



The Magnolia

June Newsletter 2016

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MEETING DETAILS

Ready for Summer



Gardeners' Guild of Braintree

<http://www.gardenersguildofbraintree.com/>

Contact:

Regina Zahran
Corresponding Secretary
rmzahran@yahoo.com

WE WANT YOUR INFORMATION!

If you have events, news, stories or photos to share, please send them to rmzahran@yahoo.com.

**Deadline for the next e-newsletter is:
September 16, 2016.**

See you at our next meeting:

October 3, 2016

GGB MEETING DATES

Meetings are held the first Monday of the month ~ October through May

2016

- October 3** *Program TBA*
- November 6** *Program TBA*
- November 28** *Christmas Greens Workshop*
- December 4** *Boutique and Holiday House Tour*

1 Marianelli Court



2017

- January 9** *Potluck and Brown Bag Grab Auction at the Bean Museum*
- February 6** *Program TBA*
- March 6** *Program TBA*
- April 3** *Program TBA*
- May 1** *Annual Spring Banquet*

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Hi Everyone:

Summer is finally here and there is lots of gardening to do: both around Braintree and in our own yards. We thought it might be nice to have a summer newsletter to touch base with our members and wish you a happy and safe summer. I also want to extend a huge thank you to Barbara Black for her incredible leadership over the past two years. Earlier this month Barbara presented two scholarships on behalf of the GGB to Braintree High School graduates. Barbara will also co-chair the Greens Committee this year. This year's holiday house is the Frank and Christy Marinelli house at 1 Marinelli Court. It is stunning. Thank you to Chris McIntyre for her assistance in coordinating this year's holiday house. And, thank you to Ann Moore and Sandy Young for taking on the role of holiday house co-chairs this year. And, finally, thank you to all of the Guild members for your continued support of the Guild.

Over the summer, in addition to beautifying our town gardens through the Community Beautification committee and donating camp scholarships so youth can attend the Pond Meadow Camp, we have supported five Braintree school gardens. Three elementary: Ross, Flaherty and Hollis. And, two at BHS: the Environmental Club's rain garden and Project Prove's vegetable garden. Two of these gardens are featured in the newsletter. Our newest committee is the Community Outreach committee. On June 21st, new member Phyllis Field and I spent time at Grove Manor making floral centerpieces with the residents. We are already planning our next event.

An idea for a fundraiser is a 2017 GGB calendar. Please email your pictures of the gardens we care for or your own garden. If we get a good response, we will have a calendar to sell at the Holiday boutique.

And, you may have noticed that our newsletter has a new name: The Magnolia.

Have a safe and happy summer. See you on October 3rd at our first fall meeting.

Best,
Joan



Birthday Wishes

A very "Happy Birthday" to our members who have special days in **June, July and August**:



Christine McIntyre

Stephanie McLaughlin

Kellie Moore Noonan

Regina Zahran

Lauren Crook

Louise Quigley

Ginny Quinn

Ann Toland

PLANT THERAPY

News from Plant Therapy

Carolyn Mahoney, Plant Therapy Chairperson, and Joan Hutcheon, feature famous gardens in our monthly member newsletters. Carolyn and Joan write about gardens in and outside the USA.

QUOTE

There are no gardening mistakes, only experiments.

— Janet Kilburn Phillips

FEATURED TOPIC: THREE NEW ANNUALS FOR YOUR SUMMER GARDEN



A tall red-leaved cordyline fruticosa grows tall in this container in Tom Mickey's garden.

By Thomas Mickey

It is time to search out garden centers for that new plant you want to grow this summer.

Since gardening is linked to fashion, much like food and clothing, it is not always easy to grow something new. It might be scary. Even though familiar annuals like the geranium and the marigold have always done well in your summer garden, why not grow something new?

Here are three new annuals that you will enjoy all summer.

From the grower Proven Winners comes a new bidens called 'Campfire Fireburst,' a flowering plant that you never

have to dead head. It is low growing, with a height of only about 8 inches. It can spread to a couple of feet in width.

The many tiny flowers are a bright rich orange and yellow combination. You need to plant this bidens in full sun for the best flowers. You will have flowers well into the fall.

'Campfire Fireburst' will shine in a container. Plant it near the edge where its ferny, green foliage and flowers will spill over the side of a container.

Another new annual from Proven Winners is a calibrachoa called 'Holy Moly.' This plant also has many tiny bicolor flowers, in this case with deep rose pink and yellow hues.

