



Hoosier Organic Gardener

July 2012

Indiana Organic Gardeners Association

IN THIS ISSUE

The Squash Bug

How to Suppress Squash Bugs

Peas

Weed Wonders, Weed Woes

IOGA MISSION:

To educate ourselves and others in reasons for and methods of environmentally friendly gardening; and to encourage the reduction of chemical dependency in gardens, lawns and farms.

President's Message

*Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With tomatoes and greens,
And everything in between.
And several things I didn't even sow!*

Ok, so that's my own twist on this classic nursery rhyme. But my name isn't Mary, so I felt it acceptable to take poetic license.

What's more fun than planting your garden with the seeds you have been eagerly accumulating? Stepping into the garden and finding some phantom goodies that you didn't even plant! The mild winter allowed several annuals to survive in the backyard vegetable garden this year giving us an early taste of cilantro, speckled lettuce, beet greens, and kale. I also found some flowers that must have seeded themselves all the way from the front yard last Fall. I didn't have the heart to pull them out until they had finished their colorful display (hey, I needed the precious space for the veggies).

All Spring, Jim has been bringing in scrumptious little strawberries from a volunteer strawberry plant that decided to set roots in our front yard. It appeared a few years ago and has stealthily wound its way along the boxwood, Russian sage, and lavender. Such fun to forage in your own yard!

Several of the plants in our garden this year came from purchases from IOGA's Plant and Garden Auction we had in April. We planted several varieties of tomatoes that Ron and Claudia Clark brought in. And a beautiful and tasty variety of purple basil I'd not grown before. There were so many wonderful types of plants to choose from – vegetables, herbs, flowers, from shade-loving to sun-loving. Thank you to everyone who participated and helped to make the auction a great success! I hope everyone had a good time and came away with some great bargains.

Now that we have our gardens planted, we can turn our sights on what we'll do with the bounty that we hope will befall us in a couple months. If you're optimistic (and what gardener isn't), you're planning to have more luscious fruits and vegetables than you know what to do with. So we're hoping that you'll join us Saturday, July 21 in Bloomington for a canning demonstration by Kayte Young from [Mother Hubbard's Cupboard](#). Kayte will show us how to 'put up' our favorite fare. See the last page of this newsletter for details. Bloomington is also home to one of the best Farmer's Markets in the state, so try to get to Bloomington early and see what goodies you can find!

Happy and Healthy Gardening,

-Lynne



Lynne Sullivan
IOGA President

The Squash Bug

by Ron Clark

The Squash Vine Borer and the Squash Bug are the two main insect pests that attack squash, pumpkins, melons, cucumbers and other cucurbit crops. An article on the Squash Vine Borer appeared previously in the April, 2009 IOGA newsletter, the *Hoosier Organic Gardener*.

The Squash Bug particularly likes squash and pumpkins. (There are some varieties of squash such as acorn squash and butternut squash that are naturally resistant to Squash Bugs.)

Squash Bugs damage plants by sucking sap from the plant. The leaves become black and crisp, and the plant wilts and eventually dies. In addition, Squash Bugs spread the *Yellow Vine Decline* disease. The bacteria that causes this disease is injected into the plant while the Squash Bug feed.

The Squash Bug adults overwinter in all kinds of protected shelters, including dead leaves, vines, stones, and buildings. Adult Squash Bugs begin to fly into fields and gardens in late May and early June. Soon after beginning to feed, they start laying eggs, primarily on the undersides in the angle between veins. The bronze eggs are football-shaped and lie on their sides in groups of 12 or more. Eggs hatch in one to two weeks.

Older nymphs are light gray in color with black legs. Young nymphs are gregarious and feed together in groups. Nymphs require five to six weeks to mature into adults. Squash Bugs spend most of their time around the base and stems of the plants and on the undersides of leaves.

[Squash Vine Borer and Squash Bug, Ric Bessin, Extension Entomologist, University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, ENTFACT-314, Revised: 2/09](#)

http://extension.entm.purdue.edu/eseries3/view.php?article=articles/cucurbit_insect_management.txt&id=2§ion=Vegetable



R. Bessin, University of Kentucky Entomology

Cluster of Squash Bug Eggs



R. Bessin, University of Kentucky Entomology

Adult Squash Bug



R. Bessin, University of Kentucky Entomology

Squash Bug Nymphs

How to Suppress Squash Bugs

by Ron Clark

The fight against the Squash Bug is difficult and probably never ending for the organic gardener. This insect can be very difficult to control when populations are allowed to build. However, there are several things that one can do to keep Squash Bugs from decimating your squash and pumpkins, melons, and cucumbers.

