



October 28, 2011

Volume 2, Issue 11

Tipton County Master Gardener's

Garden Gazette

From Our President

Hello All.

As the days noticeably grow shorter and the nights get cooler, I can smell a hint of wood smoke in the air as one of my neighbors use their fire pit, gathering around to roast hot-dogs and marshmallows in one of their *annual* family celebrations.

Annual. The word brings to mind an event that occurs at about this time every year... Autumn.

The month of October is all but a memory again this year. I, for one, am glad because every year around mid September through most of October I feel a little down in the dumps. It's been this way most of my life

because when I was a kid, I understood the fun of summer had come to an end and school had started back. And now as an addicted gardener, the full blown beauty of summer has faded only to be replaced with spent flowers that are desperately in need dead heading. A chore for some of us, but for me I think of those seed heads as being food that the birds might feed on. Yet in knowing I am doing something for the wildlife this still doesn't quiet bring me out of my melancholy.

Then it happens. The tree foliage, the varied greens, gradually yet certainly begins transforming into a diversity of

color suitable for any artists pallet, as I witness Mother Nature in all her splendid glory. The scientific explanation is "*In autumn the production of chlorophyll slows to a halt. Carotenoids and anthocyanins, yellow, orange and dark red pigments, are exposed in the leaves, giving them their characteristic autumnal colors.*"

Regardless of the reasons why these things happen, I find the colors lift my spirits. My energy is revived, and I am so much more positive about everything. Most of all I reminded of how beautiful life is all around me.

Life is good.

Paula Sweatt, President

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Extension Highlights

Q: I would like to know when to prune my rose bushes? Mine are in bad need of pruning, but I don't want to kill them. Betty Black, Millington, TN

A: Pruning is the most important maintenance practice for rose bushes in the landscape. Pruning will help the roses produce an attractive appearance, if

you have rose bush it should be pruned as soon as the buds swell in the spring. This usually occurs from March to April. If you have a rose tree it requires heavy pruning in the spring and some pruning during the growing season to keep the tops from becoming too large for the stem, anytime you have dead

canes on your rose bushes you can prune them off.

Q: How do I make my clay soil more productive?

A: Adding organic matter to your clay soil, such as peat moss, manure and compost can do wonders to your clay soil. It can improve the soil structure, encourage stronger root

Did you ever think
how a bit of land
displays the character
of the owner?

Laura Ingalls Wilder

Extension Highlights (continued)



development, help the soil drain better and improve the uptake of water and nutrients.

Q: Do I pack compost directly to the ground or do I need to place something between the ground and the compost?

A: Compost pile can be started directly on the ground; however it needs to be contained to prevent it from blowing away.

Q: Should I water my

hedges in winter months?
S.J. Jenkins, Bartlett

A: If we go through a dry late fall and early winter, you must continue to water your plants, especially your evergreen plants (plants that stay green year round) these plants continue to lose moisture through their leaves caused by the sun and wind.

Growing a garden and staying out in the fresh air after office hours seemed to give me the strength to meet all problems with greater courage.

Jim G. Brown

November Garden Tasks

This year has been exceeding hot, so here at the Dixon we are behind on focusing upon our usual tasks for early fall. The Sasanqua Camellias and Tea Olives (*Osmanthus x fortunei*) are in blossom. The cool weather, when dry enough to get out, makes it pleasant to work in the garden. A fair amount of clean-up is required as plants go dormant and leaves begin to fall. It is still a great time for planting, as long as the soils are not too wet.

Early in the month: Limit pruning to cutting out deadwood on trees and shrubs. Cutting back plants now encourages growth, which can be killed by frost. Dig caladiums, elephant ears and other winter tender bulbs and let them dry, and store the bulbs in paper bags in a dry cool place for planting next year.

Cuttings of Coleus, Persian Shield, Salvias and other tender plants used as annuals can be stuck and kept indoors or in a greenhouse to root for next spring.

Warm season grasses like Bermuda and Zoysia are finished for the year, so if you only have a warm season lawns, clean and store your lawn mower.

