

Weeder's Digest

All the dirt that's fit to print



Newsletter of the Whatcom County Master Gardeners

October 2002



Thanks to all of you who volunteered for the various summer activities, and remember that we have on-going needs for volunteers in the office and other events and projects throughout the winter. So, don't give up the good work, and don't give up the habit of volunteering.

The ballot for the Foundation election is enclosed. Please vote and return the ballot to the Extension Office. If you would like to vote for someone not listed on the ballot, write-in votes are welcome. We do wish to thank all those gardeners who accepted nominations and ran for office. We all realize that it takes time to hold an office and we appreciate their commitment. There are no losers here, only winners!

Hey! It's that time of year again – the Graduation/Potluck and Foundation meeting all rolled up in one great event. It is November 7, 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. at the Ferndale Senior Center (Pioneer Park). All new and veteran Master Gardeners and their families are invited to attend (even if you have not completed all of your hours, please come any way!). We will try to keep the Foundation meeting portion short, so the graduation ceremony will be the evening attraction, with the exception of the potluck desserts.

Here is what you need to bring:

- Yourself and family, or friend (kids included)
- Your favorite dish to share

We will furnish drinks, dessert, table settings, the graduation certificate, and smart remarks. You furnish yourself and rebuttal to the smart remarks.

Please remember to submit your time slips!

Al McHenry

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“Worm Bins to Compost Tea”

Mary Appelhof, internationally known author of “Worms Eat My Garbage” will give an illustrated talk on problems of excess nitrogen in soils, earthworms and creatures of the soil food web, compost tea and soil rejuvenation, and worm bins as a source of high quality compost.

This event will be Wednesday, October 16, beginning at 6:00 p.m. with worm videos and 7:00 p.m. for the lecture, at the Lincoln Theater in Mt. Vernon. This event is free and open to the public.

The event is sponsored by: Skagit County Public Works Master Composter/Recycler Program; Snohomish Co. Public Works; Solid Waste Management Division, Island County/ WSU Waste Wise Volunteer Program; WSU Cooperative Extension, Whatcom County.

For more information contact: Frances Ambrose, Skagit County Public Works, 360/336-9400

Corrections:

Last months newsletter incorrectly listed the Master Gardener Graduation Potluck as November 14, the correct date is November 7.

Newsletter Deadline:

Third Wednesday of every month.

Tis the Season



By Faye Agner

After a long, hot and dry August, September brought some relief by way of some rain to green up the brown lawns. September was a mellow month with the foggy mornings, the sunny afternoons and the cooler nights. Just right for a month of transition. Pacific Northwest gardens usually have lots of flowers throughout the fall. For a continuity of flowers, replace summer varieties with biennials, such as winter pansies and forget-me-nots. Interplant these hardy biennials with some of the spring-flowering bulbs.

Now you can begin planting early spring bulbs. A rich sandy soil is best to grow bulbs. Mix some bulb food with the soil. Bulbs like lots of sun, but you still can grow them under deciduous trees, because the leaves are only arriving after the blooming of the bulbs is over. Prepare that soil with lots of organic matter to a depth of 10 inches.

October is the month of falling leaves and the work of removing them. They need to be raked up promptly to avoid having to work with a sodden mat that will smother the grass beneath. Fall planting is a good time for new improvements. The nurseries are bringing the new crops on the market, so it's easier to select better plants; i.e. plants that are not yet exposed to all kinds of weather conditions, sometimes in a too small container, while standing for extended times on blacktop surfaces or other environmental conditions.

October is also time for mums. You will find them in just about any color in the garden centers and the supermarkets. You can either toss the plants out when they finish blooming in November, or you can turn your small investment into a half-dozen new mums next spring. Should you choose to save your mum, plant it this fall in a sunny well-drained spot with moist, fertile soil. Next spring, just as the mum's new growth starts, dig it up and use a sharp shovel to cut the root ball into six equal pieces, each with a bit of stem and root. Replant the pieces in your garden, and give them a drink of water. They should do just fine.

Time to remove the annuals, and cut perennials back to 4" to 5" above the ground. Ornamental grasses could be left uncut. The foliage adds color to the winter garden. Of course, all gardeners have a compost operation going, and now all the taken up annuals and the trimmings from perennials can be added to the compost pile. However, if you noticed diseased plants or leaves on these plants, then it is better not to add it to the compost.

