



JUNEAU COUNTY
MASTER GARDENERS ✨
 NEWSLETTER
 Fall 2021



UW-Madison | Division of Extension
 Juneau County

You're Invited!

Juneau County Master Gardeners Fall Dining Out Event September 27, 2021 (Monday)

DOUBLE R EATERY AND TAP HOUSE, 302 ½ RAILROAD STREET, ELROY, WI

*a block off the main street near the firehouse
 behind Royal Bank /old Railroad Depot - Bike trail headquarters*

NOTE: Elroy is where we started the Juneau County Master Gardeners in 2004.

Arrive at 4:30 - Cash Bar
 Dinner at 5
 Socialize until 7:30 or 8pm



Dinner will include:
 Baked Chicken
 Steamed Vegetable
 Cheesy Hash Browns
 Roll and Dessert

Dinner will be paid for with Master Gardener funds.

But we do need a headcount so please RSVP by Sept.20.

Maureen Fox 462-4228 or mefox@umich.edu

Arris Sullivan, 562-5181 or Sullivan@mwt.net

Please follow current CDC guidelines when attending the Dining Out Event.



Updates for the Wisconsin Master Gardener Program



Volunteer hours requirement is suspended until December 31, 2021. Volunteers may report less than 24 hours of volunteer time to retain certification. Please report whatever hours you do complete!

The 10 hour Continuing Education requirement remains in effect. Hours need to be reported by December 31 2021.

Reports are to be made on the ONLINE REPORTING SYSTEM (ORS) @ wimastgardener.org under Toolbox

Juneau County Master Gardener Past Events of 2021

Juneau County Master Gardener (JCMG) Volunteer meeting May 24, 2021 Recap, by Arris Sullivan
([Maureen Fox](#), [Arris Sullivan](#), [Irene Klingemann](#), [Lutrelle Manna](#))

A meeting was held to determine the future of JCMG; Discussion included asking if anyone was interested in replacing vacant President and Vice-President positions. We heard from some who could not attend and those in attendance and none were interested.

We talked about disbanding the JCMG and it was decided to put the program on hold for a year and see what happens. One thing to mention is individual MGs may still continue in the MG program and record their hours even if the formal group disbands. Also there is an opportunity if MGs are still active and certified to apply for honorary status (this was discussed during the annual meeting and more information is coming out according to Mike Maddox).

Disbursement of funds in JCMG account which is about \$1,000 was discussed and it was voted to donate \$50 to each of the five food pantries (\$250) leaving about \$750. We talked about getting together in September perhaps at The Lodge in Mauston for “heavy” appetizers; this was voted on and approved. Maureen and Arris will follow up on this and research getting former members to attend as there have been lots of members since 2004 who have dropped out but were active members in the past.

Garden club organization suggestions was brought up and Debby Bollig said she and Marsha Lubinski would be interested in getting this going. Two of the members said they would open their gardens this summer to visit at any time (Jan Brendle and Audrey Traver)

Progressive Dinner Garden Tour Monday, August 9th ~ 5:00pm

*Have you been missing ‘Garden Gatherings’ this summer? Well... we had an opportunity to join our gardening friends for an evening of garden tours, food, & conversation with others that enjoyed gardens too! You could have joined in for one or for all of the stops!
Friends / Guests were welcomed*

Garden Tour & Appetizers ~ 5:00pm

Audrey Traver’s Home

W10488 Bell Road, Camp Douglas

Garden Tour & Main Course ~ 6:15pm

Debby Bollig’s Home

N3396 LL Townline Road, Mauston

Garden Tour & Desserts ~ 7:30pm

Brigitte Varga’s Home

W5901 Brown Road, Mauston

and

Irene Klingemann’s Home

W5805 Brown Road, Mauston



We had a very good turn out and had suggestions to have this type of event again.

JUNEAU COUNTY MASTER GARDENER PROJECTS:

Anyone interested in helping on any of these, please contact person listed. This is a great way to accumulate volunteer support hours towards certification.

