

Weeder's Digest

All the dirt that's fit to print



Newsletter of the Whatcom County Master Gardeners

July 2003

Northwest Washington Fair is Just Around the Corner!

Included in this month's newsletter is the current roster of Master Gardeners who have returned their registration slips. It contains names, addresses, telephone numbers, and known e-mail addresses. If there are any errors on this list please report them to the office for correction. If you know any Master Gardeners who did not receive this edition of the newsletter it is because they did not return the registration slip that was needed to keep them on the mailing list. They can be added to that list if they notify us with their current information. We will not be able to mail out an up-to-date roster every time we receive a late registration form, however they will be put back on the mailing list and we will maintain a current roster at the office.

The Northwest Washington Fair will be upon us in August, and there will be some changes for us this year. They are moving us to a new location on the Fairgrounds; we will be located under the grandstand where they have the shows. I have not seen the site, so I can't tell you what we need for displays or what we have for room. I will try to have that information by next newsletter time.

Don't forget to volunteer your time at Hovander this month. I know that July is a busy month for families, with vacations and other activities going on so we know your time is valuable. But it is also a critical time for the garden, so what ever time you can manage please use it for Hovander. Of course we also need your volunteer hours for the office, Bellingham Library clinic and our other on going community projects.

Keep sending in your time slips – we need them. Thanks.

Al McHenry

Hovander Update

~David Simonson

As we enter July, the demonstration garden volunteers have completed most of the planting, are getting signs up, have the drip irrigation installed, and are now watching things grow! Not that everything went smoothly—we admit to having difficulty with germination of many seeds including beans, carrots, salsify, parsnips and, surprisingly, sunflowers.

We have had good participation in garden projects. In particular, the intensive garden beds show a lot of planning and artistic ability by the volunteers who signed up for them. Check them out—they look great!

Wednesday breaks have featured many treats including some prepared from Hovander garden produce. We also have done the fava bean thing and had a chance to try kimchi prepared from cabbage. Hovander volunteers truly have their horizons widened!

Workdays continue Wednesday and Saturday mornings from 9 till noon.

WSU Master Gardener Program Purpose Statement:

To provide public education in gardening and home horticulture based on research-based information from WSU Cooperative Extension.

WSU Master Gardener Program Slogan:

"Cultivating Plants, People and Communities since 1973"

Newsletter Deadline:

*Third Wednesday of every
month.*



By Faye Agner

July is the month we really begin our summer. Our gardens are producing, and we can enjoy the fruits of our labors by feasting not only from our vegetable garden, but also with our eyes on the diversity of flowers.

June has been a difficult month in terms of getting the soil warm enough to germinate seeds. It has taken some of us more than one planting of the likes of beans to get a good take on germination. That's the price paid for being impatient.

To insure a good crop of large and juicy fruit the best thing you can do is to make sure they have adequate water. Mulch around the trees and use a soaker hose to give them a deep watering every week in hot weather.

It is important to keep your annuals and perennials deadheaded or they will stop blooming. Many of the summer blooms, marigolds, petunias, and geraniums are among those that will benefit from this treatment.

As far as maintenance goes, keep after slugs and snails. Go hunting in the shaded parts of the garden for the little creatures. Hand pick them in the evening or after a rain. You can also make good use of slug bait. Make sure there is NO standing water in your yard. Last month I made a mistake by saying mosquitoes could breed in as little as a cup of water. Correct that to read one tablespoon. There are already cases of West Nile Disease showing up. If you find dead birds around your yard, contact the Whatcom County Health Department 676-6724. Please do not pick them up with unprotected hands.

It is time to divide bearded irises. Stop watering them early this month. At month's end, trim back the leaves into fans, then dig and divide the rhizomes. Let them heal in the shade for a few days,

then replant.

Chrysanthemums also need attention this time of year. Give them a dose of high-phosphorus liquid fertilizer (often called a bloom formula) every three weeks until buds start to show color. When the first blooms open, feed weekly.

Fuchsias also need attention. Remove faded flowers to keep new ones coming. Expect bloom to slack off during the hot weather before bouncing back in the fall. Sustain fuchsias in containers with liquid plant fertilizer every two weeks.