Gladiolus bulbs should be lifted, dried and stored. Dahlias keep blooming till the first frost hits them, but the tubers should be lifted after the first frost. Tuberous begonias should be lifted before heavy frost arrives. Cut back most of the top, and leave the roots intact. Place in a dry, cool storage area for a couple of weeks to cure the tubers. After curing, shake off the dirt. Remove the remnants of the stem on the tuber, because that will usually rot and could destroy the whole tuber.

Winters are too wet for outdoor pit storage in the Pacific Northwest. We must rely on a cool, not too dry, well-ventilated basement or shed for storing potatoes and most of the other root crops soon to be harvested.

Onions and squash need dry, quite warm storage. Requirements for storage of winter squash are dryness and protection from freezing. A cool, dry place is ideal, but it is usually necessary to store indoors to insure a low humidity. Never place squash directly on a concrete floor.

Overseeding onto an established lawn can do a lot of good. A thicker lawn is less likely to be bothered with weed invasion, and fall is a good time of year to work on lawn renovation. If you can rake and mow your lawn before scattering the seed, you'll have better luck with the renovation process. Yard maintenance companies can always be hired to aerate, thatch or overseed lawns, and fall is a good time to get the grass roots of lawn improvement

The best time for green manure seeding was by the end of September. However, October might also give a good covering. Many gardeners use the grain type of rye. This is a fast growing plant, especially in the spring, and it adds a lot of green manure to your soil. This is maybe the best to use in our area. Also used is annual rye grass. Be sure that it's the annual kind, because there is also a perennial kind which is hard to get rid of in the spring garden.

You can still take cuttings from your healthy geraniums for rooting. You need a well lighted, frost-free, around 55 to 65 degrees F., inside place to get them rooted. Of course, a greenhouse is a must for the real gardeners! The cuttings should be 4 inches tall and placed in a pH neutral medium such as peat moss and perlite, peat moss and vermiculite or peat moss and sand. (I recommend always using a little mask over your mouth and nose when working with these materials). Don't use any fertilizers. Only dip the cuttings in a rooting stimulant.

Keep the slug population down by clearing all debris out of the area. The eggs are plentiful under old boards, pots and all kinds of unneeded debris.



President's Message



Pat Nelson,
MGF President

October—Fall! It is so hard not to like October. There is a beautiful smell and color to the air! I love Fall weather—but—it also means that summer is over and winter is here. As usual, the summer just went too fast!

Regarding our greenhouse committee meeting—it was the last of July at Don Boettner's home on Samish Island. First, we had a very productive planning meeting about how we could best use our little greenhouse, and what plants we wanted to grow. But then—we ate crab like you wouldn't believe! We even got to take home leftovers! Thanks again, Don!

We had two glorious garden tours in September. The first was at Teri and Matt Treat's home. It was a lovely evening and the garden was wonderful! A very nice design with interesting grasses, trees and shrubs—I loved those Artic Willows—got to get some of those! It was cleverly punctuated with garden art. Then it was on to Mary Etta Foster's garden—now that woman has imagination!

At the risk of being repetitive—it is delightful! Thanks Teri, Matt and Mary Foster! We had a short meeting at Mary Etta's. First David thanked us all for the surprise party and gift that celebrated his new house. Merrilee Kullman talked about the Advanced Training. She will look into the possibility of having just two speakers so that we can again have it at the Bellingham Technical College and also changing the time to Fall. Keep tuned! She also reminded us that our volunteer hours are due to be turned in because our year runs from October to October. Then she had something special to present to us—Our Whatcom in Bloom Awards!! One that we can be especially proud of is—for the second year, we have won 1st prize for the Cooperative Spirit Award!! A big thanks goes to David Simonson and his crew for the wonderful job they do at Hovander. Come into the office and see the beautiful silver dish!!

On October 4, the board will again meet with Al and Craig to continue our strategic planning. It will start at 9 a.m. Then at 10:30 we will begin our regular board meeting. All are welcome at both.

Our foundation meeting is on October 10 at 7 p.m. Vic Gould will share with us his experiences with horticultural therapy. The programs he has been and is now involved in (a new local master gardener program) is fascinating! Come join us and bring some Fall goodies!

Save the evening of October 15—JoAnne Roose is going to teach us to make herbal wreaths—sounds like fun!

