A Canny Workshop!

Last week I attended the Strawberry Jam Canning Workshop in the *Grow It, Eat It, Preserve It* program. The workshop was taught by Dr. Shauna Henley, a Family and Consumer Science Educator for the University of Maryland Extension Service. If you pick up the “Yes You Can” brochure at the Extension Office, you will see this is the first of seven once-a-month classes – others cover corn relish, pickling, peach salsa, hot-packed tomatoes, cubed pumpkin, and apple butter. Since I have a love of strawberries and have never canned a thing in my life, I thought that this would be a great opportunity to get some canning experience. The class was educational – we saw a 45-minute Power-Point presentation covering the basics of canning and food safety.
Then the fun began – everybody in my small class washed and minced strawberries, added the sugar, lemon and pectin specified in the recipe provided, and proceeded to cook this mix on the Harford County Extension Office stove. The stove proved to be great and true, making it possible for us to sterilize jars in a water bath while quickly cooking the strawberry mixture to a hard boil. Then the hard part – quickly ladling the strawberry mixture into the jars and getting just the right amount of space between mixture and jar top. A quick addition of the jar cap and ring, then several minutes of cooking the filled jars in the water bath finishes the preservation process. Everybody in the class got to participate in all steps, and the class helpers did all of the dishes! Everybody left the class with a jar of strawberry jam.

All Workshop supplies were provided, and we received the quintessential guide to canning and food preservation “So Easy to Preserve” –current edition. The book is published by the National Center for Home Food Preservation at the University of Georgia with funding from the State Cooperative Extension Service. To me, the 400-page book is a worthwhile bonus – it contains not only canning information and recipes, but also methodologies and recipes on freezing and drying a wide variety of different foods. In addition, problem-solving suggestions are offered in each chapter (dark or discolored pickles? Here’s what to do about it!).

Why take these classes? You get current information on safely canning, freezing and drying food. You learn what products and methods are available to make your canning job easier. Hands-on experience is offered in small classes. The information given is for all levels of canning experience – beginner through advanced. The classes follow the gardening season – peach salsa in August, tomatoes in September, cubed pumpkin in October, and apple butter in November – just when these foods are in season. You will be better prepared to plan your garden with food preservation in mind. What a great way to enjoy summer’s harvest all year long!

Please consider taking one or more workshops, or telling friends about this program, which is open to the public. The fee for your first class is $35, which covers the cost of the book. A $20 fee covers any other class you might wish to take. You can pay by mail, pay by check at the Extension Office, or register online. For information, please see the “Yes You Can” brochure at the Extension Office.

Please don’t forget that our June monthly MG meeting is on Wednesday, June 3rd, at 7:00 p.m. That night will be our plant swap, so be sure to bring one or more plants to swap. Also that night, there will be a silent auction to raise money for the 4-H Scholarship. For the silent auction, please bring one special plant (with or without a special story) to sell. And note that Maryland MG Training Day will be held on Thursday, June 4th, at the UMD, College Park. Thanks to all who have given volunteer hours over the last month - especially for those participating in programs in our steamy Maryland temperatures!
Why is the Ruby-throated hummingbird the only species found in Eastern North America?

Your question about the number of hummingbird species here (one) vs. the number in Costa Rica (50+) is a good one.

Hummingbirds are a New World family of birds that has specialized on nectar feeding, with insect hawking as their protein source up to, some say, 20% of their diet. These two food sources vary with latitude and altitude. In the tropics, flowers and insects are available year round. Here, in the temperate East, native flowers with nectar that are adapted to attract for hummingbird, long-proboscis butterflies and sphinx moths don't begin to bloom until the last week of April, beginning of May. Hence we have a limited time period for hummingbirds to survive up here in the northern climes.

Why is there only one species?

I cannot completely answer this. The Ruby-throated Hummingbird (RT)- *Archilochus colubris* moved its range northward from the tropics as the Earth warmed up at the end of the last Ice Age, about 12,000 years ago. This up and down migration of range has occurred several times in Earth's history as Ice Ages have waxed and waned.

This particular hummingbird on winter grounds is not a dominant bird. Both male and female RT hummingbirds are average hummingbirds when on winter grounds down south.