'Holy Moly' grows only 6 to 10 inches with a spread of about a foot. It too will fill an area in the garden or add color to a container. Give it plenty of sun so it can do its job.

The third plant I recommend is a tropical plant called cordyline. You may already be familiar with the Cordyline australis called 'Red Star,' which usually comes in a quart container. You grow it for its leaves. With its long straight leaves of burgundy it can easily fill in the back or the center of a planter. Then simply add your flowering plants around it. This cordyline makes an outstanding addition to a summer container. It grows to about 18 inches tall during the summer.

There is now also a much larger cordyline becoming popular. It is called cordyline fruticosa, or under its popular name 'Hawaiian Ti.' You can now find it at both box stores and some nurseries in a gallon and a half container. You may have to look in the indoor plant section of the store. This cordyline is much taller and wider than 'Red Star.' In the pot it stands almost 2 feet high and more than a foot wide. It can fill a large container easily by itself.

Try it on the deck this summer.

In warmer areas of the country cordyline fruticosa grows outdoors all year. You can also find it throughout tropical Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands.

What is amazing about this cordyline has to be its long showy, stiff red and burgundy leaves with a hint of green at times. It is the perfect plant choice to add lush tropical color to any outdoor summer environment. Easy to care for, it is tolerant of both over and under watering.

Last summer I grew cordyline 'Hawaii Ti' in a container, and it was stunning for the whole summer. This year, of course, I had to plant another.

Trying new plants is part of the fun of gardening. It's just sometimes we don't know what to select when we go a nursery or garden center because we are overwhelmed with all the choices. Here are three annuals you might try this summer.

You may reach Rye master gardener Thomas Mickey, author of the book "America's Romance with the English Garden," at tmickey@americangardening.net.

SOWING THE SEEDS OF INJURY-FREE GARDENING

Wayne L. Westcott, Ph.D.

For those of us who are lawn and garden enthusiasts, this is a special time of year. Unfortunately, we typically tend to do too much too soon and sometimes suffer overuse injuries. Another problem is improper biomechanics, which also leads to injuries, particularly in the shoulders and lower back.

The best way to avoid injuries is to condition your muscles, tendons, ligaments and joint structures. A sensible strength training program addresses most major muscle groups in a few basic exercises.

If you train at home, these would include a dumbbell bench press, dumbbell bent row, dumbbell shoulder press, dumbbell curl, body-weight trunk curl and bodyweight trunk extension. If you train at a fitness facility, the most appropriate exercise machines are the leg press, chest press, seated row, shoulder press, arm curl, abdominal flexion and low back extension. The seven exercises should be performed with a resistance that permits between 8 and 12 repetitions. One or two sets of each exercise are sufficient, and should require between 15 and 30 minutes, respectively. Train two or three non-consecutive days per week.

To improve your biomechanics, consider the following guidelines for lawn raking, hedge trimming, garden hoeing and seed planting.

Raking: Although the arms pull the rake, the hard-working shoulder muscles and stabilizing lower back muscles are most likely to be injured if raking is performed improperly.

Step 1: Establish a good base of support with a staggered stance that adjusts easily to small backward steps. Wear running shoes for ease of movement and motion control.

Step 2: Maintain a relatively erect posture, neither bending forward at the waist nor leaning backward. Such movements place greater stress on the lower back. Remind yourself to stand tall.

Step 3: Keep arm movements reasonably close to your body. Reaching too far backward may overstress the shoulder muscles. Keep your arms slightly flexed. If your elbows are extended, you are most likely overreaching and raising your risk of injury.

Step 4: Change sides and hand position frequently. Try to switch sides at least every 10 pulls. Changing hand positions postpones fatigue, particularly in the more vulnerable shoulder muscles.

Step 5: Stop raking every 10 minutes.

Hedge and bush trimming: Whether you use manual or electrical trimmers, this can cause problems, especially for the neck, shoulder and lower back muscles. Use a sturdy stepladder when working on bushes above waist level.

Step 1: applies whether you feel are on the ground or on the ladder. Always maintain a balanced base of support, and keep your body directly above your feet.

Step 2: Never raise the clippers higher than your abdominal area. Raising your arms above this level requires straightening the arms and holding the clippers too far from your body. This makes the muscles of the neck, shoulders and low back work much harder.

Step 3: Take a break every 10 minutes. Holding a trimmer for extended periods of time can cause problems.

