

# Central Missouri Master Gardener Newsletter



## The Latest Dirt

JUN 2026

Newsletter of the Central Missouri Master Gardeners

Vol. 182 No. 01

### Note from the Chair

JUN 2026

Well, what a month May has been and we are off to June.

Starting May off with our Spring Plant Sale. Then starting our projects with the JC Parks Department and all the other projects that we are a part of. And ending the month with a wonderful BBQ on a cool night with lots of fun and great food.

The spring sale this year was very good and we are making plans already to look into the next year Spring Plant Sales.

You do not have to wait to volunteer on projects for the spring sale. If you want to chair or be in charge of growing vegetables or other flowers, we will gladly take your name anytime. Deb is always looking for help and I know Robin would definitely love someone to take over in some of the vegetable planting. As well as someone to take over the chair of the Spring Sale.

This has really been a spring for a change. Cool nights and not real hot day so far. And a lot of rain has been falling all around. My cold crops have been doing good and thriving with the right weather conditions. How has your garden and flower beds been so far this year?

We need to remember that this organization cannot run without your input and support.

We need board members to help guide this organization into the future. Please help out your organization and step up and volunteer. We are a great organization and know that this group of volunteers are really involved with wanting to help. We just need your help in becoming part of the board.

With the month of June, we will be working on projects that require us to be in some traffic areas. Please be careful of your surroundings and look out for other volunteers and for the traffic so no one gets hurt.

This June's meeting, we will be having Stacy Landwehr with the Jefferson City Parks Department in to discuss the correlation between the Parks Department and the Masters Gardeners along with the progress of the RiverCity Farmers Market.

Please be safe and stay cool as the temperatures start to climb and the humidity of summer comes around the corner.

Ed Vitela

CMMG Chair, Edward Vitela

2025-2026

**NEW**

### History Corner

**\*NEW**

**Because there was a question about the year the Master Gardener Program started, I looked through the historical papers I have and this is what I found:**

Dr Ray Ralph Rothenberger chair of the MU Horticulture Department – Key Organizer of the first Missouri Master Gardener program in 1984

The Master Gardener Program started in the year 1992 at the Cole County Extension Center. The classes were held at the Extension Center at 2507 Industrial Dr., Jefferson City, MO. Rick Clark, Agriculture Engineering Specialist, served as the Extension Center Master Gardener coordinator from 1977 through 2000.

According to a write-up submitted by Susan Stork, the first class was the fall of 1992 and continued into the winter of 1993. There were fourteen registered trainees. I found a newspaper article dated October 22, 1992, from the Bittersweet Garden Club. The article stated, "Janet Schwaller said three club

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members are participating in the Master Gardener Volunteer program offered at the University Extension Center “. No names were given in the article. Several of the Hawthorn Garden Club members were in the first class. The first volunteer hours were obtained by working on the Blue Star Memorial Project. Because funding was not yet available for the Master Gardeners, the plant materials were donated by the Hawthorn Garden Club. Gayle Fry was instrumental in coordinating the Blue Star Memorial Project.

### Morning Sun Afternoon Shade Plants

Most yards feature a combination of light levels that allow a variety of plants to grow and thrive. Plants for morning sun and afternoon shade are perhaps the most versatile, because many full-sun plants also do well in partial shade. You may think of these specific light situations as limiting your options for plants and shrubs, but happily there are plenty of plants that do very well with these specific requirements.

Partial shade plants need 3-4 hours of direct sun a day. Locations in your yard with partial sun could be an area that faces east and gets morning sun, followed by afternoon shade. Certain [shade loving plants](#) that like morning sun and afternoon shade are also happy under a large tree canopy with filtered sunlight. Discover some of the most impactful and versatile plants for your ‘half and half’ planting situation.

#### Plants For Morning Sun And Afternoon Shade

When choosing plants for partial shade, it is important to locate them correctly as well as provide the proper soil pH, moisture, and fertility. Morning sun, afternoon shade plants may scorch if they receive too much sun. Conversely, if they sit in too deep shade, they may languish and fail to flower. Whether you opt for shrubs or [perennial plants for shade gardens](#), make sure the right conditions will be met. Potted plants that like morning sun and afternoon shade include the dwarf forms of hydrangea, compact summersweet cultivars, beautyberry, coral bells, Indian pink, and ‘Feather Falls’ sedge. So combine some of these low maintenance shade plants and shrubs with a large planter or tub to add another dimension to partial shade areas.