RT hummingbirds are notoriously spunky when breeding. The males arrive back first. They vigorously defend territory. They attract females who also define and defend their nesting areas associated with high status males. Juveniles are cared for by mothers only. Adult males are busy defending territories and play no part in nest building, brooding or care of young. Mother hummingbirds will continue to feed and watch over fledglings for about four to seven days. After that, juveniles are completely independent. They become competitors for nectar resources and insect hawking areas with their own siblings and parents. It's a junk yard of bare-knuckled competition by late July.

That is why hanging nectar feeders in various places, with sight blockages and screens such as trellises covered with flowering vines, allows all hummers nectar feeding opportunities. The benefit of this strategy is hummingbirds have pure site fidelity. They absolutely remember exactly where they were born. They return to their natal spot if they can. Year by year, your yard will become a hummer watcher’s happy spot if you can supply nectar and flowering plants with nectar, plus good habitat with cover, nesting areas and of course, watering source(s).

Back to the adaptive eco-history. The Ruby-throated hummingbirds that moved north as the climate warmed, were very good, perhaps The Best? at discovering and exploiting the floral
resources of the eastern temperate deciduous forest biome. Remember, plants were moving northward in their ranges too as the climate warmed.

Ruby-throated Hummingbirds perhaps have a very high curiosity quotient?, a high 'pioneering perseverance’?, a predilection for 'flexibility and adaptiveness’?, higher tolerance for 'surviving marginal conditions’?

**What is native? What plants are attractive to Ruby-throated Hummingbirds? And what plants have nectar for them to exploit?**

Right now, in May for instance, our native vine, Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle *Lonicera sempervirens*, and native herbaceous perennials Wild Red Columbine *Aquilegia canadensis* and Wild Bleeding Heart *Dicentra eximia* are blooming. These native flowering plants are adapted to hummingbird pollination. The dominant color of the flowers is red. The flowers hang downwards which is fine for a hovering hummingbird. These are fabulous native plants well worth finding in a specialty nursery.

Another native species adapted for hummingbird pollination that blooms in spring is Red Buckeye - *Aesculus pavia var. pavia* - an eastern North American temperate forest native that is not quite in our range. Yet it can be found growing wild south of us in Virginia and west to the Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. This small, understory tree is a perfect for a homeowner's yard. It is adapted to hummingbird pollination with upright racemes of reddish orange blooms that contain bountiful nectar. While not on Maryland's native list, RT hummingbirds know this woodland native from their travels migrating up from Central America. Red Buckeye can be found locally in specialty nurseries, ValleyView, Kollar and other nurseries.

I myself was gifted a Red Buckeye ten years ago. After about four years, I was happy to see not only hummingbirds coming to my beautiful little tree, but as a result of their pollination services, shiny buckeye nuts resulted. I planted them. Watered once a week if there was not enough rainfall, weeded, mulched in rings around the little tree sprouts, keeping it away from their stems to prevent disease and rot. Little Red Buckeyes and lots of happy gifting to friends resulted. :-)

Red Buckeye needs light shade, with a bright aspect, facing north on the edge of a woodland copse is best. A mature tree has a deep taproot which makes it hard to transplant but also resilient in times of drought. Young tree seedlings for the first year, perhaps the second, need consistent weekly watering, mulching for moisture retention and weeding to eliminate competition.

Red Buckeye can be a star in your yard for years to come. Thomas Jefferson's birthplace, Shadwell, has one out back of the main house. About seven years ago, I was there on the garden tour and realized that the flower arrangements contained Red Buckeye blooms. I wandered out back of the main house and found the glorious tree. I sat and watched the hummingbirds flying and zipping about.
Missouri Botanic Gardens culture recommendations are as follows:

**Red Buckeye Culture**

Grow in average, medium moisture, well-drained soil in full sun to part shade. Prefers moist, fertile soils. Foliage tends to scorch and generally depreciate in dry conditions. Foliage appreciates some afternoon shade in hot summer climates. Can be grown from seed, and may flower as early as the second or third year.