Graduation is near—November 7! Let's have a good turnout— and welcome our new class into the ranks of the Veterans! Bring a main or side dish—dessert, drinks and table settings will be provided!!

Our next class will start on March 4, 2003. I know that sounds like a long time from now, but you know how fast time goes—so start inspiring some of your friends to come join us!!

Oh—I almost forgot—The ballots for the election are included in this newsletter—don't forget to vote!!

Thanks for your patience—Pat

Volunteer Hours

Do you need to make up any volunteer hours? Like bugs? Need to work from home? Call Jill at 360/766-7006 for a new volunteer opportunity!

Found:

Casserole dish, pink with floral pattern and glass cover. Call Maureen at 360/398-9885 to claim.

Wreath Workshop Update

The workshop will be Tuesday, October 15, at 7:00 p.m. at Jean Powell's, which is a wee bit north of Ferndale. Call Chris at 360/366-5501 to sign up and get directions.

Remember to cut your plant material the day of the workshop and keep it in water or a plastic baggie with a damp paper towel, keeping the plant types separate. Try to get as many fragrant leaves, flowers, and berries that you can find, plus those that hold their color such as smoke bush and eucalyptus. Don't forget to bring scissors, pruners, and wire cutters. Joanne has some hand-out sheets for everyone filled with extra handy hints.

***Ceanothus*, commonly known as California Lilac**

Family: Rhamnaceae
(Buckthorn family)

Genus: *Ceanothus*

Species: there are many, but choose carefully for hardiness!

Consider:

C. americanus,
C. gloriosus, or
C. velutinus

A few days ago a landscape contractor of my acquaintance asked me for the name of a low-growing evergreen shrub he'd spotted in several yards on South Hill in Bellingham. He was smitten with its dark green leaves and small clusters of blue flowers that he said "looked a little like lilac blossoms." Well, at that moment *Ceanothus* was chosen as Plant of the Month for October. As we're all concerned about sensible water use and what is forecast to be a dry winter heralding, perhaps, drought conditions next year, *Ceanothus* is a plant that comes to mind as actually thriving in dry summer conditions and poor soil, once it is established.

If you've ever visited the coastal areas of central California, you've no doubt seen the expanses of *Ceanothus* throughout that region. It's a common sight from Big Sur to Point Reyes, providing a fine example of a native plant that has been incorporated admirably into landscape settings. Tolerant of wind and of salt spray, its deep green, crinkly leaves hold their appearance whatever the exposure, so long as it is planted in the sun and in soil that drains well. In fact, neglect is the treatment it seeks. This is a plant that can quickly be killed by kindness. Even a "regular" amount of fertilizer, soil that's too rich, too much water in the summer (or any standing water at all)—and you'll have an ex-*Ceanothus* fit only for the compost bin.

When it's properly neglected, *Ceanothus* rewards with stunning flowers that do look a bit like small lilac blossoms, its rich green foliage, and a lovely form. Some species are prostrate and sprawl, others stand like sentinels, upright and proper. All good things have their downside, however; and in the case of *Ceanothus*, it's the question of hardiness. Look carefully to find one of the species and particular varieties that will reliably withstand our Pacific Northwest winters. New, hardier types are being developed so that we gardeners in the Northern climes can enjoy this wonderful plant. Do a bit of research, seek them out, and choose carefully, sticking with varieties that are grown and tested in our area. It's not surprising that South Hill in Bellingham provides a hospitable home for *Ceanothus*. That neighborhood is one of our most sheltered microclimates. What will prosper there might not last through January in Sumas. Many *Ceanothus* are described as hardy only to USDA Zone 6—that means to a minimum temperature of minus 10 degrees. Combine the cold of a Northeaster with a three-day blast of wind blowing down from the Fraser River valley, and it adds up to a dead plant. Even when you find a type that suits, take the precaution of planting it in a sheltered location, perhaps even against a wall facing south or west.

More than 40 species of *Ceanothus* are native to North America. Beyond the domesticated evergreen species and named cultivars, there are several interesting wild forms available from specialty catalogs and seed sources featuring native plants. Many of these are deciduous, with white rather than blue flowers. One that is certainly hardy here is *C. americanus*, commonly known as New Jersey tea because yes, its leaves were used as a substitute during the Revolutionary War. It also has medicinal properties; its astringent roots were used to staunch bleeding from wounds and to stop hemorrhaging during surgery in field hospitals. It flowers from May to July and holds its very interesting fruit from August to October. It's a small shrub, less than three feet tall. Butterflies love it. So do deer. I realize this is mixed news for most of you, but who knows, it might even distract them from your tulips...although I have absolutely no research-based information about that. I suppose you'd have to survey the deer.

