

# PURDUE

UNIVERSITY

PURDUE UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE  
*Elkhart County*  
Elkhart County 4-H Fairgrounds  
17746 County Road 34 Ste E  
Goshen, IN 46528-6898  
*Cooperating with U.S. Department of Agriculture*

**Return Service Requested**



*The Michiana*

***Broadcaster***  
***"Helping Each Other Grow!"***

**Michiana Master Gardeners Association**

**SEPTEMBER 2016**

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**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE by KATHLEEN CRIFE**

Hello Master Gardeners,

Here I sit at the Elkhart County 4-H Fair in AG Hall at the table with the sign next to it that says "The Doctor is in". This is a busy table. Questions like: What is the Black dripping "stuff" from a tree (which the identity of the tree is a mystery), and the black "stuff" is covering the plants and the ground under the tree. Can we identify this stuff? After much discussion with the family and 3-4 Master Gardeners all asking different questions and much laughing among everyone, it turned out to be "scales" on the tree and the black "stuff" was the scales excrement. Blue Spruce trees are dying; plants to ID with pictures on cell phones or plant material or bugs brought to the table. Sometimes the answers were given by one Master Gardener or a committee of Master Gardeners present in the

building working together. That is what we do best, work together to help others.

This year's exhibits of vegetables, flowers, pictures and plants made the displays in AG Hall very pleasing. The Horticulture committee did a very nice job inside and outside the building.

Thank you to all the Master Gardeners who volunteered their time for the set-up of AG Hall, during the receiving of the exhibits and arranging them, answering questions during the Fair, keeping the Hall and all of the displays tidy inside and outside the building during the Fair and the "after" clean-up of the building. It does take a lot of committed individuals to make it all run smoothly. Thank you to each of you that volunteered your time to help others grow by caring for others and sharing your knowledge of the world around us.

It is time to think and start planning for the events that will take place in 2017. Plans have begun for the Garden Tour that will be in the Middlebury area in July. Contact Carol Swartzendruber for more information and how you can be involved in the Garden Tour. Plans are also beginning for the March Spring celebration. Contact Penny Stroup if you would like to volunteer to help in that planning process.

Plan to get more involved in this next year in our association for Michiana Master Gardeners to help others grow around you and in other communities close to us.

Thank you again for your volunteer hours,

*Kathleen*

**To all of our fair winners and volunteers.....**





*Day Minder . . .  
Watch Us Grow*



# September

12	Mon.	Garden Tour Committee Meeting, Extension Office Conference Room	7 p.m.
20	Tues.	Board Meeting, Extension Office Conference Room	6 p.m.
27	Tues.	Member Meeting, "Forestry", Aaron Kingsley	7 p.m.

# October

3	Mon.	Garden Tour Committee Meeting, Extension Office Conference Room	7 p.m.
18	Tues.	Board Meeting, Extension Office Conference Room	6 p.m.
25	Tues.	Member Meeting, "Owls", Lake Milton Raptor Education Center	7 p.m.

Attention MMGA Members

Articles for the October *Broadcaster* will be due on **SEPTEMBER 10TH**.  
Please e-mail items to Tammy O'Rourke at [tjotlo@gmail.com](mailto:tjotlo@gmail.com) before  
this date. Thank you.

**MEETING CANCELLATION NOTICE:**

If the president and/or vice-president feels it would be in the best interest of the membership to cancel an event, a blanket email will be sent out to all members no later than 5 p.m. on the day of the event. For those persons who do not have access to email, a phone call will be made notifying them of the cancellation.

## UPCOMING DATES

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### Member Meetings, LAST Tues. of the month, Ag Hall, 7 p.m. unless noted

Tuesday, September 27, "Forestry," Aaron Kingsley  
Tuesday, October 25, "Owls," Lake Milton Raptor Education Center  
Tuesday, November 29, Thanks-for-Giving Carry-In 6:30 p.m.  
No Meeting for December due to holidays

Tuesday, January 31, "Elkhart County Christmas Bird Count," Ronda DeClaire  
Tuesday, February 28, "Trash to Treasure," Penny Alles

### Board Meetings, THIRD Tues. of the month, Ext. Office Conference Room, 6 p.m.

Tuesday, September 20  
Tuesday, October 18  
Tuesday, November 15  
Tuesday, December 20

Tuesday, January 17  
Tuesday, January 21  
Tuesday, February 21

Answer Line in operation April through September. Answering machine during evening hours.