**Noteworthy Characteristics**

Aesculus pavia, commonly called Red Buckeye, is a deciduous clump-forming shrub or small tree with an irregular rounded crown. It typically grows 10-20’ tall. Showy, erect, 4-10” long panicles of red to orange-red, narrow-tubular flowers appear in spring. Palmately compound, shiny, dark green leaves are attractive in spring and early summer, but usually begin to decline by August. Smooth, light brown, globular (1-2” diameter) seed capsules encase 1-3 shiny seeds called buckeyes that ripen in the fall. Seeds are poisonous and are avoided by most wildlife. Fall foliage color is unremarkable. Red Buckeye is native to southeastern Missouri where it typically occurs in low rich wooded valleys, at bluff bases, on wooded slopes and along streams (Steyermark). Flowers are attractive to ruby-throated hummingbirds and bloom in St. Louis at about the same time that the hummingbirds return to the area in spring migration.

*Specific epithet honors 17th century Dutch botanist Peter Paaw (Petrus Pavius).*

**Univ of MD Extension comment- All parts of the Buckeye plant (leaves, bark, fruit) are highly toxic if ingested.**

Another plant attracter for hummingbirds is a vigorous native vine. Late May, early June Maryland native Trumpet Creeper Vine (*Campsis radicans*) blooms with its orange flowers. This flower nectar is so delicious and so sugary, 33%!!!, that hummer watchers may notice their yard hummers seem to ‘disappear’ about the time the Trumpet Creeper Vine blooms.


There are nonnative flowering plants that will attract and provide nectar to hummingbirds too. I myself have settled upon a few that I enjoy growing from seed or have success overwintering inside. They are mostly New World natives but there are some that originate from South Africa and Australia. Many are tender tropicals that are grown as annuals here but are perennials in their native regions. *(See the list at the end of this newsletter.)*

Hummingbirds LOVE red. Any red flower or object will attract a hummer’s attention for investigation. They are intensely curious, which is necessary and highly adaptive since they migrate over so much territory between winter grounds in Central America and summer nesting grounds in North America.

Suggested red ornamental flowers that will attract hummers to your yard. No nectar reward--strictly window dressing advertisement.
red *Canna*, the taller the better, ‘Red King Humbert’ is one of the best.
red Snapdragons red Sweet Peas
red Petunias red Dahlias
red Daylilies red Roses
red Mandevilla red Peonies

Red anything..........paint your roof red. Nancy Newfield of Louisiana does this. She has so many hummingbirds she participates in research studies for RT Hummingbirds and others that don’t migrate to Central America but overwinter along the Gulf Coast.

I hope that this helps as you prepare and plant your gardens and yards this year.
Happy Hummer Watching.

**PROPAGATING AZALEAS BY CUTTINGS**

Joey Williamson, Ph.D. Clemson Cooperative Extension
Home & Garden Information Center

Growing new azaleas from cuttings produces plants that are clones (exact copies) of the parent azalea plant. Azaleas, as well as many woody plants, are normally propagated by stem cuttings, and the following describes how most azaleas can easily be reproduced.

**Taking Stem Cuttings**

The time of the season is important for the greatest success, and the azalea cuttings should be taken as semi-hardwood cuttings. This means that the spring flush of growth is complete, the leaves are fully matured and the stem doesn’t easily snap when bent. The semi-hardwood stem is at partial maturity (that is, somewhat woody), and this corresponds to mid-July through early September in South Carolina.

Cuttings should always be taken in the early morning from healthy, disease-free and insect pest-free azaleas. The parent shrubs should not be under drought stress, so be sure they are well-watered two days prior to taking the cuttings. Each cutting should be 4 to 5 inches long and taken from the ends of branches.

**Care of Cuttings**

Cuttings can be placed in plastic food storage bags, and the bags labeled with the cultivar name and date. Put the bags immediately into a cooler of ice to prevent drying of the cuttings. These bags may be placed in the refrigerator if more time is required to set up the propagation containers and rooting media. Cuttings may be held as long as one to two days in the refrigerator, but do not add water to the bags as this may promote rot.
The Soil Rooting Containers & Medium

Various type of containers may be used to hold the rooting medium, but most importantly there must be drain holes in the container. Plastic gallon nursery pots, 5-inch pots, cell packs, or even the bottom portion of a plastic milk carton may be used. With the latter, be sure to cut several holes in the bottom for proper soil drainage.

