

# Leaf



# Notes



The Newsletter of Lee County Master Gardeners

## **President's Message**

Dear Gardening Friends,

I hope your summer has been wonderful and your garden is beautiful. Jim and I have spent several weeks in San Francisco visiting our two sons and their families for our fiftieth wedding anniversary. We have had a wonderful time: visiting, playing with our five granddaughters, visiting museums, traveling in northern California, and making fairy gardens.

I missed our getting together in August, but there were so many conflicts, we felt it was best to cancel. I look forward to an excellent year for Lee County Master Gardeners, we have exciting programs planned and hope each of you will get involved in at least one of the demonstration gardens or projects. Our association is only as strong as the sum of the parts and we invite you to become an active part.

We look forward to seeing you at our monthly business meetings, typically the first Wednesday at 11:30 followed by refreshments and the program at 12:30.

Thank you for being a Master Gardener or Friend,

## **Up Coming Meetings**

September 7, 2016, 11:30 a.m. at the Kreher Preserve

October 5, 2016, 11:30 a.m. at the Harris Center

November 2, 2016, 11:30 a.m. at the Harris Center

December , 2016, Christmas Social—watch for date and time

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## **Quarterly Quote**

Opportunities don't happen, you create them. – Chris Grosser

## Fall 2016

Lee County Master Gardeners Assn  
600 S. 7th St Suite 4  
Opelika, AL 36801

Phone: 877-829-5500

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David Peterson, Editor

Tel: 815-276-9209

E-mail: [davypeted@gmail.com](mailto:davypeted@gmail.com)

Master Gardeners are encouraged to submit articles, ideas, notices, etc. to:

Tara Barr, County Extension Coordinator

Tel 334-3353, Mobile 334-707-5143

E-mail: [barrtar@aces.edu](mailto:barrtar@aces.edu)

### **2016 LCMG Officers**

President: Nancy Golson,

[334- 334=728-5064](tel:334-334-728-5064)

Vice-President: Susan Price,

[703-725-0189](tel:703-725-0189)

Treasurer: Jim Disque,

[973-886-8693](tel:973-886-8693)

Membership: Anne Morgan,

[770-254-8708](tel:770-254-8708)

Secretary: Carola Pike,

[carola.pike1@gmail.com](mailto:carola.pike1@gmail.com)

Training: Nancie: Gallagher,

[412-708-0099](tel:412-708-0099)

Advisory Council: Patti Householder,

[334-332-8044](tel:334-332-8044)

Public Affairs: Raleine Sillman,

[334- 663-1948](tel:334-663-1948)

Programs : Pat Giordano

[334-329-7099](tel:334-329-7099)

## Leaf Notes



The Master Gardeners Program educates volunteers in science-based gardening and landscape practices and helps them effectively extend research-based information to the public as Master Gardeners. The Master Gardener's role is primarily that of "educator."

There are many different ways our volunteers in Lee County help the Alabama Extension System (ACES) expand outreach to the community. We construct and maintain community demonstration gardens and help implement community projects. A variety of garden-related programs and workshops are offered to the public.

### **Master Gardeners Please Note:**

If you have misplaced or have need for a new badge, please let Mallory Kelley know —.

**Mallory Kelley:**

[Jones57@aces.edu](mailto:Jones57@aces.edu)

**PLEASE INCLUDE:**

**Name, County, Year of Master Gardeners Certification!**

### **Quarterly Quiz**

A seed pod from a local plant.

Can you identify it?



Photo by DP

Answer on Page 3



## Lee County Fair, October 2016

Dear Creative Gardeners,

Several times in recent years our LCMGA has entered an exhibit at the Lee County Fair, held the first full week of October. Tara Barr and her staff have a huge interest in this event because it showcases many of the activities that extension is involved in over the year. I think our involvement makes a statement about our support of Lee County Extension and the citizens of Lee County.

Since July a few of our members and Friends have been working on ideas that repurpose old or nonfunctioning stuff that we find around our homes, in discarded piles or where junk collects. Some of those things include garden art, decorations, feeders for birds, creative planters, and novel ways to garden easier, in more earth friendly ways.