Middle of the month: Tulips and Crocus bulbs can be planted after the 15th. Tulips grown here are usually only good for one season and are treated as annuals.

Fall cabbage planted in the vegetable garden in August should be ready for harvest.

Late in the month: Fescue lawns can be weakened or killed by the smothering effect of tree leaves, so be diligent about keeping leaves off this cool season grass. "Winterize" your rose beds

after a couple of hard freezes by cutting plants back to about 3-4 feet, applying about ½ cup of 0-20-20 fertilizer per plant, and mulching about a foot high around the canes to protect the graft union.

Don't throw out the leaves; collect and compost them for a great soil amendment.

Any time this month: Consider planting a cover crop for the winter in your vegetable plots to suppress weeds, reduce soil compaction, and add nutrients to the soil.

Harvest September-planted lettuce and spinach and late-planted turnip greens.

Continue to deadhead spent rose blossoms and keep leaf litter picked up. Plant your winter annual color. Pansies respond well to blood meal worked into the soil.

Divide spring-blooming perennials.



Winter Landscape Can Be Window-Framed 'Picture Postcard'

A Kansas State horticulturist advises learning to plan and appreciate the winter landscape for a different kind of beauty. Structure, shape, texture and pattern assume new importance. The color differences can be subtle, yet some contrasts can be striking. MANHATTAN, Kan. - Homeowners are driving a trend in landscaping that's changing the face of the horticulture industry. They want an interesting, attractive landscape for most, if not all of the year - including winter.

This has affected plant breeders' focus. In turn, nursery signs, Web sites and mail-order catalogs now often describe each ornamental plant as having one, two, three or four seasons of visual benefits.

"Fortunately, you don't have to redo your entire yard to achieve four seasons of interest. The most important parts of the winter landscape are the 'picture postcards' of scenery you see through your windows each day while the weather's cold," said Ward Upham, horticulturist with Kansas State University Research and Extension.

Because they always retain leaves and color, evergreens can be the foundation of winter

scenery.

Some of the more popular evergreens aren't well-adapted to central U.S. weather, Upham said. For example, showy rhododendrons, blue spruces, firs and pines can need extra care, just to survive. Still, a cross-section of staples usually flourish in the midlands. They offer a number of the varieties now available for arborvitae, barberry, boxwood, cedar, (evergreen) euonymus, holly, juniper and yew - which can include dwarfs suitable for small-scale yards. Their colors can range from yellow- and blue- and silver-green to an emerald and even a purplish-black green.

"With the evergreens as the exception, however, you have to learn to plan and appreciate the winter landscape in terms of a different kind of beauty," Upham said. "Structure, shape, texture and pattern assume new importance. The color differences can be subtle, yet some contrasts can be striking.

"If they're reddish, for example, any remaining berries will stand out like so many bird-attracting beacons. A tree's ragged, peeling bark can be a patterned study in shades of gray and brown. You might have the stiffness of a yucca's evergreen leaves next to the graceful bare branches of a weeping cherry - or, beside the

dried, arching leaves and fluffy seed heads of an ornamental grass."

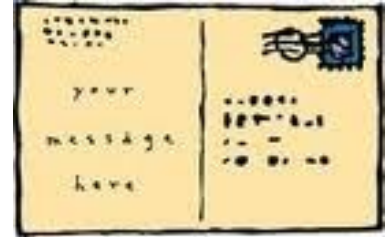
If well-designed, winter's window-viewed scenes often have a spare, sometimes stark beauty, he said. They can seem more elemental - somehow stronger - than summer's lush growth.

Their overall design, however, can range from echoing the simplicity of an Oriental garden to paying homage to Victorian Christmas illustrations.

"For the most part, a good design is a matter of architecture," Upham said.

"In general, it has varying heights to see and at least one harmonious grouping that is or includes a center of interest. It also features interesting plant aspects that may be overlooked during the growing season."

