



June 2020

The Garden Spade

"Reliable, Responsive and Relevant Information for the Missouri Gardener"

Lookout for Bagworms!

Tom Fowler, MU Extension Field Specialist in Horticulture

Bagworms can be found all over the state. We see them each year but last year seemed to me like we had a fairly large population. They feed on broadleaf and evergreen trees and shrubs. Some of their favorites are arborvitae, red cedar, junipers, spruce, locust, maples, plums, roses and many other plant species. It seems like we do not always notice them until late summer after they have been



The silken bag offers protection for the overwintering eggs.

feeding on plants and have caused a lot of damage. They can defoliate a plant and generally are concentrated in the upper third of the plant. In severe cases I have seen nearly complete defoliation of a plant. This can definitely weaken the plant and can take several seasons for coniferous plants to recover to the point they look normal. Small plants can be killed by the defoliation. In late summer (August) they are nearly impossible to control unless you pick them off by hand and I have seen very few cases where that is feasible. If it is a small plant and not many bagworms you could pick them off and destroy them by dropping them in a bucket of soapy water.

If you are seeing large silken bags on your plants now they are the ones that overwintered. That bag could contain 500-1,000 eggs! Go ahead, pick it off, and destroy it. The bagworm has one generation a year. They start hatching around the end of May and can hatch several weeks in June. They will feed throughout the summer if not treated. By mid-September, the male moth will emerge from the bag and fly to the female and will die after mating. The female will lay up to 1,000 eggs within the bag and dies. The eggs overwinter in the bag and the cycle starts again when they start hatching generally around the end of May. One year in NW Missouri, I found some that had

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 **Extension**
University of Missouri

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/ACCESS/
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION/PRO-
DISABLED AND VETERAN EMPLOYER

Lookout for Bagworms!

Tom Fowler, MU Extension Field Specialist in Horticulture

Continued from page 1 hatched out May 10. Depending on weather conditions, they can hatch for several weeks. They can also be blown in from neighboring plants a process called ballooning. With several weeks of eggs hatching, one spray generally does not take care of them. You need to catch them early and treat several times while they are small. Most of the spray material needs to be ingested by the bagworm to be effective.

You will find several sprays available that are labelled for bagworm control. There is several trade names (for example Dipel) of bacterium *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *kurstaki* that is a natural treatment for bagworms. It controls small bagworms and has to be ingested by the worm. The material breaks down in sunlight and rain so it may need to be applied after you see they have hatched and once a week for three or four weeks to control. You also need to thoroughly cover the plants with the material to be effective. Spray into the interior of the plant out to the tips of the branches to thoroughly cover where the bagworm may feed. This method of treatment is the same for other sprays you may use. Follow the label directions for the material you are using. For more information on bagworm control see the MU Extension guide 7250 *The Bagworm in Missouri* copies of the guide are available from your county MU Extension office or online- <https://extension2.missouri.edu/g7250>



Small bagworm feeding. Photo: Missouri Botanical Garden.

Lovely Foxgloves

Donna Aufdenberg, MU Extension Field Specialist in Horticulture

Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, is a biennial or short-lived herbaceous perennial originally from Western Europe. Historically, it was once used as a heart stimulant used in the treatment of heart failure (it should never be used to self-medicate because it can be very dangerous and poisonous).

As a biennial, the plant produces a rosette of leaves the first year, then produces a bloom spike (2 to 5 feet tall in May-June), set seeds and dies the second year. Foxglove is hardy in zones 4-9. They do best with afternoon shade and prefer moist, well-drained soils. They are great for adding a vertical dimension to the perennial flowerbed. They are attractive in front of walls, fences, shrubs and in mass plantings.

If you want continuous bloom, it is best to plant or seed two years in a row to encourage seed production every year. Seed can be sown in late summer where plants are desire to grow to bloom the following year. May need to water since Missouri summers can be dry. Thin seedling to about 18 inches apart. Seedlings can be transplanted easily while still small. Foxglove has few insect and disease problems. Excessive seedling production can be a challenge and they can become rather ragged looking in late summer. Deadhead to avoid both of these issues.



