

The JOHNNY APPLESEED BROADCASTER



The 2009, 2010, 2011 Regional Award Winning Newsletter
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Summer 2013

President's Message- Cheri Kessen



Soon the year will be half over and it seems like it just started. I hope by now you have had some good days in the flower beds and gardens. Mother Nature sure has had fun playing games with us this spring. More than once I heard the plants saying "What am I suppose to be doing?"

A great big thank you to Steve and Donna Maki for hosting our spring meeting in their Lima clubhouse. It was such a joy to be in this beautiful place. If only all of our clubs were fortunate enough to have such fine surroundings.

Tom Davis gave us a brief summary of all the wonderful things he has planned for us at summer conference this July in Cleveland. We sure are going to see a lot of great and beautiful things. I hope many, many, many of you will join us for the adventure. Please register soon, waiting until the last minute makes it very difficult for the planning committee.

One of the major concerns of the region is how to encourage clubs and their members to participate more actively. If you have never been to a regional function you don't know what you are missing. Meeting fellow gardeners from all across our region is a great resource for gathering knowledge not to mention the wonderful friendships that can be made. None of us are mind readers so we are at a handicap to know why clubs and their members are so disinterested in us. We are all having the same problems within our clubs:

age, poor health, not getting new, younger members to carry on what we have worked so hard for and hold dear to our hearts, etc., etc., etc. By putting our collective heads together couldn't we brainstorm and come up with some ways to solve these problems? It would only take a few minutes for your club to discuss some of these whys and send me an email. I would bet that if we heard from enough of you, we could start thinking outside of the box and search out some ingenious ways to solve these problems. PLEASE let me hear from you.

One of my goals is to get the Constitution and By-laws brought up to date. We have discussed this briefly at several meeting now. It is to the point that I have it retyped and ready for you to view. I am in the process of hearing comments on it, your comments are most welcome. You will find it elsewhere in this newsletter. Hopefully, everyone will be more aware and think about it.

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In regard to youth gardening, the contest is on for the pumpkins, sunflowers and container gardens. Please remember to order your seeds from Sheryl at the national office and follow the rules of the contest. If your club is involved in projects with children, be sure you follow the national guidelines for working with children.

Here's hoping that the summer is not too hot, not too cold, not too wet and not too dry. That's asking for a lot, I know. Regardless of what we get, keep smiling and never, ever give up!

Wishing everyone a beautiful summer season. See you at the July conference.

Cheri

Kathy's Kibitzin' for JAB

"Deep summer is when laziness finds respectability." ~ Sam Keen

I'm crazy about herbs! Nothing smells like summer like herbs do. It is only a few years that I've been interested and there is so much to know about them. In the beginning I knew a little about basil, parsley, sage and oregano. Not much else. And, I didn't use them much. I'm beginning to learn more and use more in cooking and just for the joy of the smell. And they are great for pollinators and as an attractant for beneficials in your garden.

In this issue of JAB, I'm going to tell you about two different herbs. One of them has been named as Herb of the Year for 2013 (elderberry). The Other one has been named Notable Native Herb of the Year 2013 (Monarda fistulosa or Bee Balm).

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Herbs of the Year

1995 Fennel
1996 Monarda
1997 Thyme
1998 Mint
1999 Lavender
2000 Rosemary
2001 Sage
2002 Echinacea
2003 Basil
2004 Garlic
2005 Oregano & Marjoram
2006 Scented Geraniums
2007 Lemon Balm
2008 Calendula
2009 Bay Laurel
2010 Dill
2011 Horseradish
2012 Rose
2013 Elderberry
2014 Artemisia
2015 Savory

Since 1995 the International Herb Association (IHA) has named an herb of the year. See the box.

It wasn't until 2012 that the IHA began naming the Notable Native Herb of the Year. Last year it was Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*) not the viburnum or Korean spicebush. That plant is not an herb. There isn't a list for upcoming years yet. Ideas and comments must be collected from all participating countries to complete the list.

