

# Gardening on the Shore

Summer, 2019

## Message from the President

We are just past the mid-point of 2019 and our beautiful gardens are just where they are expected to be, despite the weather challenges. ESVMG has seen some challenges which, of course, we overcame. We have many accomplishments to be proud of and have things to look forward to!

We are being challenged with one of the hottest years in memory. Even though the heat continues, at least the rain has come to provide some relief. Jack Humphrey's passing was unexpected which challenged us with maintaining the MG Radio Segment. We overcame our lack of experience and guidelines and, with dedicated teams, got it back on the air in February.

We can boast many accomplishments. We graduated 11 in the Class of 2018-2019, who we are mentoring from interns to volunteers. Our Gardens have been beautiful – thanks to Garden Leads, Volunteers & Interns!

Our 3 School Programs have gone off like clockwork, we had the best picnic that I can remember, and we had a wonderful Memorial Service for Jack Humphreys. Thanks to Jennifer & Sheldon Alley for securing the plaque & granite. With Bob Shendock's leadership and A+ volunteers, we took on Chincoteague Island Museum, an unplanned project. And project leads are receiving regular Treasurer reports to assist in managing their budget. Thanks, Lorna!

Now we have some great things to which we can look forward. Check the "Save the Date" section for information on the upcoming Exmore Plant Sale, Master Gardener College, the new Master Gardener Class, Garden Symposium and other events that you will want to know about.

Thank you Officers, Leads, Volunteers & Interns for making my job as President easy! In this very hot weather please take care of yourselves, stay hydrated and cool.

Jim Crunk

## IN THIS ISSUE

### Feature Article

- Become a Water-Wise Gardener

### Articles of Interest

- Blooms of the ESVMG Gardens
- Kiptopeake Elementary Program

### Gardener Tips

- Excerpt from Master Gardener Handbook: "Stormwater Best Management Practices"
- Summer Gardening Tips

CINTSLG Gets New Brochure

ESVMG Garden Symposium

Member Spotlight

Save the Date

---

## Feature Article

### **BECOME A WATER-WISE GARDENER**

by Jane McKinley, ESVMG Master Gardener

In a recent segment of the ESVMG radio program (aired weekdays at noon on WESR 103.3) we reported less than 1/10<sup>th</sup> of an inch of rain the previous week with highs hovering around the 90's most days. We are now, indeed, in the middle of summer! As Master Gardeners, we share a concern for the health of our plants and know that providing needed water is a key to helping them survive the difficult summer months. By employing water-wise landscaping principles and using water saving methods you can ensure healthy, attractive plants and reduce overall risk to water quality and the precious water resource we all share.

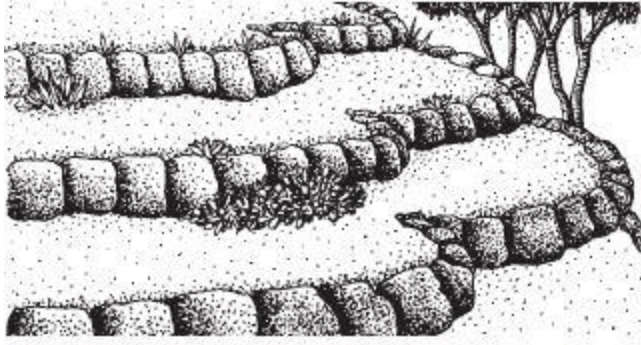


#### **Water-Wise Landscaping**

Water-wise landscaping focuses on working with nature's natural forces, such as rainfall, to create an aesthetically pleasing, livable landscape, while using less water from the local supply. Minimizing the need for water in your landscape requires careful observation, education and planning and choosing the best design for your site. Soil preparation and watering properly for efficient water use are important components of a water-wise landscape.

Develop a plan that meets your needs for use, appearance, and budget. Consider maintenance and water requirements in making your decisions. For example, maintaining a high-quality lawn area for entertaining will require frequent fertilizing and mowing, as well as high water use. A more maintenance-free choice for get-togethers is a deck or patio, but be careful not to overdo the use of impervious surfaces such as wood or concrete. Be sure to leave plenty of vegetative areas for rain to reach the soil and soak in; otherwise, runoff and erosion problems may result.

