



A publication of the Manitowoc County
Master Gardener Volunteers
September -- October 2009

Website: <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/cty/manitowoc/hort/index.html>

Water-Wise Gardening

<http://www.gardeners.com/Water-Wise-Gardening/5047,default.pg.html>

What are the two biggest users of water in your home? Toilets and landscape watering! In fact, during the summer months half of all household water use is for the lawn and garden. However, it's possible to dramatically reduce your water consumption, lower your water bill and still have a beautiful, productive garden. Just follow these eight steps:

1. Add organic matter to your soil.

All soil is not created equal. Soil is essentially a collection of mineral particles of different sizes. If most of the particles are large (sand), water drains through rapidly. If most of the particles are small (clay), water will penetrate the soil much more slowly. The solution for either problem is the same: add organic matter. Organic matter, in the form of compost, chopped up leaves or composted manure will improve the texture and water-holding capacity of your soil. Add at least an inch of compost each year.

2. Deliver water directly to the roots.

Drip irrigation ensures that up to 90 percent of the water you apply to your garden is actually available to your plants. Sprinklers can claim only a 40 to 50 percent efficiency. Drip irrigation minimizes evaporation loss and keeps the areas between plants dry, which also helps limit weed growth.

3. Use mulch to retain water and reduce evaporation.

A six to eight-inch layer of organic mulch can cut water needs in half by smothering thirsty weeds and reducing evaporation. Organic mulches retain some water themselves and increase the humidity level around plants. Organic mulches include chopped or shredded leaves, straw, compost, salt hay, shredded newspaper, grass clippings and rotted hay.

4. Use free water.

Rainwater is the best choice for your plants. It's clear, unchlorinated and free. Use rainbarrels or a cistern to collect water from your downspouts. A 1,000 square foot roof will yield 625 gallons of water from one inch of rain.

5. Reduce your lawn.

Turf grass is one of the most water and labor-intensive types of "gardens" you can have. Consider planting groundcovers or low-maintenance perennials instead.

6. Plan before you plant.

By planning your garden before you plant, you can take advantage of the characteristics of your site, such as sun, shade, wind and soil. Group plants with similar water needs. Also consider how your plants will get the water they need. Will you need to carry water to demanding plants in a remote corner of your yard? Planning will save you time and energy down the road.

7. Choose plants carefully.

A plant that's satisfied getting most of the water it needs from natural rainfall will require a lot less work from you. For water-thrifty perennials, choose varieties that are native to your area. These plants will be naturally adapted for your local climate and soils.

8. Take good care of your plants.

Healthy plants need less water, fertilizer and pest controls than stressed plants. By keeping on top of tasks like weeding, thinning, pruning and monitoring pests, you'll be able to ease off on watering.

Garden Events

August 24, 2009 August Monthly Master Gardener Volunteer Meeting
Location: West of the Lake 6:00 pm

Aug 25, 2009 Food Preservation Series: Canning Tomato Products Green Bay, WI
Tomatoes are probably the most popular home canned food. Their summer freshness can easily be preserved for seasons when it is not possible to run into the backyard for that right-off-the-vine taste. Canned tomatoes are excellent for preparing chili suppers, spaghetti sauces, casseroles and an endless variety of meal accompaniments. Information will be shared on canning tomatoes and salsa. Co-taught by Brown Co. Extension Family Living Educator Judy Knudsen and Master Gardener Volunteer Eileen Rueden. Sponsored by the Brown Co. Extension Office and NEW MGA. From 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. at the Ag & Extension Service Center, 1150 Bellevue Street Green Bay. \$5. Pre-registration is required and space is limited. For more information or to register call Debi at (920) 465-8512.

Aug 28, 2009 Perennial Flower Garden: Establishment, Renovation and Care
Brown Bag Program 12 noon Manitowoc Co. Office Complex --
A well-designed perennial garden can provide many years of beauty and enjoyment. Careful selection of plant materials and thoughtful planning can result in a full season of color. Once established, they generally require less water than annuals and often have fewer pest problems. Perennial gardens may serve as borders along a fence or property line, thus easing mowing, trimming and water requirements that a lawn may present in such areas. It is also visually pleasing to locate the garden against a background such as a fence, wall, shrubs or evergreens. Annual maintenance activities as renovation and seasonal care will be reviewed for the improved performance of selected flowers. Join us as we address the establishment and maintenance of perennial flower beds.