June Gardening Calendar

Donna Aufdenberg, MU Extension Field Specialist in Horticulture

Outdoor Flowering Plants and Ornamentals

- Keep applying mulch in planted areas to conserve moisture, discourage weeds, and enrich the soil.
- Trees and shrubs may be fertilized before July. Fertilizing after July leads to new growth that will not harden off by the time freezing temperatures arrive.
- If rainfall is sufficient, irrigate once a week deeply so water infiltrates the soil and the roots of plants will follow it leading to drought tolerant plants. Drip irrigation or soaker hoses are best for applying water directly to the soil while keeping the foliage dry to prevent diseases.
- Fertilize annual flowers in containers with a balanced water soluble fertilizer once a week. Follow the directions for fertilizer rate.
- Sow seed sparingly of biennial flowers such as hollyhock and foxglove for next years bloom. Mark the area to keep from disturbing any seedlings coming up. Plan to thin seedling that are too thick.
- Mite activity increases with hot, dry weather. Consider spraying plants with strong jets of water every couple of days.

Vegetable Gardening

- As soon as cucumber and squash vines start to run, begin control methods to control cucumber beetles and squash vine borers.
- To keep cauliflower heads pure white, layer several of the long, outside leaves onto the flat, open head. Secure the leaves together with clothespin or two toothpicks in the form of an X until the head is ready for harvesting.
- Make certain sweet corn has sufficient water at two crucial times: when the tassels at the top are beginning to show and when silks are beginning to show on the ear.
- Scout the garden; remove any leaf or stem that show signs of disease and destroy it.
- Plant pumpkins mid-June. Large varieties will need 100+ growing days.
- Pinch top growth on herbs to encourage new growth and branching. Keep flowers removed off plants if you plan on harvesting and drying.

Fruits and Nuts

- Renovate strawberry beds after they quit producing fruit.
- Treat trunks of peach trees and other stone fruits for peach tree borers.
- If you are doing any summer pruning, make sure to disinfect pruners between cuts to keep from spreading disease from one plant to another. Disinfectants include 10% bleach and 70% alcohol. Make sure to oil your pruners afterward to keep rust at bay.
- Control Japanese Beetles on fruit crops as they can eat through the peach skin and destroy the fruit.
- Start summer-tipping new bramble canes.

My Secrets to Happiness in the Garden

Plant things that you love. Mass planting are beautiful.

Buy the tools that make gardening easier - buy GOOD TOOLS!

Oversizing is overwhelming - keep it simple!

Choose plants that will grow in your area.

Bare soil = weeds.

Mulch everything.

Keep learning - the world of horticulture is endless.

Take time to admire beauty in it all—even the small things.

Share! Share seeds, plants, garden tips and the harvest!

Lastly - if it is troublesome and pest ridden, get rid of it!

Kids Ask Dr. Bug

Dr. Tamra Reall, MU Extension Field Specialist in Horticulture

What is this? (see picture) Jared, 9

This many-legged creature is a house centipede. Like other centipedes, this arthropod has one leg per body segment and has a voracious appetite for insects in and around your house. Its legs are longer than many other centipedes so it looks a little more intimidating. However, it is a critter you want to have around, so let it do its job. If you get a chance to look at it up close, note the bright colors on its back.



How do insects know who is nice? Madison, 9

The house centipede is a many-legged friend who preys on the other critters crawling around your house. (Image: T. Reall)

Insects spend their lives trying to survive. Like us, they want food, shelter and safety. They do this very differently than you and I, however. Instead of figuring out who they can trust, they act instinctively to gather food and to find places to build their nest or resting spot. Those who live in colonies, such as ants and honey bees, have developed ways to keep out those who do not belong there. They recognize their nestmates by smell and feel, and will attack anyone else who tries to enter. Insects do not understand your intentions – that you are just curious and want to see what they are doing. If you are careful, you can observe insects without them noticing. However, even if you unintentionally disturb an insect and they feel threatened, you might receive a warning bite or sting.

