

The Green Patch

Decorate Your Garden Using Pinterest

By Deb Daehnke, Wayne County Master Gardener

April 2015

Volume 7, Issue 2

The garden industry realizes millions of dollars profit every year and most of us probably contribute to that revenue. Some of us might even spend small fortunes on garden art or hardscapes to enhance the beauty of our yard or garden. If you want to be a little adventurous and help the environment at the same time, take a look at Pinterest. With a little creativity and elbow grease, you can create wonderful art for your garden.

For pennies you can recycle glass into flowers or topiaries for your garden. Don't have any old glass? You can glean glass from thrift shops or even dumpster dive (just be careful and don't trespass). Discarded wooden pallets become flower pots, colorful furniture, shelving, compost bins, vertical gardening spaces, fences or walkways. Transform old fencing (wood or wire) into outdoor chandeliers, wind chimes, flower pots, furniture, creative art sculptures or a multitude of other ideas.

You can find examples of garden vignettes that use wire, wood, old pans or bottles, ladders, wood or metal chairs, bowling balls, window panes (with or without glass), chains, discarded ceiling fans, wagons, bicycles, cream cans and on and on. If you have something you don't want anymore, someone has probably found a way to creatively recycle it and post on Pinterest. And when those posts are garden related those ideas might look really neat in your garden.

People also share ideas of what works for them in their gardens. And although many of these ideas probably work, remember these are often personal opinions or trials and not research-based techniques; and many have been tried in different garden zones.

When you find ideas to keep or share, you can save or "pin" them to a cyber bulletin board and then refer to them at a later date. Want to share with or invite friends? You can do that as well.



If you want to join Pinterest, go to <https://www.pinterest.com>. There will be an option to set up an account which will require your e-mail address and setting up a password. They send an e-mail to you at least once per week with suggestions you might like. If you don't have time or don't want to open it, just delete. Some people don't like to use their regular e-mail for such things, so you could set up an account in gmail, yahoo or somewhere else. Use that address for fun things such as Pinterest. This keeps your home, work, or professional e-mail separate and more private. Not sure if your technology skills will allow you to use Pinterest successfully or you aren't ready to take the plunge into another cyber area, ask a friend or seek out someone who already uses Pinterest and have them demonstrate it for you.



I really enjoy the creativity exhibited by those who share on Pinterest. More importantly, there are items that would end up in landfills that become beautiful works of art for your garden or home. While I tend to focus on garden items, if you are a crafter, seamstress, interior decorator, cook, etc., there is a plethora of neat ideas available for you to try.

Inside this issue:

Plant Fair & Market Flyer	2
Plant Fair & Market Speakers	3
Horticulture ID Contests	4
Mother Nature	5
International Master Gardener Conference	5
Do No Harm—Low Risk Alternatives for Landscape Care	6
Street Trees	7
Celebrate Spring Gardening Workshops	7
What is It?	8

2015

Coordinated by Northeast
Nebraska Master Gardeners



PLANT FAIR & MARKET

Friday, April 24 6—8 PM AND Saturday, April 25 9 AM—3 PM

Northeast Community College, Chuck Pohlman Ag Complex
2301 E. Benjamin Ave, Norfolk NE

Educational Speakers and Contest

Friday

6:30 pm *"Butterfly Habitat for Town and Country"*
Kim Brannen—Missouri Valley Master Gardener, Yankton, S.D.

Saturday

9:30 am *"Growing Up to Bee Smart"*
Kathy Goodwater—Adjunct Instructor, Northeast Community College

11:00 am *"Nebraska, the Next Napa Valley"*
Paul Read—Professor of Horticulture & Viticulture, University of
Nebraska—Lincoln

11:00 am **Youth Horticulture ID Contest**

12:30 pm **Contest Awards**

1:00 pm *"Country vs City Trees—The Different Life of Each"*
Dr. John Ball—Professor of Forestry & Extension Specialist, South
Dakota State University



Talk-about's

- Planting and care of plants being offered at the Master Gardener booth
- Herbs
- Collage of Gardening Tips
- Growing Sedums

Plant Fair features include:

- * **Free Admission!**
- * **Great Vendors** offering nursery, garden, & home décor plus jewelry, kitchen tools, skin care, crafts, quilts, collectables, candles, toys, and gourmet foods!
- * **New perennials and annuals** for sale!
- * **Door Prizes** drawn hourly!
- * **Delivery assistance** to your vehicle!
- * **Plant Sitter Area:** Place to keep your purchases until you have completed shopping and listening to speakers!
- * **Children's Garden: Kids Make & Take** ~ 11:30 am and 1:00 pm ~ Special activities for children!
- * **Ask The Master Gardener** booth will feature a Master Gardener member on hand to answer your gardening questions!
- * **Locally grown houseplants** for sale, grown by Master Gardener members!
- * **Lunch Stand** provided by Master Gardeners!
- * **Youth Horticulture ID Contest:** Youth age 8-18 years old are encouraged to participate.