If you have some untapped creative ideas we would love you to join us. It is never too late. I you need ideas, gardening magazines and the internet are full of them.

Please send me an email or call if you'd like to join in this endeavor. Also needed will be folks to help set up and take down the exhibit the week of the fair. You can also help with signage and other printed material.

Hope to hear from you,  
Charlot  
[cdritenbaugh@gmail.com](mailto:cdritenbaugh@gmail.com)  
[334 750 1984](tel:3347501984)

## Meet you New Master Gardeners

Steve and Carol Carter

Steve is from Illinois. He grew up on a dairy farm and had a grandfather who had a garden that was his pride and joy. Steve hoped that at some time he could duplicate his efforts.

Carol is from Connecticut. She has always loved plants and flowers.

We both found our way to Alabama because of the U.S. Army and just never went back home to the cold winters.

We are both retired after careers in aviation. Steve was a professional pilot and I was a testing engineer for the FAA.

Between us we have four children and twelve grandchildren ages 12 to 24. We live in Opelika. We garden and take care of our rescue horse, goats, miniature donkeys, chickens, four cats and five dogs (one of which is a huge three legged rescue dog).

After our retirement we read about the Master Gardeners class and decided that we sure could use much more knowledge in gardening and landscaping. We joined the class and learned so much and have met so many wonderful people.

We look forward to being of service to our area through the Master Gardeners program.

### Quarterly Quiz Answer—from page 2

***Camellia sasanqua***, with common name **sasanqua camellia**, is a species of [Camellia native](#) to China and Japan. It is usually found growing up to an altitude of 900 meters.

It is an [evergreen shrub](#) growing to 5 m tall. The [leaves](#) are broad elliptic, 3–7 cm long and 1.2–3 cm broad, with a finely serrated margin. The [flowers](#) are 5–7 cm diameter, with 5–8 white to dark pink petals.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



**Attention: Interesting Seminar**



Thursday, September 29<sup>th</sup>  
 Birmingham Botanical Gardens  
 2612 Lane Park Road  
 Birmingham, Alabama 35223  
**4 Sessions, 4 CEUs**

**2016 AMGA Fall Seminar**  
**There's No Place Like Home!**  
 produced by  
**Jefferson County Master Gardeners**

**AMGA Fall Seminar -2017**

**When**  
 September 29, 2016  
**Time**  
 8:15 AM

**Registration includes lunch and refreshments.**  
**Bring your registration confirmation to the check in desk at the seminar.**

**AMGA Fall Seminar**  
 Birmingham Botanical Gardens  
 2612 Lane Park Road  
 Birmingham, AL



[Open Map in new window](#)

Registration	Price	Quantity
Registration	\$35.00	0 ▾
Speaker	\$.00	0 ▾

**Continue**

**THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME!**

- 8:15 AM Registration, Coffee and Fellowship
- 9:00 AM Japanese Maples: Aristocrat of Trees :- David Doggett, JCMG
- 10:00 AM Break
- 10:15 AM Beauty in Her Own Back Yard:- Sally Price, JCMG
- 11:00 AM Save and Savor Summer:- Angela Tereadway, ACES & Helen Phillips.
- 12:00PM Box Lunch
- 1:00 PM Six Breakout Sessions
  1. *Our American Canopy: Limit 20-* Henry Hughes, Director of Education Birmingham Botanical Gardens
  2. *Tree I. D: Limit 20:-* Mallory Kelly, ACES
  3. *Dried Flower Arrangements: Limit 20:-* Mary Jo Quintana, JCMG
  4. *The Aging Gardener: -* Fletcher Harvey, JCMG
  5. *Fostering Fall Flight: Limit 40:-* The Birmingham Audubon Society
  6. *Autum Beauty at the Birmingham Botanical Gardens: Limit 20:-* Chris Boles, JCMG

**LATE REGISTRATION; there will be a \$5 penalty assessed for any registration received after August 31, 2016**

**Registration refunds will be given until September 15, 2016**

**Already Registered?**  
 Enter your Last Name and Confirmation ID to review your record.

Last Name or Email

ID

**Find Me**



**2016 Garden Tour Owners Presentations**

At our July 6, 2016 meeting, presentations of garden tour photo books were made to those present. For those not present, books will be delivered by the garden coordinators.

