

Weeder's Digest

All the dirt that's fit to print



Newsletter of the Whatcom County Master Gardeners

February 2004

The 2004 Master Gardener Training begins March 2. Any Veterans who would like to refresh their training may attend any of the sessions. We have included a Training Schedule with this newsletter for your use. Remember that trainees get priority seating, so please sit in the back of the room.

Remember to save your scions for the grafting class, and please label the variety clearly.

It seems that the list of Life Members as printed in last month's Weeder's Digest was not accurate (oops)! We apologize and will reprint the corrected list next month. Would you believe us if we were to blame these ornery, cantankerous computers for the mix-up?

This is the beginning of the busy spring volunteer season. We will need volunteer hours in preparation for the annual plant sale and will really need workers for the office clinic during class time. So, please consider getting an early start on your annual volunteer time by getting involved in one of the Spring activities.

Now is the time to finish your winter pruning and applying your winter dormant sprays.

See you at the Foundation Meetings.

~ Al McHenry

Fruit Tree Grafting Clinic – Saturday, March 13, 2004

Fruit tree pruning season is here! As you lop off those water sprouts, remember to save scion wood for the Foundation's annual Fruit Tree Grafting Clinic. The Clinic is open to both Master Gardeners and the public. We hope you will attend and bring your friends and neighbors to this rewarding event. Master Gardeners will earn three hours advanced education for attendance.

The clinic is held at the Tenant Lake Interpretive Center from 9 a.m. to noon. Our expert and entertaining 'Master Grafters' will review plant physiology, rootstock and fruit varieties. A demonstration will follow of commonly used grafting techniques. Finally, attendees will select their own scion wood and rootstock, and we will assist you in grafting your own tree to take home! Dwarf and mini-dwarf apple, pear and plum rootstock, and many different scion wood varieties, will be available for a nominal fee.

There is much interest in Asian pear varieties, heirloom apples and plums, so please bring scions from any trees you may have. Scion wood should be cut from a section of last year's vegetative growth, up to 12" or so long and about a pencil-width diameter. Seal the ends with paraffin or tree-seal, or place in a zip lock bag, and refrigerate. The trick is to keep the wood from drying out and keep it dormant until it is grafted. Labeling as to variety is critical.

Contact the Master Gardener office at 360/676-6736 or Luana Schneider at 360/366-5244 for more information.

WSU Master Gardener Program Purpose Statement

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

Weather — Once again, February has arrived finding us battered but not beaten by the January snow and bitter cold. It has truly been a mixed bag so far in the New Year. A long, hot and dry summer put a great deal of stress on our gardens, then the cold snap in November, and now the cold. The snow may have been helpful, acting as an insulating blanket in some cases for the plants.

Don't be too hasty about pruning or thinning out plants that you feel are dead. Give them a chance, they may surprise you and take on new life. Also, be careful about cutting back the plants that have been cold damaged. Wait until spring comes and see what happens.

Pruning — A great deal of your pruning should be finished by now. Whatever is left, wait until the end of the month to complete, so you can check for damage due to the cold. Be sure to check for wind damage and broken limbs due to the snow load. Complete the pruning of fruit trees and grapes by the end of March. Roses need to get their final pruning at the end of the month to avoid any possible damaging cold weather, which still may occur in February. Climbing roses usually need to be thinned out. Should you wait any longer, you may do damage to new flower buds. So, if there are enough stems on the plant, cut some of the older ones out, because the newer, younger shoots will produce the best flowers. Now is the time to do grafting of fruit trees and all other trees and shrubs. Monitor spruces for aphids. Spruce aphids attack in the middle of winter.

Fertilizing — Fertilize fruit trees and other established trees, roses, shrubs,

vines, ground covers, and perennials as soon as new growth starts. Emerging bulbs should also be fed; they do well with dehydrated manure, or 5-10-5 commercial fertilizer.

Planting and transplanting — Survey your landscape and decide on any changes you wish to make for the coming year. The month of February is the deadline for moving and planting deciduous trees and shrubs. Planting them later is never 100% satisfactory. It is a good time to plant bare root plants, such as fruit trees and roses. Now you can plant or transplant all deciduous shrubs and trees without being concerned about keeping soil on the roots. However, watch out for damaging feeding roots by exposing them to sun or wind.

