

# Weeder's Digest

All the dirt that's fit to print



Newsletter of the Whatcom County Master Gardeners

August 2003

Those of you who are volunteering at the Fair will receive a special mailing containing a letter detailing instructions, duties, parking, and most importantly – your admission tickets. You will also get a copy of our entire Fair schedule, so you will know with whom you will be working, and who will relieve you. If, for some reason, you must miss your scheduled time to work, you have to pass your ticket on to the person replacing you. You have to find your replacement, or work with Nicole and me to get a replacement.

Talking about the Fair – this year we will be in a new location. We will be located under the bleachers on the South side of the fair grounds. The accommodations are some of the oldest, and not in the best of shape. There are more square feet available for our booth, but it is going to be a challenge to make it look good. SO – we need all those with decorating talents to help us who are challenge in that area. We need help the first two weeks in August. Please Help!

Some of you are planning on entering exhibits at the Fair. We have some great tips for entering and winning with your vegetables on our website at [http://whatcom.wsu.edu/ag/homehort/home\\_gardening.htm#facts](http://whatcom.wsu.edu/ag/homehort/home_gardening.htm#facts). So, check it out and good luck.

Remember, we still need volunteers at Hovander and the office during the Fair, so please keep on volunteering for those activities as well.

Also, watch your mail for the Advanced Training flyer, it should be coming out soon. This years training will take place on September 5 at the Bellingham Technical College.

See you at the Fair.

Al McHenry

## New Online Images Websites

InsectImages.org, IPM Images.org, and ForestryImages.org have been under development for a number of years, and are the result of the efforts of a large number of people. In the mid-1990's we recognized a need for quality photographs of forest insects and disease organisms to use in information technology applications.

The overall objective of these websites is to provide an accessible and easily used archive of high quality images with particular emphasis on educational applications.

In most cases, the images found in this system were taken by and loaned by photographers. Most are in the realm of public sector images. The photographs are in this system to be used!

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### **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.*

# Tis the Season



## By Faye Agner

For many, August is a popular time to go on vacation; however, the chores of watering, weeding, staking and tying must go on. Who takes care of the outdoor plants and lawn while you are on your well deserved vacation? Many homeowners have invested hundreds - possibly thousands- of dollars in their landscaping. You should protect that investment with some planning ahead. If you are lucky enough to get a long vacation, arrangements should be made for outside help to keep your plants and lawn in good condition.

Mow the lawn just before you leave home. An uncut lawn is a sure sign that the owners are not at home, and an invitation for thieves and vandals to explore possibilities. Water the home grounds deeply and thoroughly just before leaving. A good slow soaking will keep most lawns and plants healthy for over ten days.

Check once more for slugs and snails about a half hour after the water is turned off. Mulching around plants keeps the moisture in the ground near the roots. The installation of a drip system could solve many of the watering problems.

Cut flowering annual and perennial flowers before leaving. Removing these flowers will help lower their water demands and will encourage new growth and, consequently, new flowers.

If you have houseplants outside for the summer, check for pest problems. Houseplants inside suffer many times while people are on vacation trips. If you will be gone for a week or less, a good watering will keep them healthy. The right amount of water is always very

important for houseplants. The difficulty is to leave them with enough moisture to prevent them from dying of thirst, while not drowning them with too much.

An effective method of worry-free houseplant care is to cover and seal the houseplant in a clear plastic bag, after watering the plant first thoroughly. Let any excess water drain through the soil and, if necessary, pour it off. Set the plant somewhere where they will receive indirect sunlight. Direct sunlight could scorch and kill the plant.

Don't pick the first tomato! It is tempting you, and you will be able to brag about having the earliest tomato. Leave the tomato until it is slightly soft, as ripened tomatoes give off a gas that will cause the rest of the tomatoes to ripen much quicker. You will be getting twice the harvest in half the time.

To dry your favorite hydrangeas, cut them at the desired length when the blooms look best. Put the stem in a shot glass half-full of water (about 1 ounce). Leave them for a couple of weeks, and they will dry perfectly.

We had a fairly good crop of tent caterpillars this year. While you are out and around your garden, keep an eye out for the egg cases on your trees. They are grayish-brown and flat, almost encircling small branches. They look like someone stuck their old chewing gum on the branch. Look for the egg cases and cut them out now to save yourself a battle next spring.