A very simplistic definition of herb might be any plant that has one or more uses; such as culinary, medicinal, ornamental, or fragrant. A spice might be differentiated from an herb; with herb being the green growing part of a plant while spice is the dried or woody part of a plant. So, cilantro would be an herb and coriander (the seed of the cilantro plant) would be a spice! What do you think about that? Kathy

Johnny Appleseed Broadcaster

Pruning in Spring

B. Rosie Lerner, Extension Consumer Horticulture Specialist

Although late winter is generally the ideal time for pruning chores, many of the spring-blooming shrubs are best pruned immediately after flowers have faded. Trees and shrubs that bloom in early spring, such as forsythia, lilac, honeysuckle, quince and spirea, set their flower buds the previous fall. If you prune in late winter, some of the bloom potential for spring is sacrificed. By waiting until after flowering, you can enjoy the blossoms first, and then attend to pruning chores.

As with any other pruning job, have a goal in mind before you begin cutting. First, any dead, diseased or damaged stems should be completely removed. Young plants and those that have benefited from pruning in recent years may only need light pruning to maintain the desired size or shape. Vigorous shrubs often grow so many stems that the interior leaves of the plant drop due to shading. Removal of excessive growth and crossed branches is a good strategy to remedy such crowding.

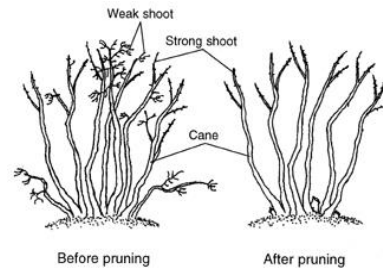
Other plants that have been neglected for a number of years tend to not only be overcrowded, but may also produce fewer flowers and fruits. Some plants can be cut completely back to the ground to force new branches all at once, these include forsythia, Rose-of-Sharon, privet, honeysuckle, spirea and lilac. Although the results may look drastic, it is only temporary and soon the new branches will camouflage the old base.

A more gradual rejuvenation process, known as *renewal pruning*, consists of a three-stage process that results in a completely new plant at the end of three growing seasons. The first year, remove one-third of the oldest, largest-diameter stems completely back to ground level. For example, if a particular shrub has 15 stems coming from the base, remove five of the largest stems completely back to the ground. The second year, remove the next five oldest,

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largest stems and the third year remove the last five oldest, largest stems so that by this time, all stems of the plant are no more than 3 years old. Make sure that you have proper pruning equipment for the job. You will need sharp, hand-pruning shears for cutting branches up to one-fourth inch in diameter and sharp, lopping shears for branches up to 1 ½ inches in diameter. Use a pruning saw for all larger branches.



Hedge shears should only be used when clipping hedges and shrubs that are pruned to a formal shape.

<http://www.hort.purdue.edu/ext/prunespring.html>

Reasons for pruning

Prune to remove dead or injured branches/remove branches that rub together.

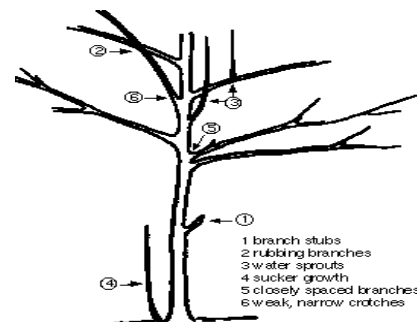
Prune to maintain plant; encouraging flower and fruit development maintaining its shape.

Prune to improve plant appearance; control size, keep proportion.

Prune to protect people and property; removing dead/weak branches; removing hazard at a corner or obscuring entry to a home.

Prune at planting time: preventive maintenance of a young plant will encourage well shaped new plant.

<http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/horticulture/dg0628.html>.





**Impatiens disease changing American Gardens-
Fungal disease targets colorful landscape
staple, experts recommend trying alternatives.**



“I don’t have a crystal ball, but I would bet that areas that had it in the past will still be plagued with that problem,” says Greg Stack, a horticulture educator with the University of Illinois extension service. “If it were me, I’d be looking at some alternatives I should be planting.”

The extent and seriousness of the disease has some experts saying people will have to reassess their garden plans and try other plants. The main victim of downy mildew is impatiens *walleriana*, those pink, orange, lilac or white bedding plants sold by the millions in garden centers and big-box stores. They’ve long been the go-to plant for gardeners looking for something colorful to plant in shady areas. They line driveways, surround trees, border our lawns and are also used in large numbers to create waves of color in larger spaces.

Infected plants exhibit yellow to pale green foliage that can be misconstrued as a nutritional problem or a mite infestation. Infected plants are stunted, malformed, wilt and collapse. It can happen quickly.