Seeding — Now is the time to start indoor seed propagation. Sow hardy annuals in flats for setting out later. Tomatoes and peppers started now will be ready to set out after the last frost. The use of bottom heat helps germination. Water the seed flats with a fungicide to prevent damping off. Don't forget the light source, which can be standard fluorescent bulbs set very close to the seedlings. Don't fertilize the new seedlings until after they develop their true leaves.

According to tradition, green peas are to be planted in the garden on Washington's birthday. Both spinach and peas germinate in cool soil, but peas do best if you pre-sprout seeds in damp paper towels. Plant in raised beds, which drain well and warm up faster. Start seeds of flowering sweet peas indoors in 2-inch containers now. In March or April, after seedlings have formed two sets of true leaves, transplant them outdoors for blooms in June and July. You may direct-sow calendula; English daisy; godetia; pansy; many kinds of poppy, including California and Iceland types; snapdragon; and viola.

Spraying — Now is the time to pick a mild, dry morning, and spray for peach leaf curl. You can contact your nursery person or the Extension Office for advice on what to use. Do not neglect your fruit trees or your ornamentals for a spring spray.

Odds and ends — If you have not done so already, now is the time to put the grey, wet days to use by cleaning, sharpening and treating the handles of your tools. By painting the handles a bright color, they will be more easily found where they have been dropped. Pull any weed you see now, to prevent their spread, and keep a keen eye out for slugs and their eggs. Start Begonia bulbs indoors, control moss on roofs and walkways, amend soils with compost to prepare for planting and sprinkle an iron source around yellowing evergreens such as Azalea, Camellia, and Rhodys to green them up without pushing new tender growth.

Check your storage — Water any stored geraniums and fuchsias more frequently to begin a new growth cycle. Pinch back any long spindly stems to encourage compactness. If you kept them in the dark over the winter, they should now be exposed to more light. A little feeding may be done to get them back to growing stage.

Who am I?

I am really a perennial, but mostly I am treated as an annual. I am invaluable for winter and spring bloom. I am typically for mass color in borders and edging. I have such a complex ancestry that many botanists are unwilling to assign me a species, preferring to list them by variety name.

Last month, Phlox



President's Message

Linda Bergquist, *MGF President*

OK, maybe you're one of the lucky ones, the ones who have natural gardening talent – a proverbial “green thumb”. I know many Master Gardeners like that. The rest of us (and most of the really good “green thumbs”) also need a regular source of gardening knowledge. We need to be able to get answers from experts, from people with vast experience, and from people who have perfected their gardening techniques. We need to fill in our personal knowledge gaps and we all want to learn what's new. Happily, that's a big part of what the Master Gardener Foundation is all about – sharing knowledge on everything to do with gardening.

Fortunately, we have many talented and knowledgeable Master Gardeners who work behind the scenes to create learning opportunities for the rest of us. Coming up, on February 4, is the Northwest Flower and Garden Show in Seattle. *Active* Master Gardeners (those with at least 25 hours of volunteer service in 2003) receive a free bus ride to the Show. While you're at the Show, stop by and see John Christianson at the Christianson's Nursery booth. John will be our speaker at the February 12 Foundation meeting thanks to the efforts of Master Gardener Board Vice Presidents Nancy Webb and Laurel Bliss. Additional trips, arranged by three Life Members, Karen Gilliam, Christine Hurst, and Jean Powell, will be coming soon.

To keep all of us up to date, our annual Advanced Training will be on Friday, September 24, at the Bellingham Technical College, so mark your calendars. Our British Columbian colleagues will have their update seminar on Sunday, March 7, at the Michael J. Fox Theater in Burnaby, B.C. Either of these events would fulfill your advanced training requirement for this year.

Sometimes, our learning opportunities generate interest for new people to become Master Gardeners. At the orientation for our 2004 Master Gardener class one trainee told me she signed up because she was impressed with the people and information she received at our Northwest Washington Fair booth. Another trainee indicated that she saw how much fun we were having at our Annual Plant Sale and was impressed with the guidance we gave our customers.

Speaking of talented and knowledgeable Master Gardeners that share their expertise, our own John Van Miert and Cheryl Greenwood Kinsley are the authors of a recently published book, *Garden Sense – a book of common wisdom*. We are so lucky to have John to guide us with his “garden sense” and to have Cheryl write articles for *Weeder's Digest* and speak at our graduation dinners.