Spring flowering bulbs will have finished their growth and may be dug, cleaned and stored. Tulips should be lifted every year. Daffodils multiply by offsets, or baby bulbs attached to the parent plant. As they multiply they often get too crowded and don't bloom as prolifically or as large as they did when they were first planted. After several years, they may need thinning. After the daffodils bloom in the spring, let the foliage yellow and die back. Then turn up a clump of bulbs with a spading fork. Shake the dirt off the clump and pull all the larger (1 to 2 inch) bulbs apart. These large bulbs may still have bulblets surrounding them, depending on how long it's been since you last divided. Gently pull any bulblets from the large bulbs, trying not to damage the roots. Replant them at three times their height in well-drained soil. If your soil has more clay, don't plant them as deeply; if it is on the sandy side go a little deeper. The bulblets may take three or four years to bloom.

Gather herbs for drying. Pick them in the morning to preserve the fragrance. The leaves should be completely dry.

Cutting roses or removing the dead flowers will encourage subsequent bloom. Most hybrid tea roses will continue to bloom and will provide good fall display if you prune carefully now. A monthly fertilizer application is needed to keep the roses blooming.

The yield of beans and cucumbers will be improved if the plants are watered well with a weak liquid fertilizer. Be sure to make regular harvests from your vegetables while they are in their prime condition. Remove the suckers from tomatoes, and watch for needed staking to keep the fruit off the ground. Overhead watering should be avoided. Moist

weather and overhead irrigation are to blame for Late Blight on tomatoes.

Some summer pruning of fruit trees should be done in order to prevent diseases for the next season. Remove all trimmings away from the trees.

Fertilizing landscape plants after mid July, with a high yield nitrogen fertilizer should be avoided for our area, because of stimulation of vigorous growth later in the fall, which will not be hardy for early frost. You can fertilize again after the plants are dormant. Flowering shrubs and trees, like forsythia, deutzia, hydrangea, potentilla, flowering cherry, crab apple, Hawthorne and others benefit from a fertilizer containing only phosphorus and potassium (0-10-10) for more flower setting. It makes the plants hardier for winter season pansies, violas, wallflowers and forget-me-nots. Sow either in a cold frame or in a sheltered, shady spot in the garden. Among the vegetables that can be planted at this time for a late fall or winter harvest are beets, cabbage, kohlrabi, lettuce, peas, radishes, scallions, spinach, Swiss chard and turnips. Look for more information next month on the planting of your winter garden.

WHO AM I?

I am of a genus of about 60 species of biennials and short-lived perennials found in temperate regions of Europe and Asia, usually in rocky sites and on dry grassy wasteland. I am often cultivated for my tall, slender inflorescences of large, stalk-less or short-stalked, funnel-shaped, 5 petaled, brightly colored flowers, often double in cultivars, which are borne in summer. I can be grown either as an annual or as a perennial. My Latin name is *Alcea*.

Last month was chrysanthemum.





President's Message



Pat Nelson,
MGF President

As usual, late June brought us Summer! Yes!! But, I am embarrassed to admit that I immediately start thinking—the days are getting shorter. So, let's go back to Spring for a moment. We had our leaf-making class at Karen Gilliam's—it was great fun and did we do good? Yes!! I made a large *Astilboides Tabularis*—[I just love saying that] it is awesome! Karen will be doing this again later in the summer—so if you missed the first one, don't miss the next—it will impress your friends! Later that week, we toured 2 lovely gardens on Chuckanut mountain. The first was Julie [a Skagit County MG] and John Hubner's and then our own Jill Cotton's garden. It is a wonderful terraced garden overlooking Padilla Bay. I'm afraid that if I had that view, I wouldn't get much work done—but obviously Jill does wonders! A short meeting and scrumptious goodies wrapped up an outstanding evening.

On Wednesday morning, June 18, at the weekly MG breakfast, the award committee surprised David Simonson with the news that he was selected to represent us at the State Conference as our choice for State MG of the year! David was graciously moved. When David and his accomplishments were presented to the nomination committee, they were greatly impressed! So let's have a great contingency at the State WSU MG Advanced Training Conference to support our David!! It all happens October 16, 17, and 18 in Port Townsend. To get further info about accommodations and programs log on to <http://mastergardener.wsu.edu/whatsnew/mgac.html>

Now on to July—we will have our board meeting July 3 at 10 a.m.—all are welcome. Our July tour and short meeting will be July 10 at Candice Ambrosia, Cian Shay and Merrilee Kullman's gardens. See Chris' article for directions.

