



Winnebago County Master Gardeners

Newsletter

October 2020

Mission Statement

Our purpose is to provide horticultural education, community service and environmental stewardship for our community in affiliation with the University of Wisconsin Extension Program.

"Nature never goes out of style."



Bumblebee on Autumn Joy Sedum. Submitted by Kim Willman.

What am I?

By Jane Kuhn

I am a native, perennial, flowering legume that has one to many stems that grow up to 2.5 feet long from a woody, stout tap root that branches near the surface. My leaves are about one inch long, alternate and very narrow. Purple flowers appear in summer on the end of my stems and have cylindrical floral spikes about two inches long which open from the base to the tip. Seed is produced in a seed pod about one inch long. I prefer full sun and average to dry conditions.

I should be planted on a clean, firm seedbed with seeds planted $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. I am excellent in rock gardens, perennial borders, native plant gardens and naturalized prairie areas. I am used in a mixture with grass to prevent soil erosion. My flowers attract many species of insects and butterflies, and my plant is consumed by many types of wildlife due to its high nutritional value.

WCMGA Contacts

Check your membership guide for contact information.

Co-Presidents: Ed Dombrowski & Bob Kneepkens

Vice President: Britton Dake

Secretary: Susan Raasch

Treasurer: Deby Voyles

Advisor: Kimberly Miller

Newsletter Compilation: Anne Murphy



We would love your help! If you are interested in contributing in a future newsletter by writing an article or submitting a photo, please let me know by the 15th of each month by emailing pakster0605@yahoo.com. Thank you!

Membership Dues Due by Dec. 1st!

Please find the membership form on our website (winnebagoastergardeners.org) and mail it to:

Deby Voyles
6992 Spiegelberg Road
Larsen, WI 54947

Questions? Call Deby at 920.279.5565 or Anne at 920.379.7132.

The Reporting Year is Changing!

We will operate on a calendar year, starting January 1, 2021.

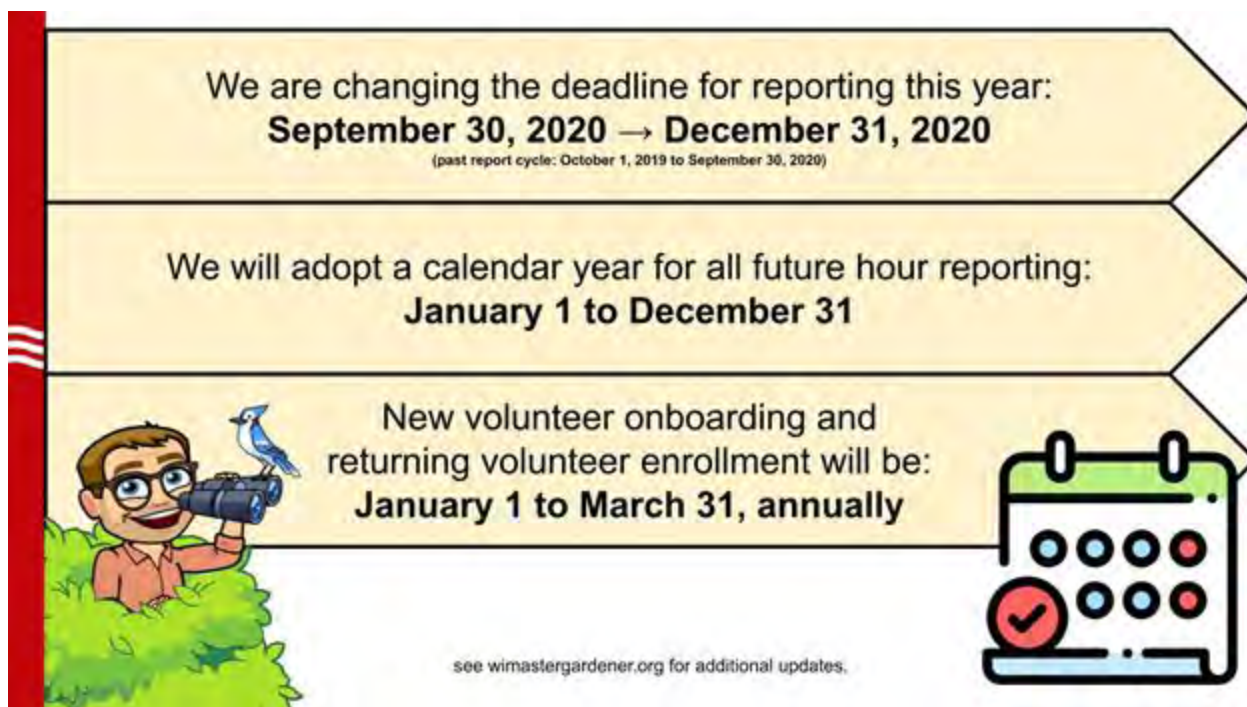
Traditionally the Master Gardener Program has used September 30 as a deadline for reporting and to allow us time to collect information for reporting. The Online Reporting System (ORS) has eliminated much of this need. In addition, this will be more inclusive to fall volunteer activities and reduces confusion by moving to the calendar year.

