

Weeder's Digest

All the dirt that's fit to print



Newsletter of the Whatcom County Master Gardeners

April 2003

Hi Y'all:

Our new class is just humming along and is almost half over. The 37 students are enthusiastic and looking forward to joining in on the activities. In fact some have been attending the Monthly Foundation Meetings.

I want to remind you of the mock clinic class on April 15, and hope many of you will bring plant/insect samples to be diagnosed. If you can participate please let us know so we will know how many are coming.

And we extend the invitation to the veterans to visit the remaining classes. This will refresh your memory and also count towards your continuing education requirements.

The other important class is the annual volunteer sign-up class on April 17. This is the time the new class members pledge their hours to our various on-going projects. This is also the time when the veterans can commit to projects in order to satisfy their 25 hour annual obligation. You will also have the pleasure of meeting the new class members if you have not already done so.

I hope every one is preparing to contribute plants for the plant sale. We need them to make our sale as successful as it always has been.

Good Gardening!

Al McHenry

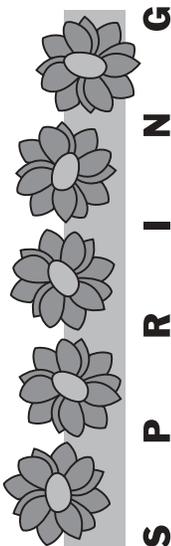


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WSU Master Gardener Week

Governor Gary Locke has proclaimed April 13 - 19, 2003 as WSU Master Gardener Volunteer Week.



FREE WORKSHOPS Lake-Friendly Gardening

Saturdays in April 9:00 - 12:30 p.m.
Garden Spot Nursery, 900 Alabama St, Bellingham
Heavy rain cancels

The Lake-Friendly Gardening Workshops are back! Mark them on your calendar and tell a friend!

- April 12 Backyard Buffers
- Groundcovers: Alternatives to Turf
- April 19 Managing Pests and Weeds

rsvp: 676-6736
or scarlet@coopext.cahe.wsu.edu

Newsletter Deadline:

Third Wednesday of every month.

Tis the Season



By Faye Agner

March is supposed to come in like a lion and go out like a lamb. Seems to me there has been more lion than lamb. Still, I have hopes for a glorious spring. According to the calendar it's springtime, and we might encounter some spring-like weather on certain days, maybe followed by some less spring-like weather. But, we can enjoy a continuous display of flowers, such as bulbs, border perennials, and flowering shrubs and trees from now on.

April is the gardening preparation time. The garden spot can be spaded or tilled as soon as the soil has warmed up a bit, and the soil is dry enough to be handled. If you spade, or work your garden beds, when the soil is still too wet, you are just asking for extra work later on in the season. You can end up with hard clods that are difficult to handle in a seed or planting bed. Now is a good time for adding the available compost or other decayed organic material in the soil. Organic matter in the soil is so essential for improving the physical quality of the soil. Its success in growing a good producing flower or vegetable depends on it. An easy way of adding vegetable matter to your soil is to dig a trench about six inches deep and put your cooking scraps, no meat, and cover it over. When it's filled up, start all over again with another trench.

A commercial fertilizer with a ratio of 5-10-10, at the rate of 4 pounds per 100 square feet, is the recommended amount for gardens in the absence of a soil test. Fertilize your rhubarb plants once again.

Can a vegetable garden be grown here in the Puget Sound region without the use of chemical fertilizers or pesticides? The answer to this question is a definite yes! Success may require a bit more effort and vigilance on the part of the gardener. Manures and composts are low in fertilizer values, but the incorporation of organic matter into the soil is so very important. Although fertilizers are most quickly available to plants in the chemical form, it is quite possible to supply a garden's entire mineral needs in the form of organic fertilizers. For example, gardeners have been using manures since the beginning of agriculture, and they are still an effective source of organic matter and nutrients.

Manures and compost are valuable sources of organic matter and fertilizer. However, keep in mind that only half of the applied manures will be available for the plants in the first year in a new garden spot. When manures of any kind are used to supply nutrients for crop production, it is necessary that one understand that they are quite low in these essentials compared to synthetic fertilizers. For example, to obtain the same amount of nitrogen as 15 pounds of ammonium sulfate (21-0-0), it would be necessary to incorporate 200 pounds of chicken manure or 1500 pounds of cow manure (with bedding) into a garden. In addition, since raw organic material must be converted into the chemical form by microorganisms before the plant can benefit from it, there will be a lag time between time of application and time of use. This delay is variable depending on soil temperature and moisture levels.