Another wildflower form with white blooms is *C. velutinus*, known as Tobacco Brush. *C. sanguineus* is a choice species, hard to find in nurseries, particularly noteworthy for its bright red stems in winter. Erect, deciduous, loosely branched *C. thrysiflorus* has blue flowers and is commonly called Blueblossom. It can grow to a formidable size, although it is likely to stay much less than 20 feet tall in our climate. *C. gloriosus* and *C. griseus* are smaller, both with deep green, almost blue foliage, and lively blue flowers. Both are reputed to do well here, at least in Bellingham. In the county, *C. griseus* might be the better choice, if you'd like to give *Ceanothus* a try.

And is it worth it, to try out a plant that might be only marginally hardy? This is one of the few cases in which I'd answer with a resounding "yes." *Ceanothus* is a lovely native, with an interesting history (not to mention its nitrogen-fixing properties), and it makes a handsome addition to the garden. Let me put it this way: if you've been able to keep rosemary alive in your garden throughout the winter, then you'll probably be able to enjoy season after season of *Ceanothus*. Choose the variety and the site carefully, water it well until it's established, and then sit back and marvel at the beauty sometimes brought about by benign neglect.

A short postscript from Cheryll: I'm looking forward to meeting many of you at the graduation celebration dinner in November. It's an honor to be asked to speak at that event. I'll be talking about garden trends, what's old, what's new, what's tried, what's true. There will be plenty of time for your questions, and I'll be counting on John Van Miert to help me answer them!!

Garden Friends and Foes By Todd Murray

Culprit: Yellowjackets**Family:** Vespidae**Species:** *Paravespula*
(*Vespula*), *Polistes* spp.*Identification:*

Most people can recognize a wasp when they see one. They are conspicuously colored to remind us of who they are. Yellowjackets, *Paravespula*, are the typical black and yellow banded wasp that most people are familiar with. Paper wasps, *Polistes*, have more of a red and yellow color with a little black. The larvae of both kinds of wasps are the typical, leg-less grub form. You will rarely encounter the larvae unless you open a live nest (something I don't recommend). Yellowjackets will envelop their nests in a papery layer while paper wasps will leave the inside cells exposed.



It's not a coincidence that we use the same pattern, black and yellow, to warn or caution others of a potential danger (such as caution tape around a road hazard). These colors are universal. Insects, being the exploitive critters they are, will mimic these colors to fool potential predators. Almost every order of insects has representatives that do this. A common example is that of the aphid predator, the hover fly. This fly will even poke you with its abdomen to scare you into thinking that it's stinging. Many clearwing moths also mimic yellowjackets, such as the raspberry crown borer. As general rule, wasps will be hairless, have two sets of wings, a constricted abdomen and an ovipositor in the shape of a stinger.

Life History:

Wasps are 'eusocial' animals. Like bees, ants and termites, wasps live together with overlapping generations, there is a large amount of parental care for the offspring, they have a caste social structure with sterile workers and divisions of labor, and have a complex system for communication. Eusociality is truly an amazing way of life. Colonies of individuals behave more like a single being and the individual workers are like organs, each performing a function to keep the colony alive.

The queen is the only survivor of winter. She will spend the winter in a protected shelter like a dead log, ground litter, or your attic. In my case last year, this was on the side of my bedroom wall. I thought it was pretty cool to have a yellowjacket hibernating in my room, until one day it was gone. I found it a few weeks later when I put on a t-shirt. Yellowjacket venom is a much more potent eye-opener to start your day than any cup of coffee I've ever had.

Once spring comes, she will find a nesting site and construct a small hive of a dozen or so cells. She diligently maintains this first brood, constantly hunting, feeding, building and providing for her daughters. Once this brood matures, the sterile daughters take over the hard work while the queen devotes all her time to reproduction. As the season progresses, the colony grows. Colony sizes peak around now, September and October. Late summer and early fall, is the time of year that wasps become a problem to most people. Yellowjackets, hornets and other wasps are voracious predators. This is the time of year that insect populations drop, yellowjacket populations are peaked and competition for food is high. Wasps can become very aggressive and persistent about getting what they're after. Colonies can reach the size of 5,000 workers, depending on the species. By the end of the season, males are produced and mating occupies the time of future queens. After the cooler temperatures settle in, the hive dies and is abandoned. They will not reuse the hive as a future-nesting site. Pending on the species, sites are either protected underground, between walls, in rock piles, or exposed in trees, under housing eaves, and attic ceilings. There are subterranean types of nest builders and arboreal (tree-dwelling) nests. This is species specific.