The deadline for completing all volunteer requirements will move from September 30 to December 31. That includes any hours you report for 2020 (you get three extra months).

Annual enrollment (you did this for the first time last January) for returning volunteers and the new onboarding for new volunteers will occur January 1 through March 31, each year.

Please see

<https://wimastergardener.org/2020/08/24/changes-to-wisconsin-master-gardener-programs/> for additional updates on changes to the Master Gardener Program.



We are changing the deadline for reporting this year:
September 30, 2020 → December 31, 2020
(past report cycle: October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2020)

We will adopt a calendar year for all future hour reporting:
January 1 to December 31

New volunteer onboarding and
returning volunteer enrollment will be:
January 1 to March 31, annually

see wimastergardener.org for additional updates.

Letter from your Presidents: Ed Dombrowski & Bob Kneepkens

We would like to share some things that may be odd and hard to understand. Right now, it may be difficult to have a voice because of the emergency (COVID 19) we have at hand. It may be hard to correlate the beauty and breath of our Association when your opinions and feelings are difficult to communicate by meeting electronically.

This is the time to trust your intuition that the Board, its Officers, **Kimberly**, and the UW-Extension are doing what is best for all of us. Your feelings of not knowing what is happening at our level is understandable now, as well as what lies ahead.

Please understand that our usual and customary Association life is turned upside down. Hopefully, you will come to understand that our Association's actions were made with the best intentions and for the safety of our membership. In the coming months, we are going to experience a variety of methods to deliver information to you. Some will work, some will fail. We ask that you put aside any heartbreak about "the way things were" because we will prevail, and our organization will come through stronger than ever.

In lieu of the disappointments, please remain steadfast that decisions made will teach us valuable lessons on how to overcome adversity. Our journeys will take us to planned and unplanned avenues. And yes, we may have to walk away from some very stable experiences only to open new sources of workable memories.

We should trust in ourselves to speak up and let our feelings be known during this pandemic. Take the time and courage to speak out in support of the Association efforts as we move forward into uncharted waters.

Best Wishes,

Bob and Ed

What Does it Mean to Cultivate?

By Lawanda Jungwirth

What came to mind when you read the headline above? I'm guessing it was either a picture of a farmer aboard a tractor dragging a cultivator across his fields, or a gardener using a rototiller or hoe to remove weeds and fluff up the soil between plants.

Here is how Merriam-Webster defines cultivate:

1. to prepare for and use for the raising of crops; to loosen or break up the soil about growing plants. 2. to foster the growth of. 3. to improve by labor, care, or study: refine. 4. to further, encourage. 5. to seek the society of: make friends with.

The first two definitions are, of course, the obvious in the mind of a gardener. But even the latter definitions can be applied to gardening activities,

As for the third definition above, we are continually laboring to improve our gardens, our soils, and our landscapes and we do it because we care about the plants themselves, the beauty of our surroundings or to provide food for our families. Sometimes, it takes some study to figure out what to do next, whether it be learning a new technique or discovering new plants. This might take place in a classroom; from books, magazines or the internet; or by talking with other gardeners.

Definition #4, to further or encourage – aren't we constantly trying to encourage our plants to grow by finding out what they need as far as sunlight, soil, water and fertilizer and providing for those needs? We help them to grow taller, or wider, or to produce the flowers or fruit they were meant to generate.