Why do bees sting and how do they do it? Jaedon, 10

If a bee feels threatened, or that its colony is threatened, it may attack. Female bees have a couple of ways to defend themselves – biting and stinging. Male bees can only bite. This is because the stinger is a modified ovipositor, the body part that lays eggs for many insects. Most bees have a smooth stinger that allows them to sting more than once, if needed. Honey bees have a barbed stinger that gets stuck in our skin and stays attached, along with the venom sac, as the bee flies away. This is why it is important to gently flick the stinger off of you if you get stung, with your fingernail or a card, to reduce the amount of venom that gets released. If you get stung, watch for signs of an allergic reaction. You may need to take an antihistamine. Some people are severely allergic to bee stings and may need to go to the hospital.

Why does a bee die after it stings? Valerie, 10

As mentioned in the last answer, after a honey bee stings, it loses its stinger and venom sac. While the bee can fly away initially, the loss of the body part causes the bee to die. Remember that bees do not sting to be mean. They sting because they feel threatened. They lose their life when they are defending their colony so they are not looking for an opportunity to sting anyone. I love watching bees work as they gather pollen from flowers. I find that if I carefully walk in areas with bees, they just fly around me if I am in the way.

Missouri Wild Edibles

Sarah Havens, MU Extension Field Specialist in Natural Resources

Missouri's woods and fields are home to some great wild edibles. If you are going to forage wild edibles, it is important that you properly identify them before consuming. If you collect on public lands, you should also know the rules for each area. You may collect on Missouri Department of Conservation owned conservation areas. You may collect nuts, berries, fruits, edible greens and mushrooms. You may only collect enough for personal consumption. You may not collect on areas designated as natural areas or at nature centers.

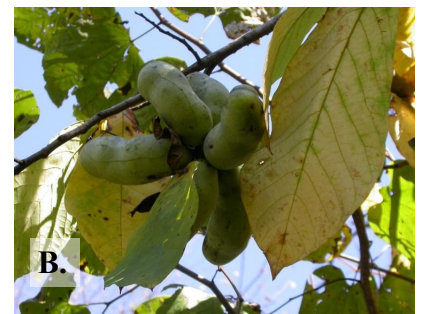
In Missouri State Parks, the code reads "Persons may collect for personal consumption within the state park or historic site small quantities of wild edible fruit, berries, seeds, and nuts (excluding below-ground plant parts) in quantities not to exceed a one-gallon container. Any such edible fruit, etc. so collected shall not be transported outside the state park or historic site. Every person is permitted to collect by hand edible mushrooms for personal consumption outside the state park or historic site providing that the quantity collected does not exceed that which fills a two-gallon container. No person shall dig in or otherwise disturb or destroy grass areas, or lawns, pile debris or material of any kind on park grounds or attach any rope, wire or other contrivance thereto. No person shall plant or remove any vegetation and/or propagules (seeds, roots, etc.), or collect or remove flowers or other plant parts without the written permission from the director." Mo. Code Regs. tit. 10 § 90-2.040

Some common wild edibles.

Wild blackberries (A.) Blackberries are found in fencerows, roadsides, hillsides, thickets, meadows and fields. They are in the rose family. They flower in April-June and then fruit from July to August. They have star-shaped, ridged stems that are erect from the ground. The stems are covered in thorns. The leaves are compound leaves of three. The fruits will start out white/green and turn a dark purple as they ripen. Long sleeves and pants are recommended because of thorns, ticks and chiggers!



Pawpaws (B.) Pawpaws are found on understory trees and often found in riparian areas. The fruit is green and looks like a potato but is found hanging on the tree. It usually hangs in clusters. The taste of the pawpaw is described as banana with some tropical notes of mango and vanilla. Pawpaw is self-incompatible, which means that pollen produced on a plant cannot pollinate flowers on the same plant. To produce fruit, the pawpaw flower must receive pollen from a genetically different tree. In many cases the pawpaw trees grow in clusters, share the same root system, and are therefore genetically identical. Despite this, pawpaw's pollinators (which include flies and beetles) inevitably pollinate some flowers and we have fruit! The fruit ripens in the fall so September is a good time to look.



