



# Master Gardener Thymes

[www.lakelandsmastergardener.org](http://www.lakelandsmastergardener.org)

May 2010



## Attention!!!

Regular meetings will be held only January, March, May, July, September, and December. The meeting time will still be at 6:30 and the meeting place will be announced.

Newsletters are planned to coincide with the months we have meetings. Time sensitive information in between newsletters will be emailed and also will be on the website.

from the wastewater and, through heat and lime, makes it into a valuable soil amendment.

**Bagged product will be brought by Mr. Martin and Mr. Price to be given away as door prizes.**

**Directions to Greenwood Genetic Center Auditorium (117 Gregor Mendel Circle, Greenwood, SC 29646)**

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### Lakelands Master Gardener Meeting

Thursday, May 13th

6:30 pm

To be held at

The Greenwood Genetic Center Auditorium  
101 Gregor Mendel Circle  
Greenwood, SC 29646

### G. M. D. PRESENTATION

George Martin, General Manager, and Butch Price, Biosolids Manager, of The Greenwood Metropolitan District, will present a program providing an overview of the daily activities of the District.

The District treats over three and one half billion gallons of wastewater and returns it to the streams and rivers for re-use downstream.

The primary focus of this presentation will be on the Biosolid Program which extract organic matter

From Hwy. 25 South, turn right onto Epting Ave. Pass Self Memorial Hospital, pass the Highway Dept. Epting Ave. then merges with and becomes West Alexander. As soon as you go over the bridge, put your right blinker on then turn on Liner Dr. into the "Professional Park" medical complex.

Take Liner Dr. until you come to the stop sign @ Gregor Mendel Circle. From the circle you will see their 2 buildings on the left. Go ½ way around the circle and turn right. The 2nd building is the auditorium. There is a road past the 2<sup>nd</sup> building that will take you to the parking lot. Enter at the side entrance (ramp and fewer steps).

Directions and Map also at GGC.org

## Upcoming Events

The July 8th General Meeting will be our annual Picnic. We are working on securing a site for the picnic and will be letting everyone know the details as soon as possible.

The Speaker for our Thursday, September 9th General Meeting will be Rick Huffman of Earth Design, Inc., Pickens, S. C. Rick's specialty is Native Plants. This meeting will be open to the public so begin inviting your friends and neighbors now. More specific details will be advertised in the MG Thymes and The Index Journal as well as email reminders to our membership.

## Treasurer's Report

The Plant Sale held April 9th and 10th was extremely successful..collecting \$1,302.50! A special THANK YOU to John Wham and all the volunteers that made it so successful.

To date we have 102 paid members netting just over \$1,000.

We will be closely monitoring expenditures this upcoming year to help us present a 2011 budget proposal in September/October.

Any questions, please feel free to call me at 554-1600.

Patti Larson

## **Grand Barbecups**

*Pillsbury Recipe*

*Submitted by Charles Bender*

1 lb lean ground beef  
1 small onion, chopped (1/4 cup)  
¾ cup barbeque sauce  
2 tablespoons packed brown sugar  
1 can (16.3 oz.) Pillsbury Grands buttermilk biscuits  
¾ cup shredded cheddar cheese (3 oz.)

### **Directions:**

1. Brown beef and onion, drain. Stir in barbecue sauce and brown sugar. Cook one minute.
2. Press or roll each biscuit to 5 1/2 inch round. Place 1 biscuit in each of 8 greased regular size muffin cups . ( For 12 cup pan, use 8 outside cups for best baking results. Firmly press in bottom and

up sides, forming a 1/4 inch rim. Fill with beef mixture. Sprinkle with cheese.  
3. Bake at 350° F for 20 to 25 minutes or until golden brown. Cool 1 minute. Remove from pan.

## **ATTRACTIVE BUT AGGRESSIVE!**

*Forwarded by Susan Bender*

Yes, it's wisteria again at the peak of its blooming now in town and along roadsides. These beautiful cascading bunches of fragrant purple blooms burst from a vine that is a good example of an invasive plant species.

Most of the vines you are seeing now are either *Wisteria sinensis* from China or *Wisteria floribunda* from Japan. They were introduced to American gardens in the 19th century , and now have escaped to fields and natural areas where they grow quickly and aggressively. They will climb and cover whatever tree or other support that they can find. Wisteria may not yet be a match for Kudzu, but it's running it a close second pretty much throughout the southeast . When the vine is controlled by pruning, it can make a nice yard plant, like one of the images shows.



Several really attractive varieties have been developed, including "alba," a white version, and "rosea," a deep pink version. If you plant exotic wisteria, just be sure to support it and prune ( CONTROL ) it.

But guess what? There's a good alternative species of Wisteria which can be planted and won't

run rampant. It's our American species, *Wisteria frutescens*, which grows in the southeast, and can be purchased at nurseries now.