“ The plants in my garden were fine one day, and literally 48 hours later every flower, every but, every leaf was gone, “ says tony Fulmer, horticulturist at Chalet, a nursery and garden center in Wilmette. “It was like a tornado came through and whipped everything off the plants”. The cause of the disease is a water mold. Cool, moist conditions are most conducive to spore formation and germination. The spores are spread

through the air when the wind blows or when it rains. And once they get in the soil, plant pathologists say, they remain active and can pose a threat for several years.

Scientists are not sure why the disease has taken off. It is caused by the plant pathogen *plasmopara obducens*, which has been present in the U. S. since 1800s. The first outbreak of downy mildew in U. S. greenhouse production was reported in 2004, and scattered outbreaks soon followed. States reporting downy mildew jumped in 2011, then more than tripled last year. Working in gardeners’ favor is that the disease needs temperatures between 59 and 73 degrees and high humidity to flourish. Waiting until warmer weather before planting can help.

“So if spores are in the air or in the soil, plants won’t get it if temperatures are warm enough, “ says Mike Murgiano, a senior market manager for Syngenta, a worldwide agribusiness company. Plants coming to market this spring are likely disease-free because they have been raised in optimum conditions in greenhouses and nurseries, which are able to apply commercial fungicides on a rigorous schedule. But even the healthiest plants are vulnerable once they’re in the ground or out in the open, and most home gardeners won’t be able to maintain the conditions that keep the plants safe.

http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2013-04-22/news/ct-met-impatiens-disease-20130422_1_downy-mildew-plants-disease

<http://www.ballhort.com/pdf/ImpatiensDownyMildewGrowerGuidelines.pdf>



Johnny Appleseed Broadcaster

Consider alternatives to Impatiens; Try Shade loving colorful plants

Michigan State University has some suggestions for alternatives to use as shade loving colorful plants in your garden to replace *impatiens walleriana*.

Of Note:

Alpinia zerumbet or Shell ginger: Interesting foliage and prefers part-shade.

Begonia rex hybrids or Rex begonia or painted begonia: Colorful foliage.

Begonia x hiemalis or Hiemalis begonia or Rieger begonia; Comes in a variety of colors.

Begonia speciosa or Browlallia: Usually has white or shades of blue or purple flowers.

Caladium bicolor or Angel-wings: Colorful foliage. Leaves are very large and do best in warm climates.

Fuchsia x hybrid or Fuchsia: These do best in containers or baskets. Flowers can be solid or a bicolor red, purple, pink or white.

Heliotropium argorescens or Heliotrope: Best in partial shade.

Impatiens hawker or New Guinea impatiens: Have larger flowers and leaves than garden impatiens.

Lobelia species or Lobelia or cardinal flower: Prefers partial, not full shade. Spreading varieties have blue, pink or white flowers.

Lobrlaria maritime or Alyssum or sweet alyssum: Prefers partial shade and do not tolerate heat of summer.

Pelargonium peltatum or Ivy Geranium: Prefers partial shade and best used in containers or hanging baskets.

Salvia farinacea or Mealycup sage or *Salvia splendens*- *Salvia* or scarlet sage: Each prefer partial not full shade.

Solenostemon scutellarioides or Coleus: Colorful foliage and many different colors. Can tolerate full sun and deep shade.

<http://flor.hrt.msu.edu/IDM/mobileindex.htm>

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The Things I Need

“Not too much:

A shovel and seeds. That’s all I need.

And I suppose I must confess,

A humble seat on which to rest.

A stake for this, the shears for that,

And goodness, I forgot my hat.

A rake for leaves, a fork for roots,

It’s wet- I guess I’ll get my boots

I’ll start the instant I get the trowel.

But I think I need the bathroom, now”.

Author Unknown

The Gardener’s Morning

“The robin’s song at daybreak

Is a clarion call to me. Get up and get out in the

Garden. For the morning hours flee.

I cannot resist the summons,

What earnest gardener could?

For the golden hours of morning

Get into the gardener’s blood.

The magic spell is upon me,

I’m glad that I did not wait,

For life’s’ at the best in the morning

As you pass through the garden gate”.

Howard Dolf

Rainbow Treasure

“I have found the treasure

That lies at the Rainbow's end;

Wealth beyond computing

Is mine to give or lend.

