

WILLIAMSON COUNTY MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION

THE PERENNIAL



WILLIAMSON COUNTY
WEXTENSION
INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE
THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

Volume 24 | May 2023



Board of Directors

President

Matt Bergstrom

Vice President

Rachel Fortuna

Secretary

Lorena Machado

Treasurer

Sonya Craig

Director of Public Relations

Holly Gardner

Director of Membership

Jamie Desmond



Table of Contents

- 3 Our Roots: A Message from Matt Bergstrom, WCMGA President
- 4 The Danger Within... What's Hiding in Our Woods
By Taylor Reeder
- 7 Wildflower Walks in the Smokies
By Jamie Desmond
- 9 Growing Tropical Plants in Middle Tennessee
By Susan Hart
- 13 Did You Know...?
- 14 News
- 17 The Bark: Monthly To-Do List
- 20 Member Gardens
By Susan Hart
- 21 Friends of WCMGA - Upcoming Events
- 22 The Dirt: Reminders and Contact Information

OUR ROOTS

A Message from our President

Thanks to all of you!

After a successful plant sale this year, I was thinking about all of the work and planning it required. It reminded me of all of the work that goes into all of our projects and organization. And that work is done by YOU! The volunteer spirit and willingness to get-it-done present in our association amazes me. So a well-deserved thank you to all of our volunteers! Thank you for everything you do; from helping with hospitality to pulling weeds at Carnton. For serving on committees, helping with the website, mentoring interns and speaking to community groups. And if you aren't involved yet, I encourage you to start! There are lots of ways to help, and I know we have a diverse and talented group.

This association is built on education and service, and I think our group exemplifies those principles. So keep up the good work, continue to help and teach, and know that you are making a difference in our community.

THANK YOU!

WCMGA President
Matt Bergstrom



The Danger Within... What's Hiding in Our Woods

By Taylor Reeder, UT/TSU Extension, Williamson County

As we get closer to summer and the warmer weather it brings, you may find yourself longing to move your activities outdoors and commune with nature. However, as you are reveling in the warm weather while hiking, camping, biking, gardening, etc., remember that there are native plants of a less friendly nature hiding in plain sight. I'm sure you have all heard the tried and true mantra, "Leaves or leaflets of three, let it be." We suggest you hum that to yourself as you head outdoors in order to save yourself from the consequences of an accidental poison ivy encounter.



I grew up in the Deep South, and I have had many dealings with our aforementioned foe. Poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), a native to North America, contains an oil known as urushiol. This oil can cause a severe skin rash (dermatitis) when any part

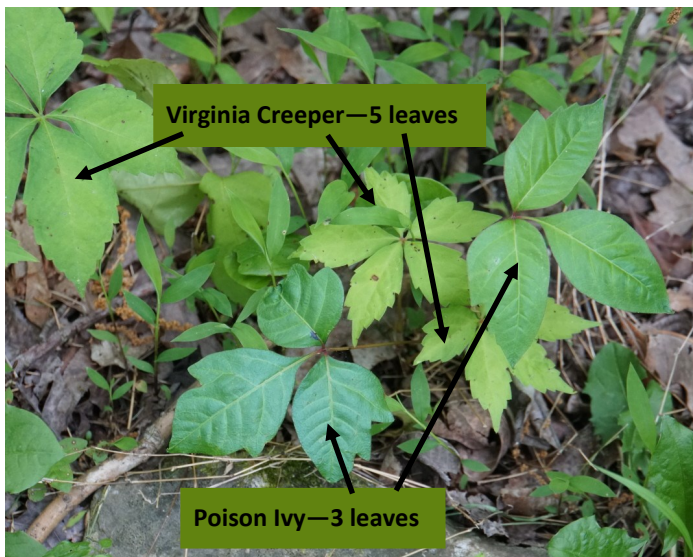
of the plant is touched. The reaction and rash in susceptible humans usually starts with itchiness and swelling, followed by the reddish inflammation of tiny pimples or the formation of blisters at the areas of contact. The rash can begin as early as an hour after contact or as late as five days after contact. All parts of poison ivy, including the hairy-looking aerial roots, contain urushiol at all times of the year, even when bare of leaves and fruit in winter. An allergic reaction can occur by touching the plant directly or indirectly through animals, tools, clothing, shoes, and other items. Also, be aware when preparing your campfires and bonfires that the smoke from burning poison ivy contains oil particles that can be inhaled and cause lung irritation.



