



Sprinklings

ST. CROIX VALLEY MASTER GARDENER ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER

 [SCVMGA Website](#)

JUNE 2015

Annual Plant Sale grosses over \$4,000 in sales

By Corky Weeks

This year's plant sale was a great success! **Board Treasurer Jackie Daharsh** reports we grossed \$4,218.34! I think this is our best ever and all thanks to all the workers and plant donators who contributed. We will have enough money to fund all the community grants next year. Several current and former grant recipients came to claim free plants and we had very few plants left after that. **Jean Haut** was planting unsold coleus in the Octagon House gardens as I was leaving!

I don't know if all of you are aware of this, but the Washington County MN MGs gave us their left-over plants from their plant sale last Sunday. The weather was perfect... we deserved it after last year... and I think the quality of the plants was especially good this year and all the vegs and annuals grown for the sale were a big plus.

I am always amazed and gratified by all of you who put such an effort into this sale and am hesitant to single out anyone for special thanks, but I must thank my hard-working committee members, **Heather Lane**, co-coordinator; **Tim Wilson**, equipment manager and all around table and canopy wrangler; and **Donna Davis**, "Ask A Master Gardener" table and special projects. And a very special thanks to **Ellie Wilson** who helped out Friday night and Saturday!



PHOTOS BY DEBRA ANDAZOLA, SUZY NASCHANSKY, KEN KOLBE AND COLLEEN CALLAHAN

President's Message

I have spent many hours during the last month working on my gardens, as I am guessing many of you have.



Barb Peterson

While doing so, I have been constantly reminded of the joy that comes from receiving and giving plants. The peonies that came originally from my grandmother through my mother are almost ready to bloom. As I watch them emerge and grow each spring, I am taken back to the wonderful hours that I spent with my grandmother. The dear friend who designed my first gardens at our current home has given me many plants over the years, including May apples and wild ginger that are thriving in my shade garden. The French tarragon in my herb garden came from a friend that moved away many years ago. I think of her each time I see it begin to send up its shoots early in

the spring.

And giving is as much fun as receiving. This spring I have dug, divided in some cases, and potted more than 200 plants. They have found many homes.

Some are already growing in the gardens I help maintain at the Hudson Area Library and a senior housing facility in Oakdale, MN.

Buck Malick took and planted 40-plus purple coneflower, Rudbeckia, and common milkweed plants in a new rain garden in the City of Hudson. I delivered more than 80 to the Octagon House for our Plant Sale. I am hopeful that the funds they help raise will continue the cycle of gardening.

Last week, I delivered 20 or so to my daughter's home. It is a great joy that my daughter has become an intrepid gardener, too.

I hope very much that you, too, find great joy in your gardening endeavors. Have a bountiful summer.

What's happening in June?

Blooms



Tradescantia ohiensis
"Ohio Spiderwort"

Peonies, spiderwort, "blue flag" iris, rose bush, catalpa trees, bindweed, wild rose, bird's foot trefoil, yellow sweet clover, crown vetch, chicory, orange day lilies, milkweed, black-eyed susans, white sweet clover, butter and eggs, sumac, fireweed, Queen Anne's lace, white water lilies, elderberries, linden trees.

Birds

Bluebirds and crows fledge their nests. Baby Peregrine falcons and teal-winged ducklings hatch.

Berries

Strawberries and wild blackberries are ready to pick.

Fish

Fish move deeper and begin their summer swimming patterns. Smallmouth bass males return to same spawning ground every year to prepare 2-6 ft. nest. Bluegill males establish territories, build nests and tend eggs. Black crappie establish nest sites near vegetation. Channel catfish spawn when temperature rises above 75 degrees.

Reptiles

Snapping turtles and painted turtles lay their eggs.

Local Native Plants

Members of SCVMGA's Gardening with Native Plants Group have been keeping records of first blooms. Here's the averaged data for June 2014:

- Penstemon grandiflora: June 6
- Cottonseed flight: June 5
- Peonies: June 6
- Spiderworts (*Tradescantia*): June 6
- Asclepias tuberosa*: June 6
- Canada anemone: June 6
- Chickory blooms along roads: June 7
- Naturalized daylilies: June 7

THANK YOU TO PAT TREMAINE FOR PROVIDING PHENOLOGICAL INFORMATION.