Finally, definition #5, to seek the society of or to make friends with. Personally, I find that when going through difficult times or even just the odd bad day, my garden provides the only society I want to seek. I remember walking through my grape arbor the afternoon of September 11, 2001 feeling the shock and fear that all Americans felt, but then noticing the grapes beginning to blush with purple and the green leaves moving just slightly in the breeze. I took solace from the fact that even though something so horrible had occurred, these grapes were growing just the same as they were on September 10 and as they would be on September 12.

The "to make friends with" part of definition #5 suggests a gentle give and take like the best friendships have. We hear of the "war on weeds" or the "battle against bugs" but these violent words have no place in the peacefulness of a friendship with a garden. To truly be friends with a garden is to cultivate it as you would a friendship, with kindness, attentiveness and support, providing for its health with water, compost or other organic soil amendments, weeding, and judicious pruning.

Every time you walk through your garden, whether you stoop to pull a weed, harvest a tomato for dinner, snip a flower for a vase, check the progress of a transplanted perennial or just admire a rose in bloom, you are cultivating your garden.

Fermentation is Popular Again

By Lawanda Jungwirth

About a year ago I read an article in a magazine about fermenting vegetables. It was all new to me, but people have been preserving vegetables by fermentation for thousands of years.

Several things caught my attention. First was how many vegetables – almost all of them – can be fermented. Next was how easy the process sounded and how simple the equipment necessary – a mason jar and a weight. Third was the description of the complex tastes of the vegetables after being fermented and the health benefits of fermented food. Lastly was how huge the topic of fermentation is. I was going to say that learning about fermentation in all of its variants compares to learning everything there is to know about wines. In fact, it is an even larger topic, because wine itself is made by fermentation. But you don't have to know everything there is to know about the topic to begin.

The concept is simple: Food + salt + microbes + time = fermentation. If you've done any canning, you know that all the jars and equipment must be sterile. For fermentation, things need to be clean but not sterile because without microbes, fermentation won't happen

I thought I'd try something easy the first time. I layered radish and onion slices in a salt water brine in a wide-mouth mason jar, and covered them with a weight to keep everything under the brine. A week later, I had some great tasting fermented vegetables. Next I tried making a basil paste. It didn't turn out so good, probably because it was late in the season and the basil was tough. The third attempt was amazing. I combined cauliflower, carrots, garlic, onion and dried oregano in the brine. A week later I had a jar of delicious fermented vegetables that will keep in the refrigerator for up to a year.

The microbes in the air and on the skins of the vegetables are what cause fermentation to happen. It is interesting that two people could follow the exact same recipe and have two different results because there are different microbes floating around in the air in their homes.

For my first couple of ferments, I used a zip-close bag of water to weight down the vegetables. It was kind of messy so I asked a local potter to fashion some fermentation weights for me. They turned out fantastic and made me feel like a serious fermenter. Since the weights need to come back out of the mason jar, they don't entirely cover the food, so under the weights I placed a wild grape leaf to keep everything under the brine. Oak leaves and cabbage leaves are also commonly used.

This article isn't intended to be a directive on how to ferment. It is meant to pique your interest so that you can further learn about the process on your own. I recommend two books to get you started: [Fermented Vegetables](#) by Kristin and Christopher Shockey and [Ferment Your Vegetables](#) by Amanda Feifer. (*The Oshkosh Public Library has numerous books on fermenting foods,*)

Park View Project Progress

By Jane Kuhn

Continual progress is being made at the Park View Garden project. A soaker hose was added under the mulch in the new butterfly garden. Also added was a path of stepping stones through that garden (see picture below). A display board was installed which will allow a variety of educational materials to be shown (picture below). Fall cleanup has begun as can be seen in photographs of Donna and Tom. We are looking forward to spring in this newly renovated garden.





Tom Weber



Donna Kudlas



September 2020: Perennial Planting Problems

SEPTEMBER 14, 2020 DDLANG, Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic, UW Madison

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, I have been doing a large number of digital diagnoses this summer. While I have always felt that working with physical samples is the best way to diagnose disease issues, there has been one area where having access to photos has been of great benefit: diagnosing non disease issues causing general decline and dieback of woody ornamentals, particularly deciduous trees. Seeing so many photos has really educated me in just how many tree issues have nothing to do with diseases, but everything to do with improper plant selection and planting. This month, I would like to share some of what I have learned after seeing this plethora of photos.

