

WIMGA



May 2021

WISCONSIN MASTER GARDENERS ASSOCIATION
Serving its members since 1992

WISCONSIN MASTER GARDENERS ASSOCIATION

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WIMGA Vision - The Wisconsin Master Gardeners Association will be the collective voice for the local Master Gardener Associations and individual members in active support for their horticultural projects and services; build networks to enhance outreach, share ideas and promote projects; and help extend University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension's educational role to the public. The opinions reflected in this publication are expressions from individual master gardeners or associations and not necessarily the view point of the UW-Madison Department of Extension Master Gardener Program Office.

President's Message

Greetings Fellow WIMGA Members,

On behalf of WIMGA we extend a huge and heartfelt thank you to every one of you for all you do as a Master Gardener Volunteer!!!

We are all excited that UW-Madison Division of Extension has loosened some of the Covid restrictions so that our associations can get back to doing many of our worthwhile projects and anticipate further lifting of restrictions.

I have been receiving a flood of emails that indicate a great deal of confusion regarding the difference between the UW-Madison Division of Extension Program Office and WIMGA so am taking this opportunity to clarify.

WIMGA (Wisconsin Master Gardeners Association) is an independent organization of master gardener volunteers. The new rules and requirements regarding volunteering are coming from UW-Madison Division of Extension Program Office not WIMGA.

WIMGA strives to provide support for our members in many ways. Access to WIMGA Educational Project Grants and this newsletter, which includes getting ideas by reading about projects other master gardener associations are doing around the state. Above all, being a WIMGA member is our collective voice of over 2,000 members, statewide networking among MGVs and the support and leadership voice with UW-Madison Division of Extension Program Office.

UW-Madison Division of Extension Program Office is now requiring only certain membership categories be included in local master gardener association by-laws in order to comply with volunteer requirements set by UW-Madison. WIMGA (Wisconsin Master Gardeners Association) represents master gardener volunteers and recently adopted those same categories for membership into our WIMGA by-laws. Communication of these changes is a part of our efforts for you to understand these new rules and help our member associations meet anticipated requirements of UW-Madison Division of Extension.

Master gardener volunteers do not lose any autonomy by being a member of WIMGA. The membership categories in association by-laws are needed to meet Program Office requirements regardless of whether or not you are a member of WIMGA.

The confusion between WIMGA and UW-Madison Division of Extension is understandable. The two groups work closely together and the Program Office, as a courtesy, has provided mailing and email service to our entire membership. The same has been true about WIMGA Zoom meetings. If the content of information you are receiving is about WIMGA it is from WIMGA. If the content is about volunteer requirements, unless it specifically refers to WIMGA, it is coming from UW-Madison Division of Extension Program Office.

Sincerely, *Jackie Shaffer*, WIMGA President



Treasurer's Corner

A BIG Thank You to all the local master gardener associations and mostly to all the treasurers for submitting your membership lists and dues to me on time. If you have some late renewals, please feel free to send them to me so that they can be included with your WIMGA membership list.

It is time to start thinking about applying for one of the 2021 Educational Grants offered by WIMGA. We have budgeted \$8,850 for Educational Grants with six (6) grants in the \$100 category; nine (9) grants available in the \$250 category and fifteen (15) grants available in the \$400 category. Applications must be postmarked by October 1. Guidelines and requirements can be found on the WIMGA Webpage. wimga.org/grants

Also, remember if you received one of the 2020 Educational Grants, you must submit a report to me about how the funds were used by July 31, 2021.

If you have any membership, dues, educational grants or financial questions please feel free to contact me.

Byron Hacker

WIMGA Treasurer & Finance Committee Chairman
wimga.treasurer@gmail.com

Gardening with Children

By Carol Kettner, Barron County Master Gardener

BENEFITS

While most of the effects of the world of Covid have been negative, the surprising and wonderful effect is that more people are gardening than ever. And many people are gardening with their children. In a general sense we all know that doing outdoor activities and building gardening skills has positive results for children. Did you know that there actually is a considerable amount of research that proves this to be true? An article by Brianna Flavin provides seven data-driven reasons for getting kids out in the garden.*



Ready to taste the herbs that taste like pizza.

