September is a transition month for Master Gardeners. Many projects are winding down for the year, and volunteer opportunities become scarce. If you find yourself needing volunteer hours to make your quota, the Charles County Fair can be your ticket. The Charles County Master Gardeners provide educational displays at the Fair, and participation as a “display educational specialist” (booth staffer) provides plenty of opportunity for volunteer service hours. MG volunteers greet the public at the display booth, answer gardening and horticultural questions, and help promote awareness of the Master Gardener program. This a great opportunity for MG Interns to work with experienced MGs, in mentorship and fellowship. The 2014 Charles County Fair will take place Thursday, September 11, through Sunday, September 14. Volunteers can request and select their days and time slots. Our display design team is already hard at work creating an informative display that promises to provide a great public educational booth, as well as dazzle the Fair judges. If you would like to volunteer to help staff the display areas during the Fair, please contact Bob Peregoy at 301-645-5079 (home), or 301-653-3679 (cell), or by email at rperegoy2705@verizon.net.

**Did You Know?**

The HGIC Website has these Publications on Landscape Plant Insects

- HG 83 - Aphids on Ornamental Plants
- HG 10 - Boxelder Bug
- HG 3 - Locust Leafminer
- HG 48 - Euonymus Scale, The
- HG 92 - Slugs and Snails
- HG 2 - Holly Leaf Adelgid
- HG 22 - Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
- HG 31 - Insect and Mite Galls on Plants
- HG 78 - Japanese Beetle
- HG 95 - Lace Bugs
- FS 476 - Controlling Gypsy Moth Caterpillars with Barrier Bands
- HG 21 - Eastern Tent Caterpillar and Forest Tent Caterpillar
- FS 822 - Slugs - Managing Slugs in the Garden and Beyond
- FS 242 - The Gypsy Moth and the Homeowner

- HG 32 - Bagworms and Their Control
- HG 43 - Cicadas
- HG 113 - Elm Leaf Beetle, The
- HG 44 - Gypsy Moth
- HG 81 - Scale Insects on Hemlock
- HG 13 - Spider Mites
Bugs!! Bug Day is September 9th!

Do You Know These Bugs?
MG Dave Lewis provided pictures for us to test our bug knowledge.
Answers on Page 16

Bugs found by our Master Gardeners

Eyed Click Beetle (Alaus oculatus)—beneficial in controlling wood boring grubs
Dragonfly Painted Skimmer (Libellula semifasciata)—eats mosquitos and other insects
Black Wing Damselfly enjoying a stream at White Plains Park
Cicada

Photographs by MG Terry Thir

Photograph by MG Rosemary Ewing
“technically not an insect, I wanted to share this picture of a Wolf Spider with an egg case that I found on the Lamb's Ear in my garden”
## Invasive Species of Concern in Maryland: Aquatic Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Code</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Key code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>* Caulerpa taxifolia</td>
<td>Marine Macroalgae</td>
<td>1. Currently regulated by state and/or federal law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>* Elodea densa</td>
<td>Brazilian Elodea</td>
<td>2. Widely recognized by biologists and natural resource managers to degrade natural resources and/or negatively impact native species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>* Eichhornia crassipes</td>
<td>Water Hyacinth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>* Hydrilla verticillata</td>
<td>Hydrilla</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>* Myriophyllum brasiliense</td>
<td>Parrot Feather</td>
<td>3. Known to have a negative economic impact on agricultural or natural resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>* Myriophyllum spicatum</td>
<td>Eurasian Milfoil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>* Potamogeton crispus</td>
<td>Curly Leaved Pondweed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>* Salvinia molesta</td>
<td>Giant Salvinia</td>
<td>4. Known or potential negative impacts on human (or animal) health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td>Trapa natans</td>
<td>Water Chestnut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Currently regulated by state and/or federal law
2. Widely recognized by biologists and natural resource managers to degrade natural resources and/or negatively impact native species
3. Known to have a negative economic impact on agricultural or natural resources
4. Known or potential negative impacts on human (or animal) health

Information courtesy of The Maryland Invasive Species Council (MISC)  http://www.mdinvasivesp.org/invasive_species_md.html

Photographs courtesy of Wikipedia and www.biolib.cz
Best Gardens in the DC Region
Information and Photos from the Washington Post and from listed garden's websites

**Brookside Gardens**  Wheaton, MD
Included in the gardens are several distinct areas: Aquatic Garden, Azalea Garden, Butterfly Garden, Children's Garden, Rose Garden, Japanese Style Garden, Trial Garden, Rain Garden and the Woodland Walk. The Formal Garden areas include a Perennial Garden, Yew Garden, the Maple Terrace, and Fragrance Garden. Brookside Gardens also feature two conservatories for year-round enjoyment.