Runoff (water that does not soak into the ground) and erosion can also be a problem on steep slopes where the best option is to plant vigorous groundcovers to inhibit the rapid flow of water and encourage more absorption of rainwater down to the plants' roots. Although turfgrass can be a good ground cover in some instances, it is often impractical here because mowing is difficult and



dangerous on steep terrain. In general, ground covers require less water than turfgrass, so replacing some of your lawn with a ground cover will conserve water. Another good option on slopes is to build terraces or a retaining wall. Be aware, however, that altering the soil level near established trees can seriously damage their root systems.

Good soil is the basis for healthy plants and helps to minimize water requirements. The key to good soil is the addition of organic matter, such as compost. Both clay and sandy soils will hold water and nutrients better if organic matter is incorporated. Incorporate approximately 2 to 3 inches of compost, shredded leaves, or other fine organic material into the soil annually. In locations with established trees and shrubs, it is difficult to incorporate organic matter, but applying and maintaining a 2- to 3-inch layer of an organic mulch (coarse leaves, shredded bark, pine needles, or wood chips) will gradually improve the soil structure as the decomposing material leaches into the ground. Organic mulch also helps to retain soil moisture and moderate soil temperature.

Use the right plant in the right place. Select plants, such as drought tolerant natives, that do well with little or no addition of water. Group plants with similar watering needs together in the planting beds. Limit plants with high water demands to small areas and containers that can be watered efficiently.

Design the grass area to make watering easier. Long narrow areas and small, odd shapes are hard to water efficiently. Avoid turf in the strip between the sidewalk and the street because most irrigation water will land on the impervious paved surfaces and run off.

### **Water Saving Methods**

While soils vary greatly in their ability to hold water, your garden and lawn should receive enough water to wet the soil to the bottom of the root zone each time you water, generally 1 inch per week. To measure the amount of water – whether from a sprinkler or rain – use a rain gauge or a tin can set in the lawn or garden areas. The soil has received an inch of water when the water in the container is an inch deep.

Avoid watering by hand. It often wastes water as there is excess runoff, and water doesn't penetrate beyond the top 1 inch of soil. This irrigation practice harms plants by forcing root growth too close to the surface. A better alternative to watering by hand is to place a 5-gallon bucket with a few holes in the bottom next to the plant, fill it with water and, once drained, move it to the next place and fill it again.

Trickle or drip irrigation systems and ooze hoses are very efficient, slowly applying water to vegetable and ornamental gardens. Soil moisture can be maintained at a level most suitable to plant uptake. If properly installed and maintained, little water is lost to evaporation or runoff and water waste can be reduced by up to 50 percent. Early morning watering also minimizes water loss.

Sprinkler systems that deliver the water from overhead are the most effective means of watering turfgrass; however, avoid overhead watering during a windy day, during high periods of heat and in the evening. Be sure to position sprinklers to shower areas of vegetation, not driveways, streets, or patios. Water until the soil is moist 6 inches deep, usually 1 inch per week applied at one time.

Proper mowing and fertilizing of the lawn help conserve moisture. Mowing at the proper height (do not remove more than one third of the grass at a single mowing) allows the grass to develop deeper roots that are more efficient in using soil moisture and reduces annual weeds. Leave grass clippings on the lawn which add nutrients to the soil and reduce runoff. Leaving shrubs in their natural forms reduces stress to the plants and, consequently, lessens their need for water.

Keep weeds, insects, and diseases under control to reduce the competition and stress to plants that increase their water demands. This doesn't, however, mean that your first control option is to turn to pesticides. A healthy garden can oftentimes bounce back from insects and diseases if effective pest management principles are followed. If you determine your problem is caused by a pest, identify the insect, disease, or weed before choosing a pesticide. Often no pesticide is required for proper control but, if needed, the right pesticide must be applied at the right time to control a particular pest.

## Groundcovers to Reduce Runoff

Some ground cover choices for Virginia include:

- Ajuga or Bugleweed (*Ajuga reptans*) – Ajuga form a low, dense carpet of semi-evergreen foliage. Ajuga is tolerant of most conditions as long as drainage is good, but can be invasive.
- Liriope or Lilyturf (*Liriope muscari*, *L. spicata*) – Evergreen ground covers with grass-like leaves; adaptable to a wide range of conditions.
- Ornamental grasses – A large selection is available; most prefer full sun.
- Dwarf Japanese Garden Juniper (*Juniperus procumbens* 'Nana') – Forms low, spreading mounds of evergreen foliage. Does best in full sun.