1. It encourages them to eat healthier – studies show that children snack more on fruits and vegetables when they help grow them.
2. It provides moderate exercise and develops a pattern of healthy activity.
3. It builds a sense of confidence – planting a seed and nurturing can make them feel like they are witnessing magic.
4. It develops STEM & analytical abilities - gardening exercises important reasoning, initiation, planning, and organization skills.
5. It relieves stress

6. It improves focus & memory - gardening as a therapy has shown to be particularly effective in rehabilitating motor, speech, and cognitive abilities after illness.
7. It positively impacts mood and psychological wellbeing by providing something positive in their lives.

These are just a few of the many benefits children receive. But if you are the adult working with children in a gardening situation, you also benefit. You will be forced to look at things from the perspective of a child. Best of all, it is a great opportunity for bonding and developing relationships.

HOW DO YOU DO IT SUCCESSFULLY?

For some people, gardening with children can be challenging. After all, won't they step on some of your precious plants, put 100 seeds in a tiny space, or drown them with too much watering?



This young lady could not wait to teach her mother the meaning of "hilling" potatoes.

Sharon Lovejoy, an author who has written many books about gardening with children, shares some ideas to make the whole process easier for everyone involved.**

- A. Watering – Children love to water. If plants are thirsty, they should get a long drink. Teach them to poke their finger in the soil. If it is dry, water deeply. If it is moist, don't water. Tell them to direct the water near the base, not the leaves or stems.
- B. Feeding – Plants need food to grow, just like people. When fertilizing your plants, always moisten the soil with water first. If fertilizer is applied directly onto dry soil, it may burn the plant's roots.
- C. Weeding – Teach children to stop and compare plants to make sure what they are pulling is really a weed. Show them how to pull a weed without pulling other plants close by.
- D. Deadheading – Explain that plants produce flowers to make seeds. If you clip off a faded flower, you will stop the seeds from ripening and the plant will work to make more blossoms.
- E. Mulching – Think of mulch like a blanket to help save moisture, discourage weeds, and even prevent erosion.
- F. Ten Minute Plan – Many children have a short attention span, especially for what might seem like a chore. Plan some “ten-minute” activities: a ten-minute weeding contest, a ten-minute transplanting, a different area each day for ten minutes.

Remember that the key to success with children is demonstrate, demonstrate, demonstrate. The little extra time to demonstrate exactly how you want something done will pay off.



Picking beans is fun when they are right in front of you.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS



These children were looking at miniature gardens at a fair competition and saying, “you know. we could do this too.”

Always make sure you provide children with a safe situation when gardening. Activities and materials should be well supervised.

Remember that some seeds and bulbs are coated with chemicals that can cause allergic reactions, such as rashes, itching, or burning. And some plants are not safe, so do your research. For example, rhubarb stalks are great to chew on, but the leaves are poisonous.

Another aspect of safety is your choice of tools. They need to be an appropriate size, easy to handle, and of good enough quality that they actually help with tasks. Many people think that tools for children should not be sharp.

On the contrary, you often cut yourself with a dull knife or scissors because you are putting more pressure on it than you would if it was sharp. Just teach a child HOW to use the tools in a safe manner.

Gardening with children of any age can be one of the most rewarding experiences you will ever have. With a little patience and planning, you will start a lifelong love of gardening in a new generation.

* Brianna Flavin, *Gardening for Kids: 7 Reasons Planting Seeds Enriches Their Lives*, Rasmussen University, © 2021 Rasmussen College, LLC.

** Sharon Lovejoy, *ROOTS, SHOOTS, BUCKETS & BOOTS: Gardening Together with Children*, Copyright 1999

RESOURCES

The resources with ideas for gardening with children are endless. Here are just a few:

<https://www.pbs.org/parents/thrive/best-gardening-books-for-kids>

<https://web.extension.illinois.edu/gpe/links/index.html>

<https://jmgkids.us/kids-zone/>

<https://kidsgardening.org/>

<https://www.tastyfoodideas.com/creative-food-art-for-your-kids/>

What's Buzzing in the Northland?

Submitted by Ashland/Bayfield County Master Gardeners

A chance encounter while strolling in France inspired Master Gardener Mary Gruhl to pursue building a native bee habitat in Bayfield County, Wisconsin. This year long endeavor would have her involve various individuals and agencies culminating in the installation of the bee structure at the David R. Obey Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center (NGLVC) in May of 2019.

