



URI MASTER GARDENER KIOSK WEBINAR

August 19, 2020

Stephanie Serino

URI Master Gardener Class 2017
Hall of Fame
Educational Services Coordinator



Kiosk Webinar

Jane Shaw- class 2018 Central Region Kiosk Coordinator

One-time events, Promotional Literature Catalog, Deer Resistant plants, Invasive plants

Joanne Duval- class 2015

Kiosk basics, interaction with the public, Mt. Hope Farm kiosk, Pollinator questions

Cynthia Fuller- class 2012

Kiosk interaction, Roger Williams botanical Center, Herbs

Victoria Hittinger- class 2006

One-time events, Hydrangea's, When to plant veggies,

Your garden in the heat

Stephanie Serino- class 2017 Ed Services Coordinator

Year End Stats, Container Gardening, Insects,

**Special Thanks to Alan Newton- class of 2020

Technology Coordinator



Whenever this logo appears, the document is available in the URI Master Gardener Literature Catalog found at <https://web.uri.edu/mastergardener/master-gardener-program-catalog/>



Jane Shaw

URI Master Gardener Class 2018
Central Region Kiosk Coordinator











Where to find literature?

<https://web.uri.edu/mastergardener/>

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Cultivating the future

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MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM PORTAL

Your one-stop shop for all things URI Master Gardener Program. If you can't find what you need, please contact someone on the leadership team.

THE DIRT NEWSLETTER
This week's edition: Stay Informed about URIMGP-related News & Information, Continuing Education classes, Help Wanted postings, Upcoming Meetings & Events, and more!
Archive: All past newsletters can be found here!

ALL VOLUNTEERS

FORMS / LINKS YOU WILL NEED

 URIMGP SCHEDULE OF EVENTS/ CALENDAR Find classes eligible for continuing education credit (10 hrs/year required).	 VOLGISTICS LOGIN Report hours, find volunteer opportunities, edit your skills profile, and more!	 VOLGISTICS USER GUIDE Learn how to log your hours, edit your skills profile, and more!	 VOLUNTEER RENEWAL FORM 2020 Annual requirement for ALL volunteers! Due by March 1, 2020!
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FORMS / LINKS YOU MAY NEED

 APPLY FOR A LEAVE OF ABSENCE OR EMERITUS STATUS	 CONTINUING EDUCATION CLASS RECORDINGS	 CORE TRAINING CLASS RECORDINGS	 FOOD SAFETY CHECKLIST FOR DONATION GARDENS AND SCHOOL GARDENS
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Type here to search

2:35 PM 8/19/2020





URIMGP REGION DIRECTORY

By region listing of RI cities/ towns and associated villages/ neighborhoods.



VOLGISTICS CORRECTIONS

To err is human! Correct or remove an entry you submitted in Volgistics.



VOLUNTEER DIRECTORY

Find contact information for your fellow volunteers!



VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITY GUIDE

Find a new way to earn volunteer hours.

GARDENING INFORMATION RESOURCES

Decision Tree: Even the toughest gardening questions can't escape the branches of our decision tree! Start here for a path to answers to the toughest questions from the public!



Literature Catalog: Click here to see a catalog of the printed literature available to you to hand out at your URIMGP project/activity. Use the **Printed Literature Copy Request Form** to order your copies!

Quick Tips Index: Find the tip you need on this list, then click MG Quick Tips below to find the slide with the information you want!

Quick Tips: Information on everything from chickweed to aphids to bumblebees, by season!

Request a Flyer or Poster: Promote your upcoming educational offerings with a branded handout! Include relevant dates, times, location and description information in your email, with subject line "MGP Handout Request". Please allow 2 weeks for receipt.

SCHOOL GARDEN MENTORS: FORMS / LINKS

Background Check (BCI) Application: Requirement for all volunteers who work with youth (e.g. school garden mentors, Learning Landscape field trip educators). Send completed form to coopext@uri.edu.

Year-End Report Form: Required for all approved URIMGP projects and activities. **Due 11/1/20!**

Curriculum Order Form: Orders **due 12/01/20!**

PROJECT / ACTIVITY LEADERS: FORMS & LINKS

URIMGP Leadership Positions

URIMGP Leadership Principles

Candidates for URIMGP Leadership Form

Project Guidelines & Evaluation Criteria: Read this document to gain an understanding of the requirements for approved URIMGP projects and activities. All volunteer leaders should be familiar with this document!

Project Planning and Publicity Sheet: Record your planned activities and events to engage the public. Required for all approved URIMGP projects and activities. **Due March 1, 2020.**

Annual Budgets, Purchasing and Receiving Supplies: A Guide for Leaders

Purchasing Cheat Sheet for Project Leaders

Budget Workbook

Client Email Collection Sheet (PDF): Help us grow our network





URI MASTER GARDENER PROGRAM

Cooperative Extension

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PROGRAM LITERATURE CATALOG

Each factsheet/ resource below has a corresponding letter and number. Select the resources you'd like printed and submit a [Printed Copy Request Form](#), referencing the letter and number for each resource

[A. URI Extension Factsheets](#)[B. Composting](#)[C. 2020 Promotional Material](#)[D. Diseases](#)[E. Garden to Table \(Food Safety\)](#)[F. Forms](#)[G. Water Related](#)[H. Gardening with Youth](#)[I. Health Fairs](#)[J. Insects](#)[K. Lawn Care](#)[L. Native Plants](#)