**Ladew Topiary Gardens**  Monkton, MD (just north of Baltimore)
Named one of "10 incredible topiary gardens around the world" by Architectural Digest. Called "The most outstanding topiary garden in America" by the Garden Club of America. One of the "Top 5 North American Gardens Worth Traveling For" Award by the Canadian Garden Tourism Council. Has more than 150 living sculptures and 15 garden rooms.

**River Farm**  Alexandria, VA
Twenty-five acres of landscaped lawns and gardens. Once owned by George Washington, the mansion and its grounds are set on a bluff overlooking a meadow that leads to the shores of the Potomac River.

**Oatlands Plantation**  Leesburg, VA
What might surprise some visitors is the number of sculptures in the gardens, thanks to David Finley, the first director of the National Gallery of Art, who married one of the Eustis daughters. Don't miss the banana trees. Seemingly out of place, the trees are period appropriate in the second oldest greenhouse in the country.

**U.S. Botanic Garden**  Washington, DC
A living plant museum that informs visitors about the importance, and often irreplaceable value, of plants to the well-being of humans and to earth's fragile ecosystems.

**Constitution Gardens**  Washington, DC
This little island holds a subtly beautiful shrine to the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence. Each signer, grouped by home state, is represented by a stone inscribed with his signature, occupation and city of residence.
Meadowlark Botanical Gardens  Vienna, VA
Lovers of all things local will take a shine to Meadowlark Botanical Gardens. Visitors can explore the regional highlights in the Potomac Valley Collection, walk along the Virginia Native Tree Trail and take a seat in the Hillside Gazebo, which is surrounded by native shrubs.

Folger Shakespeare Library  Washington, DC
Knot gardens -- short, well-trimmed plants that form a geometric design -- were especially popular during the age of Queen Elizabeth I, and it is easy to see why they continue to be installed in modern gardens.

Hillwood Estate, Museum and Gardens  Washington, DC
When setting up her grand gardens at Hillwood, Marjorie Merriweather Post saw each themed space as an outdoor room, an extension of her lavish mansion. Directly outside her front door is the Lunar Lawn and other gardens include a rose garden, an 18th-century-style French parterre and a Japanese-style garden.

Kenilworth Park and Aquatic Gardens  Washington, DC
Here, bald eagles rule the sky, waterlilies of all colors and sizes blanket the ponds and dragonflies flitter about. The park's more than 30 acres of freshwater tidal marsh teem with rich wildlife. The ecosystem, rich with plants and wildlife, is especially popular for bird watchers.

London Town and Gardens  Edgewater, MD
An 8-acre woodland garden of native plants and exotic species arranged along a one-mile trail before enjoying the seasonal Ornamental Gardens overlooking the South River. Has an exceptional peony collection diverse in its forms and colors.

Enid A. Haupt Garden  Washington, DC
The National Museum of American History features an heirloom garden and victory garden. Perhaps the most lovely are the Mary Livingston Ripley Garden and the Enid A. Haupt Garden, both of which host weekly tours from May through September.
**Best Gardens in the DC Region**

**Information and Photos from the Washington Post and from listed garden's websites**

**U.S. National Arboretum**  Washington, DC
The National Arboretum packs thousands of trees in its 446-acre campus. Among the mammoth trees are some smaller, but no less spectacular, specimens. The National Bonsai & Penjing Museum is home to more than 150 trees that have been tamed over decades (in some cases, centuries) of maintenance to invoke natural settings in miniature.