Summer care for your strawberries and raspberries. In mid to late August, June-bearing strawberries initiate flower buds for next year's crop. That's the time to apply fertilizer. Late summer and fall growth of the plants will help them make and store food for fruit production next June. Fertilizer applied in spring, though, will promote excessive growth of leaves and runners and will not increase fruiting.

Day-neutral varieties like Tristar and Seascape produce flowers and fruits constantly from late spring through fall. They respond best to several light applications of fertilizer during the growing season, one in spring and one or two in summer. Keep strawberry plants

watered through the dry stretches of summer. Even when they are not producing fruit, they need water for healthy growth.

Now for the raspberries. Wait to remove the canes of standard summer bearing raspberry varieties that have produced their summer crops, until the leaves drop in the fall.

If you have everbearing raspberries, those that produce a fall and a summer crop in that order, cut off the canes that had fruit already this year when harvest is done. Don't prune any canes that haven't produced berries. Your first fall harvest should arrive soon. Some gardeners remove all the canes that have borne fruit in late fall. If you'd like a light summer harvest next July, though, leave the canes in place until they've produced their second crop.

Start seeds of broccoli, cabbage and cauliflower now, to be transplanted into the garden in mid-August. Don't wait too long to get the seeds started. These plants need to grow sufficient roots and obtain sufficient size, before the cold, rainy days of winter are upon us. Use winter-hardy varieties available in many nurseries, and you'll be eating delicious veggies from February through April.

There are also lettuce and spinach varieties that can be grown successfully for winter harvest when given protection. There is nothing quite like fresh salad makings out of your garden in the dead of winter! Cool season vegetables to plant this month include seed potatoes, leeks, garlic, and shallot bulbs.

In August, mildew on roses, apples, grapes, lilacs, zinnias and other annuals and perennials is a common fact. A fungicide could be applied for protection of the new growth only. Read the label and check to see that the host plant and the problem are listed on the label. Using the watering hose with a smaller nozzle will remove lots of the mildew of the leaves.

Fertilize annuals, container plants, houseplants, and perennials with a 10-10-10-ratio fertilizer. Apply iron chelates if necessary. Feed Chrysanthemums with 5-

*Continued*



# MASTER GARDENER FOUNDATION

## President's Message



**Pat Nelson,**  
*MGF President*

July—A beautiful month—even the 4th was nice! It did keep us busy with our hoses didn't it? The downpour on the 13th was wonderful—and badly needed. We had a nice warm evening for our local garden tour/meeting on High Noon Road. Cian Shay's garden was first—a very inviting, comfortable garden with a wonderful variety of perennials, shrubs and small trees. Candi Ambrosia's has an awesome selection of perennials in and around great hardscape-rockwalls, water fountain, and containers—all viewed from meandering pathways and a wonderful deck. In Merrilee Kullman's garden, we strolled along rock pathways passing a rock edged pond, many beds with plantings of neatly mulched perennials. Once in the backyard, we were treated with some goodies and had a short meeting—a meeting with a view! Thanks for sharing your gardens with us!

At the previously mentioned meeting, Dick McClure, who is chairing the scholarship committee, reported that they have come up with the criteria to appoint a scholar and are now working on an application form. Linda Bergquist will be forming a committee to re-do our by-laws

I want to mention the cement-carving class that Karen Gilliam and Kathy Mitchell had—now that brought out some real artistic expression! I was very impressed with the wonderful works of art turned out at that workshop! We have some real artists among us—of which I was not one!! I guess I have to stick to a less demanding art form!

Now—our Bainbridge Island garden tour—what a day! Even though it was a long drive—the destination made it worth it. The first stop was Little and Lewis. It is a small garden—but—punctuated with their wonderful cement art! I found myself coveting a large hollow cement ball [you had to have been there] it defies description and its price-tag defied purchase! Between their artwork and unusual variety of tender and hardy perennials, it was an awesome tour. Next, we went to Linda Cochran's home. Her fenced in garden is a mystery until the gate opens and then—WOW! And she maintains it all herself! She has created a very unique garden with lots of plants that we would love to grow up here—but only in our dreams! Then we stopped at Bainbridge Island Nursery for only an hour—but enough to do some retail damage! Great trip!

