

Weeder's Digest

All the dirt that's fit to print



Newsletter of the Whatcom County Master Gardeners

May 2003



Is it May already? Maybe now that the classes are over I should stick my head outside and find out that Spring is really here. Yes, the classes have been completed with 37 students ready to volunteer for our projects. Talking about volunteering, we have many more projects than we have volunteer hours at this point – so we need some help from the veterans.

Included in this newsletter is a reply form that indicates your desire to remain an active Master Gardener and continue to receive the Newsletter. Please fill it out and send it back to the office. You need to pay attention to the correct spelling of your name, your mailing address, e-mail address, and telephone number.

It's Plant Sale Time! This newsletter contains all the information you need to know about when, where and how to volunteer for the plant sale and the set-up day. If the creeks don't rise, I'll see you there.

Al McHenry

A Local Garden Tour in May

You know how they say, *"You should not always look any farther than your own back yard."* Well, I did just that and found a wonderful place that was hard to leave. Last fall the Horticulture Society had this very garden on their members' tour. It is midway between Bellingham and Ferndale. We've graciously been given permission to tour the 10 acre gardens of Terry and Dave Maczoua at 5050 Graveline Road. They have a collection of woody ornamentals with specimens of dwarf conifers, hybrid and species rhododendrons, and Japanese maples. This plant enthusiast's dream will not only delight, but teach you, as it contains a very diverse array of garden sights, conditions, and exposures. There is a very unique garden over a drain field, a wetland, an orchard and a low area along a stream. So, come with us, and learn how Terry and Dave made their own true backyard oasis.

The date is Tuesday, May 20, at 1:00 p.m. To get there from the south, take the Slater Road I-5 exit #260, turn right (east), then immediately left onto Pacific Hwy. Take a right onto Graveline. Go through a 4-way stop and watch for markers on the right. Please try to car pool and be on time. For more information call 360/366-5501.

Volunteers working with young people.

WSU has updated its policies on volunteers working with youth. Screening will be conducted for all volunteers who will have regularly scheduled unsupervised access to children under sixteen years of age or developmentally disabled persons during the course of his/her volunteer commitment.

If you are working in a program with youth or developmentally disabled persons please contact Karri at the Extension Office before starting work, 360/676-6736. She has the forms that need to be filled out for this screening.

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Newsletter Deadline:

Third Wednesday of every month.



By Faye Agner

May is the time the Pacific Northwest begins to don her party clothes. There are some bulbs still in bloom. Azalea and Rhododendrons are in their finery. Some of the perennials, and even annuals, are showing bright colors.

You may want to take a photo of your yard making it easier to replace any gaps in your bulb beds this fall. You need to go through your bulb beds and cut off any flower stems. Leave the leaves until they turn yellow and die. To keep your bed attractive during this period, you may want to interplant colorful annuals. When you go to select your annuals from the nursery, you will likely find them in market packs with four to six plants to a pack. Don't immediately pick the pack with the tallest, biggest plants or the largest number of flowers. These large plants are invariably overgrown and root bound and will not flourish in your garden. Instead, look for packs containing plants no more than three inches tall, including roots. The plants may have flower buds but no blooms. Check for healthy, green foliage and moist roots.

Now is the time to prune early flowering deciduous shrubs. They need this treatment as soon as they have finished flowering. A good rule is to thin out one third of the oldest canes at ground level. Then, cut back one third of the remaining branches by one third of their length. This applies to forsythia, spirea and weigelia as well as to the later blooming mock oranges and deutzia.

No perennials are foolproof. Quite a few of them will perform admirably with very little care. For a sunny, well drained spot, plant daylilies, black-eyed Susans, gaillardia, or Autumn Joy sedum. For a shady, moist place, give hostas, Christmas fern, or lily of the valley a try.

Dahlias, cannas, geraniums and begonias can all be planted by now. If you have peonies, phlox or other clumping perennials that tend to flop over when they bloom, here is one method to keep them standing tall all summer long. When tender shoots appear in the spring, carefully stake out a rectangle or square of chicken wire suspended above them on four or more small, wooden posts stuck in the soil. Then, the plants will grow up and through the grid.

