Sow and Tell

June, 2025
Volume 64, Issue 9

A Publication of The Five Hills Garden Club
Member of the National Capital Area Garden Clubs, Central Atlantic Region, District III

President: Joy Salpini, 703-945-3487
Editor: Ann Carter 703-346-3663, annccarter@verizon.net
fivehillsgardenclub@gmail.com

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

June is here, marking the end of our 2024-25 Garden year. It is a lovely month in Northern Virginia. The spring rains have brought our gardens to life with an abundance of flowering plants and shrubs. To ensure hearty production, remember to harvest your vegetables and herbs regularly and deadhead flowers to encourage continued blooming. Is anyone in the club growing edible flowers like nasturtiums, calendula, borage, lavender, or violets? In addition to being beautiful, they are all excellent in salads and garnishes.

We've had a fantastic club year, ending with our Yard Sale and Plant Exchange in May and our Floral Design workshop on June 24. Our May yard sale was a success, with over 80% participation! Thanks to Carolyn and Roberta for organizing the sale and to Noreen for allowing us to take over her garage and house once again. Special thanks to Anne Nelson for organizing the bake sale segment and to Valerie Warriner for coordinating the plant sale. Many hands make light work!

Our May plant exchange is always a hit, and this year was no different. The Solomon seal and wild ginger I planted in my yard are thriving. Thank you to Anne Nelson and her hospitality team for providing us with a fantastic lunch.

I look forward to closing out the year by creating our designs under the guidance of Paige Canfield of Sumner B. Designs. I'll see you all on June 24.

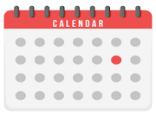
Enjoy your summer!

Joy

.

WHAT'S INSIDE

CALENDAR OF UPCOMING EVENTS



June 10	Board Meeting - CANCELLED
June 17	Garden Therapy
June 24	General Meeting**
June 26	District III Meeting

****NOTE:** Our June meeting had to be moved to the fourth Tuesday of the month, so this date is different than the date listed in the Five Hills yearbook.

JUNE 24, 2025 PROGRAM

LEARNING FLORAL DESIGN FROM A PROFESSIONAL AND EACH OTHER

Paige Canfield from Sumner B. Designs will lead the club in designing floral displays that incorporate locally grown plant matter and use sustainable products. Each member will have the opportunity to design her own display based on Paige's instructions. Newbies to design will work alongside more experienced club members who can assist at each table.

Paige started her floral business in 2003 with a focus on the “complete table”-- how to make flowers work in any given setting with specific use of local growers and sustainable practices. The lecture will touch on the origin of sustainable practices in the floral industry and how to incorporate those methods into your home use.

Paige’s recipe is based on foraging from your own yard and what is available at your local grocer. **What each member should bring**:

•A vase with a 4 to 5-inch opening. Floral glass cubes or rounds are good. They are typically 4 inches by 4 inches or 5 inches by 6 inches. Tall and cylindrical vases are harder to design.

•15 Stems of greens--examples lemon leaves, fern, bupleurum, hypericum berries, or any foraged from your yard.

•15 Stems of any floral variety--examples include hydrangea, garden roses, stock, lilies, and dahlias. All one variety of flower works well or an odd number, so try three different varieties.

•Shears, waterproof floral tape and/or chicken wire.

•Newspaper to work on.

Paige's designs frequently center on one color group working within different shades of one particular color. This recipe is not mandatory but tends to work best with the eye. Paige suggests when selecting your floral varieties, stick to odd numbers. So, for example 5 stems of stock, 5 stems of garden roses, 5 dahlias or a group of 5 varieties, etc. It is more interesting to work with flowers with different size “heads”. Also, whites can be the trickiest to incorporate unless you choose to do an all green and white arrangement which can be very pretty. If you do use whites, there should be white in the vase.

Val Plisko

CIVIC

Twelve hardy gardeners came out for a morning of fellowship and cleanup of the Glyndon Park gardens. The main garden is pictured below and there is a smaller garden at the Beulah Road entrance. Many hands make for light work, so thanks to everyone who helped. An added bonus was a woman who jogged by, asked for information about Five Hills Garden Club, and expressed interest in attending our next meeting. The gathered community generates interest!

A special thanks to Ann Carter for some extra mulching and to the folks who have been stopping by to water the garden.

Lisa Rzepka

WAYS AND MEANS

THANK YOU! THANK YOU! THANK YOU!

The yard, plant, bake sale was a gigantic job and the Five Hills village showed up to do it! We are so grateful to Noreen for allowing us to invade her spaces for three days as well as for providing hydration and sustenance for workers in addition to being in charge of the publicity. Valerie made sure there were plenty of plants both indoor and out. Bakery and jarred products were Anne's responsibility. Shelia was in charge of finances and spent long hours collecting money.

