator plant.

Students planting pollinator flowers.

Ray Morgan with the students at the beehives.
The beehives.

Calvin Hoover and Ron Brann teaching about composting.

Students taking a turn with the wheelbarrows.

Mitch Mellott and Grace Troeh giving instructions on transplanting.

Students digging the planting holes for tomatoes.

A student ready to plant a tomato.

Students happy with the result!

Students planting seeds the correct distance apart.

Students planting seeds along the trellis.

"Spring being a tough act to follow, God created June."
~ Al Bernstein
**AFTER-EFFECTS OF TOO MUCH RAIN**  
*By Ward Upham, KSRE*

Some areas of Kansas have had saturated or near-saturated soils for several weeks now. Gardeners are likely to assume that watering won’t be needed for quite some time now as soil moisture levels are very high. Actually, watering may be needed much sooner than you expect. Excessive rain can drive oxygen out of the soil and literally drown roots. Therefore, as we enter hotter, drier weather, the plants with damaged root systems may be very susceptible to a lack of water. Don’t forget to check your plants for signs of wilting or leaf scorching and water as needed. If irrigation is called for, water deeply and infrequently. Usually once per week is sufficient depending on the weather. Soil should be moist but not waterlogged.

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**CHECKED ON MY TOMATOES TODAY**  
**SO FAR SO GOOD!**

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**PLANT TO PLATE PLUS:**  
**GROWING AWARENESS AT RAINBOW GARDEN**  
*By Aaron Barnhart*

As many of you know, the WCEMG Plant to Plate educational program has been part of the afternoon curriculum at Rainbow Freedom School for the past two summers. This reading enrichment program targets at-risk children in the Rosedale neighborhood, and is held for six weeks at Rainbow Mennonite Church. This is the ninth summer for Rainbow Freedom School, and the fourth in which the Rainbow Garden is devoted completely to supplying produce for its kitchen. Thanks to our partners at Harvesters, Freedom School is able to hire a culinary staff, and they always appreciate the fresh and very local produce from the garden. Nearly 90 percent of last year’s class of 110 Freedom School students came from households that qualified for free or reduced school lunches. So Freedom School provides not just educational support to these families, but a nutritional one.

With support from WCEMG and Rainbow Freedom School we are enabling Plant to Plate to more deeply serve this nutritional purpose in 2015. The afternoon portion of Freedom School will now be on an elective track. Children will choose (or be placed) in a club, such as soccer, dance/theater, or garden, and be in that club every afternoon for two weeks, then switch off.

For garden club, the 60 oldest children in Freedom School will go through the two-week program, 20 at a time, including daily time in the garden and activities that cover the planting, cultivating, harvesting, and over in the kitchen, preparing and preserving food. This kind of intensive involvement is meant to deepen their understanding of where food comes from and build their interest and curiosity about being outdoors.

Garden club has its own dedicated leader. Her name is Ramona, this is her second year at Rainbow Freedom School, and she is a senior in education at UMKC. She will run the show with support from me. We will also be calling in outside experts provided by our friends at Rosedale Development, Project Central, and KC Community Gardens.

For me, personally, this new approach gives me an opportunity to share the same life-changing experience I had when I learned to garden. I have never prepared meals the same way since, and I expect that as children take home their projects, plants, preserves, and other mementos of their class time, many of them will start to look at their meals as something that they can be a part of — not just as consumers but as growers.

As in previous years, WCEMG master gardeners are encouraged to join us for the class time. Even if it's just to listen in and provide a small bit of support, every little bit helps. There will be four dates...
for you to join us. All four dates are Wednesdays and class is from 1:00 to 2:45 p.m. They are:
- June 17
- June 24
- July 8
- July 22

We ask that you show up at 12:45 p.m. for a quick run through of that day's lesson. Rainbow Mennonite Church is at 1444 Southwest Blvd. Parking is usually available in the lot behind the church, or at the Whitmore Playground, just across Early Street from the church.

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**CICADAS**

*Photo taken & submitted by Sara Niemann*

The following article, written by Bob Barenfiend, KSU entomologist, appeared in the May 12, 2015, Horticulture newsletter. It is a very interesting explanation of the life cycle of the periodical cicada.

By the end of May and into June, the “buzz” created by massive numbers of newly emerged 17-year periodical cicadas will create quite a “buzz” mainly amongst citizens of eastern Kansas. With their distinctive appearance (black body, blood-red beady eyes and orange-veined clear/transparent wings), there can be no mistaking periodical cicadas for any other insect.