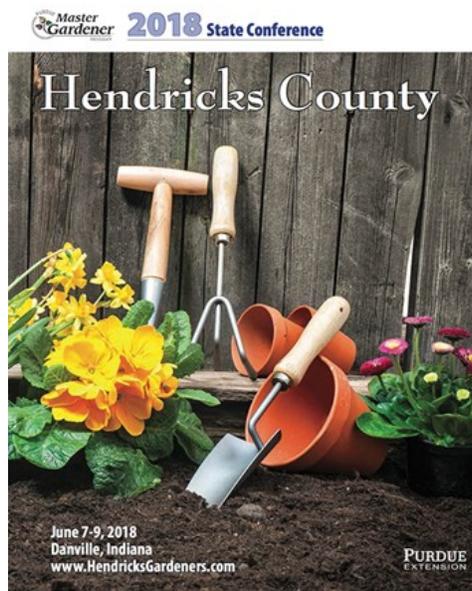
#### PLAN AHEAD:

Hendricks County will be hosting the 2018 Purdue Master Gardener State Conference in Danville, Indiana. Mark your calendars for June 7-9, 2018 !

Check the website for details and updates::

[www.HendricksGardeners.com](http://www.HendricksGardeners.com)  
or follow them on  
Facebook @Hendricks County (IN)  
Master Gardeners  
or Twitter @HendrixCoGardens

(Danville is approximately 25 miles west of Indianapolis)



**JEFF BURBRINK: EVERYTHING YOU EVER WANTED TO  
KNOW ABOUT CORN TASSELS**  
**JULY 19, 2016**



Tassels began to emerge in some area corn fields last week, signaling the start of the reproduction phase of corn's development.

Corn is one of a number of plants that have both male and female flowers on the same plant. The tassel, which produces pollen, is the male flower, while the ear and the accompanying silks is the female portion of the plant. The term monoecious is used to describe plants possessing both sexes, and includes other familiar plants such as pine, oak, melons and tomato.

According to Bob Nielsen, Purdue Extension corn specialist, there are about 1000 spikelets on each tassel. Each spikelet bears two florets, and each floret has 3 anthers, the pollen producing portion of the plant. That means there are about 6000 pollen producing structures on a single tassel.

Pollen is shed starting at the middle of the tassel, and progresses upward and downward from there. An individual tassel might shed from 2 to 25 million grains of pollen over the course of about a week.

The pollen grain itself contains the male genetics need to pollinate the ear. The outer membrane on the pollen grain is very thin and is viable for only a few minutes before they dry out. Nielsen says in a 15 mile per hour wind, the pollen grain might travel about ½ mile before it dries out.

One of the concerns we have heard in recent years is that pollen from transgenic plants might drift out of a field and cause genetic contamination in neighboring fields. Nielsen said that recent research has shown that the overwhelming amount of pollen stays in the field where it is produced.

Weather plays a big role in the health of the pollen. Extreme heat (above 100 degrees Fahrenheit) can kill pollen, but the plant has developed protective behaviors to reduce this issue. Pollen matures over several days and this reduces the risk of extreme heat ruining pollination.

Another strategy that corn uses to avoid pollen death is that most of the pollen is released in the morning hours, when the air temperature is generally cooler.

Tassels have also been a source of income for hundreds of people each year. Hybrid seed corn seed is the product of crossing a male of known characteristics with a female corn plant of known characteristics.

To cause the male and female to mate, the tassel is removed from the plant that is going to serve as the ear-growing female. The male tassel-bearing plant is allowed to release its pollen. Since the male pollinates itself, the male row is then destroyed, leaving the tassel-less female plant with an ear of next years seed.