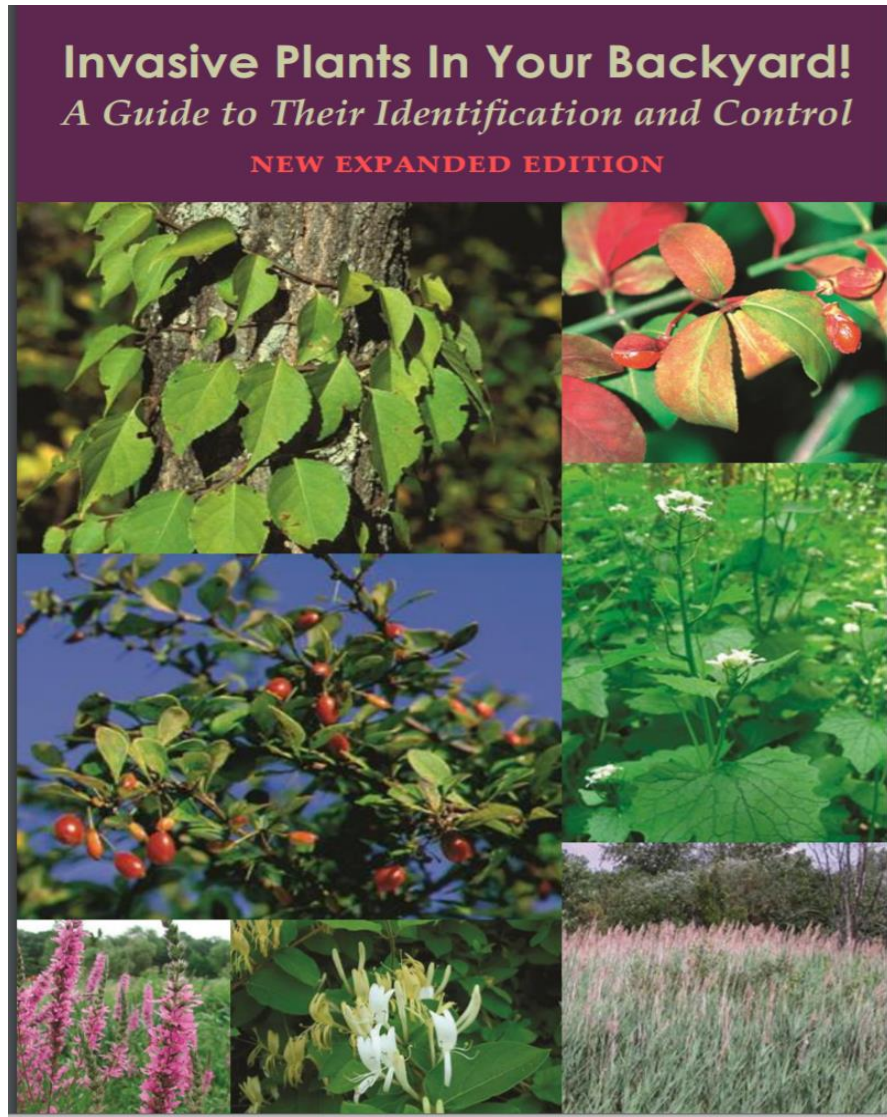
Master Gardener's Portal

[Volgistics Login](#)[Project Descriptions and Leader Contact](#)[Core Training Class Recordings](#)[Continuing Education Class Recordings](#)[Leave of Absence and Emeritus Status](#)[Pin Replacement Form](#)[Documents](#)[Continuing Education Calendar](#)[Program Literature Catalog](#)[Printed Copy Request Form](#)

Archived Newsletter

The Dirt - July 30, 2020: Tomatoes, Videographers Wanted, Enter Hours





Why Invasives are Invasive

- They are quick to establish, especially in disturbed areas
- They grow very rapidly once established
- They are long flowering and produce many seeds and fruits
- They spread very effectively to new areas
- They are aggressive competitors, free of the enemies that keep them in check in their natural range

COMMON REED *Phragmites australis*



Native Alternatives
Big Bluestem • Broom Sedge •
Pussy Willow • Smooth
Cordgrass • Switchgrass

Photos from bugwood.org: mid - L.J. Mehrhoff,
University of Connecticut; bottom - J.M. Randall,
The Nature Conservancy. Top photo: CRCGD.

19

Perennial Grass Flowers: July to September

Common reed is a perennial grass that forms remarkably dense stands, spreading through aggressive rhizomes and by wind or water dispersed seeds. It thrives in sunny, moist habitats and grows in fresh or brackish water. Most prevalent in disturbed or polluted soils, it is often found along roadsides, lakeshores and riverbanks, as well as in wetlands and coastal marshes.

IDENTIFICATION

- A stout perennial grass that can easily grow to 12 feet tall
- Long, lance-shaped, gray-green leaves
- Purple-brown plume-like flowers
- Stalks and plumes turn tan in the fall and remain throughout the winter

MECHANICAL CONTROL

Cut, pull or mow at the end of July, and dispose of all shoots and root material. Repeat annually until control is achieved. Heavy black plastic placed over cut stalks may help kill plants in full sun.

CHEMICAL CONTROL

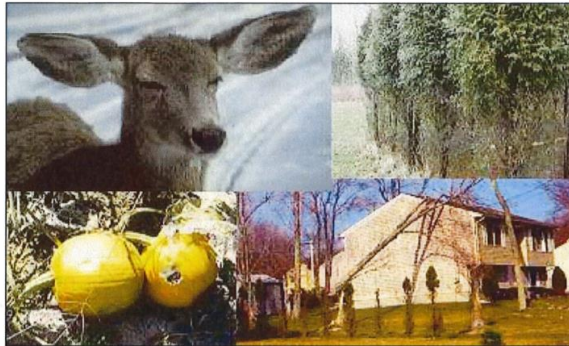
Apply glyphosate* to foliage or cut stems once plants have flowered. Follow-up treatments will likely be necessary for this method to be successful.

*A state permit is required to use herbicides in aquatic habitats (over/near water).





Reducing Deer Damage TO YOUR GARDEN AND YARD



RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL
MANAGEMENT
DIVISION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
277 GREAT NECK ROAD
WEST KINGSTON, RI 02892
401-789-0281

Managing Deer Damage— Your Options

There are many different deer damage management options, which may be used individually or in any combination to control deer damage on your property. It will often require constant effort on your part and a variety of methods to achieve best results.

Learning to co-exist with the deer (and other wildlife) is part of life when choosing to live in rural and suburban Rhode Island.

You can minimize deer damage by using these methods:

- Avoid planting preferred food items of deer in landscaping
- Planting native plants
- Using Repellents
- Constructing Physical barriers (netting and fencing)
- Allowing hunting

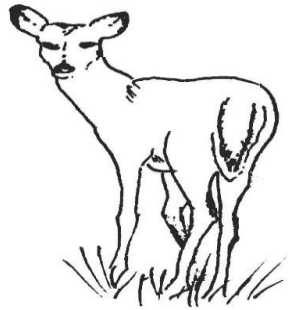


Instead of...	Plant
Tulips	Daffodils
Hybrid Lilies	Lupines
Daylilies	Asters
Hybrid Roses	Thorny Roses
Hostas	Lamb's Ear
Apple Tree	Flowering Dogwood
Yew	American Holly
Arborvitae	Boxwood
Frasier Fir	White Spruce



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DEER RESISTANT PLANTS



Living with Deer

Damage to valuable landscape plants tends to increase along with the growing population of white-tailed deer in rural and suburban areas of Massachusetts. By choosing plants *less favored* by deer, you might be able reduce some of the impact of browsing, but **no plant will resist deer feeding under all conditions**. Many variables such as the animals' experience and health status, weather, and availability of more desirable foods will determine which plants deer choose to eat.