#### 1. Arrowwood Viburnum



(Image credit: Rumxde / Shutterstock)

Arrowwood viburnum (*Viburnum dentatum*) is a versatile, deciduous shrub that appeals to wildlife and provides multi season interest. The fuzzy white flower clusters that appear in late spring attract pollinators, then give way to blue-black drupes in the fall that feed birds and other wildlife. The glossy, green foliage of this arrowwood shrub turns to shades of red, yellow, or purple in autumn. These are some of the most vibrant foliage plants that like morning sun and afternoon shade.

This North American native shrub can reach 6-10ft (1.8-3m) tall and wide, but several cultivars stay shorter. Prune it soon after flowering if needed. It tolerates most soil, but moist, well-draining soil is ideal. This shrub is winter hardy in USDA zones 2-8. You can buy [‘Blue Muffin’ Arrowwood Viburnum by Hirt’s Gardens from Amazon](#).

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## 2. Beautyberry



(Image credit: Elena Chevalier / Shutterstock)

Beautyberry (*Callicarpa americana*) is a deciduous, US native shrub with striking, iridescent purple berries that encircle the stems at leaf axils. Cultivars are available that produce white or pink berries. One team favorite is [‘Early Amethyst’ Beautyberry by Spring Hill Nurseries from Walmart](#). Many types of songbirds and small mammals relish the fruits that persist into fall.

The arching stems of beautyberry shrubs can grow up to 8ft tall (2.4m) with a 6ft (1.8m) spread so give it ample room. Lavender-pink blooms precede the berries in summer. It can be cut back to 1ft (0.3m) in late winter as it flowers and fruits on new growth. It thrives in moist, well-draining soil in full sun to light shade in USDA zones 6-11.

## 3. Hydrangeas



(Image credit: Nipa74 / Shutterstock)

Hydrangeas (*Hydrangea* spp.) are popular deciduous shrubs that produce large, showy panicles of flowers in summer, including white, pink, blue, red, and several that start white and fade to pink. Certain hydrangea varieties grow happily in morning sun and afternoon shade, such as smooth hydrangea (*H. arborescens*) and oakleaf hydrangea (*H. quercifolia*).

Smooth hydrangea is native to the Eastern US and forms a rounded shrub 3-5ft tall and wide (0.9-1.5m) with large white, pink, or red blooms. These hydrangeas can be pruned hard in late winter and flowers on new growth. It prefers neutral to acidic, well-draining soil and thrives in USDA zones 3-9. You can buy [‘Annabelle’ Smooth Hydrangea by New Life Nursery & Garden from Amazon](#).

Oakleaf hydrangea, native to the Southeastern US, is favored for its oak-shaped leaves that produce red, orange, and purple leaf color in fall. Its showy, long panicles of white flowers in summer age to pink, then brown. It grows to 8ft tall (2.4 m) but newer dwarf cultivars stay compact. Prune after flowering, if needed. It prefers organically rich soil and good drainage in USDA zones 5-9. You can buy [‘Snowcicle’ Oakleaf Hydrangea by Spring Hill Nurseries from Amazon](#).

## 4. Summersweet



(Image credit: Przemyslaw Muszynski / Shutterstock)

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Summersweet (*Clethra alnifolia*) is a showy shrub that is native to Eastern North America, summer flowering in long spikes of small, white or pink flowers. Summersweet (aka sweet pepperbush) is also an outstanding plant for a pollinator garden, as it provides nectar and pollen to bees, butterflies and hummingbirds.

It flowers even in shade, during late summer when most plants are ramping down. Seeds are produced in brown capsules that birds relish in fall and winter. Plant Summersweet in moist, acidic, organically rich soil in USDA zones 3-9. You can buy [‘Sixteen Candles’ Summersweet from Nature Hills](#).