After its rather ordinary leaves drop, for example, the shrub known as Harry Lauder's walking stick (*Corylus avellana* 'Contorta') exposes twisted, turned and even corkscrew-shaped branches. Modern crabapple varieties offer a variety of "bare bones" growth habits and forms that can foster wintertime appeal. Without leaves, well-established sycamore trees are still noticeable for their wide-stretching white branches, but their thick trunk's patches of gray-with-white bark



The fair weather gardener, who will do nothing except when the wind and weather and everything else are favorable, is never a master of his craft.

Henry Ellacombe



Winter Landscape Can Be Window-Framed 'Picture Postcard'

become outstanding. "Seed pods, seed heads, big stones and rocks, and winter-killed vines can add interest. Deeply fissured bark and bark that's as smooth as a seal's skin can be fascinating, too," Upham said. Some homeowners like to add shadow-casting yard lights. Others like the "bling" of draped twinkling light strings. "Often, however, the good designs just show nature at her stripped-down best, for us to enjoy during some of the year's worst weather," Upham said.

Provisos he added for those now planning to add more wintertime interest include: Window "scenes" must also function well as part of the growing season's landscape.

Winter benefits or not, the best plant choices are pest-resistant, disease-resistant and drought-tolerant.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's plant zone system only covers half the equation in the central United States. Well-adapted plants are heat-tolerant, too.

A single plant can be all that's required to change a beautiful

summer scene into one that's different, but equally beautiful in winter - with or without snow.

Snow can obscure anything that's short, leaving the burden of looking good on the taller plants.

"An Autumn Joy sedum is one perennial that can do all that," Upham said. "It's tough and close to pest-free. It's attractive as its mound of fleshy leaves grows from sprouts to the size of a small shrub. In late summer and early fall, it becomes a burst of garden color by producing umbrella-like heads, made up of a multitude of tiny rosy-pink flowers. Then, for winter, it leaves behind good-looking and fairly wind-resistant dark-brown seed heads on top of stiff, thick stalks. It's definitely a four-season winner."

Box/Sidebar: Ornamental trees and shrubs that can provide a special kind of leafless beauty over central U.S. winters include:

Redosier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*) - a shade-tolerant, small tree with young stems that start out bright red and intensify in color as winter progresses.

Yellow twig dogwood (*Cornus sericea* "Flaviramea") - much like Redosier, except yellow.

Winged euonymus/ burning bush (*Euonymous alatus*) - a flaming fall beauty with oddly shaped stems that tend to catch and hold snow during winter.

Lacebark elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*) - the durable Chinese elm, which not only survives poor soils and pH extremes but also provides bark in mottled combinations of gray, green, orange and brown.

River birch (*Betula nigra*) - a tree often grown in clumps. Once mature, it has flaky bark in varying colors.



The lesson I have thoroughly learnt, and wish to pass on to others, is to know the enduring happiness that the love of a garden gives

Gertrude Jekyll



Coffee Grounds Perk Up Compost Pile with Nitrogen



*All my hurts my
garden spade can
heal.*

*Ralph Waldo
Emerson*



EUGENE, Ore. – Coffee grounds can be an excellent addition to a compost pile. The grounds are relatively rich in nitrogen, providing bacteria the energy they need to turn organic matter into compost.

About 2 percent nitrogen by volume, used coffee grounds can be a safe substitute for nitrogen-rich manure in the compost pile, explained Cindy Wise, coordinator of the compost specialist program at the Lane County office of the Oregon State University Extension Service.

"A lot of people don't want to use manure because of concerns about pathogens," said Wise. Contrary to popular belief, coffee grounds are not acidic. After brewing, the grounds are close to pH neutral, between 6.5 and 6.8. The acid in the beans is mostly water-soluble, so it leaches into the coffee we drink.

Since 2001, Wise has trained and coordinated OSU compost specialist volunteers. They have collected

and composted nearly 200 tons of coffee grounds from 13 coffee shops and kiosks in Eugene, Springfield, Florence, Cottage Grove and Veneta. That's the equivalent of about 25 large dump trucks full of coffee grounds.