So, if your green thumb is a little rusty, or if you'd just like to catch up on what's new in gardening, come with us to the Northwest Flower and Garden Show or join us at the next monthly Foundation lecture. Or maybe you're a super green thumb yourself and would like to share your expertise in a lecture, class, or by suggesting a field trip. Join the fun; I'll be looking for you at our next event.

Annual Plant Sale Pickings:

Oh, yes, spring is just 'round the corner. Our annual plant sale is May 8. Now through February, into March and early April, depending upon our weather, is the time to take a few cuttings, start veggie, annual flower and perennial seeds and begin dividing perennials as they peek through the soil surface. Or, you can even dig volunteer trees and shrubs that have sprouted in your garden last year. Pots and compost will be available at the Hovander greenhouse location. Please, also, pick up white label markers from Diane or at the greenhouse to label every pot.

To start seeds you will need lots of heat and light to prevent leggy-ness. Your outdoor pots will need protection if Old Man Winter returns. If you are doing seedlings or small divisions in 4-inch pots, please use a tray or flat and pot only one tray per variety. Each master gardener is once again asked to donate at least 2 flats or 10 one-gallon pots for the plant sale. If you cannot fill 2 flats or ten one-gallon containers, perhaps your neighbor has extra plants. We will be having our regular potting parties again also. For more information, contact the plant sale or greenhouse committees. (Diane Rapoza, Chris Hurst, Jean Powell)

We are looking for lots of large pots - 5 gallon and more. Also, we need burlap, remay or other similar material to bag bushes for sale.

February Speaker: John Christianson “Care and Pruning of Roses”

The Speaker for our February 12 MGF meeting will be John Christianson, owner of Christianson's Nursery and Greenhouse in Mt. Vernon. John started working in the nursery business when he was 15. He received his degree in horticulture and managed Molbak's Nursery in Woodinville for five years before purchasing his own nursery in 1990. He and his wife Toni decided to specialize in roses, and carry over 600 different rose varieties. John and Toni and their staff have won numerous awards at the Northwest Flower and Garden Show.

Love-Lies-Bleeding

Family: Amaranthaceae
(Amaranth family)
Genus: *Amaranthus*
Species: *caudatus*

Few common names are as apt as the one given to *Amaranthus caudatus*. You may not remember its Latin moniker—but once you see this plant, you'll never forget that it's widely known as Love-Lies-Bleeding. As an ornamental, *A. caudatus* is something of a novelty. For me it conjures up images of gardens the Addams family might favor or plantings designed by Edward Gorey—and songs of love involving silver daggers. Just a trace on the creepy side of melodramatic. This image is tempered somewhat by *A. caudatus* 'Viridis', a cultivar offering pale green tassels instead of deep red ones. If you don't care for the droopy look, you might prefer 'Fat Spike'. Its flower clusters are still red but instead of falling to the ground, they reach for the sky.

All *Amaranthus* are annuals, consistently described as "easy to grow" from seed sown directly in the ground when it's thoroughly warm in the spring. They are quite tough—sometimes described as "coarse" plants—but still susceptible to aphids, a beetle or two, and several viruses. *Amaranthus tricolor* has stunning foliage, but the other species have leaves of pale green and seem noteworthy only for their flower clusters. They do add a certain punch to the garden and they never fail to catch the eyes of passersby. *A. caudatus* can reach five feet, with a two-foot spread—although with our meager heat units, count on perhaps three feet in a summer that's unusually hot and dry, like the one we had in 2003. And here we're better off starting with transplants. *A. caudatus* needs summer days with high heat. It matures over a long period, and our warm days typically won't stretch that far.

Don't despair, however. You may decide to enjoy *A. caudatus* only in books. Consider the range of growing conditions members of the *Amaranthus* genus accept: either dry or moist, sandy, loamy, or heavy clay soil that is very acidic, neutral, very alkaline, or even saline. The only thing it must have is full sun. It tolerates drought and each plant can carry tens of thousands of seeds. Hmmm. A red flag goes up, and it's not heart-shaped. Plants of this genus can thrive anywhere so long as they get direct sun over enough warm days. That matches the profile of a plant that's likely to get out of hand. Some species of *Amaranthus* are already listed in some areas—in the U.S. and abroad—as noxious, invasive, or what the Australians call "sleepers"—plants that need keeping an eye on. *Amaranthus retroflex* is already considered one of the worst weeds in the world. Several countries have banned the import of other *Amaranthus* species, including *A. caudatus*.

