



GARDEN ALMANAC

**IHM Community
Garden Newsletter**

September 2020



End of season

Gardeners in our community garden have grown and harvested oodles of vegetables this season so far. Harvesting continues in mid-September but shows signs of slowing down as the plants start to decline.

Even though the community garden is primarily meant for growing food crops, some of our gardeners planted extra flowers this year. Not only are those flowers colorful but they are also providing nectar to a wide variety of butterflies and pollinators.

Our concord grapes were harvested early in the month and went to the IHM kitchen where they will be used to make jelly and in various recipes.

Depending on the weather, the last day of gardening is tentatively scheduled for Oct. 10.

People have been inquiring about garden plot availability for the 2021 growing season. If you are interested in gardening with us next year, please email me at rdluzen@ihmsisters.org to be placed on our waiting list.

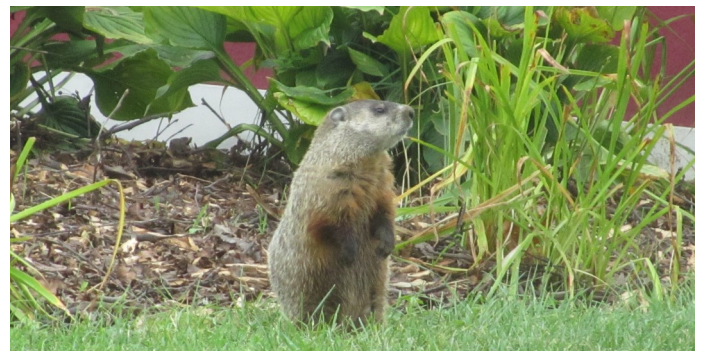
Wishing you good gardening,

Bob

Bob Dluzen
Community Garden Coordinator



Concord grapes from our grape vines will be used by the IHM kitchen in various recipes.



A wary ground hog scans the area to make sure it's okay to venture out. The ground hogs living in the garden area mostly eat tender grass and clover but also nibble on garden vegetables from time to time.

When you reap the harvest of your land, you will not reap to the very edges of the field, nor will you gather the gleanings of the harvest; nor will you strip your vineyard bare, nor pick up the fallen grapes. You will leave them for the poor and the stranger.

Leviticus 19:9-10

September normal temperatures 1980-present

Date	Normal high temp.	Normal low temp.
Sept. 1	79°F	60°F
2	79°F	60°F
3	79°F	60°F
4	78°F	59°F
5	78°F	59°F
6	78°F	59°F
7	77°F	58°F
8	77°F	58°F
9	77°F	58°F
10	76°F	57°F
11	76°F	57°F
12	76°F	56°F
13	75°F	56°F
14	75°F	56°F
15	75°F	55°F
16	74°F	55°F
17	74°F	54°F
18	73°F	54°F
19	73°F	53°F
20	72°F	53°F
21	72°F	53°F
22	72°F	52°F
23	71°F	52°F
24	71°F	51°F
25	70°F	51°F
26	70°F	50°F
27	69°F	50°F
28	69°F	50°F
29	68°F	49°F
30	68°F	49°F

September record temperatures 1874-present

Date	Record high	Year	Record low	Year
Sept. 1	98°F	1953	42°F	1967
2	100°F	1953	44°F	1885
3	100°F	1953	43°F	1976
4	92°F	2018	40°F	1974
5	99°F	1954	42°F	1984
6	95°F	1978	38°F	1984
7	97°F	1939	43°F	1986
8	98°F	1976	39°F	1986
9	94°F	2002	37°F	1883
10	94°F	1983	40°F	1883
11	95°F	1931	39°F	1917
12	96°F	1952	39°F	1943
13	97°F	1874	40°F	1975
14	98°F	1939	37°F	1975
15	100°F	1939	41°F	1984
16	98°F	1939	38°F	1966
17	93°F	1955	36°F	1959
18	92°F	1955	37°F	1943
19	93°F	1955	38°F	1982
20	92°F	1895	36°F	1956
21	92°F	1895	35°F	1875
22	91°F	1941	30°F	1974
23	91°F	2017	29°F	1974
24	89°F	2017	33°F	1989
25	93°F	1891	34°F	1879
26	93°F	2017	30°F	1883
27	88°F	1891	34°F	1899
28	87°F	1905	33°F	1991
29	89°F	1953	32°F	1942
30	85°F	1991	30°F	1899