The NGLVC with its extensive gardens of native wildflowers, grasses, sedges, shrubs and trees, is a perfect environment for native pollinators. Collaboration between Susan Nelson, Interpretive Services Specialist for NGLVC, Linda Middlestadt, Wisconsin Historical Society Archivist and Becky Sapper, Director, Wisconsin Master Naturalist Program provided space for the structure to be installed. Additionally, the facility assumed responsibility for ongoing maintenance.



The French designer provided the dimensions and granted permission for their use.

Following these instructions, Mary along with her husband,

Ed, built the bee habitat in their home workshop. Installation was completed with the help of Ed and Ashland/Bayfield County Master Gardeners Mary, Susan and Ella. A handout, designed by Mary, is available at the NGLVC.



(Photo from left: Susan Nelson, Mary Gruhl and Ella Cross)

Mary offered a workshop for the Ashland/Bayfield County Master Gardeners including a power point presentation and an

opportunity to build a mason bee house to take home to be placed near their gardens.



One of the participants, Patra Holter, a professional rosemaler, had fun decorating her bee house. Surely the mason bees will visit hers first! However, from the photos below, native bees don't seem to favor final designs. As long as the holes are 6 inches deep and 5/16 of an inch in diameter, any design works. Note the bee house on the left. All holes filled with clay are occupied with 5 females and 3 male mason bees.



With the concern for loss of honey bees worldwide, providing mason and leafcutter bees with housing is an easy project for any gardener. Doing the math, one mason bee lays 25 females and 12 males then dies. If all 25 females survive, the next summer these 25 females will produce a total of 625 females.

What do mason bees and leafcutter bees look like?



(Photographs by Lynette Elliott, BugGuide.net)



Mason bees are slightly smaller than honey bees. They are shiny and dark blue. Males are smaller than females and have longer antennae and a tuft of light-colored hairs on its face. Females have hairs on the bottom of their abdomen to collect pollen and large mandibles to mix it with nectar. They are non-aggressive. Females will only sting if pressed between your fingers or slapped if caught under clothing. But they do not contain toxins. Males are harmless.

Leafcutter bees are about the size of a honey bee with a stout black body. Like the mason bee, the female carries the pollen on hairs located on her underside. Unlike the mason bee, females use most broadleaf deciduous plants to construct their nests. These bees are also non-aggressive and will only sting if pressed between fingers.

It's very easy and inexpensive to build a mason or leafcutter bee house.

- **Building the bee house**

Drill 6 holes that are 6 inches deep and 5/16 of an inch wide in any piece of untreated wood. Each female will lay about 35 eggs placing 7 in each tube.

- **Locating your bee house**

Place your bee house facing Southeast and within 300 feet of your garden. This is how far mason bees will travel to collect nectar and pollen.

- **Winter care**

Come winter, carefully place your bees in an unheated shed or garage.

- **Spring-time care**

Come springtime when temperatures reach 50 degrees Fahrenheit for a few days, take your bee houses outside. Once the bees emerge, you can throw out the bee house or drill the holes again. Before reusing a bee house, clean it with a 10% alcohol solution and allow the bee house to dry completely.



Email Mary at mary.gruhl@gmail.com if you would like the pattern and directions for building a bee structure for your garden.

Celebrating our Native Bees

This bee structure was built to encourage our native bees to pollinate our native plants. It is composed of several habitats that may be used by a variety of native bees found in our area. WHY native bees? They are structurally designed to be more effective pollinators than honey bees.

What is a native bee?

Most native bees are non-aggressive, gentle solitary bees. That means that one female bee does all the work. She prepares the area where she will lay her eggs, gathers all the food for the young bees and lays the eggs. If you look closely at the structure, you will see different



tubes all of which are 6 inches long and 5/16 of an inch in diameter. Some are made of cardboard others are composed of a tube within a tube and others are small white paper tubes. All of these are a mason bee's preferred site to lay eggs.

When a female emerges in the spring, she will use clay (that's why she is called a mason bee) to create rooms for her eggs. She starts by placing clay in the rear of the tube.