Next time you look at a corn tassel, I bet you will look at it a bit differently.



**EEOC STATEMENT** It is the policy of the Purdue University Cooperative Extension Service that all persons have equal opportunity and access to its educational programs, services, activities, and facilities without regard to race, religion, color, sex, age national origin or ancestry, marital status, parental status, sexual orientation, disability, or status as a veteran. Purdue University is an Affirmative Action institution.

Answer Line Action – July 2016

The Answer Line has completed its fourth month of service for 2016. There were 32 inquiries in July. That brings the total for the year to 141 Elkhart County residents served by your Answer Line team. In addition, there were 8 people served at the July 2<sup>nd</sup> Farmer's Market and there were 91 people served at the Fair. Master Gardeners have helped 240 people in the past four months! Kudos to all the Master Gardeners that have been there to answer questions!



The questions at the fair were timely issues: vegetable gardens, fruit trees, manure, Japanese Beetles, and weeds. An unusual inquiry questioned if you put the smooth side of a baby leaf of poison ivy on your tongue, will you get rid of it? Unfortunately, the Master Gardener did not record their response. Would you try this if you got poison ivy?

The Answer Line received similar questions during the month. Tomato and pepper problems were common, along with insects and tree issues. Two new items for me were Black Vine Weevils and Asiatic Garden Beetles.

The Black Vine Weevil, *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*, may have come from Europe, appearing in the USA as early as 1830. It is now spread throughout most of the US and Canada. There are three close relatives: The strawberry root weevil, *O. ovatus*; the rough strawberry root weevil, *O. rugosostriatus*; and the clay-colored weevil, *O. singularis*. The BVW is twice the size of a strawberry weevil, about ½ inch long with a short broad snout and elbowed antennae. The body is slate gray to blackish brown. The BVW is the most destructive, feeding on more than 100 different species of plants, including trees, shrubs, vines and flowers. The adults cause insignificant, aesthetic damage to leaves, chewing crescent shaped notches on the edges. The legless larvae feast on young tender roots. As the young roots become scarce, they chew their way up the roots, occasionally onto the stem and bark. They can girdle the plant under attack. The population can grow quickly as the female can reproduce asexually and only produces females. The adults are nocturnal, making detection and control difficult. Adults may be controlled with systemic insecticides and parasitic nematodes may help control the subterranean larvae. Source: The Ohio State University, ENT-49, Black Vine Weevil (and Other Root Weevils)

The Asiatic Garden Beetle, *Maladera castanea*, is also a nocturnal pest with subterranean larvae. The adults will burrow in the soil during the day. They may attack turf grass, but prefer many flowers, trees, shrubs and vegetable crops. The adults are brown and about 10mm in length. The adults usually emerge from mid-July through mid-August. They strip, shred and notch the foliage, whereas Japanese beetles skeletonize the leaves. The AGB, a native of China and Japan, was first discovered in the USA in 1922. I discovered some as I weeded my black raspberries, squishing each one I found. Malathion or pyrethrins will help control the adults. Merit can be applied in the early spring to control grubs where there was an infestation the previous summer. Remember to read and follow all label directions for any chemical controls you might use. Sources: University of New Hampshire, Cooperative Extension, Asiatic Garden Beetle and Indiana Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) Program, Asiatic Garden Beetle.

Until next time,  
Dan Carlson

Chicory, *Cichorium intybus*

This time of the year is kind of a “downtime” when it comes to writing about some plant that just comes to mind when thinking of early fall. One plant that does comes to mind is one that we are all familiar with but probably don’t really know. When driving, especially in the country, have you ever wondered about those blue-flowered plants growing on the road berm that seem to go on forever. This is chicory, an interesting plant.