The following are photographs of those present on July 6.



Beau's Garden owner Joyce Delamar with Billie Oliver and Lela Loftin



Presenters Charlot Ritenbaugh and Pat Giordano



Grandma's Garden coordinators Beth Dorman, with Peggy & Charlie Mitchell



Birds B&B owners Lane & Bill Sauser with coordinator Julia Freeman



Emily's Secret Garden owners Emily & Harry Smyth with coordinators Susan Price and Phyllis Mayfield



Nancy Golson and Susan Price received photo books for their hard work in making the Garden Tour a great success.



## **Controlling Fire Ants in the Fall**

**Q. It is finally beginning to feel like fall. The temperatures are cooling down, the leaves are beginning to change colors, and we are spending a lot more time outside, enjoying our surroundings. However, I had the unfortunate experience of stepping into a fire ant mound that seemed to appear overnight. Needless to say, it was not a pleasant experience. Is now a good time to treat for these angry little nuisances?**

**A.** Ouch - not exactly how anyone would want to start the fall season! However, now is the perfect time to rid your lawn or landscape of these unwelcome invaders!

"Fall is a great time to treat fire ants," Dr. Kathy Flanders, an Alabama Cooperative Extension Entomologist said. "Fall temperatures are perfect for fire ant activity and foraging, making it an opportune time to put out fire ant bait."

While the warm weather is rolling out and cooler air moves in, fire ants are still actively foraging. Fire ants look for protein-rich foods all year, but especially in the late spring and early fall. Foragers usually continue searching for food until temperatures drop below 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Using treatment plans like the Two Step Method (details listed below), can provide specific and continued control of fire ants, in a cost-effective way.

### Two Step Method

- Step 1. Broadcast a fire ant bait once or twice a year to reduce fire ant colonies by 80 to 90 percent.
- Step 2. Treat nuisance mounds or colonies that move into the bait-treated areas. Step 2 may not be needed.

Not only are fire ants a nuisance outdoors, but they can wreak havoc indoors, as well. Fire ants will be looking for a warm place to overwinter. Double-checking door seals, pipe coverings and concrete foundations can help prevent a home invasion in the winter. As temperatures drop, fire ants begin searching for warm places to spend the cold months. Often, this means mounds inside the house or built against the foundation.

Alabama Cooperative Extension professionals developed management options for treating fire ants inside homes and buildings. The first and most important suggestion: treat fire ants in the surrounding landscape to prevent fire ant infestations near the home.

Be sure to inspect your pile of leaves, wood stack or winter garden, for fire ants. Outdoor temperatures determine the amount of activity present in a fire ant mound. When the temperatures are right, leaf or compost piles, wood stacks and winter gardens are all likely hiding places for fire ants. Flanders said it is important to check for fire ants before playing, working or carrying wood inside. A proactive approach to controlling fire ants in these areas would be best. This is also a time to consider a slow-acting bait for continued control going into the cold season. Treat the areas before piling up leaves to play in or for compost, treat your preferred firewood location and treat your garden before planting.



## Controlling Fire Ants in the Fall

(Continued)

For increased success, controlling fire ants should definitely be a team effort. Working with neighbors or surrounding landowners can boost your chances of knocking a dent in the population. Fire ant control is more effective when larger areas are treated. When an 80-90% control rate is acceptable, consider participating in a community- or neighborhood-wide treatment program. If the problem is widespread, a large treatment plan could be more effective than treating in small areas. Flanders said Extension professionals have developed a community-wide management program that is available for use and implementation.

For more information on controlling fire ants, please visit [aces.edu](http://aces.edu) or [http://www.extension.org/fire\\_ants](http://www.extension.org/fire_ants).

Happy Fall!