Whereas there is a tendency to lump/consider periodical cicadas as “one,” there actually are three separate species of 17-year periodical cicadas. Only *Magicicada cassini* and *M. septendecim* have been officially documented as occurring in Kansas. Of the 4,437 periodicals that I collected from 37 counties in 1998, 98.7% were *cassini*.

Without seeing an actual specimen, one can discern whether *cassini* or *septendecim* is present. That is, the call produced by *cassini* is a continuous or somewhat high-pitched buzzing possibly with some ticks interspersed, while the call of *septendecim* is a more hollow “weeeeee whoa weeeeee whoa ..........” (sometimes people say it sounds like “pharaoh .......”). Only males are capable of calling/chorusing — the purpose being to attract females for mating purposes.

Probably the main complaints lodged by people against periodical cicadas have to do with the appearance of emergence holes in the ground, occasionally mud turrets produced by nymphs prior to their emergence, large number of nymphal exuvia (“skins”) from which adult cicadas emerged, and the noise created by the clusters of congregated males. Also, the egg-laying activities can kill tips of branches, thus causing the appearance of dead branch tips which is but an aesthetical brief and inconsequential event.

All this being said, the 2015 emergence of Brood IV periodical cicadas (which includes portions of Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma) was initiated in 1998 when 1st instar nymphs hatched, dropped to the ground and burrowed in. During the past 16 years, they fed by inserting their piercing, sucking mouthparts into the xylem tissues of tree and woody shrub hosts.

The now fully-developed 5th instar nymphs currently are waiting for soil temperatures to reach the proper temperature (cited to be 64°F) which signals them that the time has come that they should emerge from their underground habitat.

After emerging, the skin down its back will split, and a “new adult” will emerge. Initially it will be white and soft. Over the next several hours, it will darken and take on its characteristic coloration. However, the exoskeleton will still be soft. An additional 4-5 days will be required for the exoskeleton
to harden. It is at this point that cicadas will take flight, males will call, females will respond and mating will occur.

The female then will use her serrated ovipositor to slice into and create cavities in twigs into which she will insert up to 20 eggs. She will repeat this activity as many times as is required for her to deposit her full complement of eggs which may total up to 600. Six to 10 weeks later (a time at which all of the periodical cicadas will have died), the newly hatched nymphs drop to the soil, burrow into the ground, feed for 16 years and reappear/emerge in 2032!

(Bob Bauernfeind, KSU)

**Little Barley in Lawns**

Many people mistake little barley (Hordeum pusillum) for a little foxtail because the foxtail and little barley seedheads are similar. However, little barley is a winter annual that thrives in the cooler spring temperatures but dies out in the summer. Foxtail, on the other hand, is a summer annual that does well in hot weather. Also, foxtail will not produce seedheads until mid- to late-summer. At this point there is no control for little barley other than a glyphosate product such as Roundup. However, Roundup will kill whatever it hits and cannot be used in a lawn situation. The only preemergence herbicide that I know is labeled for lawn situations is Surflan. Monterey Lawn and Garden also sell it under the name of Weed Impede. Surflan can only be used on warm-season grasses (bermudagrass, buffalograss, zoysiagrass) and tall fescue grown in warm-season areas. Because little barley is a winter annual, apply the preemergence herbicide in September. (Ward Upham)

**Turner Community Garden**

Information & Photographs Submitted by Calvin Hoover

May 18th the Dream Works Guys planted flowers along the sidewalk in the Sedum Berm.

May 21st, Girl Scout Troop 3528 filled and planted three tire planters in the shady grove. One of the scout’s fathers made the planters: a teacup and two bowls. The girls then painted them bright and beautiful. They are gorgeous.

We first had to partially fill them with composting wood chips as we wanted to save on potting soil. I went to get the potting soil with the wheel barrow and as I was about to start pushing it the girls insisted on pushing it.

It took three of them to push it up the hill through the Shady Grove by the white arbor where the planters were. They did that twice.

Janet Winkler helped them select plants for the planters that were removed from the fountain beds when we divided its plants and replanted it. Janet Alvey
and Sharon Hoover also helped direct some of the action.

After the planting it was play time with the wheelbarrow. One of the girls got a ride while the others tried to make an exciting ride with steering and pushing.

Then they had S’mores cones. That was new to me. They take chocolate morsels, Reese’s morsels marshmallows and put them in an ice cream cone, wrap them in foil then place them on the grill. In a couple of minutes you have a S’mores cone. Eat it like an ice cream cone. Yummy!!

We got a lot done in the garden on May 27th. With help from The Dream Works Guys, Lynn Loughary (WYCO K-State Research Extension Horticultural Agent) Ron Brann and Jim Jarsulic, we put up all four 110 foot rows of tomato fencing and planted most of all the tomatoes.