We had so much "stuff" thanks to generous donations. Joy's meticulous notes from the previous sale and her Friday organizing skills were invaluable. To all those who donated to the sale, provided tables, racks, bags, hangars, blood, sweat (yes, it was hot) and tears, as well as the clean-up angels who loaded vehicles and made it all disappear at the end, go our heartfelt gratitude! It could not have happened without all of you!!!

Carolyn Staska and Roberta Lewis

FIVE HILLS MAY 20 MEETING
SHARING OUR BOUNTY- PLANT EXCHANGE

There were happy smiles with friends, new plants to take home and a lovely luncheon enjoyed by the Five Hills members at our annual plant exchange.

"I cannot walk into our garden without constantly being reminded of the friends who have shared their plants."

Allen Lacy

CONSERVATION

I have been ignoring spotted lanternflies (Lycorna delicatula), but now it has invaded parts of our farm in Frederick, Maryland.

The spotted lanternfly is a plant hopper indigenous to parts of China and Vietnam. It has spread invasively to Japan, South Korea, and the United States, where it is often referred to by the acronym "SLF". Spotted lanternfly populations are in 18 States: Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

This species has been known in China as a medicinal insect since the twelfth century and is used for relief from swelling (Choi et al. 2002). This species is significant, due to its pest status, in North America, where it is a potential threat to grapes, stone fruit, and some ornamental plants. The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture maintains a website on their project: http://www.agriculture.pa.gov/Protect/PlantIndustry/spotted_lanternfly

Spotted lanternfly develops through four nymphal instars. Both short- and long-range dispersal patterns have been described. Nymphs start climbing up the trees after they emerge.

Eggs are deposited in groups of 30–50 and covered in yellowish brown waxy deposits which later hardens to form waxy deposits which disappear from emerged egg masses revealing brown, seed-like eggs. The remnants of egg masses may be observed on trees for one year or more after hatching.

The first three stages of life have a black body and legs with white spots. The fourth stage retains the spots but has a reddish body with distinctive red wing pads.

Adults: Both sexes superficially resemble a moth with a wider abdomen. Males are smaller than females.

Lateral view of a resting adult *L. delicatula* on *A. altissima (below)*

.

Adults and nymphs feed on phloem tissues of young stems and bark tissues with their piercing and sucking mouthparts and excrete large quantities of liquid (Ding et al. 2006).

Adults and older nymphs will feed in groups, especially later in the season on preferred hosts. Extensive feeding results in oozing wounds on the trunk and wilting and death of branches.

Significant honey dew and sooty mold deposits around the base of trees are also noted from feeding of this insect. Mold growing at the base of *A. altissima*. (left)

Signs of infestation include the presence of ants, bees, hornets or wasps attracted by honeydew and tree sap. The dark liquid is tree sap oozing from feeding wounds caused by *L. delicatula*.

Large amounts of bleeding sap will accumulate on tree bases leading to growth of saprophytic fungi, or in extreme cases, thick mats of fungal growth.

Natural Enemies: It is thought that its chemical defenses deter many generalist predators (Xue and Yuan 1996) and birds have been observed vomiting after consumption of this insect.

The parasitic wasp *Anastatus orientalis* (Hymenoptera, Eupelmidae) is an egg parasitoid of *L. delicatula* in China and is an important biocontrol agent as its parasitism rates reach up to 80% in some regions. These parasitoids are not known from North America and appear to be potential biocontrol agents for release against the spotted lanternfly in other regions. The fact that *L. delicatula* egg masses can be found on non-plant material may increase their risk of spreading.

Chemical Control: Spotted lanternfly is reported to be highly susceptible to broad-spectrum pyrethroids, organophosphate and neonicotinoid insecticides. Control with reduced risk materials may be preferred in many urban or environmentally sensitive areas and will help reduce impact on beneficial species but presumably requiring good coverage.

Trapping: Sticky bands placed around the base of susceptible tree trunks are an effective method to manage this *L. delicatula* in Asia. Traps may be most effective against the highly mobile young nymphs that repeatedly ascend trees as part of their host selection behavior. Reports indicate that brown sticky bands were more attractive than blue and yellow to *L. delicatula* and captured hundreds of insects in a short time.

There appears to be potential to use attractants and repellants to develop improved traps for monitoring or control purposes. It is reported that both nymphs and adults were highly attracted to spearmint oil at low doses, which could be used to augment their control.

Many thanks to: *Journal of Integrated Pest Management*, Volume 6, Issue 1, March 2015, 20,

https://doi.org/10.1093/jipm/pmv021

Elizabeth Huebner