Persimmons (C.) Persimmons are another fall ripening fruit that are found on trees. They fruit is orange in color. The interesting thing to remember when foraging for persimmon is that if you pick them directly from the tree, they will make you pucker! They can be collected from the ground. It is believed the first frost helps the ripening process. Persimmons can be eaten fresh or made into



Continued to page 6

Missouri Wild Edibles

Sarah Havens, MU Extension Field Specialist in Natural Resources

Continued from page 5 jam, breads or cookies. They do have many seeds so be careful when eating them!

Black Walnuts (D.) Black walnuts are a native tree that is related to the English walnut, which is what we traditionally find for sale in grocery stores. Black walnuts grow into large trees that are found all through Missouri. They tend to like riparian areas but can be found anywhere. The nuts have a green husk that will turn dark brown. The nuts will fall to the ground where they can be collected. In order to eat the nut, the husk and shell need to be removed. Word to the wise; the husks will stain your fingers brown! Also, if you have a lot of black walnuts on your property, in the fall, hulling stations will open and they will pay industrious walnut collectors! You may also find the meat of black walnuts is more bitter or astringent when compared to their English counterparts.



Red Mulberries (E.) The red mulberry tree often grows in the understory of Missouri forests. The berries ripen in May and June. They are dark purple in color and have a very mild flavor. Mulberries can be collected and eaten fresh or made into jellies and pies. Mulberries have also been used in wine making. They are highly sought after by birds and other wildlife. There have also been instances of fish feeding on berries when they fell into the water!



Photo Credit: K. Kammler

Cattails (F.) This Missouri edible has multiple parts that can be eaten. The shoots, spikes, pollen and roots can be eaten. In early March, whitish protuberances can be found emerging from the roots. These can be eaten or pickled. In later March, the cattail shoots will push above ground. The new shoots have a central core that is white and tastes delicious. The core can be harvested by spreading the outer leaves apart and pulling the middle of the stalk out. This can be eaten raw and has a taste similar to a cucumber. It can also be boiled and eaten like asparagus. Later in the year the green bloom spikes will turn bright yellow and become covered in pollen. The pollen can be collected by putting a plastic bag over the bloom spike and shaking. This pollen will be very fine and be curry colored. This pollen can be used as a flour substitute. The final part of this plant that can be eaten are the roots. The roots can be harvested. They are found 6-8 inches below ground. The outer layer should be peeled off and the inner core can then be dried, ground, and used as flour.



More information on Missouri Wild Edibles:

- Wild Edible of Missouri by Jan Phillips <https://nature.mdc.mo.gov/sites/default/files/downloads/page/WildEdibles.pdf>
- Edible by Missouri Department of Conservation <https://nature.mdc.mo.gov/safety-concerns/edible-0>

All photos courtesy of Missouri Department of Conservation unless otherwise noted.

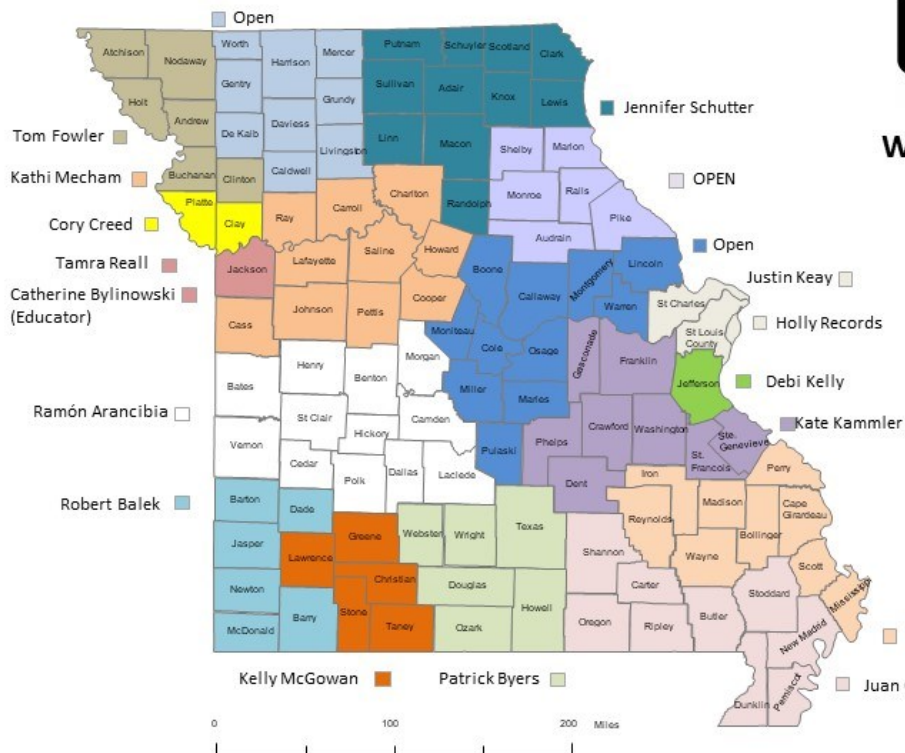
Who is Your MU Horticulturist?

