

Weeder's Digest

All the dirt that's fit to print



Newsletter of the Whatcom County Master Gardeners

April 2004

Greetings!

The new class is going just great, with 38 enthusiastic students. They are looking forward to joining in on our activities; in fact some have attended the monthly meeting and the Grafting class.

I want to remind the veterans of the mock clinic on Tuesday, April 13, and hope many of you will bring plant/insect samples to be diagnosed. If you can participate, please let us know so we will know how many are coming.

We again extend the invitation to the veterans to attend the remaining classes. This will refresh your memory and also count towards your continuing education requirements.

The other important class is the annual volunteer sign-up class on Thursday, April 15. This is the time the new class members pledge their hours to various projects in order to satisfy their 60 hour obligation. This is also the time when veterans can commit to projects in order to satisfy their 25 hour annual obligation. You will also have the pleasure of meeting the new class members if you have not already done so.

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

Al McHenry

Plant Sale Information

~Diane Rapoza

The Plant Sale Committee is busy implementing all the wonderful ideas that all the Master Gardeners and the WWU Business Management class came up with. Look for more advertising. We'll have roadside signs, reader boards, and a new pamphlet that lists our free seminars, some of our plants, special prices, and has a coupon and a raffle ticket. Another change will be the location of the sale. This year we will be by the barn instead of the house at Hovander. We will also look more professional. We will all have MG aprons and have new directional signs for the sale. Lastly, some of our procedures will be changing. Instead of cutting prices in half in the afternoon we will be empowering the table managers to barter with the customers. If you plan on being a table manager please plan on attending a training session on Wednesday, April 28, at 12:00 p.m. at Hovander (after the normal work party).

While we feel all these changes will make a better sale, nothing will succeed without all your generous donations. Last year's sale was great because everyone donated huge amounts of wonderful, beautiful plants. We desperately need that again. Last year we asked that everyone try to donate at least two flats. That would be great if you could do the same. If you need help digging or potting, please call Diane, or email me at r.rapoza@comcast.net. As always, there are extra pots and compost available at the greenhouse to use for the plant sale.

Don't forget to help at Karen Gilliam's potting day. Last year I estimated that she donated over \$4,000 worth of plants from her yard (and I think that was a low estimate!) And on Saturday, April 10 at 9:00 a.m., at Teri Booth's house we need help digging our sale barberry.

We are all very excited to see the results of all these changes. We're betting that we are going to have a great sale.....and, of course, the sun will be shining.

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

March has shown a good deal of her 'lamb' disposition this year. She still has kept a bit of 'lion' just to show that she can. It has given us the promise of a good spring. The spring bulbs are coming out in all of their finery. Azaleas and Rhodies are beginning to bloom also.

Use a little discretion when working the soil in your beds the first time. If the soil is too wet, it will form large clumps that are very difficult to break up, making your work twice as hard further down the line. While working the soil for your garden, now is a good time to add compost or other decayed material. A commercial fertilizer with a ratio of 5-10-10 at the rate of 4# per 100 sq. feet is the recommended amount in the absence of a soil test.

The spring bulbs we have been enjoying will soon be finished flowering. Cut off the dead flowers, but don't cut the dying leaves of the bulb. They are needed to collect energy for storage in the bulb for next year. Plant your annuals between the bulbs, and they can hide the dead leaves.

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

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

Lawn care is upon us again, mowing, killing moss and weeds. Your lawn

should be cut to 2 inches any time it reaches 3 inches tall. Cut to no lower than 2 inches to provide shade on the soil surface. That makes it difficult for dandelion and other weed seeds to germinate. Leave the clippings on the lawn, as long as you mow whenever the grass blades are 1/3 taller than the mowing height. Clippings do not add to thatch, but will provide about a quarter of the nutrients required for a healthy lawn. In addition, the clippings become mulch to cool the roots and reduce evaporation. One small thing, if you leave the clippings, don't forget to take off your shoes before going indoors after walking on the lawn. Cute little puppies may get away with tracking bits of green into the house, but you won't.