Sept 22, 2009 Manitowoc Co. Master Gardener Volunteer Board Meeting
Location: Manitowoc Co. Office Complex Time: 6:00 pm Room 300

Sept 23, 2009 Food Preservation Series: Drying Foods Green Bay, WI
Convenient to use and simple to store, dehydrated foods add another dimension to cooking and baking. This preservation method offers excellent results. Strategies will be shared for drying a variety of foods. Samples will be available for tasting how foods that are dried can be used in a variety of ways. Co-taught by Brown Co. Extension Family Living Educator Judy KnsmallGardener Volunteer Dave Parsons. Sponsored by the Brown Co. Extension Office and NEW MGA. From 6:30 to 8:00 p.m. at the Ag & Extension Service Center, 1150 Bellevue Street Green Bay. \$5. Pre-registration is required and space is limited. For more information or to register call Debi at (920) 465-8512.

Sept 24-26, 2009 Plastic Pot Recycling Boerner Botanical Gardens, Hales Corner, WI
Clean up for fall in an eco-friendly way and recycle your plastic nursery pots! Bring any size, any color of plastic pots with recycling number 2, 5, and 6 (free of dirt and debris) to the SE corner of the Boerner Botanical Gardens parking lot from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. on September 24-26. We are also accepting polystyrene cell packs and trays, hanging baskets, plastic landscape edging, greenhouse poly film, irrigation drip tape and plastic fertilizer and mulch bags (empty, of course). For more information call (414) 525-5601

Sept 25, 2009 Composting: How to Make and Use Brown Bag Program
12 noon Manitowoc Co. Office Complex

There is continued strong interest in backyard composting among Wisconsin residents. Similarly, the desire to compost organic materials is growing dramatically among commercial and industrial enterprises such as grocery stores, restaurants, and food-related manufacturers. All yards produce waste from pruning, lawn mowing and other routine plant care activities and composting is a way to reduce the volume of organic wastes and return them to the soil to benefit growing plants. Composted organic matter improves the drainage and aeration of clay soil, serve as a separator that "shoulders apart" tightly packed clay particles to allow water and air to enter, helps sandy soil hold water and nutrients and has many more benefits. Join Dr. Robert Tomesh for a discussion on making and using compost.

Sept 28, 2009 September Monthly Master Gardener Volunteer Meeting
Location: Manitowoc Co. Office Complex Time: 6:30 PM
Speaker: Diana Dreger, Experience Working In The Tournament of Roses Parade

October 1, 2009 VOLUNTEER HOUR SHEET DUE TO DOROTHY

Oct 2-3, 2009 WI Annual MG Conference Wisconsin Dells, WI
"Gardening is a Gamble – But Worth It!" Hosted by the Adams Co., Columbia Co., Juneau Co., Sauk Co., and Thyme Shares Master Gardener Associations at the Ho-Chunk Hotel & Conference Center. This year's conference will allow Master Gardeners to dig deeper into some of the problems gardeners everywhere struggle with: the weather, invasive plants, wildlife damage, or continuing our passion as we age. Creating an environment that is sustainable, yet beautiful sounds challenging, but will be easier after learning sessions at this conference. Keynote speakers include Neil Diboll, Prairie Nursery, Playing Your Wild Card—Gardening with Native Plants and Professor Jim Neinhuis, UW-Madison, Master Gardeners—Connecting to our World.

Oct 23, 2009 Raspberry Selection and Management Brown Bag Program
12 noon Manitowoc Co. Office Complex
Homeowners have long enjoyed the fruit from raspberries. Since there are various cultivars and seasonal selections available to extend the summer growing season: cultivar selection and plant management will be the topic of discussion.

October 26, 2009 October Monthly Master Gardener Volunteer Meeting
Location: Manitowoc Co. Office Complex Time: 6:30 PM
Speaker: Vijai Pandian -- Emerald Ash Borer -- Status and Management Options

Nov 13, 2009 Landscaping to Attract Wildlife Brown Bag Program
12 noon Manitowoc Co. Office Complex
Loss of habitat is a major threat to wildlife. As a result, if wildlife populations are to be successfully conserved, we must provide habitat for them on private lands. Habitat restoration is especially critical where urbanization and agriculture development has eliminated most natural areas. So providing backyard habitat for wildlife also is important for landscape aspect for the appreciation of nature. Join us as we address landscape approaches to improve wildlife habitat.