The South Carolina Plant Atlas reports collections from over two dozen counties of the state, mostly in the coastal plains. In Due West, it's been found growing at three sites, and one of these is Erskine's Botanical Garden. Some of this has been transplanted to the area behind the Science Center. It has climbed along the brick enclosure around the air conditioner on the greenhouse side, and is in bud now. And a bonus of native wisteria is that it blooms twice each year, in spring as well as late summer.

You can tell the difference between native and exotic by several features including flower and fruit characteristics. Blossoms of the native are more dense and do not hang as long and loosely as the exotic.

Fruits( seed pods ) of the native are smooth, not hairy, whereas fruits of the exotic are velvety with lots of very short hairs. Wisteria is a member of the economically important bean family (Fabaceae), one of the largest families of flowering plants in numbers of different species. The bean family includes all forms of plants: trees, shrubs, vines and herbs.

So if your property is becoming overrun with wisteria, consider removal or pruning. If you want wisteria in your yard, plant the native species!

Janice H. Haldeman, Ph.D.

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864-379-8724  
No virus found in this incoming message.  
Checked by AVG - [www.avg.com](http://www.avg.com)  
Version: 9.0.801 / Virus Database: 271.1.1/2805 -  
Release Date: 04/11/10  
14:32:00

## **Powdery Mildew**

*Submitted by Dwight Long*

Powdery mildews will show up on plants in almost all landscapes and is the most common plant disease. If you see grayish-white areas on leaves and stems, you most likely have powdery mildew. Over the past few years working at a nursery and now working with the city, I have seen a great deal of powdery mildew on a wide variety of plants (woody and herbaceous).

The fungi that cause the disease are different on different plants but they typically look the same making identification easier. Leaves will become cupped, curled, turn brown or yellow, die and fall off. The disease is not necessarily fatal but in some instances, a severe infestation can kill the plant. Powdery mildew will infect both wet and dry leaves meaning it is active during dry weather. The most severe infestations occur in late spring and early fall when the days are warmer and the nights are cooler. Also, powdery mildew on one plant type will not necessarily spread to another plant type, i.e. the type of powdery mildew on roses does not necessarily spread to hydrangeas.

If you see powdery mildew on plants at a garden center, don't buy that plant or any other plant of that type. Last year, I noticed one infected leaf on a group of hydrangeas that were going to be planted by a landscaper. I called the landscaper and refused delivery of all the plants. After three days, all of the hydrangeas were infected. He replaced the plants and he bought from another nursery. When you purchase susceptible plants, make sure you plant them in an area with morning sun and good air circulation. You can also make the plant more open by thinning and do not

overcrowd the plants. Shade and overcrowding are conducive to high humidity. Avoid overhead watering and watering in the late afternoon or evening.

At the nursery, we were always battling powdery mildew. Unfortunately, the fungicides we used are not available to the homeowner. A license is required to purchase and apply these chemicals. If you do elect to use fungicides, please read the label and make sure the plant you are about to spray is listed on the label. When mixing the chemicals, more chemical does not mean better results. Follow the label, the label is the law. Look for fungicides containing copper or sulfur. Be sure you spray both the top and bottom of the leaves. Spray on a regular basis especially during damp cool weather.

Remember though, a healthy plant will have a better chance to fend off the disease. Also, some plants get powdery mildew every year but there is no effect at all on its overall health.

## **Keukenhof - a touch of spring**

*Submitted by Susanne Bender*

From <http://www.keukenhof.nl/>

### **History**

Where Keukenhof is situated now, was a hunting area in the 15th century. Herbs for the kitchen of the castle of Jacoba van Beieren were also collected here; hence the name Keukenhof.

The current park was a section of the sizeable estate of Slot Teylingen, with beautiful untamed bushes and dunes. After the decease of Jacoba van Beieren Keukenhof fell into the hands of rich merchant families. Baron and baroness Van Pallandt invited landscape architects J.D. and L.P. Zocher, designers of the Amsterdam Vondelpark, to make a design for the garden around the castle. This design, in the English landscape style, has always been the basis of Keukenhof.

At the moment the estate belongs to a corporation. On the initiative of the Lisse mayor of that time and a number of leading flower bulb growers and exporters, an open air flower exhibition was organised here for the first time in 1949. This

expanded to an annually recurring event that has always drawn great numbers of visitors from all over the world. This is how Keukenhof became the park that we now know.

### **Facts and figures about the most beautiful spring garden in the world:**

Has won prizes as Europe's most valued attraction Keukenhof is unique and famous throughout the world It is one of the most popular attractions in the Netherlands and has clocked up more than 44 million visitors in the last 60 years

It is the largest bulb flower park in the world

It covers an area of 32 hectares 4.5 million tulips in 100 varieties

It is the most photographed place in the world

There are 15 kilometers of footpaths

It is the largest sculpture park in the Netherlands

The bulbs are supplied by 93 Royal Warrant Holders

7 million flower bulbs planted by hand

More than 2,500 trees in 87 varieties

Walk of Fame with tulips named after famous people