It's time to sow cool and warm season vegetables and herbs. Wait for the planting of warm season vegetables until the danger of frost has passed.

When shopping for plants, look for compact plants with perky leaves and with good color. If the plant seems too small for its container, it's probably not ready to plant in the garden. Wait until the leaves of the plant extend over the edge of the container before planting in the garden.

Leave bulb foliage alone until it turns yellow. The bulbs need their leaves to transform solar energy into food for making flowers for next year.

Dahlia tubers should be planted, and now is a good time to divide crowded tubers. Also, gladiolus should be planted. By the end of April, after the danger of frost is past, many annuals and vegetables can be seeded in the garden. Gardeners usually plant annuals in the first week of May.

Lawn care is upon us again; mowing, killing moss and weeds. A good dressing with a high nitrogen fertilizer with a ratio of 3-2-1 (12-8-4) of 4 pounds per 1000 square feet is recommended. Lawns adjacent to the lake or water could use a special prepared lawn fertilizer that is lower in phosphate. If thatching is necessary, now is the right time to do it. April is also a good time to install new lawns. Remember, Kentucky Blue Grass is not ideal for our region. A mixture of 50% perennial turf-type ryegrass and 50% fine fescue makes a better lawn for the Pacific Northwest coast.

Good gardening and enjoy the outdoors.

Who am I?

I have graced American gardens since Colonial times. Most of my types available now have been hybridized. As I mature from year to year, I form large clumps. As buds begin to stir in the center of the rosettes, cut down the old foliage to the ground to make room for flowers.

Selected members of my family are quite expensive, but are worth the price. Most of the best *orientalis* hybrids available in America today are seed strains developed from named varieties. A seed strain is a lineage of plants, in this case, of hybrid origin that come true to type from seed.

I am a member of the Buttercup family.

Last month was Baby's Breath.



President's Message



Pat Nelson,
MGF President

This is one of those things that I enjoy hearing and saying 'Spring is here!!' Winter was strange—what will spring bring? For me—one thing is for sure—dirty fingernails!!—Yes!

But, back to March—Trainee classes started on the fourth and are, and will be, a great asset to the Foundation! Quite a few members of the new class attended the March Foundation meeting. I hoped that they enjoyed it and will encourage more trainees to attend in the future.

At that meeting, we talked about a new mentor program. Veterans would volunteer to be a mentor to a trainee. It is a great way to make the trainees feel more welcome and continue through the Foundation. It takes very little time commitment and is a great way to make new friends—for both of you! We have a few already assigned, but need more. Call Nancy Webb for more information: 360/527-116.

Another program that we talked about is the possibility of having Master Gardeners represented in some way on the garden page of the Herald. I will be meeting with Sarah Wallace from the 'lifestyle' section to see if we can come up with a plan. It would be great exposure and another step in what we are all about—public service!

Dianne Rapoza gave us an update on the plant sale. The greenhouse group has planted 100s of plugs and will continue to do so—but—we still need your contributions. Divide, pot and label your perennials, and if you don't have any to divide—come to Karen Gilliam's garden on April 2, from 9 to noon, to divide, pot and label her perennials. See Dianne's article for further information.

Chris Hurst announced upcoming trips:

May 15-Snohomish-Rhody Ridge Arboretum, Walsterway Iris Gardens and Flower World

June 26-Vancouver-Thomas Hobbs nursery and home gardens and UBC

July 16-Bainbridge Island

Now let's talk April—Our board meeting is April 3—open for your suggestions! The Foundation meeting is April 12 with Karen Teper from Wind Poppy Farm as our guest speaker—I look forward to that, as I know you are, too! So, we will see you then!! Pat Nelson

Plant Sale Update

The Plant Sale Committee is working hard making colorful new plant signs for the sale. If you know that you will be providing a lot of one type of plant please let us know so that we can have a sign for it. (Diane 360/676-9563 or r.rapoza@attbi.com)

Don't forget that we are also having a bake sale too. All Pies, cookies, cupcakes, and other sinful treats will be very welcome. Along with the homemade treats we will be selling Krispy Kreme donuts. All Saturday volunteers will get a coupon for a free donut and drink. We will also be pre-selling boxes of donuts. Reserve your box by calling Teri Booth 360/738-0800 or tlbooth@earthlink.net.