Mark your calendars for the August picnic at Hovander on the 14th. The Lynden Fair will be August 11-16.

Thanks, Pat

Listen up all you sports fans

THE JULY Foundation garden tour and meeting will take us to three great gardens, all on High Noon Road located off Noon Road between Smith and Hemi. They are owned and tended by Cian Shay, Candice Ambrosio, and Merrilee Kullman, notable master gardeners all. Cian's garden sports 30+ year old Deodora Cedars and firs from a long ago nursery. The sloping property holds many beds of perennials, shrubs, and small trees, with acres of mown grass all around, making it a park-like setting. Candi's place is chock full of many interesting plants, veggies in whiskey barrels, a dry stone wall around perennials, a large water fountain, and a rare form of one of Fred's old Portuguese Laurels. There's also a great new deck and outdoor sitting room from which to view it all with the wildlife. Merrilee's garden has had several fabulous make-overs with the aid of Susan Harrison and Bobcat Jim. Rock walkways meander around the house among plantings and past a rock edged pond. Her sunny back yard starts at the new stone patio and ends with your view of Mt Stewart in the distance.

TO FIND these gardens from I - 5, take exit 255 and go east on Sunset/Mt Baker Highway for 3.5 miles to Noon Road (right before Baker Bear Mini Mart). Turn left onto Noon Road. Drive north 3.5 miles to High Noon Road. Look for eight rural mailboxes sitting on a rail to your right. Turn right onto High Noon Road, a small gravel road that goes up a hill. Please drive SLOWLY to keep the dust down.

IF YOU need to drive to each house you may do so, otherwise park along the edge of the gravel road around 1712 at Candi's and walk to each. The first house to go to is Cian's at 1727 - keep to the right and enter a paved road. Drive to the bottom of the hill. Second house is Candi at 1712 with a black metal gate. You may pull into her parking area. Continue up the gravel road to 1835 where Merrilee's green alligator sits on a post. Her driveway is very tiny. We will have snacks and a short meeting here.

SEE Y' ALL THERE! Tour starts at 6:30.

Irish Moss

Family: Caryophyllaceae
(Pink family)
Genus: *Sagina*
Species: *subulata*

In my garden, I sometimes have trouble leaving well enough alone. There are many moments when I envy those who put in their plants, achieve the look they're after, and head for the lawn chair to read a good book.

My lawn chair stays empty and I'm behind in my reading. I spend my time rearranging, replacing, and re-doing. Some of this happens because of poor planning, but much of it comes from what my spouse calls a quirky desire to do something *different*.

Alas, I fear my garden will always be a work-in-progress. This year, I was unhappy with the inability of creeping thyme (*Thymus praecox*) to creep far enough in two years to fill in the spaces between the large stones in one area of my yard. The thyme spread more quickly *over* the rocks than it did around them. The soil might have been too damp and the thyme might have been sun-deprived. But I didn't give it a chance to explain. Instead, I tore most of it out and looked for an interesting replacement. It would have been sensible to opt for blue star creeper (*Pratia pedunculata*, sometimes sold as *Laurentia fluviatilis*), a very dependable performer in our area. But "sensible" is not always my first choice when I'm gardening. I tend to take calculated risks and try new things. Blue star creeper was already established in another area of the yard. I wanted something *different*.

I like the clumpy look of Irish moss—it reminds me of the rolling green hills in the Emerald Isle—and I was attracted to the sprinkling of small white flowers I spotted in a patch planted curbside in a parking strip on South Hill. So *Sagina subulata* it would be for me.

Sagina subulata and *Sagina subulata* 'Aurea'—Irish moss and Scotch moss, respectively, with the former deep green and the latter, chartreuse—are not true mosses. They are perennial plants, grown primarily for their foliage. They have a soft, lush feel and appearance, and they will take light foot traffic when placed—as my Irish moss is now—between stepping-stones. They hail from northern Europe and are hardy to 30 degrees below zero. The British Natural History Museum lists *S. subulata* as native to Scotland where it is known in English as Heath Pearlwort and in Gaelic as Mungan Mòintich.