### 5. Coral Bells

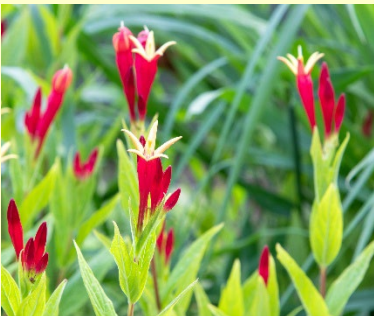


(Image credit: IrynaL / Shutterstock)

Coral bells (*Heuchera* spp.) are a perennial mainstay in many partial-shade gardens, thanks to their easy care and wide variety of foliage colors. Its evergreen to semi-evergreen foliage makes a great groundcover in leaf colors such as purple, red, orange, peach, chartreuse and amber.

In early summer, you can see tall, thin shoots sprout with tiny, bell-shaped flowers that attract hummingbirds. Cutting those back will produce more flowers. Grow coral bells in slightly acidic, organically rich soil in USDA zones 3-9. Some cultivars will take more shade than others. As entry level options for morning sun and afternoon shade, buy [‘Caramel’ Heuchera](#) and [‘Wildberry’ Heuchera live plants, both from Amazon](#).

### 6. Indian Pink



(Image credit: Danny Hummel / Shutterstock)

Indian pink (*Spigelia marilandica*) is a US native perennial that grows on stems 1-2ft (0.3-0.6 m) tall and wide. Its red, tubular blooms are capped by [bright yellow star shaped petals](#). One of its common names is firecracker plant, and it's no wonder hummingbirds flock to its flowers in June.

When you grow Indian pink, you'll find it is a delightfully low maintenance plant that thrives in part shade. Indian pink prefers a slightly acidic, well-draining soil in USDA zones 5-9. You can buy [‘Ragin Cajun’ Indian Pink live plants from Nature Hills](#).

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### 7. 'Feather Falls' Sedge



(Image credit: Gardens by Design / Shutterstock)

'Feather Falls' sedge (*Carex oshimensis*) is a great container or groundcover plant with flowing, green and cream variegated foliage that stays trouble free all summer and fall. This ornamental grass forms a 14-18 inch tall (36-46cm) clump that looks best when the narrow foliage is allowed to fall gracefully down the sides of a tall container or allowed to drape as groundcover.

When growing this sedge plant, you'll find its evergreen foliage can be cut back by one-third in spring. It is hardy in USDA zones 5-9. You can buy ['Feather Falls' Sedge from Nature Hills](#), along with many other attractive sedge varieties.

### 8. Woodland Phlox



(Image credit: Nick Pecker / Shutterstock)

Woodland phlox (*P. divaricata*) is a North American native perennial that blooms in spring with blue clusters of fragrant flowers on plants growing 6-12 inches tall (15-30cm). When [caring for woodland phlox](#), you'll find the clump spreads horizontally. It freely reseeds and may pop up in other garden areas, delightfully so.

The showy flowers of these [phlox varieties](#) attract pollinators and hummingbirds for its nectar. Newer cultivars bloom in white, lavender blue, pale blue, purple blue and lavender pink. Woodland phlox prefers organically rich, well draining soil in USDA zones 3-8. You can buy [Woodland Phlox 'Blue Moon' by Green Promise Farms from Amazon](#).

### 8 Fruits That Grow In Shade To Fill Even Tricky Corners Of Your Yard With Luscious Edibles

Ever planted fruits in low light and struggled to get them to thrive? It's time to get savvy to these 8 fruiting shrubs and fruit trees that grow in shade



By [Mary Ellen Ellis](#) last updated October 3, 2025 Contributions from [Amy Draiss](#), [Amy Grant](#) in [Features](#)



(Image credit: Olga Korica / Shutterstock)

Fruit trees that grow in shade – and shrubs, for that matter – are not as hard to find as you might

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think. Many fruiting plants prefer full sun, but there are options for your shady spots. Fruits that grow in shade can be a great way to make more use of your garden space.

For edible fruits for your shady areas, look for trees and shrubs that grow well in shade, or at least tolerate partial shade. Shade loving plants won't tolerate too much sun, but beyond that, they have varying requirements for soil, nutrients and other conditions. Here are some of the most reliable, generous and luscious fruit shrubs, vines and fruit trees for shade. .