Now is the time to start saving your boxes. Smart people tend only to buy what they can carry—and they can carry more plants in a box. If you absolutely do not have any other place to store your boxes you can bring them to the greenhouse.

Thank you for all your support. We know we are going to have a very successful sale!

One day only

Whatcom County Solid Waste and ReSources is sponsoring a Backyard Compost Bin Sale. Saturday, May 3, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. This will be a truckload sale in the Cost Cutter parking lots. Locations are Bellingham on Meridian, Ferndale on Labounty and Blaine on H Street. For more information call 360/733-8307.

Plant of the Month By Cheryll Greenwood Kinsley

Evergreen Candytuft

Family: Brassicaceae,
alternatively known as
Cruciferae (Mustard
family)

Genus: *Iberis*

Species: *sempervirens*



When events in the larger world turn worrisome, I tend to seek out the friendly and familiar for refuge and comfort. Meatloaf and mashed potatoes appear again on the family menu—much to my son's delight—followed by nothing more fancy than brownies or chocolate-chip cookies for dessert. I'll choose a book by Edna Ferber over a brilliant but edgy new novel. And in the garden, I find my attention returning to the most dependable, tried-and-true performers, the plants that keep showing up, year after year, to do their best in the sometimes obscure corners where I've left them, unattended, as I've waxed enthusiastic over some flashy new Superstar of the plant world.

If meatloaf is a comfort food, then evergreen candytuft—*Iberis sempervirens*—is a comfort plant. This woody-stemmed, herbaceous perennial that tops out at 18 inches shares its species name—*sempervirens*, meaning “always green”—with the tallest living species on the planet. The coast redwoods of California—*Sequoia sempervirens*—can easily reach 350 feet. Evergreen candytuft is very short and coast redwoods are very tall—but I suppose it could be said that what *I. sempervirens* lacks in stature, it makes up for in...lovely white flowers. Each with four petals, they're gathered in flat-topped bunches called “corymbs” that cover the entire plant in full bloom.

Iberis sempervirens is native to southwestern Europe—hence the name of the genus—and in our area is hardy and evergreen, although it does look a little straggly during the winter. There is enough leaf surface for it to be susceptible to desiccation and to sunscald in the winter months—not too much of a problem here in Whatcom County, since we don't have many dry sunny days from November to March. If a clear northeaster is forecast, you can take the precaution of covering your candytuft with evergreen boughs, which are readily available in most of our yards after one of those windstorms that blow through every week or so. Candytuft also appreciates a mulching to lessen the effects of the freeze-thaw cycle on its leaves and its relatively shallow root system.

In late winter, candytuft will bounce right back from any cold-weather nipping. By mid March, it begins producing flowers of the purest white imaginable. They will freshen up any border, no matter the color scheme of your spring bulbs, with white flowers sparkling against finely textured, deep-green, lance-shaped leaves. The species is very attractive, and several worthy cultivars are widely available, including ‘Alexander's White’, an early bloomer; the dwarf ‘Little Gem’ and ‘Snowflake’; ‘October Glory’, another small variety that repeats its bloom in the fall; and ‘Summer Snow’, a late bloomer with particularly large flowers.

Place candytuft in full sun as an edging, or let it spill over a rock wall. You can expect your *I. sempervirens* to spread about as wide as it is tall. Make sure the soil is well drained and rich with organic material, and if it tends to acid, add some lime. In poorly drained, acidic soils, candytuft is susceptible to both crown rot and club root. Known in Europe since the 1200s, club root is caused by a fungus that plagues all members of the mustard family, vegetables as well as ornamentals. It is a significant problem for commercial growers but much less bothersome to home gardeners. If your candytuft falls victim to it, however—you can get a firm identification at the Master Gardener office, but signs include misshapen branches, withered, yellow leaves and deposits of mysterious slime—you'll want to avoid planting any other cruciferous plant in the same area.