Damage:

Have you ever had the unfortunate experience of disturbing a large yellowjacket nest? As you were sprinting, swatting and screaming yourself away, did you ever notice that you smell *bananas*? Many species of yellowjackets produce the smell of bananas to alarm other nearby wasps of a potential threat to the hive. This is part of their communication system; they use chemicals, pheromones, to send signals and information. Unlike bees, wasps can sting you as many times as they want. This adds to the severity of wasp attacks. You can receive a large amount of venom if at the wrong place, at the wrong time. Like bee stings, people can react very violently and undergo anaphylactic shock as an allergic reaction. In

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Policeman's Helmet

Impatiens glandulifera



THREAT: A native of Asia, policeman's helmet, also called poor man's orchid, is a plant of moist areas and riparian zones. It was probably introduced into the United States as a garden ornamental. In Britain, it is considered extremely invasive and is one of the "top 20" non-native weeds. As this plant often grows along streams and ditches, seeds can be quickly spread downstream by water. A single plant can produce up to 800 seeds, which are viable for 18 months or more, and the seeds can even germinate under water.

DESCRIPTION: Policeman's helmet is an annual, which germinates in February to March, and flowers from June to October. The plant can grow up to 10 feet tall. The stems are hollow and the leaves are oblong to egg-shaped, with serrated edges. The flowers range in color from white to pink to purple and the shape resembles an old-fashioned English policeman's helmet. When touched, the mature seedpod splits and ejects its seeds up to 20 feet. This habit has earned other related *Impatiens* the name of touch-me-not, and inspired the following lines, written by Erasmus Darwin in 1789.

*With fierce distracted eye Impatiens stands
Swells her pale cheeks and brandishes her hands,
With rage and hate the astonished groves alarms
And hurls her infants from her frantic arms.*

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS: Policeman's Helmet can be controlled with herbicides or by mechanical means. Plants can be easily pulled and this is quite effective for all but very large infestations. Contact the Weed Control Board for site-specific control recommendations.

Whatcom County Noxious Weed Control Board, 901 W. Smith Rd., Bellingham, WA 98226, (360) 354-3990



Calling all Master Gardener Talents!

Dear Master Gardeners,

Recently Craig MacConnell, Todd Murray and Scarlet Tang proposed the development of a demonstration garden at Bloedel-Donovan Park in partnership with Bellingham Parks & Recreation. The purpose of this garden is to demonstrate lake friendly gardening practices much like those found in the Lake Friendly Gardening Kit (<http://lakewhatcom.wsu.edu/gardenkit/>). This park is used by tens of thousands of visitors a year and would provide a large audience for water resource educational efforts. With this demonstration, visitors will tour through a landscape designed to avoid pest problems and managed in ways that reduce pesticides, nutrients, and other pollutants running into the lake. Visitors will be connected with landscape management decisions and how those decisions affect water quality. All aspects of the landscape will be presented in a user-friendly fashion in order to demystify many landscape management practices.

Demonstrations may include: Beneficial insect garden, Plant resistant species garden, Cultural practices, Siltation management, Water conservation, Nutrient/fertilizer management, Impervious surfaces, Buffers, Groundcover demonstration, and Soil preparation.

We are in the very early stages of developing this proposal and we would like to explore Master Gardeners' interests and inputs for developing and constructing components of the demonstration garden. We are seeking those Master Gardeners that have interest and experience in Landscape and/or Garden Design.

Please Contact: Todd Murray (tamurray@coopext.cahe.wsu.edu), Scarlet Tang (STang@co.whatcom.wa.us) or Craig MacConnell (cbmac@wsu.edu) at 360/676-6736 for more information.

Book Review

Dictionary of Plant Names

By Allen J. Coombes - Timber Press

The aim of this book is to provide a guide to the derivation, meaning and pronunciation of the scientific names of the most commonly grown plants.