### Fruit Shrubs and Fruit Trees that Grow in Shade

Remember that the amount of sunlight that filters into the landscape changes with the season. Be sure you have ascertained the amount of sun an area of your garden receives through each season before planting one of these fruit trees and shrubs. If you want to give a shaded area a little more light, try pruning out some lower tree limbs. This could help if you know your shrub or tree will benefit from a little light or partial sunshine.

You may like

When choosing fruit plants that grow in shade, check they are appropriate for your growing zone. They should also be suited to the type of soil in your shady areas. It's a good idea to test your soil before planting a fruit shrub or tree. Use a testing meter like the [Raintrip 4-in1 Soil Meter from Amazon](#), which checks for soil pH, moisture, light, and nutrient load.

Plants in shaded areas often stay wet longer and are more prone to disease. Make sure you space plants farther apart in the shade to allow for air movement so foliage dries more rapidly. Watering by using soaker hoses or drip irrigation can also help reduce the risks associated with foliage dampness. You may need to factor in fruit pruning of lower canopy tree limbs as a fruit tree grows to improve air circulation and allow more light penetration.

#### 1. Gooseberries



(Image credit: Edvard Ellric / Shutterstock)

Gooseberries (*Ribes uva-crispa*) are among the easiest fruit bushes that grow in shade. Their fuzzy grape-style fruits have a sweet-tart flavor, and they ripen mid- or late-summer. Suitable for USDA zones 4-6, gooseberry shrubs grow to 4 feet (1.2m) tall under the right conditions. They thrive in a shaded area, especially one with slightly alkaline, well-draining soil. Varieties like 'Pax', 'Invicta' and '[Black Velvet](#)' from Amazon do well in partial shade.

Gooseberries begin to produce fruit after one to three years of growth but do require 1,000 chill hours (hours of cold temperatures in winter), so this is not a warm-climate plant. A gooseberry shrub also grows well in areas with a little morning sun and afternoon shade. Some of the most prolific fruit bushes that grow in shade, many gooseberry varieties do have a tendency to spread, so a little ongoing cultivation will be needed to contain their growth.

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Sign up for the Gardening Know How newsletter today and receive a free copy of our e-book "How to Grow Delicious Tomatoes".

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### 2. Muscadine Grape



(Image credit: Doroninanatalie4 / Shutterstock)

The [muscadine grape](#) (*Vitis rotundifolia*) is native to the southeastern US and can be grown in zones 6-9. These vines only need 100 to 400 [chill hours](#) in winter to produce late summer and fall grapes that are sweet to tart. This American grape makes a delicious pie and wine. Keep in mind that the more sun the vine receives, the more fruit you will see. If you're growing muscadines in a truly shaded area, enjoy the plants for their rampant vines and gorgeous large leaves.

This is a sturdy vine, so be sure you have a strong support for it. Muscadine vines tolerate partial shade and will reward you with fruit in 2-3 years. Tasty modern varieties include 'Magnolia' for making wine or juice, and 'Granny Val,' 'Tara,' and 'Nesbitt' for eating. 'Scuppernong' is an old variety, and while still popular for partial shade in southern regions of the US, it is not as productive as newer cultivars. [You can buy Darlene Muscadine Grape Vine as live plants from Amazon.](#)

### 3. Pawpaw



(Image credit: Thenaturelad / Shutterstock)

If you've wondered what fruit trees grow in shade, the pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*) has to be one of the most impressive North American native fruits you can cultivate. The soft interiors of the fruits are creamy and sweet, with a truly unique flavor. You can grow pawpaw trees in USDA zones 5-9. [Buy Pawpaw Trees as young plants from Amazon.](#)

Native through the eastern US, the Pawpaw tree is an understory tree, so it grows well in partial shade. It will even grow in deep shade, but you'll get a larger, more productive tree with partial shade. Be patient with pawpaw trees, as it can take up to 10 years to get a fruit harvest, which occurs around October each year.