PLANTS LESS FAVORED BY DEER	
SHRUBS, deciduous	
Bayberry	<i>Myrica spp.</i>
Beautybush	<i>Kolkwitzia amabilis</i>
Bottlebrush Buckeye	<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>
Common Boxwood	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Common Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Corkscrew Willow	<i>Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa'</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia spp.</i>
Mahonia	<i>Mahonia spp.</i>
Red Osier Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>
Redvein Enkianthus	<i>Enkianthus campanulatus</i>
Snowball Viburnum	<i>Viburnum tomentosum</i>
Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis spp.</i>
TREES, deciduous	
American Sycamore	<i>Platanus spp.</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus spp.</i>
Birch	<i>Betula spp.</i>
Catalpa	<i>Catalpa spp.</i>
Common Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
English Hawthorne	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i>
Flowering Dogwood	<i>Cornus florida</i>
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
Japanese Flowering Cherry	<i>Prunus serrulata</i>
Kousa Dogwood	<i>Cornus kousa</i>
Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>

Protect New Trees + Shrubs

Protect newly planted woody plants with **sturdy, wire mesh barriers**. If deer pressure is heavy, leave barriers in place **until plants are well established** and able to tolerate some browsing. In late winter and early spring, if deer are hungry they will feed readily, with little discrimination, on young trees and shrubs.

TREES + SHRUBS, evergreen	
Chinese Juniper	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Drooping Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
False Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>
Holly, American	<i>Ilex opaca</i>
Inkberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>
Japanese Pieris	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>
Pine, Austrian	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Pine, Mugo	<i>Pinus mugo</i>
Pine, Pitch	<i>Pinus rigida</i>
Pine, Red	<i>Pinus resinosa</i>
Pine, Scots	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Spruce, Colorado Blue	<i>Picea pungens glauca</i>
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>
Spruce, White	<i>Picea glauca</i>
VINES	
Climbing Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea anomala petiolaris</i>
Japanese Wisteria	<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>

Herbaceous Plants to Try

Bulbs: autumn crocus, daffodil, Dutch iris, hyacinth, snowdrop, Siberian squill

Annuals: ageratum, larkspur, marigold, nasturtium, snapdragon, sweet alyssum

Perennials: bleeding heart, purple coneflower, daylily ('*Stella de Oro*'), coreopsis ('*Moonbeam*'), foxglove, lavender, lily of the valley, purple fountain grass, Russian sage

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Quality Plants and Flowers

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www.mass.gov/massgrown
www.massflowergrowers.com/