Common chicory, *Cichorium intybus*, is a somewhat woody, perennial herbaceous plant of the dandelion family, usually with bright blue flowers, rarely white or pink. Many varieties are cultivated for salad leaves, chicons (blanched buds), or roots (var. *sativum*), which are baked, ground, and used as a coffee substitute and additive. It is also grown as a forage crop for livestock. It lives as a wild plant on roadsides in its native Europe, and is now common in North America, China, and Australia, where it has become widely naturalized. Chicory is also known as blue daisy, blue dandelion, blue sailors, blue weed, bunk, coffeeweed, cornflower, hendibeh, horseweed, ragged sailors, succory, wild bachelor's buttons, and wild endive.

Root chicory (*Cichorium intybus* var. *sativum*) has been cultivated in Europe as a coffee substitute. The roots are baked, roasted, ground, and used as an additive, especially in the Mediterranean region (where the plant is native). As a coffee additive, it is also mixed in Indian filter coffee, and in parts of Southeast Asia, South Africa, and southern United States, particularly in New Orleans. It has been more widely used during economic crises such as the Great Depression in the 1930s and during World War II in Continental Europe. Chicory, with sugar beet and rye, was used as an ingredient of the East German Mischkaffee (mixed coffee), introduced during the "East German coffee crisis" of 1976-79.

Some beer brewers use roasted chicory to add flavor to stouts (commonly expected to have a coffee-like flavor). Others have added it to strong blond Belgian-style ales, to augment the hops, making a witlofbier, from the Dutch name for the plant.

Around 1970, it was found that the root contains up to 20% inulin, a polysaccharide similar to starch. Inulin is mainly found in the plant family Asteraceae as a storage carbohydrate (for example Jerusalem artichoke, dahlia, yacon, etc.). It is used as a sweetener in the food industry with a sweetening power  $\frac{1}{10}$  that of sucrose<sup>[25]</sup> and is sometimes added to yogurts as a prebiotic. Inulin is also gaining popularity as a source of soluble dietary fiber and functional food.

Chicory root extract is a dietary supplement or food additive produced by mixing dried, ground chicory root with water, and removing the insoluble fraction by filtration and centrifugation. Other methods may be used to remove pigments and sugars. It is used as a source of soluble fiber.

Much of this material came from Wikipedia

Be safe and keep that garden growing!

**Stan Palmer**

**By Jim Carpenter**

The main reason most of us volunteer to work at Ag Hall during the 4-H fair is to enjoy the interaction with the public and talk about gardening. But another plus to working a shift or two at Ag Hall during the fair is being around some Master Gardener friends for a few hours. That's pretty cool!

There are always a lot of stories about people who come to us for help with gardening problems during our time at Ag Hall. During my time spent there this year we were not as busy with questions than I would have liked to be. However, that being said, time went very quickly because of the company I was with. Also, there are always a few Master Gardeners coming through the building that stop to visit with us.

The story I want to tell about is a rather simple, yet very meaningful search to find the identity of a garden weed a man brought in for us to identify. He told us that this broad leaf weed was causing him such grief this year that he was considering giving up gardening completely. He claimed that when he sowed his turnip seed, this weed would grow so fast it would shade out the turnips to where they couldn't even grow.

He also told us he got the original weed seed through some cow manure he had spread on his garden. He checked with his neighbors and none of them had ever seen this weed before in their gardens. It is a fairly low growing plant with a lot of many branched stems and a small white or pink flower.

We spent some time with the man but could not get an identity on the weed he had. I was pretty intrigued and really wanted to provide an answer for the gentleman and his wife. After learning that he was going to be at the fair for a while, we took his cell phone number and I thought I might walk over to the extension office answer line room for a little more research.

Taking the plastic bag with the weed specimen in, I entered the extension building through the Soil and Water Conservation side. Nancy Brown was at her desk and I could not pass by without sharing a few words with her. As we talked I told her of the mission I was on and showed her the weed we were trying to ID. "Oh my gosh", Nancy exclaimed, "that is the same weed I am having a problem with in MY garden".

It only took Nancy a few minutes to get the proper weed gallery photos on the computer. We had our answer: Fringed Quickweed. For those of you who have the "Weeds of the Great Plains" book, it is on page 132. This plant is a part of the sunflower family and is considered an herb in some cases since it is edible. It is presumed to originate from central Mexico and prefers shady, wet areas of gardens and fields. Its Latin name is *Qalinsoga quadriradiata* Cav. Interestingly enough, Nancy said her weed seed came from some horse manure she had gotten for her garden.