On Saturday May 30 Girl Scout Troop 4042 planted trees in the garden. First I gave them a tour of the Butterfly garden. They planted four Red Twig Dogwoods in the east grove also. We tried to get all the girls to pose for a picture but one didn’t want her picture taken so one of the other girls’ little brother volunteered to stand in for her.

June 1st was the first day of work for our summer youth help from TCC. They were given a tour of the garden by Jim and me. After the tour one mowed the grass in the meadow and the other two planted tomatoes while Jim and I weeded the Butterfly Hill. They finished planting the last of fenced tomatoes.

In the afternoon Jim and I weeded the day away on the hill.

There we found the Common Milkweed in bloom. If you get your nose up close you can smell its sweet fragrance.
**PLANT MARKERS OFFER**  
*Submitted by Grace Troeh*

At the last board meeting, I passed around an information sheet for high-quality stainless steel plant markers from Kincaid Plant Markers. Several projects and individuals ordered markers which are as nice as the online information indicates. Some have asked about ordering markers again, so I am checking to see whether we have interest.

The markers we just ordered were "nominal" 15-inch 10-gauge stainless steel wire legs with stainless steel tags. (long "U" shape 15.5 inches from points to bottom and about 2.5 inches folded over to hold tag) A nominal 15-inch marker means the tag is about 12 inches off the ground when the legs are pushed 2 inches into the soil. There were two orientations: down and to the front and up and to the back. They come in bundles of 25. Other leg lengths are available, including 12 inch legs.

When we order quantities, we get a discount which, for the last order of 16 bundles, made the price per bundle $22.50 plus $1.48 shipping, keeping the cost of 25 plant markers below $24.00.

If we have enough interest, I will put together another order. Kincaid told me that they have a rebate program for groups which order quite a few tags, in which they will write the MG's a rebate check based on how many tags we purchase in a year.

If you are interested in seeing these markers online, they are at:

www.kincaidplantmarkers.com

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**COMANCHE ACRES IRIS FARM**

On May 21st, twelve of us visited Comanche Acres Iris Farm outside Gower MO.

![Comanche Acres Iris Farm outside Gower MO.](image1)

Owner Lemoyne Hedgecock gave us the history of the farm and an overview of their operations before we headed out into the fields to see the irises growing.

![Owner Lemoyne Hedgecock](image2)

![Terry Thiele and Bev Hunt inspecting one section of the iris beds.](image3)
WANDERINGS IN OTHER GARDENS
Article and Photos by Kim Wetzel-Williams

Last month, my husband and I went to Illinois to visit our son. His belated Mother’s Day gift to me: cheerfully accompanying me around various gardens in Urbana-Champaign, Chicago and Monticello. (He’s never shared my enthusiasm for gardens.)

We spent an afternoon at the Chicago Botanic Gardens, including a guided tour. The gardens are beautiful, but comprise only half the acreage that our Powell Gardens covers. In mid-May Chicago was about a month behind us, with redbud and crabapple trees and tulips in full blooming glory.

After the guided tour, we spent most of the remainder of our time in the Japanese Garden (2 views below).

We revisited the Champaign County Master Gardeners’ Idea Garden at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign (UIUC). The last time we were there, it was October, so it was a pleasure seeing it in mid-spring.

Right: The Children’s Garden was fully set up, unlike at our first visit. A child-sized seating area is complete with annuals planted on the roof.

Below: Signs throughout the garden encouraged children to enjoy the plants with all of their senses. This one says “touch.”
Above: A tunnel to crawl through will provide support to pumpkins and squash.

Right: A sign cautioning against touching the “baby” pumpkins and rock and chalk to distract curious little fingers.

Left: Additional activities for children worked into the gardens. Not only does it provide a place for visitors to the garden to play, but also demonstrates quite nicely how to work play areas into the home landscape.

Also while at UIUC, I made arrangements for a private tour of the Pollinatorium. Dr. Lesley Deem, entomologist in charge, showed us around the outside and inside of the gardens and facility.

The exterior of the building, which houses an office and educational displays is brightly painted, and, without a word, clearly communicates the purpose of the building. The gardens, which continue around the backside of the building and almost into the tree-line, were still being constructed and planted.
Inside, all walls were covered with informational displays such as the ones in the preceding photograph. Bright colors and hands-on activities are geared toward children, but the information is also for adults.

Finally, we viewed the bee hives in the wooded area adjacent to the Pollinatorium.

The last gardens we visited this trip were at the Estate of Robert Allerton outside Monticello IL, west of Champaign-Urbana, now owned by UIUC. Part of the 1,500 acres has been converted to a facility for 4-H camping and retreats by other groups. The estate house and formal gardens remain as the Allerton family had created them.