Jumping Worms



Joanne Duval

URI Master Gardener Class 2015



URI MG Mt. Hope Farmer's Market Team 2018



Free
Seeds

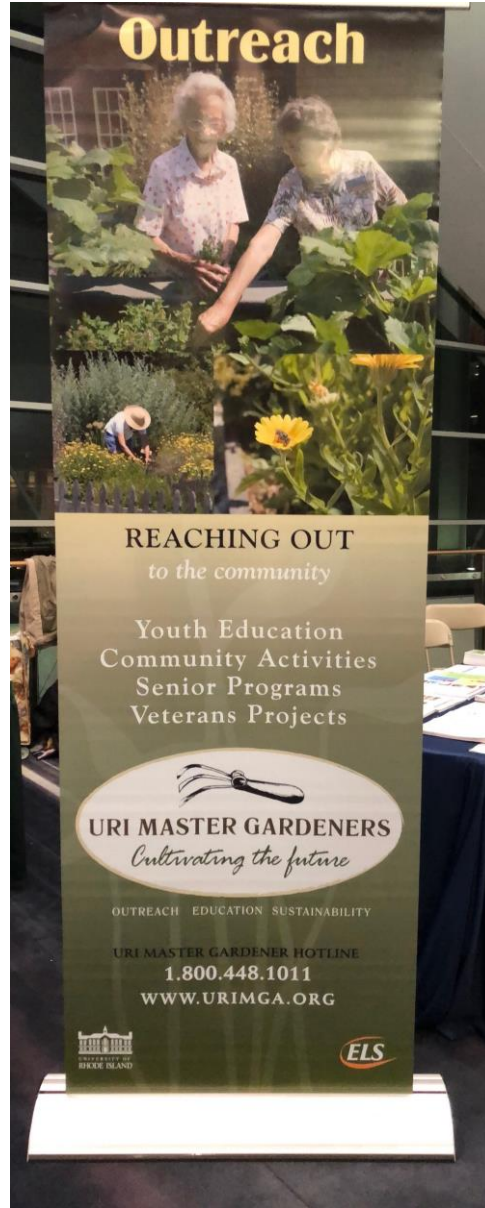


Growing 4 Good Garden



Block Island





Native Plants for POLLINATORS

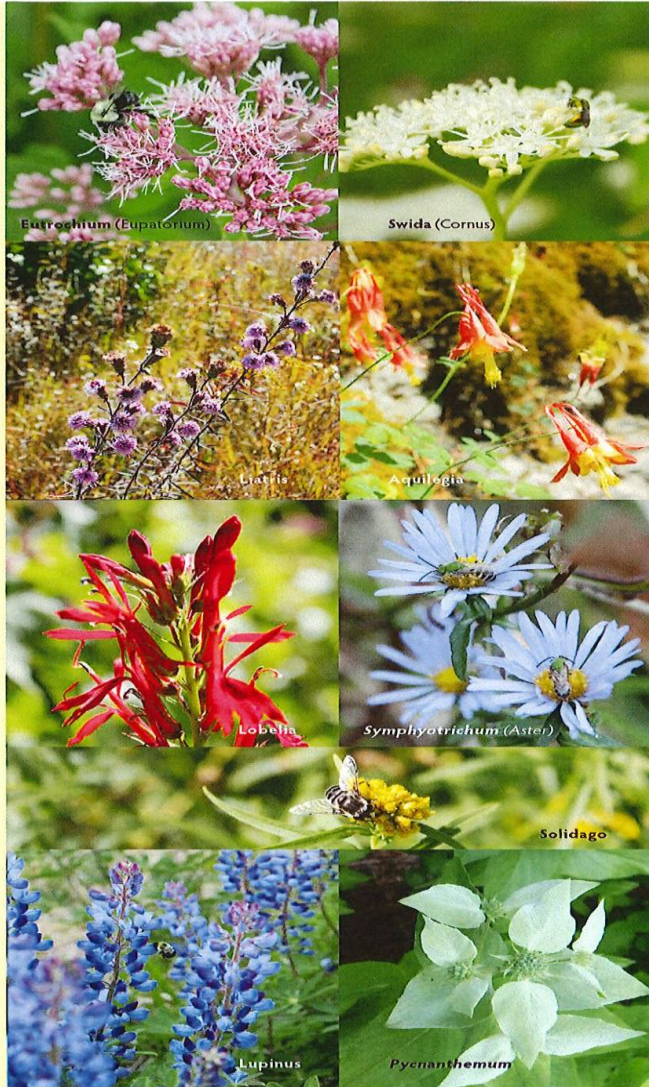
GRASSES + PERENNIALS

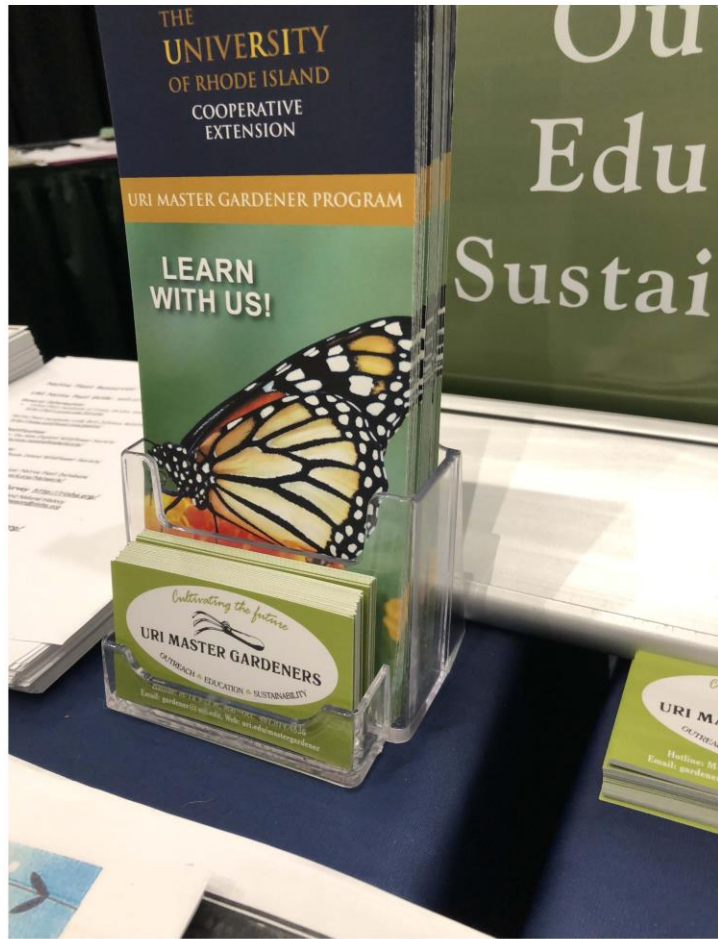
Anemone quinquefolia
Aquilegia spp.
Asclepias tuberosa
Baptisia tinctoria
Caltha palustris
Chelone glabra
Coreopsis rosea
Eupatorium perfoliatum
Eutrochium (Eupatorium) spp.
Geranium maculatum
Helenium flexuosum
Hibiscus moscheutos
Ionactis linariifolia
Liatis novae-angliae
Lobelia cardinalis
Lupinus perennis
Monarda fistulosa
Opuntia humifusa
Packera aurea
Penstemon digitalis
Pityopsis falcata
Pycnanthemum spp.
Rudbeckia laciniata
Schizachyrium scoparium
Solidago spp.
Symphotrichum (Aster) spp.
Thalictrum spp.
Vernonia noveboracensis
Viola pedata
Zizia aurea

Shrubs, Vines, + Trees

Amelanchier spp.
Aronia spp.
Benthamidia (Cornus) florida
Betula spp.
Ceanothus americanus
Cephalanthus occidentalis
Clethra alnifolia
Hamamelis virginiana
Ilex spp.
Lindera benzoin
Lonicera sempervirens
Morella (Myrica) caroliniensis
Myrica gale
Parthenocissus quinquefolia
Prunus spp.
Rhododendron spp.
Rhus hirta (typhina)
Rosa spp.
Salix discolor
Spiraea spp.
Swida (Cornus) spp.
Vaccinium spp.
Viburnum dentatum
Vitis aestivalis

RHODE ISLAND
Wild Plant SOCIETY





URIMG Card & Invitation

GARDENING AND ENVIRONMENTAL HOTLINE



URI MASTER GARDENERS
Cultivating the future

Have a question?
Send an email with your questions and photos anytime, or make a seasonal visit or phone call March through October, Monday–Thursday 9:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.

Call: 401.874.4836
Email: gardener@uri.edu
Visit: uri.edu/mastergardener

Cynthia Fuller

URI Master Gardener Class 2012



KIOSKING?

**WHAT
ABOUT
THE
QUESTIONS?!**

??
What plant/bug
is this?

Critters are eating
my plants!

When should I
prune my
hydrangeas?

How to get rid of
Japanese
knotweed?

Can I grow
vegetables in
pots?

What's wrong with my
zucchini/ tomato/
eggplant?

Bugs are eating
my plants!

??

??

How do I start an
organic garden?

What can I plant
in shade? In sun?

??

How do I make a
compost pile?

Resources to Have on Hand

Handouts on the rack. Two-sided color is best. Rotate seasonally.

Reference books on pest/disease identification.

Have other references available at:

/ URIMG card with Hotline number (have physically)

URI online Gardening Resource Library*

URI Plant Protection Clinic*

RI Native Plant Guide and Coastal Plant Guide*

* <https://web.uri.edu/mastergardener/gardening-resources>

Reputable outside sources (USDA, Rodale Institute, Xerces Society)





Engagement Techniques

Inducements:

- "Ask Me!" button or sign
- Seed packets (direct seeding type)
- Seasonal wrapped candy
- An extra chair, if you can.

Ask "prompt" questions

- "What kind of gardening do you like to do?"
- "How's your garden going this year?"
- "What do you like to grow?"

Keep it fun and easy.



Herbs

First Thought of Use: For Eating and Cooking.

Annual herbs: Basil, marjoram, lemon balm, chervil, cilantro/coriander, dill, etc.

Biennial/Perennial herbs: Thyme, oregano, sage, chives, parsley, lovage, tarragon, rosemary (tender perennial)

Growing Tips 13

GROWING HERBS



What are herbs?

Plants valued for their flavoring, scent or as medicinal remedies are called herbs. For example, basil, oregano, and fennel are used for Italian cooking; lavender and lemon verbena to make potpourri; or chamomile and mints to make your own teas.

Easy to grow, useful herbs are usually pest-free and require minimal watering once established. Grow herbs in containers on a windowsill, plant them in an existing garden or landscape, or create a garden dedicated to herbs.

Easy Herb Garden for a Family of Four

Choose a 3' X 6' area with well-drained soil and plenty of sun for your garden. If it's near the kitchen or an outside grill – so much the better!

Loosen the soil with a spade or garden fork; remove roots and stones larger than fist size. Work 2" – 3" of compost or peat moss, garden fertilizer and limestone (according to directions) into the soil.

Select herbs you wish to plant, or start with these basic herbs for a family of four: six parsley plants, one large clump (or two small clumps) of chives, six plants each of basil and dill, one each of sage, oregano, tarragon, thyme and rosemary, and three mint plants, one each of spearmint, peppermint, and lemon or orange mint.