Participation is free. Prizes! Pre-register by April 17 by contacting Nebraska Extension in Madison County 402-370-4040.

Sponsored by:



Extension is a Division of the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska—Lincoln cooperating with the Counties and the United States Department of Agriculture.

University of Nebraska—Lincoln Extension educational programs abide with the nondiscrimination policies of the University of Nebraska—Lincoln and the United States Department of Agriculture.



**Friday, April 24 and Saturday, April 25
 Northeast Community College, Chuck Pohlman Ag Complex
 2301 E Benjamin Ave, Norfolk NE**

**There are some outstanding speakers lined up to educate everyone on various topics.
 Be sure to attend at no charge and learn from the experts. More info, call 402-375-3310.**

MEET THE 2015 SPEAKERS



Friday, April 24 at 6:30 PM — Butterfly Habitat for Town and Country The session will teach everyone how to establish and maintain butterfly habitat in gardens of any size.

Kim Brannen, is a Missouri Valley Master Gardener from the Yankton, SD area. She works seasonally at the Lewis & Clark Recreation Area and helps park staff to establish Monarch butterfly habitat areas in the park. Kim is a native prairie enthusiast & gardener, nurtures a small home vineyard with her husband Mark, and is an amateur wine maker. She retired a few years ago from a long career with USDA.

Saturday, April 25 at 9:30 AM — Growing Up to Bee Smart In 2012, with the help of the NRCS, a 30' x 72' high tunnel was erected and Clodhopper Produce was opened. The last three years, she has been selling produce fresh from the farm and also at the local Farmer's Market. Many lessons have been learned since, and it will be some of these lessons that will be shared in this presentation.



Kathy Goodwater, was born in Norfolk Nebraska, the daughter of Norris and Pauline Fauss. Her mother was instrumental in teaching about the proper planting and care of flowers. Each year they would transplant over 200 red petunias in the bed behind their home. Kathy's duties were to keep those petunias weeded, thus began her passion for horticulture. Although she was an art major in college, marriage and caring for a family soon became her major activity. As a farm wife, she helped the men as they went about their work, and was fortunate enough to be a stay at home Mom with their 4 children. After the children were off to their careers, Kathy decided it was time to start a new chapter in her life, so she dabbled in landscaping, took a year of Horticulture at NECC, and worked as an associate manager at Earl May Nursery for several years. Recently employed at Shamrock II in Norfolk where she has been for over eight years. These jobs were instrumental in teaching her about plants, including cultivars, pests, and proper care. Kathy has been involved in the greenhouse/nursery trade for over ten years and was blessed with her current position as an adjunct Horticulture instructor at NECC. This is her fourth year teaching Plant Propagation, Greenhouse Management, and Integrated Pest Management (IPM). IPM is a course that teaches students the proper and safe usage of pesticides.



Saturday, April 25 at 11:00 AM — Nebraska, the Next Napa Valley? No, Nebraska's developing grape and wine industry won't be putting the Napa Valley out of business anytime soon. However, Nebraska's emerging industry is becoming a stimulus for the economies in many Nebraska towns. Today there are more than 25 wineries and over 500 acres of commercial vineyards in the state. In the coming years, increased consumer interest and grape planting will result in a continued boom in new vineyards and wine production. Read will present information and illustrations that explain the growth of this industry, its potential economic effects, and the resulting impact on the people and communities of Nebraska.

Paul Read, is a professor of Horticulture and Viticulture in the Department of Agronomy and Horticulture in the Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Following completion of B.S. and M.S. degrees from Cornell University and Ph.D. from the University of Delaware, he was employed in teaching and research at the University of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN. During his tenure at Minnesota, he directed development of an irrigation research station and conducted research and teaching in plant growth regulation, plant propagation and tissue culture.