Here the plot thickens. For many centuries, the leaves and seeds of *Amaranthus* species have been sources of food for native people from North and South America to Asia, India, Africa, the Pacific Islands, the Caribbean region, and Eurasia. Amaranth was the principal grain crop of the Aztecs and known as the "golden grain of the gods" until all the fields and seeds were destroyed by the Spanish Conquistadors. The following are the words of more knowledgeable specialists than I—and better writers—from *Lost Crops of the Incas: Little-Known Plants of the Andes with Promise for Worldwide Cultivation*, produced by an Ad Hoc Panel of the National Research Council led by Noel Vietmeyer and published in 1989 by the National Academy Press in Washington, D.C. (available for reading online at <http://books.nap.edu/books/030904264X/html/R1.html#pagetop>):

"A staple grain of the Incas, Aztecs, and other pre-Columbian peoples, amaranth was once almost as widely dispersed throughout the Americas as corn. The most important Andean species is *Amaranthus caudatus*. In Quechua, the ancient Inca language that is still spoken in the Andes, it is called "kiwicha" (pronounced kee-wee-cha).

Kiwicha is one of the prettiest crops on earth; the beautiful colors of its broad leaves, stems, and flowers—purple, red, gold—create fiery fields that blaze across the mountainsides. The plant grows vigorously, tolerates drought, heat, and pests, and adapts readily to new environments, including some that are inhospitable to conventional grain crops. Nonetheless, it is little known outside the highland regions of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and northwestern Argentina.

Kiwicha's grains are scarcely bigger than poppy seeds. However, they occur in huge numbers—sometimes more than 100,000 to a plant. Like other amaranth grains, they are flavorful and, when heated, they pop to produce a crunchy white product that tastes like a nutty popcorn. Light and crisp, it

Garden Friends and Foes By Todd Murray

Beautify your Winter Houseplant Pest Problems with Soaps and Oils!

This month's article is not about spa treatments for your plant but will give you simple pest management strategies and tools to manage houseplant pest problems.

Purchase pest-free plants: Often houseplants are infested with the pest before you buy the plant and bring it home. Use your handy hand-lens to thoroughly inspect plants for pests and damage before you purchase them. You might look weird nit-picking the plant at the store, but this is a sure fire way to avoid serious, inherent pest problems later.

Avoid pests: Often pests infest houseplants during the warmer months when gardeners bring houseplants outside. This is the most common way that fungus gnats and spider mites become problems on houseplants. Keep plants inside or manage the pest problem before re-introducing your houseplant to other plants inside your house.

Squish, pinch, poke and jab pests: Small infestations can be effectively managed by spending some time squishing each pest. Pests are easily killed by physically disturbing them with a pinch. This even works with protected, scaled insects. A good jab can damage mouthparts enough to make them inoperable and the scale will starve.

Euthanize infected plants: Yep, sometimes you have put the poor plant out of its misery. Dispose of the infested plant to avoid infestations of other plants. This is usually a last resort unless you really didn't like the plant in the first place.

Trap pests: Placing pest-attractive traps can regulate some flying insect pests, like whiteflies and fungus gnats. Yellow sticky traps are attractive to whiteflies and fungus gnats. Blue, yellow and white traps are attractive to thrips.

Hose pests off: Sturdy plants can tolerate a forceful jet of water. Knock off pests by hosing the plant off with water. Be sure that insects are not retreating to the soil for protection. Some insects, like aphids, will just crawl back up the plant. This is a good example of integrating management strategies; in this situation, you want to combine the "hose off" method with the "squish and pinch" method.

Change pest environment: A dry environment will discourage some pests, like fungus gnats. Let the soil dry out completely. Many plants will tolerate dry roots for a little while but fungus gnats won't.