September 2020 twilight

Date	Morning twilight	Evening twilight
Sept. 1	6:31 a.m.	8:34 p.m.
2	6:32 a.m.	8:32 p.m.
3	6:33 a.m.	8:31 p.m.
4	6:34 a.m.	8:29 p.m.
5	6:35 a.m.	8:27 p.m.
6	6:36 a.m.	8:25 p.m.
7	6:37 a.m.	8:24 p.m.
8	6:38 a.m.	8:22 p.m.
9	6:39 a.m.	8:20 p.m.
10	6:40 a.m.	8:18 p.m.
11	6:41 a.m.	8:17 p.m.
12	6:43 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
13	6:44 a.m.	8:13 p.m.
14	6:45 a.m.	8:11 p.m.
15	6:46 a.m.	8:09 p.m.
16	6:47 a.m.	8:08 p.m.
17	6:48 a.m.	8:06 p.m.
18	6:49 a.m.	8:04 p.m.
19	6:50 a.m.	8:02 p.m.
20	6:51 a.m.	8:01 p.m.
21	6:52 a.m.	7:59 p.m.
22	6:53 a.m.	7:57 p.m.
23	6:54 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
24	6:55 a.m.	7:54 p.m.
25	6:56 a.m.	7:52 p.m.
26	6:57 a.m.	7:50 p.m.
27	6:58 a.m.	7:48 p.m.
28	7:00 a.m.	7:47 p.m.
29	7:01 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
30	7:02 a.m.	7:43 p.m.

September 2020 sunrise and sunset

Date	Sunrise EDT	Sunset EDT
Sept. 1	6:59 a.m.	8:06 p.m.
2	7:00 a.m.	8:04 p.m.
3	7:01 a.m.	8:02 p.m.
4	7:02 a.m.	8:01 p.m.
5	7:03 a.m.	7:59 p.m.
6	7:04 a.m.	7:57 p.m.
7	7:05 a.m.	7:55 p.m.
8	7:07 a.m.	7:54 p.m.
9	7:08 a.m.	7:52 p.m.
10	7:09 a.m.	7:50 p.m.
11	7:10 a.m.	7:48 p.m.
12	7:11 a.m.	7:47 p.m.
13	7:12 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
14	7:13 a.m.	7:43 p.m.
15	7:14 a.m.	7:42 p.m.
16	7:15 a.m.	7:40 p.m.
17	7:16 a.m.	7:38 p.m.
18	7:17 a.m.	7:36 p.m.
19	7:18 a.m.	7:35 p.m.
20	7:19 a.m.	7:33 p.m.
21	7:20 a.m.	7:31 p.m.
22	7:21 a.m.	7:29 p.m.
23	7:22 a.m.	7:28 p.m.
24	7:23 a.m.	7:26 p.m.
25	7:24 a.m.	7:24 p.m.
26	7:25 a.m.	7:22 p.m.
27	7:26 a.m.	7:21 p.m.
28	7:27 a.m.	7:19 p.m.
29	7:28 a.m.	7:17 p.m.
30	7:29 a.m.	7:15 p.m.

September precipitation records

Date	Greatest amount of rain	Year
Sept. 1	0.90 in.	1952
2	1.16 in.	1922
3	3.21 in.	1879
4	2.10 in.	1918
5	0.97 in.	1915
6	2.73 in.	1990
7	1.40 in.	1936
8	0.91 in.	1942
9	1.82 in.	1992
10	1.65 in.	2000
11	3.71 in.	2000
12	1.41 in.	1925
13	2.97 in.	2008
14	1.58 in.	1911
15	1.65 in.	1992
16	1.39 in.	2010
17	1.20 in.	1905
18	1.06 in.	1899
19	1.81 in.	2011
20	1.53 in.	2018
21	1.73 in.	1919
22	1.84 in.	1986
23	1.28 in.	1961
24	1.12 in.	1926
25	2.51 in.	2018
26	2.08 in.	1880
27	1.28 in.	1896
28	2.13 in.	1959
29	2.87 in.	2016
30	1.30 in.	1936

Gazebo available for your event

The gardens make a wonderful setting for our Gazebo. The primary purpose of our Gazebo is to provide gathering space for St. Mary Organic Farm activities and events that advance the educational and spiritual goals of the IHM Sisters.

There is no charge if your event or activity advances the educational and spiritual goals of the IHM Sisters. Free-will donations for the use of the Gazebo are welcome. To reserve the Gazebo, contact Events at 734-240-9871 or events@ihmsisters.org; someone will be happy to assist you with your reservation.



September precipitation records

Normal monthly precipitation: 3.27 inches

Wettest September: 7.52 inches in 1986

Driest September: .39 inches in 1877



Nature Explorers

Monarch Waystation

Monarch Waystations are places that provide resources necessary for monarchs to produce successive generations and sustain their migration.