Opals of an April dawn,

Gold of a shimmering noon,

Amethysts of the sunset,

Pearls with the glow of the moon.

Would you like to share it?

There's more than enough for all

In my Iris Garden

Against a grey stone wall”

Agnes Hayes Post



Elderberry, *Sambucus canadensis*

My childhood memories of elderberries are scraggly bushes

growing along the tree line around our property. My family made no use of them as my mom pronounced they were too seedy to do anything with. I guess she and dad grew up as town kids and didn't know the secrets of the elderberry flowers and fruit.

From the Great Plains eastward to the Atlantic coast, the most familiar is American elder or elderberry, *Sambucus canadensis* (syn. *S. nigra canadensis*), a shrubby, multi-stemmed plant with outwardly arching habit, 3-to 15-feet high, spreading a similar width, with pithy brittle twigs, silvery to yellow-gray smooth bark. Stems are white inside with thick pith in the center. Older plants tend to send out rhizomes, which spread and form clonal clumps. Individual stems may not be long-lived, but are readily replaced with others arising from the base of the plant. *S. canadensis* is hardy in USDA zones 4 to 10 (possibly 3).

Flowers are borne in large numbers in umbrella-shaped corymbs at the tips of new growth. On healthy specimens, the flowers can be very abundant, covering the whole plant. Fragrance is pleasant to slightly musky or rancid. Fruits are small drupe-like berries, up to 1/4 inch in diameter, purplish-black in color, juicy, and contain 3 to 5 nutlets. Ripe fruits are attractive to birds and other animals. They usually ripen August to September over much of their range.

Elderberries were an early, black hair dye, and the berries ripened at just the right time to signal wheat planting season. Shakespeare called it "the stinking elder." American Indians called the elder the "tree of music" and made flutes from branches cut in spring and dried with the leaves attached. Large, straight shoots were used as arrow shafts.

In popular culture, the most powerful wand in the Wizarding World of Harry Potter is a wand made of *Sambucus* known as the "Elder Wand". In Monty Python and the Holy Grail, the keeper of the French castle taunts King Arthur by telling him that his father "smelt of elderberries." Elton John released a song in 1973 called Elderberry Wine. The plot of the play Arsenic and Old Lace revolves around a pair of spinster aunts who murder men by serving them elderberry wine adulterated with cyanide, arsenic, and strychnine. Elderberries is a comic strip about a home for the elderly, drawn by Phil Frank.

Elderberries are easy to like. They're user-friendly. Jam, jelly, pies, syrup, schnapps, brandy, and wine can be made from them. Pick and freeze clusters to make removal from the stems easier and cleaner. The berries have more vitamin C per unit weight than either oranges or tomatoes. They also contain more phosphorus and potassium than any other temperate fruit crop, and a good amount of vitamin A.

American Indians used the inner bark tea as a diuretic, strong laxative, emetic, poultice on cuts, sore or swollen limbs, newborn's navels, and boils, to relieve pain and swelling; also for headaches. Leaves were poulticed on bruises, and on cuts to stop bleeding. A tea made with elder and peppermint in water is a folk remedy for colds, to induce sweating, and nausea. Beads made from the knots of the stem were made into a necklace for babies who were teething



Johnny Appleseed Broadcaster

Notable Native Herb of the Year 2013 --



Monarda fistulosa

Bergamot is a member of the mint family. Bergamot bears a dozen or more tubular shaped flowers clustered in pom-pom shaped whorls atop strong, square stems with pairs of oval, hairy leaves 3 1/4 in. (8 cm) long and 3/4 in. (2 cm) wide. The resplendent flowers range from pink and mauve to a rich, vibrant red in the case of the most popular 'Cambridge scarlet' variety.

This often forgotten herb is easy to find fresh, and can be dried for an aromatic and useful bouquet. Monarda petals can taste citrusy or have a peppery quality similar to oregano, depending on variety and where it is grown. They can be used in salads, herb butters, or sprinkled over steamed vegetables.

Bergamot can be used in several ways outside of tea. The plant can be used as a cooking herb. It is best to use the flowers for tea, the leaves have a hotter, oregano-like flavor. Enliven the taste and look of salads by adding a sprinkling of bergamot flowers. Use fresh or dried leaves in tomato dishes, and as a substitute for sage in stuffing for poultry and meats, especially pork and veal.