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

By thinning fruit in spring, the results will be shown in bigger, higher quality fruit in the fall. It helps prevent limbs from breaking and reduces the every-other-year production cycle that often occurs with many kinds of fruit trees. It is best not to wait until after the June drop. In order to be effective, the fruit must be thinned before it reaches the size of a nickel. For spectacular apples and pears, thin to one per cluster. Peaches, nectarines and Japanese plums should be thinned to one every 5 inches. It is generally not worth the effort to thin Italian plums or cherries.

Have some fun. Try growing potatoes in a garbage can. Start with 15 or 30 gallon, clean plastic garbage can. Drill several 1/2 inch diameter holes in the bottom of the container. Fill with about 6 inches of good potting soil, mix in a handful of a slow release fertilizer, and bury seed potatoes 5 inches apart, just below the soil surface. Water well and soon the spuds will begin to grow. Every time the vines grow 4 inches, cover all but the top inch with compost soil or straw. Before you know it, the vines will spill over the top. The hardest part of the process is

waiting for the vines for die back before harvesting.

Who am I?

I provide gay spring and summer color for borders, containers, and bouquets. I like ordinary, well-drained soil and to be fed lightly until well started. I come in many sizes and shapes. In one species I am native to the Caucasus, northeastern Turkey, northern Iran. I need a winter chill for best performance. In mild-winter areas, my flowers tend to form without stalks, so they are partly or completely hidden among the leaves. Height is variable; come types are just 16" tall. I have very distinctive hairy leaves. They are medium green, coarsely cut to 12 inches long and have dark blots at the base. My flowers come in a variety of colors and sometimes look like silk.

February plant was viola.



Plant Sale Work Parties

In preparation for the Plant Sale, we will be potting up perennials at Karen Gilliam's. All Master Gardeners are asked to contribute a minimum of 2 flats of 4" or 16 1-gallon planted pots. If you don't have some of your own, or want to learn more about dividing and transplanting perennials, we welcome your help. The dates are March 31 and April 7, from 9-12. If you wish to tour the gardens, please arrive by 8:30 a.m. Please e-mail jkgilliam@yahoo.com to reserve your spot and get driving directions.

President's Message

Linda Bergquist,
MGF President

There's good news and

Recently, I attended the statewide Master Gardener Foundation Board meeting in Yakima. Wow, did I learn a lot! The Master Gardener organization, which originated right here in Washington State, has really grown, both in our state and nationwide. In fact, Governor Locke will proclaim the third week of April as Master Gardener Week!

At the Yakima meeting I had the opportunity to hear the annual reports for all counties in the state. Some counties have large programs; some are small. Some face problems associated with being large and densely populated while others are rural with sparse populations. For example, King County (Seattle) utilizes the Mariner games at Safeco Field to hold monthly gardening clinics, while some rural counties need to use radio, television, and newspapers to reach their widely separated gardeners.

A common thread, no matter the county's size, is funding. State and county budget cuts have reduced funding and the associated county extension help Master Gardener organizations get. At our meeting in Yakima, many currently used fund-raising practices were discussed. Every county has a plant sale, as we do. Some counties offer gardening classes and clinics, charging by the class. We do that as well. Garden tours are another popular fundraiser in many counties; we do that, however we do not charge. Some counties, us included, participate in local Home and Garden Shows. At least one county participates in national Make a Difference Day in October. That's one we haven't tried. At most of our events we charge only enough to break even on expenses, which doesn't generate any seed money for future projects. Overall, I was proud of our own annual report in Yakima and felt that we are strong participants in the statewide Master Gardener organization.

Another common, and related, thread from the Yakima meeting was an increased effort by many counties to alert state and local legislators about Master Gardener programs, how important they are, and how much value they are to our respective communities. We have already done some of that, and we will do more. We are going to keep track of numbers of attendees at our workshops, classes, plant sales, and other events so we can use real numbers to show how much we're doing for our community. Besides the gardening information you get at our events, another good reason to attend, (and bring a couple of friends), is to increase our attendance numbers, which just may help impress upon our legislators how valuable we are. However, with the specter of reduced funding, we may have to reduce our reliance on the state and county and increase our self-dependence. We'll need, and will look forward to, your help in this endeavor. I'll see you, soon, at one of our events.