Give invasive species the brush-off!

By Suzy Naschansky

Each June the Wisconsin Invasive Species Council promotes an awareness month to help increase understanding of the threat to Wisconsin's environment, recreation and economy from aggressively spreading non-native plants and animals. This year, the theme encourages Wisconsin residents and visitors to "Protect the places where you play" from invasive

species. Do your part and help get the weed - er, word - out. Explore the resources below and tell your neighbors and friends about the threats posed by invasive species. The more informed we are, the better we can be prepared to fend off new and existing invasive species.

1. [Midwest Invasive Plant Network](#)
2. [Invasive Plants Association of Wisconsin](#)
3. [WI DNR Invasive Species](#)
4. [MN DNR Invasive Species](#)
5. [Free Smartphone App from Midwest Invasive Species Information Network](#)

June 25 Meeting

"Through the Lens: The Beauty of Horticulture" will highlight the work of photographers who turn everyday landscapes and plants into works of art. Colleen Callahan, Sprinklings editor, will explain lighting, angle, distance, composition, and timing techniques.

First Covenant Church
1374 N. Main St.
River Falls

6:45 p.m. Meeting
7:15 p.m. Break
7:30 p.m. Speaker





Karalyn's Kitchen

Karalyn Littlefield, a MGV since 2013, teaches classes in Food Science and Animal Science at UW-River Falls. After receiving a master's degree in Food Science, Karalyn worked in the food industry for several years.

Grilled Garlic Scapes

Garlic was brought to the United States in the 1700s, but its popularity did not begin until the 1920s. Garlic is reputed to have originated in central Asia and was historically used for medicinal purposes. Today, garlic is valued as a flavoring in a wide variety of foods. There is a steady increase in demand due not only to its flavor, but also to the promotion of its health benefits. Some benefits attributed to garlic include antibiotic and antioxidant effects, and aiding in reducing cholesterol and blood pressure levels.

Globally, China is by far the largest garlic producer, growing two-thirds of the world's total annual crop. The United States ranks eighth with the majority of fresh garlic grown in California, followed by Oregon and Nevada. The average per capita consumption per year in the U.S. is two pounds.

For survival, the garlic plant grows a bulb and a flower stalk. In order to prevent the plant from diverting energy to the flower stalk and to produce plump bulbs of garlic, that flower stalk must be removed. This brings us to the actual topic of this column: *the garlic scape, which is the flower stalk*. About a month after the leaves appear in hard neck garlic varieties, the plant sends up a round central stalk that will eventually form small bulbils at the tops. Not only should this be removed for bulb growth, it is also delicious. There is a short window, about 2-3 weeks, once the scape starts to appear, when it should be harvested. Too early and bulb storage may be compromised; too late and it will be hard and woody. To identify the scape, look for the round stalk emerging from the center of the plant. As the scape grows, it will start to curl. This is when it should be har-

Grilled Garlic Scapes

- 10-15 garlic scapes
- 1 T. olive oil
- a few pinches sea salt
- coarse ground pepper

Prepare grill a medium or low flame or heat the broiler on low. Remove woody ends from scapes by bending as with asparagus. Rub with oil, sprinkle with salt and pepper. Broil or grill until soft on the inside, crispy on the outside, a lighter shade of green and golden brown in spots.

vested. It is best to harvest on a sunny, warm day to allow the open wound where it was removed from the plant to dry and seal. Scapes have a mild to strong garlic flavor and are very versatile. They can be eaten fresh, grilled, steamed, pickled or added to a variety of dishes. I urge you to try scapes; you may find your new favorite vegetable.



Easy Herb Gardens

By Lisa Mosbey

Simon and Garfunkel wrote a song about Parsley, Sage, Rosemary and Thyme. Now you're humming it too, aren't you?

Parsley (*Petroselinum crispum*) seeds can be collected and replanted after the last frost. Eat it; don't toss it—a parsley garnish is loaded with nutrients including antioxidants, apiol, myristicin, vitamin C, lutein and zeaxanthin. Considered an aphrodisiac, blood builder, and used to strengthen the vision, parsley will freshen the breath after dinner. Parsley leaves are best when used fresh, and the root can be used in many dishes.