### 4. Acerola Cherry



(Image credit: Charoen Krung Photography / Shutterstock)

For fruit bearing plants that grow in the shade in warmer climates, consider the [Barbados cherry](#) (aka the acerola cherry), a variety of *Malpighia emarginata*. You can grow this small fruit tree in shady spots in warm climates. It's hardy in USDA zones 10-12. Trees grow to 10-13 feet tall (3-4m) but can be trimmed and regularly pruned to stay smaller.

Acerola cherry trees flower any time between April and October. They will be ripe and ready to pick four weeks later. The cherries are bright red and sweet when ripe. They are also rich in vitamin C. If you don't have a warm enough climate for this tree, you can grow it in a large container and bring it indoors for winter. [Buy Acerola Cherry from Fast Growing Trees.](#)

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### 5. Raspberry



(Image credit: JoannaTkaczuk / Shutterstock)

The canes of the [raspberry plant](#) (*Rubus idaeus*) tolerate shade, although they do produce most abundantly in full sun. Raspberries are a good choice for a lightly shaded area. The canes begin producing within 2 years of planting. You can grow raspberries in USDA zones 3-9 to enjoy flowers that draw pollinators in spring, and juicy fresh berries in mid-summer.

As with other [brambles](#), they can get out of control rapidly. However, the delicious and delicate flavor of the berries is well worth the effort – and it is possible to manage them with careful cultivation and the right supports and pruning. Trim back dead canes each winter to make room for additional growth. Good varieties for shade include ‘Octavia’, ‘Polka’ and ‘Autumn Bliss’ raspberries. You can also grow purple ‘[Glencoe](#)’, available as [young plants from Amazon](#), in partial shade.

### 6. Blackberry



(Image credit: Nellia2 / Shutterstock)

Like raspberries, [blackberries](#) (*Rubus fruticosus*) like sun, but can produce a decent amount of berries in partial shade. They grow very similarly to raspberries, on canes that begin producing fruit within two years. You can enjoy blackberry canes in USDA zones 4-9. Great blackberry varieties for shade include ‘Reuben’ and ‘Loch Ness’ fruits. You can buy ‘[Chester](#)’ [Thornless Blackberry Plants from Amazon](#). To get the most from your blackberries when growing fruit in shade, make sure the soil is fertile and contains lots of organic matter. Add some aged compost or a balanced feed such as [Berry & Bramble Fertilizer and Nutrition Care Kit from Amazon](#).

### 7. Lowbush Blueberry



(Image credit: Nadya So / Shutterstock)

*Vaccinium angustifolium*, or lowbush blueberry, is a delicious berry suitable for growing in colder climates, including USDA zones 3-6. These small shrubs need up to 1,000 chill hours to produce a late summer harvest of tasty berries. Blueberries generally require full sun, but lowbush blueberries will tolerate light shade. Try ‘Burgundy’, ‘Claret’ and ‘Fundy’ varieties. [You can buy ‘Michigan’ Lowbush Blueberry plants from Walmart](#).

Lowbush blueberries are native berries to woodlands, so they do well in shady areas. They can be picky about soil acidity, though, so amend your soil if necessary to achieve a pH of about 5. If you need to raise acidity levels in your soil or compost, you can add an ericaceous treatment such as [Jobe’s Organics Granular Soil Amendment from Amazon](#).

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### 8. Hardy Kiwi



(Image credit: Fuzull Hanum / Shutterstock)

Although native to Asia, kiwis are strongly associated with New Zealand. The hardy kiwi (*Actinidia arguta*) is a type of kiwi suitable for colder climates, including USDA zones 3-8 in the US. It also tolerates shade better than other kiwi types. The large vine of hardy kiwi flowers in June and produces ripe fruit in fall. Don't expect to get the same types of kiwi fruit as you're used to in the grocery store.

Hardy kiwis are smaller (about the size of a grape), but have a delicious, sweet flavor and a smooth edible skin. Provide the plant with a trellis for support, somewhere it can soak up a little morning sunshine, for an abundant and tasty harvest. You can [buy Wellspring Gardens' Prolific Hardy Kiwi as live plants from Amazon](#).

### 6 Annuals You'll Regret Planting In Your Garden

These annuals aren't exactly short-lived.