Without milkweeds throughout their spring and summer breeding areas in North America, monarchs would not be able to produce the successive generations that culminate in the migration each fall. Similarly, without nectar from flowers, these fall migratory monarch butterflies would be unable to make their long journey to overwintering grounds in Mexico. The need for host plants for larvae and energy sources for adults applies to all monarch and butterfly populations around the world.

Observe: Visit a Monarch Waystation; you are welcome to visit the one at St. Mary Organic Farm.

Record: Make a list of the different flowers growing in a Waystation.

Considering a gift to St. Mary Organic Farm?

Donations are always appreciated and are tax-deductible. Your contribution will go toward local educational programs on gardening, healthy eating and lifestyle, environment protection, conservation and other programs that are part of our mission to do God's work by making our community a better place to live. They may also be used to purchase equipment and tools and to maintain garden facilities.

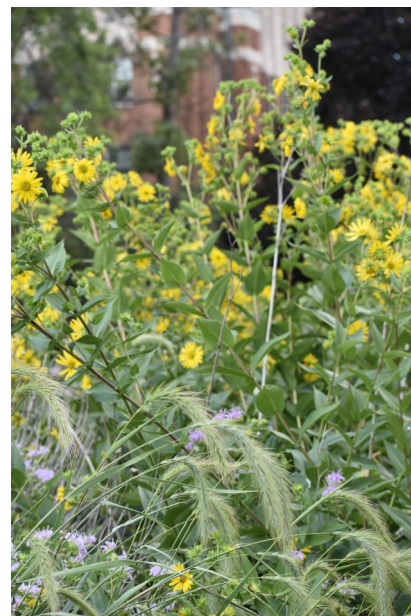
Please make your check payable to IHM Sisters and include St. Mary Organic Farm or SMOF in the memo line.

Safe, secure online giving is available for your convenience.





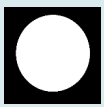

From Pope Francis' Encyclical, *Laudato Si': On Care for our Common Home*

In the face of possible risks to the environment which may affect the common good now and in the future, decisions must be made "based on a comparison of the risks and benefits foreseen for the various possible alternatives". #131 This is especially the case when a project may lead to a greater use of natural resources, higher levels of emission or discharge, an



increase of refuse, or significant changes to the landscape, the habitats of protected species or public spaces. Some projects, if insufficiently studied, can profoundly affect the quality of life of an area due to very different factors such as unforeseen noise pollution, the shrinking of visual horizons, the loss of cultural values, or the effects of nuclear energy use. The culture of consumerism, which prioritizes short-term gain and private interest, can make it easy to rubber-stamp authorizations or to conceal information. [#184]

Phases of the moon September 2020

	New Moon - Sept. 17
	First Quarter - Sept. 23
	Full Moon - Oct. 1
	Last Quarter - Oct. 10

Equal hours of daylight and darkness do not happen on the equinox

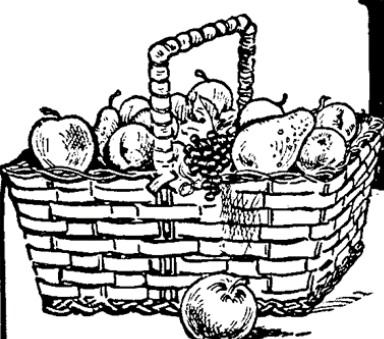
The first day of autumn will happen at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, Sept. 22. We normally think of the autumnal equinox as having equal hours of darkness and sunlight, but if you look at the sunrise/sunset chart on page three, you'll see that doesn't happen until a few days later.

Instead, the equinox marks the date when the tilt of the earth's axis is pointing neither toward nor away from the sun (even though the angle tilt remains the same).

The length of the daylight hours depends on a particular location's latitude. For example, think of how many hours of daylight there are north of the arctic circle in the land of the midnight sun. At our latitude of 41.92°N here at St. Mary Organic Farm in Monroe, equal daylight and night hours happen on Sept. 25.



Gardening in the 1900s



FRUITS

of all kinds can be made a source of big and sure returns to the grower who will take the trouble to look into the vital subject of scientific fertilizing and the value of

POTASH

which insures full-sized, highly-colored and finely-flavored fruit.

Send for valuable book, free. Prepared by experts. Should be in the library of every farmer and planter for ready reference. Send for it to-day. Address

GERMAN KALI WORKS

New York—93 Nassau Street

Atlanta, Ga.—1224 Candler Building

Chicago—Monadnock Building

Here is an ad from 1908 edition of *Garden Magazine*. Potash in this case referred to a naturally occurring mineral that was deposited from ancient seas millions of years ago. It was, and still is, mined and used as a potassium fertilizer.

“Yes, in the poor person’s garden grow far more than herbs and flowers – kind thoughts, contentment, peace of mind and joy for weary hours.”

– Unknown