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) grows best in full sun and dry soil—conditions that encourage development of antioxidant phenolics, including carnosic acid which has been shown to protect brain cells as it can penetrate the blood-brain barrier. It is an intriguing potential therapeutic agent for neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's. Rosemary has very strong flavor and even retains its healthy properties when cooked. ** Companion planting experience says basil kills rosemary so don't plant these two near each other.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*) does best in nutrient-poor, well-drained soil and at least six hours of direct sun every day. Containing thymol, this scrappy little herb was used as a battlefield antiseptic during World War I. Thyme combats a wide range of toxic bacteria and fungi, including those associated with food poisoning. Thyme tea is soothing to the stomach and headaches; use topically to soothe aching muscles in the neck, shoulders and back. Sprinkle some powdered thyme under your arms and in your shoes as a deodorant.

Precautions: Because many herbs are potent, small amounts used regularly may be safest. Anything beyond culinary amounts may be too strong for certain individuals, such as women who are pregnant or nursing; individuals with some health conditions (e.g., liver disease); or those taking medications such as blood thinners and blood sugar-lowering drugs. For the science and studies on herbal remedies visit www.Pubmed.gov.



Lisa, who received her MG training in Nevada, is a Holistic Health Practitioner, Herbalist and Aromatherapist whose mission is to educate and empower people to use herb and essential oil plant remedies to aid their health and well-being. She writes a [blog](#) on herbs, gardening tips and recipes.

Join Master Gardeners
FACEBOOK Group!

CLICK ON THE ICON → 

Volunteer Opportunities

Coordinator: [Lisa Mosbey](#)

Lisa completed her MGV training in Nevada in 2009 where she taught herb container gardening classes. She transferred to SCVMGA in 2013. Lisa is a holistic health practitioner, herbalist, and aromatherapist.

Assistant Coordinator: [Deb Schommer](#)

Deb Schommer is interested in all things organic, self-sustaining and "green" promoting. She enjoys raising chickens, gardening (including straw-bale gardening) and learning how to work with her new greenhouse. She completed MGV training in 2014.

PLEASE NOTE: Underlined names are active links to email addresses. This list is also available on our [website](#).

BALDWIN

Community Garden, 1650-8th Ave.
[Wendy Kramer](#) 715-684-3642
Supervise, maintain, harvest, donate

ELLSWORTH

Pierce County Fair (Aug. 13-16)
[LeRoy Clark](#) 715-273-4245
Planning, setup, man booth, help with displays

Pierce County Fairgrounds Garden (May-Oct)
[Karen O'Brien](#) 715-273-4191
Plant, maintain flower gardens

VFW Post, 154 S. Plum St.
[Carol Matzek](#) 715-262-5232
Mulch, edge landscape, perennial care

GLENWOOD CITY

St. Croix County Fair (July 16-20)
[Brenda Bodelson](#) 715-688-4434
[Yvonne Koch-Proctor](#) 715-225-2296
Planning, setup, man booth, help with displays

Glenwood City Community Garden (April-Oct.)
[Barb Nelson](#) 715-307-3821
Plant, manage seed trials

Glenwood City Welcome Cows (April-Oct.)
[Bonnie Walters](#) 715-220-6975
Aid 4-H club with planting, maintaining sign plot

HAMMOND

Hammond Community Garden, Ridgeway Road
[Mike Deneen](#) 715-386-9792
Coordinate, help with community food, flowers, orchard

HUDSON

Hudson Hospital, 405 Stageline Road
[Jean Weiler](#)
Indoor plant caretaker; coordinate, help with garden

Octagon House, 1004-3rd Ave. (Mondays)
[Jean Haut](#) 715-377-0645
Redesign gardens in 2015, maintenance

Christian Community Home, 1320 Wisconsin St.
[Jackie Daharsh](#) 715-381-6804
2-5 hrs. monthly maintenance of Memory Care gardens

YMCA Camp St. Croix, 532 Co. Rd. F
[Stephanie Lentz](#) 612-465-0561
Landscape, greenhouse, flower & vegetable gardens