Plant the right tree in the right location. Many tree problems that I have diagnosed this summer have to do with use of trees that are not well-adapted to the sites where they are planted. For trees to be successful, I can't emphasize enough how critical it is that the site conditions (e.g., soil pH, light, temperature, moisture) match with the conditions preferred by the particular tree that is to be grown at the site. I constantly see trees such as pin oaks and red maples planted in locations where the soil pH is too high, leading to problems with [chlorosis](#). Similarly, I see trees like pagoda dogwood (an understory tree that prefers shady, cool, moist conditions) planted in the middle of yards in full sun, with grass growing up to the trunk. The stress from excessive sun and heat, as well as water stress from competition with turf, makes pagoda dogwood prone to [golden canker](#), which can eventually kill the tree.

Start small. People seem to want an instant "finished" landscape filled with mature, full-sized trees. While planting large trees is easy to do (or at least easy to have done professionally), keeping these trees alive after planting is another issue. I can't tell you how many times I have chatted with folks who have planted large trees, only to have them die. They then replace these trees with other full-sized trees, only to have these replacements die as well. And on and on and on. What people don't realize is that when a tree is dug at a nursery, a large percentage of its root system (up to 60%) is left behind. This root loss puts a tree under incredible stress. The bigger the tree is, the bigger the stress and the lower the probability that the tree will survive transplanting. Personally, I don't like transplanting trees much over four feet tall. I have found that smaller trees survive better. Often by starting small, you can end up with a well-established, large tree in the same time period as transplanting and replacing multiple, full-sized trees.

Prepare transplants properly. Many people end up buying balled and burlapped trees, and a big mistake they make is to not remove the burlap, underlying wire basket and wires/cords/strings on these plants. Burlap and wire baskets do not break down rapidly (as is often the claim) and can interfere with proper root growth. Burlap exposed above ground

can wick water away from trees, leading to water stress. Wires, cords and strings can girdle trunks, eventually killing trees.

Plant at the correct depth. I have seen numerous photos of trees that have been planted too deeply. The trunks of these trees look like telephone poles as they enter the ground. Ideally, the root flare (i.e., the part of the trunk that widens to form the roots) should be visible just above the soil line. With many balled and burlapped trees, removing soil from the top of the root ball will be necessary to expose the root flare.

Overly deep planting increases the likelihood of [girdling roots](#). These are roots that instead of growing outward from the trunk, grow around the trunk. If girdling roots form and are left in place, the trunk will eventually come into contact with these roots, and the roots will compress the water-conducting tissue under the trunk's bark. This will inhibit water movement from the roots into the branches, leading to canopy thinning, branch dieback and tree decline. Stress from girdling roots can also make trees (particularly maples) more prone to [frost cracks](#), the vertical cracks that are often found on the southeast sides of tree trunks. Frost cracks can provide entry points for wood rot fungi that do additional damage and structurally weaken trees, making them more prone to snapping off or blowing over in high winds.

Personally, I like to plant bare-root trees, because I think they are easier to plant properly. I can easily see the root flare (and get it positioned properly), and I can orient roots at planting to prevent formation of girdling roots.

Mulch properly. I often see trees with grass growing right up to the trunk. Grass is very efficient at taking up water and preventing it from getting to trees. I suggest removing turf out to the drip line of a tree (i.e., the edge of where the branches extend) and mulching this area with a high quality mulch (e.g., shredded oak bark mulch or red cedar mulch). Use one to two inches of mulch if you have a heavier (e.g., clay) soil, and three to four inches if you have a lighter (e.g., sandy) soil. Keep the mulch about four inches away from the trunk.

Water, water, water. Homeowners often water new transplants for a few weeks, but then believe the trees are well-established enough that they no longer need to water. In reality, new transplants need LOTS of water for a LONG time. I typically recommend that new transplants (anything planted within roughly the past three years, maybe even longer for larger transplants) receive about two inches of water per week from the time they bud out in the spring, through the summer and into the fall up until they start to turn their normal fall color (for deciduous trees) or until the ground freezes or there is a significant snowfall (for evergreens). If Mother Nature doesn't cooperate, I suggest watering at the drip lines of trees using a drip or soaker hose.