Now that you know the consequences of coming into contact with poison ivy, let's talk about where you can find it and how it can be identified. Poison ivy can grow in shady or sunny locations throughout Tennessee. Its habit can be a woody shrub up to 6 feet tall or a vine up to 150 feet tall that climbs high on trees, walls, fences, or

trails along the ground. Leaves emerge with a shiny reddish tinge in the spring and turn a dull green as they age, eventually turning shades of red or purple in the fall before dropping.

Poison ivy has little or no effect on animals, but, as we discussed, they may carry the irritating substance on their hair and thereby transmit it to us more susceptible humans. Not only are the berries attractive to birds, but the leaves and fruit are also an important food source for deer.



Poison ivy is often confused with another native, the Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*). However, this trailing or climbing vine can be distinguished from poison ivy rather easily by its five divided leaflets. Also, Virginia creeper has blue-black berries and tendrils that end in tiny sticky pads that attach to trees and other surfaces.

So, what methods of treatment are available to those who suffer the wrath of poison ivy? If you suspect that you have come into contact with poison ivy, always wash your skin with strong soap and cold water immediately! If you scrub with hot water, you will

open up your pores and let the oil into your skin, causing further irritation. Remove and wash all clothes, including shoes and socks, in a strong detergent and warm or hot water. Keep your hands away from your eyes, mouth, and face. Don't scratch the rash! To soothe the itch, apply calamine lotion, zinc



oxide, or other doctor-recommended products. Always call and visit your doctor if these measures don't work, you know you are highly allergic, or the rash persists. So, how can you stop poison ivy at the source and avoid these painful symptoms? The first approach would be to eradicate an area by hand. Anyone who is extremely sensitive to the oil should ask for help when removing these plants. Always wear proper clothing that covers all areas that could potentially come into contact with the plant. Also, lotions and creams containing the active ingredient bentoquatam can be used before

the weed-whacking begins. A suggested technique for chemical removal is to cut out a section of actively growing vine and promptly apply a legal herbicide to the bottom half of the cut stem to control re-sprouting. Choose an herbicide only after reading the pesticide label. Some products are labeled for specific sites, and pesticide registrations change over time. Hopefully, this article will help you take preventative and proper measures against poison ivy and give you a more carefree and informed attitude when partaking in summer activities!



Taylor Reeder

UT/TSU Extension Wil-
liamson County

Horticulture Agent

[Horticulture | Williamson
County \(tennessee.edu\)](https://www.tennessee.edu/extension/williamson-county/)

(Photos by Holly Gardner)



Want more information?

[Poison Ivy | Home & Garden Information Center \(clemson.edu\)](https://www.clemson.edu/home-garden/information-center/)

[Poison-Ivy \(psu.edu\)](https://www.psu.edu/poison-ivy/)

[Poison Ivy | University of Maryland Extension \(umd.edu\)](https://www.umd.edu/extension/poison-ivy/)

[Controlling Poison Ivy in the Landscape | UGA Cooperative Extension](https://www.uga.edu/cooperative-extension/poison-ivy/)

[Poison Ivy: Identification and Control | MU Extension \(missouri.edu\)](https://www.missouri.edu/extension/poison-ivy/)

[How to avoid and remove poison ivy - AgriLife Today \(tamu.edu\)](https://www.tamu.edu/agrilife/poison-ivy/)

[Toxicodendron radicans \(Eastern Poison Ivy, Poison Ivy, Poison Oak\) | North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant Toolbox \(ncsu.edu\)](https://www.ncsu.edu/gardener-plant-toolbox/poison-ivy/)

[Poison ivy rash - Symptoms and causes - Mayo Clinic](https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/poison-ivy/rash/symptoms-causes/whi-20216127)



Wildflower Walks in the Smokies

By Jamie Desmond, WCMGA Board Member

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is known for its stunning vistas, fog-laden valleys, rhododendron and laurel thickets, synchronized fireflies, and its spring wildflowers. This year's display of spring ephemerals has been a joy to witness. The following pictures are just a small sampling of the many wildflowers I have observed during my recent hikes. I hope you enjoy them as much as I do. (Photos by Jamie Desmond).