Brown rot can be a problem with our moist springs, particularly on the flowering form of cherry and plum trees. Fruit, and flowering, trees should be sprayed at bloom time (pre-pink and petal fall) with a registered fungicide for control. These infected blossoms look "blighted", almost as if they were frosted. The fungus disease infects the twigs entering through the flowers, eventually girdling and killing the branches. Cutting out the infected twigs is the first choice to control it. There are approved fungicides available. If you have a problem with holly leafminer, this month is the time to control the problem. If you are inclined to use an insecticide, the month of May is the only time to try to get them. Read the label before you buy or use an insecticide. To be an approved insecticide the name of the problem, in this case, Leafminer, must be on the label.

Now is the time to be exceptionally aware of emerging slugs. Baby slugs are coming out now. They may be small, but they have big appetites.

The end of the heating season is here, and it is a good idea to place some of your houseplants outside, but they would all enjoy a bath first. Yes, you can give your African Violets a bath. Just make sure they are dry before you put them back in their regular spot.

Azalea or rhododendrons: All azaleas are rhododendrons, members of the genus *Rhododendron*. But not all rhododendrons are azaleas. Although some people make a big deal of differentiating one from the other, azaleas and rhododendrons are much the same. Some are evergreen and some are deciduous (though more azaleas than rhododendrons are deciduous). While azaleas never have scales, as rhododendrons sometimes do, they can have hairs. So what is the big difference? Rhododendrons generally have 10 stamens, while azaleas have five. That's it. So if you really want to tell rhododendrons from azaleas, look closely at the flowers. Another mystery solved.

We have a new bug to worry about. The West Nile virus affects some wild birds (including crows, jays and ravens), horses and humans, and is transmitted by mosquitoes. You need to carefully check over your yard and garden for any standing water, even small amounts. If you have a birdbath, be sure to keep the water fresh. Mosquitoes are the most active on still days, in the early morning, and shady places at dusk. If you have a fishpond with fish, they will eat the larva. Mosquitoes prefer to lay eggs in still water. Check for standing water in buckets, an unscreened rain barrel or a clogged gutter, for example.

Take care and have a happy and safe summer.

WHO AM I?

I was first mentioned in 270-370 BC by the ancient Greek philosopher Theophrast, and my name was given to him by one of the Gods. There are 30 or more of my species. I am a clump forming herbaceous perennial. I am known for my large, brightly colored, and sometimes fragrant blooms. I have bold, dissected leaves. Once I am established, I do not like to be moved. If you choose to eat me, I will give you a mild stomachache. Last month—Hellebores



President's Message



Pat Nelson,
MGF President

If it is true that April showers bring May flowers—then we are in for one blooming May! That would be fine with me—I'm ready!

April saw the completion of the trainee classes – except, of course, for the walk-around field trip in May. It has been great getting to know the trainees and having so many at our April meeting. On the last day of classes they had the volunteer sign-ups. There was lots of interest in each opportunity—which hopefully means lots of sign-ups. There was table for veterans to sign-up, but not that many veterans attended. So, I will put in a plug for the importance of our participation—especially in the office clinic. Give it a try—it is a great experience, and we need veterans to support the trainees there. Call Jill Cotton for further information 360/766-7006.

David Simonson and his crew have started working the gardens at Hovander. The trainees on his crew are having a great time—of course, sharing David's homemade soup during the break doesn't hurt any. The greenhouse is bulging and it is looking great! Diane Rapoza reports rewarding experiences that she and her crew are having at the Mental Health Clinic, interesting possibilities at the Big Rock Garden Park and exciting progress with the Plant Sale—we just have to find more for her to do!

Coming Events:

The June trip to British Columbia is ½ full.

The July trip to Bainbridge Island is on Schedule.

The next Board meeting is May 1 at the Extension Office

The next Foundation meeting is May 8 at the Extension Office. Dan Coyne will be the speaker. He is an Agricultural Research Technologist and will speak on the effects of composts in tests he did at Hovander.

See you there,

Pat

Plant Sale News!!!!

This is it! We are down to the wire on all our planning —and I must say, what a great group of people you all are. I feel so much support and see such great plants coming in that I know we are going to have a wonderful sale. Keep them coming.