In 1987 the University of Nebraska-Lincoln hired Dr. Read to head the Department of Horticulture. His focus was on student recruitment, graduate student advising, and research and teaching in plant tissue culture.

In 1997, Read returned to fulltime teaching, research, and extension, and he assumed the responsibility of serving as the resource person for Nebraska's developing grape and wine industry. Read is a Fellow of the American Society for Horticultural Science (ASHS), received the ASHS Outstanding Graduate Educator Award in 2000, and served as vice president for education. He recently completed a three-year term as President-elect, President and Chair of the Board of Directors of the American Society for Horticulture Science.

Saturday, April 25 at 1:00 PM — Country vs City Trees—The Different Life of Each

Most folks believe that trees don't need a lot of help. After all they do just fine in the woods. But the average yard has little in common with the forest environment and our trees suffer due to these difference. This presentation will contrast the different lives of a forest and city tree and show what are some of the problems that "moving to the city" cause to our trees and what we can do to help them feel at home there.

Dr John Ball, is South Dakota State University Professor of Forestry and Extension Forestry Specialist. At SDSU he teaches about tree care. He is the author of the new book "Trees! Fruit, Nut, Ornamental, Shade and Windbreak Trees for the Northern Plains".



- Talk-abouts
 Saturday, April 25**
- Planting and care of plants being offered at the Master Gardener booth
 - Herbs
 - Collage of Gardening Tips
 - Growing Sedums

April 2015

Youth have the opportunity to test their Horticulture knowledge by participating in Contests.

The Northeast Nebraska Master Gardeners will be hosting a Youth Horticulture ID Contest at their annual Plant Fair & Market on Saturday, April 25 at 11:00 am. All youth ages 8-18 years old are encouraged to participate. Participation is free. *Pre-register by April 17* by contacting the Nebraska Extension in Madison County 402-370-4040. Prizes will be given for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place finishers in each of the age brackets. Contestants will be required to sight ID horticultural plants to the accepted common name. Plant list and study guides available at <http://madison.unl.edu/theplantfair>.

Contest Details:

Date: **April 25, 2014**

Time: Competition begins 11:00 AM, Awards Presented 12:30 PM

Location: Chuck Pohlman Ag Complex, Northeast Community College
2301 E Benjamin Ave, Norfolk

The ages for brackets are broken down as follows:

Junior – 8-11 years old

Intermediate – 12-14 years old

Senior – 15-18 years old

Prizes:

1st Place - \$25 cash + Master Gardener booth \$25 gift certificate

2nd Place - \$10 cash + Master Gardener booth \$15 gift certificate

3rd Place - Master Gardener booth \$10 gift certificate



2014 Plant Fair Hort Contest winners

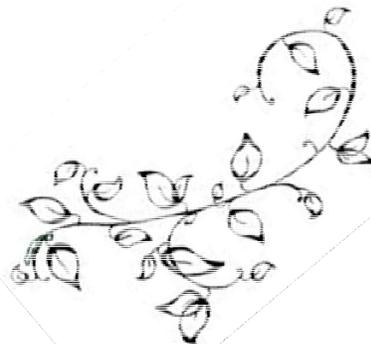
A 4-H horticulture judging contest will be held on Wednesday **June 10**, 7:00 pm at the Rhebb Acreage located 3 miles north-east of Norfolk, NE (84494 Saddle Rd). The program is open to all 4-Hers and interested adults. There will be prizes for first, second and third place finishers; snacks and fun for all. Contact the Nebraska Extension in Wayne County at 402-375-3310 for more information and to register. Pre-registration due by 5:00 PM, June 5. Directions given when registering.



Adults testing their knowledge at the 2014 Hort Contest



4-Hers testing their knowledge at the 2014 Hort Contest



When the first warm days of spring arrive, winter-weary gardeners are eager to begin planting their gardens. Fully aware that no plant ever grew from a packet of seeds sitting on a shelf in the garage or waiting in the store, they know it is necessary to get seeds into the ground as early as possible. But determining when to actually plant those seeds for best germination and optimum growth is one of the major spring decisions confronting all gardeners.

Old time farmers predicted that when they could sit on the ground with their trousers down, it was time to plant the garden. And likewise when fishermen sit on the riverbank instead of on their bait buckets the soil is warm enough to plant.