Mountain Bellwort
[Mountain Bellwort \(ncsu.edu\)](https://ncsu.edu)



Jack-in-the-Pulpit
[Jack-in-the-Pulpit \(ncsu.edu\)](https://ncsu.edu)



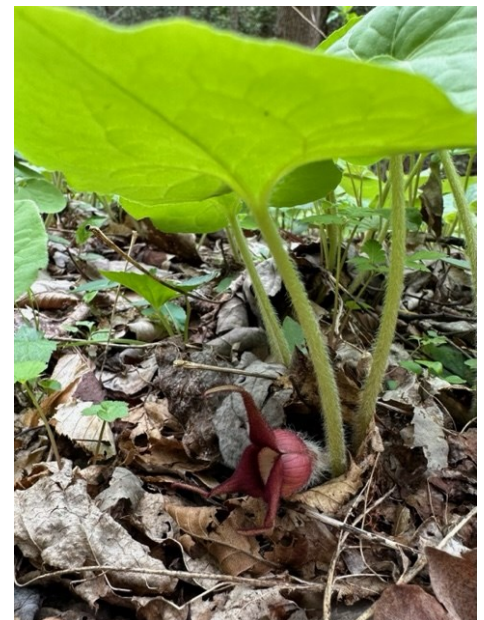
Showy Orchis
[Showy Orchis \(ncsu.edu\)](https://ncsu.edu)



Toothwort
[Toothwort \(ncsu.edu\)](https://ncsu.edu)



Squawroot
[Squawroot \(tennessee.edu\)](https://tennessee.edu)
[Conopholis americana \(ncsu.edu\)](https://ncsu.edu)



Wild Ginger
[Wild Ginger \(ncsu.edu\)](https://ncsu.edu)



Sweet White Trillium

[Sweet White Trillium, \(ncsu.edu\)](https://www.ncsu.edu/sweet-white-trillium/)



Dwarf Crested Iris

[Dwarf Crested Iris, \(ncsu.edu\)](https://www.ncsu.edu/dwarf-crested-iris/)



Trout Lily

[Trout Lily \(ncsu.edu\)](https://www.ncsu.edu/trout-lily/)



Pink Lady Slippers

[Pink Lady Slipper \(ncsu.edu\)](https://www.ncsu.edu/pink-lady-slipper/)



White Baneberry

[White Baneberry \(ncsu.edu\)](https://www.ncsu.edu/white-baneberry/)

Additional information:

[Great Smoky Mountains National Park \(nps.gov\)](https://www.nps.gov/gsmo/)

[Great Smoky Mountains National Park \(nationalparks.org\)](https://www.nationalparks.org/gsmo/)

[Wildflowers - Great Smoky Mountains National Park \(nps.gov\)](https://www.nps.gov/gsmo/wildflowers/)

[Wildflower Walks - Great Smoky Mountains National Park \(nps.gov\)](https://www.nps.gov/gsmo/wildflower-walks/)

[Home | North Carolina Extension Gardener Plant](#)



Growing Tropical Plants in Middle Tennessee

By Susan Hart, WCMGA Member

In recent weeks, big box stores, local nurseries and farmers markets have been chock full of plants looking for the right home. A brief perusal offers the usual annuals, perennials, shrubs and fruit trees, but some retailers are providing more and more space for tropical plants known for growing in the Caribbean, South Africa, Asia and Europe, but have been known to flourish in Williamson County's Zone 7 in recent years.



Bambusa multiplex (Riviereorum)

Among the selections are specific types of annuals and perennials including lilies, palms and bamboos that wouldn't be considered for Middle Tennessee a couple of decades ago. Several contributing factors to our ecosystem include climate change, extreme snowfalls, droughts and flooding and tectonic events happening on the other side of the world. On the manmade side of the equation, we now have more accurate temperature measurements and a system that takes into account the terrain's proximity to water, elevation and other micro-climate effects.

These and other factors have resulted in adjustments in the USDA's Plant Hardiness Zone Map, one of the most reliable sources for gardeners. Updated once per decade, the most recent update of 2012 recategorized from Zone 6B to Zone 7a in some parts of Tennessee. Unfortunately, the change doesn't definitively indicate that certain plants can or can't grow in these southern locations. Then again, how many Tennessee gardens included cacti, hibiscus, tropical plants or palm trees in 1990?

After pursuing this for over 8 years, talking with many horticulturists, UT folks, garden growers and agents, I never realized it was so time consuming to bring this to fruition. Researching other varieties, I discovered it took many years for

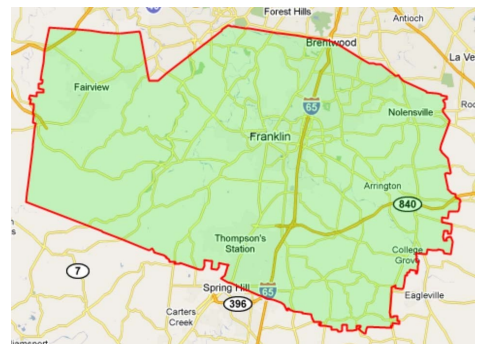
them to happen. It has been an experience and a hopefully a rewarding conclusion. I am looking forward to updates from them this year and the results at year's end.