Grow Healthy Plants, Keep a Clean Environment, and Rotate

Grow healthy plants by maintain proper fertilization in order to produce a vigorous crop that is better able to withstand insect attack.

Keep a clean environment. Remove dying foliage and excess organic debris from your garden, as it is often used for shelter by the bugs.

Rotate where you plant your plants each year as far away from the previous year as possible.

Beneficial Insects

Ideally the ultimate organic approach to suppress Squash Bugs is through the use of beneficial insects. This requires the development of a habitat around your garden that provides food and shelter for beneficial insects. This may take several seasons to reach maximum benefit.

According to ACORN (Alternate Control Outreach Research Network), a natural enemy of the Squash Bug is the Tachinid fly- *Trichopoda pennipes*. In field studies, the Tachinid fly causes up to 80% mortality of Squash Bugs.

(Jeff Evards of LIFE Organic Farm where IOGA met October, 2011 maintains extensive habitat for beneficial insects adjacent to his plantings. Jeff said that beneficial insects keep the Squash Bugs in check. Jeff also rotates where he plants his squash. He regularly moves his squash plantings a distance that is on the other side of a small woods making it difficult for the Squash Bugs to find the new plantings.)



J. Ogradnick- Cornell University
Tachinid Fly (The adult fly is about the size of a house fly)

Companion Plantings (Icicle Radishes & Onions)

IOGA members Jane & Charlie Gerrari suggested a few years ago to plant white icicle radishes among zukes, cukes, and melons to deter Squash Bugs. They and others have claimed some success with this approach. Others have suggested planting onions around the squash.

Spray Neem Oil.

I spray Neem oil on my squash, cucumber, and pumpkin plants early in the season if needed as a fungicide for powdery mildew. I spray Neem oil in combination with *Actinovate* organic fungicide, an active biological fungicide. (I didn't need to spray this year due to the dry weather.)

In addition to its fungicide properties, Neem Oil tends to repel pests by making the plants taste "bitter". Neem oil also disrupts the reproductive cycle of the bugs. (Neem should be safe for beneficial insects since only insects that munch or suck on plants should be affected.)

(Another spray you might try is a strained mixture of garlic, onion, and hot pepper that was recommended by the North Dakota State University Extension. Finely chop one clove of garlic, one small onion, and one habanero, jalapeno, or cayenne pepper. Mix all with one quart of water and let sit for one hour or more and strain with a cheesecloth. Add one tablespoon of liquid dish soap. Precaution: wear rubber gloves when preparing and applying. I don't know if this works, but I sure wouldn't come anywhere near those squash plants.)

Continued on page 4

Mechanical Control

The only organic control for Squash Bugs that definitely works is daily hand picking and destroying the bugs and their eggs.

Inspect plant leaves, especially the underside, for cluster of eggs. When found, scrape them off or cut them out of the leaf (cutting is probably not the best, but cutting a small hole between the veins of the leaf does not seem to affect the leaf much). The best time to search for Squash Bugs is during the middle of the day when the Squash Bugs are most active.

I carry a can of soapy water with me to the garden each day, and check every leaf and stem carefully. I quickly grab any bugs I see and plunk them into the soapy water and drown them. Next I scrape or cut off any eggs I see.

I have found that when you find Squash Bug eggs on a leaf, the Squash Bug that laid them is probably hiding under the stem associated with the leaf near the base of the plant. Sprinkle water on the base of the plant. In a few minutes any hiding Squash Bugs will climb to the top of the leaf to dry off. They can then be captured and taken for a swim in the soapy water. (This really works!)

Boards

Squash Bugs like to hid under dying leaves and other debris. A successful strategy is to place boards around each hill of squash. Simply go around and turn over the boards, usually in the morning, and you will find several Squash Bugs hiding there, attached to the underside of the board. They are slow and easy to catch or “squash”. (This really works!)

Clusters of Nymphs

Once the young Squash Bugs (nymphs) hatch, they tend to fed in a cluster around where they hatched. When found, a short squirt of Neem Oil and Pyrethrin will usually kill them. (Neem Oil and Pyrethrin does not kill adult Squash Bugs)

End of Season Sanitation:

Remove and destroy crop debris after harvest to eliminate potential overwintering sites for Squash Bugs. (Last year at the end of the season, I used a brush burner to “sanitize” the garden in the areas where the squash and pumpkins were planted.)