She then collects pollen and nectar and mixes the two together to produce food for the young bee. She places the food near the back of the tube, lays one egg on the food then builds a clay wall to close it up. She repeats this 7 times in the tube then places a thick clay door to close up the tube. She does this in 5 tubes then dies. The eggs go through metamorphosis (egg, larva, pupa and cocoon) inside the tube during the summer. Come fall, the young bee still inside the tube rests for the winter and emerges in the spring to start the cycle all over again.



Why is it a more effective pollinator?

Solitary bees collect dry pollen on hairs located all over their bodies while honey bees mix the pollen with nectar before stuffing it into the “pocket” on their back leg. They prefer going from plant to plant and in so doing drop lots of pollen increasing cross pollination. Honey bees like to stay on one plant when collecting nectar and pollen and because the pollen is wet, not much falls on the flower.



Solitary bees start collecting food earlier in the morning and continue later in the day than honeybees therefore they are in the field more hours than honey bees all the while pollinating flowers.

Photos by Mary Gruhl except photo of eggs. Bee structure built by Mary and Ed Gruhl.
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/87/Osmia_rufa_nest.jpg

A Repeat Blooming Hardy Geranium

By Nancy Jahnel Barnes

Many of us seek plants that have the ability to repeat bloom. Often, on our garden hotline we receive questions about finding repeat bloomers. Beginning gardeners are fooled by many photos and articles about repeating bloomers. Carefully doctored and edited photos and drawings show a flower bed with 12 kinds of plants all blooming at the same time when we know they don't. 'Geranium Rozanne' requires minimal attention in the garden and has a wonderful blue-violet color that will blend with nearby flowers. It is especially striking when planted near yellow and white flowers.

It does sprawl, but the flowers rest high above the foliage. The stems have a rather chaotic way of growing (in the best sense) and find their way in and around neighboring plants. Just a note, anything that moves across your flower bed can be considered by some to be a no-no.

'Geranium Rozanne' will bloom throughout the growing season. It may take a short break mid-season and then rebloom in the Fall.



A light shearing (cut back) mid-summer will encourage more blooms. It is not known to be bothered by insects or disease. Not surprisingly, it is high on the list of most dependable as well as most desirable flowering plants.

Each year the **Perennial Plant Association** (PPA), a trade group that works to educate gardeners on great performing perennial plants, selects their Perennial Plant of the Year. Although there is a marketing angle to this program, they tend to focus on little-known perennials that deserve a more prominent place in our gardens. In 2008, the honor went to 'Geranium Rozanne'. The PPA has a standard set of judging criteria that the plant must meet, before being chosen their Plant of the Year. The plant must be:

- Suitable for a wide range of climatic conditions
- Low maintenance
- Pest and disease resistant
- Readily available in the year of release
- Attractive in more than one season
- Easily propagated by asexual (division, cuttings) or seed propagation

'Geranium Rozanne' certainly meets those standards, which is not true of all geraniums. Not all perennial geraniums should be put in your flower bed. Some spread so quickly they are better used as groundcovers and others put on a brief show and then turn ugly unless cut back and cared for. Large blossoms, with small white centers and some violet veining, are set off by the blue, which makes them even more striking. Fall colors of bronze-red makes the foliage attractive as well.

'Geranium Rozanne' is an adaptable plant that can grow in a fairly wide range of environments. Ideal growing conditions include:

- USDA zones: 5 to 8
- Size: 18-24" (H), 20-24" (W)
- Exposure: Full sun to partial shade; good heat tolerance
- Prefers well-drained soil, lots of organic matter and it does not like to remain dry for prolonged periods.

Information from: PPA website, MO Botanic Gardens

Downsizing Our Gardens: A Bittersweet Experience

By Sandy Vold

We've just about finished giving away my husband's collection of rose bushes, around 50 in all, and as soon as the plants are up far enough for people to see what they look like, I will be eliminating two large shade beds filled with hosta and astilbe and ginger and primrose, a lovely double-sized twinflower, and other assorted shade plants. (Had the Covid epidemic not disrupted our plans, we had intended to dig the plants and put them in our Master Gardener plant sale this spring.)