Digging Deeper

To provide context on what our climate is like today, not how it's changing over time, 34 percent of counties in Tennessee experienced temperatures above the 20th century Normal in February 2023. No county experienced lower than normal monthly temperatures.

Closer to home, the average temperature in February 2023 in Williamson County was 48°F, 8°F warmer than average when compared to all Februarys since 1985.

In addition, the state's annual precipitation rate has risen approximately 5 percent since the first half of the 20th century, and flooding in this part of the country has become more frequent and more severe.



In other words, the subtle, but consistent warmer weather, earlier arrival of frosts, periods of drought or excessive rain likely have affected our environment and could explain why harvest times and dates of first and last blooms have shifted. And if you've been paying close attention to the more sensitive plants in your garden in the heat of summer, or the hardier plants during the winter chill, things may have changed as well.

What to do? We do what all savvy farmers and gardeners do - we plan accordingly in regard to planting times, bloom periods, harvest months and other related factors so we can more appropriately deal with warmer temps, as well as the weeds and newly invasive plants that often accompany those conditions.

For some gardeners, this year may be time to try growing tropical perennials, shrubs and trees. For a tropical look and feel, check out the following.

PERENNIALS

Pineapple lily (*Eucomis*)

Who knew that something with “pineapple” in its name could grow in Middle Tennessee? The genus is a flowering plant in the family Asparagaceae and is native to southern Africa.

I bought one on sale at the end of its blooming season last year at a local retailer. As it was the only one in the garden area and it looked pretty lonely, I didn't think I had much to lose. It sat on the outdoor patio until fall's first frost. I kept it in its original pot, trimmed back the foliage and stuck it on top of a shelf in the garage watering it only when I thought about it. To my pleasant surprise, it started forming buds and foliage around February, and this is what it currently looks like.



These bulbs that start as a rosette usually don't start blooming for at least a year, producing the pineapple shaped flowers in July or August.



African lilies (*Agapanthus africanus*)

If you've been to Florida or the subtropics, you know that African Lilies (*Agapanthus africanus*) are quite prevalent for residential and commercial use. Their blue-violet blooms and lush strips of foliage explain why they're so aesthetically popular. This beautiful and tough herbaceous perennial can be grown in temperate climates

too with a minimum cold tolerance of 17 degrees F.

Canna Lily (*Cannaceae*)

Widely known as canna lilies, they are not a lily at all, but are the only flowering plant in the Cannaceae family. Related to ginger and banana plants and grown

from rhizomes, they're a great choice for a pollinator garden, bog areas or in containers.

Their bold foliage gives a tropical feel to the garden, and they pair well with many sun-loving plants and flowers. Easily grown in the southern United States, they're also widely seen in colder climates, including Zone 7.



New gardeners will find cannas easy to grow and experienced hands know what a treat cannas are and use them in many spaces.

In past years, the tubers needed to be dug up every year, stored and replanted later. Today, zone 7 gardeners can leave cannas in the ground all year.

SHRUBS, TREES and SCREENS



Hawaiian Ti plant (*Cordyline fruticosa*)

Also in the Asparagaceae family, this broadleaf evergreen is practically care-free and often stays lush most of the year, including in Zone 7. It's a prevalent tropical throughout the Caribbean in flower beds and landscapes. Reaching as high as 10 feet, it prefers acidic soil and partial sun with a minimum cold tolerance of 15 F.

Pindo Palm (*Butia Capitata*)

Also known as jelly palm, the Pinto Palm is one of the most popular feather palms and one of the hardiest. Most often used as a specimen plant, it works well in full to partial sun in urban environments in poorer soils, or containers when young. A slow grower, it can reach up to 20 feet with a trunk diameter up to 1.5 feet with colorful late spring cluster flowers that eventually be-



come a yellow, oval-shaped fruit similar to a pineapple. It's disease resistant, drought tolerant and stands up very well to the cold, but temperatures below 5 degrees will cause damage.

Bambusa multiplex (Riviereorum)

Many species of bamboo are runners known for being invasive and aggressive. However, the clumping varieties have a non-invasive rhizome structure (known as pachymorph rhizome), which means they have a tight growing habit in a circular formation at a modest annual pace so they do not spread nearly as fast or proliferous as their runner relatives, and they can take colder temperatures.