Sterility of the containers is extremely important. Scrub used containers with soap and water to remove any old soil or soil mix, and then submerse the containers briefly in a 1:10 solution of bleach and water. This will kill any pathogens the containers may harbor.

The rooting medium must be well-drained. An excellent combination is a 1:1 mix of peat and perlite. Before filling the containers, wet this soil mix in a clean tub or bucket, letting it absorb water. This will ensure the medium is evenly moistened.

Stem Preparation

The cut end of each cutting should be trimmed making a fresh cut just below a node. The nodes are the points of leaf attachment on the stem. Carefully remove all leaves from the bottom one third of the cutting. Typically three to five leaves will be left on the cutting. To encourage more branching, the top or terminal one inch may also be removed. Remove any flower buds.

It may encourage faster rooting if the lower one half to one inch of stem is wounded on one side by scraping the bark off with a sharp knife. Wet the stem end of each cutting, and then roll the bottom one inch of the stem in a talc-based rooting hormone. Examples of rooting hormones are Green Light Rooting Hormone and Scott/ Miracle-Gro Fast Root Rooting Hormone. Tap off any excess.

In larger containers the cuttings should be spaced two or three inches apart. Use a dibble (or a thick marker or pen) to make individual holes in the rooting soil mix, and then insert the cuttings to a depth of about one third their lengths. At least one node must be beneath the soil. Firm the soil against each cutting and gently water to settle the soil. Fertilizers should not be added initially, but can be applied after rooting of the cuttings has occurred.

Keep the Relative Humidity High

Initially the cuttings have no roots. To prevent the cuttings from drying out, the relative humidity must be kept close to 100%. This can be accomplished by placing a wire frame into and above the pot, and then enclosing the pot and frame in a white or transparent plastic bag. The wire frame may be made from straightened coat hangers. The wire frame prevents the plastic bag from touching the foliage of the cuttings.

Alternatively, the upper portion of a clear and colorless, 2-liter soft drink bottle may be placed over the cuttings in the pot. If cell-packs are used to hold the rooting medium for smaller cuttings, the cell-packs can be placed into a standard greenhouse flat, and the top of the flat covered with a clear plastic propagation dome.

Place all containers outside in bright indirect light. Do not allow direct sunlight to contact these miniature greenhouses as the cuttings may dry or get too hot. Inspect the medium every week to determine if additional water is necessary. With adequate soil moisture, there will be condensation on the plastic covering. Keep the medium moist, but not wet.
Checking for Roots

Within five to eight weeks the cuttings will begin to form roots. Check for rooting by gently tugging on the cuttings. If resistance is felt, the cuttings are becoming successfully rooted. Now that roots are present, the relative humidity can be lowered. Remove the caps from the 2-liter bottles, make slits in the plastic bag covers, and slightly prop up one end of the plastic propagation domes. This will help acclimate the young plants to the surrounding conditions. At this point, also increase the light level slightly by allowing the cuttings to be exposed to a couple of hours of morning sun. The young plants with roots can now be lightly fertilized. Use a dilute, ¼-strength liquid fertilizer on a weekly basis.

After another month, the cuttings can be completely uncovered and exposed to more morning sun. Check the medium often to be sure the young plants do not dry out. Larger containers will need additional water less often than will smaller containers or cell packs.

Up-Potting & Over-Wintering

Plants can be separated and potted up individually in late summer. Overwinter the plants outside in a cold frame or protected area. Roots will continue to grow in the fall and the following spring. These plants can replanted into the landscape in the early spring, or held for additional growth in containers.

For more information on azalea culture, please see HGIC 1058, *Azalea Planting* and HGIC 1059, *Azalea Care.*

Viburnum is one of the most ubiquitous shrubs in American landscapes, and it’s No. 1 on the menu for a nasty little bug called the viburnum leaf beetle. First spotted in the U.S. in Maine in 1994, viburnum leaf beetle (VIB; *Pyrrhalta viburni*) has established itself in many areas of the East Coast and the Southeast, and it appears to be moving steadily west. Areas of the Midwest, including Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota and Ohio, have been affected by VLB, with relatively new confirmations in Cook and DuPage counties in Illinois. It’s more than likely that humans are aiding and abetting its spread, even if they’re doing so unwittingly. Although the pest is not a good flyer, it gets around by hitchhiking on plants that are being transported for sale or for transplantation.
The beast

Viburnum leaf beetle is a rather nondescript little pest; the adults are brown and about one-quarter-inch long (females are slightly larger than males). They often can be found on leaves, but will fly if disturbed.