Squash Bug Trap

Finally, this helpful hint: from John Hillbrand that appeared in the July 1994 issue of the *Hoosier Organic Farmer*, the IOGA Newsletter,

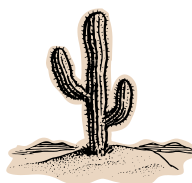
“The Squash Bug, one of my worst pests, overwinters in garden debris. To help reduce bug numbers, I remove and compost all squash vines and other trash at the end of the season, leaving only a few immature squashes in the patch. With nothing else to attract them, wandering Squash Bugs in search of winter quarters zero in on the fruits, sometimes completely covering them. Exposed like this, the pests are easy to destroy. The squashes continue to attract bugs for several weeks.”

[If anyone has additional suggestions on how to contain the Squash Bugs, please send them to us.]

Thanks Lindsey!

Thanks to IOGA member Lindsey Wall who volunteered to speak to the kids at KinderCare in Speedway on July 12th. She will spend an hour or so educating our youth on methods and the importance of organic gardening.

Editors' Comment:



“Global Warming is a hoax” —

Yeh, Right!

How dry is **your** garden this year?

Peas

by Paul Matzek

One of my earliest memories is of me, at the dinner table, announcing “I don’t like peas.” after they were placed on my plate. I don’t remember why, I must have had a bad experience with some mushy, gaggy canned peas. My mother assured me that these were from the garden and were much better, and so convinced me to try them. Those garden peas weren’t bad! From then on, anytime peas were served I would ask, “Are these from the garden?” Of course, someone in the family would solemnly assure me they were, and I would eat them.

My mother always planted *Little Marvels*, a diminutive bush pea. They produced short little pods with three or maybe four peas. It was cause for great excitement when we would find a pod with five in it. The only marvel was that we got enough peas to make it worth the effort. Guess that explains why, by fall, the pantry shelves had a lot more jars of green beans than peas.

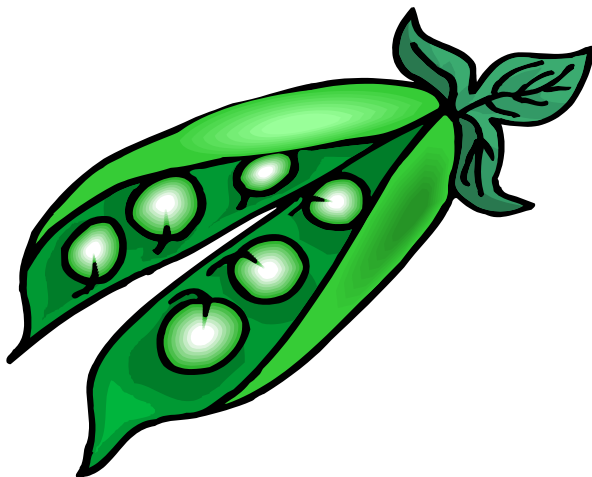
But I digress. Peas have become one of my favorite things, even canned, though frozen is better if I can’t have fresh. This February 26, I planted *Green Arrow* peas from [Seed Savers Exchange](#). By March 13, they were several inches high, so next to them I planted *Miragreen* peas from [Gurneys](#). Both are climbers and, in good soil with a trellis, both reached six feet high. Though they had been planted later, I picked the first peas from the *Miragreens*, though the *Arrows* were not far behind.

The *Miragreens* are a delight. The first pods, at the bottom of the plant aren’t too exciting, with 4 to 6 peas. But as the vines gather strength and go about their work in earnest, the pods become like those long skinny balloons clowns make into animals. Pods with nine and ten peas are not unusual. I have a number of times found eleven, and that doesn’t count the little nubs at the stalk end of the pod that will never fill out. Like the elusive four-leafed clover, I am sure there is an occasional pod with twelve peas, but I haven’t found it either.

The *Green Arrows* make a darker green vine and pod. Ten peas are the exception, with eight and nine more common. They also seem to pass their prime and get hard sooner than the *Miragreens*. Had I never found *Miragreens*, the *Green Arrows* would be an OK pea. As it is, *Miragreens* are the pea for me!

