

October 1, 2019 Master Gardener Minutes

Volunteer hours: 1.0
CE hours: 0.5

Snacks provided by Kirstin McIntyre
Attendance: 19

Action Items:

1. Marilyn Fox moved to accept the minutes of the September 3, 2019 meeting. Harriet Bain seconded the motion. Motion passed.
2. Gene Gillispie moved to accept the September 30, 2019 Treasurer's Report. Joyce Erkiletian seconded the motion. Motion passed.
3. Sarah Farmer moved to reimburse Kirstin McIntyre \$39 for the expense of the educational videos from the extension fund. Marilyn Fox seconded the motion. Motion passed.
4. Farmers Market – No volunteers have signed up for the committee. Marilyn Fox moved that the Farmers Market committee be discontinued. Motion was seconded and passed.
5. Motion was made to reimburse Betsy Shockley for website expense in the amount of \$174.00. Motion was seconded and passed.

Business Meeting:

The meeting was called to order by President Kate Sullivan at 6:30 PM.

The minutes of the September 3, 2019 had been distributed. Marilyn Fox moved to accept the minutes of the September 3, 2019 meeting. Harriet Bain seconded the motion. Motion passed.

Jill Johnson presented the Treasurer's Report. The extension fund has a balance of \$1,504.38. Gene Gillispie moved to accept the September 30, 2019 Treasurer's Report. Joyce Erkiletian seconded the motion. Motion passed. The Annual Garage Sale netted \$88.00. The funds are for the Christmas dinner in December. Kirstin McIntyre purchased educational videos from *LearningWithExperts.com* at cost of \$39.00. Sarah Farmer moved to reimburse Kirstin McIntyre \$39 for the expense of the educational videos from the extension fund. Marilyn Fox seconded the motion. Motion passed.

Committee Status Reports:

Please sign up for committees.

1. Farmers Market – No volunteers have signed up for the committee. Marilyn Fox moved that the Farmers Market committee be discontinued. Motion was seconded and passed.
2. Growing Green – Marilyn Fox and Jill Spangler will chair the committee. The first meeting of the committee will be October 8, 2019, 12-1 PM at the Extension Office.
3. Plant Sale – Tina Heusler will chair the committee. Meetings will begin this spring. Chair will coordinate with Master Naturalists.
4. Speakers' Bureau – No report.
5. Education – Kirstin McIntyre reported. More committee members are needed to plan educational opportunities for 2020. The video class on "Pruning" will be October 10, 2019, 6:30 PM, at the Rolla Public Library
 - a. November 5 – "Pruning", *LearningWithExperts* video class will be presented at the November meeting. Members can discuss afterwards, then work on homework.
 - b. December 3 – Christmas Party
6. Rolla Center: Kirsten McIntyre reported. Garden Tour signs are a possibility at The Center.
7. Outreach: Betsy Shockley will work on Facebook and the website. Sarah Farmers oversees reporting hours, etc. Please email Betsy with information and updates at eshockley@mo.sci.com. Email Sarah with log-on issues. Motion was made to reimburse Betsy Shockley for website expense in the amount of \$174.00. Motion was seconded and passed.

Old Business:

1. Master Gardener equipment is now mostly stored at Sullivans' home. Membership agreed that broken canopy should be disposed. The final inventory list will be emailed to members. An inventory of posters will also be prepared and forwarded.
2. The Cahill nursery tour will be September 26 was attended by 12 people. Very interesting and informative for those that attended.

3. The 2020 state convention will be held September 18-20 in Jefferson City. Three area groups are sponsoring the convention. Tours and classes will be offered.

New Business:

1. Attendance at meetings needs to be increased. Suggestions to increase attendance were: meetings should be of substance and not committee work; field trips; reminder notices of upcoming meetings 2-3 days in advance; meeting minutes in advance of meeting.
2. Cahill offered a nursery workshop in the spring and have a hands-on planting experiences. Members were quite interested. Kate Sullivan will pursue this.
3. The educational portion of the November meeting will be the first session on "Pruning" from *LearningWithExperts.com*.
4. Business meeting will be 6:30-7:30. Educational video will follow. Members can stay to discuss and work on homework.
5. Charles Grimm will have a project at the community gardens in Salem, October 12, 9AM – 12PM. Gardens are located behind Methodist Church in Salem.