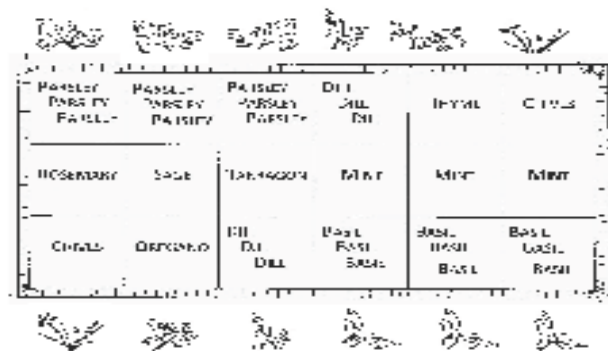
If you like cilantro, plant seeds in a space created by planting less of something else. Cilantro matures quickly. Re-plant in small amounts every two weeks.



Planting

Plant anytime of day, although early morning or later in the day when it is not hot works well (for you and the plants!).

- Dig each planting hole a little wider than the roots of the new plant.
- Plant at the same depth that they were in the container.
- Water each new transplant with a quart of water. Water with a quart of water each sunny day for the first week. Then, water each plant twice per week with a quart of water.



Harvesting and Preserving

Pick fresh herbs a few sprigs each time you harvest. If you remove more than a third of the plant at one time, it will take longer to recover and to produce new foliage. Herbs are most flavorful when picked before they bloom and in the morning after the dew has dried - but anytime you need them, pick away!

Freezing Herbs: Tried and True Method

- Gather a small amount of herbs, leaves and short stems.
- Wash them gently if you must. Remember, water can wash away valuable oils.
- Put herbs in small, zippered storage bags. Leave air in as a cushion.
- Throw into the freezer wherever you find the space.



www.mass.gov/agr/
www.massflowergrowers.com/

EASY HERBS



Basil

Basil grows best from **transplants**. There are many types of basil, even with purple leaves! Cut leaves for fresh use or for drying just before the flowers open for best results.

Basil loves hot weather. **Plant two weeks after last expected frost.** Use **fresh or dried** spicy-scented basil leaves to flavor tomato dishes. Try quick and easy **basil pesto**, made from fresh leaves.

Parsley

Harvest parsley, grown from **transplants**, soon after planting. Choose curly or the Italian flat-leaved kind, or both. The curly type grows 10-12", the Italian about 18" tall.

As soon as the leaves grow to a respectable size, use **fresh or dried** in just about anything!

Thyme

Thyme grows only 6 – 10" tall with small purple flowers and fragrant leaves. Grow thyme from **transplants**. Tuck it along the sunny edges of garden beds or use in a **rock garden**. Cut leafy tops and flowers when the first blossoms open. Thyme adds its light, aromatic flavor to **salad dressings and seafood**.

Lavender

The **long-lasting fragrant lavender leaves** and flowers are used to make **dried sachets, wreaths** as well as in **cooking**. Lavender grows best from transplants planted in a sunny, garden with warm, well-drained soil. Pick leaves **anytime**. For the best fragrance, cut flower stems, just as buds start to open.

Rosemary

Young rosemary plants will transplant readily. Rosemary grows best in **well-drained soil**, in **sunny gardens** that have been **limed**. The narrow leaves have a leathery feel and a spicy fragrance.

Pick leaves **anytime**. Use finely chopped leaves in soups, sauces, salads and pasta. Rosemary's flavor **complements chicken dishes** well.

Many gardeners take rosemary indoors and keep it as a potted plant during the winter.

Chives

Chives grow easily from **transplants**. Small dainty, onion-like plants, they grow in clumps reaching about 10 inches high and bear light purple flowers in early summer.

Chives need little care and will survive our winters. Plant as early as the soil can be worked. As the plants get large, **divide and share with friends** or move to a new place in the garden.

Cut whole spears of chives from the outside of the clump; snip just above the ground level. Renew the clump during the season by cutting back tough leaves and faded flowers.

Use chives for a **delicious, light, onion-like flavor** to foods, especially potatoes!

Mint

Mints, ready for transplanting, come in a wide range of scents and flavor, such as **spearmint, orange, peppermint, and apple**. Mints thrive in moist soil in shade or sun and easily survive our winters. Mint tends to "bully" other plants; it spreads quickly and grows to up to 2' tall. For this reason, some gardeners **plant mint in containers, sunk in the ground**, to corral the roots.

Pick mint leaves when young and tender for best aroma and flavor. To keep plants producing leaves, nip off the flower spikes before they open.



www.mass.gov/agr/
www.massflowergrowers.com/

UMass
Extension



Beyond the Usual – Grow for Pollinators

For Bees: Oregano, thyme, anise
hyssop, comfrey, clover, lavender

For Caterpillars/Butterflies: Parsley,
fennel, dill, common rue.

For Hummingbirds: Pineapple sage,
common sage, catmint, monarda,
mountain mint.

For critters: Wild strawberries,
sunflowers

Beyond the Usual – Use for Landscaping



As Groundcovers: Thyme (common, silver, lemon, variegated), oregano (common, Greek, ornamental), winter savory, catmint, sweet woodruff

Taller Plants: Pineapple sage, anise hyssop, lavender, angelica, tarragon.

Outside the box : Lemongrass, germander, shiso/perilla, ornamental basils, epazote

Victoria Hittinger

URI Master Gardener Class 2006



- Why I became involved in Kiosk events
- Types of Kiosk events
- What Kiosk volunteers do
- Why you should consider getting involved with MG Kiosks

Questions about Hydrangeas

Why Don't My Hydrangeas Flower?

incorrect pruning

bud damage from temperature or wind

too much fertilizer

not enough light or too much light

too young

doesn't like site or wrong growing zone

How do I prune my hydrangea?

old growth, new growth or both

How do I change the color of my broadleaf hydrangea?