*"Garden Talk is written by Bethany A. O'Rear of the Alabama Cooperative Extension System (ACES). She is housed at the C. Beaty Hanna Horticultural and Environmental Center, which is based at the Birmingham Botanical Gardens. This column includes research based information from land-grant universities around the country,*



Typical view of fire ant hill in a lawn

## Fall Gardening



Fall Veggies



Example of a small Fall garden



## **Butterfly Garden at the Kreher Preserve and Garden Center**

by Margaret Holler

The vision for the KPNC Butterfly Garden began in 1999 when Dr. Louise Kreher Turner (then managing and developing the Preserve) decided to include it as one of the educational experiences within the "Preserve".

The location she chose was extremely overgrown so she called on her faithful volunteers, Christy Hartsfield, and LCMG's Jane Bell and Margaret Holler to discuss the location and what we'd be doing to accomplish such a feat. We cut, sawed and piled high the many branches and trees within the area (adjacent to the Old Homestead).

Farmville firemen were then called on to burn the pile that we had created.

After the land was cleared the plan was for several AU students to prepare and plant the garden but as time passed it became clear that it wasn't going to happen. So in 2001 a Boy Scout took it on as an Eagle Scout project. He and his Troop installed the beds and paths and planted a few plants. It was a beginning but it left a lot of work for volunteers to keep up with, on top of the other areas of the Preserve they were responsible for.



Scouts installing beds and paths in 2001

In January 2001, management was taken over by a volunteer Program and Development Committee under the direction of Dr. Richard Brinker, Dean of the School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences and Margaret Holler, Preserve Coordinator. They felt that a Butterfly Garden would provide a vital part of the Preserve's educational experience. So with a few regular volunteers, several on and off volunteers and (in 2007) the hiring of an official and talented administrator, Jennifer Lolley, the Butterfly Garden has become a

place where all ages have been able to experience the awesome beauty and miracles that the plants, flowers and butterflies provide.

The KPNC offers butterfly programs throughout the year to those attending school field trips, Summer Ecology Camps, Forest Friends (pre-schoolers), Family Discovery Hikes, Science on Saturdays and Butterfly Programs presented by guest speakers.

Jane and I (Margaret) are still the main Butterfly Garden caregivers but we're always looking for a few extra. We invite Master Gardeners and Friends to join us most every Thursday morning. If interested please give Jane or Margaret a call and we will be happy to meet you there to share what we do and the joy we receive.

Jane: home -705-8650 Margaret: cell-740-8548 (text is ok too)



Summer camp class



## **No Silver bullet for Mosquitoes**



By Mallory Kelley  
Regional Extension Agent  
Home Grounds, Gardens, Home Pests

Recently, I have noticed mosquitos buzzing me when I was outdoors early mornings and late in the evening. There is no simple solution for combating this perennial summer pest. **Where do they come from?** Even though we are still in drought conditions, we have had enough afternoon showers to favor mosquito development. Mosquitoes need quiet, non-flowing water for their development. Mosquitoes can lay their eggs on the surface of water in rain barrels, bird baths, tin cans, old tires, cisterns, roof gutters and any other container that holds water. Other types of mosquitoes can lay their eggs at the base of vegetation bordering streams or in low-lying areas subject to flooding. Mosquitoes can also deposit their eggs above the water line in old tires and other water-holding containers. These eggs hatch when inundated with rain water.

Mosquitoes develop rapidly, transforming into biting adults in as little as one week. A neglected bird bath or boat bottom allowed to accumulate water can produce hundreds of new mosquitoes each day.

### **What can be done about them?**

**Eliminate Breeding Sites.** The best way to control mosquitoes is to find and eliminate their breeding sites. Eliminating large areas of standing water such as swamps or ditches may require community wide effort. Nonetheless, homeowners can take steps to prevent mosquitoes from breeding on their property. Dispose of old tires, buckets, plastic sheeting or other containers that collect and hold water. Do not allow water to accumulate at the base of flower pots or in pet dishes for more than a few days. Clean debris from rain gutters and remove any standing water on patios or flat roofs.