**Lilypons Water Garden**  Adamstown, MD
With its pastoral setting and countless ponds, Lilypons Water Gardens is more than a market for waterlilies, lotus and bog plants; it is a destination for picnickers, birdwatchers and people looking for a pleasant stroll. It is 250 acres of greenery, with 80 percent of the plants they sell grown in-house.

**Dumbarton Oaks Museum and Garden**  Washington, DC
*National Geographic* ranked the Dumbarton Oaks Gardens sixth in the world, keeping company with Versailles. Within the garden rooms, plant material and garden ornament define the rooms' character and use. Trees are the centerpieces, frame a view, or enclose the space. Benches are nestled into corners or under arbors, and are designed for their beauty and their utility.

**Tudor Place Historic House and Garden**  Washington, DC
With a careful fidelity to their forebears, each Custis-Peter generation preserved original design elements as well as many of the earliest plantings, while adapting the landscape to their own needs and changes in the town around them resulting in unusual heirloom species dating back a century or more still thriving here, such as the Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow forget-me-nots and Florentine tulip.

**Glenview Mansion**  Rockville, MD
Before 1975, F. Scott Fitzgerald and his wife, Zelda, were buried in Rockville Cemetery, behind Glenview Mansion. (They are now buried in Rockville's St. Mary's Cemetery.) A Gatsbyesque air surrounds the mansion and its grounds, and it is easy to imagine the six-acre space, with its formal garden, bowling green and ornate rose garden, playing host to raucous parties.

**Museum of the Shenandoah Valley**  Winchester, VA
The Museum of the Shenandoah Valley’s Glen Burnie Gardens is home to three allees -- long hallways that connect one landscape to another with trees or tall shrubs as walls. The Grand Allee is particularly interesting because the trees at one end were planted closer together, tricking the eye into thinking that the allee is longer than it is.
Franciscan Monastery Visit

On Sunday, April 27th, a lovely, breezy, blue-sky, sunny day, the following MGs/Interns visited the Franciscan Monastery: Anne Gillespie, Patti Faulkner and her husband, Kathy Jenkins, Millie Harville, Sandra Reissing, Susan Morris, Pauline Spurlock, Rose Markham, Mary Cocke, Millie Head and guest, Emelda Galarneau.

Pat Cunniff, Chair, Franciscan Monastery Garden Tours, gave a brief history of the gardens. The Franciscan Monastery was dedicated in 1899 and most of the gardens and shrines were developed between 1903 and 1925. This property covers a total of over 40 acres in northeast Washington, DC. The tour consisted of walking through winding pathways of the upper and lower gardens, i.e., Rose Garden, Herb Garden, Butterfly and Insect Garden, as well as the Oriental Garden. The gardens were filled with roses, azaleas, camellias, butterfly attracting bushes and flowers, spring perennials and annuals, numerous plants, large trees, and shrubbery. We visited the Franciscan Monastery Guild farm area. The Garden’s Guild main purpose is to preserve and promote the gardens of the Monastery. Other spots of interest included the cemetery where the friars are buried and the greenhouse where tropical plants are held over winter months. Pat pointed out the bee hives and mentioned because of the recent coldest weather ever in our area, none of the bees survived. As our garden tour concluded, we took time to visit the lovely gift shop and at 1:00 pm we toured the church.

Article by MG Millie Head
Photographs of Monastery Gardens by MG Anne Gillespie

Interested in visiting gardens around the area and available on short-notice?

The Spur of the Moment List is an on-going, year round notification system that MG’s/Interns can sign up for at anytime. Contact Millie Head.
His name may be ‘Mudd’, but there is a small group of Master Gardeners devoted to grounds keeping at his home place in Waldorf (Beantown), Md. Dr. Mudd was a Charles Co. farmer and physician (1833-1883) who became infamous when he had the misfortune of treating the broken ankle of President Abraham Lincoln’s assassin, John Wilkes Booth.

As tourist arrive at the house the first Wednesday of each month it is not unusual for them to discover someone ‘hiding’ in the bushes. Of course, we aren’t really hiding, we’re mulching, weeding and pruning; but it can be hard to discern what a partially concealed person may be doing! A painted wood sign in the herb garden lets visitors know this area is Master Gardener maintained. Most of the herbs in the garden have been there since the Master Gardeners first established it. There are a couple lavender plants easily approaching the 10-year mark by now. This year the iris border was spectacular and the forsythia was finally reduced (in size).