Accessible Space
[Jennifer Richards](#)
Design, install gardens for residents

Humble Acres, 433 East Cove Rd.
Diane Reszka 612-290-5004
Answer questions, assist with workshops,
"Happy Gardener Tour" on July 13

E.P. Rock Elementary School

[Heidi Schimon](#) 715-222-6111
Plant, supervise school learning garden

Hudson Farmers Market, Plaza 94

[Janet Jones](#) 715-386-9246
Thursdays, 8 a.m.-noon, (June-Oct)
Set up, tear down table, provide information, answer gardening questions

Hudson Farmers Market, Faith Community Church

Dawn Kleinknecht 612-203-9030
Saturdays, 8 a.m. -noon (June-Oct)
Set up, tear down table, provide information, answer gardening questions

Lakefront Park (April-Oct.)

[Ramona Robinson](#) 763-412-9936
Help design, maintain, harvest, share edible landscape

Willow River Elementary School

[Ramona Robinson](#) 763-412-9936
Help design, supervise, maintain education garden

Willow River State Park, Cty Rd. A

Lauren Brathal 715-386-9340
Tours and garden maintenance near Nature Center

St. Croix County Park, Perch Lake (April-Oct.)

[Justin Townsend](#) 715-781-6833
Need Coordinator, "Book Worm" trail maintenance, beautification of public areas

NEW RICHMOND

Deer Field Gables Care Center, 575 Hospital Rd.

[Carolyn Craig](#) 715-246-6242
Spring cleanup, maintenance of therapy, rain gardens, bird sanctuary

Community Garden, 2050 Hwy 65

[Carolyn Barrette](#) 715-549-6438
Planting, weeding, harvesting, planning, sharing
Supervise students on May 15

PRESCOTT

Great River Road Visitor Center, 200 Monroe St.

[Jessica Bierbrauer](#) 715-262-0104
April cleanup, maintenance

Cont'd on next page

RIVER FALLS

Boulevard Flower Plot (April-Oct.)

Donna Reuter 715-821-7357

Rejuvenate flower plot

Town of River Falls Parks

Dan Randall 651-775-6052

Entrance sign planting, maintenance at 7 parks

3-4 hours per month

River Falls Farmers Markets, 2nd & Locust St.

Bev Hoppe 715-425-8870

(May-October)

Saturdays, 8 a.m.-noon. Tuesdays, 4 p.m.-6 p.m.

Man booth, answer questions

Demonstration & Learning Garden, Hoffman Park

Diana Alfuth

"Grow to Share Community Garden"

Plan, weed, demonstrate in garden, scout for problems

St. Croix Valley Habitat for Humanity

Susan Capparelli 715-425-5623

Working on new gardens for Habitat for Humanity homes

Grow to Share Community Garden, Hoffman Park

Anna Zalusky 715-426-0826

Weeding, planting, watering, harvesting

Grow to Share Community Herb Garden, Hoffman Park

Terry Anderson 612-240-3820

(April-October)

Plant, maintain, harvest culinary and medicinal herbs

River Falls Community Garden, RF High School

Amy Field, 715-307-7317

Weeding, watering, harvesting

VFW - Greenwood Cemetery (May-Oct.)

Kathye Beebe 715-425-2015

Maintenance

Home Remodeling & Garden Show

Jan. 16-17, Knowles Center, UW-RF campus

Barb Peterson 715-549-6798

Man booth, give presentations

ROBERTS

Cross Community Garden, 1246 Co. Rd TT

Mike Deneen 715-386-9792

Growing community food & flowers, help with new trees, perennials, teaching garden

SOMERSET

Parnell Prairie Preserve, 1823-45th St.

Jean Hoffman

Weeding, watering showcase area

4 hrs. per month (May-September)

SPRING VALLEY

Spring Valley Village Gardens

Sue Christenson 715-778-4559

Help weed, maintain village gardens

ANYWHERE

Hospitality

Trina Frank 715-426-5659

Treats for meetings

Sprinklings Newsletter

Colleen Callahan 715-381-9683

Newsletter items, features, ideas



PHOTOS BY BARB NELSON



St. Croix Valley Community Garden is planted!