I called the couple on their cell phone and met back at Ag Hall. Though we didn't offer anything new in terms of how to eradicate this particular weed in his garden, he was very pleased to at least have a name to this nuisance plant. Sometimes it helps to at least know exactly what you are dealing with.

While this interaction was just a small part of the week's activities in Ag Hall for the Master Gardeners, it does represent one of those small successes that makes volunteering so rewarding. We felt pleased that we could come up with an answer for someone's question. We also were rewarded with the client's obvious satisfaction in getting that answer.

**CHIPS AND SPLINTERS BY STAN PALMER****Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina***

*Prunus serotina*, commonly called black cherry, wild black cherry, rum cherry, or mountain black cherry, is a woody plant species belonging to the genus *Prunus*. The species is widespread and common in North America and South America. *P. serotina* subsp. *capuli* was cultivated in Central and South America well before European contact.



Natural range of *Prunus serotina*

A mature black cherry can easily be identified in a forest by its very broken, dark grey to black bark, which has the appearance of very thick, burnt cornflakes. However, for about the first decade or so of its life, the bark is thin, smooth, and striped, resembling that of a birch. It can also quickly be identified by its long, shiny leaves resembling those of a sourwood, and by an almond-like odor released when a young twig is scratched and held close to the nose.

Subspecies and varieties:

- *Prunus serotina* var. *alabamensis* (C. Mohr) Little -southeastern United States
- *Prunus serotina* subsp. *capuli* (Cav. ex Spreng.) McVaugh - central + southern Mexico, Central America, South America as far south as Argentina
- *Prunus serotina* subsp. *eximia* (Small) McVaugh - Texas
- *Prunus serotina* subsp. *hirsuta* (Elliott) McVaugh - Georgia
- *Prunus serotina* var. *rufula* (Wooton & Standl.) McVaugh - southwestern United States, northern + central Mexico
- *Prunus serotina* subsp. *serotina* - Canada, United States, Mexico, Guatemala
- *Prunus serotina* var. *serotina* - Canada, United States, Mexico, Guatemala
- Prunus serotina* subsp. *virens* (Wooton & Standl.) McVaugh

Black Cherry, *Prunus serotina*

*Continued*

*Prunus serotina* is a pioneer species. In the Midwest, it is seen growing mostly in old fields with other sunlight-loving species, such as black walnut, black locust, and hackberry. Gleason and Cronquist (1991) describe *P. serotina* as "formerly a forest tree, now abundant as a weed-tree of roadsides, waste land, and forest-margins." It is a moderately long-lived tree, with ages of up to 258 years known, though it is prone to storm damage, with branches breaking easily; any decay resulting, however, only progresses slowly. Seed production begins around 10 years of age, but does not become heavy until 30 years and continues up to 100 years. Germination rates are high, and the seeds are widely dispersed by birds who eat the fruit and then excrete them. Some seeds however may remain in the soil bank and not germinate for as long as three years. All *Prunus* species have hard seeds that benefit from scarification to germinate (which in nature is produced by passing through an animal's digestive tract).

*P. serotina* is also a host of caterpillars of various Lepidoptera. The eastern tent caterpillar defoliates entire groves some springs.

The foliage of Black Cherry, particularly when wilted, contains cyanogenic glycosides, which convert to hydrogen cyanide if eaten by animals. Farmers are recommended to remove any trees that fall in a field containing livestock, because the wilted leaves could poison the animals. Removal is not always practical, though, because they often grow in very large numbers on farms, taking advantage of the light brought about by mowing and grazing. Entire fencerows can be lined with this poisonous tree, making it difficult to monitor all the branches falling into the grazing area. Black cherry is a leading cause of livestock illness, and grazing animals' access to it should be limited.

Black Cherry timber is valuable; perhaps the premier cabinetry timber of the U.S., traded as "cherry". It is known for its strong red color and high price.