We have only one slight emergency. In the past, Dennis Conner, at Hovander, has supplied the work crew to set up the plant tables on the Thursday before the sale. He doesn't have a crew this year, so we need volunteers to show up at Hovander on Thursday, May 8, 2003, at 9:00. Please, please, please call (360/676-9563) or e-mail me (r.rapoza@attbi.com) if I can count on you. We will be scrambling at the last minute if we don't get enough help for this major task.

Don't forget to spread the word about the sale to everyone you know! Hopefully, we will have an article in the Bellingham Herald. We will have a public service announcement on Comcast, the Bellingham Herald, the Lynden Tribune, the Echo, and all our local radio stations. We also have our posters and bookmarks, and hopefully a sign, on Main St. in Ferndale. Of course, our fabulous reputation makes us unforgettable. —But, still, we need more advertising, so spread the word to your neighbors.

Thanks again for all the support. I look forward to reporting the success of our big day!

Diane

Plant of the Month By Cheryl Greenwood Kinsley

Tapien Verbena

Family: Verbenaceae
(Verbena family)
Genus: *Verbena*
Named Variety: Tapien

It is always a pleasure to visit with Al McHenry, our esteemed Master Gardener Coordinator—but meeting Al and his bride at a nursery center is a particular treat. Not long ago, we found ourselves sharing information about plant choices and comparing notes amidst shelves of spring-flowering perennials, and I noticed quite a few shoppers were lingering nearby to listen to what Al had to say. He recommended Tapien Verbena as an ideal groundcover. It was not yet in stock, but his experience with it led me to ask if I could write it up for this month's column. Who among us can resist an attractive yet undemanding plant that will fill in those bare spots with great foliage and an abundance of cheery flowers appearing in profusion from June through October?



Now, I'm quite fond of garden verbena—the *Verbena x hybrida* that's a bit old-fashioned with its perky flowers, if a trifle rangy in the foliage department. It's prone to powdery mildew, however, and it requires constant deadheading all summer. This is a tiresome chore at best. But Tapien Verbena is to common garden verbena as Superfinia petunias are to regular petunia hybrids. This is not so surprising once we consider that Tapiens (look for the very word, *Verbena*, to disappear from the common name) and Superfinias (ditto the *Petunia*) were developed by the same plant breeders. Tapien hybrids are patented—as are Superfinias—which means they can only be propagated by those who are licensed to do so by the company holding the patent rights. Without going off on the tangent of plant cartels, I'll just note that the Tapiens we buy here—if we shop quickly, because they almost fly off the shelves, I'm told—have come to us by way of Japan, South Africa, the Netherlands, and Southern Oregon. You won't be starting them from seed very soon. So in this column, we will assume that you begin with Tapien starts, purchased from your nursery center of choice in four-packs, six-packs, or four-inch pots. You'll select from named colors: 'Lavender', 'Salmon', 'Soft Pink', 'Pink', 'Blue Violet', 'Powder Blue', and the brand-new 'Pure White'. All of them are lovely, with airy, lacy foliage and small flowers that cover the entire plant from the first days of summer until the serious frosts of early winter. Tapiens are declared hardy to 14 degrees, and may survive mild winters here, although they are best treated as annuals and replanted every spring. They are suitable for use as ground covers and edging plants, and do beautifully in containers and hanging baskets, from which their flower-laden stems cascade spectacularly. The flowers of Tapien Verbenas are even more profuse than those of the "trailing" verbenas found on basket-stuffer racks this time of year.

The Tapiens are resistant to powdery mildew—and they require no deadheading. What a relief that is! Only 6 to 8 inches tall, these low-growing lovelies form a thick mat that smothers weeds. They don't spread by rhizomes but grow from a central stem, although nodes along the branching stems will root if they touch the ground. Your Tapien will spread to about 18 inches in six weeks. If it oversteps its bounds, just shear it back and it will recover quickly. To make sure it does spread, you *must* pinch your Tapien. Give it a day or two after you've planted it so it can catch its breath, and then pinch the tops of the branches right off, down to the first or second set of tiny leaves. This will encourage the Tapien to spread. If you do *not* do this requisite pinching, your plant may choose to loll the summer away, looking scrawny and spare. Take heart that the only other grooming required is a periodic removal of dead leaves from the center of the plant.