At the estate mansion, there is a kitchen garden that was not yet producing much, and a hosta garden tucked in where house met drive.

The front courtyard of the mansion features a beautiful formal lily pond . . .

. . . and a view overlooking the small lake with the meadow beyond

Moving south from the mansion, there are a bowling green, a wetlands marsh, and a formal boxwood knot garden, all of which did not translate well to photography in the late afternoon.

Beyond these gardens, was a cool (as in shady) parterre of towering trees, all pruned exactly like each other. Certainly a garden to admire, but one that I’d never even think about trying to emulate!

Leaving the parterre, we came to the peony gardens that stretched as far as the eye could see. They began with white peonies at the north end and moved through all
shades of white, into pinks, and then reds at the other end. It was a spectacular sight!

We moved on from the peony gardens into the walled maze garden where gardeners were busy pruning the espaliered apple trees. Even though the shrubs that formed the maze were only knee-high, we had fun walking through it.

The next stage of the gardens is the Avenue of Chinese Musicians.

Each sculpture features a musician with a different musical instrument.

From The Avenue of Chinese Musicians we stepped down approximately six feet into the Sunken Garden, where benches formed in the concrete walls provided a serene place to rest before beginning the walk back to the entrance.

If you’re ever in central Illinois, take time to look at the UIUC gardens. They are well worth it.
**TO SUMMER**

A Poem by William Blake

O Thou who passest thro’ our vallies in
Thy strength, curb thy fierce steeds, allay the heat
That flames from their large nostrils! Thou, O Summer,
Oft pitched’st here thy golden tent, and oft
Beneath our oaks hast slept, while we beheld
With joy, thy ruddy limbs and flourishing hair.

Beneath our thickest shades we oft have heard
Thy voice, when noon upon his fervid car
Rode o’er the deep of heaven; beside our springs
Sit down, and in our mossy vallies, on
Some bank beside a river clear, throw thy silk draperies off, and rush into the stream:
Our vallies love the Summer in his pride.

Our bards are fam’d who strike the silver wire:
Our youth are bolder than the southern swains:
Our maidens fairer in the sprightly dance:
We lack not songs, nor instruments of joy,
Nor echoes sweet, nor waters clear as heaven,
Nor laurel wreaths against the sultry heat.

Thank you to Patricia Lawson for submitting this.

Most of the state of Kansas is out of the drought.
All You Wanted to Know About Roses, But Were Afraid to Ask!

Rose Care Seminar

Saturday June 27th
10:00am to 2:00pm
Loose Park Garden Center
5200 Pennsylvania
Kansas City, MO

10:00 am: Rosarian and Loose Park Director Judy Penner and Master ARS Rosarian Charles Anctil will discuss how to grow beautiful roses in Kansas City. What are the best roses for our climate? How to recognize, prevent and treat diseases and problems affecting roses. How to prune, water, and feed your roses so you have healthy blooms all summer long!

11:30 am: Dr. Raymond Cloyd, Professor of Entomology at Kansas State University will discuss bugs (good and bad) that effect our roses, pest management/plant protection and plant sanitation.

1:00 pm: Kristopher Dabner, Creative Director and Owner of award winning local landscape and design firm, The Greensman, will discuss different options for using roses in your landscape. (www.thegreensman.com)

Each of these courses have been approved for one hour of credit for American Rose Society Consulting Rosarian Continuing Education. Attendance sheets and credit forms will be available.

Register online at www.kansascityrosesociety.org
Contact Arlyn Silvey at 816 803-5653
Free, membership not required, snacks provided
Come and Ask the Experts!!!
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## ADVANCED TRAINING & OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

### Wyandotte County Extension Master Gardeners

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<tr>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Loose Park Rose Garden &amp; Kauffman Memorial Garden Field Trip</td>
<td>Thursday, June 18, 2015</td>
<td>9:00 am - 10:30 am</td>
<td>Extension Office at 8:15 a.m.</td>
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<td>10:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>5200 Wornall, KC, MO 64112</td>
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<td>Kansas City Missouri Community Gardens and Children's Beanstalk garden near Swope Park</td>
<td>Thursday, July 23rd, 2015</td>
<td>9:00 am - 5:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Kauffman Memorial Gardens. 4800 Rockhill Rd, KC, MO 64110</td>
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<td>Weed Identification – Thursday, August 6, 2015, 11:30 a.m.</td>
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<td>Presentation by Lynn Loughary, KSRE Wyandotte County Horticulture Agent</td>
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<td>We will meet up at the Extension Office following our Board meeting, but anticipate this being an outdoor activity.</td>
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### Marais des Cygnes District #16 (Miami and Linn Counties)

All classes at Marais des Cygnes District K-State Research and Extension, 104 S Brayman St, Paola, Kansas 66071, unless otherwise noted.