Volunteer Opportunities:

Now - Fall Volunteers are needed at the Two Rivers Library Gardens. Call Mary McLean at 242-2412 for more information.

A student at Washington Jr. High needs help with a flower garden at the school. Contact Christine Miller 920-683-4857 x5784

A Request

The Manitowoc Garden Club is looking to have a program on vegetable gardening at our March 2010 meeting. I am wondering if someone from your group would be interested in coming to speak to our group. This would be on March 18, 2010 from 7:00 - 8:00. If interested, you can contact Susan Novak by phone - 920-683-6710

Save Your Pots!

Spring 2010 Plant Sale/ Seminar

We all have plants to divide in spring and after the garden walk we discussed the possibility of having a plant sale along with mini-seminars on flowers, spring planting, etc. using our own members as resource people. We would want the plants in pots (labeled) and a picture from a seed catalog or your own photo of the specific plant. You can reuse labels w/blank backs, old window blinds cut in short pieces, wooden "popsicle" sticks, etc. Also, make notes this fall on possible selections for spring.

This is just in the planning stages and if anyone would like to be on the committee, let Judy Vogel know. Committee so far: Judy Tisler, Pat Hollen, Carol Lallensack & Judy Vogel.

Profit will go to educational programs/materials, etc.

Thank- You Note

Many thanks to the following people who gave of their time on Saturday, June 27, at the Garden Walk:

Ann Arbuckle, Laura Braun, Dorothy Bugs, Rosie Bugs, Gladwyn Doughman, Pat Hollen, Elaine Hovda, Carol Lallensack, Doris Magyar, Helen Massey, Marlene Pleuss, Shirley Scriver, Karen Seipel, Joyce Sheahan, Mary Shimon, Karen Steffen, Sandy Stock, Steve Strouf, Joanne Thompson, Judy Tisler, Gloria Wallace, and Pat Wiegert.

Also to the hosts: Jim & Mary Carlson, Mark & Paula Radl, Bill & Chris Boeder, John & Mary Jo Stangel, Eunice MacDonald and Marian Sepnafski who did a wonderful job of welcoming people and answering questions. It was truly an educational day! We had 337 paid admissions. Comments were very positive regarding the gardens and the hospitality shown by the hosts. All your help was greatly appreciated.

Submitted By: Judy Vogel, Chairperson

Garden Journal

Order Deadline : September 20, 2009

The cost to Master Gardeners is \$13.00.

Dorothy will pick them up at the convention.

Theme: The Natural Garden. It is filled with information about growing native plants, attracting birds and butterflies to your garden, conserving water and other resources, and creating a pleasing and natural looking garden.

Dorothy leaves on vacation Sept. 19th.

Why Leaves Turn Red in Autumn

While the blazing red colors of autumn are one of nature's most beautiful phenomena, until recently the purpose behind this show has been a mystery. The red pigments, called anthocyanins, are produced in the leaves of many species during autumnal senescence, which is the time when photosynthetic components are dismantled and foliar nutrients, particularly nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P), are transferred from leaves to perennial portions of the plant for storage. The recovery of these nutrients, termed resorption, significantly affects plant growth and fruiting the following year, and is therefore important to plant fitness.

Because senescence can lead to greater vulnerability to damage from bright light, and that anthocyanins have been shown to be effective at shading light in foliage, we hypothesized that anthocyanins in autumn are produced to protect leaves from bright light that may otherwise damage the photosynthetic system. Protecting the photosynthetic system in autumn is important to the plant because a constant supply of energy is needed to support the many processes of senescence and to drive the translocation stream that carries nutrients out of the leaf. This idea is termed the resorption protection hypothesis.

Previous theories have generally viewed the development of anthocyanins in autumn leaves as being coincidental. For example, a common explanation has been that sugars become trapped in senescing leaves and that these sugars are then converted to anthocyanins. Other descriptions have suggested that anthocyanins are present throughout the growing season and only become visible in autumn as chlorophyll levels decline. In fact, anthocyanins are produced midway through the senescence process and foliar sugar levels decline drastically during senescence.