- Adopt-a-Highway – Maureen Fox, 462-4228
 - Cleaning trash along Highway 58 South of Mauston
- Boorman House – Margarete Hummelbeck, 562-3856
 - Garden renovation around the Juneau County Historical Society Boorman House
 - Watering and Shade Garden – Natty Kranz, 547-1884/Marion Koca, 847-4580/ Lutrelle Manna, 547-3213
- Buckhorn State Park Project –
 - Maintain plantings and gardens around the office and cabins
- Carl W. Nelson Animal Shelter – Jan Brendle, 565-7290/Rosemary Aney, 847-5558
 - Planting annuals and maintaining flower bed
- Elroy Fair – Bev Kozlowski; 608-853-0300
 - Manning booth for distributing MG information and plant sales
- Facebook Site – Beth Pusel, 547-6172/ Diane Hamm, 547-9404
 - Administrating and maintaining Facebook website
- Juneau County Fair – Marsha Lubinski, 847-5166
 - Entering an Open Class Booth with MG information
- Lyndon Station Veterans Memorial Park – Natty Kranz, 547-1884
 - Maintaining grounds
- Mauston Food Pantry Flower Beds – Marsha Lubinski, 847-5166
 - Planting annuals and maintaining flower bed
- New Lisbon City Planters – Arris Sullivan, 562-5181
 - Planting annuals and maintaining flower beds/planters
- Necedah Nat'l Wildlife Refuge and Butterfly Program– Audrey Traver, 608-427-3761
 - Planting annuals and maintaining flower beds/planters
- Stewart Chapel – Herb & Diane Dannenberg, 847-4395/Margie Miller, 847-5541
 - Planting annuals and maintaining flower beds/planters



NOTE: Use this form only if the Juneau County Master Gardeners Groups continues next year with a President and Vice President.

Send articles or other ideas for the Master Gardener Newsletter to: Irene Klingemann, W5805 Brown Rd, Mauston WI 53948 or email iklingemann.mstn@gmail.com

2022 JUNEAU COUNTY MASTER GARDENERS MEMBERSHIP FORM

NAME				If you would like <u>to host a garden meeting</u> , list two months of your choice: 1 st choice _____ 2 nd choice _____ If you are a current Master Gardener, list the year you took your training: _____ If not, would you like information on becoming a Master Gardener? _____
ADDRESS				
CITY				
STATE		ZIP		
PHONE	()			
CELL PHONE	()			
E-MAIL				

ANNUAL DUES: **\$12.00** from January thru December 2022

FILL IN THIS FORM AND MAKE CHECK PAYABLE TO: **Juneau County Master Gardeners** AND MAIL TO:

Irene Klingemann, W5805 Brown Rd, Mauston WI 53948

Preserving Our Vegetable Heritage and Saving Seeds for the Future

by Melody Rose (melody) August 14, 2021

From Dave's Garden - [Preserving Our Vegetable Heritage and Saving Seeds for the Future - Dave's Garden \(davesgarden.com\)](#)

Growing your own vegetables has become fashionable again and saving seed is a logical byproduct.

Save seeds to prevent food shortages

If you grow vegetables, then you are aware that many seed companies had trouble filling orders the past two seasons. A number had to shut down their on-line order pages for as much as a week at a time just to take care of the massive pile of seed requests. We have endured shortages of everyday items like [toilet paper](#) and sanitizer, so it is understandable that many are concerned about the food situation. Seed saving is once again popular. It isn't anything new for me though. I've been saving seeds for decades. It isn't so much about food availability for me, it's [preserving history and genetic diversity](#) that got me started. You need some basic knowledge about pollination and cross pollination and an understanding of the difference between hybrids and open pollinated plants, however it isn't all that hard.

Learn what seeds are best to save

First of all, if you want to save seeds, know your vegetables. You want open-pollinated varieties. This means that the seeds will reliably produce the same fruits from saved seed. These are the seeds that our grandparents and great grandparents planted year after year. Hybrids only arrived on the scene in the mid 20th Century, however since they generally produce more and tend to be somewhat disease-resistant, they have gained a huge foothold in the market. Hybrids, for the most part are not GMO (genetically modified) and the home gardener doesn't really have access to GMO seeds. A regular hybrid is simply the cross between similar plants to produce an offspring with the best qualities of both. This is just like the Labradoodle dog is the result of the cross between a Labrador and a poodle. A GMO seed would be like the result of a cross between a dog and an apple tree. It can't happen without gene manipulation in a lab. So, there really isn't anything wrong with a hybrid, the seeds simply can't be depended on to produce offspring exactly like the parent. Open-pollinated plants do. Many seed companies like to offer hybrids because the customer has to return to them each year to purchase fresh seed. However there are a few places where the vendor encourages seed saving and offers only open-pollinated varieties.