Eggs, although tiny, may be easier to identify, as they’re deposited in straight lines along the underside of young branches. Rows of small bumps (comparable in size to the head of a pin to the head of a match) protect the eggs, which the females have laid in cavities and have covered with a “cement” composed of excrement and chewed bark.

Larvae emerge in late spring or early summer. First instar larvae are greenish yellow to off white, and about 1 mm long. Second and third instars appear yellowish brown with black spots along their backs, and may grow to about one-half-inch long. Pupae are nearly impossible to find; during late June through early July, larvae crawl down plants to pupate in the soil.

The damage

Both larvae and adults cause damage to leaves. In late April to summer, larvae feed almost exclusively between leaf veins, leaving foliage skeletonized. Damage caused by adults occurs from late June through the first killing frosts; irregularly shaped holes sometimes cross the vein while leaving it intact.

The damage can appear primarily aesthetic, although a significant infestation can cause defoliation. If plants are defoliated two or three years in a row, it is likely they’ll die.

Tom Tiddens, supervisor of plant health care for the Chicago Botanic Garden in Glencoe, Illinois, says he has received reports from a neighboring community, where a few properties have experienced complete defoliation of viburnum. “You can’t look at a home in this area that doesn’t have viburnum,” he states, adding that the Chicago Botanic Garden is home to nearly 3,200 of the shrubs.

Economic Value of Viburnum

There currently are more than 150 species of Viburnum in production in the U.S. According to a report from Clemson University (citing 2009 statistics from the USDA), more than 4.5 million evergreen and deciduous viburnum plants were produced by nearly 1,600 U.S. growing operations. Wholesale revenue from viburnum sales in 2007 reached nearly $41 million. The shrub is the quintessential bread-and-butter plant for U.S. landscapes.

Vulnerability

Economic impact of the loss of viburnum could be catastrophic. However, not all species are susceptible to damage from the viburnum leaf beetle. According to Dr. Paul Weston, woody plant entomologist at Cornell University, species can be “ranked” according to their
vulnerability. Highly susceptible plants are the first to be affected, and are likely to be destroyed within the first two to three years following infestation. Susceptible species are the second-stringers; they’re not necessarily the targets until the highly susceptible species have been devastated, but they’ll eventually fall victim. Other species are considered either moderately susceptible or resistant.

Following are the plants considered most likely to attract viburnum leaf beetle:

Highly susceptible:
- V. dentatum
- V. nudum
- V. opulus
- V. propinquum
- V. rafinesquianum

Susceptible:
- V. acerifolium
- V. lantana
- V. rufidulum
- V. sargentii
- V. wrightii

It’s fortunate, however, that there are at least 13 species that are considered moderately susceptible, meaning that infestation by VLB is unlikely unless all other options are unavailable. These include V. alnifolium, V. burkwoodii, V. × caricephalum, V. cassinoides, V. dilatatum, V. farreri, V. lantanoides, V. lentago, V. macrocephalum, V. × pragense, V. × rhytidophylloides and V. tinus.

Those viburnum considered most resistant to VLB include V. bodnantense, V. carlesii, V. davidii, V. × juddii, V. plicatum, V. plicatum var. tomentosum, V. rhytidophyllum, V. setigerum and V. sieboldii.

Damage caused by adult viburnum leaf beetles often crosses veins, while leaving them intact. A significant infestation can defoliate plants; if defoliation occurs for two to three years in a row, the plant will die.

Management

“Scouting and monitoring are the cornerstone to management,” says Tiddens. “Distinctive eggs appear on the stems of viburnum; adults will lay eggs in a straight line on stems that are just bigger than the diameter of a pencil. Pruning out those branches can help a lot.”