I will see you all at the picnic on the 14th—I will be leaving the next day for 4 weeks in Europe—so my message in the September *Weeder's Digest* will be sent to you from Sweden—tak skal du ha!! Pat

## Summer Wreath Class

JoAnne Roose will be teaching a Summer Wreath Class at her residence, 3808 Taylor Ave., Bellingham, Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 p.m., August 19. Class cost will be \$5.00, which covers a 12" metal wreath base and wire. The class will be limited to twelve people.

Each person will bring plants from their garden such as Astilbe, Blueberry foliage, Feverfew, Artemisia, Lady Mantle, Lamium, Dianthus, Smoke Tree leaves, Viburnum, Peoris, miniature clusters of Fairie Roses, and Honeysuckle. Most all Herbs will be used such as Lavender, summer Heather, Thymus, Santalina, Curry, all Sages, Lavender, Oregano, Marjoram. What you want to use is a variety of plants that are fragrant, have attractive foliage, and dry nicely. If you have some unusual floral seed heads or other plants that you think could be used, bring them. It's amazing how beautiful and individual each wreath will be.

Contact Jo Anne at 360/733-7514 for enrollment by August 15.

# Plant of the Month ..... By Cheryl Greenwood Kinsley

## Escallonia

Family: Escalloniaceae  
(although sometimes placed in one of several other families, most often Grossulariaceae)

Genus: *Escallonia*



*Escallonia x langleyensis* 'Apple Blossom' courtesy OSU Landscape Plant Database

July and August are reputed to be the months when gardeners reap their rewards for all the hard work over so many months. Everything looks extraordinarily beautiful right now as our ornamentals put on their most splendid show of the year. The effect is enhanced because all that riotous color is set against the green backdrop of gardening's Old Faithfuls: the hedges and free-form shrubs that provide structure and bring visual order to all the splendid colors of the mid-summer garden.

In the Pacific Northwest, there is a seemingly endless choice of shrubs to fill this purpose. One of my favorites is *Escallonia*—commonly called by its genus name but sometimes referred to as “redclaws,” a moniker that seems unsuited to this least intimidating and most gentle-looking plant, although perhaps the name was chosen by a hapless gardener who while pruning ran afoul of *escallonia*'s thorns. They're only a problem, however, if you attempt to reach *inside* the shrub to remove twiggy growth. Stick to shearing, and you'll avoid the thorns entirely. They do make *escallonia* a most effective hedge, however, and a wonderful habitat for birds—who love *escallonia* for that very reason. They can duck inside—and they do, in great numbers—while cats learn on their first attempt that the shrub and the birds inside are painfully off limits. Most of us can't have—or choose not to have—sizeable brush piles for birds in our urban gardens. A large *escallonia* will serve both the birds' well-being and the aesthetic

sensibilities of the gardener. Put one next to a sprawling flowering quince, and you'll provide a habitat for birds that will delight you and them all the year round.

*Escallonia* is one of only a few shrubs that do well in the two areas in which I've done most of my gardening: the central California coast and here in Whatcom County. I should add a disclaimer immediately: I have grown *escallonia* successfully here for twelve years, as have my neighbors, even though the books caution that it is only marginally hardy in our climate. Mine have withstood Northeasters from their quite unprotected vantage point in a windblown section of the yard. *Escallonia* is known for its resistance to wind and also for its tolerance to salt spray, which makes it admirably suited for seaside gardens. It has been my experience that it can survive our winters without so much as a hiccup, although your experience might be different if you live in the northern areas of our county. I have *Escallonia* 'Apple Blossom', which is rated as one of the hardiest varieties. Another hardy type is *E. 'Edinensis'*. I greatly admire my neighbor's *escallonia*. Put in many years ago, it has reached its full height of perhaps three feet, and its deep-rose flowers appear steadily from early summer to frost. I suspect it is a variety of *E. rubra*, although its identifying tags are long gone. I've asked my neighbor if I can take cuttings this month so I can start a few of this unnamed but beautiful *escallonia* for my own yard. Left largely unattended, it provides continuous bloom, hasn't sent up one sucker, and holds its form with no pruning at all. I can't say the same for my *E. 'Apple Blossom.'* Without annual shearing, it begins to look twiggy and sparse. I once left it alone for three seasons and the results were so unsightly that I tore into it with shears and cropped it with gusto. There were fewer blooms the next year, but once again it looks compact, tidy, and relentlessly green. Its blooms are pink and white—reminiscent in color of apple blossoms, hence the name, but appearing a full two months after my apple trees bloomed. Other varieties offer flowers from white to deep rose, and always those lovely green leaves. Because *escallonia* blooms on old as well as new wood, the chances of repeat bloom in a season are very good.