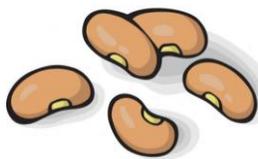
Save seeds by starting with something easy

If you are wanting to try your hand at seed-saving, start small with only one or two varieties. Squash are easy and my favorite [Yellow Summer Crookneck](#), is a great first-timer choice. Since squash are insect-pollinated and bees visit any open flower, make this your only squash for the season. There are ways around this, however we're starting with the very basics. Insects can carry pollen from any other variety of squash nearby and cross-pollinate what you are trying to save, so keep that in mind. Plan on about six plants to ensure good genetic diversity and yes, you'll have a ton of squash to eat, so be prepared for that. Squash freezes beautifully, so be sure to put some by for the winter. Choose one fruit from each plant to let mature and ripen. They will turn more orange than yellow and develop bumpy and tough skins as they mature. In the image above, you'll see a mature crookneck squash. The squash you harvest for your table are immature and won't produce viable seeds. You have to let them get more pumpkin-like, since after all, a squash is simply a variety of pumpkin. When you have trouble denting the skin with your fingernail and the stem is dry, the squash are ready to harvest for their seeds. Bring your harvested squash indoors and let them sit for about 10 days to further ripen out of the elements. Cut the ripened squash open and scoop out the seeds. I like to rinse mine on a screen to get rid of the excess pulp and then sit them to dry undisturbed for a couple of weeks. You can then store your saved seeds in jars or envelopes somewhere dark and at a constant room temperature. Squash seed are generally viable for 5 or 6 years. Once you save seed from all 6 of your squash, mix them up to keep the genetic material diverse. You'll have a ton of squash seeds, so why not share?



Get a vacuum sealer and freeze extra produce for the winter season

Bean seeds are easy to save too



Beans are also very easy seeds to save. The flowers are self-fertile, so even though bees like to visit them, they aren't necessary for pollination. Separate your open-pollinated bean varieties by at least 20 feet and plant at least 10 plants. Let a handful of bean pods mature and dry on each plant, pick them and shell the beans into a container. Let them dry another week and after that, I pop mine in the freezer for a few days to kill any insects or bug eggs that may have hitched a ride. After that, package up and save for the next year. If you let the last of your bean harvest dry, you can always use the dry beans as soup beans. They're wonderful that way.

Share your extra seed with others

Sharing your seeds with other gardeners is fun. We have a great Plant and Seed Exchange right here at DG. You can also just share with friends and family or donate to your local Seed Library if you have one. Seed libraries are springing up all over the world right now. This is a designated spot where gardeners can donate their extra seeds to help other gardeners or share rare seeds with others. Many book libraries offer a spot for a seed library and Master Gardener groups often manage the seeds. The seeds are packaged in envelopes and people are welcome to come in and choose a few, hopefully returning saved seeds at the end of the season for others to use. There's no charge, just the verbal agreement to return some of the harvest at year's end. If you can't, that's ok too, however sharing is encouraged. Return your seeds in clearly labeled containers and the people managing the Seed Library will divide them into their own envelopes with printed growing instructions. It is as easy as that to contribute.

[Seed to Seed](#) is the perfect book and best authority for growing vegetables and saving seeds. [Get your copy here.](#)

Add to global food diversity by searching for heirlooms yourself

There is another way you can contribute. Why not search for heirlooms yourself? Start by asking older folks in your family what vegetable or fruit they remember most fondly that isn't available anymore. Who grew it last? Start digging for answers and enjoy the mystery. Ask older folks at your house of worship and track down leads. You'll probably talk to a lot of strangers who end up blossoming into friends (yes, pun intended.) Once people learn that you are interested, chances are, they will search you out on their own. I know that has happened to me. You'll help save old varieties from extinction and that is so important as there are thousands of food crops that have gone extinct over the last century. You can help by finding and growing these rare seeds. Even if you are an apartment dweller in an urban area, you can do your part. If you find any old heirlooms and can't grow them yourself, let us know and we'll find someone who would love to help. There's always a way to keep the heritage alive and growing strong.



Tomatoes Staying Green

Shared with permission from [Extension Walworth County Facebook](#)

Does it seem like your tomatoes aren't ripening?

I have also noticed that my tomato plants look healthy, but the green tomatoes don't seem to change. They look like they just hit the pause button, and nothing is happening. The theme for this year has been to blame the weather, and we can do it again. Ripening and color development in tomatoes is governed primarily by two factors: temperature and the presence of a naturally occurring hormone called "ethylene."

The optimum temperature range for ripening mature green tomatoes is 68–77 deg. F. The further temperatures stray from the optimum, the slower the ripening process will be. And, when temperatures are outside the optimum range for extended periods, conditions may become so stressful that the ripening process virtually halts.