S. subulata was one of the first plants to be named—by Antoine-Laurent De Jussieu—in the modern system of plant nomenclature. *Sagina* in Latin means "fattening," attesting to the fact that sheep prospered in fields where the plants flourished. I suspect that has more to do with favorable growing conditions for forage crops—marked by the presence of *Sagina subulata*—than it does with the nutritional value of Irish moss. *Subulata* tells us that the leaves are "awl-shaped"—that is, they are slender, cylindrical, and taper to a point. The small white flowers are borne singly, from mid-spring to early summer. A similar plant—*Arenaria verna*—has flowers in clusters but is otherwise nearly identical in appearance and is also known as "Irish moss." There is yet another growing thing called "Irish moss," but it is a red seaweed with the official moniker of *Chondrus crispus*. That kind of Irish moss is the source of carrageenan, a natural jelling agent that is added to edible products from bottled salad dressing to toothpaste.

But you won't find seaweed in my back yard. Far from being true moss or red algae, the Irish moss I've planted is a member of the large Caryophyllaceae family. It is related to *Lychnis* (rose campion and Maltese cross), *Dianthus* (carnations and sweet William), *Saponaria* (soapwort), and *Gypsophila* (baby's breath). Common chickweed is a member of the same family.

Because all these members of the Caryophyllaceae clan thrive in my garden—need I mention chickweed again?—I can posit that Irish moss will do well, too. I read that *Sagina subulata* dislikes hot summers—no problem there! I'm told that even if it does brown out, it will green up again in cool fall weather. It is bothered by slugs, evidently, so I'll watch out for them, liquid slug-death and salt shaker at the ready. I've planted my *S. subulata* deeply in soil that is rich with organic material, and I've added some time-release fertilizer, which I'll replenish next spring. The small plugs are placed six inches apart where they will receive direct sun into the afternoon—enough for Irish moss, perhaps, if not for creeping thyme. I know Irish moss demands moisture, so I'll use the gray water from our household. In short, I've followed directions and now I'll hope for the best.

In the event my Irish moss bites the dust—suddenly and completely, as some here have seen theirs do—I'll probably go back to the tried-and-true blue star creeper. If I must have Irish moss around, I've just learned that it can be used as a living liner for hanging baskets, an alternative to coco fiber or sphagnum moss. Something *different*, a new "look"—that's what my gardening is all about.

Garden Friends and Foes By Todd Murray

Birch Leaf Miners

Order: Hymenoptera
Family: Tenthredinidae
 (Sawflies)

Species: *Fenusa pusilla*,
Profenusa thomsoni

Description and Life History:

Multiple species of exotic birch leaf miners have been introduced accidentally to North America since the early 1900's. Since their introduction, forestry workers along with gardeners have had to live with unsightly and sometimes sick birch trees. Our predominant species out here seems to be *Fenusa pusilla*.

The birch leaf miner (BLM) is related to wasps, bees and ants however it doesn't have a constricted abdomen like the rest of its relatives. Adult BLM are small black wasps, about 3/16 of an inch long (Figure 1). The first generation of adults emerges in April and May. Adults begin to oviposit eggs into newly developing leaves causing wounds as seen in Figure 2. The eggs hatch and the sawfly larvae begin to feed on the leaf tissue. Larvae look like creamy-white, slightly flattened caterpillars (Figure 3). The head and thorax are slightly wider than the abdomen. There can be dark markings on the thorax; the different markings are used to distinguish between different species. After feeding, the larvae either spin down to the ground on a silken web or fall with the leaf. Larvae pupate in the soil and emerge as adults to start the cycle over again two weeks later. *F. pusilla* have two to three generations per year.



Damage:

Larvae feed on the mesophyll of the leaves, leaving the outer epidermis intact. Having the epidermis intact provides a nice protective house for the leaf miner to feed safely. The upper surface of the leaf can appear transparent to allow viewing for your own leaf miner at work. Areas where leaf miners are active appear as blotchy brown leaves. Due to the fact that these leaf miners can produce several generations through the season, damage to your birch tree can appear severe as fall approaches. During a normal year, trees tolerate this severe damage because they will soon drop their leaves and go dormant for winter.