**Identifying Common Weeds - June 17, 2015, 6:30 – 7:30 p.m. – Presented by Jeff Hansen**

Some define a weed as a plant growing where it is not wanted. With that definition, every plant could be a weed! Instead we will focus on annual plants that prefer disturbed soil. Some perennial and woody invasive plants will also be covered. We will work with fresh specimens of plants. Everyone should bring a few specimens of weeds they would like to identify. Be sure to include the roots. Store them in a plastic bag in a refrigerator to keep them fresh. Jeff Hansen is a board member of the Kansas Native Plant Society and has been a gardener all of his life. He landscapes with native plants, makes paper from them, and leads wildflower walks around the state. His website at [www.kansasnativeplants.com](http://www.kansasnativeplants.com) is an online guide to Kansas plants, both native and introduced, containing over 800 species and over 4000 images. He is an enthusiastic teacher and loves sharing his knowledge with others.

**All About Daylilies – Thursday, June 25, 2015, 10:00 a.m. – Noon - at the Lois Hart Garden, 7460 West 255th, Louisburg, KS**

Many consider Daylilies the perfect perennial plant for a garden with its pest free beauty and ease of growth. We will learn about the many forms of daylilies; diploids and tetraploids; color patterns; when, where and how to plant; and selecting plants. We will then tour the gardens for a question and answer session.

Lois Hart planted a dozen pink and peach daylilies in 1993. Twenty two years and nine hundred daylilies later she is a regional director on the American Hemerocallis Society board of directors. In addition to daylilies, Lois grows 125 varieties of Hosta, 135 varieties of Lilium, 17 varieties of Allium, many varieties of perennials and a large selection of annuals. Every year she plants several hundred new bulbs.
**KANSAS NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY**

**Wonders of Discovery - Friday, June 19, 2015, 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. – at The Pollinator Prairie, 320 S. Blake Street, Olathe, KS**  

The Pollinator Prairie will host a family-friendly event at The Pollinator Prairie in Olathe in conjunction with National Pollinator Week. People of all ages are invited to learn about pollinator species with activities including:

- Honeybee demonstrations by Ron Post, The Beekeeper
- Birds of Prey exhibit by Operation Wildlife
- Caterpillar and butterfly exhibit by Monarch Watch
- Hands-on kids activities hosted by the K-State Extension Master Gardeners Wildlife Committee

This event is free and open to the public.

**DIRECTIONS: FROM KANSAS CITY:**
1. Take I-35 South
2. Take exit 218 toward Santa Fe
3. Merge onto E. Santa Fe St.
4. Turn left on N. Blake St.

Contact: Jennifer Kingston  
jkingston@haleyaldrich.com  9136931905  
Sponsor: Pollinator Prairie

For outdoor events we recommend bringing sturdy footwear, long pants, insect repellent, sunscreen, a hat and water!

**LEAVENWORTH COUNTY EXTENSION MASTER GARDENERS**

**Summer Flowers in Kansas: What Perennials Can Thrive in our Heat and Humidity, Which Ones Are Marginal, Which Ones are Duds – Thursday, June 25, 2015, 7:00 p.m.**

**Cutting Gardens – Thursday, July 16, 2015, 7:00 p.m.**

**How to Help Plants Reseed, Take Cuttings and Divide Plants – Thursday, August 20, 2015, 7:00 p.m.**

Presentations are at the Leavenworth Public Library, 417 Spruce Street, Leavenworth KS 66048, Phone: (913)682-5666

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**MASTER GARDENER REQUIREMENTS**

Master Gardeners are a vital part of K-State Research and Extension. Donating time in return for horticultural training, Master Gardeners help our county agents meet the need for horticultural information in their communities. The means of providing this information is diverse including horticultural "hotlines", demonstration gardens, working garden shows, public presentations and providing tours. Master Gardeners in Kansas donated over 88,000 hours during 2011 for a total value of well over 1.6 million dollars.  
(from the K-State website)

- **Requirements** to maintain Active Wyandotte County Master Gardener Status: A minimum of forty (40) volunteer hours during the first year; twenty five (25) volunteer hours in subsequent years.
- Fifteen (15) of the 40 volunteer hours during the first year must be done on the Master Gardener Hotline.
- Complete a minimum of six (6) hours of advanced training each year.

Questions? Contact Lynn Loughary, 913-299-9300.