The fresh leaves can be added to jellies, punch, lemonade or wine to add extra taste. The flavor of Monarda combines well with tropical fruits like pineapple, mango and orange. Use flowers and leaves in recipes for chicken, turkey, and pork dishes. Monarda fruit punch is delicious, and the flowers a colorful addition to salads.

The leaves and flowers of monarda are used for colds, reducing fever, soothing sore throats, headaches, insomnia and menstrual pain. A steam inhalation of the plant is useful for soothing inflamed mucus membranes. Poultices and compresses are used for skin infections or bruises. It is also good for soothing the digestive tract. The

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plant has antibacterial properties, which helps to treat infections. It also has antiseptic qualities that fight bacteria, parasites and fungi. The herb contains thymol, which is responsible for many of the plants healing qualities.

Oswego Tea can be made as a soothing drink to calm nerves and as a relaxing sleep aid, and is often combined with other well-known relaxation herbs such as Valerian and Chamomile for this purpose. Externally, bee balm is a wonderful aromatherapy herb. Try placing a handful of fresh leaves in a cloth and positioning it under hot running bath water for a relaxing, lemony scented bath. Deeply breathing in the steam may also help relieve cold symptoms such as sore throat, fever, and congestion.

Bee Balm has also shown some merit as an antiseptic and antibacterial, and a clean cloth can be soaked in a tea and used as a compress, or an ointment can be made to help relieve pain and speed healing for minor wounds, insect stings, and for relief of eczema, psoriasis, cold sores, and clearing up acne.

Bee balm attracts helpful pollinators while at the same time, the thymol works to keep underground pests away.



Johnny Appleseed Broadcaster

Central Great Lakes Gardeners News

All TGOA/MGCA Awards and Competition Manuals are in the same place. Look in Red Book in Members Only pages.

The List of those Manuals or documents:

-Awards Manual for awards to Individuals, Clubs or Organizations

-Gardening From the Heart Award

-Newsletter Manual and Awards for clubs and Regions

-Photography Manual

-Scholarship Manual

-Youth Gardening Award Application (Board Approval Pending)

-Youth Gardening National Contest Information and Forms (Board Approval Pending)

All of these Manuals and documents need Board Approval if new or revised.

<http://www.tgoa-mgca.org/Members/Luvtodig/RedBook.htm>



Please see the attached and revised announcement for the Summer Conference in this newsletter.

Notice Updates to Flyer

Hotel registration deadline extended to June 25

Conference registration deadline July 3

Free Hot breakfast on Saturday.

Private meeting room for our business meeting.

Plans for a horticulture show. 12:00 Friday.

Awards at Friday dinner.

“The Cleveland Club appreciates as much publicity in your clubs as possible. This is the first time Cleveland has held any convention for the Gardeners of America since the 1930’s. A good turnout would be a wonderful way to get Cleveland more involved in the activities of the CGLG region and the national TGOA/MGCA. We are organizing things so you will see some of the very best of Cleveland at a minimum of cost and effort”.

Contact Tom Davis with questions or comments at 440-498-0472.

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Tips for saving water for the garden

* Best time to water your plants; Water in early morning (before 9:00AM) or late evening (after 4:00PM), when it is cooler and water is less likely to evaporate. Watering in early morning also helps lower the chances of plant disease caused by fungus.

*Collect rainwater: When the rain falls, collect the water in rain barrels. Place one under a drainpipe.

* Mulch/compost: Adding mulch on top of your soil can help to lock in moisture and prevent the water –stealing weeds from growing. Compost helps by adding moistures

* Make your paths/walkways/driveways porous: Permeable hardscapes help water percolate through, seeping into the ground beneath rather than running off the sides.

* Consider plant selection: When it comes to conserving water in the garden, choose plants with drought-tolerant plants in mind. Locally native plants are a good alternative because they are already adapted well to your specific climate and rainfall levels. Ask local nursery or surf the web for native species for your area. Try implementing the method of xeriscaping –conserving water through landscape design – to create a stunning garden centered on water conservation. You can also group your plants together based on their watering needs to help make the task of watering not only easier but also more efficient.

See more in this web link

<http://www.savetherain.info/water-saving-tips/water-saving-tips-in-the-garden.aspx>



CONSTITUTION OF THE CENTRAL GREAT LAKES GARDENERS
A Region of The Gardeners of America / Men's Garden Clubs of America, Inc.