By Carolyn Barrette

The Community Garden is finally planted, the beans are up, and the corn stalks mostly down. The Garden would not be that far along without the help of the New Richmond High School students and teachers. Rained out on Service Day, New Richmond teachers, Kali Kocmoud and Rachel Sauvola, persuaded the Advanced Fish and Wildlife class, the Plants, Animals, Pizza and More group, and Kali's homeroom to spend midday on Thursday, May 28, planting seeds and onions, putting down plastic for the tomatoes and pounding stakes for later use, and transplanting peppers and cole crops.

Ten Master Gardeners, two teachers, two parents and twenty students accomplished a major amount of work in just 2.5 hours. Thanks to Jerry and Darrel who shredded two bales of corn stalks with one or two more to go, and the Tuesday morning and evening crew who spread the stalks.

A lot of hard, detail work goes into supporting the garden which supplies vegetables to senior meal centers, senior living quarters, Grace Place, WIC programs and several food shelves over the summer.

Volunteer hours are easy to earn - just a couple hours a week devoted to a very worthwhile effort can make earning that 24 volunteer hours up in a hurry. Tuesday mornings, Tuesday evenings, Thursday evenings, weekends - all are times available and volunteer help is needed. Come, and bring a friend. Call Carolyn at 715-549-6438 or 612-201-5916 for further information.

MAY MEETING

The Fascinating World of Insects

By Lisa Bigaouette

Our own SCVMGA member Gerald P. Bridge introduced us to the world of insects at our May meeting.

Gerald, who lived in South Africa for 14 years, has gained a wealth of knowledge in anything insect related. He gave us a very informative handout that introduced us to insects and insect pests in the garden.

We learned how to identify and classify many types of garden insects. We can now recognize the five most common groups of insect pests: Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Hemiptera, Diptera and Hymenoptera.

Gerald also made us aware of a new recent invasive insect called the lily leaf beetle. It is bright red, attacks the *Lilium* species and originally came from Europe and Asia. For those of us who can't tell the difference between caterpillars, sawflies or loopers, we learned that it is all in the number of legs.

Since insects are present everywhere and have been around for 400 million years, it is no wonder we have quite the time identifying and learning how to control many of them.

One guest and 74 members attended the meeting. We thank Gerald for a good start in controlling our garden pests for the season!



Jerry Bridge (left) and Leroy Clark discuss insects after the presentation.

Managing Insects in June

By Gerald Bridge

Each person has a different tolerance level for damage on plants by insects. Some people allow for a great deal of 'cosmetic damage'; others need their plants to look 'perfect.' Whatever the case, the idea is to use the method(s) that will deal with the problem with the least negative effect on non-targeted organisms. Here are a few of the common insects in our area and how to manage them:

Potato aphid (*Macrosiphum euphorbiae*) – nymph; on potato, tomato, many others; many other species of aphids in our area. **MANAGE:** Monitor during growing season; knock off with strong water spray; reduce nitrogen use; keep free of weeds, like mustard; (aphids have many natural enemies, such as ladybird beetles); insecticides – azadirachtin (Neem), horticultural oils, insecticidal soaps, pyrethrins, permethrin (more conventional and longer residual); a number of aphids are resistant to some insecticides.

Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) – larva and adult; on potato, nightshade weeds, petunia. **MANAGE:** monitor; rotation; floating row covers; keep



Colorado Potato Beetle

free of nightshade weeds and ground cherry; handpicking, especially eggs and larvae; plant early maturing varieties or plant later, ~ beginning of June; *Bacillus thuringiensis* var. tenebrionis, a naturally occurring soil bacterium poisonous to some beetles (most effective on early stages of larvae) is often used; other insecticides – CPB are resistance to many insecticides, some others not available to home owners; some people have had success with Neem, spinosad, esfenvalerate; a few cultivars have been developed that are

GMO (genetically modified organisms) with the Btt gene(s).

Grape flea beetle (*Altica chalybea*) - adult; on grape, apple, plum, others; are many other species of flea beetles in our area. **MANAGE:** monitor in early spring; remove debris around vines in fall to exclude many overwintering sites; insecticides - carbaryl, pyrethrin (timing is very important with this flea beetle).