pH change

Pruning of Hydrangeas



How to Affect *Hydrangea macrophylla* Flower Color

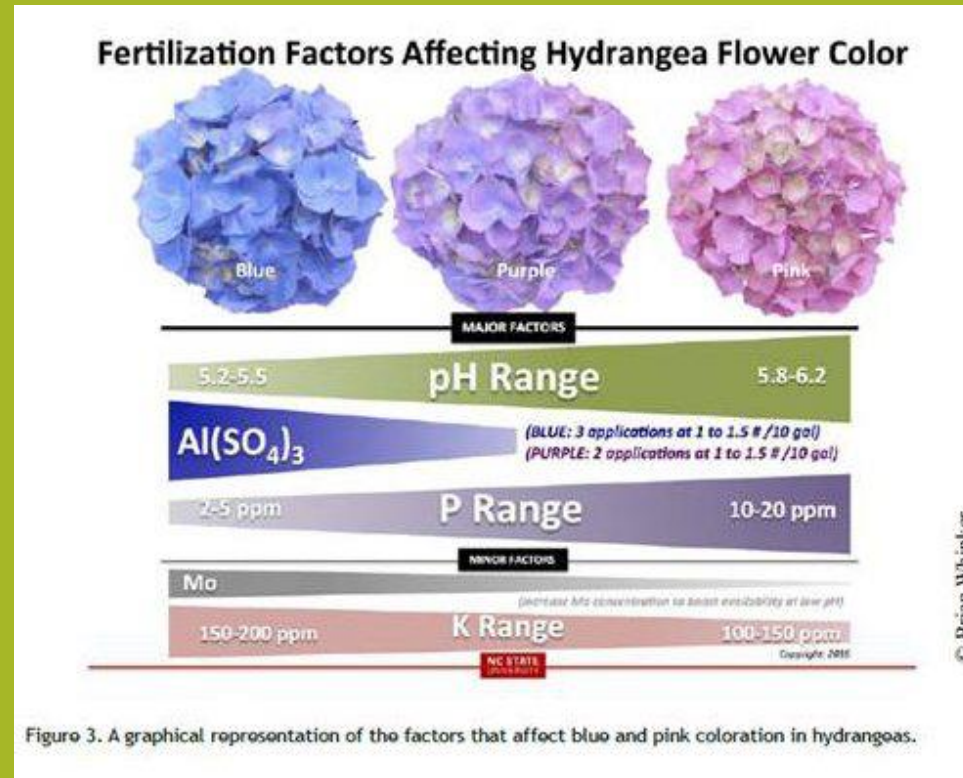


Figure 3. A graphical representation of the factors that affect blue and pink coloration in hydrangeas.

Growing Tips 4

HYDRANGEAS Pruning for Blooms



Six hydrangea types most commonly grace our landscape. In eastern and southeastern Massachusetts, bigleaf hydrangeas (*Hydrangea macrophylla*), and their many cultivars, are especially popular.

Most hydrangeas thrive given:

- **Full sun or partial shade**, depending on the cultivar. Avoid hot, dry, sites
- **Moist, well-drained soils** enriched with organic matter. Mulch with 2-3 inches of bark mulch or other organic mulch to conserve moisture.

Hydrangea Type	Best Time to Prune	Zone	Notes
bigleaf hydrangea, French hydrangea (<i>H. macrophylla</i>)	Right after bloom, in summer; prune winter-damaged stems in late spring, after leaf-out	6 - 9	Blooms in spring, early summer, then flower buds produced on summer growth Native to Asia
mountain hydrangea (<i>H. macrophylla</i> var. <i>serrata</i>)	(same as above)	5 - 9	(same as above)
smooth hydrangea (<i>H. arborescens</i>)	Late winter, early spring, before leaf-out; can cut back to 6" – 12" above ground.	4 - 9	Flower buds produced on spring/early summer growth, then blooms mid-summer native to Eastern United States
panicle hydrangea (<i>H. paniculata</i>)	Late winter, early spring, before leaf-out	4 - 7	Flower buds produced on spring growth, then blooms mid-summer Native to Asia
oakleaf hydrangea (<i>H. quercifolia</i>)	Right after bloom, in summer; prune winter-damaged stems in late spring, after leaf-out	5 - 6	Blooms early summer, then flower buds produced on summer growth Native to Southeastern United States
climbing hydrangea (<i>H. anomala</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>)	Usually not necessary, except to remove damaged wood	5 - 8	Native to Asia

When is the best time to prune hydrangeas?

It depends on the type and when they produce flower buds. **See table above for guidance.**

Why aren't they blooming?

There are three possibilities:

- **Too much shade**
- **Improper pruning**
- **Winter damage to stems, or frost damage to flower buds** – especially likely with bigleaf hydrangea (*Hydrangea macrophylla*) and mountain hydrangea (*Hydrangea serrata*).

Nifty Note

Look for newer cultivars of bigleaf hydrangea that bloom on last summer's (old wood) **and** current spring (new wood) growth. Cultivars such as 'Endless Summer'® 'Blushing Bride'™ and 'Twist-n-shout'™, 'Red Sensation', 'Double Pink' will bloom again on the current year's growth if you remove faded blooms regularly.



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www.extension.umass.edu/landscape/



Growing Tips 5

HYDRANGEAS Color + Fertilizing



Got the bloomin' blues?

To see if you can encourage your hydrangea to produce blue or pink flowers, **determine what kind of hydrangea you have!** Most types of hydrangeas grown in Massachusetts are listed in the table to the right. ↗

Only bigleaf (*Hydrangea macrophylla*) or mountain hydrangea (*Hydrangea serrata*) flowers will turn blue. Some cultivars of these are better suited for blue flowers while others are best grown as pink.

Aluminum in the tissue of hydrangea flowers **causes the blue coloration.**

Common Names	Hydrangea Species	Cultivar Examples	Colors
bigleaf hydrangea, French hydrangea (2 types: mophead + lacecap)	<i>H. macrophylla</i> (Some cultivars tend to be blue, others, pink regardless of pH!)	'Endless Summer', 'Nikko Blue', 'Nantucket Nikko'	blue (pH <5.5) mauve (pH 5.5– 6.5) pink (pH >6.5) white (Some cultivars are unaffected by pH.)
mountain hydrangea	<i>H. macrophylla</i> var. <i>serrata</i>	'Bluebird', 'Beni-Gaku'	same as above
smooth hydrangea	<i>H. arborescens</i>	'Annabelle', 'White Dome'	white – pale green
panicle hydrangea	<i>H. paniculata</i>	'Grandiflora', 'Limelight', 'Tardiva'	white – pink/light green
oakleaf hydrangea	<i>H. quercifolia</i>	'Alice', 'Snowqueen'	creamy white - rose
climbing hydrangea	<i>H. anomala</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i>	'Skylands Giant'	white

Most soils have enough aluminum, but the aluminum is not available to the plant if the soil pH is high.

For *most* bigleaf hydrangeas, **blue flowers will be produced in acidic soil** (pH <5.5). Plants in **neutral to alkaline soils** (pH >6.5) **will usually produce pink flowers.** Between pH 5.5 and pH 6.5, the flowers will be purple, or a mixture of blue and pink on the same plant.

Adjusting pH – a gradual process

To raise pH, add limestone according to directions on the bag. Too much lime can cause new growth to yellow due to lack of iron.

To lower pH apply an acidic fertilizer such as aluminum sulfate, or wettable sulphur. Mulch with peat or pine bark.

Exact amounts of lime or aluminum sulfate needed to get the flower color you want will vary depending on current soil pH and soil type. **Caution:** *too much aluminum sulfate will injure plants. Follow application directions carefully.*

When and how should hydrangeas be fertilized?

For blue cultivars of bigleaf and mountain hydrangea, fertilize once in spring with a formulation for acid-loving plants.

Phosphorus in the soil tends to bind aluminum so that it isn't readily available for the plant. Use a fertilizer low in phosphorous (the middle number in the content analysis) such as 12-4-8 to encourage production of blue flowers.