Remains of the Rose Garden

This is just the beginning of what will be a gradual downsizing of our gardens over the next few years, and it is not an easy thing to do. Touring our gardens on a daily basis to see what has come up overnight has been a spring ritual with us, to be followed later by a daily tour to see what has come into bloom, and now that tour will get considerably shorter.



Nearly empty Shade Garden

Following a number of discussions over the past winter, my husband and I decided that something had to give. I'm now 75, and have developed arthritis in my knees and shoulders. Bending and stooping and crawling around on my hands and knees is no longer enjoyable—it hurts. As a matter of fact, just getting down on the ground is a challenge. My husband and I have both had skin cancer, and, because of one of the medications take, we find the sun makes us a little nauseous. We've had to acknowledge it's time—a very bittersweet time.

Before our move to Wisconsin, we lived in Minnesota just north of the Twin Cities, where we had the better part of a two-acre lot filled with plants. My husband had a massive collection of roses, and I had beds full of plants, mainly hostas and daylilies. We had so many plants that our real estate agent told us we had to get rid of most of them in order for the house to sell, since the thought of tending all those gardens would frighten most buyers away. We had a plant sale and sold most of the plants the year before we moved, so we could reseed the empty beds into grass. Since there was no shade readily available at our new homesite, we farmed out our most prized hostas to friends and relatives, with the stipulation that we could come back later and get a division of the ones we wanted. We potted up about 100 daylilies, sunk the pots in the ground to overwinter, brought them down here, and planted them in a field until we found a place for them.

Once we finished building the house and were able to till up some land, we planted the daylilies, reclaimed and planted the hostas we had farmed out, and purchased additional plants to fill our beds. As the number of plants grew, so did the number of beds and the variety of plants. Since we were a little further south than before, we tried a few Zone 5 plants, such as Rose of Sharon (the shrub) and Butterfly Bush. Some lived; some didn't.

We spent many pleasant hours visiting nurseries all over the southern part of the state. At the end of the growing season with the first hard frost, we relaxed after finishing fall garden cleanup, but by November we anxiously awaited the arrival of the first garden catalogs. We made wish lists for each catalog, then pared those lists down to something resembling a reasonable order. By February, my husband could hardly wait to start tomato and pepper seeds. Sometimes he didn't wait, and we wound up with three-foot tall spindly tomato plants that had to be staked so they wouldn't flop over. Last spring, they were so tall and spindly he had to plant them sideways in a long trench. Surprisingly, they recovered and did well.

Anyway, such has been our gardening odyssey, spanning 40 years. We've talked about whether it was worth it to invest so much time and money over the years for something that we're now phasing out. We agreed that it was worth every penny and every bit of time. We had the plants to nurture and enjoy over all those years, and now, other people can take them and enjoy them. Fortunately, other master gardeners are taking many of the plants to put in their own gardens or their garden project sites or to plant until they can be sold at the master gardener plant sale next spring.



a pretty lonely epimedium

NJ'S BITS AND BOBS:



**“Make new friends but keep the old
One is silver the other gold.” (Author unknown)**

This old phrase comes to mind as we begin a new phase of our lives as individuals and Master Gardeners. Some of the changes we see as we move forward means we have gardeners who have left the official MG Program. Many reasons made this decision for them. Remember, we are all gardeners and strive to keep these people in your circle. We may see them at a plant swap, in our yards, etc. Never allow them to leave your circle of gardening friends. We are all at different places in our lives, but we all love to feel that dirt under our fingernails and look lovingly at our plants.

News from Madison

FIRST: All our online learning is in one spot – **Canvas**

If you completed Master Gardener Program annual enrollment this year, you will get exclusive access to **Canvas**. You will be sent a NetID, a special, UW-Madison issued username, by email. You must use your NetID username plus a password to get into Canvas. It is different than your **Online Reporting System (ORS)** username and password. Mike Maddox, Outreach Program Manager, has submitted emails of enrolled MGVs to Tech Services to create NetIDs. This will give us, as volunteers, the ability to access Canvas for online learning. If you have not received an email regarding your NetID and instructions to create your account, first, please check your Spam folder. It should have come from the email address: **Wisconsin Master Gardener Program**.