By [Karen Brewer Grossman](#)

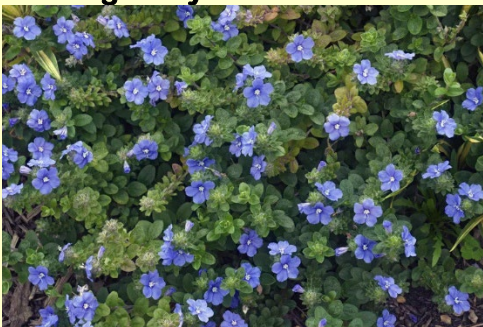
Karen is a writer and editor with more than 25 years of print and digital media experience working in newspapers, educational publishing, marketing, nonprofits, and magazines.

[Southern Living's editorial guidelines](#) Published on May 20, 2026

Annuals are an easy choice when you want to add a splash of color to your [flower beds](#). You can grab multi-packs at your local garden center at a low cost, and you'll have continuous blooms all season. Once they die, there's no special pruning or overwintering needed to help them survive the cold months, and you can start over with something different next year to change things up. While most annuals bring some joy to your yard, others are known to bring extra work. Thankfully, planting most annuals doesn't require a long-term commitment like [planting perennials](#), but some annuals self-seed or have aggressive growth that can make other plants suffer. It's not that they are terrible choices—you may have some growing in your garden that you love—but you may find other plants that are easier to deal with. Before you load your landscape with blooms, check out this list of annuals that you may regret planting later.

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#### Morning Glory



Credit: Getty Images

- **Botanical Name:** *Ipomoea purpurea*
- **Sun Exposure:** Full sun
- **Soil Type:** Moist, well-draining
- **Soil pH:** Neutral to slightly acidic (6.0-7.0)

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These flowers are called morning glory because their colorful, trumpet-shaped blooms open in the early morning and close as the day goes on. These beauties can grow as perennials in warm climates, but they self-seed frequently and new plants will [germinate quickly](#) in warm soil. It sounds like a win since you can skip buying morning glories at the garden center next spring, but because they drop so many seeds and have vigorous vines, morning glories can become invasive. To keep the plant from climbing, spreading, and taking over your garden, cut off the dead blooms and seed heads before they mature.

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### Sweet Potato Vine



Credit: Grace Cary / Getty Images

- **Botanical Name:** *Ipomoea batatas*
- **Sun Exposure:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Soil Type:** Well-draining
- **Soil pH:** Slightly acidic (5.5-6.5)

As their name suggests, these plants are vines and they can spread far and wide, taking over other plants in your garden. Sweet potato vines root easily so they may grow outside their designated area. Don't plant them in a flower bed and let them run free. You'll have better control by planting them in containers or hanging baskets. Make sure to keep them trimmed to maintain a manageable size.

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### Bachelor's Buttons



Credit: Lisa Schaeztle/Getty Images

- **Botanical Name:** *Centaurea cyanus*
- **Sun Exposure:** Full sun
- **Soil Type:** Moist to dry, well-draining, sandy, loam
- **Soil pH:** Alkaline (7.2-7.8)

It's easy to get excited about these cool-season annuals that add a pretty pop of blue to the garden, but you may regret it once they go to seed. Known as bachelor's buttons and cornflowers, their blooms eventually drop hundreds of seeds and spread quickly. If you decide to plant something else in their spot next year, it can be tough to get rid of them. They're popular in butterfly gardens because they attract pollinators, and finches love their seeds. If you love them in your yard but they're getting out of control, remove spent blooms immediately to keep them from going to seed.

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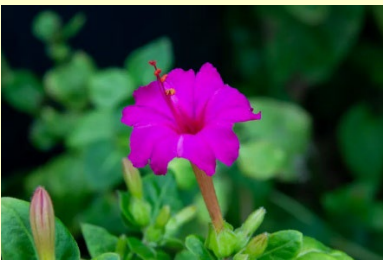
Credit: Jacky Parker Photography/Getty Images

- **Botanical Name:** *Cleome* spp.
- **Sun Exposure:** Full sun to part shade
- **Soil Type:** Well-draining, loam, sand, clay
- **Soil pH:** Slightly acidic to neutral (6.0-7.0)

Spider flowers keep color in your garden all season long. They grow on tall stalks, and long thin stamens give them their spidery appearance. These prolific bloomers die when winter arrives, but they have plenty of seeds that will pop up again next spring. To keep them from crowding other plants, [cut off the seed pods](#) before they mature and split open. That's when all of the tiny seeds will fall to the ground to establish next year's blooms.