At the same time, tomatoes do not produce lycopene and carotene, the pigments responsible for ripe tomato color, when temperatures are above 85 deg. F. So, extended periods of extreme heat cause tomatoes to stop ripening. The resulting fruits often appear yellowish green to yellowish orange.

There's not much the gardener can do but wait out the weather. As temperatures become more favorable, the ripening process should get back on track, assuming other stresses do not take their toll! Hopefully, we will see some cooler temperatures soon.

Tomatoes that have reached at least the mature green stage can be ripened off the vine. Look for a color change to at least a lighter green — and a little bit of blush is even better. Those that are still immature green will never ripen, so save those for the compost pile. Store mature green to slightly blushed fruits at 60-65 deg. F, or warmer if faster ripening is desired.

For more articles about gardening in Wisconsin, see our Extension Horticulture page: <https://hort.extension.wisc.edu/>

Interesting Facts on Cranberries

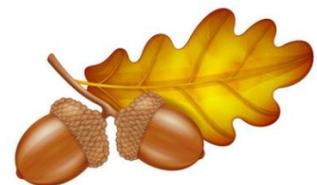
Used with permission from
The September Wheelbarrow Jane Meyer <janemeyer@wisc.edu>



Each September, the nation's biggest cranberry crop rises in central Wisconsin's marshes. The berry's name actually derives from "craneberry," not because of the color but due to the cranberry flower's resemblance to a crane's head and bill. Sandhill cranes do in fact frequent the cranberry bogs, where they eat the grubs and bugs that can harm cranberry roots. Wisconsin is the nation's leading producer of cranberries, harvesting more than 60 percent of the country's crop and provides more than half of the world's cranberries.



Meet Mr. Will Barrow !!



Five Ways Your Family Can Transition Your Summer Garden Into Fall

by [Tricia Drevets \(tdrevets\)](#) September 4, 2013

From Dave's Garden - [Five Ways Your Family Can Transition Your Summer Garden Into Fall - Dave's Garden \(davesgarden.com\)](#)

Cooler nights and lower daytime temperatures make September a great month for gardening with your kids. Before you get started, be sure to get your children some kid-sized garden gloves and some real -- not the toy plastic kind -- kid-sized tools. Children always like to do real work with the real equipment, just like we do.

Here are five ideas for getting the kids involved in transitioning your summer garden into a beautiful fall garden.

1. Plant fall annuals and perennials - As some of your summer annuals begin to fade, fill in your garden with hardy cooler-season annuals. Let your kids help choose the palette, keeping in mind that golds, reds and purples look great for rich fall color. Try pansies, garden mums, calendula (pot marigold), Indian summer rudbeckia and island asters.

In addition to adding some of these flowers to your existing garden, fill a few different-sized and different-colored containers and planters with them for your porch or patio. They will look great alongside a pumpkin in October!

2. Plant a fall vegetable garden - September is the perfect month to plant a fall vegetable garden. I don't know why, but even finicky kids will eat vegetables they have planted and tended themselves, so there can be a hidden agenda to this project. (Shhhh!) Your harvest can be used for salads and soups later this fall.

Be sure to choose plants that mature quickly. Some varieties take less than 40 days from seed to harvest. Or check your local nursery for starts to speed up the process. Here are some vegetables to try: broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, green onions, lettuces, spinach, Swiss chard, peas, radishes, and turnips. Kale is a great choice as well, and the ornamental varieties can add beauty and depth to your garden. (Tip: Most kids don't care for the taste of kale, but I sneak some into soup and they think it's great!)

3. Deadheading, pruning and spreading mulch - Revive summer annuals and perennials by deadheading blooms. Equip your little ones with safety scissors and small baskets to catch the spent blooms or show them how to pinch off the deadheads with their fingers. Explain how this job helps the plant have more energy to create new blooms.

Some young children find this to be satisfying work and will happily take on the task from now on, particularly when you point out the new blooms that result from their labor. Older elementary age and middle school-age kids are great at pruning bushes and trimming hedges. Encourage them to pick up the branches they have trimmed as they go along, so clean up won't be too daunting when they are done.

Most kids love pulling a wheelbarrow. Fill yours part-way with mulch, give your child a kid-sized shovel and a rake, and then let her go to work spreading mulch around trees and shrubs. You'll be surprised at how creative kids can be with this task. Be sure to explain how the mulch will help protect the tree or shrub as well as conserve the amount of water it will need over the fall and winter months.