From two 20 ft. rows, along with the 3-4 cups I have eaten in the garden and at the table, we have put fifteen one-cup packages in the freezer, and I’m still picking. I don’t have to hoard them for fear I’ll run out anymore. When the vines stop producing, I’m going to finish off the peas we harvested in 2010.

Paul and Annie Matzek are IOGA members living in Elizabeth and Brownsburg, Indiana.



LETTERS:



Bee Die-Off

I received this from the [Xerces Society](#) and thought it was a very interesting article about how homeowner usage of pesticides containing neonicotinoids might be affecting bees and other pollinators. Thought you might want to include it in the newsletter. - *Judy Houser*

[Backyard Pesticide Use May Fuel Bee Die-Offs](#)

April IOGA Meeting at the Zionsville Public Library

The April 21, 2011 IOGA meeting was held at the Zionsville Library. The meeting included the annual IOGA plant and garden auction.



Annie Matzek Partakes in the Great Pitch-in Lunch

Following a delicious pitch-in luncheon, President Lynne Sullivan started the meeting. All present introduced themselves and told what they had planted in their gardens so far this year.

During the discussion, it was noted that the Master Gardener Plant Sale at the Hamilton County Fairgrounds is on May 19 from 8 AM to 3 PM.

Those planning to go are advised to go early, as it gets quite crowded.

After the introductions the meeting was opened to questions. Paul Gaston asked where he might buy gypsy pepper (a very sweet variety) seeds. He does not want to pay postage, as he only wants a few plants. Lynne suggested he try Nature's Crossroads, which has all kinds of seeds that grow locally. Claudia Clark advised everyone to save multiple years of seeds, because seeds from one year might not be so good. Another person asked about dividing asparagus. Lynne said this can easily be done, but it is important to let some shoots grow up. Then cutting back should be done before the plants start to turn yellow. Sometimes asparagus beetles can be a problem.

Someone wondered if there was a new local seed company, perhaps in Zionsville. Lynne pointed out that Nature's Crossroads located in Bloomington sells seeds at the following natural food stores: Whole Foods, Good Earth, and Traders Point Creamery.

Jennifer Barker brought up the issue of solarizing weeds and plants such as poison ivy by using a plastic cover. Using clear plastic, which will sterilize the soil, is probably better than black plastic. It was advised not to dig the soil afterwards as this will turn over the weed seeds. A 20% vinegar solution is also useful in killing weeds.

A brush burner (blowtorch) can be used to kill weeds. One called a Weed Dragon does a good job. It usually costs about \$79, but Paul got one for \$15.

Below President Lynne Sullivan Leads the Q&A Portion of the Meeting



Continued on page 7

Continued from page 6

Lynne said another easy way to kill weeds and grass in an area is by putting down layers of newspaper and covering them with mulch.

Another person asked about natural insect remedies. Lynne said that the best approach is to build up the health of your soil because healthy soil leads to healthy plants, which can withstand pests and fungi better. Also important is the idea of companion plantings, such as growing carrots and tomatoes together and including nasturtiums in the garden.

Lynne noted that IOGA hats, tee shirts, and bags were on sale today. Then she went on to introduce the other officers of our organization, which are as follows:

Vice-President-Beth Englert
Treasurer-Ron Clark
Secretary-Margaret Smith
Newsletter-Claudia & Ron Clark

Lynne said that Paul Tukey was with a chemical lawn service company until he got sick and is now traveling the country making presentations about safe lawn care. Information is available at Safelawns.org. Someone else recommended [Natura Lawn](http://NaturaLawn), another company that treats lawns without chemicals. The weeds in your lawn are an indication of problems that exist. For example, lots of dandelions mean that the lawn needs more gypsum.

Lynne told us about her grandmother's "salad bowl" garden that included edible weeds such as chickweed, purslane, and dandelion. The

dandelions are really prolific this year. We should all try to encourage the Parks' Dept. to use safer methods of weed control, for the health of all, especially children and pets.

David Englert talked about volunteer opportunities. [Earth Day](http://EarthDay) will be on April 28 at White River State Park. Those wanting to volunteer for the IOGA booth should contact Ann Leatherman. On July 12, KinderCare would like for someone from IOGA to make a 1-1 1/2 hour presentation explaining organic gardening to the children.

Lynne urged the group to use our Face Book page more often.