ARTICLE I

Name

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be "The Central Great Lakes Gardeners," a Region of the Gardeners of America/Men's Garden Clubs of America, Inc. The Region organization was incorporated in the State of Ohio on June 11, 2001.

ARTICLE II

Objectives

Section 1. To make America a garden conscious nation. To be of service and assistance to anyone who is interested in furthering their education in public or private gardening. To assist those who wish to grow in garden knowledge through good fellowship. To give of our horticultural knowledge and skill to those who would have beautiful gardens, parks and highways.

Section 2. The Regional Organization will coordinate the activities of member clubs and will stimulate regional and local functions by providing a media for inter-relationships between local clubs and other complementary organizations, such as research, professional and other disciplines of Horticulture.

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. The membership of the organization shall consist of all members in good standing of the affiliated member clubs and all members at large residing in the geographical area of the Region. Member clubs are those accepted by the Board of Directors as specified in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

Section 1. There shall be a President, a 1st Vice-President, a 2nd Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

Section 2. Each immediate past president will serve one additional year as an advisor to the officers.

Section 3. There shall be a Board of Directors with membership as specified in the Bylaws.

ARTICLE V

Elections

Section 1. The officers of the Central Great Lakes Gardeners shall be elected annually for a one-year term by the members at the Summer Conference.

Section 2. The official year and the fiscal year shall be concurrent with the calendar year.

Section 3. Each officer shall begin the official duties as of the date of the installation, which shall be at the Fall meeting, held no later than the fifteenth (15) day of November, following the annual Summer Conference at which he/she was elected. He/she will hold office until the installation of a successor.

Section 4. Installation ceremonies of new officers could occur at a Board of Directors meeting to be called by the outgoing President no later than the fifteenth (15) day of November.

Section 5. National Directors and Alternate Directors shall be elected according to the National Guidelines.

ARTICLE VI

Amendments

This constitution shall be amended only at the annual Summer Conference by a two-thirds vote of those present and entitled to vote, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been presented in writing and approved by the Board of Directors and provided that a copy of said proposed amendment shall have been sent to each member club at least 45 days prior to said meeting.

BYLAWS OF THE CENTRAL GREAT LAKES GARDENERS
A Region of the Gardeners of America/Men's Garden Club of America, Inc.

BYLAW I
Eligibility

Section 1. To be eligible for membership, a club must be affiliated with, and must abide by the rules and regulations of The Gardeners of America/Men's Garden Club of America, Inc.

Section 2. To be eligible for membership, a club must demonstrate to the Board of Directors serious purpose in promoting the objectives of the organization and shall have at least ten members before applying. All applications shall be accompanied by the dues for one year.

Section 3. The right to accept, suspend, or exclude a club shall be at the discretion of the Board of Directors, for such cause as would be detrimental to the Central Great Lakes Gardeners and The Gardeners of America/Men's Garden Club of America, Inc.

BYLAW II
Revenues

Section 1. The funds of the organization shall be derived from the payment of dues by each affiliated club and from such other sources as the Board of Directors may authorize.

Section 2. Each affiliated club shall pay to the Central Great Lakes Gardeners for each member annual dues in an amount approved by a majority vote of the members at an amount deemed necessary for the operation of the Region. Annual dues are due on January 1, and shall be paid within sixty (60) days thereafter. Clubs shall pay not less than half (1/2) the annual dues for each NEW member enrolled after July 1st.

Section 3. Default and Termination of Membership. When an affiliated club of the Central Great Lakes Gardeners is in default in payment of dues for a period of ninety (90) days from January 1st, its membership may be terminated by notice from the Board of Directors to the club. Upon payment of current year's dues, the affiliated club will be reinstated by the Board of Directors.

BYLAW III
Fiscal Year

Section 1. The fiscal year shall be from January 1st through December 31st of each calendar year.

BYLAW IV
Representation

Section 1. The Spring and Fall meetings and the annual meeting, which shall be conducted during the Summer Conference, will be open to the entire membership of the member clubs as defined in the Constitution with full voting rights for all attending.

BYLAW V
Election

Section 1. There shall be a nominating committee of three members appointed by the President. This committee shall present to the conference one or more names for each office.