Tapiens enjoy full or part sun and rich, well-drained soil. They tolerate sandy soil and adapt to dry conditions when planted in the ground, once they have a toehold. If you have them in a container, however, you'll want to keep the growing medium evenly moist but not soggy. In the ground, feed them once a month with a complete fertilizer that has slightly more nitrogen. In containers, add a time-release fertilizer when you plant, or feed your Tapiens every two weeks with a water-soluble fertilizer.

Keep the slugs at bay while the plants are establishing themselves, and be on the lookout for white flies during the last days of summer. The only other visitors to your Tapien are likely to be butterflies, who are most fond of the sweet flowers. What scent they may have can't be appreciated by our noses, however. Tapien flowers aren't fragrant—some species of verbenas were scented, long ago, but that attribute was lost as breeders opted for flower size and form instead—and if you're hoping to catch a whiff of something similar to lemon verbena, remember that's actually *Aloysia triphylla*, another species entirely.

Scent or no, I have just the place for a 'Blue Violet' Tapien—I shall try it tumbling down a slope of sandy soil in the front of the yard. When the butterflies are visiting, and I'm neither weeding nor dead-heading, I'll be thanking Al McHenry for his good suggestion.

Weed of the MonthBy Laurel Shiner

Garlic Mustard

Family: Alliaria
Genus: petiolata

THREAT: Garlic mustard, a plant native to Europe, was probably introduced to North America in the 1800s, for use as a medicinal and food plant. Unlike many problem weeds, garlic mustard is shade tolerant and can successfully invade forest habitats. It usually gains access through disturbed areas, such as stream banks disturbed by flooding, roadsides, trails or campgrounds. Garlic mustard produces large numbers of seeds and is self-pollinating, which allows a single plant to quickly produce enough plants to dominate a site. Seeds are dispersed primarily by humans and other animals and can persist in the soil for at least five years. In forested areas where it has become established, garlic mustard can dominate the ground vegetation.



DESCRIPTION: Garlic mustard is a biennial herb, which can grow over three feet tall. The first year plants consist of a rosette of rounded green leaves, which persist over winter. The taproot of this plant often grows horizontally near the soil surface before growing downwards. In the spring of its second year, garlic mustard sends up an unbranched flowering stalk with alternate heart-shaped or triangular leaves. The small white flowers are borne in a cluster at the end of the stem. Like other mustards, the flower has four petals in the form of a cross. When crushed, the leaves and stem of this plant give off a distinctive garlic odor. Garlic mustard prefers moist, shady sites, although it can tolerate full sun and various soil moistures. It does not seem to tolerate highly acidic soils.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS: Several management options are available to control garlic mustard, however, repeated treatments are necessary with all. For small infestations,

handpulling is effective, as long as the entire root system is removed. Cutting the stems at ground level just before or during flowering (but before seed set) results in high mortality. Certain herbicides may also be used. For some sites, fall or early spring burning may be effective. All these treatments require follow-up work to remove any surviving plants before they have the opportunity to set seed.



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

Got The Urge To Go To An Island?

Bus Trips

All upcoming bus trips leaving from Bellingham will be meeting at the Civic Field parking lot, **including the May 15 trip**. Please do not go to the REI parking lot. The BC trip will still meet at the Park & Ride in Ferndale.

Then come along with us just a short ferry ride away, across Puget Sound to Bainbridge Island. You will have to rise early as the bus leaves **Bellingham Civic Field** parking lot on July 16 at 6:30 a.m. Please be early and bring a lunch. We plan to stop at a nice scenic location to eat and it WILL be sunny.

First stop is the now very famous garden of Little & Lewis www.littleandlewis.com. This is one place you must see to believe. It's almost like being in another dimension or time. Their small garden is packed full of magical water features, creative sculptures, reflected images, hidden elements, and of course, some very lush, gorgeous and unusual plants. Perhaps we might even get a glimpse of their studio where dreams and inspirations are born. Of course, we will get a personal tour.

Linda Cochran's private garden is our next stop. While being on an island, it also has the feel of the tropics. It is a creatively done, one of a kind, lush extravaganza of plant material protected by the mild breezes of the maritime NW and Puget Sound. While it would be nearly impossible to even attempt to copy this garden in our Whatcom Co ones, it is a great place to dazzle the senses and dream of "if only".