**Change water** in bird baths and wading pools at least once a week. Consider stocking ornamental ponds with predacious minnows. Known as mosquito fish, these minnows are about 1-1 ½ inches in length and can be purchased or seined from streams and creeks. Another approach with ornamental ponds is to apply a “biorational” insecticide which prevents mosquitoes from developing in the water. Products containing methoprene or *Bacillus thuringiensis varisraeliensis* (Mosquito dunks, Bactimos) are essentially harmless to other aquatic organisms.

**Check around faucets** and air conditioner units and repair leaks or puddles that remain for several days. **Eliminate seepage** from cisterns, cesspools, and septic tanks, and animal watering troughs.

**Fill or drain puddles**, ditches and swampy areas. **Remove, drain or fill tree holes** and stumps with a suitable sealant.

Irrigate lawns and gardens carefully to prevent water from standing for several days.

**Controlling adults:** Some mosquitoes fly long distances. It may be necessary to supplement elimination of breeding sites with control tactics directed against migrating adults.

**Exclusion:** Mosquitoes can be kept out of homes by securely screening windows, doors and porches. The occasional mosquito found indoors can be eliminated with a fly swatter or aerosol-type insecticide labeled for flying insects.

**Topically-Applied Repellents:** Repellents will help prevent bites when spending time outdoors. Use mosquito repellents containing ingredients such as diethyl toluamide (DEET). In general, the higher the percentage of DEET in the ingredients, the longer the protection. Low-percentage formulations are available for use with young children. Non-DEET containing repellents (e.g Avon Skin-so-soft, citronella) may provide some relief, but to a lesser degree and for a shorter duration. It is often desirable to apply insect repellent on outer clothing as well as the skin. Always read and follow directions on the container. Mosquito repellent should not be applied to the hands of young children, and treated skin should be washed with soap and water.

Source: Chuck Brown, Retired Extension Agent



## **If Our Plants Could Talk**

By Baba –Mail

Gardening and caring for our plants would be so much easier if our plants could only talk, and tell us exactly what they need, when. But, as this is obviously not the case, it doesn't mean that they are not communicating with us. Rather than saying it out loud, they physically show us! Here's what they need you to know:

### 1. Brown and Crunchy Leaves

The plant is: thirsty

Your plant needs a new lease on life, so be sure to water it until the soil is moist, but not saturated. Don't expect the problem to be solved overnight though! There is often a lag between the problem at hand and the leaves changing color, so be a little patient and this issue will be resolved.

### 2. Absent Leaves

The plant is: thirsty

If your plant is under-watered, it won't grow. So, if it looks a little on the skimpy side and hasn't changed much since you bought it, try watering it more often.

### 3. Leaves are Yellow at the Edges

The plant is: over-watered

When your plant appears a little umber-looking, you are likely feeding it a lot of water. Try watering it less frequently, just don't withhold watering completely - after all, your plant still needs to drink, it just doesn't need to be flooded!

### 4. Leaves Appear Misshapen or Discolored

The plant is: over-watered

It may surprise you to discover that over-watering is the number one killer of house plants. And, it's not just the heavy-handed approach to the watering that does it either. Check to see that your plant pot has adequate drainage. A re-purposed vessel that doesn't have holes in the bottom might mean too much water is caught up inside.

### 5. Leaves are Unusually Pale

The plant is: hungry

When leaves appear to be pale, your plant may need a frequent fertilizer particularly - iron. You may also want to move the plant to a larger container - increasing the size gradually, preferably, two inches at a time. With that said, don't expect to see results quickly.

### 6. Leaves Leaning to the Side

The plant is: in need of some sunlight

This is likely to happen among sun-loving plants. So, be sure to relocate the pot to a sunny window sill. If this is not possible, try pairing it with an 'understanding friend'.



## **Are Bugs Eating your Vegetables?**

By Mallory Kelley  
Regional Extension Agent  
Home Grounds, Gardens, Home Pests

The most common and most damaging insect pests of the vegetable garden are worms, squash bugs, squash vine borers, leaf-footed bugs, stink-bugs, and aphids. Ok, so those are the most common and damaging, but needless to say, there are lots of enemies to your vegetables. Scouting at least once a week for any of these insects can greatly increase your garden success, but when scouting you need to know what you are looking for.