Adjournment:

Business meeting was adjourned at 7:30 PM.

Education:

Kirstin McIntyre presented a program on Botanical Names. Handout is attached.

Respectfully submitted,

Suzan Van De Mark
Secretary

The Classification and Naming of Plants

Why we use Botanical plant names

We all know that all plants are names, but what can be confusing is that most plants are called by several different names. Plant names have two types - 'botanical' (or scientific) and 'common'. Common names often vary throughout the States and world. This leads to a great deal of confusion when describing plants or when trying to purchase a certain plant.

About plant names

All plants are classified into divisions, classes, sub-classes, orders, families, genera and species. These classifications are based on physical, reproductive and life-cycle attributes. The main classes we are concerned with are genus and species. You may also be interested in families.

Family

Plants are grouped into particular Families according to the structure of their flowers, fruits and other organs. For example - plants belonging to the ROSECEAE include Rosa, Amelanchier, Cotoneaster and Prunus, all very different plants, but with enough in common to place them within the same family.

Genus

Plants within a Genus have exactly the same number and arrangements of flower parts. Some Genus names are - Rosa, Prunus, Geranium, Ajuga, Betula.

Specific epithet

This is the second part of the botanical name, and the part that distinguishes one species from another. So while "Rosa" is the Genus, "rugosa" and "speciosa" distinguish Rosa rugosa and Rosa speciosa as two separate species. Often the specific epithet is descriptive - referring to leaf color, plant form or fragrance. It may refer to the person who originally discovered and named the plant, or it may refer to the plant's country of origin. Some specific epithets are "davidii", "darwinii", "chinensis", "japonicus", "pendula", "fastigiata", "fruticosa", "fragrans". You can see how they refer to discoverers, countries and physical attributes.

The binomial system

First used by Carl Von Linne (Linnaeus) in his Species Planetarium in 1753, the binomial system has become the base of the botanical plant naming system used today. The mainly Latin and Greek based system is used to avoid confusion and to provide international uniformity in plant naming.

In this system a plant is given a two-part name - the Genus and the specific epithet. The Genus always starts with a capital letter, while the specific epithet is all lower case.

Examples:

- Rosa (Genus) rugosa (specific epithet)

- Geranium (Genus) clarkia (specific epithet)
- Acer (Genus) palmatum (specific epithet)
- Cornus (Genus) florida (specific epithet)

Cultivars, varieties and inter-species crosses

Unfortunately, or fortunately, nothing in nature stays the same. Change within the plant world is fast as plant breeders are constantly striving to 'improve' on nature and one another. Whereas the binomial system deals adequately with plants as they were when originally discovered, additions to the naming system must be added to keep track of constant changes to the originals.

Variations occur within species through natural cross-pollination in the wild, deliberate pollination by plant breeders and by natural mutations (sports). Each time a species is altered from the original it requires an alteration to the name. Variations are classified as either varieties or cultivars.

Varieties

Varieties are plants that differ slightly from the original species but still come true from seed (are the same as the parent). They are often found growing naturally in the wild and are the result of natural cross-pollination or mutation. A varietal name is preceded by the abbreviation 'var'. The varietal name always begins with a lower case letter.

Eg. *Betula utilis* var. *jacquemontii*

Betula - the Genus; *utilis* - the specific epithet; *jacquemontii* - the variety

In common practice it is written *Betula utilis jacquemontii*

Cultivars

Cultivars, as the name suggests, are cultivated variations of a species. They are normally the result of deliberate cross-pollination by plant breeders and don't come true from seed. They must be propagated from cuttings or tissue culture (cloning). The cultivated name is preceded by the abbreviation 'cv'. The cultivar name begins with a capital letter and is enclosed in quotation marks.

Inter-species crosses

Sometimes a plant is the result of a cross between two different species of the same genus, instead of a cross between two plants of the same species (same specific epithet). For example, ***Forsythia x intermedia*** is a cross between the species ***Forsythia suspensa*** and the species ***Forsythia viridissima*** and shares a melding of characteristics from both parents, hence the the specific epithet "intermedia". The (x) in the plant name signifies the plant's parents were different species of the same genus.

Liriope muscari



Common Name: big blue lily turf

!

!

Buxus microphylla var. *japonica*



Common Name: Japanese boxwood

!

Liriope muscari 'Variegata'



Common Name: lily turf