### For Additional Reading

- Groundwater Quality and the Use of Lawn and Garden Chemicals by Homeowners, VCE Publication 426-059
- Pest Management for Water Quality, VCE Publication 426-615
- Home Landscape Practices to Protect Water Quality, VCE Publication 426-723
- Creating a Water Wise Landscape, VCE Publication 426-713



## Articles of Interest

### THE BLOOMS OF ESVMG GARDENS



Chincoteague National Wildlife Songbird Garden features **Black-eyed Susan** (*Rudbeckia hirta*), in the family Asteraceae, which is an upright annual (sometimes biennial or perennial) native to most of North America. The Black-eyed Susan flower is the best known of the Coneflowers, so named because their centers are cone shaped and the petals bend downward from the center, which accentuates the cone.

Black-eyed Susan is a host plant for the Silvery Checker spot butterfly caterpillar. Seeds are enjoyed by many birds especially goldfinches and chickadees. These plants are also a favorite food or slugs, snails, aphids, deer, and other small mammals.

Plant black-eyed Susans by seed or by transplant. If planting by seed, for best seed germination, do so when the soil temperature has reached 70°F. Germination takes 7 to 30 days, and flowers bloom June to September. Plant seeds in moist, well-drained soil, although they can tolerate tough conditions. They love the sun. Black-eyed Susans generally grow between 1 and 3 feet tall (though they can grow taller) and can spread between 12 to 18 inches.



*Perovskia atriplicifolia*, commonly called **Russian sage**, is the featured blooming plant in the Eastville Inn Garden. It is an herbaceous perennial plant that can grow to the size of a small shrub. Growing from one and one-half to four feet tall and three to four feet across, this plant flowers most of the summer into late October with blue to violet blossoms arranged into showy, branched panicles. It is reminiscent of the genus *salvia* with its square stems and grey-green leaves, and the distinctive odor the leaves yield when crushed.

This steadfast plant is an easy guest in the garden. Although not native to the United States (it occurs naturally across Asia), it tolerates almost any soil with good drainage. Its deep-feeding taproot makes it especially drought tolerant. Note that when this picture was taken, the Eastville Gardens had not had measurable rain for nearly a month, yet the Russian sage maintained its beauty when other plants had wilted. Russian sage is often used as a hedge, particularly prized for its color and “see-through” quality that is ideal for borders.





Every year when we ask the Community Service Board clients what vegetables they would like to plant, **carrots** are one of the first suggestions. Carrots do very well in our raised beds as the soil is well-drained and does not get compacted. We plant them as soon as the soil can be worked and have been harvesting them since June. We usually plant common varieties, such as Danvers and Chantenay, but one year experimented with a rainbow mixture. The clients enjoyed seeing the different colors as each carrot came out of the ground.



For the summer, Indiantown Garden is producing beautiful brilliant **Yellow or Golden Yarrow**, *Eriophyllum confertiflorum*. In the sunflower family and a native of California, it is a perennial with a moderate growth rate and a “tidy” upright columnar form. It grows up to 2.3 ft high and 1.5 ft wide. This beautiful perennial bloomer is winter deciduous. All Yarrows are considered to be herbs and said to have healing properties.



Kiptopeake boasts **Butterfly Weed**, *Asclepias tuberosa*, as its favorite blooming plant this summer. This striking native, an herbaceous perennial that grows in the eastern and southern United States, could be included in the garden for reason of its beautiful color and growth habit alone, as can be seen in this photo. However, its vivid flowers are also a nectar source for many butterflies, and its leaves are a food source for monarch larvae. The ‘tuberosa’ epithet refers to the plant’s root habit, and accounts for another common name for the plant, pleurisy root, as its roots were historically used to treat lung inflammations.