In August 2002, birch trees were beginning to defoliate because of extensive leaf miner damage. Some trees may have tried to produce new leaves to replace the damaged ones. This can be risky for the tree's health because fall and winter is just around the corner and the tree needs to go dormant, not produce new leaves. High, late season populations last year and recent mild winters most likely contribute to higher than normal populations this summer. My birch tree is already experiencing very high populations. Successive years of defoliation may seriously compromise the tree's health and lead to mortality. This could be a bad year for birch leaf miner infestations.

Monitoring & Management:

As leaves begin to emerge in April, inspect leaves for ovipositional wounds. Once mining damage becomes evident, you can monitor leaf miner development simply by viewing them through the leaf. If it is difficult to see, hold the leaf against a light and you will find the larvae. In Late May and early June, follow larval development by sampling trees weekly. Once you've noticed that the mature larvae have vacated the leaves, make your management decision. Ask yourself, "is the population severe or not?" A severe problem would have almost every leaf being mined and the tree has experienced problems for a few years. A minor infestation would be over 25% of the leaves being mined. No problem would be less than 25% of the leaves being mined.

Cultural Management

Pinch the leaves of small trees to kill the leaf miner. If you are planning on planting birch trees, consider installing resistant species and varieties. *Betula costata*, *B. davurica*, *B. maximowicziana*, *B. utilis* var *jacquemontii*, *B. nigra*, *B. schmidtii*, and the varieties 'Crimson Frost' and 'Purple Rain' all show resistance to BLM infestations. Birch trees enjoy having their roots in a moist and shady location. Be sure to select the best site to plant your birch and grow a healthy tree.

Chemical Management

Foliar insecticides used to manage BLM target the adult stage and hatching larvae. When the leaves are fully formed in late April or early May, this is your first opportunity to use insecticides.

Continued on next page

Himalayan Knotweed

Polygonum polystachyum



THREAT: Himalayan knotweed is an introduced plant, native to south and central Asia, including the Himalayas. This plant has been introduced to Europe, as well as the United States, and has become naturalized in areas of central Europe. It spreads vigorously, both by seed and through creeping underground rhizomes.

DESCRIPTION: Himalayan knotweed is a perennial, growing up to 6 feet high, with red stems and leaf stalks. It has creeping underground rhizomes, which aid in its ability to spread. The oblong, lance-shaped leaves are 4 to 8 inches long, with brown, persistent sheaths at the bases of the leaf stalks. The flowers are white to pink, and occur in loose, branched clusters. Himalayan knotweed will grow on most soil types, but does require moisture. It grows in both sunlight and partial shade.



MANAGEMENT OPTIONS: Management options are not well known for Himalayan knotweed. Small areas can be hand dug, although care must be taken to remove as much as the root system as possible. The area must also be monitored for resprouts from missed root fragments. Contact the Weed Control Board for site specific recommendations.

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

Master Gardener's Speakers Bureau.

Western Washington University has told us that if there is sufficient interest they will conduct a speaker's workshop for us. The details are still to be developed. If it happens it will be in the fall of this year.

If you are interested in brushing up on your speaking skills and sharing your skills and stories with others please consider this opportunity. Obviously this is directed at discussing our gardening knowledge with the others in the community. However, your speaking skills can be used to tell others of your many skills and stories.

If you are interested in joining the other half dozen Master Gardeners please contact Bill Baldwin via regular mail, e-mail, or by telephone. A message can also be left at our office.

Bill's address is: 1014 Lone Tree Court, Bellingham, WA 98229-3617, 360/734-3276, E-mail: Richard.baldwin@att.net

Garden Friends & Foes

Continued from previous page

Managing leaf miners at this time can significantly reduce the chance of a problem later in the season. In June, if populations are severe, time your insecticide application to coincide with the second period of adult flight. Once you've noticed that the larvae have left the leaf, start to look for adults emerging two to three weeks later. Apply insecticides when most of the adults have emerged. Using insecticides to manage late season generations is generally not worth it. If late season problems are severe, consider an insecticide application next spring. Consult recommendations given on Hortsense (<http://pep.wsu.edu/hortsense/>) for using insecticides.

Biological Control

A few parasitic wasp species have been released in North America to biologically control BLM larvae. These parasitoids can be quite effective. Some parts of North America, where BLM has a problematic history, have been relieved from severe BLM problems. Additionally, small insectivorous birds, like chickadees, can be found feeding on the developing larvae. Nothing more entertaining than to watch these birds work over a tree. Generalist soil-dwelling predators, like ground beetles will devour BLM pupae. Conserve your good guys by reducing pesticide usage and providing favorable habitat.