Lane County alone is estimated to generate a million pounds of used coffee grounds per year, said Wise.

"Recycling this valuable soil amendment and compost ingredient makes sense both economically and environmentally," she said. Wise is encouraging gardeners and those that compost in other communities to arrange to collect coffee shop grounds for composting. But be sure to make prior arrangements with a coffee shop to collect grounds. Then, take a clean five-gallon bucket with a lid, label it with your name and telephone number on the bucket and lid and leave it at the shop and then pick it up at the shop's convenience.

Here are some suggestions for using composted grounds in the yard and garden from the OSU Extension

compost specialists:

- Mix grounds into soil as an amendment. Make sure to keep them damp. Add some nitrogen fertilizer if you do this, as coffee grounds encourage the growth of microbes in the soil, which use up nitrogen. While microbes are breaking down the grounds, the nitrogen will provide a source of nutrients for your plants.
- Spread grounds on the soil surface, then cover them with leaves or bark mulch.
- Add grounds to your compost pile, layering one part leaves to one part fresh grass clippings to one part coffee grounds, by volume. Turn once a week. This will be ready in three to six months.
- Or, put them in an existing unturned pile. Just make sure to add a high carbon source, such as leaves to balance it.
- Grounds may be stored for future use. They may develop molds but these appear to be consumed during the composting process. Or a large plastic bag works for storage as well.
- Paper coffee filters may be composted with

Coffee Grounds Perk Up Compost Pile with Nitrogen

the grounds.

Keep in mind that uncomposted coffee grounds are NOT a nitrogen fertilizer. Coffee grounds have a carbon-to-nitrogen ratio of about 20 to 1, in the same range as animal manure. Germination tests in Eugene showed that uncomposted coffee grounds, added to soil as about one-fourth the volume, showed poor germination and stunted growth in lettuce seed. Therefore, they need to be composted before using near plants.

Wise and her composting protégés have been conducting informal research on composting coffee grounds. So far, they have observed that coffee grounds help to sustain high temperatures in compost piles. High temperatures reduce potentially dangerous pathogens and kill seeds from weeds and vegetables that were added to the piles. They have noticed that coffee grounds seem to improve soil structure, plus attract earthworms.

When coffee grounds

made up 25 percent of the volume of their compost piles, temperatures in the piles stayed between 135 degrees and 155 degrees for at least two weeks, enough time to have killed a "significant portion" of the pathogens and seeds. In contrast, the manure in the trials didn't sustain the heat as long.

"We were amazed at the results we got with coffee grounds when we did the trial," said Wise.

Jack Hannigan, an Extension-trained compost specialist, is pleased with the results he gets from the coffee grounds he collects from the Fast Lane Coffee Company in Springfield to use on his farm in Pleasant Hill.

"I make hotbeds that run about 150 degrees," Hannigan said. "It kills the weeds. I can get the piles hotter and break down the compost better with coffee grounds than I can with manure. It works great."

Coffee grounds also can be added directly to soil but the grounds need a few months to break down, Wise said.

"We're not certain about how coffee grounds act

with the soil, but anecdotally people say they do dig it into the soil," she said.

An additional benefit of diverting coffee grounds from the landfill is that it helps cut greenhouse gas emissions, said Dan Hurley, waste management engineer for Lane County's Short Mountain Landfill.

"To keep organics out of the landfill is a good thing for reducing greenhouse gas emissions because organics decompose and produce methane. Methane is about 25 times as bad as carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas," said Hurley.

Recycling coffee shop grounds also fosters interactions between community residents and local businesses. The coffee grounds stay in their communities, meaning that fuel isn't being used to truck them from far-flung areas of the county to landfills.



Gardening is a form of art which everyone rightly or wrongly, considers to be within his talents.

anonymous



Plant of the month



by Dr. Susan Hamilton

Ornamental Grasses

Looking for a plant that will add beauty, movement and sound to your landscape?