Bambusa Multiplex can grow well in full or partial sun and as tall as 30 feet, which like many clumping varieties, make it a good choice for privacy screens or hedges. They love heat and are deer resistant. If temperatures dip below 15 degrees F, the plant may die back but will eventually return in the summer.

Did you know...?

Being a master gardener....

- does NOT mean you know everything about gardening.
- does NOT mean you no longer ask questions.
- means spending time with others who enjoy gardens and gardening, want to learn new things, and want to educate and support their community.

And, volunteering with WCMGA does not look the same for everyone.

Some skills our members have include: gardener, writer, mentor, organizer, bookkeeper, leader, out-of-the-box thinker, hard worker, peacemaker, designer, idea creator, copywriter, weed puller, social media coordinator, seed starter, debater, encourager, cheerleader, supporter, mulch hauler, phone answerer, go-getter, computer user, follower, listener, solution finder, public speaker, organizer, artist, fixer, and so much more! Members interested in volunteering and others interested in joining our association can find information on our website at wcmga.net

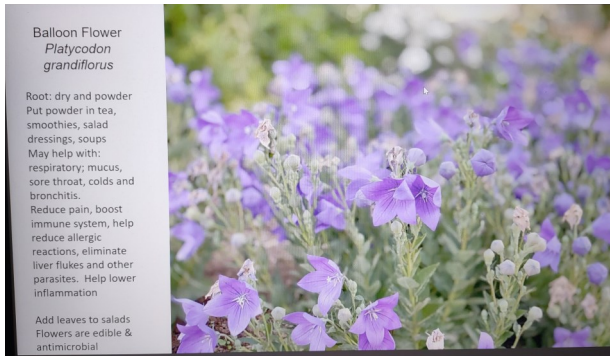


NEWS

Cindy Shapton was our speaker for the **February WCMGA meeting**. Cindy is a writer, speaker, herbalist, floral designer, and farmer. When she is not speaking and writing, she works in her large kitchen garden on her homestead, Fernvale Herb and Flower Farm, near Franklin, TN. Cindy also teaches classes on growing food, flowers, and herbs, making remedies and foraging for native food and medicine on her farm. She is known as The Cracked Pot Gardener, the title of a column Cindy wrote for the *Williamson Herald*. Cindy writes articles for many magazines and has been a regular contributor for State-by-State Gardening.



She is the former owner of Hyssop Hill Herb Farm in Franklin, TN and the past president of the Williamson County Master Gardeners. We were happy and excited to have her back with us again to discuss “Herbs in the Perennial Garden”.



She is the author of *“The Cracked Pot Herb Book” – Simple Ways to Incorporate Herbs into Everyday Life*. Available on her website www.cindyshapton.com Like her FB Page, and follow her on Instagram as ‘The Cracked Pot Gardener’ for all the latest dirt.

Our March meeting was held at the Williamson County Library and our speaker was Marty Reich. She discussed “Ten Steps to Growing Good Roses.”

Marty has been a member of the Nashville Rose Society since 1983, became a Consulting Rosarian in 1991, and a Master Consulting Rosarian in 2008. She is co-editor of the newsletter and has served as the Membership Chairman for 20 years. She grows about 85 roses and enjoy exhibiting them.



[Nashville Rose Society](#)



The 2023 WCMGA Garden Festival and Plant Sale was a HUGE success!



We offered a wide variety of beautiful plants grown and/or sourced by master gardeners, informative educational speakers, arts and crafts creatively made by members, a wonderful variety of vendors, delicious food truck offerings, a wonderful collection of used garden shed offerings, a visit by Smokey Bear, beautiful music, helpful UT diagnostics team members, delicious bake sale items, and tons of opportunities to spend time with our talented and knowledgeable members. Our volunteer team excelled!

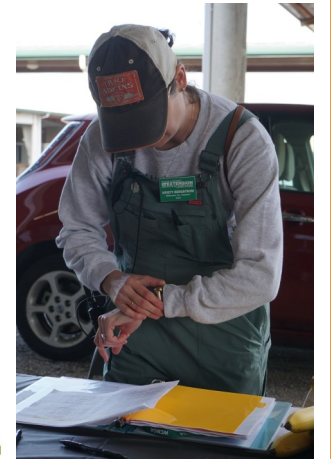


Thank you to our plant sale committee, volunteers, vendors, customers, supporters, and some volunteers' families, too. We could not have done it without each and every one!