We tested the resorption protection hypothesis using mutants of species that normally produce anthocyanins during senescence, but were unable to produce these pigments due to the mutation. Mutants of three species were used: redosier dogwood, *Cornus sericea* (L.), Elliott's blueberry, *Vaccinium elliotii* (Chapman) and Sargent Viburnum, *Viburnum sargentii* (Koehne). Paper birch, *Betula papyrifera* (Marsh), was also included in the study to compare the nutrient resorption of a species that does not produce anthocyanins in autumn foliage.

Mutant and wild-type (non-mutant) plants of these three species, along with wild-type paper birch were subjected to three environmental regimes during senescence: a controlled low-stress treatment consisting of moderate light and temperature, a controlled high-stress treatment where plants were exposed to five days of bright light and near-freezing temperatures before being moved to the low-stress environment, and an outdoor treatment in which the plants were grown outdoors in ambient conditions during the summer and autumn in Madison, WI. Levels of N were measured in pre-senescent and senesced leaves, and the condition of the photosynthetic systems were determined by measuring photochemical efficiency throughout the autumnal senescence period.

Within the low-stress environment, no differences were observed in photochemical efficiency and nitrogen recovery during senescence between mutant and wild-type plants. This demonstrated that the mutants were not inherently weaker than wild-type plants and that when not under bright-light stress, mutant and wild-type plants were equivalent during senescence.

In contrast to the low-stress environment, mutant plants exposed to the outdoor and high-stress environments displayed significantly lower photochemical efficiencies and reduced nitrogen recovery than did wild-type plants containing anthocyanins. The lower photochemical efficiencies of mutant plants indicated that the photosynthetic systems of these leaves had become damaged by bright light. Subsequently, these mutant leaves had a lower capacity to recover N during senescence. These results indicate that anthocyanins in wild-type plants were protecting the senescing photosynthetic systems by shading the leaves from excess light. This conclusion is further supported by the fact that the onset of lower photochemical efficiencies of mutant leaves was coincidental with the development of anthocyanins in wild-type plants.

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Paper birch, a species that does not produce anthocyanins during autumn, recovered N as effectively as the anthocyanin producing species in all three senescing environments. This species also displayed higher photochemical efficiencies during senescence than did the anthocyanin producing species. This indicated that the photosynthetic system of *B. papyrifera* experienced lower stress levels than those of the anthocyanin producing species despite the lack of foliar anthocyanins. It is known that plants have numerous ways of protecting against bright-light stress, and anthocyanins are only one of these mechanisms. Thus, paper birch was able to protect itself during senescence without using anthocyanins.

These findings are consistent with other observations of autumnal anthocyanins, such as the large amount of anthocyanins produced in leaves exposed to full sunlight while leaves shaded within the canopy of a plant produce fewer or no anthocyanins during senescence. Also consistent with the resorption protection hypothesis are observations of higher levels of anthocyanins produced during senescence in plants native to regions where cold temperature are common in autumn. Cold temperatures reduce the capacity of plants to utilize light energy and therefore compound the effects of bright-light stress in leaves during senescence. Thus, the shading provided by anthocyanins would be expected to be of greater benefit in cold climates.

Written by: Dr. William A. Hoch, Dr. Eric L. Singaas and Dr. Brent H. McCown
Copied from WI MGV State Website



Mum 101

In the fall garden, chrysanthemums are the showstoppers, blooming prolifically well after other garden plants have called it quits for the season. Native to China and prized for over 2,000 years, the name “chrysanthemum” comes from the Greek words for gold (chrysos) and flower (anthos) and is often affectionately shortened to “mum.”

Varieties of Chrysanthemums

There are literally hundreds of types of chrysanthemums – with variations in height, spread, color, size of flower, bloom time, and type of bloom. There are also hardy garden mums and non-hardy florist or show mums. Some of the most common types of blooms are:

- Single – long, daisy-like petals
- Decorative – large with many rows of petals, often with petals curling toward the center
- Cushion – aptly named for its medium-sized, cushion-shaped blossom
- Anemone – cushion-shaped, but with the center covered by shorter petals of a darker color
- Pompon – a small, firm globe of tight petals (tiny ones are called “buttons”)
- Quill – tube-shaped petals that are long and straight
- Spider – long tube-shaped petals with curved ends
- Spoon – a flatter blossom with rows of spoon-shaped petals.