Gardeners in today's world, however, can be a bit more discerning. Horticulture books suggest taking soil temperature readings as the most accurate means of determining the right planting time; but most of us do not have the proper equipment or the patience to do this. And even when we consult planting charts and guides in seed catalogs and magazines, there are sometimes wide discrepancies in suggested planting dates. Furthermore, experience has taught us that the right planting time for any given crop may not be the same from year to year or even from garden to garden in the same area.

But Mother Nature in her infinite wisdom has worked out a more dependable planting guide that is adaptable for every year and every garden, and it is simple and easy to follow. Gardeners can take their spring planting clues from the natural signs of trees, shrubs and perennials in their own yards. Listed below are ten simple guidelines:

1. When the early crocus and snowdrops are blooming in the flower garden, it is safe to plant lettuce and spinach.
2. Potatoes can be planted a month or more before the last frost, although it is best to plant the main crop about the time dandelions bloom.
3. Radishes and carrots can also be planted when the dandelions are blooming. Experienced gardeners often mix the radish and carrot seeds together before planting and sow them in the same row. The radish seeds germinate quickly, thus marking the row and making earlier cultivation possible. As the radishes are pulled for eating, there will be plenty of space for the carrots to grow and mature later in the season.
4. When daffodils begin to bloom it is time to plant peas.
5. Set out cabbage and cauliflower plants when the earliest red tulips, such as Red Emperors, are in bloom. Onion sets can also be planted at this time.
6. Tomatoes can be set out when the lily-of-the-valley is in full bloom.
7. It is safe to plant peppers and eggplant when the bearded iris is in bloom.
8. Plant bush beans and squash when the lilac flowers have faded.
9. Steady warm weather is practically assured when the petals begin to fall from late tulips, so feel confident in planting lima and pole beans, melons and cucumbers.
10. And the ever-familiar Farmers' Almanac reads: Plant corn and beans when elm leaves are the size of a squirrel's ear, when oak leaves are the size of a mouse's ear, when apple blossoms begin to fall, or when dogwoods are in full bloom.

These ten suggestions might be considered a bit simplistic. However, they are based upon a science called phenology which the dictionary defines as "the study and observation of nature's events and cycles in relationship to seasonal changes". Gardeners have always been aware of nature's signs, and they as well as the scholarly scientists know that the time for planting depends on what is happening in their own back yards. As always, Mother Nature knows best—this spring remember to watch for her clues.



International Master Gardener Conference September 22–25, 2015

MID-AMERICA CENTER, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

<http://mastergardener.unl.edu/imgc2015>

Registration is OPEN.

Early bird registration—March 1 to April 30

Standard registration—May 1 to June 30

Late registration—July 1 to August 31

Do No Harm—Low Risk Alternatives for Landscape Care

by Kendall Weyers

"But man is a part of nature, and his war against nature is inevitably a war against himself."
Rachel Carson



In *Silent Spring*, a book declared by "Discover Magazine" as one of the greatest science books of all time, Rachel Carson greatly increased our awareness of the risks of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers (often referred to as "chemicals"). We've made great strides since the book was published more than 50 years ago, yet suburban lawns and gardens on average are still treated with significantly more chemicals than agricultural land.

This rather casual use, and many would say overuse, of chemicals has a long list of known side effects and unintended consequences. There are few if any chemicals that don't have at least some risk of negative impacts on the health of non-target organisms, both humans and the wider ecosystem we rely on.

The risks can be greatly reduced or even eliminated in our home landscape. So if you'd rather avoid applications that require warning flags, following are some strategies to make your landscape and community a safer place for all creatures, yourself included.

Maybe the most important strategy is to change a few of our approaches. When dealing with insects, instead of instantly reaching for the spray, start by asking if it is even a pest. Fewer than 3 percent of insects are actual pests—the rest are either beneficial insects or innocent bystanders that cause no harm.

If it is a pest, then ask if their numbers are sufficient to warrant treatment. A single grub here and there in your lawn is not a problem. Most healthy plants, especially natives, can withstand insect feeding with no lasting damage. The same goes for many diseases, such as leaf spot.

A similar approach can be taken with weeds. The definition of a weed is a plant growing where it isn't wanted. If you decided you like clover in your lawn and violets in your shrub bed, problem solved. On the other hand, if you determine you do have weeds, ask if their numbers are high enough to be a problem. A little tolerance goes a long way.