Evergreen candytuft is quite easy to care for, so long as you give it good drainage. The one chore required is shearing it after bloom. Forming seedpods weakens the plant, so cut the faded flowers right off at the foliage line. You'll find yourself removing up to one-third of the entire plant, but it will fill out again very quickly to a lovely green mound as it begins to set next year's blooms. Its stems are quite brittle and easily broken, so take care when raking around candytuft, particularly during fall clean-up. If stems do snap off, they will root quickly if you give them a dip in rooting hormone and pot them up immediately.

Candytuft looks very nice planted in drifts over bulb beds. You can shear it at about the same time the bulb foliage has dried up enough to be removed. If you discover other perfect places for it and you need more candytuft, you can use stem cuttings or grow it from seed. In my garden, I find just the right number of volunteers. Candytuft is a relatively short-lived perennial, so I replace old plants every five or six years.

Deer, rabbits, and slugs all avoid candytuft. I suppose it has the pungent qualities of many members of the mustard family. Don't be making a sauce out of it for your meatloaf, though. Meatloaf doesn't qualify as comfort food unless you serve it with lots of old-fashioned, bottled ketchup. Nothing but the red stuff will do.

Weed of the MonthBy Laurel Shiner

Creeping Buttercup

Ranunculus repens **THREAT:** Creeping buttercup is a plant native to Eurasia that has become a troublesome weed in the Pacific Northwest. Although there are several members of the buttercup family in this area, both native and introduced, creeping buttercup is the most difficult to control. This plant spreads both by seed and by creeping stems that root at the nodes. This allows the plant to outcompete other plants, especially in grazed pasture. Additionally, creeping buttercup can be toxic to livestock. Although buttercup is harmless once it is dry, hay contaminated with buttercup can spread the seed to new locations. Buttercup prefers moist areas, but once established, can survive if sites become drier. In this area, buttercup is commonly found in pastures, gardens, lawns, yards and other moist or disturbed sites.



DESCRIPTION: Creeping buttercup is a perennial herb that grows 6 to 12 inches high, with the flowers growing up to 24 inches high. The stems creep along the ground, taking root at the nodes. Creeping buttercup has dark green leaves that are 3-parted with deeply toothed margins. Both the leaves and stems are hairy. Creeping buttercup has bright yellow flowers with 5 petals (sometimes up to 10). Flowers are borne on long, erect stems and flowering occurs from spring through summer. Tall buttercup, which is also common in this area, has similar leaves and flowers, but does not have creeping stems.



MANAGEMENT OPTIONS: Creeping buttercup can be controlled through cultural, mechanical and chemical means.

Practicing good pasture management and avoiding overgrazing are important in managing buttercup. Creeping buttercup can be killed through repeated cultivation, although this will not kill seed in the soil. Mowing will not control this plant. Contact the weed control board for site-specific chemical recommendations.



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

Let's Take a Bus to Canada, eh?

On June 26, we will do just that. We will be leaving from the Ferndale Park 'N Ride at the Axton I-5 exit at 8:00 a.m. and heading north across the 49th parallel. Our first stop will be Southlands Nursery (www.southlandsnursery.com) owned by Thomas Hobbs, plant collector, author, and inspirational speaker. The nursery has creative and inspiring displays of fabulous plant material, imported pottery, and loads of garden supplies. We may buy plants here, as we expect to get an Ag. Inspector at the nursery to certify our plants for our return across the border. From Southlands, we will follow Tom over to his home on Point Grey, with a beautiful vista of English Bay. He has graciously offered to lead us on a garden tour around his Mediterranean style house with its narrow walkways lined with exotic arrays of plant material from far corners of the world.

Then, onto the bus once more to travel over to the University of British Columbia Botanical Garden (www.ubcbotanicalgarden.org). We will eat our lunch here before touring the oldest botanical garden in Canada of close to 50 acres. Included at the garden are an alpine garden, a native garden, a physic garden, an arbor and food garden, plus a large wooded area with old original arboretum trees with vines climbing to the tops of some.

Our last stop will be the Japanese Nitobe Memorial Garden on the UBC campus. Created 30 years ago in the memory of Dr. Inazo Nitobe, the garden contains a well-documented collection of Japanese and British Columbia plants.