Much of this info was taken from: *Wikipedia* .

**Stan Palmer**



Wild Black Cherry Bloom Cluster

**PHOTOS**



Sue Bumgardner & Lori Huynh-Porter worked the Master Gardener table at Envirofest on July 15, 2016 at Wellfield Botanic Garden.

Photo by Sue Bumgardner

**4H FAIR PHOTOS**



Ag Hall Plant Doctor Table-pictured left to right:  
Earl Bailey,  
Stan Palmer,  
Kathleen Cripe

Photo by Debbie Mann

One of the many presentations given in Ag Hall by Interns of the current Master Gardener class during the week of the fair.  
Speaker: Katie Lee



**FLOWERS AT THE FAIR**  
**Photos by Sherrie Zou**



**4H FAIR WINNERS**



Congratulations to Kate Rink and her committee on winning the 1st Place First Impressions Award for Ag Hall.



**2016 Elkhart County 4H Fair Horticulture Winners**

Front L-R: Jennifer Detwiler (Champion Vegetables); May Bean (3<sup>rd</sup> Place Plants & Flowers); Vicki Hoover (Reserve Champion Plants & Flowers)  
Back L-R: Dennis Kimple (Reserve Champion Vegetables); Donna Henderson (Champion Plants & Flowers); **Stan Palmer MG** (3<sup>rd</sup> Place Vegetables)

**MASTER GARDENER WINNERS**  
**HORTICULTURE CATEGORIES**

**Marcia Chambers**

- First Place – Lilies
- First Place - Day Lilies
- First Place - Dahlias, 3 1"-6" blooms
- Second Place – Cacti
- Second Place - Snapdragons, 3 spikes per container
- Second Place - Daisy, 3 blooms per container
- Third Place - Arrangement, all white
- Third Place - Small Marigolds, 3 blooms same variety
- Third Place – Succulents

**Kathleen Cripe**

- Third Place - Lilies

**Barbara Heeter**

- Best of Show - Potted Plants (Foliage) – Bromeliads
- First Place - Bromeliads
- First Place - Daisy, 3 blooms per container

**Valerie Kurk**

- First Place - Ruffled African Violets

**Stan Palmer**

- First Place - Bird house - homemade ready to hang
- First - Place - Beets
- First Place – Carrots
- First Place - Potatoes, Yukon Gold type
- First Place - Largest potato
- First Place - Miscellaneous Fruit
- Second Place - Rhubarb, 5 stalks
- Second Place - Radishes, red
- Second Place - Radishes, white
- Second Place - Unclassified, below ground vegetable

**Fancheon Resler**

- First Place - Arrangement of fresh wild flowers, grasses, etc.
- First Place - Cabbage, Wakefield type
- First Place - Red Cabbage
- First Place - Onions, red globe
- First Place - Potatoes, red
- Second Place - Arrangement in a kitchen container
- Second Place - Herbs, best collection of 5
- Second Place - Hot Peppers, Chile type
- Second Place - Squash - summer, group of 3
- Second Place - Wreaths made from plant products
- Third Place - Hen & Chicks
- Third Place - Onions, yellow globe

**Mavrea Reusser**

- First Place - Tomatoes - cherry type
- First Place - Tomatoes, red, other than cherry type
- First Place - Tomatoes, other
- First Place - Onions, green

**Sherrie Zou**

- First Place - Unclassified garden flower



**MMGA BOARD MEETING AND MMGA MEMBER MEETING MINUTES**

No July Board Meeting or Member Meeting was held due to the Garden Tour, Ag Hall Fair set-up, and the 4H Fair.

**REPORTING VOLUNTEER AND EDUCATION HOURS**

Now that most of our major events are in the history books, please report your volunteer hours while they are still fresh in your memory. When reporting your hours online, please remember to round to the nearest QUARTER hour. For example: If you work 1 hour 13 minutes, report it as 1 hour and 15 minutes or 1.25 hours. 15 minutes = .25; 30 minutes = .50; 45 minutes = .75; 60 minutes = 1.0. Any questions, please contact Nancy Borkholder in the extension office.