Should you decide to include this terrific plant in your own garden, look for a spot with average, dry to medium, well-drained soil in full sun. It is drought tolerant and does well even in poor, dry soils, evidenced by it often growing wild along roadsides. It grows in clumps one to 3 feet tall and flowers from June to August. You may see your asclepias eaten down to the bare stem by the monarch larvae, but by the time the next generation comes around, it will be fully leafed again. It is a plant with a purpose, and a beautiful one, at that!



The mission of the garden at Ker Place is to exhibit herbs and other plants that would have been available to Mrs. Ker. She would have used them in the kitchen to keep the house clean and functioning and as medicines to treat maladies and injuries and to promote wellbeing. Many of our herbs have beautiful flowers, and we have chosen to showcase **Feverfew**, *Tanacetum parthenium* (a synonymous botanical name is *Chrysanthemum parthenium*).



Feverfew is a zone 4-8 perennial that grows to 36" tall. Its flowers are daisy like, approximately ½" across. It grows in full sun and well drained soil. A Native of southern Europe and Asia Minor, it would have been brought over as seed.

The leaves of feverfew can be dried and used as a strong insect repellent to protect stored linens, and infusions can be taken internally to treat migraines, fevers and indigestion or to aid in childbirth.



Although New Roots focuses primarily on vegetables, there are a number of flowering plants throughout the garden. Many of these are companion plants that work together with the vegetables to deter insects and disease or to attract pollinators. And the 2019 featured plant, **Mexican Sunflower**, *Tithonia rotundifolia*, is a pollinator magnet!

This plant is grown at New Roots specifically because it attracts and feeds monarch butterflies. It also attracts many other pollinators and looks beautiful, but the monarchs are what we are really wanting to attract.

Tithonia is a warm weather annual that is easily grown in average, dry to medium, well-drained soils in full sun. It can grow up to 6' in height and spread up to 3' wide. Bloom time is July to September. It

tolerates deer and drought. Plants may also be grown from seed sown directly in the garden at last frost date or, for earlier bloom, started indoors 6-8 weeks before last frost date.



Enjoy this picture of the Northampton Free Library garden. On the right side of the path you will see **Monarda** of the Mint Family, Lamiaceae, commonly called Bee Balm. Monarda is a perennial native to the Eastern Atlantic states including the entire Delmarva Peninsula. They are especially attractive to bees, butterflies, hummingbird moths and hummingbirds.

Monarda can be found in woodlands, fields, meadows and edges of marshes. They prefer moist, but well-drained, soil and can tolerate acid to lime, rich to poor, sand to clay soil. Although they prefer sun, they can flourish in part-shade in hot summer areas.



If you are looking for a showy, long-flowering, fragrant plant, try summer blooming **Phlox**, *Phlox paniculate*, which also grows in the Northampton Free Library garden. It is a sun-loving native that can tolerate some light shade. These deer resistant plants will flower from June through October, delighting the butterflies and hummingbirds. The blooms are usually in shades of pink, lavender and white. However, newer cultivars come in other hues. It typically grows in clumps that are from two to four feet



tall. *Phlox* like medium moisture and organic, well-drained soil. It is best to provide good air circulation by not crowding the plants. This helps to avoid powdery mildew. Dead-heading is recommended before flower heads go to seed because new plants usually revert to magenta or lavender. Clumps should be divided every few years.





What we think are beautiful pink, blue or white petals of hydrangea are actually sepals which are modified leaves! And pollinators are not interested in these leaves.

But pollinators are definitely interested in our **Lace Cap**

**Hydrangea** at the VT Research Center Garden in Painter! The "flowers" around the edges are sterile, with the "real flower" and the pollen, all in the middle. And pollinators adore it. We do too. Laura Mays propagated this one out of her own garden by the layering method. Layering is finding a low branch close to the ground, anchoring it in place, covering the stem with some soil. Roots develop at that point. Thanks Laura! It's presence greatly expands our still-in-development pollinator garden which is located behind the steps on the far right end of the front of the building.



**Trumpet-creeper**, *Campsis radicans*, is the featured blooming plant this summer from the Chincoteague Island Nature Trail Shady Landscape Garden. This high-climbing woody vine makes its way over everything in its path by aerial rootlets. Native to our area, it is a good soil stabilizer with attractive bright trumpet-shaped flowers that beckon hummingbirds. It also is a nectar source of long tongue bees and a host of the Plebeian sphinx moth.