Our summer meeting is July 21 in Bloomington and will include a presentation on canning by [Mother Hubbard's Cupboard](http://MotherHubbard'sCupboard). Every Saturday morning in Bloomington during the season there is an outstanding farmers' market. IOGA meeting attendees may visit this market in the morning before our meeting if they wish. We will meet at a park shelter for a picnic, to be followed by the program.

In regard to rain barrels, someone advised against using copper sulfate in them to kill algae, because the water from that barrel had killed his maple tree. Another member suggested using a plastic ball with straw in it to keep algal contamination down. [Gardens Alive](http://GardensAlive) probably has solutions for the algae problem. Another person expressed interest in a

IOGA Members and Guests During the Auction Bidding



Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

drip irrigation system that is available at Meijer.

Following the Q&A session and the business meeting, the plant & garden auction began, conducted by Ron and Claudia Clark. Claudia asked that everyone should keep track on a piece of paper of what they purchased and then pay at the end.

The plants auctioned off included the following: Pink Peonies, Pink Fairy Roses, Wild Geranium, Wild Phlox, Wild Ginger, Trillium, Shasta Daisy, Basil—different types, Catnip. Lilies—Oriental (larger blooms) and Asiatic, Ferns, Sweet Woodruff, Snow on the Mountain, Lily of the Valley, Variegated Fairy Bells, Hosta—various varieties, some variegated, Rose-of-Sharon-stems—root easily in water, African Violets, Tomatilla—will self seed the following year, Fever Few, Joe-Pye Weed, Clematis, Celandine (Wood) Poppy, Wormwood, Virginia Spiderwort, Black-Eyed Susan, Purple Coneflower, Purple Yarrow, Oregano, Purple Bellflower, Monarda -Beebalm, Queen of the Prairie, Cleome, Lemon Balm, Apple Mint, Regular Mint, Lamb's Ear, Arugula, Rhubarb, Strawberry, Variegated Solomon's Seal, Virginia Bluebell.

The following tomato varieties were auctioned off: Polish Linguisa—a good all-purpose paste tomato, Beef Steak, Black Cherry, Yellow—less acid, higher vitamin C content, Stupis—very early, and then produces all summer, Rutgers—nice for canning and freezing (determinate, comes all at once in a two week period), Pineapple—yellow with red splotches, Brandywine, Evergreen—a green tomato. Ron said he started the tomatoes on March 1.

In addition to the plants, several bags of earthworm castings (worm pooh), donated by Michael Yager of *Sophia Organics*, were auctioned off. (The worm pooh can be used as an organic fertilizer and as a medium to start seedlings.) A number of books were also donated, and members could pay whatever they wanted for them.

The sale was deemed a great success, as virtually all of the plants and items were sold. Everyone went home with many reasonably priced items. The proceeds from the auction were \$562,50.

- Margaret Smith, Secretary

In Memorium

Florrie "Chris" Sears



95, died August 19, 2011. She was an avid organic gardener and long time IOGA member, joining IOGA in 1989. She received a B.A. degree from Purdue in 1939 and a Master's Degree from Butler University. She was a teacher for 24 years, teaching third and fourth grades at School 51 and School 18 in Indianapolis. She was a wildlife painter, winning several awards, and a member of the Indiana Wildlife Artists. Her son, George C, Sears, is a current IOGA member.

In Memorium

Roberta "Bobbie" Mattasits



62, Carmel, IN died April 26th in her home from cancer. She was a long time IOGA member, joining IOGA in 1992. She was a sometime golfer, a big-time reader, knitter, and hiker. Bobbie was a member of the Highland Golf and Country Club, the Indianapolis Chapter of the

Weston A. Price Foundation, and the Indianapolis Hiking Club.



Some of the Items at the Auction

Weed Wonders, Weed Woes

by Rosie Bishop



During the eighteen years in which I have been tending our beloved grass-free suburban “yarden” I have been motivated by the wonders of plants! I get paid in “WOW” when kids visit or I take Nature to classrooms—worth more than gold or jewels. In 1994 I gave way to the urgings of Nature’s variety, also lured by my disinterest in (and frustration with) turf grass. I began transforming grass, giving it “opportunities to feed the Earth” beneath layers of cardboard and mulch. We affectionately call it Earthday Yarden! It has offered excitement, lifelong learning, fitness, produce, critters, fun, sharing—yes, pure joy! Working outdoors has been my bowling, boating, golf, cabin-in-Brown County, and sailing—literally, sailing!