Written and video instructions are posted at <https://mastergardener.extension.wisc.edu/2021/03/16/using-canvas/>

SECOND: All enrolled volunteers are to be added to an updated 'MyEmma' social marketing account. This will be the source for monthly volunteer vibes, general emails and program information. It is anticipated this will improve electronic communications to volunteers.

The Swing by Robert Louis Stevenson

A CHILDS GARDEN OF VERSES

How do you like to go up in a swing,
Up in the air so blue?
Oh, I do think it the pleasantest thing
Ever a child can do!

Up in the air and over the wall,
Till I can see so wide,
Rivers and trees and cattle and all
Over the countryside—

Till I look down on the garden green,
Down on the roof so brown—
Up in the air I go flying again,
Up in the air and down!



As the weather begins to warm up, we take to our porch, patio or balcony and best of all....our swings! Be they plastic, wood, metal or wicker, we sink into their arms and enjoy the gentle motion that soothes our hearts and our souls.

I have seen photos of people out on the front stoop or on their front porch. As twilight falls, they gather, smile and talk to slow down the pace of the day. My hometown was the site of the main prison for the state of Missouri. Inmates there had different jobs, one of which was learning carpentry. Several inmates built swings that were sold to the public to earn spending money. My parents had one of them and when I inherited it, it was old, white paint badly worn and well used. I never scraped it and restored it because I always remembered all the bottoms that had sat on that swing, enjoying it. I



carefully raised it high up on my porch every Fall to protect it. Spring came and I was always ready to lower it back down in place. Dogs, cats, rabbits, babies, neighbors and my family all received love and peace from that swing. As I watch gangs take over so many children these days, I wish we could put the swings back on every front porch and be human to one another again.

We love your WIMGA projects, horticulture articles and grant ideas.

Send us your stories and pictures. Some things to note about your WIMGA projects: the number of volunteers and hours spent, contribution to the community whether in education or with place-making and collaboration with UW-Madison Division of Extension.



Articles and ideas for the Newsletter may be submitted to our editors, Nancy Jahnel-Barnes at westcoasternancy@gmail.com or Hali Dessecker at halirenee@yahoo.com.

Visit the WIMGA Website at <http://www.wimga.org/>



Hats Off to our wonderful MG Volunteers!!

The March newsletter featured the 5000-1000 hour winners. Here are the names of those who have achieved 750 and 500 volunteer hours for Wisconsin and our communities.

750 Hours!!!	
Adams	Mary Anne Keul
Barron	Millie Seabold
Barron	Carolyn Swanberg
Brown	Shirley Maenner
Brown	Alan Nass
Columbia	Dick Olson
Crawford	Caprice Ellefson
Crawford	Cindy Gordon
Dane	Jane Cramer
Dane	Arthur DeSmet
Dane	Theresa Jones
Dane	Marc Nielsen
Dane	Dennis Tande
Door	Jeanne Vogel
Douglas	Shirl Leslie
Eau Claire	Susan Haerle Merten
Eau Claire	Dick Lienhardt
Forest	Jill Krueger
Kenosha	Nancy Jahnel-Barnes 750& 1000
Kewaunee	Sharon Wahlers

750 Hours!!!	
Marathon	Susan Meyer
Marinette	Sandra Brumbaugh
Milwaukee	Kitty Schaefer
Monroe	Kate Hoff
Outagamie	Kim Lesperance
Outagamie	Dale Schaber
Ozaukee	Heidi Janous 750 & 1000
Ozaukee	Sue Kinas 750 & 1000
Ozaukee	Jim Layton
Polk	Julie Kuehl
Portage	Dorothy Steuerwald
Rock	Elaine Strassburg
Sauk	Robert Wood
St. Croix	Dawn Smith-Buhr
Waukesha	Valorie Sangsland
Waushara	Carol Eckstein
Waushara	Everett Eckstein
Winnebago	Sandra Gollither
Winnebago	Anne Murphy
Winnebago	Virginia Slattery

Another thought from Robert Louis Stevenson . . .