MU Extension Field Specialists in Horticulture



Who is Your MU Horticulturalist ?

- Justin Keay – Justin.keay@missouri.edu
- Debi Kelly – kellyd@missouri.edu
- Kate Kammler – kammlerk@Missouri.edu
- Donna Aufdenberg – aufdenbergd@Missouri.edu
- Juan Cabrera-Garcia – cabrera-Garcia@Missouri.edu
- Patrick Byers – byerspl@Missouri.edu
- Kelly McGowan – mcgowanK@Missouri.edu
- Robert Balek – balekr@Missouri.edu
- Ramon Arancibia – ramon.arancibia@Missouri.edu
- Tamra Reall – reallt@Missouri.edu
- Cory Creed – creedca@Missouri.edu
- Kathi Mecham – mechamK@Missouri.edu
- Tom Fowler – fowlert@Missouri.edu
- Jennifer Schutter – schuttert1@Missouri.edu



Plants of Merit: Swamp Milkweed

Asclepias incarnata

Type: Herbaceous perennial

Zone: 3 to 6

Height: 4 to 5 feet

Spread: 2 to 3 feet

Flower: White, pink or mauve, showy and fragrant, blooming July to August.

Comments: Erect, clump-forming, Missouri native found in wet areas around the state. Flowers attractive to butterflies as a nectar source and food source for Monarch butterfly caterpillars.



Plants of Merit are plants selected for their outstanding quality and dependable performance for the lower Midwest. They grow consistently well in Missouri, central and southern Illinois, and the Kansas City Metro area. It is a program of Missouri Botanical Garden. Plant review submitted by Katie Kammler



Information & photos sources:
Missouri Botanical Garden

Taste of the Season: Asparagus

Bethany Bachmann MU Extension CES in Nutrition and Health Education

Asparagus, Tomato and Feta Salad

Yield: Makes 8 servings

Ingredients:

Vinaigrette

- 6 tablespoons balsamic vinegar
- 1/4 cup olive oil
- 2 teaspoons Dijon mustard
- 2 teaspoons honey
- 1 clove garlic, minced
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Salad

- 2 pounds fresh asparagus, tough ends trimmed, dice into 2-inch pieces
- 1 (10.5 ounce) package grape tomatoes, halved
- 2/3 cup chopped walnuts, toasted
- 4 ounces low-fat feta cheese, crumbled



Preparation:

1. Bring a large pot of water to a boil.
2. Meanwhile, prepare vinaigrette — add vinegar to a small saucepan. Bring to a boil over medium heat and allow to boil until reduced by half, about 3 minutes.
3. Pour into a jar or bowl and add olive oil, mustard, honey and garlic. Whisk to blend while seasoning with salt and pepper to taste. Set aside.
4. Add asparagus to boiling water and allow to boil until tender crisp, about 4-5 minutes.
5. Meanwhile, fill a medium mixing bowl with ice and cold water. Drain and immediately transfer asparagus to ice water; let rest about 10 seconds then drain asparagus well.
6. Transfer to a bowl with tomatoes and walnuts.
7. Drizzle vinaigrette over top and toss lightly. Sprinkle over half of the feta then plate and top with remaining feta (just so the feta doesn't brown from tossing with all the dressing).