Garden hoeing: Pulling a garden hoe through the ground is definitely harder than pulling a lawn rake over the ground. Like raking, the feet should provide a relatively wide and stable base. Like raking, avoid bending forward or leaning backward. Short-range arm actions are more effective and less stressful on the shoulder joints. Like raking, switch sides and arm positions every 10 pulls, and take a brief break every 5 to 10 minutes.

Seed sowing: Some people bend at the waist to plant, while others bend at the knees in a squat position. Both positions are potentially dangerous. The first overstresses the lower back and the second overstresses the knees. Instead, put one foot flat on the ground and one knee on the ground (*preferably on a pad). Switch leg positions every few feet as you move down the row.

BEES' SECRET SUPERPOWER EXPLAINED: HOW THEY SENSE FLOWERS' ELECTRIC FIELDS

After all this time we finally know how bees tell which flower is the best, it's because they are so fuzzy.

By Sarah Kaplan, The Washington Post



At first, all Gregory Sutton really wanted to know was why flowers looked so different.

He was "naive," the University of Bristol biologist told the Christian Science Monitor. He didn't know then that the question would launch him on a years-long quest to understand the invisible interaction between flowers and the bees that pollinate them.

It turned out that flowers develop varied sizes and shapes in order to force bees into a monogamous relationship with them - since the insects have to invest a lot of time in learning how to extract nectar, once they figure out how to do so they're reluctant to keep flying around. But even more surprising was how bees are able to tell what kind of flower they're looking at.

In a study published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences on Monday, Sutton reported that the fuzz that covers bees' bodies helps the tiny critters sense flowers' natural electric fields, allowing them to home in on their favorite plants to pollinate.

"The bumblebees can feel that hair bend and use that feeling to tell the difference between flowers," Sutton told NPR.

The 2013 discovery that bees can sense electric fields came as a surprise to Sutton and his colleagues. Though lots

of creatures have that ability - sharks, eels, platypuses - they all need to be in water to use it. But the bees that the British researchers studied seemed able to discern minute fluctuations in the electric charge of an artificial flower (flowers generate a faint electric field through their interactions with the earth and air around them), which helped them track down the sweet treats at the bottom. They could also sense the natural changes in charge emitted by petunias. Indeed, bees could tell when the charge of a flower had been altered by another bee landing on it.

But how did they do it?

Initially, Sutton suspected that the bees were using their antennae. But when he tested that theory, the feelers weren't particularly responsive.

"So, we looked at the big fuzzy hairs on the bumblebees: They're so fuzzy!" Sutton told the Christian Science Monitor.

So fuzzy indeed. Using a laser beam capable of detecting very small motions in the bees' hairs - and an electrode that could record activity in nerve cells at the bottoms of the hairs - they found that the fuzzy strands bent in response to the electric fields, much the same way human hair will stand up when mussed with a balloon. The bee hairs then sent signals to the bees' nervous system, allowing them to sense the electric fields and react accordingly.

"I'm very excited by this because these little mechanically sensitive hairs are common all over the insect world," Sutton told NPR. "I think this might be something we see in more insects than just bumblebees."

Robert Gegear, who studies pollinating insects at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Mass., agrees.

"Basically this just adds to the long list of incredible things that bees can do." He told NPR.

But it's still not clear whether the bees are really using their electric sensors to find the flowers they like, he added. Flowers have plenty of other distinguishing characteristics, and it's possible that the bees rely on the hairs for another purpose entirely - like navigation.

"And so the one question I have is, 'what is the functional relevance?'" Gegear said. "Not just from the bee side, but from the plant side as well."

LOCAL IMPACT

Massachusetts' nearly \$100 million cranberry industry is heavily dependent on bees for pollination of growers' vines. Beekeepers, many local and many others, travel around the United States following different growing seasons. They typically begin appearing in South Shore towns like Hanson, Carver and Pembroke in late spring or early summer and placing their bees in local bogs. Researchers estimate that honey bees contribute \$14.6 billion a year to the nation's crop production by helping pollinate crops. Many crops, including apples, onions, broccoli, carrots and cranberries, are almost totally dependent upon honey bee pollination. Since colony-collapse disorder first appeared on the East Coast in 2006, sudden bee losses have been reported in at least 27 states, including Massachusetts, with some beekeepers reporting losses as high as 90 percent.