Master Gardeners and interns are always welcome and no arrangements are necessary. Just drop in on the first Wednesday of the month April through October at 10am. There are exceptions for holidays and weather. During summer months if temperatures are extreme plan to show up earlier to beat the heat. Contact Beth Bonifant at lbethbonifant@gmail.com or #301-861-6112 if you have any questions.
In response to Holly Fallica’s January 6, 2014 request for assistance, I contacted her and found she was a 6th Grade Earth Science Teacher and the Environmental Club Sponsor. She asked that I come to their next club meeting and tell the club what I do as a Master Gardener volunteer. She also asked that I visit their courtyard and maybe make a list of what native plants they could plant in the spring. They were in the process of becoming a “Green School” and the courtyard update was part of the effort.

On February 20, I visited the school and told the Environmental Club (about 12 were there) what I did as a Master Gardener Volunteer. We then went to the Courtyard which had four large trees and several shrubs. Holly said her objective was to make the courtyard a better place for the students and hoped that more teachers would choose to have classes outdoors. She had purchased wooden picnic tables, a couple chairs, small side tables, bird baths and a few gardening tools enable this. She also had rain barrels. Lowe’s Home Improvement provided the grant for this effort and was to install a fountain where a pond had previously been. Funding had been set aside to purchase plants which were installed during Earth Week in April.

After seeing the courtyard, doing research and getting relevant suggestions from other Master Gardeners, I sent her a listing of potential native plants for the courtyard on March 10.

The completion of the courtyard was planned for April 24 after school and that our help and any plant donations would be appreciated. I responded we would help with the installation of plants but could not donate plants as ours were reserved for our scheduled annual plant sale in May.

Cornelious (Neal) Johnson, Robert Peregoy, and I arrived early on April 24 to see what the effort would involve and quickly determined that it was a big undertaking — many plants and bags of mulch. After school let out, we were joined by students, parents and teachers who assisted in the effort for about three hours. We were able to get training in for both students and even parents (like how big the hole needs to be, how plants whose roots are bound do not have a real chance to survive, and how important watering is to planting). We stayed until it was getting dark Thursday and decided to come back on Friday afternoon to finish the planting, which we did.

General Smallwood Middle School met the requirements to become a Maryland Green School and The Maryland Independent included an article about the designation on May 14, 2014.
Charles County Detention Center

Front: MGs Jan Lakey-Waters, Rose Markham, Gale Kladitis, Sally Hopp, Sheriff Coffey, MGs Dave Lewis
Back: MGs Leesa Meyers, Celine McLaughlin, and Bob Peregoy

Photograph provided by Gale Kladitis

July 15, 2014 Site Visit—Rhonda Radford’s Veggie Garden

Homeowner Tisa Ellis, MG Dianne Shisler, Intern Rhonda Radford

Veggie Garden

Photographs by MG Mary Beth Chandler

Intern Rhonda Radford and her husband
The Compost

Waldorf West Library Plant Sale
Photographs by Terry Thir

MG Coordinator Luke Gustafson answering a customer question

Interns Angela Mackie-Smith and Brent Burdick talking to Chris Seubert, Area Extension Director for Southern Maryland

MG Coordinator Luke Gustafson and MG Neal Johnson with PG County MS teacher asking about setting up a demonstration garden with his students

Chris Seubert, Area Extension Director for Southern Maryland and Intern Brent Burdick

Interns Angela Mackie-Smith and Rhonda Radford, MGs Rosemary Ewing and Rose Markham with customer

MG Neal Johnson, MG Coordinator Luke Gustafson, MG Rosemary Ewing and Intern Tracey Musto
Bay-Wise Certifications

MG Ronda Goldman, Janet Salazar, Waldorf West Library Branch Manager, and MG Gale Kladitis

Janet Salazar, Ronda Goldman and Gale Kladitis Discussing mulch volcano smothering the roots of trees