April Meeting

Shelley Weisberg (M.S. in Plant Ecology) is a botanist who delights in teaching about the joys of native plants. She has studied mountain plant communities in the North Cascades, worked as a ranger-naturalist in national and state parks, coordinated a plant restoration program for North Cascades National Park, and as an instructor with North Cascades Institute, taught *Alpine Ecology* and *Mountain Wildflowers* classes, and worked with teachers across Washington State in the Institute's *Celebrating Wildflowers* Native Plant Curriculum. Shelley works as a Staff Gardener at The Garden Spot in Bellingham where she is developing the native plant inventory and teaches about wildflowers whenever she can. She became a Master Gardener in 1988.

Native Plants In Your Garden:

Adding native plants to your garden will create more diversity and habitats, thus inviting more birds and butterflies into your garden. Shelley will share plants that work well in gardens in a variety of growing conditions, and talk about the benefits of gardening with natives. She will also share resources that can help you learn more about the native plants you see around your neighborhood.

African Daisy

Family: Compositae

(Daisy family)

Genus: *Osteospermum*

The Daisy family—Compositae, sometimes called Asteraceae—is the largest in the plant kingdom, comprising more than 20,000 species. Along with some very desirable ornamentals, it includes the lowly dandelion. Surely it was this ubiquitous and unloved weed that writer William Sutherland had in mind when he wrote in 1871 that daisies and composites are “a horde of barbarians which no sane gardener would admit within the boundaries.” Or perhaps he was thinking of *Chrysanthemum maximum*, aka *Chrysanthemum superbum*, a composite known commonly as Shasta daisy. And common it is. Gardeners soon learn not to plant a Shasta daisy near a door leading into the house. I don't know whether it depends on flies as pollinators, but it certainly attracts them with the unpleasant odor of its flowers. And once Shasta daisies are invited within the boundaries of our gardens, they are loathe to leave. The smallest bit left in the soil will erupt into a whole new colony before season's end. That makes its attributes uncomfortably close to those of its weedy cousin.



But there are many composites that are not barbarians. They are instead valued and useful plants that stay where they're put and don't smell bad. “Staying where they're put” and “not smelling bad” sound like minimal qualifications, don't they? So let's just say there are many, many composites that will bring nothing but good times to your garden.

Members of the genus *Osteospermum* are fine examples of continuously blooming perennials, some of which we grow here as annuals since they can't tolerate our winters. Other osteos are hardy enough to survive happily through the cold times. Some are a bit rangy, it's true; and others have growth habits described as “rampant.” But in our cool-summer climate, they are easily restrained. Just cut off any straggling shoots and you're in business. One member of this genus, *Osteospermum fruticosum*, is grown along highways—and in their median strips—in California, where it is called simply the “freeway daisy.” Of course it seldom looks its best, growing as it does without any care. But it does survive and continues to bloom, which tells you something about the toughness of the *Osteospermum*

genus in general.

I'm not sure why osteos are not more widely planted here. Perhaps it's because the few that are regularly available tend to look a little “coarse,” like the freeway types. They aren't prone to many problems—a couple of viruses and reportedly, verticillium wilt so avoid planting them near maples or other susceptible species—and they're relatively easy to care for. They are quite adored in England, where many varieties are available and collectors and advocates abound. The Royal Horticultural Society has singled osteos out for several awards.

Of the ones typically available for purchase here, most are smallish mounds—less than 20 inches high—of dense foliage that bloom almost continuously from late spring to fall. Some osteo owners report flowers into November. The leaves are typically a nice gray-green, with paler and slightly fuzzy undersides. The flowers close at night, so don't be alarmed about that, but during the day they want full sun, the kind of nice, rich garden soil we like to have in our annual and perennial beds anyway, and regular but not excessive amounts of water. They do prefer soil that is on the acid side of the pH scale, so be aware of this if you plan to put them next to a concrete sidewalk or driveway. Deadhead them regularly to extend their flowering, and just enjoy their true daisy-ness and bright colors.