Some reminders for everyone, as we will be traveling into Canada: You want to take a lunch to eat at UBC, but remember to avoid those forbidden fruits and veggies. Each person is also required to have two types of identification. You must have a photo I.D. and proof of birth. A passport will do just fine, or a driver's license and a birth certificate. The cost for the trip is \$18.00 for Master Gardeners and \$25.00 for guests. We should be back in Ferndale by 5:30 p.m.

There are still seats available on the bus for the May 15th trip to Snohomish/Maltby. In order to reserve yours, please send a check for \$15.00 for Master Gardeners, \$18.00 for guests to Chris Hurst, 360/366-5501, made out to Master Gardener Foundation.

Guidelines for Preventing Mosquito Bites

Because West Nile Virus is here in Whatcom County, many residents will be contacting you to learn about controlling mosquitoes. Using the best IPM strategy available, tell your customers to avoid being bit by mosquitoes. The following guidelines provide some excellent cultural controls that you can implement in your daily life.

Using pesticides to kill adult mosquitoes is not practical and often not successful in your backyard. Suppression of adult mosquitoes is temporary and will not solve mosquito problems. (See "Guidelines for Reducing Mosquitoes at Home" for other management options around the home.) A better way can be found by selecting a mosquito bite prevention method that best suits your outdoor activities.

Barriers

To reduce the risk of mosquito-borne diseases and annoyances caused by biting mosquitoes:

- Limit outdoor activities when mosquitoes are active, such as at dusk.
- Keep windows and doorways tightly sealed. Install and maintain window and door screens to prevent mosquitoes from entering the house.
- When working outside during mosquito season, wear protective clothing such as shoes, long-sleeved shirts, and pants.
- Mosquito netting can also be used to protect one's face and neck or used on infant carriages, strollers and playpens.

Repellents

Mosquito repellents are volatile chemicals that deter or mask the mosquito's ability to find its host. They are commonly used to prevent mosquito bites during outdoor activities, such as sports, hunting, hiking and gardening. The same respect and caution should be used when using repellents as with other insecticides.

- Choose a repellent that best fits your outdoor activity.
- Apply repellents to areas that are exposed. Do not apply repellents underneath clothing.
- Do not apply repellents to open wounds, eyes or mouth.
- People with sensitive skin should avoid using repellents.
- Test a small area of skin to ensure that your skin is not adversely sensitive to the repellent.
- Wash off repellents after going indoors to reduce the amount of time of unnecessary exposure to repellents.
- Repellents, especially those containing diethyltoluamide (commonly known as DEET), prevent mosquito bites for at least several hours up to a full day. DEET can be applied to both skin and clothing. For most conditions, products with 10-40% DEET are sufficient for repelling mosquitoes on adults. Products containing 23% DEET offer over five hours of protection on average. Increased concentrations over 50% do not offer significantly longer protection. Some people experience adverse reactions from DEET and other repellents. Be sure to read and follow the directions on the container. The EPA states that products containing 10% or less of DEET are suitable for use on children. Repellents should not be used on infants. Consult your physician or local health department for inquiries about use on infants and children.
- Citronella is a commonly used repellent that is applied topically or volatilized in citronella candles. Protection of topically applied citronella is short lasting. Studies show that 10% citronella lasts less than 30 minutes on average; multiple applications may be needed for longer protection. Candles can offer some reduction of mosquito bites but there is no evidence attributing this repellency to citronella.
- Permethrin has both insecticidal and repellent characteristics. Products containing permethrin, labeled for mosquito repellency can be used on clothing and other fabrics, such as tents, but should not be applied directly to skin. Read the label and follow directions carefully when using these mosquito repellents and insecticides.
- Some bath oils, such as Avon Skin-So-Soft, do offer some protection from mosquito bites and contain repellents recognized by the Environmental Protection Agency. Tests have shown repellency works for less than 30 minutes on average. Multiple applications may be needed to offer limited mosquito repellency.
- Using mosquito-repelling plants, such as the citrosa plant, are not known to significantly reduce mosquito numbers or mosquito bites.
- Repellents containing plant-derived chemicals, such as soybean oil, may have some mosquito repellent properties but durations of repellency are not as long lasting as products containing DEET. Products containing 2% soybean oil have shown repellency to last for over one hour, on average.
- Electronic repellents that emit high frequency sounds do not repel mosquitoes, or other pests. Additionally, electronic bug

Volunteer Opportunities

The YMCA Childcare Center is looking for assistance in designing a child-safe, native plant garden to be installed adjacent to their playground. If you would like to help, please call the office at 360/676-6736.