For other types of hydrangeas, use a general-purpose fertilizer at recommended rates on the package. Incorporate dry fertilizer into top 2" – 3" of soil and water thoroughly.



www.mass.gov/ agr/
www.massflowergrowers.com/
www.extension.umass.edu/landscape/



WHEN SHOULD I PLANT VEGETABLES IN MY RI GARDEN?



RHODE ISLAND PLANTING CALENDAR FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Fruit or vegetable	Days until harvest	February		March		April		May		June		July		August		September		October	
		1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1	15
ASPARAGUS (buy crowns)	1–2 Years						CR	CR	CR										
BEANS, BABY LIMA	60–100								S	S	S	S	S						
BEANS, PINTO	60–80								S	S	S								
BEANS, SNAP	60–80								S	S	S	S	S	S					
BEETS	60–80					S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S				
BLACKEYED PEAS	90–120								S	S	S								
BOK CHOY	45							S	S					S	S	S			
BROCCOLI	60–90 from transplant					I			T				I	I	T	T			
BRUSSEL SPROUTS	100–120 from transplant							I					T						
CABBAGE	80–90 from transplant			I			T				IS	S	T S						
CABBAGE, CHINESE	45 from transplant					I		S	T S			I	S	T S	S				
CARROTS	60–80			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S						
CAULIFLOWER	80 from transplant					I		T		I	I	T	T						
CELERY	90 from transplant			I				T	T										
CHARD	60					S	S	S	S	S				S	S				
CORN, SWEET	70–90							S	S	S	S								
CUCUMBERS	60–90					I			T S	S	S								
EGGPLANT	60 from transplant			I	I					T									
ENDIVE/ESCAROLE	80–120			S	S								S		S				
GARLIC	5–7 months																		C
KALE	60–90			I	S	S	T S						S	S	S	S			
KOHLRABI	45–60 from transplant					S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		

LEGEND: C = Plant cloves CR = Plant crowns I = Start seeds indoors S = Direct-seed in garden T = Transplant seedlings started indoors to garden

NOTES: Dates are based on final frost on May 15 and first frost on October 15.

Be aware of local microclimates that may make your garden color/warmer and alter frost dates. Transplants should be exposed to the outdoors for increasing periods over several days before planting ("hardened off").

WHY IS MY GARDEN DOING SO BADLY IN THE HOT WEATHER?



Heat Stress in Plants in the Garden

- Symptoms & Consequences
- How to Support Plants
 - WATER!
 - Mulch
 - Don't Fertilize
 - Pick Mature Produce
 - Shade Covers
 - Don't Prune Dead Leaves Unless They Are Diseased
 - Don't Plant in Hot Weather

Stephanie Serino

URI Master Gardener Class 2017
Hall of Fame
Educational Services Coordinator



Kiosk overall events 2019 - 52

Attendees - 4,208





Kiosk is divided into 4 regions:

- North regional coordinator: Theresa Melvin
 - East regional coordinator: Terry Pinto
 - Central regional coordinator: Jane Shaw
 - Southern regional coordinator: Mike Lapisky
-
- Nancy Olson is East Farm Literature and Kit organizer
 - Sheila Kramer is data reporting manager
 - Krystal Sekula is Kiosk administrator

Food System Focus Area Goals:

- 1) Encourage Rhode Islanders to actively participate in the local food system
 - a) Grow a portion of your own food
 - b) Increase the amount of food produced using research-based gardening techniques*
 - c) Donate a portion of your garden's harvest to a food pantry
 - d) Compost food waste
 - e) Support locally-grown food
 - f) Participate in farm-based food recovery (gleaning) efforts in Rhode Island



Other Resources:

C7- Become A master Gardener Rack Card

N7- Protecting Bees from Neonicotinoids

B- Composting- RI Resource Recovery

E- Garden to Table- E1 Steps to food safe

R- Spanish Materials

S- Wildlife- www.dem.ri.gov/documents/publications

Nativeplanttrust.org

Riwps.org RI Wild Plant Society

www.ecori.org ECO RI Newsletter

www.ritree.org RI Tree Council

www.savebay.org Save The Bay

www.rinhs.org RI Natural History Survey

Soiltest.uconn.edu/sampling.php UConn Soil testing

Soiltest.umass.edu/ordering-information UMass Soil Testing

Ag.umass.edu/resources/home-lawn-garden UMass garden info

www.extension.unconn.edu Uconn garden info

www.planthardiness.ars.usda.gov Hardiness zone map



Container Gardening



Container Gardening

Would you like to have a garden but don't have space in your yard for one? Consider container gardening. Even if you do have space for a larger garden, there are places where containers of flowers or vegetables can add a decorative touch or fill a special need. Anything that can grow in a garden can also be grown in a container. Simply provide your plants with a few basic needs...a suitable container, a growing medium, water, nutrients and light, and watch them grow! The few simple steps outlined here will describe how.



Containers. Many different kinds of wood, clay, fiber and plastic containers on the market are suitable for growing plants. However, you need not spend a lot of money on containers. Buckets, trashcans, crates and milk cartons are some of the many items found around the home that can be used for a container garden. If you want to make your own container, Redwood is the most weather-resistant wood. Other types of wood can be used, but they should be treated with a wood preservative that is relatively safe for plants and humans, such as copper naphthenate (*Cuprinol*). Crates, wire baskets and other open material should be lined with sheet plastic or sphagnum moss to keep growing media in place. All containers should have drainage holes near the bottom.

Whatever you use, it must:

- be big enough to support the plants when they are full-grown
- hold soil
- provide adequate drainage

Drainage. Whatever kind of container you use, drainage is extremely important and may mean the success or failure of your mini-garden. Make sure your container has drainage holes on the bottom or sides. If located on the bottom, the container should be slightly elevated off the ground to allow excess water to drain. A better way to assure proper drainage is to make the drainage holes near the bottom of the container, but located on the sides. Then the container can rest directly on the ground surface.

Size. Most beginner gardeners underestimate the size of container needed to support their full-grown plants. The chart on the next page lists flowers, vegetables and herbs and the recommended *minimum* container size for their culture. For any given plant, the larger the container, the greater the number of plants that can be grown. Also, the variety of a given vegetable will influence the container size needed.

Many dwarf varieties have been developed specifically for growing in containers. These varieties tend to have a more compact habit and thus require less room to grow. When in doubt, check the seed pack for spacing requirements.



Photo Credit: James Nichnadowicz

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RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY

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Container Gardening With Vegetables

*W. Bradford Johnson, Ph.D., Extension Specialist in Vegetable Crops (deceased);
Charlene Costaris, Atlantic County Agricultural Agent, (retired); and
Peter Mitzsche, Morris County Agricultural Agent*

Lack of garden space can be overcome by planting favorite vegetables, flowers, and herbs in containers. Seed companies now offer many kinds of vegetables which have a dwarf growth habit and are well adapted to growing in restricted space. Details on growing flowers in this manner may be obtained by contacting your county Rutgers Cooperative Extension office and requesting Cook College Leaflet 508, "Container Gardening with Annuals."