For the home garden, the most common hardy types are the anemone, cushion, decorative, and single varieties. Chrysanthemums are one of the easiest plants to grow, but show-quality and non-hardy blooms require a great deal of care.

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Growing Conditions for Garden Mums

- Light: Full early sun, at least 5-6 hours daily.
- Location: Chrysanthemums are susceptible to mildew, so keeping the plants dry is a priority. They need plenty of air circulation, water drainage, and morning sun to dry the dew on the leaves and stems. Don't plant in low-lying, wet, compacted, or boxed-in areas with little air circulation. Chrysanthemum blooming occurs in response to shortening days and longer nights, so avoid planting near streetlights or other nighttime light sources.
- Soil requirements: Fertile, well-drained, sandy or loamy soil with a pH around 6.5.
- Fertilization: Chrysanthemums are pretty tough and can thrive on their own, but they benefit from light and frequent feeding with a balanced fertilizer during the growing season.

Planting Mums

Ideally, chrysanthemums should be planted in the early spring after the danger of freezing weather has passed. They can really be planted any time, though, as long as the roots have at least 6 weeks to become established before extremes of either hot or freezing weather.

Chrysanthemums are available at garden centers in up to gallon-sized containers. Choose bushy plants with plenty of leafy stems branching out at the base.

Dig a hole at least twice the size of the root ball, and incorporate organic matter such as compost or peat to help with drainage. Plant the mums at exactly the same depth they were in the pot – avoid water collection around the stems. Space plants 18-24 inches apart.

For larger varieties, install support structures such as stakes or garden fencing, and try not to walk in mum beds to avoid compacting the soil.

Pruning Chrysanthemums

When plants are six inches tall, pinch off the tips to encourage bushiness and more blooms. Pinch back again when a foot tall. Some gardeners pinch back every few weeks until July to encourage heavy fall blooming. Last pinching should be about 100 days before desired bloom time.

Spring-planted mums may have been forced to bloom in the greenhouse. Prune back about a third to half the stems when you plant, and it's likely to bloom again in fall.

After blooming, some gardeners cut mums back to about 4" tall and cover with a light, airy mulch, straw, or evergreen boughs. You don't have to cut them back, though, and in fact the branches often help hold mulch in place.

Propagating Chrysanthemums

Chrysanthemums can be propagated from seeds, cuttings, or plant division. Some chrysanthemum hybrids are patented and cannot be propagated without permission. This is usually indicated on the plant label.

Chrysanthemums actually like to be divided – the new clumps grow better than old, crowded ones. After the last spring frost when shoots are 1" - 3" tall, dig them up and carefully pull or cut apart. Throw away any half-dead or overly woody parts, and plant only the healthy divisions. Add a source of phosphorus to the planting hole, along with organic matter. Ideally, divide chrysanthemums every 3-5 years and relocate to reduce disease.

To propagate from cuttings, snip off a piece about 4" - 6" long, and remove the leaves on the bottom half. Dip in rooting hormone and insert about 1" into vermiculite, sand, or sphagnum moss. Create your own mini-greenhouse using a wire frame and plastic wrap, and place the plants under bright light (but not sunlight) until rooted.

To grow from seed, sow at least 2 months before first frost, or start indoors over the winter. The planting medium should be kept at 70-75 degrees, and seeds should germinate in 1-3 weeks.

MASTER GARDENERS OF MANITOWOC COUNTY

MONTHLY MEETING

DATE: June 22, 2009
TIME: 6:30 p.m.
PLACE: Silver Lake Park
ATTENDANCE: 22
EDUCATION: Dave Pozorski – Highlights of SL Park Restoration – 15 min.

The June meeting was called to order by President Renee Lemberger. Both reports from the secretary and treasurer were accepted as read. Members then introduced themselves and guests of the meeting were welcomed.

OLD BUSINESS

- 1) Rosie Bugs commented that the second emerald ash borer presentation was excellent.
- 2) Judy Vogel updated us on the last minute details of the Garden Walk. Erin Davidson will be doing a feature on the Walk on Channel 5 on Tuesday. The walk-through with the hosts and workers will be on Thursday night beginning at 4 p.m.
- 3) Doris Magyar stated that Melinda Myers's presentation at the Holiday Inn was approximately 1 ½ hr. was very good.
- 4) Pat Hollen informed us that 9 people helped with the cleanup at the zoo. Planting at the gazebo was done with money from the city and the new beds are looking great. All the hostas at the Chamber of Commerce gardens are gone with the restoration. There is just a small area available for a few plants.