So long as it has good drainage, *escallonia* tolerates all types of soil, from sand to clay. It doesn't even care whether it is acid or alkaline. Once established, *escallonia* needs little supplemental water. It is not prone to diseases and pests don't bother it—perhaps while the birds are frolicking inside the shrub, they snack on any insects before the insects can snack on the shrub. You'll attract bees and butterflies and hummingbirds with your *escallonia*—all three are attracted to it and each is an important pollinator.

While *escallonia* is not native to our area—it hails from South America where it was discovered in the latter part of the nineteenth century and carried to Great Britain, making an immediate hit with the Victorians—it poses no threat to our indigenous vegetation. So all in all, for appearance, ease of care, non-invasiveness, and friendliness to wildlife, *escallonia* is an excellent choice for the Pacific Northwest garden. It will make everything around it look good, while starring itself in the good-looks department.

## Autumn Color for Your Garden

By Dr. Raymond R. Maleike, Extension Horticulturist, Retired

Autumn's brightly colored leaves can be every bit as showy as the flowers of spring. The forests of New England, eastern Canada, and eastern Asia are especially rich in fall color. Unfortunately, most native Pacific Northwest plants do not color well. Some notable exceptions are the vine maple (yellow to red tones), aspen (yellow), and larch (yellow).

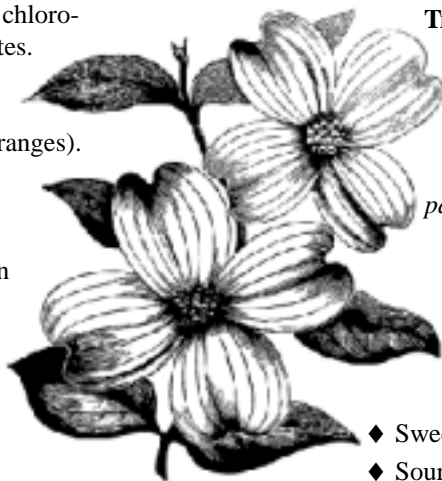
Leaves contain a number of pigments, but chlorophyll, a green pigment, usually predominates. The green chlorophyll also masks other pigments such as anthocyanins (reds, blues, purples) and carotenoids (yellow, oranges).

The chlorophyll breaks down in the fall in response to shorter days and, to a certain extent, temperature changes. As this green pigment disappears, other pigments in the leaves are revealed. Factors that favor brilliant autumn color include normal summer rainfall followed by warm, sunny fall days with cool but frost-free nights. Frost does not cause bright fall color.

The following plants often provide vibrant, red fall foliage in Washington State.

### Shrubs:

- ◆ Juneberry, Seviceberry *Amelanchier spp.*
- ◆ Chokeberry *Aronia arbutifolia*
- ◆ Red-Osier Dogwood *Cornus stolonifera*



### Trees:

- ◆ Disanthus\* *Disanthus cercidifolius*
  - ◆ Redvein Enkianthus\* *Enkianthus campanulatus*
  - ◆ Winged Euonymus *Euonymus alata*
  - ◆ Fothergilla\* *Fothergilla spp.*
  - ◆ Blueberry\* *Vaccinium corymbosum*
- 
- ◆ Vine Maple *Acer circinatum*
  - ◆ Amur Maple *Acer ginnala*
  - ◆ Paperbark Maple *Acer griseum*
  - ◆ Japanese Maple (many cultivars) *Acer palmatum*
  - ◆ Red Maple *Acer rubrum*
  - ◆ Sugar Maple *Acer saccharum*
  - ◆ Flowering Dogwood\* *Cornus florida*
  - ◆ Kousa Dogwood *Cornus kousa*
  - ◆ Frankling Tree\* *Franklina alatamaha*
  - ◆ Sweet Gum *Liquidambar styraciflua*
  - ◆ Sour Gum, Tupelo *Nyssa sylvatica*
  - ◆ Sourwood\* *Oxydendrum arboreum*
  - ◆ Persian Parrotia *Parrotia persica*
  - ◆ Callery Pear (many cultivars) *Pyrus calleryana*
  - ◆ Japanese Stewartia *Stewartia pseudocamellia*

\*May be difficult to grow or be tender in Eastern Washington.