Nutrition information per serving

Calories: 161

Total Fat: 11.6g

Sodium: 207mg

Carbohydrates: 9g

Sugar: 5g

Source: Modified from cookingclassy.com

Recipe can be found at <http://missourifamilies.org/nutrition/recipes/AsparagusTomatoFetaSalad.htm>

Bird Watching

Katie Kammler, MU Extension Field Specialist in Horticulture

I never imagined that I would work from home for a month and a half. There were some great advantages that I never anticipated! One was that I got my flower beds cleaned up and things planted about a month earlier than normal because I was not on the road programming. Pulling weeds was also a great break in between Zoom meetings. My favorite however was watching all the birds.

My bluebirds are on their second nesting. I have flower pots on stumps in my front yard and the bluebirds love to perch on them while looking for insects. An adult and a fledgling were on the powerline one day and I watched the adult pick up a snail. The fledgling fussed until the adult gave it to the youngster only to have it discover that it was not sure what to do with it so the adult showed it how to beat it open on the line while the fledgling fussed about it the whole time. I guess teenagers are always hungry regardless of species! The bluebirds also really enjoyed when I moved my woodpile because it exposed a lot of worms and other insects. My second bluebird house has a family of sparrows in it that are also fun to watch.



Bluebird, picture from MU Extension

I also enjoy wrens and had commented to someone that I had not heard any. The next day as I am looking out my window, past the computer screen, there was one on my porch in all the Christmas cactus that I have on a table. She hung out there several times and I can hear them singing all around. I have two wren houses, both are stuffed full of sticks but I am still not sure where they are nesting. I have also read the wrens build decoy nests....I just wonder if it is actually a vacation home for when the kids are too noisy and demanding! I am pretty sure they are not in the gourd house because a few days ago I noticed a robin is nesting in the tree about a foot away from it.



Bluebird, picture from Missouri Department of Conservation

I have always had a few hummingbirds around on my flowers but never put out a feeder even though I had one. My mom has so many that she can hardly keep up with feeding them so I guess I never wanted to have that many. Since I was home, I did hang a feeder on the porch and could watch them when I was at the computer and that has been fun. One day I saw one sit and take sip, then move to the next hole and take sip for about 5 holes. Guess he was checking to see if it got sweeter if he changed spots!

A woodpecker has been working on the stumps in the yard but I have yet to catch them in the act to see what kind it is. I suspect it is a pileated woodpecker because the chips are big and they have done a lot of work in a short period of time. I also watched a buzzard sit on top of the mailbox post across the road one day. There was not any road kill for him to be after but he just hung out for a while.

Now that I am back in the office, my bird watching time is now early in the morning or in the evenings after work. Working from home reminded me to take the time to enjoy all of the birds and flowers!

For more information on birds:

MU Extension Guide G9429 Attracting Bluebirds to Your Property <https://extension2.missouri.edu/g9429>

MU Extension Guides G9413 Nest Boxes for Wildlife <https://extension2.missouri.edu/g9413>

Bah Humbug to ‘Murder Hornets’

Linda Geist, Writer for MU Extension

Missourians need not worry about insects dubbed “murder hornets” in social media, says University of Missouri Extension entomologist Kevin Rice.

He hopes to put a halt to hysteria about the Asian giant hornet.

“The name circulating on social media is misleading,” Rice says.

“Scientists do not use the term murderous to describe this interesting insect. These headlines sound like something from a Stephen King story and instill unnecessary fear.”

“The Asian giant hornet is not typically aggressive and only attacks people when its nest is threatened,” says MU Extension horticulturist Tamra Reall.

In Japan, fewer than 50 people per year die from the hornet’s potent venom. To put this in perspective, more than 200 people die in the U.S. each year from vehicle accidents involving deer, Reall says.

The hornet is not present in the Midwest now. “It is also extremely unlikely it will ever move here,” says Rice, with emphasis on “extremely.” In 2019, entomologists found and eradicated one nest in Vancouver, Canada. One dead wasp was found in the state of Washington.