The name of the genus is given first, followed by a pronunciation guide, which is very helpful in dealing with horticultural tongue twisters. Next is derivation of the name; Latin, Greek or other, followed by the type of plant; perennial shrub, etc. Then a general guide to hardiness and the common name. Species are listed alphabetically below each genus with their history.

This is an intriguing little book. You might go to it for reference but find yourself browsing through it for awhile. There is a great deal of information here in a condensed form.

The Master Gardener Library has two copies of this book - one in each of the Reference Library and the Circulation Library.

By Jane Beer
Library Committee

Garden Friends & Foes

Continued from page 5

fact, it's thought that wasps kill more people per year than any other animal. The most likely scenario is a disoriented, angry wasp flying into a speeding car's window and a panicking driver losing control trying to swat the wasp.

It is important to point out that yellowjackets are extremely beneficial insects. They are voracious predators. We would have serious pest problems if it weren't for yellowjackets. Workers are continually hunting other insects to bring back and feed to the next brood. Caterpillars and flies are commonly used as a food source for yellowjackets. I've seen wasps try to fly away with caterpillars three times their size. After a few unsuccessful attempts, the wasps will bite the caterpillar in two and come back later for the second half. In fact, yellowjackets are used as biological control agents in corn, cotton and tobacco crops. A few well-placed nests can clean acres of crops of any pests.

Management:

The best prevention method is to leave them alone. Wasps attack when they perceive a threat to the hive. Additionally, since they are such excellent predators, you shouldn't remove a nest unless it poses an immediate danger. Most people do not realize they are living with yellowjackets until fall anyway. The hive won't be around for much longer so, if no one is directly bothered, let the hive finish the year. For all types of controls, destruction of the nest should be done at night when all the workers are back at the nest and less likely to retaliate. We have an excellent publication on chemical control and trapping yellowjackets written by WSU's finest, Dr. Roger Akre. For specific recommendations, consult the WSU Cooperative Extension bulletin, "Yellowjackets and Paper Wasps." The fish-trap described in the bulletin is a very effective, non-chemical and safe way to get rid of yellowjackets. Some tips that Al McHenry offers in using the fish trap design are to: be patient (the trap may take a few days to work), make sure that fish is hanging just above the water level, don't hang the fish too high, and make sure that the bucket that you are using to trap the wasps is wide enough to catch most of the wasps. The wasps won't drop straight down and many may land off to the side, so the bucket needs to be wide enough to catch these wasps.

Once the wasps are killed, it is a good idea to get rid of the nest even though others won't reuse it. Old nests are perfect habitat and food for carpet beetles. If the nest was in the attic, find the mode of entrance and seal it. A common point of entry is through the screened vents of the attic. Change the mesh size of the screen to block out any future queens looking for a place to nest. Be careful when dealing with stinging insects such as wasps. It's easy to forget how painful a sting is but, when it happens, we're quick to remember.



Weeder's Digest is the monthly newsletter for the Whatcom County Master Gardener Program. Guest articles are encouraged. Please submit typewritten articles by the third Wednesday of each month to Karri at the Master Gardener Office. Articles can also be submitted by e-mail to: karrimac@coopext.cahe.wsu.edu. Editor uses MS Word for Windows and PageMaker 6.5. Any articles prepared on other programs or platforms should be saved as Text Files or Rich Text Files. Editor reserves the right to edit for space considerations, grammar, spelling and syntax.



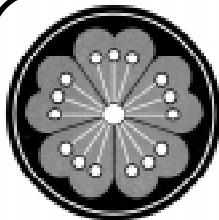
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Craig MacConnell
Horticulture Agent

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**MASTER
GARDENER**

Dates to Remember:

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| October 4 | 9:00 a.m. to Noon | MGF Board Meeting
Extension Office |
| October 10 | 7 to 9:30 p.m. | Monthly Foundation Meeting
Extension Office |
| October 15 | 7 p.m. | Wreath Making Workshop
Jean Powell's |
| October 19 | 9 a.m. to Noon | Pumpkin Day
Hovander Park |
| November 7 | 6:00 to 9:00 p.m. | MG Graduation Potluck
Ferndale Senior Center |
| Wednesdays | 8 to 9 a.m. | Master Gardener breakfasts
Babe's in Ferndale |
| Wed. & Sat. | 9 a.m. to noon | Hovander Work Parties |