Committee Leader, Jack Melnick said, "This is a result of hard work of this year's committee including the volunteers who stepped up and chipped in growing plants compensating for our loss of plant suppliers while spending two marathon days making this happen. A special thanks to this year's plant sale committee who worked tirelessly for months planning, strategizing, producing ideas, hard work, many hours of volunteering and dedication. You all are a credit to the WCMGA program."

We are already looking for ways we can make next year even better!!



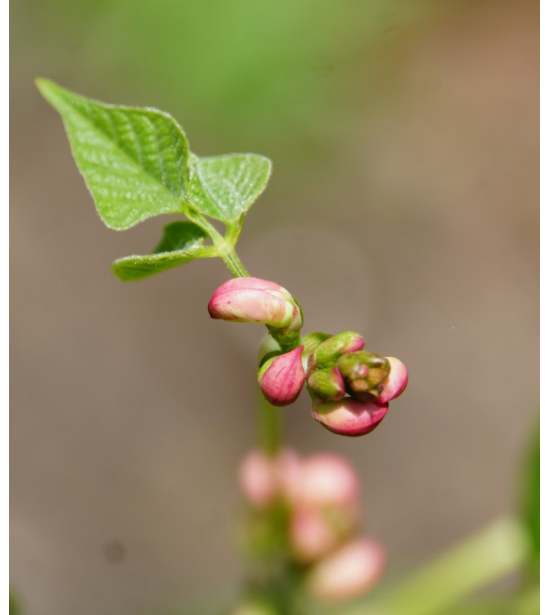
Williamson County
WCMGA
Master Gardener Association



THE BARK

MAY

- Harvest cool-season crops, and watch for pests/disease (see June).
- Seed succession plantings of common warm-season, direct seeded crops, such as beans and sweet corn. Some of the sweet corn cultivars that prefer warmer soil conditions may be best saved until this month.
- Prepare beds that will be covered in plastic prior to planting transplants. Black plastic can warm the soil and speed early growth of transplants. Make sure that irrigation is provided if plastic is used. Sometimes natural mulches, such as straw, are applied a few weeks after planting as they can reflect light and actually slow soil warming.
- Continue transplanting warm-season crops. Peppers and eggplants prefer even warmer soil conditions than tomatoes and are often planted later. Make sure that young transplants are watered in and given a starter fertilizer solution to support early growth.
- Set up your irrigation system as transplants are placed in the garden. Drip irrigation is best to maintain dry leaves and reduce disease risks.
- Set up stakes, trellises, cages and support systems for your plants. It is best to have these set up at or soon after planting.



- Don't let weeds get started in the garden — take control early with mulches and proactive management.
- Bring your houseplants outdoors to help rejuvenate them. Check them for any diseases or insects.
- Remove any dead flowers from your plants to encourage new growth.
- Plant bulbs for a summer of color, including early-to late-blooming varieties of daylilies.
- Fertilize your annual and perennial flower beds.
- Water early in the morning and deeply, avoiding leaves.
- Make sure that crops and beds have plenty of mulch during dry spells.

JUNE

- Be on the lookout for maturity in the first corn and bean plantings.
- Manage soil after cool-season crops are removed. Those areas may be a location for a summer cover crop, such as buckwheat, to prevent weed growth and add organic matter. If a warm-season crop is planted immediately after cool-season crops are removed, make sure to follow a crop rotation that moves to a different family.
- Plant heat-loving herbs, including basil, rosemary, and Mexican tarragon.
- Plant annuals that can take the full sun during hot summer months, including celosia, portulaca, vinca, and some coleus.
- Harvest your vegetables as soon as they are ripe for freshest taste, to prolong production, and to avoid pest issues. Beans, peas, squash, cucumbers, and okra are often ready.



- Some of the latest warm-season crops to be planted are often watermelons and pumpkins, as well as sweet potatoes.
- Add bright color to the landscape with perennials, including zinnia, coneflowers, daylilies, salvia, and blue sage.
- You can still be succession planting corn and beans.
- Harvest Irish potatoes when two-thirds of the tops have died down. Store in a cool, dark place.
- Make sure your irrigation system is functioning well and manage weeds.
- Scout for any issues with pests or disease at least weekly.
- If conditions support disease infection, or if you see signs of disease, a protective spray program may be needed.
- Pinch your annual and perennial herbs to promote bushier growth.
- Do not remove the foliage of spring bulbs until it has yellowed and dried.
- Stake any tall plants to help prevent any damage.
- If you have areas where grass simply doesn't grow well, consider a ground cover.