The hornet prefers mountains and lowlands. It dislikes plains, especially areas where humans live. A native of eastern Asia and Japan, the hornet can adapt to new environments, but Rice still says it presents “minimal, if any” danger to humans in the United States.

Measuring about 2 inches long, the Asian giant hornet is the world’s largest hornet. It is about three or four times larger than other wasps in the United States. Reall and Rice are concerned that people worried about “murder hornets” will spray native wasps and hornets that pollinate plants and provide important biological controls for agriculture.

The real danger of Asian giant hornets is to bees. The hornets can kill entire hives.

Asian honeybees have found two ways to fight back. In a technique called “heat balling,” bees surround the hornet, flap their wings rapidly and generate heat that kills it. Some honeybees make a paste of flowers and smear it around their hives. The floral pheromones deter the hornets from entering. However, honeybees in North America are unlikely to express these behavioral defenses.



Asian giant hornet (*Vespa mandarinia*).
Photo by Yasunori Koide/ CC BY-SA.



Sphecus sp.
cicada killer



Sphex ichneumoneus
great golden digger wasp



Vespa crabro
European hornet
(does not occur in WA)



Cimbex americana
elm sawfly



Vespa mandarinia
Asian giant hornet



Vespula pensylvanica
western yellowjacket



Polistes dominula
European paper wasp



Apis mellifera
western honey bee



Dolichovespula maculata
bald-faced hornet



Tremex columba
pigeon tremex



Bombus flavifrons
yellow head bumble bee

Comparison chart of bees, wasps and hornets. Washington State Department of Agriculture.

Upcoming Events

You may visit your local MU Extension County Facebook page to find out what is occurring locally in regards to posts, web trainings and opportunities, and Extension newsletters.

June 2020

Town Hall Meetings - Wednesdays going forward until further notice. It is a great opportunity to ask your gardening questions and learn from others. **To register, go to ipm.missouri.edu/TownHalls**

11:00 Home Horticulture Town Hall Meeting

Commercial Fruit Webinar Series starting May 28 at 6:30 pm. Take individual classes for \$25 each or the whole series for \$150. To register, see <https://extension2.missouri.edu/events/commercial-fruit-crop-production-webinar> For more information, see the last page of the Garden Spade Newsletter or email Katie Kammler at kammlerk@missouri.edu

Woodland Steward: Call Before You Cut Online on June 2, 9, 16, 2020 from 7:00-8:30. Cost: \$30 for all three classes. For more information, see flyer on page 13 of the newsletter or go to <https://extension2.missouri.edu/events/missouri-woodland-steward-call-before-you-cut-1589664304>

Garden Quote

When weeding, the best way to make sure you are removing a weed and not a valuable plant is to pull on it. If it comes out of the ground easily, it is a valuable plant.

~Author unknown



The Garden Spade

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Newsletter Editors:



Donna Aufdenberg
Field Specialist in Horticulture
Jackson, MO
573-243-3581
aufdenbergd@missouri.edu



Katie Kammler
Field Specialist in Horticulture
Ste. Genevieve, MO
573-883-3548
kammlerk@missouri.edu

Newsletter Contributors:



Tamra Reall
Field Specialist in Horticulture
Blue Springs, MO
816-252-5051
reallt@missouri.edu



Bethany Bachmann
CES in Nutrition & Health
Education, Perryville, MO
573-547-4504
bachmannb@missouri.edu



Tom Fowler
Field Specialist in Horticulture
St. Joseph, MO
816-279-1691
fowlert@missouri.edu



Sarah Havens
Field Specialist Natural Resources
Rolla, MO
573-458-6260
havenss@missouri.edu

Each month there is a title picture on the front cover of the newsletter. This month: Strawberry

Kids Gardening Activity

The Cut Flower Garden

By Donna Aufdenberg
Horticulture Specialist,
MU Extension, 573-243-3851
aufdenbergd@missouri.edu

Kid-Friendly, Easy to Grow Flowers



Zinnia



Cosmos



Sunflower



Celosia



Gloriosa Daisy



Nasturtium



Bachelor
Button

Start by Planning

- Flowers can be planted in a new garden, an existing flower bed, vegetable garden or container
- Plants need more than 8 hours of sun with well-drained soil
- Decide what flowers do you want to grow?
- Plan for size, shape and color differences - pick showy, large flowers; small, delicate flowers; brilliant blazes of color; soft pastels
- Look for varieties with long stems; some need staking



Kids love
flowers!