**2017 GARDEN TOUR**

YOU ARE INVITED! Any member who has an interest in helping with our major fundraiser, the 2017 Garden Tour, is invited to attend our first planning meeting on Monday, September 12 at 7:00 pm in the Extension Office conference room. We will normally be meeting on the first Monday of each month, except in December, to plan for another successful Garden Tour. Since the first Monday of September is Labor Day, we will be meeting on September 12. Many of the chairmen have been selected since they were co-chairs last year, but we have many opportunities and openings. You will see the inner workings of this project and can get involved however you choose. We will obviously be doing some recruiting, but only where you are interested in fitting into our organization. It's a wonderful way to get to know many new friends.

Carol Swartzendruber, 2017, Garden Walk Chair

**2017 SPRING CELEBRATION**

If you are interested in assisting with the Spring Celebration, please contact Penny Stroup, Chair.



**BOTTLE CAP COLLECTION DRIVE FOR BENCH FOR FAIR**

We successfully collected over 400 pounds of caps and small bottles that would have normally littered our landfills to create our bench, which is located on the patio outside of Ag Hall. Since this project was so successful, it was decided to collect caps for another bench. Below please find a reminder list of those types of caps that are acceptable, and those types which are not. **PLEASE** make sure that your caps are clean (flip top caps hide food which molds during storage). Also, if your cap has a paper liner, please remove it. Please remove all paper labels and personal information from medication bottles. These few steps will save the sorting committee much time and effort. Gail Weybright has graciously agreed to be the Chairperson for this effort. Please contact her with any questions. (Hint: tear this page out of your newsletter and post it near your collection bag for reference)

**TYPES OF CAPS ACCEPTED FOR THE ABC PROGRAM**

**Caps: washed and clean:**

Medicine Bottle Caps	Drink Bottle Caps
Milk Jug Caps	Flip-top Caps (i.e. ketchup and mustard tops)
Detergent Caps	Spout Caps (i.e. mustard tops)
Hair Spray Caps	Spray Paint Caps
Toothpaste Tube Caps	Ointment Tube Caps
Deodorant Caps	

**Lids: washed, clean and any paper insert or label removed:**

Cottage Cheese Container Lids	Cool Whip Container Lids
Mayonnaise Jar Lids	Coffee Can Lids
Yogurt Lids	Cream Cheese Container Lids
Peanut Butter Container Lids	Butter Container Lids
Ice Cream Bucket Lids	

**Bottles: washed, clean and labels removed**

Medicine bottles (only recycle number 2, 4, or 5)  
Vitamin Bottles (only recycle number 2, 4, or 5)

**Not Accepted:**

Metal of Any Kind	Soap Pumps
Trigger Sprayers	Lotion Pumps
Fast Food Drink Lids	
Medicine Bottles from Humana (dark, hard brown plastic, #1)	

**2016 MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM****Class Time 1:00-4:30 p.m.****Extension Office Conference Room**

Active Master Gardeners are welcome to sit in on any class as a refresher and receive education hours for that class. If you would like to attend, please contact Nancy or Jeff a few days in advance of the class so that handouts can be printed and available for you.