MGs Rose Markham, Janet McGrane, Pauline Spurlock, and Intern Sandra Reissig

Intern Sandra Reissig, MGs Pauline Spurlock, Janet McGrane and Rose Markham

County Commissioners’ Waldorf Beautification Program Annual Kick-Off

Front: MG Cindi Barnhart
Middle: Intern Brent Burdick and MG Gale Kladitis
Back: State Senator Mac Middleton and MG Neal Johnson

Photograph provided by Gale Kladitis
Growing Pineapples

My neighbor Gary has two large pineapple plants that he started from pineapple tops about 3 years ago. These healthy plants were 32 inches tall in November 2013 but he was frustrated they had never flowered and produced fruits. Gary researched the ‘how to force pineapples to fruit’ and decided on the calcium carbide method. In this method, a small amount of calcium carbide is added to the rosette at the center of the plant. A few drops of water are then added to the calcium carbide. The water reacts with the calcium carbide to release acetylene gas.

A first attempt in December 2013 did not produce any sign of flowering. A second calcium carbide application was conducted in March 2014.

On the first week of April 2014 the plants had flowers (Image 1). By the last week of May 2014 there are two 4 inch immature pineapples (Images 2 and 3). It will still be about 7 months before the family can enjoy their homegrown pineapples. It is amazing that here in Indian Head, MD pineapples can be grown. Thank you to Gary for sharing his pineapple plant success with the Charles County Master Gardeners.

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NOMINATIONS FOR 2015 OFFICER POSITIONS

Elections for 2015 Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Secretary will be held during our November Membership Meeting

If you have someone you would like to nominate, or to self-nominate, for any of the open positions—please contact the Nomination Committee:

Rose Markham or Deborah Determan
Perennials that are marginally hardy to this area took a beating this past winter. Included in that is rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) which is hardy down to USDA zones 7 or 8. This spring I was sad to see that my rosemary looked mostly dead. I usually do the “scratch test” where I rub off the outer layer of tissue with a knife blade or fingernail. If the cambium below the bark is greenish then it is alive, but if it is brown, it is likely dead. The plants I have were spread out and had numerous branches. The ones that I tested were all brown, but I decided to just wait and see if any branches would regrow. Also, I hoped for new sprouts from the roots. Later in the spring I was excited to find several of the branches were showing signs of life and sprouting new leaves.

I use rosemary liberally in the kitchen and want to have enough to use this fall and winter. To make up for the plants that I lost, I propagated tip cuttings from the surviving plant. You can root cuttings in water and then transfer to soil, but rosemary roots fairly easily directly in soil. To start, I clipped off a number of the branch tips. I then removed any darker brown stem ends since cuttings from the tender, young growth develop roots more readily. Next, I stripped the leaves from the lower half of each cutting. Only the stem can develop roots, and any remaining leaves will eventually just decay in the soil which is, to me, a waste of good rosemary.

Any container works to start cuttings in, but I wanted clear containers to watch the roots develop. I cut up old one liter plastic bottles into plastic “sleeves”. I used SmartWater bottles since they are straight-walled and relatively sturdy, but other types work, too. The open bottom of the sleeve allows for plenty of drainage and makes transplanting a breeze. I filled them with moistened potting mix and used a chopstick to make a hole for the stem. I buried the stems almost up to the first leaf and gently tamped down the soil. Lastly, I set them out of direct sunlight and covered with freezer bags which act as mini greenhouses. Moderate the humidity and reduce disease by poking small holes in bags.

In several weeks I will remove the bags, and in several more weeks transplant into pots outdoors. This fall I plan to take these young rosemary plants back inside. If this coming winter throws more unseasonably cold weather our way, I will be prepared.