Select the Proper Variety

It is important to read the seed catalog variety descriptions carefully and to note the height of the plant. Generally, low-growing varieties are compact plants, but occasionally a variety which has a short-growth habit will have a spreading characteristic which makes it unsuitable for container growing. Certain vegetables, sweet corn and watermelons in particular, do not adapt to growing in containers. Another restriction is that dwarf vegetables, developed for extreme northern climates, often fail in the warmer New Jersey weather.



COLORFUL CONTAINER GARDENS



Container gardens offer endless possibilities for **small spaces** or as **focal points** in larger landscapes. Containers range from traditional pots to buckets with holes, or cast-off boots!

How much **water** a container needs will depend on its size and material - is it porous or glazed pottery, metal, wood or plastic? Be sure you have a **handy water source**.

Here are a few easy recipes for **annual flower and foliage combinations** that use plants listed in **Growing Tips 22 + 23**, as well as other plants especially useful for containers.

Recipes for Success

For Sun – at least 6 hours of sun:

These may need twice **daily watering**, depending on weather conditions.

Medium container- 15” – 24” diameter

Use slightly different shades of the same flower color with the dark vine:

Petunias -2 plants, same color: yellow, or lime, or violet

Trailing Petunias (Calibrochoa) - 2 plants, same color: yellow, or lime, or violet

Sweet Potato Vine - 1 plant, purple or “black”

Large container – larger than 24” diameter

Marigold (French Marigolds) - 4 plants, 2 each of different color patterns.

Salvia – 2 plants, blue, indigo or violet

Ornamental Pepper - 1 plant

Feather Grass (Stipa) - 1 plant

Window Box - 24” long

Geranium – 3 plants – bold pink

Verbena – 2 plants, dark blue, indigo or violet

Dusty Miller - 2 plants, silver

For Shade - less than 6 hours of sun:

Check water needs daily.

Medium container - 15” – 24” diameter

Wax Begonia – 3 plants, pink

Bloodleaf (Iresine) – 2 plants, dark purple

Lobelia – 4 plants, light blue

Large container- larger than 24” diameter

New Guinea Impatiens – 2 plants, coral or salmon

Wishbone Flower (Torenia) – 3 plants, yellow

Coleus – 2 plants, multi - copper, yellow, green

Sedge - 1 plant, golden-brown

Window Box – 24” long

Rieger Begonia – 2 plants, pink

Rex Begonia – 2 plants, multi - dark with deep pink

Browalia – 3 plants, white

Seven Simple Steps:

1. **Choose a soilless mix** designed for container growing for best results. Avoid using garden soil.
2. **Ensure good drainage.** Shield holes in the bottom of the container with pebbles or pottery shards to prevent blockage.
3. **Moisten the mix lightly** before planting.
4. **Fill the container – not tightly!** – to within several inches of the top rim.
5. **Plant transplants 3” – 8” inches apart.** Adjust for container size and mature plant size.
6. **Fertilize** with a water-soluble or a slow release product according to directions.
7. **Water with care. Check daily!** → See **Growing Tips 6** Watering New Plantings

Color, Height, Texture

- **Color ideas:** Choose **complementary colors** such as yellows and blues, or **monochromatic** selections such as shades of pinks or earth tones.
- **Height:** Combine **trailing** and **spilling** plants with bushy or **filler** plants. In larger containers, add tall **vertical** grasses or **climbers** on supports.
- **Texture:** Mix it up with ruffled plants, big leaved, narrow leaved, and stiff, spiky plants. Combine tiny and large **flowers with foliage plants**.

Tips

- **Elevate pots** on supports or wheeled platforms to allow for drainage and prevent mold and staining of surfaces.
- **Empty pottery containers** before hard frost to prevent cracking.

UMass Extension  **MASSACHUSETTS FLOWER GROWERS' ASSOCIATION** 
Massachusetts grown...and fresher!
www.extension.umass.edu/landscape/
www.mass.gov/massgrown
www.massflowergrowers.com/

KNOW YOUR TICKS!

October - December

University of Maryland TickEncounter Resource Center

Ticks can come in a variety of shapes and sizes, but...

THIS TIME OF YEAR, THEY'RE ALL DEER TICKS!

PROTECT YOURSELF! PROTECT YOUR CHILDREN! PROTECT YOUR PET!

Unfed Blacklegged (Deer) Ticks

(Ixodes scapularis)

▲ Known diseases transmitted:

Lyme disease, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis, Relapsing fever borreliosis, Deer tick virus



▲ **Adult Female**
October-May



Adult Male
October-May



▲ **Nymph**
May-August



Larva
July-September

ADULT FEMALE BLACKLEGGED (DEER) TICK GROWTH COMPARISON

TICKS CHANGE APPEARANCE AS THEY FEED. IT'S STILL THE SAME TICK!

UNFED



1.5 DAYS



2 DAYS



3 DAYS



4 DAYS



7 DAYS!



TickEncounter Resource Center © 2016



URI MASTER GARDENERS

Cultivating the future

Spotted Lanternfly Life Stages



EGGS:

October - June



HATCH: 1st - 3rd Instar

Late April - Mid July

4th Instar

July - September



ADULTS:

July - December



THE UNIVERSITY OF RHODE ISLAND

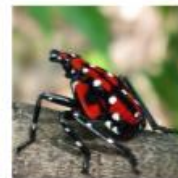
Be on the lookout for a potential new pest in Rhode Island!

Spotted Lanternfly is invasive and extremely destructive.

It does not directly affect human health, but it's more than just an annoyance. It could damage hardwood trees, fruit vines, shrubs and garden plants, **jeopardizing valuable RI products. And it could raise the cost of transporting products and doing business in RI.**

What can you do?

- Learn to identify **life stages** of Spotted Lanternfly (see other side).
- Learn to identify its favorite host plant, **Tree of Heaven** (*Ailanthus altissima*) and eliminate it on your property.
- If you suspect you have found a Spotted Lanternfly, take a photo or collect a specimen. Go to www.dem.ri.gov/pestaalert and click the "report an exotic pest" button to report the find.
- For more information visit www.uri.edu/biocontrol/spotted-lanternfly.



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We welcome questions !!!!!

Please type your questions into the Q & A box

You will receive a link to the YouTube video of this webinar...Thanks to Alan Newton

Remember, any time spent watching the video or reading materials count toward volunteer hours for interns and toward either volunteer hours or continuing education hours for Master Gardeners.

You will receive a brief survey following this Webinar. Please fill it out, your feedback is important to us.