## Tis the Season

Continued from page 2

10-5 every 2 weeks till buds show color. Dahlias will respond to a fertilizing application. This will enable them to continue blooming until well into the fall.

**Lawn care:** Fertilize lawns with 3-1-2 ratio fertilizer, and check out the new lawn fertilizer that is much lower in phosphorous, which there is usually enough of in the soil here in Whatcom. Continue to mow your lawn and, if you water, do it correctly to a depth of 2 inches. A frequent light watering is wasting water without benefiting the lawn

This is a good time for cutting herbs and flowers to dry.

Evaluate the garden and make plans for improvements in seasonal and permanent plantings: prepare beds for fall planting, clean up rose and flower beds, remove fallen foliage, yellowed leaves, and dead wood; mulch trees and shrubs.

Buddleia, or butterfly lilac, is a very fast growing shrub and often grows too large for the smaller gardens. However, if you have the space, like on a sloping bank, or if you have plenty of space on your estates, the butterfly lilac should be considered. The white, or any of the lavender-purple forms, are astonishingly beautiful. Watch for aphids, blackspot, caterpillars, lacebugs, mealy bugs, nematodes, powdery mildew, rust, scale, spider mites, thrips, whitefly, and don't despair! Often a good blast of water will do the job.

**Who am I?** I am a genus of about 70 species of clump forming perennials from meadows, open woodland and mountainous areas in the N. hemisphere. I produce basal rosettes of long-stalked, deeply 3-lobed or ternate to 3-ternate, often glaucous blue-green leaves; the leaflets are mostly obovate or rounded, wedge shaped at the base and often shallowly or deeply divided into 2 or 3 lobes. I have distinctly bell-shaped flowers, usually 1-4 inches long with colorful sepals and spurred petals, and are borne singly or in short panicles on branched, leafy stems. Last month was hollyhock.

## Fragrant Water Lily

*Nymphaea odorata*



**THREAT:** Fragrant water lily is an aquatic plant, native to the eastern United States, which has been introduced to Washington as an ornamental plant. This floating-leafed plant can form dense mats, which interfere with recreation, water movement, and native plants and animals. Mats of fragrant water lily can completely cover the surface of shallow lakes. The mats of plants can cause a reduction in the oxygen content in the water, affecting fish. Fragrant water lily reproduces by seed and by rhizomes, which can produce new plants if broken off from the parent plant. The seed is spread by water currents and by waterfowl. Although wildlife will eat fragrant water lily, this benefit is far outweighed by the damage it does to the native lake species.

**DESCRIPTION:** Fragrant water lily is an aquatic perennial with floating leaves. It will root in water up to 6 feet deep and has a large, spreading root system. The leaves, which can grow up to 11 inches in diameter, are green on top; the undersides are purple to red, with numerous veins. The stem is attached to the center of the circular leaves, with a deep cleft to the stem in the leaf. The leaves and stems die back in the winter and new growth is produced by the root system each spring. The nursery industry has developed many flower color variations for this plant, however the strain which has naturalized in Washington has white (sometimes pink) flowers. The many-petaled flowers are large and showy, blooming from June to September. As the name implies, the flowers are very fragrant. Native Americans in the eastern U.S. used fragrant water lily for both food and medical purposes. The similar aquatic plant called spatterdock (also called yellow pond or cow lily) has yellow, ball-shaped flowers and leaves in the shape of elephant ears.

**MANAGEMENT OPTIONS:** Like all aquatic weeds, control is difficult and eradication may be unrealistic. The best control is to prevent the introduction of any non-native aquatic plants to water bodies. Fragrant water lily can be controlled through mechanical (cutting, harvesting or rotovating) and chemical means. If plants are cut or rotovated, the plants and rhizomes should be removed from the water. Bottom barriers can also be used in small areas, to prevent rooted aquatic plant growth. Grass carp will not eat fragrant water lily. For site-specific chemical recommendations, contact the weed control board.

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

## Hovander Happenings



We're very pleased with our projects at the demonstration garden. Everything is looking great as we get into August. Be sure to look around while you're at the MG Foundation picnic. Our projects, besides the veggie garden, include the weed ID garden, herb garden, pumpkin patch, dahlia garden, perennials beds and native plant garden. Master Composters also have a demonstration site there.