*The Herbaceous Garden: Rosemary Cuttings*

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**Rosemary in freezer bag greenhouses**

**Rosemary in waterbottle sleeves**

**Article and Photographs by**

*Luke Gustafson, Charles County Home Horticulture & Master Gardener Coordinator*
**August Gardening**

- Divide Iris. This is a good time particularly for bulbous iris as they are now dormant. Fibrous rooted as well as rhizomatous iris can also be divided now. Wait until fall or spring to divide Siberian iris.
- Fertilize roses. Roses are heavy feeders and usually require a spring and summer feeding. Now is a good time as later feedings may encourage soft growth late in the season that can be damaged by a cold snap.
- Order bulbs for fall planting now! You can often get early bird specials when ordering bulbs through the mail. Bulbs are delivered at the optimal time for planting in the fall.
- Prune firs and spruces now. Unlike other evergreen trees these form buds on outside of branches rather than at the tip.
- Last time to trim deciduous hedges for the season. Their growth will be slow until next spring. Conserve water by letting grass go dormant. Lack of water and higher temperatures will trigger dormancy. Grass will begin to grow again when your water increases and temperatures cool. Don’t do this on high traffic areas as they will wear more easily.

**September Gardening**

- Bulbs ordered last month will begin to arrive and you can plant them as soon as the soil is ready. It’s still not too late to get an order in for bulbs.
- Transplant perennials that were sown in late summer e.g. delphiniums, forget-me-nots, primroses.
- Divide astilbes, daylilies, lily of the valley, peonies, phlox, Shasta daisies, Siberian iris, and violets.
- Stop deadheading roses and allow hips to form. This helps roses slow down and prepare for dormancy.
- Keep cultivating as weeds pick up with increased rainfall and cooler weather. Many weeds will overwinter but they are easier to control now while they are small.
- This is an optimal time to start a new lawn from seed or to seed worn or bare spots—as well as lay sod.
- September is a good time for a late lawn feeding and pH correction.
- Send out soil for testing to determine what soil amendments to add next month when preparing the beds for winter or for your fall lawn feeding.
- It’s fall planting time! Take advantage of the warm soil and increase in rainfall. You can plant perennials, shrubs and trees. This is a good time to start a new garden or expand beds.

**October Gardening**

- After frost, pull out annuals and clean up and compost perennial beds. If plants have been infected by disease during the season do not compost them.
- After frost, dig up tender tuberous and bulbous plants like dahlias, gladiolus and begonias and store them in a frost free area like a garage. Be careful not to nick or cut the storage structures as disease can enter wounds. Bulb powder is available that contain fungicides and/or pesticides for additional protection.
- Plant colorful cold tolerant plants like pansy, flowering cabbage, Bright Light’s Swiss Chard.
- Begin planting spring flowering bulbs. The general rule is to plant bulbs three to four times their height. So a 1-inch tall bulb would be planted 3-4 inches deep.
- Continue taking advantage of fall plant sales since there is still time to add perennials and ground covers to your garden. This is also preferred time to plant evergreen trees and shrubs, both broadleaf and coniferous.
- Monitor rainfall (now that we have some) and adjust your irrigation.
- First week of October still provides sufficient time to start a new lawn either from seed or from sod.

http://www.horticultureguy.com/garden-calendar-planner
Calendde

August
6 Wednesday, 10 am; Dr Mudd House, Perform upkeep on the gardens. Contact Beth Bonifant for more information. MGs can just show up without prior notification.
13 Wednesday, 10 am – 12 noon; Bay-Wise meeting, Waldorf West Library
19 Saturday, 9 am – 1 pm, Plant Clinic at Waldorf Farmer's Market, contact Luke Gustafson
26 Tuesday, 10 am; Membership Meeting, Extension Office, Open to all MGs

September
3 Wednesday, 10 am; Dr Mudd House, Perform upkeep on the gardens. Contact Beth Bonifant for more information. MGs can just show up without prior notification.
9 Tuesday, 10 am, Bug Day, home of Dave Lewis, Newburg, contact Dave Lewis
11-14 Charles County Fair, contact Bob Peregoy for more information
17 Wednesday, 12 noon, thank-you luncheon for Barbie Walter for serving as our CCMG/UME/Training Coordinator, Swan Point Country Club, cost $15, RSVP by September 3 to Terry Thir
20 Saturday, 9 am – 1 pm, Plant Clinic at Waldorf Farmer's Market, contact Luke Gustafson
23 Tuesday, 10 am; Membership Meeting, Extension Office, Open to all MGs