Veterans - On April 17 our new crop of Master Gardeners will be signing up to work in the office clinic. We need veterans to work with them, specifically afternoons. If you can help out, please call or email Jill Cotton at 360/766-7006 or jillcotton@aol.com. No experience is necessary!

Email Communication Coordinator - working from home to contact Master Gardeners on all subjects needing to be passed around. Contact Kathy Mitchell: ksmithell@att.net and Al McHenry at the office.

Farmers Market - Saturday clinics, contact Christine Smith or Margie Katz at margie@nas.com

Big Rock Garden Park - Volunteers are needed to develop and present gardening workshops. What's your area of gardening expertise? Would you like to share it with a small group of interested people? Big Rock Garden will provide the facility and support needed to do this. Recently we have offered workshops on the care & reporting of bonsai, and on worm composting. We would like to have one on pruning, but all ideas would be welcome.

Also, volunteers are needed to prepare a nature walk for Big Rock Garden. Big Rock Garden would like to develop a docent program for their sculptures. They would like to include information on the plant life as well. Information such as plant names, care & planting advice, and facts such as native American uses, flowering times, or history could be included in a report that could be used to educate visitors to the park. Contact Diane Rapoza at 360/676-9563 if interested in either of these opportunities.

Lake Whatcom Residential & Treatment Center - Up to four volunteers are needed to facilitate and teach gardening to residents at the Lake Whatcom Residential & Treatment Center. The treatment center provides housing and therapy for their mentally ill residents. It is our goal to help them create a garden at the center. This garden is not only to provide restful sanctuary, but will provide a useful activity that fosters community spirit and develop the residents' gardening knowledge.

Volunteers will need to be available for one or both of the scheduled weekly times (1-2 hours/visit). Lesson plans will be provided if needed. Support and information on working with the residents is available. Contact Diane Rapoza 360/676-9563.

Hovander Update

By David Simonson

The first Hovander demonstration garden workday will be Wednesday, April 9, from 9 a.m. till noon. Saturday workdays will begin at a later date yet to be announced.

Hopefully, we will have projects of interest this year that we can all learn from. We are starting with a "radish soil test." MG class members are bringing a gallon pot of their garden soil and will plant 10 radish seeds. Checking progress of plant growth and health should be interesting!

Volunteers should be reminded that it's OK to bring treats to share at the 10:30 break time! Also, some master gardeners meet for breakfast at Babe's Restaurant in Ferndale at 8 a.m. on Wednesdays—give it a try!

Garden Friends & Foes

Continued from page 6

zappers do not control mosquitoes or other flying pests. In fact, they work indiscriminately, killing many beneficial insects that prey on pests.

For further reading:

Insect Repellent Use and Safety, http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvbid/westnile/qa/insect_repellent.htm.

Fradin M.S., Day J.F. Comparative efficacy of insect repellents against mosquito bites. *New England Journal of Medicine* 2002;347(1):13-8. Web access restricted. <http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/347/1/13>.

Fradin M.S. Mosquitoes and Mosquito Repellents: A clinician's guide. *Annals of Internal Medicine* 1998;128:931-940. Web access restricted. <http://www.acponline.org/journals/annals/01jun98/mosquito.htm>.

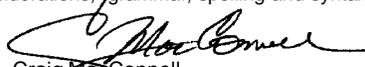
Products and Promotions That Have Limited Value for Mosquito Control, <http://www-rci.rutgers.edu/~insects/proprom.htm>.



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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Dates to Remember:

- April 2 9 a.m. to Noon **Potting Party at Karen Gilliam's**
- April 3 10 a.m. to Noon **MG Foundation Board Meeting**
Extension Office
- April 6 All Day **BC MG's Advanced Training**
Michael J. Fox Theater
- April 10 7 to 9:30 p.m. **Monthly Foundation Meeting**
Extension Office
- May 15 All Day **Bus Trip**
See article on front page
- Wednesdays 8 to 9 a.m. **Master Gardener Breakfasts**
Babe's in Ferndale
- Wednesdays. 9 a.m. to noon **Hovander Work Parties**