Insecticidal Soaps and horticulture oils: These products are effective for managing soft-bodied insects like aphids, scales, mealy bugs, thrips and whiteflies. Insecticidal soaps are made from potassium salts of fatty acids, much like hand soaps. Insecticidal soaps degrade the waxy layer of the insect's outer cuticle and interact with the cellular membranes to cause the insect to desiccate rapidly. Horticultural oils are highly refined petroleum or plant derived oils. They, too, interact with insect's cuticle and also suffocate insects by blocking breathing orifices. Some oils possess other insecticidal properties and can act as deterrents. Both products are very similar to other household products. However, **do not** recommend household products for this purpose because many ingredients can burn the plant foliage or be ineffective in controlling the pest. Soaps and oils sold as insecticides are tested and will give the anticipated results, household products won't. The following are some tips for using these products successfully:

- ◆ Both products require full contact with the pest insect to work. Be sure you get good coverage of the plant. Be sure to spray underneath leaves; often insects are on the underside of the leaf. Keep your droplet size that is emitted from the sprayer small and fine.
- ◆ Oils and soaps both have the potential to burn the plant's foliage. Be sure to test the product on a small part of the plant first and wait a few days to see any phytotoxic effects before you treat the whole plant. Also, read the pesticide label carefully and note plants known to have phytotoxic reactions.
- ◆ Repeat applications in 4-7 day intervals. Soaps and oils have no residual effect on pests and if

Myrtle Spurge

Euphorbia myrsinites



THREAT: Myrtle spurge, also known as donkey tail or creeping spurge, is a native to Eurasia. It was introduced to North America as an ornamental and is often used in rock gardens. This plant has escaped cultivation in some areas, invading disturbed, well-drained areas. Myrtle spurge is poisonous if digested, causing nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Additionally, the milky sap can cause swelling, redness and blistering of the skin, and, irritation to the eyes. Myrtle spurge is usually spread by seed, although root fragments can also produce new plants.

DESCRIPTION: Myrtle spurge is a biennial or perennial. The plant grows from a taproot, with new stems emerging in early spring and dying back in the winter. Myrtle spurge has trailing stems, growing close to the ground. Stems and leaves are fleshy and grayish-green in color, and the leaves are attached to the stems in close spirals. Inconspicuous flowers, with showy yellowish bracts, are borne in clusters at the ends of the stems. Flowering occurs in March and April. Like other euphorbias, the plant contains a milky sap. Plants can grow up to 8-12 inches high and 12-18 inches in width.



MANAGEMENT OPTIONS: Myrtle spurge can be controlled through chemical and mechanical means. Small infestations can be hand pulled or dug. As much root as possible should be removed and the area should be monitored in future years to prevent reinfestation. Care should be taken to prevent the sap from contacting skin or eyes. 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

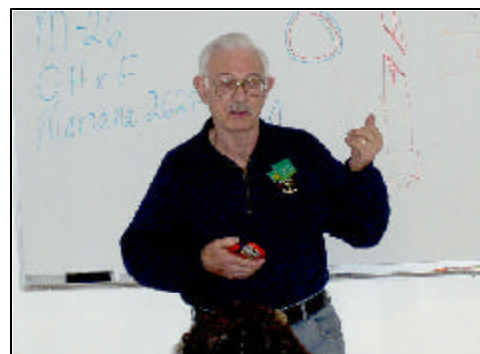
Master Gardener Life Member Honoree

Gene Montague became a Whatcom County Master Gardener in 1985 a year after retiring as a Bellingham postal letter carrier. Gene was also a member of the first Master Composter class taught by John VanMiert. As Treasurer of the Master Gardener Foundation, Gene kept track of our finances and maintained the books for six years. He also served on many committees such as the plant sale, Hovander demonstration garden, and green house. He has taught one segment of the grafting demonstration at our annual fruit-tree grafting clinic for many years. His notched grafting tool is an ever-popular aid. Gene has always been fond of antique apple cultivars. With his flair for grafting, he has managed to collect and save many old apple varieties over the years.

Always the practical gardener at heart, Gene seasonally grows rows upon rows of sweet corn, green beans, lima beans, squash, onions, tomatoes, and a special edible corn called Bellingham Blue. Many of his vegetables are varieties of heirloom or antique ones. He saves seed to propagate another year. Gene has allowed a few flowers to flourish in his gardens since taking a shine to dahlias, fuchsias, and sunflowers. Since Gene grows so many vegetables, it simply made sense that he can and preserve them as well. He, along with his wife Hazel, has presented methods and recipes for canning and processing to county food preservation classes. And one claim to fame is Gene's huge collection of nearly 1,000 antique canning jars.....all of them different!