Ask for help. Hopefully, the pointers above will help you successfully transplant trees and keep them healthy and vigorous. If you run into disease problems or other issues as you

grow your trees, and need help diagnosing these problems (or problems of any other kind of plant for that matter), feel free to contact the PDDC. For the PDDC's current policy on sample submission, including submission of digital photos, check out the following [link](#). As always, be sure to check out the [PDDC website](#) for timely information on plant diseases. Also, feel free to follow the clinic on Twitter or Facebook (@UWPDDC) to receive timely PDDC updates. Or alternatively, put in a request to subscribe to the clinic's new listserv (UWPDDCLearn) by emailing pddc@wisc.edu.

Hang in there, be safe, and stay healthy everyone!

Answer to What am I?

By Jane Kuhn

I am purple prairie clover. Order: Fabales. Family: Fabaceae / Leguminosae – Pea family. Genus: Dalea L. – prairie clover. Species: Dalea purpurea Vent. – purple prairie clover. This plant had a number of uses for Native Americans. The leaves are edible and good for making tea and medicines, and the roots are palatable when chewed. The stems were used as brooms by the Pawnee people. Purple prairie clover is a relatively common member of the Great Plains and prairie ecosystems. I can be found in the rain garden adjacent to the Coughlin Center.



References: USDA Plants Database and associated links.



From the Tool Bucket

*a monthly review of various tools, suggestions for using them and how to care for them, compiled and written by **Valerie Stabenow**. Any opinion expressed in this review is that of the reviewer with no opinion of the WCMG or UW Extension inferred or implied.*

This will probably be the last Tool Bucket article for 2020 and it's one that may come in handy for garden and yard cleanup time. We'll see how winter and the snow accumulation goes... and maybe there's a snow removal tool possibility.

There are a variety of ways that you can collect and haul your garden trash, be it bags of leaves, branches, fall garden cleanup plant material or bags of rock or mulch.

Generally, when choosing a cart, there are a few options that you want to think through to help you decide what to buy. If you think you will be using the cart for hauling weight, like landscape block, stone, or a load of dirt, you want to find one that has a high weight rating... probably in the 800-900 lb range. The more weight the cart can handle the more expensive it will be, but you don't want to break an axle or frame by hauling more weight than the cart is rated. Besides weight, the tires come in 2 form factors: *pneumatic*, which is an air-filled tire, like what is on your car or your bicycle, and *solid*, which is a solid rubber tire. Pneumatic tires are lighter and if replaced, are less expensive than solid tires, but are susceptible to punctures. You also need to have an air supply to keep pneumatic tires pumped up, because they do lose air. Pneumatic tires offer better shock absorption if going over bumpy terrain and have less rolling resistance, so the cart is easier to push. Solid tires are a bit heavier, but aren't prone to puncture or other damage.



The first cart is referred to as a 'dump cart' because the bed actually separates from the frame so that you can dump your collected material in a designated spot. This cart has pneumatic tires, so it rolls easily as it is towed behind the rider mower or ATV. It does require a 'trailer hitch' on the back of your riding mower or ATV.

In the 'unlatched' position, the cart allows you to shovel, push, or rake out whatever you have collected. This cart is made by a company called [Polar, model 9876](#), and the specifications say it can handle 1000 lbs.



This cart has what I call "bicycle" tires. They are pneumatic (filled with air). This is a 'mesh' cart, which allows for great watering capability. We often use it in the spring for annual flats. We can water them, then move them easily for better sun location, or inside if night temps are going to be too cold for the plants. In the fall we use it for drying bulb-type plants... elephant ears, for example, before storing them for the winter. During the summer we use it for our 'holding' area for our tomato crop, before bagging our

tomatoes that we share with neighbors. It also has a front panel that drops down, so if you wanted to move something lengthy, you can lay it down on the bed; use a bungee cord to hold the front panel up while moving the cart. You could also place a tarp in the bed and then rake or shovel what you want to move into the tarp.

This is another mesh-type cart. You can drop all 4 sides of this cart to accommodate loads of different materials. It also has pneumatic tires. You can find various sizes/load capabilities of these online, use Google "mesh garden carts".