CLOVER COMEBACK: TODAY'S TWIST TO A LUSH, GREEN, EASY, ECO-SMART LAWN ALTERNATIVE

(BPT) - Who doesn't love the look and feel of a lush, green lawn? Having your home surrounded by gorgeous green turf has forever been part of the American dream. But once reality sets in, maintaining and irrigating traditional turf lawns can cost you time and more.

(BPT) - Who doesn't love the look and feel of a lush, green lawn? Having your home surrounded by gorgeous green turf has forever been part of the American dream. But once reality sets in, maintaining and irrigating traditional turf lawns can cost you time and money. If you're an eco-conscious homeowner, or just want gorgeous green surrounding your home, you may find it difficult to justify the expense, water and chemicals involved in modern lawn maintenance.

Many smart, eco-conscious homeowners are finding a sure-fire solution in a lush, fast-growing and hardy ground

cover that's been unfairly relegated to weed status for decades. Clover is making a comeback.



“If you’re older than 30, you may remember your father trying to rid his manicured lawn of clover that just kept on growing,” says Troy Hake, owner of seed company, Outsidepride.com. “Today, clover has turned over a new leaf. It offers many advantages over traditional turf, which is why golf courses and sports fields in Europe have been using it for years instead of grass. Clover stays green longer, grows fast, thrives in shade or sun, and even acts as a natural fertilizer wherever it grows. [Miniclover](#) is especially attractive, and can help you get that thick, lush, lovely green lawn you’ve been looking for.”

As more Americans become aware of the need to use more natural and sustainable lawn care practices, and warmer weather brings more water shortages throughout the country, clover is gaining ground in residential lawns across the U.S.

The splendor of sustainable clover

Clover comes in a wide variety of sizes, but rich green leaves are characteristic of all clovers. Miniclover, considered the top turf alternative for lawns, is a perennial that grows to be about 4 inches tall — about half the size of the White Dutch Clover common in lawns you’ve seen for years. Miniclover is a productive producer and the more you mow it, the smaller the leaf sizes will grow, providing a thick, carpet-like appearance that blends well with turf.

Miniclover’s growth begins earlier than grass and continues to stay green and thrive even when drought conditions and cold temps turn turf brown.

Hardy and versatile

Miniclover grows well in sun or partial shade and its deep roots, (deeper than traditional turf) enable it to reach the natural water table and give it a high tolerance for drought conditions. Clover stays green long after grass has turned brown — a significant advantage as water shortages continue to occur across the country. In fact, 80 percent of state water managers surveyed by the [Government Accountability Office](#) in 2014 said they expect some portion of their states to experience water shortages within the next 10 years.

Miniclover can also be used for erosion control; it tolerates wear, so it’s a smart choice for high-traffic area such as golf courses – or your backyard where children and pets run and play all summer!

Easy on the Environment

Clover is environmentally friendly in multiple ways. In addition to needing less water to thrive, it can grow in poor soil without the need for chemical fertilizers. In fact, because clover infuses the soil with nitrogen, it acts as a natural fertilizer and can actually make surrounding grass healthier when you mix it in a turf lawn. Clover can be a natural way to fix soil that’s nitrogen deficient and reduce the need for chemical fertilizers.

Dollar-smart

A full or partial clover lawn will not only save money on your water bill, you’ll spend less on lawn care, too. Miniclover is fast and easy to grow, requires much less mowing and fertilization, and less investment in maintenance. Because it’s a semi-aggressive species, after an initial seeding, Miniclover will quickly fill in gaps in lawns, preventing weeds from filling in bare spots.

“Miniclover is very cost-effective, within the first year after sowing, you could recoup your investment with lower fertilizer, weed control, mowing and irrigation costs,” Hake says.

To learn more about clover’s advantages as a lawn alternative, ground cover, natural fertilizer and filler for bare spots, visit www.outsidepride.com.

ZONE 6: SEASONAL PLANTING TIPS FOR THE FOLLOWING MONTHS

July:

- Water early in the day so that the leaves will be dry by evening.
- Spend a few minutes every morning deadheading~pinching off spent flowers of plants.
- Keep your eyes open for insects, and disease problems. Early detection is important.
- Keep mulching to help retain moisture and reduce weeds.
- Divide Iris clumps for more plants.
- Cut, dry and store everlasting flowers for winter displays.