Section 2. After the report of the nominating committee, opportunity is to be given for nomination of candidates for each office from the floor. Member making such nomination is cautioned to be sure that their nominee can and will serve if elected. After nominations are closed by proper procedure, election shall be conducted by secret ballot, voice vote or show of hands.

BYLAW VI
Duties of Officers

Section 1. The President shall preside at all of the business meetings of the organization and any meetings of the Board of Directors that might be called by the President. The President shall require an impartial audit of the books at the close of the fiscal year.

Section 2. The 1st Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, perform the duties of the President. The 1st Vice-President shall be in charge of coordinating the annual Summer Conference.

Section 3. The 2nd Vice-President shall be in charge of maintenance and growth of membership, club visitations and exchange programs and the realm of intra and inter public relations of the Region.

Section 4. The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings of the organization and of the Board of Directors, shall have charge of all papers pertaining to the office and shall conduct the correspondence of the organization and such other duties as the Board of Directors may require.

Section 5. The Treasurer shall have charge of all money belonging to the organization and shall deposit the same in the official depository and shall disburse same on the order of the Board of Directors. The Treasurer shall sign all checks, the accounts and books shall be open to inspection at all times by the President, the Board of Directors or authorized auditors. He/she shall make a financial report at each meeting, and/or as may be required.

Section 6. The Secretary of each member club shall submit to the Regional President, no later than December 15th, a summary report of the previous year's programs, activities, awards and membership status. The report shall give the names of the officers, regular meeting date, time, place and planned events for the coming year. This report shall be compiled by the Regional President and the information used and published as needed for the benefit of the Region.(Constitution Article II, Section 2)

BYLAW VII

Quorum

Section 1. A quorum for the annual meeting shall consist of a simple majority of the Board of Directors and members registered at the annual meeting.

Section 2. A quorum of the Board of Directors meeting shall consist of those members of the Board of Directors present after due notice of a meeting, fifteen days considered due notice.

Section 3. Quorum for a committee meeting shall be three members.

BYLAW VIII

Committees

Section 1. All committee chairpersons shall be appointed by the incoming President.

Section 2. There may be an awards, program, budget and finance, projects, constitutional and coordination, membership and new clubs, publicity and public relations, legislative, judging, seed exchange, industrial beautification committee, or any other committee the President deems necessary.

Section 3. The Board of Directors shall consist of the officers of the Central Great Lakes Gardeners, the immediate Past President and the National Directors from the Central Great Lakes Gardeners Region.

BYLAW IX

Amendments

Section 1. These Bylaws may be altered, amended or repealed and new Bylaws may be adopted by the Board of Directors by a simple majority vote of the Board of Directors provided, however, that at least 45 days notice be given, in writing, to members of the Board of Directors of intention to amend, repeal or alter the Bylaws and to adopt new Bylaws at any such meeting.

BYLAW X

Parliamentary Authority

Section 1. The latest revised issue of "Roberts Rules of Order" shall be the authority in all cases.

Revised:1977 Annual Summer Conference, Lima, OH – July 27, 1977

1979 Annual Summer Conference, New Wilmington, PA –June 23, 1979

1988 Annual Summer Conference, Lakeside, OH – May 28, 1988

1997 Revised Draft

1998 Annual Summer Conference, Fort Wayne, IN – June 26, 1998

2002 Annual Summer Conference, Kent, OH – June 15, 2002

2011 Revised Draft – May 10, 2011

2011 Annual Summer Conference, Berlin, OH – July 29, 2011





TGOA / MGCA NATIONAL CONVENTION
JUNE 27 – 29, 2013



CONVENTION REGISTRATION FORM – PLEASE USE SEPARATE FORM FOR EACH PERSON

CURRENT NATIONAL / REGIONAL / CLUB TITLE(S)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> National President | <input type="checkbox"/> Club Treasurer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Vice President | <input type="checkbox"/> Club Secretary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Past President | <input type="checkbox"/> Club Member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Treasurer | <input type="checkbox"/> Club Editor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Secretary | <input type="checkbox"/> Club Liaison |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TGOA/MGCA Staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Club Historian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Committee Chair | <input type="checkbox"/> Host |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Committee Member | <input type="checkbox"/> Judge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional President | <input type="checkbox"/> Life Member |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Director | <input type="checkbox"/> Member At Large |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Officer | <input type="checkbox"/> Spouse |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Club President | <input type="checkbox"/> Family Member/Guest |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Club Vice President | Member Since: _____? |