*So long as we love, we serve; so long as we are loved by others,
I would almost say that we are indispensable;
and no man is useless while he has a friend.*

Across the Plains, 1892

500 Hours!!!	
Brown	Barbara Brown
Calumet	Leonard Kritz Jr.
Chippewa	Sydney Tanner
Columbia	Barb Rothwell
Dane	Lynn Berton
Dane	Patricia Friday
Dane	Edie Grossen
Dane	Roger Hanson
Dane	Mary Jane Kelley
Dane	Terri Patwell
Dodge	Dennis Loomis
Door	Sue Kunz
Door	Mary Moster
Eau Claire	Chris Southworth
Iowa	Judith Campbell
Manitowoc	Annette Paul
Marinette	Tim Limberg
Milwaukee	Karla Geiger

500 Hours!!!	
Milwaukee	Thomas J Hickey
Milwaukee	Bernita Hile
Oneida	Holly Nash
Outagamie	Terry Barrett
Outagamie	Holly Boettcher
Outagamie	Cheryl Theimer
Ozaukee	Diane Niksa
Ozaukee	Roseann St Aubin 500 & 750
Racine	Linda O'Connell
St. Croix	Donna Cadenhead
St. Croix	Sue Pederson
Washburn	Roseann Meixelsperger
Waukesha	Ed Boss
Waukesha	Pam Brown
Waukesha	Deborah Lechmaier
Winnebago	Eric Kropp
Winnebago	Jan Wetterau-Houge
Wood	Peg Klinkhammer

WIMGA Board Member-At-Large Elections

The At-Large Directors represent **all** MGVs in the state (not just their own association). Due to a Covid-19 haze, elections did not take place in 2020. Currently, Marilyn Gorham's term expired in 2020 and Janet Mangold's expired in 2021. Both MGVs are willing to run for a second term and a call for nominations took place with the March newsletter.

No additional nominations were received, so we congratulate Marilyn and Janet! Our thanks go out to them for their willingness to serve on the WIMGA Board.

Marilyn Gorham will complete the last two years of her 3-year term. She lives in Hudson with her husband, Bill and is a founding member of St. Croix Valley Master Gardener Association (SCVMGA), serving on the Plant Sale Committee and volunteering at the Demonstration and Learning Garden in River Falls. She was the SCVMGA's first Secretary and the initial Editor of "Sprinklings", SCVMGA's monthly newsletter. Marilyn has served as SCVMGA's local WIMGA representative.



Marilyn's other work with WIMGA includes serving on the Website Committee during the website's design, the MG Program Office Advisory Council, and managing the vendors and donations for two statewide WIMGA conferences and the donations for a regional MG conference. She also participated in the recent review and revision of the WIMGA bylaws. Before her retirement, Marilyn worked in the financial services industry in Minneapolis/St. Paul. In addition to her Master Gardener service, she volunteers with Historicorps, a nonprofit focused on restoring historic places throughout the United States, the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum Auxiliary, the American Birkebeiner Foundation and St. Catherine University's Capital Campaign Leadership Committee. (Marilyn's Term: 2020-2022).

Janet Mangold will be serving her second 3-year term beginning in 2021. She received her Level I training through Iowa State University in 2012, and joined the North Country Master Gardeners (NCMGV) in 2013 and currently lives in the Spooner area. In 2015, Janet championed a move to recreate the Perennials at the Spooner Teaching and Display Garden into a certified Monarch Way Station. The NCMGV won the All-American Selection garden contest in 2017, and conducted Level I training for 12 newly certified MGVs.



Janet's leadership and strategic planning skills were developed in her career as a Senior Professional in Human Resources. She has also served as President of the Metro Milwaukee Society for Humanity Resource Management (SHRM), President of the NCMGV and Communication Chair of the Norway House Gala in Minneapolis. (Janet's Term: 2021-2023)

The Nomination Process for the next At-Large Director should begin in November. At-Large Directors are expected to attend the six Board meetings per year (most are by Zoom) and serve on WIMGA committees. Only certified MGVs are eligible. Three of the 15 Directors are At-Large; the remaining 12 are selected from the Local Reps in each of the six Districts.

If you are interested in serving as an At-Large Director, please contact President Jackie Shaffer at jackieshaffer54982@outlook.com.



The Wisconsin Master Gardeners Association Newsletter is published six (6) times a year (January, March, May, July, September and November). Articles, artwork and ideas are welcome, but final selection and editing are the responsibility of the editorial staff.

May 2021 Newsletter

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