Ornamental grasses can serve all these functions. This large group of plants includes true grasses (Gramineae) and their close relatives, sedges (Cyperaceae), rushes (Juncaceae) and bamboos.

Ornamental grasses vary in size, shape, color and texture in both foliage and inflorescence (seed head). Mature plants range in height from six inches to more than 14 feet. Grass forms vary from low mounding and fountain shaped to tall vertical. Foliage color includes shades of green, yellow, blue, red, brown and variegated. Texture varies from fine to coarse, and blade width ranges from one-eighth to one-half inch. Their plumes add life to a winter scene otherwise devoid of foliage.

In a border, grasses can serve as edge or background plants. Larger specimens are best used as accent plants or screens. Rhizome or stolon-forming grasses can stabilize banks or serve as a ground cover. Ornamental grasses make nice transitional elements between different areas of a landscape. Smaller species and cultivars are suitable for container gardening.

Grasses add movement and sound to your landscape. They provide a great surface to catch the wind, and their motion makes a rustling sound.

Ornamental grasses are easy to grow. Most prefer full sun to part shade and will thrive in any soil that drains well. Plant annual ornamental grasses in the spring after any chance of frost. Perennial grasses can be planted spring or fall, but spring is the best time to fertilize. This is especially true for perennials because spring is when they break their dormancy and need a boost of nutrients. When planting grasses, keep them level with the soil surface or slightly raised. For those not tolerant of moisture, be careful to avoid overwatering, which encourages root diseases.

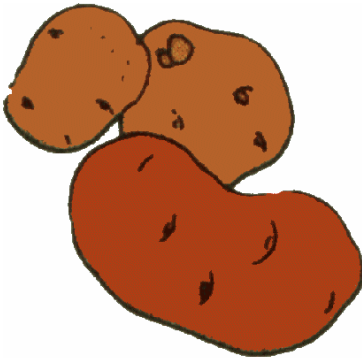
Grasses require little maintenance. The biggest chore is cutting them back. Most warm-season grasses set plumage in late summer and many remain attractive through the winter months, so spring the ideal time to cut them back. Cool-season grasses set their plumage in early summer and most benefit by being cut back soon after their plumes wither and fade.

Another chore involved with large, perennial species is keeping the grass from getting too large and top heavy. This can lead to lodging (falling over). To prevent lodging, divide and reduce the size of such grasses. This can be a big job, but it's recommended every 3 to 5 years.

Types and varieties of ornamental grasses abound. Many are available from local nurseries. Maiden Grass (*Miscanthus sinensis*) is one of the best and most heat-tolerant perennial grass for Tennessee. Native to China and Japan, this group includes more than 40 cultivars and varieties. Small- and large-growing selections are available, as are those that are fine or coarse in texture. Many variegated forms are available as well.

Garden Recipes

Late Fall Garden Soup with Kale and Rice



If you can find black kale (cavalo nero), try it in place of regular kale. Serve with a grilled Swiss cheese sandwich on sourdough bread with sliced tomato or a grilled fontina sandwich with roasted red bell peppers. *Worthy of a special occasion*

Ingredients

- 2 teaspoons olive oil
- 2 cups sliced leek (about 2 large)
- 2 cups cubed baking potato
- 5 cups water, divided
- 2 cups thinly sliced kale
- 1/4 cup uncooked long-grain rice
- 3/4 teaspoon sea salt
- 1/2 teaspoon dried thyme
- 1/4 teaspoon freshly ground black pepper
- 1 garlic clove, minced
- 2 vegetable-flavored dry bouillon cubes
- 1/2 cup (2 ounces) grated Asiago cheese

Preparation

Heat oil in a large Dutch oven over medium heat. Add leek and potato; cook 8 minutes or until leek is tender, stirring frequently. Add 1/3 cup water, kale, rice, salt, thyme, pepper, and garlic; cook 5 minutes or until kale wilts, stirring frequently. Add remaining 4 2/3 cups water and bouillon cubes; bring to a boil. Reduce heat, and simmer 20 minutes. Sprinkle each serving with 2 tablespoons cheese. Yield: 4 servings (serving size: 1 1/2 cups).