August:

- Stop feeding roses this month so that there won't be tender, new growth for winter kill.
- Keep picking or shearing faded flowers off annuals so they won't go to seed and stop blooming.
- Gather and save seeds of other annuals that you might want to use again. Don't bother saving seed from hybrids, they won't come true to type.
- Put seeds in envelopes and label them by name, date, and color. Store in a cool, dry place - such as airtight jars in the refrigerator.

September:

- Take cutting of annuals and use as house plants.
- Plant hyacinth and daffodil bulbs in early to mid-autumn.
- Gather leaves for composting. Mix green and dry materials and alternate with thin layers of soil or compost for more rapid decomposition.
- Keep deadheading flowers so plants won't look messy or waste energy making seeds.
- Dig, dry and store tender bulbs such as Gladiolus, Dahlias, and tuberous Begonias.

Sources: UMASS 2015 calendar and the Organic Gardening website

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

What are leafminers?



Leafminers are immature insects that feed between the upper and lower surfaces of leaves. The adults may be flies, moths, sawflies, or beetles. The female adult lays eggs on the leaf surface. When the larvae hatch they tunnel into the leaf and begin feeding. Leafminers attack all kinds of plants, from vegetables to fruits, flowers, trees, or shrubs, although each species of leafminer usually feeds on only one or two types of plants. In pines and other conifers, the pests are called needleminers.

Identifying the Pest

Leafminer larvae are tiny, and somewhat flattened to fit inside a leaf. As the larvae feed, they eat the green tissue inside the leaf, leaving a thin, winding trail covered by a papery sheath. The trail may contain small brownish black pellets of insect excrement, and if you look closely you may be able to see larvae. When numerous larvae are feeding in a single leaf, their tunnels may merge, creating large blotches.

Leafminer Control

Because they're protected inside the leaf for most of their lives, it's difficult to control Leafminers with insecticidal sprays. However, damage caused by these pests is seldom severe enough to justify spraying except to

make the plant look better. For ornamental plants, you can spray a systemic insecticide such as acephate to kill tunneling larvae. Carbaryl, neem, or pyrethrum is effective if sprayed just as the larvae are hatching. If you see large, merged tunnels, the larvae may have already completed their life cycles, making insecticidal sprays pointless.

Control is more important for leafy vegetable crops because feeding by the Leafminers damages the edible portion of the plant. Protect vegetables from egg-laying adults by covering the plants with a floating row cover. Secure the edges of the row cover to the ground so that no adults can enter. Remove and destroy affected leaves.

Host Plants: Leafminers may attack many *Ornamental plants*. Some of the preferred hosts are: Arborvitae, Aspen, Azalea, Birch, Bougainvillea, Boxwood, Butterfly weed, Chrysanthemum, Columbine, Cotton wood, Delphinium, Elm, Holly, Impatiens, Juniper, Lantana, Lilac, Locust, Magnolia, Oak, Pine, Verbena, Waterlily. Commonly affected Food crops are: Apple, Beets, Citrus, Garlic, Onion, Spinach, Swiss chard and Tomato.

FROM THE GARDEN OF EARTHLY DELIGHTS: QUINOA

Quinoa (pronounced keen-wah) is not a grain, but a seed, and belongs to the spinach, Swiss Chard and Beet family. Quinoa is easy to grow in full sun and well-drained, fertile soil, and takes 90-120 days to harvest. Before Quinoa seeds, the plant produces deep red and purple flowers. The leaves of the plant are also edible and great for salads.

Quinoa was first domesticated 3,000-4,000 years ago in Peru. It is gluten-free, rich in anti-inflammatory phytonutrients, a great source of magnesium, copper, phosphorus, folate, fiber and zinc and contains essential amino acids making it a complete protein. The United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization classifies quinoa as a 'high nutritive value' food, and it is being considered as a possible crop in NASA's Controlled Ecological Life Support System for long duration, human occupied space flights.