The hardiest osteos tend to have flowers of white, purple, and pink and make strong color statements as ground covers or edging plants at the front of the border. *Osteospermum barberiae compactum* ‘Purple Mountain’ has a profusion of dark flowers over a very long season, and *O. jucundum compactum* is a very tidy plant with flowers that are an assertive pink with perky dark eyes. The Symphony series of *Osteospermum* hybrids are particularly nice in the spring. These are among the least hardy, so treat them as annuals. You'll find ‘Lemon Symphony’ in particular very lovely, I think. The flower petals are a very dainty yellow, not at all brassy, and the centers are a remarkable deep purple. These and the other Symphony types—in colors of orange, cream, and white, all with that lovely purple shading in the middle—do beautifully in pots, window boxes, and hanging baskets. So even if you're short on room, you can enjoy these pretty plants all season long.

The reference to “lemon” of course reminds me of our recently met friend, the Meyer lemon. I'm thinking of naming mine “Elvis”—I hadn't realized that this nice little tree had such an avid following here in our region. Reports of sightings from Birch Bay to Seattle have poured in since the January

Garden Friends and Foes By Todd Murray

Silver-Spotted Tiger Moth

Order: Lepidoptera

Family: Arctiidae

Species: *Lophocampa argentata*

Description and Life History: Well, I was sitting here wondering which pest to write about, and right here, in front of my nose (or at least right outside my window) is a silver-spotted tiger moth. I thought I was too late for this to be a timely 'pest of the month.' The silver-spotted tiger moth caterpillar is out right now, munching mostly on Douglas fir but it can occur on true firs and pines too. The larvae of the silver-spotted tiger moth are rather unusual looking. Larvae have dark colored bodies with intermixed

tufts of rusty and black hairs. Along the dorsum (the back) there are a series of yellowish tufts. Not many caterpillars out in the early spring look like this, so you shouldn't confuse this critter with anything else. Larvae are present for a good chunk of the year. They hatch out from eggs in late summer and early fall. Larvae feed in aggregations well into and throughout winter depending on warm temperatures. When spring-time comes, larvae spread out and increase feeding activity on the tree's needles; this is usually when you will see them and their damage. In mid to late June, larvae seek out protected habitats to pupate. The adults of the silver-spotted tiger moth are rather attractive; the wings are brown with white and silver spots. Adults fly and lay eggs from July to August. The eggs are deposited on the foliage of the host trees.



Monitoring: Begin looking for aggregations of silver-spotted tiger moth larvae as early as January. These aggregations usually create a webbed tent to feed in and are isolated to a single branch. It may be difficult to spot that early in the season but continue to look for populations throughout springtime as damage becomes more apparent.

Management: The best IPM approach for managing tiger moths is the 'do nothing' method. I don't want to start building a reputation for being lazy, but the do nothing strategy is very valid in this case. Aggregations of tiger moth larvae usually feed on a single branch. Your tree can tolerate this minimal damage, as unsightly as it may appear. If you can't tolerate it, go ahead and prune out the infested branch. Make sure you dispose the branch in a way that avoids re-infestation (in other words, don't lay the pruned branch underneath the tree!). Rarely do silver spotted tiger moths kill trees but we have seen pictures this year showing an unnerving amount of damage to small arborvitae hedges.

Silver-spotted tiger moth larvae have a multitude of natural enemies. Many parasitic flies and wasps attack these larvae and their pupae. Small birds, like chickadees and sparrows, love to feast on the easy prey. *Bacillus thuringiensis* (commonly known as *Bt*) is another good natural control for silver-spotted tiger moths. Remember that caterpillar outside my window I was talking to you about? Well, it's been quite a few days since I first noticed it and it hasn't moved since. It is sitting at the very tip of the new growth of our fir tree fully exposed to its natural enemies and no one has touched it! Upon close inspection, this caterpillar is a black, mushy-gushy, oozy mess because it is infected by a naturally occurring *Bt*. Caterpillars, when infected by *Bt*, commonly head up to the tips of plants when they first become sick. Why? Because the *Bt* bacteria makes the caterpillar do this. Pretty creepy, huh? I bet you didn't know that not only is *Bt* a good natural product for killing bugs but it is also good at caterpillar mind control. *Bacillus thuringiensis* enters the caterpillar through the mouth during feeding. A toxin produced by *Bt* reacts with the caterpillar's gut lining, allowing the bacteria access to the caterpillar's body cavity. Once inside the blood, the *Bt* bacteria reproduce rapidly and turn that poor caterpillar into mush. Before the caterpillar turns to mush, somehow the bacteria influences the caterpillar to seek out the higher parts of the plant. When this happens and the caterpillar is liquefied, the juices ooze out of the caterpillar and down to lower leaves and stems. Along with the putrid ooze are the bacteria and they hope that another caterpillar will come along and chew the foliage that they just dripped onto! This is one of the ways *Bt* naturally disperses. Pretty smart for a single cell.