Planting wisely helps tremendously too. A native or well-adapted plant grown in a location that gives it proper light, moisture and nutrients will be vigorous and easily able to withstand most insect attacks and out-compete most weeds. If a plant has repeated or ongoing problems, it's probably a sign that plant isn't right for the situation, and removal may be the best course of action.

Taking preventative measures also make a big difference in avoiding problems. Mulching to reduce weeds and increase plant health, rotating garden crops to avoid buildup of insect populations and using row covers or netting to protect vulnerable fruits and veggies are a few examples.

Probably the best preventative measure to take is to support a biodiverse landscape. Nature has a remarkably complex system that works to keep pests in check. Predators (birds, bats, ladybugs, praying mantises, spiders), parasitoids (wasps and flies that lay their eggs on pests) and microscopic pathogens (the bacteria that causes Milky Spore disease) are just a few examples of beneficial creatures working for you in a healthy environment.

If treatment is determined necessary, the lowest risk options should come first. Pulling or hoeing weeds and hand removal or sticky traps for insects are sometimes sufficient measures. The next level to consider would be non-synthetic pesticides, made from compounds derived from plants, animals, microorganisms or minerals.

There are also many low risk options with fertilizers. Compost, various meals (alfalfa, soy, fish, bone) and manures are all effective and organic, and some are local. They often contribute micro-nutrients lacking in chemical fertilizers, plus they have positive effects on soil health.

Only when all other options for pest control are exhausted should chemical treatment be considered. If this path is chosen, specific steps can reduce the risks. First, identify the target pest and the most effective methods of chemical control. Second, choose the least toxic option. And third, make an appropriate application. This means following all safety procedures, using correct rates, proper timing (minimal wind, when pest is at vulnerable stage) and limiting contact with non-target organisms.



There are two kinds of trees gracing our streets. The most thought of is the large, beautiful, over 40 foot, wide spreading trees protecting us from hot sun and strong winds, lowering our heating and air conditioning bills, making our patios and lawns pleasant and cool. The other is the small decorative tree planted to provide color and contrast to the harsh concrete. This article will concentrate on the large trees.

Norfolk had streets lined with huge elm trees. They stood over 50 feet tall. Their branches meshed overhead making our streets into cathedrals. I fondly remember walking down the streets admiring and awed by their beauty. I remember collecting the cicada skins from their trunks. The Elms were tall, stately, beautiful, proud, magnificent, welcome and valued members of our community.

But then the dutch elm disease came. All the elms died. Our streets were hot, ugly and uncomfortable. It was not possible to enjoy biking to the parks. It was not possible to enjoy an evening's grilling. The hot glare of the sky was too much. The strong winds of Nebraska blew through our streets, whistling around our houses, making backyard picnics a rarity.

So we planted silver maples and ash trees. The silver maple trees grew rapidly, but not soundly. The silver maples were found to be brittle comprising over 80% of the heavy branches downed by storm winds (personal observation). Their leaves started to turn ugly yellow due to lack of available iron and too much water. Their branches fell off due to stress. There are still quite a few, but not nearly as valued as the elms and the ashes. The ashes are now much of the beautiful linings of our streets. An inventory of our terrace trees by the Nebraska Forest Service in 2010 showed 17% of our street trees are green ash, with another 2% being white ash. The inventory shows the ashes are now nearly one in 5 trees lining our streets. There are many more private ash trees in front and back yards.

Now comes the emerald ash bore (EAB). The larvae of this small beetle are choking the ash trees to death. It will get here, just how soon is unknown. We will lose all of our ash trees. As the EAB is most rapidly transported by man in fire wood and other transported wood products, it's not predictable as to when EAB will arrive. EAB will come. Dead ash trees are brittle and dangerous. This means that we will have to replace all the ash trees. **In Norfolk the adjacent home owner is responsible for removing the dead trees, and replacing them with something suitable.**

The Nebraska Forest Service is strongly recommending that diversity be the major issue in choosing replacement trees for the ash tree. They are trying to help us avoid the issues from the disappearance of the elms and the maples and the ashes. Basically, we should be planting so that we have no more than 10% of any one species, 20% of any one genus (maples, oaks) and no more than 30% of any one family. This goal is actually for fairly large areas, like several blocks, along the streets, in the parks, and the entire city.

For this article, due to space, I will just list the top recommended trees. In later articles I will discuss the individual species. Each of these trees has pluses and minuses. Each of these has a preferred micro-environment. So be careful as you choose your trees to have the individual trees fit the location (height, spread, adjacent buildings and wires), the soil and moisture available, your preferences for fall color, flowering, shape and decorative abilities of the tree, amount of flower / seed pod / leaf debris, and maintenance and pruning needs.