When you look over the garden projects, look for some of our new additions for this year: apricot runner bean, hyacinth bean, and beetberry (*Chenopodium capitatum*).

Harvests continue each Wednesday with produce going to Project Concern, Ferndale's food bank. Our donated produce is greatly appreciated by food bank recipients.

**By David Simonson**

I'd like to thank the Whatcom County MG Foundation for nominating me for "Washington State University Master Gardener of the Year." I am truly honored!

## Foundation Information and Volunteer Opportunities

### Help Create a Kids Garden!

Ok, after a year of "planting the seed" so to speak, I've got the kids all organized and excited about having a garden, we finally have a space for it, we can get some of the materials and tools donated and we'll provide the labor. But ALAS, their fearless leader (Me) knows next to zip about green stuff (uh, water, and um, like seeds?)... We need the BRAIN of a real live MASTER GARDENER - YOU - to make this happen!!! Be warned, they will make you eat hot cheetos and plant things like shoes and cars and puppies and rainboys.

Donations needed for kids garden: do you have dirt, seeds, tools, bins? A Green thumb?

Contact:

Erin Corday  
Community & Resident Initiative  
Coordinator  
Sterling Meadows Apartments  
Intercommunity Housing/Mercy Housing  
512 Sterling Drive  
Bellingham WA 98226  
360/734-8134  
ecorday@mercyhousing.org

### Annual Summer Potluck

Our August Foundation meeting will be the annual summer family potluck dinner. It will be held at the Picnic Area at Hovander Homestead in Ferndale on August 14. We will eat at 6:00 p.m. The Foundation will provide the main dish, which will be Chicken, Pork or Beef Kabobs, as well as hot dogs. And, of course, fresh corn on the cob! Paper plates and table service will be provided, too.

Please bring a tasty side dish or dessert. Remember a serving spoon for your dish! Also bring the beverage of your choice.

*WE NEED TO KNOW HOW MANY ARE COMING IN ORDER TO PROVIDE ENOUGH FOOD.* Please e-mail Diane Rapoza ([R.Rapoza@comcast.net](mailto:R.Rapoza@comcast.net)) or Linda Bergquist ([bergiesjl@comcast.net](mailto:bergiesjl@comcast.net)) if you are coming and the number of people in your group. You can call Diane (360/676-9563, her number is incorrect on the new list) or Linda (360/371-5334).

### Master Gardener Foundation Budget

It is time to think of budgeting. Your current board will provide a suggested budget plan for next year's board. With this in mind please let Bill Baldwin know of any changes in this year's budget that you would like to see implemented. This includes changes in amount allocated to current projects or the inclusion of new projects.

Regarding new projects: think of how our Master Gardener Foundation can make our County a better place.

### Port Townsend Here We Come!

The Washington State University Master Gardener Advanced Training Conference is scheduled for October 16, 17, and 18 in historic Port Townsend. The keynote speaker will be the ever-popular Ciscoe Morris. Other featured speakers are Marianne Binetti, Valerie Easton and Ann Lovejoy. It will be held at the Fort

Worden State Park and Conference Center. We have nominated David Simonson for State Master Gardener of the Year!

Information and a registration form is available online at the Washington State Master Gardener website- <http://mastergardener.wsu.edu/>. It includes additional speakers, class descriptions, agenda, accommodations available, etc. The cost is \$140, which includes the banquet, a barbeque supper, two continental breakfasts, and two lunches. You may attend for one day for \$75 (banquet an additional \$25).

Registration Deadline is September 12, 2003.

If the web is not available, please call Linda Bergquist (360/371-5334), and she will see that you get the information and a registration form.

### Volunteer at the Fair!

The Whatcom County Noxious Weed Control Board is looking for enthusiastic volunteers for their NWW Fair booth. If you are interested in helping out contact Laurel or Monette at 360/354-3990. They will provide passes to the Fair.



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](mailto: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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## Dates to Remember:

- August 7 ..... 10 a.m. to noon ..... **Monthly Foundation Board Meeting**  
Extension Office
- August 11 -16 ..... All Day ..... **Northwest Washington Fair**
- August 14 ..... 6 to 9 p.m. ..... **Monthly Foundation Meeting & Potluck**  
See article for details
- September 5 ..... All Day ..... **Master Gardener Advance Training**  
Bellingham Technical College
- October 16 -18 ..... All Day ..... **WA State MG Advanced Training**  
Port Townsend
- 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**