CONVENTION ADULT FEE: \$195.00*
 After Deadline: May 1, 2013: **\$245.00***
 * Add \$20.00 for each make & take seminar.
YOUTH FEE: age 3 - 10: \$140 After May 1: \$190
 age 11 - 16: \$165 After May 1: \$215
Cancellation Fee after May 26th - \$50.00

Name (Please Print): _____
 Address: _____
 City: _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Phone: () _____
 E-Mail: _____
 Name on Badge: _____
 TGOA/MGCA Club: _____
 Handicap or other Special Needs: _____

MEALS

- Vegetarian Meals if preferred.
 Medically Required Diet: _____

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: TGOA/MGCA Convention
MAIL REGISTRATION AND CHECK TO:

Jane Bagwell, Treasurer
 123 Sugarmill Lane, Moore, SC 29369
 (864)-574-0896 janejimbagwell@att.net

TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED:
ADULT FEE by May 1: \$195 After May 1: \$245
 FEE + 1 make & take seminar: \$215 + 1 seminar: \$265
 FEE + 2 make & take seminars: \$235 + 2 seminars: \$285

YOUTH FEE
 Children age 3 - 10 by May 1: \$140 After May 1: \$190
 Children age 11 - 16 by May 1: \$165 After May 1: \$215

SEMINARS

Please select from the following:

THURSDAY, JUNE 27

THURSDAY MORNING SEMINARS: 9:45 – 10:45
 A. Bodsmyart Gardening – Jennifer Fishburn
 B. Native Plants – Vern LaGessee
 C. Make & Take Herb Activity – Shirley Wilson
 (limit 15, \$20 fee) Time: 9:45 – 12:00

Thursday Morning Seminars: 11:00 – 12:00

- A. Gourds – Liz Drake
 B. Birding – Vern Kleen

Saturday, June 29

Saturday Morning Seminars: 11:00 – 12:00
 A. Make & Take Floral Activity – Ada Lyn Shrewsbury
 (limit 15, \$20 fee)
 B. Square Foot Gardening – Billy Clark
 C. Pruning Trees, Shrubs & Vines – Larry Miller

Saturday Afternoon Seminars: 1:15 – 2:15

- A. Butterflies & Moths – Susan Hargrove
 B. Transitioning Club Officers – Karen Clark
 C. Wildflowers – Bob Naugle

Saturday Afternoon Seminars: 2:30 – 3:30

- A. Kids and Nature – Betsy Irwin
 B. Honey Bees - Frank Mitch
 C. Gladiolas – Bill Lanning

Please Note: All seminars are subject to change and are limited in capacity. They will be filled on a "First Come, First Served" basis. Thank you.

Please let us know your travel information:

Arriving Airline: _____
 Date: _____ Time: _____ Flight No: _____

Departing Airline: _____
 Date: _____ Time: _____ Flight No: _____

- Driving

FOR TGOA/MGCA Convention USE ONLY

Registration Number _____
 Check Number _____
 Date Received _____
 Date Processed _____



2013 CENTRAL GREAT LAKES GARDENERS MEETINGS AND CONFERENCE DATES
Gardening in Education and Excellence in Horticulture Since 1932

- Cheri Kessen 260-845-2988

National Convention -June 27-29, 2013 Springfield, Illinois "Land of Lincoln" John Kessen 260-854-2988
CGLG Summer Regional Conference - July 19-20, 2013 Cleveland, Ohio Tom Davis 440-498-0472

CENTRAL GREAT LAKES GARDENERS 2012 OFFICERS

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Michigan - Maple City – Gary Behm 517-263-2559

Ohio

Akron – Sam Morlan -330-336-6269

Bluffton-Pandora – Joyce A Fuerst -419-659-5638

Cleveland –Tom Davis -440-498-0472

Cuyahoga Falls- Vohn Adams 330-936-5096

Findlay -John Platt - 419-694-1302

Lima – Steve Make -419-643-8450

St. Mary’s -Doug Oliver -419-586-8912

Van Wert -Dale Davies -419-238-9351

Youngstown – John Schinker -330-799-6064

Life Members/ At Large Members

Gerry Herman - 330-688-5782 ga71Herman@yahoo.com3