Red turnip beetle (*Entomoscelis americana*) – adult/ larva; on most crucifers.

MANAGE: Early tilling and cultivation; remove weeds especially of mustard family; insecticides - Neem, carbaryl, permethrin, spinosad.

Common asparagus beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*) – adult/larva; on asparagus.

MANAGE: Monitor, handpicking (adults, larvae and eggs); most active in late afternoon; remove plant debris around asparagus plants; insecticides – pyrethrins, carbaryl, permethrin – treating adults before they lay eggs is considered the best approach

Four-lined plant bug (*Poecilocapsus lineatus*) – nymph/ adult; wide host range, currants, cucumber, squash. **MANAGE:** monitor starting end of May; damage often looks like a leaf spot disease; damage often cosmetic; remove host plant material in fall; handpicking; insecticides - insecticidal soaps(nymphs), carbaryl, permethrin.

Bean leaf beetle (*Ceratoma trifucata*)- adult; on most legumes. **MANAGE:** Monitor; delay planting snap beans until mid or late June; handpicking; insecticides – carbaryl, permethrin, esfenvalerate (as always, make sure the insecticide is registered for use on the host plant, in this case snap beans).

Tarnished plant bug (*Lygus lineolaris*) – nymph/adult; on many or most garden plants. **MANAGE:** key pest of strawberries, best strategy is to manage adults on buds; closely monitor early; remove debris and weeds to reduce overwintering sites; handpicking; renovate; insecticides – carbaryl, permethrin.



Tarnished plant bug

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Imported cabbageworm (*Pieris rapae*) – adult/larva; larvae feed on most of cabbage family. **MANAGE:** Monitor; hand-picking; use trap crop (radish); row covers; use transplants free of the larvae; rotation; destroy crop residue; insecticides – Btk sprays, spinosad, pyrethrins, carbaryl, bifenthrin.

Plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*) – adult, often trapped; larvae will begin to develop in growing fruit of plum, apple and other fruit. **MANAGE:** Monitor adults (shake branch with plate underneath) and egg-laying pattern which is distinctive (a crescent-shaped scar is left after egg laying); remove and destroy fallen fruit (larvae do not develop in fruit of apple, are crushed by growing tissue-hence larvae develop on fruit that falls to ground); remove host plants if possible (hawthorn, plum, other fruit); insecticides – esfenvalerate, malathion.

Bronzed cutworm (*Nephelodes minians*) – larva; in lawns, likes ryegrass and bluegrass; are many other species of cutworms in our area. **MANAGE:** Monitor; collars (using easily worked material like cardboard or aluminum) around transplants; weed-free; remove plant debris; tilling; avoid fresh manure; using diatomaceous earth; insecticides – carbaryl, permethrin.

Spotted wing Drosophila (*Drosophila suzukii*) – adult; adults often trapped, prefer raspberry later when lay eggs- a small fruit or vinegar fly. **MANAGE:** Monitor (from first fruit coloring to harvest) using vinegar traps; proper identification; do not leave ripe fruit in garden; row covers; remove wild hosts (wild plum, wild raspberries, etc.); (adults begin to lay eggs one day

after emerging); insecticides – spinosad, pyrethrum, bifenthrin, carbaryl; (neonicotinoids not effective).

Grasshoppers (*nymphs*) – many species, most of genus Melanoplus; grasses preferred but feed on many garden plants.

MANAGE: Grasshoppers are often periodic and difficult to manage with large infestations; they are very mobile and in large populations usually eat much of a plant before chemicals bring any control; row covers or screening over plants of high value is often used; insecticides – acephate, carbaryl, cyfluthrin.

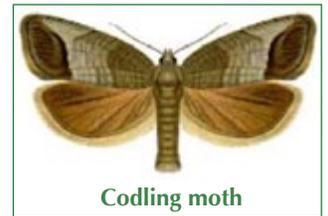
Spinach leafminer (*Pegomya hyoscyami*) – larva; on spinach, beet, chard-a fly. **MANAGE:** Larva of the fly tunnel between two faces of leaf; remove other hosts like lambsquarter, pigweed; row covers (on plants where have not had problems for a year or more-pupae from overwintering previous year can give adults from soil); remove infested leaves; early tilling; insecticides -permethrin, when adult flies active.

Apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*) – adults, often trapped; larvae will tunnel into growing fruit leaving rotted

areas; on apple, pear, some plums. **MANAGE:** Pick up and dispose of any apples that fall during season and after harvest (don't compost); trapping using sticky cards or red spheres (can also be used for monitoring); bagging (after thinning) using plastic sandwich bags, cutting off bottom ends; kaolin clay used to reduce egg laying; insecticides – carbaryl, esfenvalerate, spinosad, malathion.

Cabbage maggot (*Delia radicum*) –larva; most crucifers. **MANAGE:** Control measures usually must take place before cabbage maggots appear; avoid fresh animal or green manure; row covers; plant transplants (or seeds) after adult emergence and peak egg-laying has taken place-monitor adults in May with yellow pails of soapy water (many insects attracted to yellow). I know this is a little bit much, but remember control measures must be taken before maggots appear!; (however, soil insecticides are sometimes used at base of plant).

Codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) – adults, often trapped; larvae will tunnel into developing fruit of apple, pear. **MANAGE:** Monitor by trapping with red spheres or pheromone traps, with proper identification; remove and destroy fallen apples; insecticides - malathion, esfenvalerate (at petal fall)



Codling moth

Columbine sawfly (*Pristiphora aquiligae*) – larva; on columbine. **MANAGE:** Monitor (this is a sawfly larva not a caterpillar); handpicking; row covers; insecticides – insecticidal soaps, spinosad; permethrin, bifenthrin, esfenvalerate.

Wireworms – these are larvae of click beetles; on roots and seeds of many garden plants; many species in our area, of family Elateridae. **MANAGE:** Outbreaks often periodic; monitor; cultivation and rotation; plant seeds only when soil has warmed up; soils previously in sod or not used for a time more likely to have



Wireworms (Click beetle larvae)

wireworms; best controlled with baits-in holes ~10 ft apart put in some germinating seeds of corn/peas/beans, in a week open holes and kill wireworms which are attracted to the carbon dioxide; insecticides usually not recommended.



Spinach leafminer larvae

[Note: Some of the strategies are: cultural, physical, sanitation, biological, microbial and insecticidal. If one chooses an insecticide one should be aware, among other things, what the insecticide kills, what it doesn't, and any organisms such as bees, other insects, birds, fish, mammals, etc. that the insecticide is toxic to. Be aware of the main classes of insecticides and the active ingredients for each group. Some classes are: organophosphates, neonicotinoids, pyrethroids, carbamates, growth regulators, botanicals, oils/soaps, microbials. For example carbaryl (active ingredient or common name) is a carbamate with one trade name of Sevin that kills most insects (not effective on aphids), interfering with the nervous system, and is highly toxic to bees and moderately toxic to birds and fish.]

Common Insects in St. Croix/Pierce Counties in June

By Gerald Bridge

[Note: The list gives some of the common insect pests found in this area in June with the stage(s) most likely to be seen or the damaging stage(s) with some host plants. The transition of stages, numbers, etc. into July often depends on the weather, and other factors. This list is not comprehensive, the number could easily be doubled or tripled. Also, many insects feed on a small group of plants, such as a genus or family. If one does not have these plants in the yard/garden, even if the insect is considered common, a person will not see them.]

Andrenid bees and Bumble bees – Andrenidae and Apidae are two groups of native bees first abroad in spring.

Leafcutter bees – nest in pith of plants or rotten wood-do not eat plants.

Pea aphid (*Acyrtosiphon pisum*) – nymph; on most legumes.

