

OVER THE GARDEN FENCE

October 2021

Events

- October 25 — Master Gardener monthly meeting
- Fall—Lunch & Learn Series
<https://mastergardener.osu.edu/resources/2021-2022-hort-happy-hour-and-lunch-learn-webinar-series>

Children's Garden



Andy Nisley built the frames, Sharon Morel provided the slates, Zella contributed to the cost

Farm Tour— A Lucky Find — *Marcia Burchby*

Lindsay Klaunig and Michael Barnes of Trouville Farm (formerly South Stitch Farm) welcomed a group of master gardeners for a late September tour of their farm. Lindsay and Michael pursue a wide range of endeavors including creating goat milk chocolate and vegan cheese, along with raising grass fed beef. But our tour focused on their seed production.

The beautiful property on Rainbow Lake Road was formerly a dairy farm and features a 100 year old barn, friendly goats, rolling hills and compact gardens where a wide variety of open pollinated vegetables, flowers and medicinal plants are grown. Lindsay and Michael tend the plants, taking care to avoid any cross pollination and produce very high quality seed; they harvest the seeds at the precise time of maturity. Seeds are tested to ensure that they have a high rate of germination before they are sold to seed companies around the country.



In the four years that Lindsay and Michael have been farming in SE Ohio, they have enjoyed the supportive agricultural community and the long growing season, but have also discovered that we seem to have “all the pests and diseases!” They show an impressive breadth of knowledge about the plants that they grow, the soil in which they are grown, and a dedication to sustainable agricultural. The whole process of seed production is very labor intensive and more technical than might have been imagined, but the joy of farming is clearly evident.



October Garden



Plant

- Garlic—Hardneck varieties are recommend, but you may experiment with soft-neck varieties

Chore

- Clean out diseased plants and dispose of them
- Put all other plant debris in compost pile
- Take soil samples
- Plant cover crops
- Prep new areas for next year's garden

Turkey Tail Mushroom — Marcia Burchby



Turkey Tail Mushroom (*Trametes versicolor*) is one of the 2,000 or more kinds of wild mushrooms found in Ohio and one of the most commonly found species of mushroom in North America. This mushroom typically grows from May-December, but can be found throughout the entire year. This beautiful, fan-shaped fungi grows in shelves or rosettes on any type of fallen hardwood log or stump and is plentiful along the Thunder-bunny Trail of Stroud's Run, as well as many other locations. It has multi-

colored bands in an array of colors, and is covered with small, velvety hairs. The underside is white-ish, with tiny, uniform pores. It is a polypore, meaning it releases spores from these tiny pores instead of from gills.

Turkey Tail Mushrooms can be brewed into a tea and has been used for thousands of years in traditional Chinese medicine as a treatment for respiratory diseases. It is known to be beneficial for strengthening the body's immune system and is showing promise in studies as a supplement to treatments for cancer.

For more October mushrooms to watch for: <https://ohiomushroomsociety.wordpress.com/2013/09/30/october-mushrooms-of-the-month/>

Plant of the Month

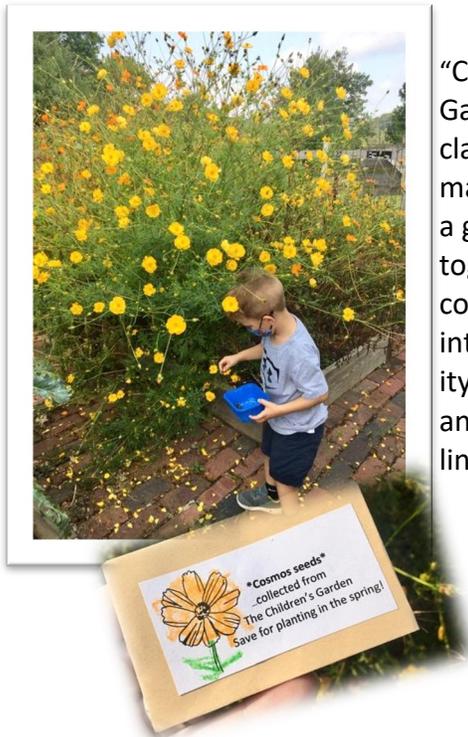


American Hazelnut —*Corylus americana*

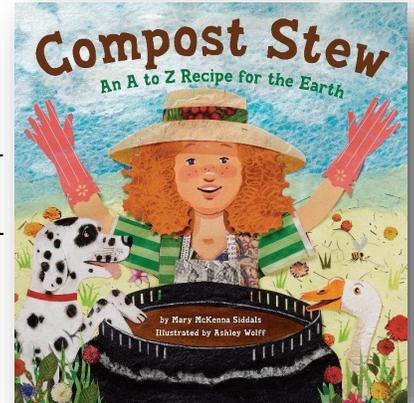
American Hazelnut *Corylus americana*, is a native shrub of the eastern US, found in hardiness Zones 4-9. It can be grown as a bush or a single stem tree. Depending on species, hazelnuts range from 8-20 feet tall with a 15 foot spread. These trees are quick and easy to grow and will begin producing nuts (also known as filberts) within 5-6 years. The nuts are encased in a papery husk which can be peeled off (with some effort). The nuts are prized for culinary uses—baking, candy making, ground into flour or nut butter, Nutella chocolate spread and Frangelico liqueur. In addition to human food, squirrel, deer, turkey and other woodland creatures benefit from these nutrient-rich nuts.



CFI in the Children's Garden—Molly Gassaway



“CFI staff and AmeriCorps members have been able to use the Children’s Garden space to host lessons with the Community Center preschool class. Most recently, students learned about “feeding the worms” and making their own “compost stew.” They had a great time cutting, measuring, and stirring together items such as newspaper, leaves, coffee grounds, and greens and dumping it into the compost area. Another favorite activity was collecting cosmos seeds to take home and discovering the incredible amounts of pollinators visiting them!



Digging Deeper — Ceil Weldon



On September 27, 2021, the MGV monthly meeting was once again held via Zoom. The program was a pre-recorded presentation by Amy Stone titled “Spotting the Spot: a National and State update”. The subject was the Spotted Lanternfly: *Lycorma delicatula*, an invasive moth capable of causing as much damage as the gypsy moth. First found in Pennsylvania in 2014, it is now found in a dozen states and is moving into Ohio. While they have found adults in Jefferson County and in the Cleveland area, they still haven’t found an egg mass in Ohio. Eggs are laid in masses of 30 to 50 during the late fall and covered with a waxy layer. The adults prefer to lay eggs on the trunks of trees but will also use other non-living flat surfaces especially old rusty metal. The eggs hatch May through June and evolve through four instar stages, during the summer. In late summer, they mature into the 1st adult. From nymph to adult, at every stage of metamorphosis, this bug is

noticeable and causes damage. They travel primarily by gliding and hopping but can flutter short distances and will swarm. They also like to congregate on very tall structures. They will penetrate the phloem of the tree trunk or vine with sucking/piercing mouth parts and drain the nutrients from the plant causing it bleed sap, while excreting honeydew that covers the leaves and ground and turns to black sooty mold. While adults prefer the Tree of Heaven and grapes, they will feed on a wide variety of fruit trees, hard woods and herbaceous ornamentals including almonds, apples, apricots, cherries, maple, oak, pine, nectarines, peaches, plums, poplar, sycamore, walnut, willow, and more. These insects are moving across the country using the railway, highways and interstate and actively need to be watched for and destroyed.