Recommended Large Trees for Eastern Nebraska: (no special order): Hackberry, Sycamore, various Lindens (basswood), various willows, Bald Cypress, Catapla, Kentucky Coffeetree, various hybrid (dutch elm resistant) elms, various oaks and maples, hophorn beam, shagbark hickory, buckeye, Turkish Filbert, Ginkgo, and Tulip. A few of these will do better south of us, but with proper site location can be used here. I do not find cottonwood on any of the recommended lists. Black Walnut trees have a disease moving our way, and have special issues of their own in landscapes. While the Nebraska Forest Service is still recommending a few evergreens, I personally cannot do that.

Nearly all of the above tree species can be seen at one or more of: The **arboretum at Muskenthine Lake**, north of Stanton, **Gilman Park** in Pierce north of the nursing home (especially the oaks), **Skyview Lake** in Norfolk, OR **Wayne State College Campus**.

The Green Patch Contributors

<u>Publisher</u>	Pam Greunke
<u>Editor</u>	Deb Daehnke
<u>Contributors</u>	Deb Daehnke Marge Holland Wayne Ohnesorg Tom Surber NE Statewide Arboretum Karen Mroczek & Marilyn Schmit

Celebrate Spring Gardening

Thursday, April 23, 2015, 4:00—8:00 pm
Ramada Conference Center, 265—33rd Ave, Columbus NE

A splendid event for the inquisitive gardener who may tend a precious, petite container garden to those who care for a beautiful spring luscious abundant garden. The entire event is rooted in a relaxing and fun atmosphere for you to enjoy. We hope you can join us.

Karen Mroczek, Columbus Campus and Marilyn Schmit, Master Gardener.

- 4:00-5:00 pm Registration
- 4:00 pm The Garden Market, Vendors open for your shopping enjoyment.
- 5:00-5:45 pm Garden Session 1 (choose one of three sessions)
- 5:45-6:15 pm Gourmet dessert sampler with a refreshing beverage
Engage in a conversation with other gardeners, browse the Garden Market, and enjoy a dessert sampler.
- 6:15-7:00 pm Garden Session 2 (choose one of three sessions)
- 7:15-8:00 pm Garden Session 3 (choose one of three sessions)

Registration form (with session choices) can be found at madison.unl.edu/mgupcomingevents. Register by filling out the form and sending with \$25. Register by April 16, 2015. Questions? Please call Karen Mroczek at 402-562-1249.



Articles and information for the July issue of *The Green Patch* are due to Pam Greunke

(pam.greunke@unl.edu) by June 1, 2015.

Northeast Nebraska Master Gardeners

Meetings held at:
Nebraska Extension in Madison County
601 E Benjamin Ave, Suite 105
Norfolk NE 68701

Phone:
402-370-4040 Madison County
402-563-4901 Platte County
402-375-3310 Wayne County



Master Gardeners are people who love plants, gardening, landscaping, and teaching others.



We're on the web at

<https://www.facebook.com/NortheastNEMasterGardeners>

<http://madison.unl.edu/mastergardenerhome>

NEBRASKA EXTENSION in WAYNE COUNTY
510 N PEARL ST, STE C
WAYNE NE 68787

What is It?? By Wayne Ohnesorg, Extension Educator

Tammy Furstenau was again the only and correct responder for identifying the January *What is it?*. The insect in question is known as an "eyed click beetle" (*Alaus oculatus*). The adults will feed on nectar and other plant juices. Larvae are predatory on various wood boring beetles. Control is not recommended.



I photographed this insect on common milkweed in June of 2009 in Pierce, NE. The adults and nymphs feed on milkweed seeds.

If you think you know, you can give me a call at (402) 370-4044 or shoot me an email (wohnesorg2@unl.edu). Please be as specific as you can. The first person to contact me with the correct answer will be awarded one (1) training hour. Everyone that submits an answer will be entered into an end of the year drawing for a free Extension Circular such as the *Landscape Diagnostic Guide for Problems Affecting Woody Ornamentals and Herbaceous Perennials*. For every *What is it?* column you provide an answer for you will receive one entry. This offer is available for both the Platte County and Northeast Nebraska Master Gardener groups.