This black cart is my go-to workhorse. Similar to a wheelbarrow, it has two tires and a front stop-bar, so when you tilt it forward, it rests on that bar. I would get another if I could find one, so if you see one at a sale, buy it!! It also features holes through which you can slide garden tool handles, to bring them along as you work.



This green cart has solid wheels and a nice ergonomic handle. The small black bar between the rear wheels is a brake, so that the cart won't roll on an incline. It was originally a Scotts cart, but it doesn't appear that Scotts is selling carts anymore. Several were online for sale, so again, if you see one at a sale.. it's a handy one to have.

As for caring for carts, keep them inside when not in use, or at least covered, if you can. I wash them out after use, especially if I've hauled fertilizer or some other chemical that can degrade the metal or plastic. Solid rubber tires don't need much attention, but do check the tire pressure for pneumatics. The MAXIMUM tire pressure should be stamped on the side of the tires, but don't put that much in them. Generally go with 75% of what the maximum is. If you develop a leak, it could be several things: 1. The tire has a puncture. If that's the case, you'll need a new tire, often available at local farm stores or online. You'll need to get the size from the side of the tire. Most local service stations can put the new tire on for you, or a tire store. 2. The tire's valve is leaking. The way to test for a valve leak is to take off the little black screw-on cap. Wet your finger and see if you can feel air coming out of the valve, if so, it's a leaker. You can replace the valve core with a simple tool, again, a farm store is where to check. Then you need to replace the core. It's a lot like changing a light bulb, but if you're not comfortable, check with a tire shop. 3. The tire bead/rim is bad and is not sealing against the wheel. I had this going on with the pneumatic tires on my kayak dolly. The new tires would have cost more than I paid for the dolly, so I bought a product called Slime. You basically attach the can of Slime to your tire valve and it flows in and seals leaks. There are MANY videos online with guided instructions on how to use it. As always, please read and follow the instructions and be aware of any warnings that are provided. It worked for me on the kayak dolly and I haven't had any leakage since.

Education Committee Update

Linda Werner, Chairperson

As those of you who attended the September business meeting already know, the Education Committee has cancelled Winter Escape~Summer Dreams for 2021. In light of all the advance planning that goes into this event and the likelihood that it will still not be safe to hold a large event in February, we reluctantly made this call. However, the Education Committee has started meeting again via Zoom and is looking for ways to make continuing education available to MG's over the winter months. Our first plan is to use the MG newsletter and website to promote some of the many educational horticulture programs available online. These opportunities will be vetted to make sure they meet the criteria of the Extension's continuing education policy at <https://wimastergardener.org/policies/> If a virtual program is posted on our MG website <http://winnebagomastergardeners.org> or newsletter you can assume that it will count for your continuing education hours. However, I do encourage you to read the policy for yourself.

New Chairperson

As also announced at the September business meeting, I am retiring as chairperson of the Education Committee at the end of the year. Current Education Committee member, **Mary Moosemiller**, has come forward and will take the lead for the committee in January. Please welcome her to this new role!

A few current continuing education highlights...

Larry Meiller's *Garden Talk* airs every Friday at 11 a.m. and Saturday at 6 a.m. on Wisconsin Public Radio: 88.1 FM. Larry has knowledgeable speakers and great topics every week. And, if you can't listen at those time, all of the shows are archived on WPR website at <https://www.wpr.org/programs/archives/the-larry-meiller-show/> You can scroll through the programs until you find something of interest. Each program counts as one-hour of continuing education.

Melinda Meyer is offering a series of sponsored workshops online on Wednesdays from 6:30-7:30 p.m. through October 14th. To get the current list go to <https://www.melindamyers.com/about-melinda/upcoming-appearances> Registration is required, but the sessions are free and archived versions of earlier workshops are also available.