Planting

- Purchase seeds and plants early for best selection; plant after last frost
- If planting in the ground, prepare the seed bed by turning the soil, and raking level
- Seed packets will have planting depth and directions.
- Plants can be transplanted in the ground if you make sure to water plants after transplanting



Plant seeds in
rows or
individual
spots in the
ground or
container

Maintenance

- Thin seedlings if too thick
- Supplement with water if needed
- Fertilize twice a month with a well balanced fertilizer
- Add 2 to 4 inches of mulch when plants are 6 inches tall
- Removing dead blooms will promote longer blooming
- Keep weeds out of the flower bed



After seeding,
cover seeds
with a light
layer of straw
to protect from
heavy rain

Supplies:

- Assorted Flower seeds with mixed sizes, colors, and bloom times.
- Garden planting area
- Hand trowels and cultivators
- Straw
- Watering can
- Balanced fertilizer such as 10-10-10 or 20-20-20
- Containers for cutting flowers
- Scissors or knife
- Vases, water and flower preservative

Tips for Harvesting Flowers out of the Garden:

- Harvest flowers during the coolest part of the day (morning preferred)
- Select blooms that are newly fully open (for the varieties on the left)
- Always carry a bucket of water and place stems inside it; keep in shade
- Always use a sharp, clean pair of scissors or knife
- Cut long stems - 5-18" long
- Remove lower foliage that would be under water in the vase
- Recut stems at an angle before placing in final vase
- Consider using flowers and foliage from trees and shrubs for fillers
- Keep stems in water while designing
- Use floral preservatives for longer life of flowers

Woodland Steward: Call Before You Cut Online

WHEN: June 2, 9, & 16, 2020

TIME: 7:00 - 8:30 pm

COST: \$30 for all three sessions

REGISTER:

<https://extension2.missouri.edu/events/missouri-woodland-steward-call-before-you-cut-1589664304>

For more information contact Sarah Havens at havenss@missouri.edu or 573-247-3082

For ADA accommodations contact Sarah Havens at havenss@missouri.edu or 573-247-3082

June 2 - Marketing your Timber. This session will cover the steps to take to market and sell your timber.

June 9 - Harvesting Best Management Practices. This session will cover the best management practices that should be in place for a sustainable timber harvest on your property.

June 16 - Timber Tax and Casualty Loss. This session will cover how to handle your tax liability following a timber sale and casualty loss in the event of a natural disaster.

Your \$30 investment today can save you thousands!





Commercial Fruit Crop Production Webinar Series

Take individual classes for \$25 each or the whole series for \$150. Classes from 6:30 to 8 pm for producers interested in commercial fruit production. Online classes taught by MU Extension Specialists on Zoom.



- May 28: **Site Selection & Planting for Fruit Production**
- June 1: **Crop Fertility for Fruit Production**
- June 4: **Weed Management in Fruit Production**
- June 8: **Integrated Pest Management in Fruit Production**
- June 11: **Grafting Fruit & Nut Trees**
- June 15: **Marketing Fruit Crops**
- June 18: **Processing Fruit Crops: Value Added Production**
- June 22: **Blackberry & Raspberry Production**
- June 25: **Strawberry Production**
- June 29: **Blueberry Production**
- July 2: **Peach Production**
- July 6: **Apple Production**
- July 9: **Nut Tree Production**
- July 13: **Table Grape Production**
- July 16: **Wine Grape Production**
- July 20: **Specialty Tree Crop Production**
- July 23: **Specialty Berry Production**
- July 27: **Elderberry Production**
- July 30: **Economics of Commercial Fruit Production**



Register here: <https://extension2.missouri.edu/events/commercial-fruit-crop-production-webinar>