## Research Center Has Special Resident

The ESVMG project at the VT Research Center in Painter has attracted an



unusual guest. Penelope, a Muscovy duck, bathes in the garden's bird bath each morning and, then, greets visitors to the building. Muscovies are native to South America. One theory is that she showed up along with a flock of Chinese geese two years ago. Another has a farmer claiming that she was part of his flock that had flown there from Pungoteague. Either way, everyone enjoys feeding her buckets of corn and having her company!

## ESVMG PROGRAM AT KIPTOPEAKE ELEMENTARY

Currently led by MG Connie Decker, the ESVA Master Gardener program has supported the second-grade students of Kiptopeke Elementary School for a number of years enhancing the science program by combining teaching with hands-on learning experiences.

This year, Master Gardeners made five visits to the second-grade classrooms and sponsored a field trip to New Roots Youth Garden in the spring. The program started off with a pumpkin day in October which



covered concepts that fit into their SOLs on biology and math. The program introduced a variety of pumpkin sizes and types. The children were asked to vote on which pumpkin weighed the most followed by determining each one's weight on a scale. After getting the weight, the pumpkins were measured to see which one was the biggest in circumference. A couple of pumpkins were opened up to see the seeds inside and the children were told how and when to plant them. Of course, the seeds can also be eaten, and each student was given a handful to sample. Most came back for seconds!



The second lesson was on Animal Habitats, and two Master Naturalists assisted us. Jim Crunk, our Master Gardener president, wore his Master Naturalist hat during this lesson. The students matched animals with the appropriate habitat. A short video was shown, and they felt the spines of a "friendly" cactus.

The habitat lesson with the different climates easily led into our watercycle class, which consisted of handouts for coloring and a cloud video followed by a discussion of various cloud types. Each classroom received a terrarium to further illustrate condensation and evaporation and were given the assignment to watch it grow and maintain its water internally through the school year.

## Member Spotlight: Connie Decker



Connie and her husband, Bill, moved to the Cape Charles area from San Diego in 2011 and have both enjoyed the many

Cape Charles businesses and its town revitalization. But Connie is most impressed by the support offered to the many farmers and gardeners by VSU, the MG program and other agencies. They purchased a 5-acre farm near Oyster in 2015 and are growing medicinal plants and flowers.

Connie is a dental hygienist and also certified as a clinical herbalist. She became interested in the MG program after reading an article about classes offered in the Eastern Shore News and became a 2012 graduate. She did her internship with New Roots Youth Garden and is now the lead for the Kiptopeke Elementary School program.

"Seeing the results in people, especially young children, who acquire an appreciation for plants and the empowerment of growing plants" is one of Connie's favorite things. Her motto and quote from Gertrude Jekyll is "The love of gardening is a seed that once sewn never dies."



The Master Gardeners returned in May for a Mother's Day marigold transplanting lesson. We discussed some of the merits of marigolds such as a mosquito repellent. The students decorated their pots and wrote a note to the special woman in their life.



MG Doris LaJoie suggested a field trip to New Roots Youth Garden, and on May 30, all 60 students from Kiptopeake Elementary School arrived at the New Roots campus for an action packed time of garden orientation, companion planting and pollinator discussion, healthy snacks, a relay race, and planting in the garden beds. Additional activities included cabbage worm viewing, discussion of milkweed for monarchs, and an individual seed cup planting to take home. It was a fun day, and the many Master Gardeners volunteers supported these students with an outpouring of kindness and readiness to give the students a great introduction to gardening. The teachers commented later that it was the best field trip of the year, and many students expressed interest in the New Roots Program.



The school year ended with a salad party of mostly Shore grown ingredients. Many of the students were skeptical initially about even trying the salad, but all wanted seconds and more! The sweet peas and tomatoes were especially popular. We talked about the four senses of taste and the benefits of eating fresh foods. The salad party was also a time of reviewing the studies and experiences. It was pleasing to hear the many things the students remembered!