We proudly display the National Wildlife Federation sign proclaiming this to be a registered wildlife habitat. (And, yes, “pride does go before the fall.”) The sign says that we provide food, water, shelter and a place to raise the young. I frequently rattle off those four as if one word, a la Mary Poppins, to kids and adults. The variety, structure, patterns, gifts and wily ways of plants are among the best fascinations that I celebrate on this amazing planet. Just vining and the grabbing talents of plants are wondrous, to say nothing of budding and flowers and seeds and leaves—oh my! There is a wide world of plants that I will never explore—along with the BENEFICIAL critters they attract.

Yet, CONFESSION: plants occupy some of my most frustrating moments, too. Alas, I guess the honeymoon is over. Other interests draw me to limit the time I want to spend in our small wonderland. My “maturing” body announces other limitations—especially shoulders and feet. I have to face an abiding principle that I see everywhere--WHATEVER WE DO WITH THE LAND, IF IT IS TO BE SUSTAINABLE, WILL BE LABOR-INTENSIVE. One sentence from a lecture flashes my brain in neon--we will never again have "natural selection," now only "human selection." My dream of living with Nature, seeing what will happen when human intervention eases, especially keeping “icides” out of one small rectangle of land, has made it clear. This seems to me a key issue in the survival of future generations. “We were not given the Earth by our parents. It was loaned to us by our children.”

Weeds. We call anything we don’t prefer, “weeds.” Someone called them “Plants with talents humans have not yet discovered.” Though they darken some moments, I admire weeds greatly. They have talents and tricks that seem worthy of greater study. But what NON-chemical company would fund such research? It is not good for business, selling. Selling chemicals with such chilling results in the limited studies that have been made. Selling chemicals for which “too little evidence has been gathered to be conclusive.” Yes. WHO would fund such research?

Right now Honeysuckle, Japanese Knotweed and the beloved Redbud are at the top of my vexation list—but in some seasons it has been Thistle, Wild Onion, Deadly Nightshade, Sweet Gum and more. Also grass. And some invasive plants that were deliberately brought here when I began this adventure. Yes—I did name Redbud—a lovely tree that attracts adorable, entertaining chickadees, a tree that I have propagated in gifts to dozens of friends. I recall several warnings about TREE UPSTARTS in my earliest readings on “Prairie yards,” or “Wildscapes”. “You must keep trees under control or they will control you.” Right now I look east at out our kitchen window and see at least 50 redbud sprouts! Across our 65 x 200 plot—how many? I pull small ones, but lurking beneath are larger specimens that I cut. It took 18 years to get to this state of succession, but I am at a loss on how to hold back the forest. Without CHEMICALS. (And paying for labor is non-polluting!)

Management of wildlife habitats is a major concern for the NATURE CONSERVANCY so why would I expect less challenge? I once heard that it is the organization that uses of the largest amounts of ROUNDUP in the state! (An army of volunteers, too.) Yet I resist using even droplets of poison and settle for this uneasiness? Is it LOVE (my awe and wonder of plants and Earth)? Is it FEAR (the troubling information on major herbicides: deformed animal life, malfunctioning reproductive systems) or strong indications of cancer and other illness-causation, even though the test samples are “too small to be conclusive”? What would motivate Dow or Monsanto or Scotts to seriously research the health consequences of herbicides that are so vividly advertised and glibly applied on our soil, that go into our water stream? Doesn’t EVERYTHING THAT GOES INTO OUR SOIL GO INTO OUR WATER TABLE, too? Into our children? Oh, that story is not good for business.

Rosie Bishop is a long-time IOGA member (1995) living on the south side of Indianapolis and has for many years been an advocate for converting yards into “yardens”



Beth Englert Showing Off their First Blueberries & Gooseberries of the Season



Organic Berry Bushes

For those of you who have heard David Englert speak in detail about his strongly producing blueberry/gooseberry/black currant bushes, the organic farmer who sold David his bushes is at the Bloomington farmer's market selling the bushes if you wish to purchase any. His name is Keith Uridel and his website is www.backyardberryplants.com.



David and Beth Englert's Plastic Netting Cage for their Blueberry/Gooseberry/Black Currant Bushes. (David Englert and Claudia Clark in Background.)