Before using any insecticide, it is always best to identify the insect. In many cases you could be killing the “Good Guys” who help control the “Bad Guys” and if you don’t know, then don’t spray! Always be sure the product is labeled for that specific insect and labeled for the crop you are spraying it on. Remember to use your phone and send a text message to Extension for insect identification if you need help! When the insect is properly identified, targeting the exact type of insecticide to that pest will keep from harming the beneficial “Good Guys.”

All worms in the vegetable garden invade your garden as moths (for example, cabbage loopers, tomato fruitworms, armyworms, and hornworms).

There are many different chemicals that will control the caterpillars, but your go-to should be spraying products containing *Bacillus thuringiensis* (*Bt*), a selective insecticide that will not harm beneficial insects.

*Bt* is a bacteria that is a stomach poison with zero post-harvest interval, which means you can apply the product and eat the fruit the very same day. We still recommend you to wait for a day or two and washing the produce well before eating to avoid consuming adjuvants. The key to success against worms is to keep this product present on the plant, which means you have to spray weekly or more often.

The most effective control is beginning just after eggs hatch when caterpillars are still small and often clustered together (as in armyworms). Neem oil will control many of the insects already listed above such as: aphids, whiteflies, small caterpillars, and other soft-bodied insects. . Neem oil is made of many components with azadirachtin as its main active ingredient; check the product label before you purchase as many clarified oil extracts of neem do not have azadirachtin. Azadirachtin reduces insect feeding and acts as a repellent. It also interferes with insect hormone systems, making it harder for insects to grow and lay eggs. Other components of neem oil kill insects by hindering their ability to feed.

For more information on specific active ingredients that will control pests in your vegetable garden please visit [this link](#) through the Alabama Cooperative Extension System.

<http://www.aces.edu/pubs/docs/I/IPM-1305/IPM-1305.pdf>

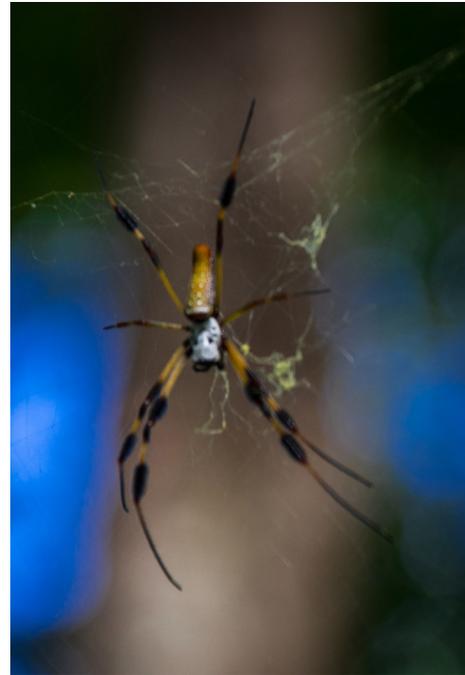


**Identification Request**

**Local Insects**



Plant Seed Pod



Golden Orb photographed in  
Wetumpka



Plant Foliage



May I help you?

If you can identify this plant, please email me  
at [davypeted@gmail.com](mailto:davypeted@gmail.com)



## Potpourri

By Charlot Ritenbaugh

### Monarchs RSVP in Lee County

Every year I seem to get in a hurry to have butterflies and their larval state utilize local garden plants. When it gets the hottest and driest they show up. Carol Griffin is connected to folks in Mobile who let her know when the Monarchs arrive in L.A. Usually she gets that call in September. So don't give up on attracting Monarchs just yet.

The Cloudless Sulphur butterflies should be arriving too. Right now the Butterfly Senna or Winter Cassia shrub, *Cassia pendula*, at Kiesel Park is covered with blooms. I expect it to be covered with Cloudless Sulphur caterpillars very soon. The caterpillars can be green or yellow, depending on their age and if they feed on leaves or petals.

### Are you listening to your garden?

Right now if you keep your hummingbird feeders clean and full you hear the swish and squeaky chip of hummingbirds. You might hear them right beside your head if you are slow to refill!