Deborah Madison, *Cooking Light*
OCTOBER 2003



Earth's Original Satellite Guides Good Gardening

Planting by the signs is still popular with old-timers and newcomers.

ATHENS, Ga. – The sky is filled with satellites, ones for weather, spying, communicating and even for ones for finding directions to the store. Many gardeners and farmers rely on a more ancient satellite - the moon. Farming and gardening by the signs, or phases, of the moon goes back to the days when dinosaur bones were tillage instruments.

However, the practice of gardening by the moon, unlike those bones, has not become a relic. Planting by the signs is still popular among old-timers and newcomers. If you know the signs, you'll know when to plant, cultivate, fertilize, water or harvest.

The lunar month is divided into four phases or quarters. The light of the moon is the 14-day period (first and second quarters) when the moon is growing from the new moon to the full moon. The dark of the moon (third and fourth quarters) is the following 14 days - from the full moon to the next new moon. Some folks even like to get more specific and plant by the moon's signs, which change every two and a half days.

Almanacs are based on particular time zones. So, even with one, it may be hard to tell exactly when the signs change. Remember, they change every two and a half days. As a general rule, most people skip the first day of a sign just to avoid this confusion. So what are these phases and signs used for and how do you use them? The signs are associated with the zodiac. For instance, Leo is a barren sign. Cancer is a fruitful sign. Signs that are fruitful are used for such practices as planting. Those that are barren are used for such practices as cultivation.

Soil preparation and cultivation are recommended during barren signs. Soil preparation should be done in the light of the moon and cultivation in the dark of the moon. But why should soil preparation be during the light of the moon in a barren sign? Well, the theory is that in the light of the moon, the moon is growing and this will cause the soil to remain loose and is easier to turn. Also, the barren sign indicates a period when weeds are vulnerable to attack and more easily killed. All fertilizer should be applied during a fruitful sign. Chemical fertilizers should be applied in the light of the moon and organic fertilizers in the dark of the moon. Irrigation is recommended during one of the water signs, Scorpio (the secrets) or Pisces (the feet). Always water in the light of the moon, this is when the moon is growing larger - since you also are watering to make your fruits and vegetables grow larger. It's best to plant crops that produce fruit above ground in the light of the moon and crops that produce fruit below ground in the dark of the moon.

The first quarter is best for planting crops which produce seed outside the fruit and the second quarter for crops which produce seed inside the fruit. The third quarter is best for planting crops that grow below ground. Avoid planting in the fourth quarter if possible. Plant during a fruitful sign. It is really quite easy to coordinate the signs and the moon's phases to follow the proper timing for your farming or gardening practices. Whether you believe following the original satellite will help grow a better crop may be best decided after you've tried it.



Good planning takes many other factors into account besides plant choices, including soil building, sun, shade and plant placement.

Ruth Shaw Ernst



Mark Your Calendar

Dixon Gallery and Gardens

Amaryllis and Paper white Bulb Workshop

Wednesday, November 02, 2011 - 10:30 am

Amaryllis and paper white narcissus are popular indoor bulbs that have become a holiday tradition at the Dixon. Join the garden staff as we demonstrate the proper way to pot the bulbs while discussing correct growing requirements, culture, and follow-up care. All participants will be given an amaryllis bulb, four paper white bulbs, containers, planting mix, and written instructions. These bulbs will flower in mid-December. RESERVATIONS REQUIRED. \$25 MEMBERS; \$35 NON-MEMBERS.

Dixon Arboretum Celebration

Saturday, November 05, 2011 - 10:00 am - 6:00 pm

This fall the Dixon will be re-certified by the state of Tennessee as an arboretum. We have doubled the number of trees we have listed on our arboretum tour since the last certification. To celebrate this occasion, join us for a day of activities that will include tours, toasts, and informative lectures by arborist Dr. Mark Follis and forester Nick Bridgeman.