We will visit Bainbridge Gardens and Nursery www.bainbridgegardens.com in the afternoon. This garden began in the early 1900's with seeds brought from Japan by Mr. Harui. His son, Junkoh Harui, keeps the original garden nurtured alongside a nursery containing an amazing selection of perennials, trees, shrubs, and grasses. There is also a great selection of containers of all shapes and sizes. To enjoy a latte, or just get off your feet and set your plant purchases down, stop at the New Rose Cafe inside the nursery.

This should be a really fantastic summer trip. The cost is \$25.00 for Master Gardeners and \$35.00 for your guests. Please mail your check to Master Gardener Foundation to Chris Hurst to reserve your bus seat. For more information call 360/366-5501.

Guidelines for Protecting Horses against West Nile Virus

Horses are susceptible to West Nile Virus. In fact, a Whatcom County horse fell ill last fall and has fully recovered as being our first WNV victim and survivor. The following guidelines are offered to those that have horses.

Mosquitoes, like other biting flies, can cause serious annoyance and stress to horses. Mosquitoes also can transmit disease-causing organisms, such as the West Nile Virus. The following guidelines are provided to reduce mosquito habitat and limit exposure of horses to biting mosquitoes.

Horse Protection

Adult mosquitoes are feeders of blood. Mosquitoes require blood meals to complete their development. Generally, mosquitoes in our area feed during or between dusk and dawn. However, some species can feed during the day. Be aware of mosquito activity on your property/farm. Select the following preventative methods for protecting your horse.

Vaccinate horses for West Nile Virus. West Nile Virus vaccination program for horses is available at your local veterinary office. Currently, this vaccination requires two treatments, three to six weeks apart with an annual booster shot. Vaccinate your horses at least three weeks prior to mosquito season to ensure that your horse will be protected.

- ◆ Bring horses inside during hours of mosquito activity. Be sure that the enclosure is screened properly to prevent mosquitoes from entering.
- ◆ Regularly check for adult mosquitoes in enclosures. To reduce adult mosquitoes in the stable, treat the area with an insecticide registered for that specific use and that is effective on adult mosquitoes. Be sure to read and follow the pesticide label. Use pesticides only when adults are present; do not use pesticides as a preventative treatment.
- ◆ Use fans to reduce mosquito feeding inside stables. Creating wind drafts can potentially reduce mosquitoes' ability to feed on horses.
- ◆ Reduce electrical lighting during nighttime hours in horse enclosures. Mosquitoes can be attracted to light.
- ◆ Relocate domesticated fowl to areas away from horse stables. Mosquitoes that transmit WNV are attracted to birds.
- ◆ Topical repellents can be used to deter mosquitoes. Read and follow the label when using these repellents.
- ◆ Electronic repellents that emit high frequency sounds do not repel mosquitoes, or other pests. Additionally, electronic bug zappers do not control mosquitoes or other flying pests. In fact, they work indiscriminately, killing many beneficial insects that prey on pests.
- ◆ Newly developed carbon dioxide baited traps do attract and trap many adult mosquitoes. These traps can be expensive.

Mosquito Habitat Reduction

Since all mosquitoes require water to complete their lifecycle, managing and eliminating standing water is key in controlling mosquito populations. The following guidelines are provided to assist in identifying potential sources of mosquito problems around the farmyard and pasture.

Eliminate water-trapping containers and landscapes:

- ◆ Properly dispose of, or recycle cans, plastic buckets or other water-trapping containers.
- ◆ Store un-mounted tires in a manner to prevent rainwater collection.
- ◆ Place tight covers or screens over cisterns, fire barrels, rain barrels, tubs, septic tanks and other water collectors.
- ◆ Fill or drain seepage ponds and puddles.
- ◆ Grade or fill low areas to prevent standing water.
- ◆ Check and repair leaky irrigation systems, pipes and faucets.
- ◆ To avoid puddles, do not over-water lawn and garden.

Regularly drain or manage water-trapping containers and bodies of water:

- ◆ Regularly drain and scrub watering troughs and animal dishes. These should be maintained at least two times per week during warmer summer months.
- ◆ Empty and scrub rain barrels every week (more frequently during summer).
- ◆ Regularly clean and repair gutters to prevent standing water inside gutters.
- ◆ Regularly check and drain plastic covers and tarps used outside.
- ◆ Store water-trapping containers such as wheelbarrows and buckets upside down or inside shelters.