VLB is easier to kill at the larval stage, when they’re easier to spot. “Biorationals such as spinosad or pyrethrin can be used on larvae,” Tiddens explains. “Or give beneficials a chance; they’ll go after the larva.”

Once viburnum leaf beetle is established in an area, “designers should be looking at some of the least susceptible species,” Tiddens concludes.

Local Alert Harford County

Note: Last week presence of the Viburnum Leaf Beetle was confirmed in Rocks State Park. If you locate this pest please contact Maryland Department of Agriculture 410-841-5920
Organic Vegetable Gardening
Date: Wednesday, July 1
Time: 9:00am - 4:15pm
Location: Carroll County Extension office and Demonstration Garden; 700 Agriculture Center Westminster, MD 21157
Registration Deadline: June 24
Registration Fee: $45.00
For more information and to register: http://ovgcc.eventbrite.com

Ornamental Plant Diseases
Date: Wednesday, August 12
Time: 10:00am - 3:00pm
Location: Western Maryland Hospital Center; 1500 Pennsylvania Avenue; Hagerstown, MD 21742
Registration Deadline: August 5
For more information and to register: http://opdatwmhc.eventbrite.com (link is external)

Native Ferns
Date: Thursday, July 16
Time: 9:00am - 12:00pm
Location: Helen Avalynne Tawes Garden; 580 Taylor Avenue; Main conference room Annapolis, MD 21401
Registration Deadline: July 9
Registration Fee: $20.00

Vegetable Plant and Pest Diagnosis
1. Date: Monday, July 20
Time: 9:00am - 3:30pm
Location: Baltimore County Extension Office and Demonstration Garden; 1114 Shawan Road Cockeysville, MD 21030
Registration Deadline: July 13
For more information and to register: https://vppdbco.eventbrite.com (link is external)

2. Date: Saturday, July 25
Time: 9:00am - 3:30pm
Location: Frederick County Extension Office 330 Montevue Lane Main conference room Frederick, MD 21702
Registration Deadline: July 18
For more information and to register: http://vppdfco.eventbrite.com (link is external)
Registration Fee: $40.00
Plant ID/Taxonomy

Dates: (Three-day class) July 21, July 28, Aug. 4
Time: 9:30am - 12:30pm
Location: Baltimore County Extension Office; 1114 Shawan Road
Cockeysville, MD 21030
Registration Deadline: July 14
For more information and to register: http://plantidbco.eventbrite.com (link is external)

Food Preservation Classes-Harford County 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Produce</th>
<th>Recipe</th>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>Relish</td>
<td>So Easy to Preserve pg 154</td>
<td>6/18 12pm-3pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
<td>Reduced sodium sliced dill</td>
<td>USDA Home Canning Guide 6 pg 34</td>
<td>7/7 12pm-3pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>Salsa</td>
<td>So Easy to Preserve pg 74</td>
<td>8/20 12pm-3pm</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sept</td>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>Hot Pack</td>
<td>So Easy to Preserve pg 52</td>
<td>9/17 12pm-4pm</td>
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<td>Oct</td>
<td>Pumpkin/winter squash</td>
<td>Cubed</td>
<td>So Easy to Preserve pg 87</td>
<td>10/22 12pm-4pm</td>
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<td>Nov</td>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>Balls Blue Book 5th ed.</td>
<td>11/6 12pm-3pm</td>
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For information call Harford Co. Extension 410-638-3255
Or register online at http://gieipihc.eventbrite.com

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Figure 12: http://www.amerinursery.com/pest-management/viburnum-leaf-beetle/ Photo courtesy of Paul Weston, Cornell University; Bugwood.org
Figure 13: http://www.smallfoodbiz.com/2011/10/31/interested-in-starting-a-food-business-in-your-own-kitchen/
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THE MARYLAND MASTER GARDENER MISSION STATEMENT
The Maryland Master Gardener mission is to support the University of Maryland Extension by educating Maryland residents about safe, effective and sustainable horticultural practices that build healthy gardens, landscapes and communities.
Maryland Plant List for attracting the Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Agastache ‘Summer Breeze’

Agastache hyb., or any of the new western hybrids and varietals,

Anise Sage ‘Black & Blue’ & ‘Purple Majesty’