Dixon Gallery and Garden

Munch and Learn with Kevin Coble: Creating an Autumn Arrangement (part I)

Tuesday, November 15, 2011 - 12:00 pm

Memphis' own treasure and nationally-renowned floral designer Kevin Coble will demonstrate how to construct a decorative display for your Thanksgiving table, using an assortment of seasonal stems and natural elements. Learn tricks used by professionals about keeping your designs fresh for weeks. With a few changes, this arrangement will be the basis for the holiday design to be created on December 7.

Dixon Gallery and Garden

Phoebe Cook Lecture Chanticleer: A Pleasure Garden in the Making by William Thomas

Thursday, November 17, 2011 - 11:00 am - 8:00 pm

The Phoebe Cook Lecture Series, co-sponsored by the Memphis Garden Club, member of the Garden Club of America, and the Dixon Gallery and Gardens, provides an opportunity to bring outstanding speakers in horticulture, conservation, and floriculture to Memphis. The series is funded by gifts from the late Phoebe Cook Welsh and her children in memory of her mother, Phoebe Cook.

Memphis Botanical Gardens

Brown Bag Lunch and Learn. Japanese Gardens

Nov 9, 2011 (12:00 PM)

Join MBG Horticulturist Nick Esthus as he presents a brief history of Japanese gardens and how the gardens have evolved through different eras of Japanese history. Discover the significance and symbolism of design elements within gardens.

Bring your lunch or enjoy a box lunch from Fratelli's at the garden.

Free to members or with Garden admission.

Call 636-4100 for information. No reservations required.

Mark Your Calendar

Memphis Botanical Gardens

Happenings 2011 Floral Event

Nov 10, 2011 (9:00 AM - 2:00 PM)

Presented by The Little Garden Club of Memphis.

Gift Market 9:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.

Demonstration by Hitomi Gilliam, AIFD, 10:30 a.m.

Raffle of Hitomi's floral creations and more. Gourmet boxed lunch. Proceeds benefit The Little Garden Club's Community Fund.

Sponsored by Babcock Gifts, Dabney Nursery, flower magazine, Garden District, Mallory Alexander International Logistics, Paper House Online, and Suzanne Varner Interiors.

Special thanks to Accent Décor and Memphis Botanic Garden.

Tickets \$75, available at www.happeningslgc.com, at Memphis Botanic Garden, or by calling Julie Hussey at 901-327-1351.

Memphis Botanical Gardens

Great Gardens of the World: Sito Roberto Burle Marx

Nov 13, 2011 (4:00 PM)

Join us for a virtual tour of this 13th-century Moorish design.

Light refreshments provided, pre-registration is required.

MBG members \$5/non-members \$10.

Call 636-4128 for more information or to register.

Memphis Botanical Gardens

Holiday Design Hands-On Workshop with Kevin Coble

Nov 15, 2011 (2:00 PM - 4:00 PM)

Learn the techniques and design elements to complete 2 take-home arrangements, under the instruction of Kevin Coble, award-winning designer and owner of LeFleur.

MBG members \$50/non-members \$75.

Materials will be provided, please bring your own scissors, knife, wire cutter, and pruning or floral shears.

Call 636-4128 for reservations.

Memphis Botanical Gardens

Holiday Design Hands-On Workshop with Gina Stowitzky

Nov 15, 2011 (6:00 PM - 8:00 PM)

Learn the techniques and design elements to complete 2 take-home arrangements, under the instruction of Gina Stowitzky, popular instructor and floral designer with Holliday Flowers.

Materials will be provided, please bring your own scissors, knife, wire cutter, and pruning or floral shears.

MBG members \$50/non-members \$75.

Call 636-4128 for reservations.

Mark Your Calendar

Memphis Botanical Gardens

The Memphis Potters' Guild Annual Holiday Show & Sale.

Nov 18, 2011 - Nov 20, 2011

Opening reception: Friday, November 18, from 5:00-8:00 p.m.