Bloomington Community Farmers' Market

The Bloomington Community Farmers' Market is a program of the City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department. The Market continues each Saturday, April through November, from 8 a.m. until 1 p.m.

The Bloomington Community Farmers' Market is located at 401 N. Morton Street next to City Hall - Showers Building ([Map](#)). Locally grown produce, annual and perennial plants, and a variety of prepared foods are available. Purchase your food directly from farmers and ask them questions about their products. Local entertainment adds to the shopping as well as socializing experience. Tantalizing scents and the inviting atmosphere may cause you to make the Market a weekend tradition.

Parking at the Saturday Farmers' Market

The Farmers' Market is smoke free. Restrooms and an ATM are available in City Hall during Market hours. Dogs are NOT permitted at the Market on the paved area of Showers Common (where the farm vendors are set up) or the Market Plaza on the B-Line Trail.

Ask us...!

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Treasurer – Ron Clark
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Editors – Claudia and Ron Clark
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Treasurer's Report

2nd Quarter 2012

Opening Balance Apr. 1, 2012 \$ 2217.84

Income

Membership Dues	\$ 190.00
Donations	\$ 10.00
Return Room Deposit	\$ 100.00
Plant & Garden Auction	\$ 562.50
T Shirt & Hat Sales	\$ 25.00
Total	\$ 887.50

Expenses

Copying & Printing	\$ 148.75
Total	\$ 148.75

Closing Balance Jun. 30, 2012 \$ 2956.59

Respectfully submitted by Ron Clark, Treasurer

New IOGA Members

Cate Doane, Greenwood, IN 46142
Katie Claybourn, Indianapolis, IN 46227
Larry Bills, Tipton, IN 46072
Carolyn Hogan, Bedford, IN 47421
Bernard & Lorette Faraone, Haubstadt, IN 47639



UPCOMING MEETINGS

Mark your calendar

IOGA generally meets quarterly on the third Saturday of the month. Mark your calendar for upcoming meetings.

July 21, 2012
October 20, 2012
January 19, 2013
April 20, 2013
(Plant Auction)



How do I join IOGA?

Dues are \$10.00 per individual member, and \$12.00 for a dual membership (same address, one newsletter).

To join, please send your annual dues to:

Please include ALL of the following information:

I prefer my newsletter to be ___ emailed ___ mailed.



IOGA
7282 E 550 S
Whitestown, IN 46075

Full Name
2nd Name (if dual membership)
Address
Phone Number
Email Address

IOGA
Meeting
Sat. July 21
11:00 am

Meeting at Bryan Park

Woodlawn Picnic Shelter (#3)

- 1000 S Woodlawn Ave, Bloomington, IN 47401 ([Map](#))
- 8:00—10:45 Visit the **Bloomington Farmers' Market** (Optional)
 - 11:00 Arrive at IOGA Meeting in [Bryan Park](#)
 - 11:15—12:00 Great Pitch-in Lunch
(bring food to share plus table service & chairs)
 - 12:00— 1:00 Introductions & Gardening Q&A
 - 1:00— 1:15 Business Meeting
 - 1:15— 2:15 Kayte Young - Canning Demonstration

Learn how you can preserve fresh, home grown or local, market produce to enjoy all winter long. At this meeting Kayte Young from **Mother Hubbard's Cupboard** will provide a canning demonstration. She will go through all the steps, and offer recipes and other resources to get you started on your own canning projects.

Pitch-in lunch: Bring a favorite dish filled with food ("home-made" and/or "organic" appreciated) to share and your plate, fork, and drink. Bring chairs in case we eat outside the shelter.

Directions: From Indianapolis exit #4 of I-465 (South), take SR 37 south towards Bloomington. Go 39 miles on SR 37 and exit right onto the overpass to College Ave. Go 5.2 miles on College Ave. and turn left (East) on 3rd St. Go 0.4 miles and turn right onto East Atwater Ave. Go 0.4 miles and turn right (South) onto Woodlawn Ave. Go 0.5 miles to 1000 S. Woodlawn Ave. at East Sheridan Dr. Shelter is on the right (West). Parking is on the left (East).

Everyone welcome! Questions, or if lost, call Beth Englert cell phone (317) 459-5030.

Remember to car pool, if possible.

Join us and bring a friend!

Hoosier Organic Gardener
Claudia and Ron Clark, editors
7282 E 550 S
Whitestown, IN 46075



Join us!
IOGA Meeting
Sat. April 21