Early, mid and late summer I hear the peep and short trill of courting frogs, the rooster crowing at Blooming Colors, and the almost frantic, high pitched "song" of the cicada. Someone described it as a "rattlesnake that won't quit." I am glad I have no experience with that reference. Those that research cicadas say that in addition to attracting mates the annoying sound repels birds.

We recently had a few weeks of frequent rumbles of thunder, cracking of lightening. They were welcomed as everyone hoped the individual cells of the storms would bless our little spot of ground with moisture. Those noises chill my dog to his soul and send him trembling under the bed. Since we adopted him a few months after Katrina, we suspect he was alone and unprotected during the hurricane.

Soon we will hear the sound of dried leaves being shoved aside by the brown thrashers and towhees. They sound like much larger creatures on the hunt for edible bugs and grubs under the brown mulch. Do you hear these sounds and others of a happy garden? Our auditory reward for intentionally planting what wildlife requires is the symphony of birds and bugs living in our gardens.

There is no need to conduct a divisive discussion resembling the current political debates when talking about intentionally selecting native plants. Natives and non-invasive, non-native ornamentals both have a place in our landscapes. At Kiesel Park the hybrid lantana can't be replaced as a nectar source for butterflies. The lantana is maintained inside its boundary beside numerous native blooming plants. In my own landscape I have been removing crepe myrtles because they draw ants. This summer I realize that the remaining tall crepes provide the best hummingbird resting roost hidden away from the bullying at the feeder. The crepes have been given a stay of execution.

Reputable studies present convincing data that even modest increases in native shrubs and trees in suburban neighborhoods will increase the number and species of breeding birds. An oak tree can support 534 different species of butterflies and moths. A hawthorn tree supports 159 species of butterflies and moths. Goldenrod and asters support more than 110 species of butterflies and moths. As gardeners and stewards of our land, we have the power to make a difference just by intentionally selecting native plants when we add to our gardens. There are many knowledgeable folks right here in our LCMGA that can offer you ideas and explain what and where about available selections.

<http://www.bringingnaturehome.net>



## **Great Black Wasp**

### Appearance

The great black wasp is a very large wasp species, as its name infers. This wasp is black, monocolored and without colored stripes, spots or other noticeable patterns on the body. Adult females of the species reach about 1-1 1/2 inches long and are a little larger than the males.

### Behavior, Diet & Habits

The commonly considered distribution of this wasp is the eastern 2/3 of the U.S. Great black wasps are not aggressive due to the fact they do not have a colony to defend and are categorized as solitary wasps. Although their common name sounds intimidating, their name comes from the size of the insect, rather than the aggressiveness of the insect. In fact, male adults do not have the ability to sting and their only purpose in nature is to mate. Females can sting, but only do so if their nest is threatened. Great black wasps are subterranean wasps, meaning they live underground and construct small underground nests where they care for their offspring.

These insects gather prey, most commonly grasshoppers, locusts, cicadas and other large, "fleshy" insects that they feed to their immature offspring. In areas where this insect lives, they can be seen flying with paralyzed insect prey in their mouth and stuffing the paralyzed insect into the underground nest. With all the hunting they do, it is necessary for the female adults to consume lots of high-energy food. Therefore, their primary food source is nectar from surrounding flowers. Their preferred habitat is areas where prey is located, like meadows, pastures and residential areas where gardens, landscaping plants and flowers are found.

### Editors Note:

I have seen a large number of these wasps in my garden, and had never noticed so many of them before. In fact, I don't ever remember seeing them in Iowa, Indiana, or North Carolina.

After looking up information on them I was struck by how much they love flowers and help dispose of other harmful insects.

Info printed is from the Orkin.com website.





## **Succulent and Cacti Garden Tour**

*Photos by David Peterson*

Master Gardeners were invited to view the succulent and cacti garden of Doug and Jane Leonard.

Doug obtained a small cactus many years ago, and from that moment was addicted. His collection grew and grew as did his knowledge of these interesting plants.

Doug and Jane are Friends of Master Gardeners and were very generous to open their garden on 3 occasions for tours.