ESVMG Volunteers at  
New Roots for the KES  
Garden Day



## Gardeners' Tips

### EXCERPT FROM MASTER GARDENER HANDBOOK

*As you read in the articles included in this issue about water-wise landscaping and watering methods, you are reminded that good soil is the basis for healthy plants and helps to minimize water requirements. In this excerpt from Chapter 3 on Soils, the components of soil which include a healthy combination of organic matter, water & air and plant nutrients are reviewed.*

#### Organic Matter

Organic matter in soil consists of the remains of plants and animals. When temperature and moisture conditions are favorable in the soil, earthworms, insects, bacteria, fungi, and other types of plants and animals use the organic matter as food, breaking it down into humus (the portion of organic matter that remains after most decomposition has taken place) and soil nutrients. Through this process, materials are made available for use by growing plants. The digested and decomposing organic material also helps develop good air-water relationships. In very sandy soil, organic material occupies some of the space between the sand grains, binding them together, and increasing water-holding capacity.

Soils that have native grass cover for long periods usually have a relatively high organic matter content in the surface area. Those that have native forest cover usually have relatively low organic matter content. In either case, if the plants are grown on a soil that is poorly drained, the organic matter content is usually higher than where the same plants are grown on a well-drained soil.

#### Water and Air

All water in the soil ultimately comes from precipitation (rain, snow, hail or sleet), entering the soil through cracks, holes and openings between the soil particles. As water enters, it pushes the air out. Oxygen is taken up by roots for respiration. If air is unavailable for too long, the roots will die.

Some water is used by plants, some is lost by evaporation and some moves so deep into the soil that plant roots cannot reach it.

Some water is used by plants, some is lost by evaporation and some moves so deep into the soil that plant roots cannot reach it. If it rains very hard or for a long time, some of the water is lost through run-off.

When organic matter decomposes in the soil, it gives off carbon dioxide ... which replaces some of the oxygen in the soil pores...Carbon dioxide is dissolved by water in the soil to form a weak acid. This solution reacts with the minerals in the soil to form compounds that can be taken up and used as foods by the plants.

#### Plant Nutrients

Plants need 16 elements for normal growth. Carbon, hydrogen and oxygen (which come from air and water) and nitrogen (which is in Sulphur, iron, copper, manganese, zinc, boron, chlorine and molybdenum. These elements

come from the soil. With the exception of phosphorus, potassium calcium and magnesium, there is usually a large enough quantity of each of these elements in the soil for the cultivation of crops.

From Master Gardener Handbook  
Chapter 3, "Components of Soil"

## Summer Gardening Tips

Water containers and new plantings early in the day and frequently - even daily during hot and dry conditions. Group containers to make watering easier and to shade the smaller plants.

Weed beds and borders, uprooting weeds as soon as they appear to stop them from getting the upper hand. Maintaining a crisp edge does wonders to boost the attractiveness of a garden bed.

Deadhead annuals and perennials to encourage more blooms.

Fertilize container plants regularly (at least weekly) with a ½ solution.

Keep birdbaths fresh by replacing water at least once a week to avoid mosquito breeding.

Maintain a deep layer of mulch (2" – 3") to retain fertility and moisture.

Hold summer pests at bay by using natural deterrents such as citrus peels, mint and companion plants (example: marigolds and basil). Shave a bar of soap around the garden edges.



## CINTSLG Gets New Brochure

The ESVMG produced and distributed a new

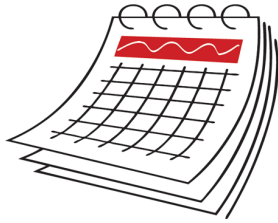
Garden brochure for the Chincoteague Island Nature Trail Shady Landscape Garden in early November. Surprisingly, 51 copies of the brochure were taken during the last three weeks of November. To date, over 350 brochures have been taken by visitors at the trailhead.

The brochure provides the approximate location of many native plant specimens on the trail, and specimens are identified by PlantID Markers provided by the Plant ES Natives Campaign and ESVMG.

Thanks to the Town of Chincoteague for the cedar post and labor to install the distribution box and Plant ES Natives Campaign sign at the trailhead.

More brochures are on their way to ESVMG gardens this year. Stay tuned!

## Don't Miss the ESVMG Garden Symposium



Have you purchased your ticket yet for the upcoming ESVMG Garden Symposium which will be held on Saturday, October 19, 8:00 am – 4:00 pm? The event will be held at the Cheriton Volunteer Fire Department on Sunnyside Road.