Gene constantly laments that work gets in the way of his volunteer time. He is a member of several organizations besides Master Gardeners, where he heartily volunteers his time, energy and expertise. Among them are the Birchwood Garden Club, Western Washington Tree Fruit Association, American Dahlia Society, North Cascade Fuchsia Society, and the Historical Society. Gene is a member of Abundant Life Seed Savers and works to help protect old varieties of heirloom plants.

Being adamant about saving old seeds for future generations prompted Gene to volunteer in a Nooksack Valley second grade classroom for the past four years. It was with these children that he instilled his love and awe of seeds, propagation, and the amazing world of plant life. He explained to them how seeds are distributed around the world for plant survival, and how they benefit us by growing into food for our tables.



Plant of the Month

continued from page 4

is delicious as a snack, as a cold cereal with milk and honey, as a “breeding” on chicken or fish, or in sweets with a whisper of honey. The grain is also ground into flour, rolled into flakes, “puffed,” or boiled for porridge. Because of its high nutritional value, it is considered especially good for children, invalids, and the elderly.

These seeds are one of the most nutritious foods grown. Not only are they richer in protein than the major cereals, but the amino acid balance of their protein comes closer to nutritional perfection for the human diet than that in normal cereal grains.”

So there you have it. An ornamental, not to my taste but perhaps to yours, which turns out to be possibly invasive in that role and yet very useful as a food source for the world’s future. A few thousand acres of amaranth are grown today in the United States. Do a little digging about amaranth—here and abroad—and you’ll uncover a fascinating tale of production techniques, sustainability, biodiversity, food production, and agriculture markets.

And you thought this month I would write only about hearts and flowers!

Two updates that might be of interest: first, Faye Agner was good enough to call after she read my January column and share her successful experience with one very well-treated Meyer lemon that grows in her home. I’ll tell you more about hers—and mine—in March. And second, John Van Miert has finished compiling and updating his Garden Miscellany columns into a book titled Garden Sense—on which I helped out just a little. We will be presenting it at the Garden Spot Nursery in Bellingham on February 28.

Garden Friends & Foes

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contact wasn’t made to all the pests, they will continue to reproduce. Additionally, products may not be effective on all life stages (ie. eggs); multiple applications made over time will ensure that those insects eventually develop into a susceptible stage. Three applications are often used to treat most pest problems.

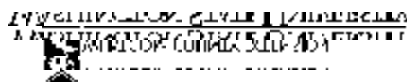
- ◆ If choosing horticultural oil, be sure to use the recommended dilution for houseplants found on the label. Many oils are sold for multiple purposes (such as dormant applications) and may be heavier in concentration. Ultrafine or summer oils are better for actively growing plants.
- ◆ Some products react with mineralized water (hard water) and may not be as effective when mixed with hard water.
- ◆ Do not apply treatments in extreme heat or cold; room temperatures are best.
- ◆ Monitor plants regularly. Pest problems are best remedied before the problem becomes severe.
- ◆ Do not apply soaps or oils to drought-stressed plants. Oils and soaps can cause foliar burning to water starved plants.
- ◆ Monitor pest life stages regularly. Pests such as scales are best managed when the crawler stage is targeted with a soap or oil application.

Buy good bugs: If you’re like me and you don’t mind bugs on your plants, try using beneficial insects for managing your ~~houseplant pest problems. Predatory mites such as~~ *toseiulus persimilis* or *Hypoaspis miles* are great predators for managing spider mite and fungus gnat problems respectively. These can be purchased on-line, mail order or through local garden centers.



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The 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 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.



Craig MacConnell
Horticulture Agent



Dates to Remember:

February 5.....	10 a.m. to noon	Monthly Foundation Board Meeting Extension Office
February 12.....	7 to 9:30 p.m.	Monthly Foundation Meeting Extension Office
February 4.....	All Day.....	NW Flower & Garden Show Bus Trip Seattle
March 2.....	All Day.....	2004 Master Gardener Training Begins Extension Office
March 13	9 a.m. to Noon	Annual MG Grafting Clinic Tennant Lake Interpretive Center
May 8	Annual MG Plant Sale Hovander Demonstration Garden
Wednesdays	8 to 9 a.m.	Master Gardener breakfasts Babe's in Ferndale