NEW BUSINESS

- 1) Dorothy Bugs said we received an invitation to visit the Bookworm Gardens in Sheboygan.
- 2) The Plymouth Historical Society Home & Garden is sponsoring a "Porches on Reed Street" tour on Saturday, June 27.

The July meeting will be at Solaris Daylily Farms on July 27 at 6:30 p.m. Meeting was adjourned at 7:15.

Respectfully submitted,

Judy Tisler
Secretary

MASTER GARDENERS OF MANITOWOC COUNTY

MONTHLY MEETING

DATE: July 27, 2009
TIME: 6:30 p.m.
PLACE: Solaris Daylily Farms
ATTENDANCE: 14
EDUCATION: Garden Tour – 45 min.

Vice President Pat Hollen called the July meeting to order and the secretary and the treasurer each gave their reports. Both reports were approved as read.

OLD BUSINESS

- 1) Judy Vogel provided us with a final report on this year's garden walk. There were 337 paid admissions plus 40 gratuity tickets were given out. Totals were very similar to recent years. Volunteers were plentiful and the hosts were very receptive and willing to answer questions and discuss their gardens with the visitors. Also, comments from those attending were excellent. At a recent committee follow-up meeting, a decision was made to limit future Garden Walks to only private gardens. A list of public gardens would be available. More signs advertising the walk should be considered. Metal signs could be placed throughout the area so more people would be aware of the upcoming walk. Pat expressed that Judy needs more help at the next walk with signage, publicity, etc. Doris questioned why members do not support a major fundraiser such as this. Twenty-two people volunteered their time at the host gardens (approximately half of the membership) yet only 3 members of the remaining 50% were in attendance.
- 2) Chris Boeder discussed recent activity at the zoo gardens. She has been working in the area of the sign and commented that the new plantings in the gazebo area are beautiful. Zoo employees damaged some of the plantings with overspray in the flagpole area. Volunteers are still needed for several weeks at the zoo gardens.
- 3) Anyone with suggestions for future meetings should contact any of the officers. Rosie Bugs suggested that we consider a visit to a garden center near Louis Corners. Also someone from GB Botanical Gardens would be available to do a program for us.

NEW BUSINESS

- 1) 2010 Wisconsin Garden Journals will soon be available at \$13 each. Contact Dorothy Bugs prior to September 16 to place your order.
- 2) Volunteer hours need to be turned in to Dorothy by October 1st (with no exception and no reminders this year).
- 3) WIMGA is asking for a \$50 donation of books, birdhouses, etc. or a check for \$50 for their state conference raffle in October. This will be discussed at the August meeting.
- 4) Judy Vogel proposed a suggestion for next year instead of our usual seminar with a speaker. We could have various members speaking and/or doing demonstrations in their fields of expertise. Attendees could move from table to table to speak with the presenter to get answers to questions and attain information. This would be held in conjunction with a large plant sale with plants provided by members. The date for this would be in early spring as soon as plants could be dug for the plant sale.
- 5) Marilyn Starzewski thought a future idea might be to have a large MG test plot where we could actually demonstrate various ways to stake tomatoes or show differences in vegetables that could be grown. Comparisons and demonstrations would instruct people how to grow vegetables. Pat suggested a future idea might be to go into nursing homes with presentations on gardening allowing residents to recall their gardening days. Our focus should be more toward education than weeding and maintaining public gardens.
- 6) Forms for applying for the grant from WIMGA will be available in August.
- 7) Judy Lango informed us that Holy Family Memorial is having a wine tasting/raffle on August 27 at the gardens.
- 8) Pat welcomed new member, Judy Lango, and returning member, Ann Unertl.
- 9) The August meeting will be held at the West of the Lake Gardens

The meeting was adjourned at 7:52 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Judy Tisler, Secretary

Manitowoc County Master Gardeners
Manitowoc County UW-Extension
4319 Expo Drive, Po Box 1150
Manitowoc WI 54220

Remember to turn in your hours
from the past year
to Dorothy
before October 1, 2009