4. Cleaning and filling bird feeders - Don't forget your feathered friends this fall. Take down and clean your bird feeders and re-fill them for fall. It might be a good time to try a new, inexpensive feeder, such as a large pinecone, spread with peanut butter, rolled in bird seed and tied to a branch with fishing line.

We love to watch hummingbirds. As you think about your spring garden, remember to include some colorful flowers to attract hummingbirds, such as trumpet creeper, beebalm, Oswego tea or trumpet honeysuckle.

5. Planting bulbs for spring - Teach your children the value of planning ahead as you help them plant flowering bulbs for the spring. It's worth the investment to get a bulb-planting tool for your child. Once again, the tool makes the job seem even more important, and it helps little hands get the job done right.

Discuss proper spacing for the bulbs and plan with them how to arrange the flowers according to height and color. If you have a budding artist, let her draw out a plan for the placement of the bulbs that shows how they will look in the spring.

Last but not least: You've heard the adage, don't forget to stop and smell the roses? Well, my take on this for September is, don't forget to stop and jump in the leaves. When the leaves fall, celebrate the change of seasons by raking together a big leaf pile. And then, have at it. Smiles and laughter guaranteed!



Late Fall Gardening Tips



- Finish planting spring bulbs if you haven't yet.
- Raking up and mulching leaves and put on the flower beds. Butterflies and songbirds depend on this leaf litter. Over the winter months, butterflies and moths as pupa or caterpillar are in the leaf litter. When you rake it up, you are removing this whole population of butterflies. Without insects in the leaf litter, you also drive away birds looking for food to feed their offspring.
- Cut to the ground any summer bearing raspberry or blackberry canes that have fruited this summer.
- Mow over and mulch asparagus bed with chopped leaves or straw.
- Now is a good time to prepare new beds for spring planting for perennials or annuals. One way is by a technique called 'lasagna gardening' or 'sheet mulching'.
 1. Smother the area by placing overlapping pieces of cardboard or thick pads of newspaper.
 2. Soak this area and add 2-3 inch layer of compost.
 3. Add 4-8 inch thick layer of shredded leaves, grass clippings, straw, or any other decomposable matter.
 4. Could repeat steps 2 and 3 - the more the merrier.
- Clean and repair garden tools. Coat metal parts with vegetable oil before storing.
- Recommendation is to drain gas from mowers, tillers, trimmers, etc.
- Reduce watering and feeding of houseplants.
- Helpful Hint for Carving Pumpkins:
 1. Wipe inside and outside of the pumpkin with bleach mixture (1 tablespoon of bleach to quart of water) to prevent bacteria from decaying pumpkin. And, after cutting pumpkin, rub petroleum jelly on all cut areas.



- For forcing Poinsettias to bloom for Christmas:
 1. Place plant in total darkness for 14 hours, then 10 hours of light in a sunny location as a window with a southern view. Will last longer if not in direct light.
 2. Water thoroughly when the surface soil is dry. Don't let the plants sit in water. If it becomes dry, only once, the leaves will begin to turn yellow and drop off
 3. Remember that the poinsettia color, what might be thought of as the petals are actually leaves or bracts. The flower is actually the very center of these colored leaves or bracts.
 4. To prolong color, keep the plants in rooms where the temperature is around 60 degrees at night and 72 degrees during the daytime and protect from drafts.
- And as for Christmas Cactus: **Note** that most of these cactus are actually Thanksgiving cactus and are easily forced for blooming around this time. Thanksgiving cactus have pointed tooth-like notches on the margins, Christmas cactus have rounded notches, and Easter cactus again have the tooth like notches but with tiny spines or hairs on the stem segments. Regardless of which type you have, caring for these plants is simple.
 1. Cactus need either cool night temperatures (between 55 and 60 degrees for 6 weeks) or extended periods of darkness (at least 13 hours) to set flower buds.
 2. Place plant in bright but indirect light. Direct light and excessive heat will scorch the leaves and cause the flower buds to drop
 3. When in bloom these plants should be watered about once a week or when the top half of the soil in the container becomes dry. Lack of water will cause the flower buds to drop
 4. Fertilize with an all-purpose houseplant food mixed at half strength once a month.
 5. Many people wonder why buds will drop from their plants before the flowers open. Again this can be caused by excessive heat, too much light, cold drafts, over watering, under watering or a sudden change in light or temperature





UW-Madison | Division of Extension
Juneau County Courthouse
220 E. State Street, Rm 104
Mauston WI 53948

An EEO/Affirmative Action employer, University of Wisconsin-Extension provides equal Opportunities in employment and programming, including Title VI, Title IX and ADA requirements.