Upper Midwest Invasive Species Conference (virtual), Nov. 2-6, 2020, cost \$95. Seminars on horticulture topics are eligible for continuing ed. For questionable topics, check with Kimberly Miller. <https://www.umisc.net/>

University of Wisconsin-Madison Arboretum fall virtual classes. Registration required. <https://arboretum.wisc.edu/visit/events/>

Five Seasons The Gardens of Piet Oudolf film is available online for individual screening. Cost \$15. <https://shop.fiveseasonsmovie.com/virtual-screenings/>

Member Business Meeting Minutes - September 8, 2020

Education Presentation: Brian Hudelson: Top 10 plant diseases of 2020 (1 Hour continuing education)

1. Treasurer's Report: **Deby Voyles** asked members not to purchase anything for projects. If members have receipts for past purchases, please submit for reimbursement.
2. Secretary's report: Minutes from the March business meeting were in the Newsletter and the Board minutes are on the website.
3. Project update: **Britton Dake** reported **Jane Kuhn** has a good group of MG Volunteers working on the projects. There is still some work to be done before fall.
4. Extension update: **Kimberly** thanked all the members for attending the September virtual business meeting. Extension is following the CDC guidelines, the Wisconsin Governor's guidelines to keep family, friends and neighbors safe during this pandemic. Kimberly is continuing to work remotely and will continue for some time. Coughlin Center is closed, won't be open to the public anytime soon. Required Volunteer hours have been suspended but the 10 continuing education hours still need to be met. Reporting year calendar will be aligned with the yearly calendar. This gives the members 3 extra months to get the continuing education hours completed. Members can list activities done from home, for approved projects, under volunteer hours. MGs should be submitting their volunteer and continuing education hours in ORS (Online Reporting System). If you need help entering your hours, contact **Valerie Stabenow**. New training for new MG interns: horticulture class and orientation January – March of each year. There is an online pilot class for Brown, Winnebago, Waukesha, and Dane counties. There is a waiting list and the classes are expected to be full soon. Know anyone interested in this pilot, they need to call the office and be placed on the waiting list by Friday September 11, 2020.
5. Education Committee update: **Linda Werner** reported that the WE/SD 2021 conference has been cancelled because of Covid. There are virtual education opportunities posted on the website and in the newsletter. Linda said that this was her last year as chairperson of the Education Committee. If any member is interested in this opening, they should email Linda. The new lead position starts in January 2021.
6. State Representative report: None.

NEW BUSINESS

Breakout sessions:

1. Awards Banquet – Breakout sessions – 1 person from each room to report back.
2. Report from the breakout session – many good ideas from the members, **Bob** took notes. He will report the decision whether to have a virtual banquet or not.
3. Membership fee and due date - \$20.00 annual fee, no spouse discount, due December 1, 2020.
4. Update from the Board
5. Other items – Mail annual membership form and check for the dues to **Deby Voyles**.
6. Adjourn 8:00 P M (1 Volunteer hour for the Business Meeting)

Upcoming Events - See Calendar for October Events

Tues., Nov. 10: Business Mtg., 6 PM, ZOOM: Anne Pearce, Wisconsin First Detector Network Coordinator, will discuss invasive plants



Imitation Scarlet Begonia. Submitted by Kim Willman.

WCMGA Projects <i>Check your Member Guide for contact information.</i>	
Project	Project Lead(s)
Algoma Town Hall	Petey Clark
Butterfly Garden Miravida Living Oshkosh	Jane Kuhn
Carter Memorial Library, Omro	Pat Behm/Linda Petek
Octagon House, Neenah	Jerry Robak
Invasive Species	Valerie Stabenow
Morgan House	Kathy Schultz
Neenah Public Library	Tamara Erickson
Oshkosh Area Humane Society	Julie Miller/Matt Miller
Paine Gardens & Arboretum	Virginia Slattery
Park View Cutting Garden	Donna Kudlas/Jane Kuhn
Park View Prairie Garden	Eric Kropp
Park View Flower Arranging	Lil Hansche
Park View Vegetable Garden	Tom Weber
Farmer's Market	Synda Jones/Patty Schmitz
Plant Health Advisors	Mary Shepard
Shattuck Park, Neenah	Diane Iott
Sullivan's Woods	Linda Loker

Project Leads: If you'd like your meetings listed on the calendar, please email information to Anne Murphy pakster0605@yahoo.com.

October 2020						
Sun	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Sat
				1	2	3
4	5	6 Board Mtg. 6 PM	7	8	9	10
11	12	13 Business Mtg. 6 PM ZOOM	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

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