Here's one of my favorite quinoa recipes: Tangy Quinoa Salad by Angela Liddon (<http://http://ohsheglows.com/>)

INGREDIENTS

1 cup uncooked quinoa
1-1/2 cups cilantro or parsley - finely chopped
4 green onions, thinly sliced
1 can black beans, drained and rinsed
3 medium carrots, julienned or grated
1/2 red bell pepper chopped

DRESSING

5-6 Tbs Lime juice
4 Tbs olive or Canola Oil
2 Large garlic cloves, minced
2 tsp Cumin
2 tsp Maple syrup or honey
1 tsp salt

Directions

1. Rinse quinoa in a fine mesh sieve. (Rinsing takes away any bitter taste.) Add into a pot with 1-1/2 cups water.
2. Bring water to boil, reduce heat to low-medium and cover with a tight-fitting lid. Simmer 14-17 minutes until water is absorbed and quinoa is fluffy. Remove from heat, steam with the lid on for 5 minutes, fluff with fork and chill in fridge for at least 15 minutes.
3. In a large bowl, toss the quinoa, black beans, cilantro, carrots, red bell pepper and green onions.
4. Whisk together the dressing in a small bowl or jar, pour onto salad and toss to combine. Season with salt and pepper to taste.

COMMUNITY BEAUTIFICATION

Project Prove Vegetable Garden

In September 2014, the BHS Project Prove Program under the direction of Kim Lourenco created a Life Skills Cooking Class for the program's students with moderate to severe learning disabilities. The goal of the class was to educate the students in healthy meal planning and preparation and kitchen safety. Nicki Shaban designed a

raised bed organic garden to grow vegetables needed for the class. Currently the program has 40 students. Many of the students has IEP goals that related to healthy eating and independence in meal preparation. A larger 65' x 30' garden is being prepared to fill their ever expanding needs. In addition to supplying the Life Skills Cooking class with vegetables, they also provide fresh herbs and vegetables to the school's cafeteria. The Project Prove program and the BHS Environmental Club partnered to start the first Braintree school composting program to supply future gardens with organic matter. Project Prove's Life Skills Cooking class is not supported by the school's budget. Project Prove is in need of any used gardening tools and soaker hoses for their new vegetable garden.

Ross Elementary School Garden

The Ross school garden is planted and maintained by Cathy Avellino's 5th grade students. They grow lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, peas and bean. During the summer, a troop of Girl Scouts from Ross will be weeding and watering the garden. They will earn a badge in gardening for their efforts.

UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST BEYOND GGB

From Seed to Tree - Arnold Arboretum - Tour

Date: Tuesday, June 07, 2016 - Tuesday, July 05, 2016

Dana Greenhouses' Staff

First Tuesday of the month, May through October, 1-1:45 pm

Location: Bonsai and Penjing Pavilion

Did you know that almost all of the plants in the Arboretum begin their lives in the Dana Greenhouses? Get a behind-the-scenes look of the greenhouse growing process, from seed to sprout to seedling to tree.

Meet at the Bonsai and Penjing Collection above the Leventritt Shrub & Vine Garden.

There is a 15-person maximum.

Location:

Bonsai and Penjing Pavilion (Meeting location)

125 Arborway

Boston, MA 02130

Sponsor(s): Arnold Arboretum

Time(s): 1-1:45 pm

Cost: Free, but registration is limited and requested

Phone: 617-384-5251

Email: adulted@arnarb.harvard.edu

Website: <https://my.arboretum.harvard.edu/Info.aspx?DayPlanner=1513&DayPlannerDate=6%2f7%2f2016>

GGB BOARD MEMBERS 2016-17

Gardener's Club of Braintree Board Members:

President	Joan Hutcheon
1st Vice President and Program Committee	Rochelle Moore
2nd Vice President	VACANT
Treasurer	Carole Wilson
Recording Secretary	Phyllis MacPherson
Corresponding Secretary	Regina Zahran
Auditor	Carmela Varraso

Standing Committees:

Community Beautification	Lucille Barton & Maggi Johnson
Consumer Information and Librarian	VACANT
Creative Potpourri	Ann Moore & Sandy Young
Community Outreach	Joan Hutcheon
Hospitality	Sarah Sciascia
Membership and Remembrance	Gail Burns, Stephanie Minchello & Cathy Toohey
Nominating	Barbara Black
Plant Therapy	Carolyn Mahoney & Joan Hutcheon
Program	Rochelle Moore
Publicity	Stephanie McLaughlin, Tina O'Brien, Kellie Moore Noonan & Donna Banville
Ways and Means: Boutique	Kerri Eck
Ways and Means: Greens	Barbara Black & Lynda Mitchell
Telephone	Carmela Varraso

NEXT MEETING SNEAK PEEK: OCTOBER 3, 2016

Date:	October 3, 2016
Time:	7:00 pm Gardener's Guild Business 7:30 pm Program
Location:	Masonic Hall 403 Washington Street Braintree, MA 02184