Volunteer Hours Requirements Due to COVID

In 2021, you may report less than 24 hours of volunteer time at 2021 COVID approved projects (this may be zero hours). Only volunteer at approved projects if you feel you can do so safely.

We continue to require the minimum of 10 hours of continuing education. The 10 hours of continuing ed plus completing all the volunteer mandates will be required to certify next year.

You have until December 31, 2021, to complete and report your hours @ ORS Login (wimastgardener.org)

Continuing Education Opportunities

Wisconsin Horticulture Update, Fridays at 9:30a.m.

Tune into the Wisconsin Horticulture Update on most Fridays during the growing season. **Sign up for weekly reminders** and have the connection information emailed right to you each week (recommended):
<https://app.e2ma.net/app2/audience/signup/1945894/1785948/> **Each WHU = 1 hour of continuing education**



TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 2021 AT 6 PM CDT – 7:30 PM CDT

The Bad and the Ugly: Ten Plant Diseases NOT to Compost

by [UW Plant Disease Diagnostics Clinic](#)

Sponsored by Extension Milwaukee, Racine and Kenosha Counties Certain plant diseases are so horrible or so deadly that composting is not an appropriate way to get rid of affected plants. Come learn about some of these diseases and their proper management. To register for this free Zoom presentation, visit <https://uwmadison.zoom.us/j/91741111111>

The following are all thru [Olbrich Botanical Gardens](#).

To register by phone, call (608) 245-3648 Monday-Friday 9am-4pm

Sept 8 - 6:30-8:30pm - Better Soil, Better Plants & Happier Gardeners - Healthy soil is the foundation for healthy plants. Understanding some of the basic properties of soil and good management practices will improve production in your garden. Become a happier gardener by learning how to use compost, organic matter, leaf mold, and other strategies to improve the soil health in your garden. **Instructor:** Paul Drobot, Horticulturist

Sept 15 - 5:30-7pm - Fall for Native Grasses and Sedges Walk - Native grasses and sedges are important components of ecologically valuable landscapes and aesthetically pleasing gardens. Native plants are adaptable and reliable, and help provide a full season of garden benefits from the fresh, green, living mulch of early spring to the tawny textures and subtle timbres of late winter. Join us for an autumn walk around the Gardens as we look at some of the best native grasses and sedges. **Instructor:** Phillip Stutz

Sept 22 - 5:30-7pm - Putting Your Garden To Bed Walk - By following a few simple tips for fall "bedtime" in the garden, you can enjoy a more beautiful winter and a relaxing, rewarding spring. We will address many common questions related to fall gardening and include technique demonstrations, tips, and tools to help you tackle - and enjoy - putting your garden to bed. **Instructor:** Erin Presley & Samara Eisner

Oct 6 - 6-7:30pm - Blooms & Bouquets Fall Walk - Interested in honing your bouquet-making skills? Enjoy a stroll through the gardens while learning basic tips on using flowers from your own garden to make bouquets. After the walk, you'll get a step by step bouquet-making tutorial and an opportunity to design your own bouquet using flowers from Olbrich to take home at the end of the evening! **Instructor:** Samantha Malone

Oct 12 - 6:30-8pm - Rain Gardens: Designing for Function & Beauty - Learn how to design rain gardens to capture, purify, and infiltrate stormwater while increasing a sites aesthetic and habitat qualities. Planted with native grasses, sedges, flowers, shrubs and trees, rain gardens offer a variety of aesthetic options suitable for any landscape. **Instructor:** John Gishnock III, Formecology LLC

Oct 15 - 1-2:30pm - Seeds of Olbrich: Seed Saving Workshop - Seed saving and seed sharing is a way to connect with others, and to pass on generations of history and traditions for future gardeners to enjoy. Bringing together the time honored gardening traditions of seed saving with hands-on practice, this workshop offers a unique learning experience in how to identify, harvest, and store seeds from Olbrich Gardens. Wander the garden, learn about each plant and its particular seed, and help harvest seed for future use in the gardens. **Instructor:** Avery Pronschinske

Oct 26 - 6:30-8pm - Native Shrubs - A Symbiosis of Site, Structure & Sanctuary - Join us for some informative, yet easy-to-follow native shrub tips. Discover the environmental and economic benefits of native shrubs and how these beautiful, low maintenance plants can be used in your landscape for both aesthetic appeal and functional purposes. **Instructor:** John Gishnock III, Formecology LLC