Elm leaf beetle (*Pyrrhalta luteola*) – adult/larva; on many species of elm

Bronze birch borer (*Agrilus anxius*) – adult; birch

Striped cucumber beetle (*Acalymma vittata*) – adult; on many garden vegetables, cucurbits preferred

Iris borer (*Macronoctua onusta*) – larva; on iris; a caterpillar

Eastern tent caterpillar (*Malacosoma americanum*) – larva; rose family, willow, birch

Thistle caterpillar (*Vanessa cardui*) – larva; wide host range-adult is painted

lady butterfly

Uglynest caterpillar (*Archips cerasivorana*) larva; on many woody plants, cherries - a webworm

Zebra caterpillar (*Melanchnra picta*) – larva; on many garden vegetables, and flowers such as aster

Variegated cutworm (*Peridroma saucia*) – larva; mostly vegetable plants, grasses, wide host range; a climber

Rose leafhopper (*Edwardsiana rosae*) – nymph/adult; on apple, oak, hawthorn-rose host in winter

Obliquebanded leafroller (*Choristoneura rosaceana*) – larva; on rose family, fruit trees

Fruittree leafroller (*Archips argyrospila*) – larva; on apple, ash, many others; are many other species of leafrollers in our area

Barberry looper (*Coryphista meadii*) – larva; on barberry, mahonia

Linden looper (*Erannis tiliaria*) – larva; wide host range, maple, oak, apple, basswood.

Eastern cherry fruit fly (*Rhagoletis cingulata*) – adult/larva; adults often trapped; on cherries – start laying eggs when cherries turn yellow

Grape berry moth (*Endopiza vitana*) – larva; on grape

Grape phylloxera (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) – nymphs in galls; on European grape and some hybrids

Hackberry psyllid (*Pachypsylla celtdivesicula*) – nymphs in galls on leaves of hackberry

Elm sawfly (*Climbex americana*) – larva; on elm, willow, poplar

Roseslug sawfly (*Endelomyia aethiops*) – larva; on roses

Curled rose sawfly (*Allanthus cinctus*) – larva; on roses-also tunnels into canes

Bristly roseslug sawfly (*Cladius difformis*) – larva; on roses

Rose shoot sawfly (*Hartigia trimaculata*) – larva; on roses

Imported currant sawfly (*Nematus ribesii*) – larva; on gooseberry, currants

Dogwood sawfly (*Macremphytus tarsatus*) – larva; on dogwoods

Mountain-ash sawfly (*Pristophora geniculata*) – larva; on mountain ash

Pearslug (*Caliroa cerasi*) – larva; on plum, hawthorn, cherry-a sawfly

Raspberry sawfly (*Monophadnoides geniculatus*) – larva; on raspberries mostly

European pine sawfly (*Neodiprion sertifer*) – larva; on many pines, especially mugho

White pine sawfly (*Neodiprion pineum*) – larva; white pine, red pine.

San Jose scale (*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*) – nymph; many hosts.

Meadow spittlebug (*Philaenus spumarius*) – nymph; wide host range, strawberry, legumes

Onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci*) – nymph/adult; wide host range, beans, onions; other species of thrips in our area

Strawberry bud weevil (*Anthonomus signatus*) – larva/adult; on strawberry

MGV STATE PHOTO CONTEST

Bluff County Master Gardeners is sponsoring a photo contest in conjunction with the 2015 Wisconsin Master Gardeners Association's annual conference in LaCrosse July 31-Aug. 1. Amateur photographers are invited to submit photos. Deadline is June 30. [Click here for more information.](#)

MGV STATE NEWS

The Wisconsin Master Gardener Association (WIMGA) is holding its [2015 Annual Conference](#) in La Crosse July 31-Aug. 1, 2015. The Bluff Country Master Gardener Association is host. More information is available [here](#). The International Master Gardener Conference, "[Horticultural Horizons in the Heartland](#)," will take place Sept. 22-25, 2015 in Council Bluffs, Iowa. You can join the mailing list to get regular updates by texting "IMGC2015" to 22828. You can also check out its [Facebook](#) page. – Marilyn Gorham

Sprinklings

Sprinklings is a newsletter publication of the St. Croix Valley Master Gardeners Association and is published eight times a year: monthly issues in May, June, July and August; and bimonthly issues in September/October, November/December, January/February, and March/April. It is emailed to members in PDF format, and archived on the association's website at <http://scvmga.weebly.com>

All SCVMGA members are welcome to contribute articles, information, book reviews, or ideas on any horticultural topic. Submission deadline is the first Friday of the publication month. The next deadline is **Friday, July 3** for the July issue. Please email submissions or inquiries to giverny@me.com.

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