JULY

- Consider succession planting of zucchini or later season tomatoes.
- Pick tomatoes, beans, corn and other warm-season crops.
- Manage irrigation as needed, but try to reduce leaf wetness and overhead watering.
- Manage fertility through proper side dressing and in-season fertilizer applications
- Manage weeds.
- Check irrigation. The hot July temps in Tennessee makes it necessary to keep up moisture levels in containers and borders. Do not neglect your container plants; they need more water than those plants in the ground.



- Water early in the morning and deeply to avoid drought stress.
- Pumpkins should be seeded according to maturity. A 100-day pumpkin seeded on July 1 would be estimated to mature October 11. However, it is common in our Mid-South climates for pumpkins to mature a few days earlier than listed.
- Scout frequently for insect or disease issues and spray as needed.
- Select cool-season crops and cultivars for fall and make seed order.
- Some cool-season crops (Brussels sprouts, cauliflower) will likely need to be seeded in July if you are starting your own transplants.
- Prune your shrubs and trees if it is necessary. Do not heavily prune your spring-flowering shrubs.
- Remove any dead or diseased plants from your garden immediately. You can replace them with new plants.

Another good resource is the [2022 Tennessee Home Vegetable and Fruit Garden Calendar - UT Hort](#)



Member Gardens

LOCAL WCMG ENJOYS BOUNTIFUL BANANA TREES

By Susan Hart

Franklin Master Gardener Cheri Liddell's first experience with a banana tree began about 10 years. At the time, she was advised to dig it up in the fall and overwinter indoors, or at the very least, cut it back and heavily mulch.

However, Mother Nature had other plans that year as an unexpected early frost that fall prevented any digging up or cutting back. To Cheri's surprise, however, the banana tree popped back up the following spring.

Since then, that one plant has multiplied into a small jungle with the leaves often more than six feet long! Per Cheri, the hardy trees in her backyard residential landscape are relatively care-free although she does cut them down to about 12 inches in the fall, which also is a good time to separate the younger plants about a foot tall from a healthy "mother" tree.

Over the years, the trees have produced several blooms which are often cooked and eaten in true tropical areas. To date, Middle Tennessee's growing season hasn't been hot and long enough to allow the bananas to ripen.

Considering our zone's gradual temperature increases, maybe Cheri and her family can enjoy ripe bananas in the future.



We need photos! If you would like to have your photos shared or your garden featured, please contact us at ThePerennialWCMGA@gmail.com.

Friends of WCMGA - Upcoming Events

Maury County Master Gardeners Annual Plant Sale



©BMoss

Trees, Shrubs, Perennials,
Annuals and Edibles

Cash or Credit Card
Flower Arrangements
beginning at \$5

Saturday, May 13, 2023
8 am - noon

The Baker Building, Maury County
Fairgrounds
1018 Maury County Park Drive,
Columbia, Tennessee



Sponsored by Maury County Parks and Recreation

For more information check out our website at
<https://maurycountymastergardeners.org> or our Facebook page

Programs in agriculture and natural resources, 4-H youth development, family and consumer sciences,
and resource development. University of Tennessee Institute of Agriculture,
U.S. Department of Agriculture and county governments cooperating.
UT Extension provides equal opportunities in programs and employment.

Master Gardeners of Wilson County TN presents

Native Plant Sale

Over 130 species of Tennessee native
perennials, trees and shrubs!

Saturday, May 20th, 2023

10 am – 3 pm

Cedars of Lebanon State Park
@ Assembly Hall

Rain or Shine!

Friends of Cedars of Lebanon and Master Gardeners of Wilson County offer
affordable, locally sourced and grown native plants at this annual sale.
Our mission is to promote the use of native species in gardens and public
spaces to help local pollinators, and keep them from
disappearing from our local landscapes.



All proceeds benefit Master Gardeners of Wilson
County and Friends of Cedars of Lebanon

Rutherford County Master Gardener Annual Plant Swap

Saturday, May 13th from 9am to 11am
Lane Agri-Park - Community Center - 315 John R. Rice Blvd, Murfreesboro 37129

Bring your extras to swap!

Perennials, Annuals, Vegetables & Shrubs

Plants should be:

- Well-Rooted in pots
- Properly Labeled
 - Name & color
 - Growth habits
- Irises in Bundles of 3 = 1 Swap
- Established Seedlings 6-Pack = 1 swap
- 1 plant = 1 swap

These Plants will NOT be Accepted.