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#### Four O'Clocks



Credit: Getty Images

- **Botanical Name:** *Mirabilis jalapa*
- **Sun Exposure:** Full sun to partial shade
- **Soil Type:** Rich, well-draining, loam
- **Soil pH:** Neutral to slightly acidic (6.0-7.0)

Four o'clocks are actually tender perennials, but they're grown as annuals outside of warm climates because they don't tolerate temperatures below 30°F. Their name is a nod to the time of day the flowers open and stay open all night long. They close again by morning. Hummingbirds, moths, butterflies, and bees like to visit the trumpet-shaped blooms. They are aggressive self-seeders, so keep them contained in your garden by cleaning up dropped seeds and pulling up any seedlings that sprout. Deadhead spent blooms or cut the plant back entirely to the ground after the first frost.

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#### Lantana



Credit: Getty Images

- **Botanical Name:** *Lantana camara*
- **Sun Exposure:** Full sun
- **Soil Type:** Loose, well-draining, sandy loam
- **Soil pH:** Slightly acidic to neutral (6.0-6.5)

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Lantana blooms will go strong all summer in **hot climates**. In frost-free USDA Planting Zones 8 to 11, they are invasive and can crowd out native plants, take over the garden, and become extremely tough to get rid of. Hard freezes and cold winter soil cause them to die elsewhere. To get rid of them, you'll need to cut the woody stems to the ground and dig up the root ball. If you live in a cooler climate, enjoy the color without the work of trying to contain them. **Our zone is fine for these flowers as long as you give them lots of room. They do grow well and take over an area.**

### RECIPE TIME Stuffed Braided Bread Mariola Villatoro



👤 Credits: Recipe inspired by the original video creator

This stuffed braided bread is delicious 😋❤️  
Perfect to accompany your coffee or to sell and  
make customers fall in love 💰🌟

Ingredients:

- 1 cup of warm water (200 ml) 💧
- 1 cup of warm milk (200 ml) 🥛
- 1/2 cup oil (100 ml) •
- 1 egg (the yolk for varnishing) 🥚
- 10 g dry yeast (2 1/4 teaspoons of instant or active dry yeast (about one standard packet)
- 1 teaspoon of sugar
- 1 teaspoon of salt

👤 Preparation:

1. Mix all the ingredients until you form a soft dough that doesn't stick to your hands.
2. Let it rest covered until it doubles in size. ⌚
3. Divide into 10 portions and form balls.
4. Stretch each one, add filling and shape like in the video (braided type).
5. Let it rest for 20 more minutes.
6. Varnish with a mixture of yema (yolk) and milk.
7. Bake at 180°C (350°F) for 25–30 minutes 🔥
8. Out of the oven, you can varnish with butter for added shine 🌟

💡 TIP: If you want them to be softer, don't add all the flour at once 😊

- 6 cups of flour (add little by little) 🌾

Filling:

- Queso crema o queso fresco 🧀 Cream cheese or fresh cheese

To varnish:

- 1 egg yolk
- 3 spoons of milk 🥛



# Central Missouri Master Gardener Newsletter



HAPPY BIRTHDAY!  
JUN



Meetings are held at the Missouri River Regional Library, 214 Adams St, Jefferson City, MO  
We hope to see you there!

Online Reporting Site: Hours must be entered at [https://vms.momg.org/sec\\_Login/](https://vms.momg.org/sec_Login/) please remember you need to enter hours on a computer, not a tablet or a phone. Again, all hours must be entered on line.

Enter your hours again starting in January.

Any emails that need to be distributed to ALL MG's should be sent to **CMMG Cole County Master Gardener** <[cmmg@missouri.edu](mailto:cmmg@missouri.edu)>- please don't call in messages

CMMG Official WEBSITE-- <https://extension.missouri.edu/counties/cole/extension-master->

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