October
1 Wednesday, 10 am; Dr Mudd House, Perform upkeep on the gardens. Contact Beth Bonifant for more information. MGs can just show up without prior notification.
4 Saturday, time TBA, Cobb Island Butterfly Festival, contact Mary Sims
18 Saturday, 9 am – 1 pm, Plant Clinic at Waldorf Farmer's Market, contact Luke Gustafson
28 Tuesday, 10 am; Membership Meeting, Extension Office, Open to all MGs

November
25 Tuesday, 10 am; Membership Meeting, Extension Office, Open to all MGs

December
2 Tuesday, 6 pm; Holiday Party, Colonial Charles Clubhouse Waldorf

Answers to “Do You Know These Bugs?”

First: Milkweed bugs—Oncopeltus Fasciatus (picture taken during Bug Day ’13)
Middle: Eyed Elater—Alaus Oculatus (picture taken during Bug Day ’13)
[Also called Eyed Click Beetle—one of the bugs Terry photographed!]
Last: Dobson Fly Cornutus (Linnaeus) (spotted at the Detention Center Jun ‘14)
All are harmless and the Eyed Elater is considered beneficial!
Training Opportunities

August
26   Tuesday, after the Membership Meeting, Plant ID by Jessica Milstead, Extension Office

September
4    Thursday, 9:30 am – 3:30 pm, Plant Diseases, UME, Frederick Co, cost $35, registration deadline 8/31
9    Tuesday, 10 am, Bug Day, home of Dave Lewis, Newburg, contact Dave Lewis
6,13 Saturday, 9:30 am – 3:30 pm, Bay-Wise Training, Baltimore Co and City, 9/6 UME Baltimore Co, 9/13 Cylburn Arboretum, cost $50, contact Leslie Erickson
24   Wednesday, 9 am – 4 pm; Youth Vegetable Gardening, UME Montgomery Co, cost $35, registration deadline 9/17
27   Saturday, 9 am – 4 pm; Youth Vegetable Gardening, UME Anne Arundel Co, cost $35, registration deadline 9/19
30   Thursdays, 10 am – 4 pm; Native Landscaping for MD Shade Gardens, UME Calvert Co cost $59, registration deadline 9/23 for all classes in this series (continues in October)

October
7, 14 Thursday, 10 am – 4 pm; Native Landscaping for MD Shade Gardens, UME Calvert Co, cost $59, registration deadline 9/23, class began 9/30
21   Tuesday, 9:30 am – 3 pm; Native Grasses, UME Harford Co, cost $30, registration deadline 10/14
28   Tuesday, after the Membership Meeting, Landscape Presentation by Caridad Vicente, Extension Office

MG Mary Sims doing an educational program on Flower Arranging following the May 27th general meeting
We’re on the Web!!
http://extension.umd.edu/charles-county/home-gardening

Submit articles, photos, reports, events, and other items for publication to Deborah Determan at CompostSubmissions@yahoo.com by October 15, 2014 for the Autumn 2014 newsletter. If you send a photo, please include a brief description of the activity and names of persons included in the photo, as well as the photographer’s name. If you send a photo of a plant, please include the scientific name, if known.

The University of Maryland, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources programs are open to all and will not discriminate against anyone because of race, age, sex, color, sexual orientation, physical or mental disability, religion, ancestry, or national origin, marital status, genetic information, political affiliation, or gender identify and expression.

Announcements

Robin Hessey is Retiring

“My last official day with HGIC and the state MG program will be August 31, 2014. After that I’ll be officially retired. Please change my email address in your records or add rmhessey@verizon.net. The rmhessey@umd.edu address will cease to exist after 9/1/14. I have been most privileged to work for the MG program for the last 17 years and look forward to continuing in a volunteer capacity as a Howard Co. MG.”

Master Gardener Wildlife Control Manuals

The University of Nebraska-Lincoln and Cornell University have collaborated to develop Master Gardener Wildlife Control Manuals for the Northeast. These manuals were developed to provide effective and complete wildlife control information designed for the MG audience. They are now available (for sale) at http://nebraskamaps.unl.edu/productcart/pc/viewPrd.asp?idproduct=13152&idcategory=0