Saturday, 9:00 a.m.–6:00 p.m.

Sunday, 11:00 a.m-5:00 p.m.

Featuring the work of the best Clay Artists in the Mid-South. Hand-Thrown & Hand-Modeled ceramic works including: sculpture, jewelry, objects d' art, as well as functional pottery for the home. Meet artists working in porcelain, stoneware, earthenware, raku, and other amazing ceramic techniques. Find unique handcrafted works representing the highest standards of the ceramicists' art: perfect for gifts or collecting.

Admission is free. www.thememphispottersguild.com

Memphis Botanical Gardens

Snowy Nights in My Big Backyard

Nov 25, 2011 - Dec 10, 2011 (6:00 PM - 8:30 PM)

Friday & Saturday nights, November 25 through December 28

Open nightly December 16-28 (excluding Christmas Eve and Day.)

Last admission at 8:00 p.m.

Bring the family to celebrate the holiday season at Memphis Botanic Garden! Play in the "snow box," plug your designs into the giant light bright, create winter crafts, enjoy fun & games, and musical light display all along the way!

MBG members \$5/non-members \$7

Non-profit groups of 10 or more \$5 per person.

Call 636-4100 for information.

Memphis Botanical Gardens

Holly Hike Self-Guided Tour

Dec 1, 2011 - Dec 31, 2011

Memphis Botanic Garden boasts an extensive holly collection, featuring all of the major species, many cultivars available in the trade, and several rare or unusual varieties. Pick up a map at our front desk and take a walk around the Garden path to discover these striking treasures.

Free with Garden admission, during regular hours.

Mark Your Calendar

Dixon Gardens

Boxwood Wreath Workshop

Tuesday, December 06, 2011 - 10:30

Holiday boxwood wreaths are a long-standing tradition at the Dixon. Join Celia Chastain, our floriculturist, to create your own boxwood wreath using cuttings from boxwood grown at the Dixon. Participants will be provided freshly-cut plant material, a wreath, and other supplies; but please bring your own gloves and pruners. RESERVATIONS REQUIRED. \$30 MEMBERS; \$40 NON-MEMBERS

Dixon Gardens

Munch and Learn with Kevin Coble: Creating a Holiday Floral Arrangement (part II)

Wednesday, December 07, 2011 - 12:00 pm

Join Kevin Coble again as he shows how to create a festive centerpiece for your holiday table using the autumn arrangement constructed on November 16 (above) as the basis for this piece. With a few changes he will transform "autumn" into "holiday" using natural elements of the season that are readily available in most gardens. Even if you missed part I, you will not be disappointed!

Dixon Gardens

Paper white and Amaryllis Sale

Thursday, December 15, 2011 - 8:00 am

The Dixon's annual fundraising holiday sale of paper white narcissus bulbs helps support our color displays in the garden. The horticultural staff has been happy with the performance of the newer variety, 'Inbal,' which has a sturdy stem, a long bloom time and a more subtle fragrance than the classic varieties. Four bulbs will be potted in gravel in each decorative bowl.

Fall Foliage Lunch Cruise on the Pickwick Belle; Pickwick Landing State Park (Hardin County) - Come and enjoy a cruise aboard an authentic paddle wheel riverboat cruising on the beautiful Tennessee River. Breathe in the autumn air and relax as a tasty meal is served to your table with southern charm and a smile. Great for groups! 11:00am-1:00pm. To make reservations or for more info, call 877-936-2355 or visit www.pickwickbelle.com.

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We're on the Web:

TiptonCountyMasterGardeners.com

FaceBook

<https://utextension.tennessee.edu/tipton/Pages/default.aspx>



The Tipton County Master Gardener Program trains and maintains horticulture volunteers for the University of Tennessee (UT) Extension Office. The goals of this program shall be to increase the availability of horticultural information for their members and the community at large and to improve the quality of life for the residents of Tipton County through horticulture volunteer activities.

October Birthdays



Barbara Smith Nov. 14

Mary Lewis Nov. 15