Salvia guaranitica, Autumn Sage

Salvia greggii, Bee Balm ‘Jacob Cline’

Monarda didyma,

Belize Sage Salvia miniata,

California Fuchsia Zauschneria spp.,

Cape Fuchsia Phygelius x rectus,

Cape Honeysuckle Tecomaria caespis,

Cardinal Climber Vine Ipomoea x multifida,

Chilean Glory Vine Eccremocarpus scaber,

Christmas Cactus Schlumbergera spp. and hyb., Chuparosa Justicea californica,

Cleveland Sage Salvia clevelandii,

Petunia hyb., Climbing Petunia ‘Old Fashioned Climbing’ Climbing Penstemon

Keckiella cordifolius or Penstemon cordifolia,

Climbing Nasturtium ‘Indian Chief’ & ‘Indian Cress’ & ‘Jewel of Africa’ & ‘Scarlet Gleam’

Nasturtium majus,

Copper Iris Iris fulva, Crocosmia ‘Lucifer’ & ‘Emberglow’ Crocosmia pottsi x crocosmiiflora,

Cypress Vine Ipomoea quamoclit,

Darcy Sage Salvia darcyi,

Firecracker Vine Manettia cordifolia,

Flag of Spain Mina lobata,

Firebush Hamelia patens,

Firespike Odontonema striatum,

Flame Acanthus Anisacanthus wrightii,

Flowering Maple or Orange Abutilon Abutilon hyb.,

Flowering Tobacco ‘Bella’ Nicotiana mutabilis x alata, & sylvestris,

Fountain Plant Russelia sarmentosa,

Four O’Clock ‘Broken Colors’ Mirabilis jalapa,

Fuchsia triphylla,

Gentian Sage Salvia patens,

Great Lobelia Lobelia siphilitica,

Grevilleas Grevillea spp.,

Hearts and Honey Vine Ipomoea luteola,

Honeysuckle Fuchsia ‘Gartenmeister Bonstedt’

Indian Paintbrush Castilleja spp.,

Lantana ‘Irene’ Lantana camera,

Licorice Agastache Agastache aurantiaca,

Licorice Mint or Sunset Hyssop Agastache rupestris,

Little-leaf Sage Salvia microphylla,

Mexican Cigar Cuphea x ‘David Verity’,

Mexican Bush Sage Salvia leucantha,

Mexican Honeysuckle Justicia spicigera,

Mexican Sage Salvia mexicana,

Mexican Sunflower Tithonia rotundiflora,

Miniature Climbing Petunia Petunia integrifolia,

Morning Glory ‘Grandpa Ott’ Ipomoea purpurea,

Passion Flower ‘Lady Margaret’ Passiflora hyb. & pfordtii, Pie Plant ‘Fragrant Delight’ & ‘Iowa’ & ‘Marine’ & ‘Old Fashioned’ Heliotrope arborescens,

Phlox, Pineapple Sage Salvia splendens,
Pinleaf Penstemon *Penstemon pinifolius,*
Pitcher Sage *Salvia spathacea,*
Red-flowered Currant *Ribes sanguinium,*
Red Ginger *Hedychium coccineum,*
Red Yucca *Herperaleo parviflora,*
Rocky Mountain Penstemon *Penstemon strictus,*
Scarlet Runner Bean ‘Scarlet’ *Phaseolus coccineus,* Salvia ‘Brenthurst’ *Salvia coccinea,*
Scarlet Betony or Scarlet Hedgenettle *Stachys coccinea,* Scarlet Gilia *Ipomopsis aggregate,*
Scarlet Monkeyflower *Mimulus cardinals,*
Scarlet Sage *Salvia splendens,*
Small Red Morning Glory *Ipomoea coccinea,*
Standing Cypress *Ipomopsis rubra,*
Texas Hummingbird Mint or Double Bubble Mint *Agastache cana,*
Texas Sage ‘Dwarf Hummingbird’ *Salvia coccinea,*
Texas Star *Hibiscus coccineus,*
Tall Verbena *Verbena bonariensis,*
Turk’s Cap *Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii,*
Van Houtte Sage *Salvia vanhoutte,*
Water Shrimp Plant *Justicia brandegeana.*