Volunteer Opportunities

P.A.C.E. After-School Program is looking for a master gardener volunteer(s) to work with after-school program staff members, who are 4-H project leaders. Together the staff and Master Gardener will present 4-H gardening curriculum in a fun and informative manner to students ranging in age from kindergarten through 6th grade. Projects and material can be tailored to specific age groups and reflect the interests of the master gardener. For more information contact Lori Reese, PACE Program Coordinator, 360/201-5126 or 360/988-8040.

Margi Katz and Christine Smith are still looking for volunteers to work at the **Farmers Market** on Saturdays. Please contact Margie at 360/738-6817

Veterans are *desperately* needed to help in the **Office Clinic** afternoons this summer. No experience necessary! Call Jill Cotton to schedule 360/766-7006.

Work is underway at **Hovander** on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. All volunteers are welcome!

If you haven't scheduled a shift to work at the **Plant Sale**, there's still time. See article on front page for more information. Call Diane Rapoza at 360/676-9563.

Can you present a seminar on a garden related subject? **Big Rock Gardens** needs your help! Call Diane Rapoza at 360/676-9563.

Can you take over as **PR Coordinator**? Responsibilities include contacting the media about up-coming events. A great way to complete your volunteer hours while working at home. Contact Kathy Mitchell, ksmitchell@att.net.

Hovander Garden Update

Master Gardeners can now relax—the traditional fava beans have been planted for the 2003 season!

Demonstration garden work days are progressing well and we are now doing Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 till noon.

The radish soil test is under way and we have 37 soil samples in gallon pots in the display bed. The soil samples were contributed by members of this year's class.

It has been great to have a few veterans turn out to help on garden projects. Come out and get to know the class of 2003!

Garden Friends & Foes

Continued from previous page

- ◆ Manage weeds; keep vegetation short around water. Adult mosquitoes are attracted to dense, tall vegetation around water.
- ◆ Remove unnecessary floating structures or debris from ponds. Mosquitoes are often found around floating debris.
- ◆ Keep drains, ditches and culverts clean to allow proper drainage.
- ◆ Consider stocking ornamental or permanent, self-contained ponds or watering troughs with insect-eating fish, such as goldfish.
- ◆ Shape pond edges to a shelf or steep slope. Mosquitoes prefer shallow pond edges.

Using Pesticides to Control Mosquitoes:

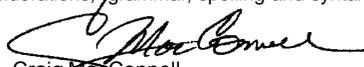
Insecticides registered for adult mosquito control may be used inside horse enclosures. Be sure to read and follow the label directions. Using insecticides to kill mosquito larva around the home is not recommended as the only control method. Due to concerns about pesticide contamination of surface water, many restrictions apply in Washington State. According to current Washington state law, only a few pesticides are available for use in contained water bodies by homeowners without a Washington State Department of Agriculture pesticide license. Individual landowner insecticide management of mosquitoes is rarely effective; management for mosquitoes is best achieved as a regional/municipal effort. Contact your local government for mosquito abatement information. Consult WSU Pest Leaflet Series "Pest Management for Prevention and Control of Mosquitoes" PLS 121 (<http://pep.wsu.edu/pdf/PLS121mosquito.pdf>) for more information.



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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Horticulture Agent

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Dates to Remember:

May 1	10 a.m. to Noon	Monthly Foundation Board Meeting Extension Office
May 8	7 to 9 p.m.	Monthly Foundation Meeting Extension Office
May 8 & 9	Plant Sale Set-up
May 10	9 a.m.	Master Gardener Plant Sale Hovander Park
May 15	All Day	Bus Trip -Snohomish/Maltby Meet at Civic Field Parking Lot
May 19	All Day	Return Slips Due in Extension Office
May 20	1 p.m.	Local Garden Tour See article for directions
May 22	9 a.m. to Noon	Walk Around Field Trip Meet at Extension Office
Wednesdays	8 to 9 a.m.	Master Gardener breakfasts Babe's in Ferndale
Wed. & Sat.	9 a.m. to Noon	Hovander Work Parties