- Tree of Heaven
- Mimosa
- Royal Paulownia
- Autumn Olive
- Burning Bush
- Chinese Privet
- Japanese Honeysuckle
- Amur Bush Honeysuckle
- Sweet Autumn Clematis
- Winter Creeper
- English Ivy
- Multiflora Rose
- Japanese Spires
- Common Periwinkle
- Chinese Wisteria
- Japanese Wisteria
- Callery/Bradford Pear
- Common Reed

PLEASE NO : small seedlings, or seed



2023 GARDEN TOUR

Hosted By The
Montgomery County Master Gardeners Association



Saturday
June 24, 2023
9am - 3pm

For information call the Montgomery County
Extension Office, 931-648-5725

Tickets: \$10.00 Per Person

TICKETS MAY BE PURCHASED AT THESE LOCATIONS

At Any Garden Below On Tour Day:

1. Barbara Wilbur - 230 Cherokee Trail, Clarksville, TN
2. Jubilee Garden - 150 Richview Road, Clarksville, TN
3. Joan and Dr. Ernie DeWald - 847 River Run, Clarksville, TN
4. Vicki and Mark Krueger - 851 River Run, Clarksville, TN
5. Angie Han and David Tonner - 1490 Willow Bend Ct., Clarksville, TN
6. Marsha and Durrell Smith - 424 West Park Street, Guthrie, KY

Tickets May Also Be Purchased At These Locations:

Clarksville Quick Printing - 425 Franklin Street
Salon 201 - 201 Ewing Street, Guthrie, KY
The Montgomery County Extension Office - 1030 Cumberland Heights Road

GARDEN EXTRAS

(Available At The 2023 Garden Tour Sites)

Yard Art • Local Honey • Outdoor Crafts • Maple Syrup
Stepping Stones • Birdhouses • Annuals & Perennials • Teacup Planters
Ornamental Iron & Much More

THE DIRT

Upcoming WCMGA Events

May 8 - 6 p.m. - WCMGA meeting - Donnie Bryan from Wild Ones

May 22 - 1-3 p.m. - 2023 Garden Talk Series at Williamson County Library - Alternative Plants for Tough Landscapes

June 5 - 1-3 p.m. - 2023 Garden Talk Series at Williamson County Library - Encouraging Beneficial Insects and Managing Garden Pests

June 12 - 6 p.m. - WCMGA meeting

July 10 - 6 p.m. - WCMGA meeting

July 17 - 1-3 p.m. - 2023 Garden Talk Series at Williamson County Library - Coreopsis and Salvia –Plants No Garden Should Be Without



“Plants give us oxygen for the lungs and for the soul.” ~Terri Guillemets

[Garden Quotes \(quotegarden.com\)](http://quotegarden.com)

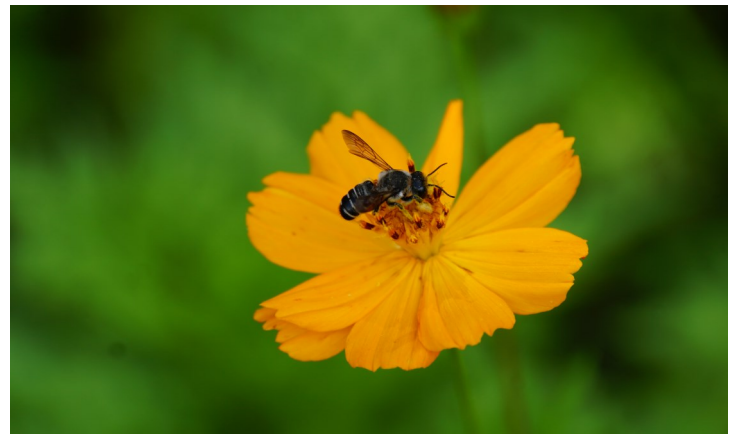


Newsletter and Website Articles Wanted

Special thanks to Matt Bergstrom, Taylor Reeder, Jamie Desmond, Susan Hart, and Holly Gardner for their contributions to this issue.

If you have photos or stories to share, you can get volunteer hours!

Keep contributing! Keep reading!
Keep sharing!



WCMGA by the Numbers

Volunteer hours reported for **2023** so far: **2,890.25**

Based on values determined by Independent Sector Website:
Hours Value: **\$64,047.94**

WCMGA Mission

The mission of the Williamson County Master Gardener Association (WCMGA) is to provide research-based, horticultural education, while promoting environmental stewardship, via community volunteerism.

WCMGA operates under the umbrella of UTIA and the UT/TSU Williamson County Extension Office.

Contact Us

Editor: Holly Gardner

General Email: ThePerennialWCMGA@gmail.com

Address: 4215 Long Lane Suite 200, Franklin, TN 37064