<u>DATES OF TRAINING</u>	<u>TOPIC</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>
Tuesday, Aug. 16, 2016	Overview of our Master Gardener Program	Jeff Burbrink, Purdue Extension Educator
Tuesday, Aug. 23, 2016	Plant Science	Jeff Burbrink
Tuesday, Aug. 30, 2016	About Our Soils/Plant Nutrition	Nancy Brown, Elkhart County SECD/Jeff Burbrink
Tuesday, Sept. 6, 2016	Plant Disease/Pathology	Jeff Burbrink
Tuesday, Sept. 13, 2016	Pesticide Use and Safety	Jeff Burbrink
Tuesday, Sept. 20, 2016	Insect Control	Jeff Burbrink
Tuesday, Sept. 27, 2016	Teaching Techniques	Jeff Burbrink
Tuesday, Oct. 4, 2016	Animal Control	Jeff Burbrink
Tuesday, Oct. 11, 2016	Vegetables	Jeff Burbrink
Tuesday, Oct. 18, 2016	Flowers	Loanne Harms, Master Gardener
Tuesday, Oct. 25, 2016	Woody Ornamentals	Jeff Burbrink
Tuesday, Nov. 1, 2016	Indoor Plants	Susie Klepinger, Master Gardener
Tuesday, Nov. 8, 2016	Lawn Care	Jeff Burbrink
Tuesday, Nov. 15, 2016	Weeds & Composting/Worms	Jeff Burbrink/Sue Stevens, Master Gardener
Tuesday, Nov. 22, 2016	No Class	
Tuesday, Nov. 29, 2016	Tree Fruit Production	Jeff Burbrink
Thursday, Dec. 1, 2016	Water Gardening	Diane Mast, Master Gardener
Thursday, Dec. 8, 2016	Basic Landscaping	Barb Heeter, Master Gardener
Thursday, Dec. 15, 2016	Final Exam and Wrap Up-Very Important to Attend!	

**FOR SALE****Two Pumps formerly used at the MMGA  
Airport Community Garden**

Tecumpseh-2 stroke \$150  
Honda-4 stroke \$350.00

65 feet of hose. Inside diameter of hose is 1" \$65.00  
Call Heidi Zavatsky at 574-295-5956

**4H FAIR RECIPE**

This recipe is just one of many that Fancheon Resler won an award for at the Fair this year.  
Category: Yeast, Sweet – Other than above

**Almond-Apricot Rolls**

1 cup scalded milk  
1/4 cup (1/2 stick) softened butter or margarine  
1/4 cup warm water  
1 pkg. active dry yeast  
1 egg 1 tsp. salt  
1 T. sugar  
4 cups all-purpose flour  
1/4 cup instant vanilla pudding mix, dry

**Filling:**

1/2 cup almond paste  
1/4 cup softened butter  
12 tsp. apricot pastry filling  
1/2 cup brown sugar  
1/4 tsp. almond extract

**Frosting:**

2 T. softened butter  
1-1/2 cups powdered sugar  
4 T. toasted sliced almonds  
2 T. evaporated milk  
1/4 tsp. almond extract

Combine milk and butter or margarine and microwave on HIGH for 2 minutes. Dissolve yeast in warm water. Pour milk/butter mixture into mixer bowl and cool to lukewarm. Add dissolved yeast and egg; beat with dough hooks until well mixed. Add salt and sugar and beat again. Combine first 2 cups of flour with pudding mix and add to beaten mixture. Beat with dough hooks for 2 minutes. Add enough of remaining flour to make soft dough and knead well. Turn into greased bowl, turning to grease all sides; cover and let rise one hour. Turn dough out onto floured surface, Roll into rectangle 12" x 24". Combine filling ingredients and spread over dough. Roll tightly, starting from wide edge. Use thread to cut into 1" slices. Place each roll in cup of muffin-top pan. Indent center of each roll lightly and place 1 teaspoon of apricot filling in roll. Cover and let rise 45 minutes. Bake in preheated 350 degree oven for 10-13 minutes or until golden brown. Cool out of pans. Beat together frosting ingredients and spread around center of apricot filling. Sprinkle with sliced almonds. Makes 12 large rolls

MICHIANA MASTER GARDENERS ASSOCIATION  
ELKHART COUNTY  
*Mission Statement*



The Michiana Master Gardeners Association is a not-for-profit educational organization dedicated to the improvement of the community. Members of the Association have completed the requirements of the Master Gardener Volunteer Training Program, working in affiliation with the Purdue Extension Service of Elkhart County. Its specific aim is to improve the quality of life in the community by providing information and technical assistance in the area of home horticulture through the use of trained and certified volunteers.

(574) 533-0554  
**SEPTEMBER 2016**

There is no spot of ground, however arid, bare or ugly,  
that cannot be tamed into such a state as may give an  
impression of beauty and delight.

- Gertrude Jekyll