Tent Caterpillar Outbreak Update

~Todd Murray



“Move over pesticides and fire, tent caterpillar natural enemies are here to save the day!”

Last month, we featured tent caterpillars in our Garden Friends and Foes section (http://whatcom.wsu.edu/ag/homehort/pest/tent_caterpillar.htm). The damage caused by these tent caterpillars can appear as severe. Even in Whatcom County, we have some hot spots. The tent caterpillar outbreak has still captured the headlines across the Pacific Northwest. Some media presses now suggest that fire is not a good solution for ridding trees of tent caterpillars. However with headlines like “Pick Up Some Pesticides - Step Away from the Gasoline,” the message to concerned homeowners is still incomplete.

At this time of the year (June-July), the damage is done. Tent caterpillars are now digesting and looking for places to pupate. So put away the pesticides and enjoy the goriest horror show that nature has to offer. This is a great time to go out

and look at nature’s arsenal for tent caterpillars. With high populations that are easy to find, you may witness nature’s most obvious killers of tent caterpillars: parasitoid flies and disease.

Parasitic flies, in the family Tachinidae, are sneaking up behind unwary caterpillars and slapping them in the back of the head with one of their kids! Pictured is a great photo from Washington State Department of Agriculture chief entomologist, Eric LaGasa, showing the white egg of a tachinid fly located just behind the head of the tent caterpillar. Soon, this egg will hatch and a maggot will crawl out to gain entrance inside the caterpillar. Once inside the caterpillar, the maggot will graze on the not-so-vital organs like reproductive organs and fat bodies. Tachinid flies, such as in the genus *Gonia*, will continue to devour their host when the caterpillar has decided to pupate. Often you will find the devoured or almost-dead pupae and the pleasantly plump tachinid fly pupae in the same cocoon of the tent caterpillar.

Tent caterpillar diseases include virus, bacteria and fungi. The most common disease to flourish during a tent caterpillar outbreak is the virus. Pictured is the oozing mess left by a very sick caterpillar. Multiple virus species attack forest tent caterpillars. Viruses tend to lay dormant in tent caterpillars until population outbreaks occur. On normal years, you can sporadically see sick

caterpillars. During outbreak years, caterpillars become overcrowded, stressed and the virus will take advantage and proliferate. Generally, caterpillars become listless when sickened and will cease feeding. Often the caterpillar will migrate up the tree out to the tip of an overhanging limb. The caterpillar becomes consumed with virus and begins to ooze. The drippings from the oozing caterpillars land on the foliage beneath. This ooze contains more virus and waits for the next caterpillar to come by and feed on the contaminated foliage.

Natural control of tent caterpillar outbreaks can take a couple of years. Natural enemies (wasps, flies and disease) will continue to build large populations this year and next, soon bringing tent caterpillars under control again. This phenomenon, in conjunction to climate, reinforces the cyclical nature of tent caterpillars. In the mean time, continue squishing stomping and pinching them as they come. You too are a natural enemy of tent caterpillars!



Skagit Display Gardens ‘Garden Daze’

Saturday, July 26, 10 a.m to 2 p.m.

Includes guided tours of the garden, hands-on activities, fruit tree budding demonstrations, espalier lecture, children’s activities, variety & cultural trials on vegetables, door prizes, and featured speaker.

A barbecue lunch will be served at noon. \$5 donation includes lunch. Children under 12 are free. For more information contact Andy Anderson at 360/391-0712



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.



Master Gardener Office:
Courthouse Annex 1000 N. Forest St.
Bellingham, WA 98225 360/676-6736

Craig MacConnell
Horticulture Agent

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
P.O. Box 646230

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Dates to Remember:

July 3	10 a.m. to noon	Monthly Foundation Board Meeting Extension Office
July 10	6:30 to 9:30 p.m.	Monthly Foundation Meeting See article for details
Wednesdays	8 to 9 a.m.	Master Gardener breakfasts Babe's in Ferndale
Wed. & Sat.	9 a.m. to noon	Hovander Work Parties
Wednesday	1 to 4 p.m.	Bellingham Library Clinic