The program promises to be rich with gardening inspiration. The program features three well-known speakers: Brie Arthur, a recognized speaker and passionate leader in the foodscape movement; Hampton Roads' own Marie Butler, former Landscape Coordinator at the Virginia Zoo in Norfolk; and Dan Benarcik, horticulturalist at Chanticleer Gardens in Wayne, PA and recognized speaker in the Mid-Atlantic area.

Lecture topics include “The Landscape Revolution: Foodscaping with Natives” and “The Landscape Revolution: Perennial Combinations” presented by Brie Arthur. Brie will discuss the thoughtful design and management of landscapes which address pressing environmental concerns. In this lecture, she will teach you how to create a purposeful outdoor space using a combination of native plants, her favorite perennials and seasonal food crops. These combinations are designed to create beauty, pollinator activity and yield – whether it be flowers or vegetables.

Marie Butler will speak on “Plant Selection for Design.” With her experience working alongside zoo animals, she will delight the listener with her descriptions of what giraffes have to say about site analysis, how peacocks add color to the landscape and much more.

Attendees will be excited to learn from Dan Benarcik how to repurpose personal items to “Make Your Garden Your Own” and how to use “Foliage First” as the basis of garden design. To make your garden your own, Dan will give you advice on using garden furniture as a design element and using ornamental containers and floral combinations to reflect your unique personality. In “Foliage First” he will describe how to create a strong foliar background that carries the garden during times when the flowering plants are at a minimum. Woody and herbaceous plants along with tropicals are discussed in this garden study.

Tickets, which also include lunch and break snacks and drinks, are on sale for \$70 now through September 14. To register, go to [www.esvmg.com](http://www.esvmg.com). You can also contact ESVMG through email at [esvmg@gmail.com](mailto:esvmg@gmail.com) for a registration form or call (757) 678-7946, ext. 29.





## Save The Date

Aug 6, 9:30 – 11:30      General Membership Meeting

*The August meeting will feature a presentation by Karen Duhring, from the Center for Coastal Resource Management. "Coastal Resiliency Best Practices for Gardens and Shorelines" will explore how landscape and gardening best practices can contribute to overall community resilience in the face of sea level rise, flooding and more intensive storms.*

Aug 6 & Sept 3, 3:00 – 6:00      Cape Charles Plant Clinic  
Sept 14, 8:00 – 4:00      Exmore Plant Sale  
Sept 24, 8:00 – 3:00      Farm Tour Day, Duncan Farms (Accomack County)  
Sept 28, 9:00 – 4:00      Outdoor Exploration Day, Kiptopeake State Park  
Oct 19, 8:00 – 4:00      Garden Symposium

Thursdays, 4:30 – 6:30      Youth in the Garden, New Roots, Cape Charles

*Refer to the Volunteer Management System calendar for more details and ESVMG Garden work schedules.*

### 2018 ESVMG BOARD MEMBERS

President – Jim Crunk  
Vice-President – Bob Shendock  
Secretary – Cathy Mikel  
Past President – Phil Goetkin  
Member at Large (Accomack) – Victor Klein  
Member at Large (Northampton) - Paul Tiffany

[VISIT ESVMG WEBSITE](#)

[VISIT ESVMG FACEBOOK PAGE](#)



Eastern Shore of Virginia Master Gardeners

Newsletter Editor: Jane McKinley

23303 Front St., PO Box 60, Accomack, VA 23301.

Phone: 757-787-1361/Hotline: 757-678-7946. E-mail [esmgv@gmail.com](mailto:esmgv@gmail.com).

If you are a person with a disability and desire any assistive devices, services or other accommodations to participate in this activity, please contact Jill Wright at [757-385-4769](tel:757-385-4769) during the business hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. to discuss accommodations 5 days prior to the event. TDD number [\(800\) 828-1120](tel:800-828-1120).

Virginia Cooperative Extension programs and employment are open to all, regardless of age, color, disability, gender, gender identity, gender expression, national origin, political affiliation, race, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, veteran status, or any other basis protected by law. An equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Virginia State University, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating. Edwin J. Jones, Director, Virginia Cooperative Extension, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg; M. Ray McKinnie, Interim Administrator, 1890 Extension Program, Virginia State University, Petersburg.