Hoary Alyssum

Berteroa incana



Photo credit: Richard Bauer, Wisconsin State Herbarium

THREAT: Hoary alyssum is an introduced member of the mustard family, native to Eurasia. It grows in pastures, road shoulders, railroads, agricultural fields and other disturbed areas; and, prefers dry, sandy, or gravelly soils. Hoary alyssum is toxic to horses, causing swollen legs, laminitis and severe lameness. Consumption of large quantities can cause diarrhea, leading to dehydration, and can cause abortions in pregnant mares. Death may result, although most treated horses recover. The plant remains toxic after it is dried, and most poisonings are due to contaminated hay. Hoary alyssum spreads by seeds. This plant is considered a noxious weed in Washington State, British Columbia, Michigan and Minnesota.

DESCRIPTION: Hoary alyssum can be an annual, biennial or perennial. The tap-rooted plant emerges in early spring. It is an erect or spreading plant, growing up to three feet tall, with multiple stems arising from the base of the plant. The thin stems branch near the top of the plant, and leaves and stems are covered in whitish, star-shaped hairs. The ½ to 1½ inch, gray green leaves are alternate and lance-shaped; upper leaves clasp the stem. Hoary alyssum produces small white flowers, borne in clusters at the end of the stems, from May to September. There are four petals, however, since each petal is deeply lobed, the flowers can appear to have 8 petals. The small, oblong, flattened fruit has a short beak and is often covered with star-shaped hairs.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS: Hoary alyssum can be controlled through mechanical and chemical means. Hand-pulling is effective on small infestations; plants should be pulled before they can go to seed. Contact the Weed Control Board for site-specific chemical recommendations.



Photo credit: Stephen L. Solheim, Wisconsin State Herbarium

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

June Bus Trip:

OK, Heronswood it is then. Those that have been, long to return, some have only seen slides and long for the real thing. Others can only imagine from antidotal tales of wonderlands for plants and water features and woodlands.

June 22, leaving from Civic Field at 6:30 a.m., we will head for the ferry to Kingston. We will tour Dan Hinkley's private garden, then shop 'til you drop at the Heronswood Nursery. This will take up the entire morning. We will eat lunch on the bus. Bring plenty along to drink, too, as Heronswood has no drinking water.

In the afternoon, we will visit Boone Brier Farm, which specializes in peonies, Siberian and native iris. They should still be in bloom at this time. If we have a little extra time on our hands, we may hit another nursery before heading back to the ferry. We should be home by 5:30 or 6:00p.m..

You will need to bring your lunch and drink, your Heronswood catalog, AND a big fat checkbook. Cost of the trip is \$28.00 for active Master Gardeners and \$35.00 for guests. Please send funds to Chris Hurst to reserve your bus seat

Master Composter classes to begin March 31

Interested in learning more about composting and recycling? Want to make a difference in our community? Consider becoming a Master Composter/Recycler. The six-week training program for new volunteers begins March 31, 2004, and continues every Wednesday evening from 7 to 9 p.m., until May 4.

Topics include: composting fundamentals, soil biology, vermicompost and recycling. Hands on components include making a simple compost and worm compost bin, and converting a 64 gallon barrel to a rainbarrel. There are fieldtrips to interesting county compost/recycling operations scheduled for 4 Saturday mornings. We hope to ride to one fieldtrip in an "ecovoyager," a diesel bus converted to run on fry oil.

If you love good soil, enjoy talking with people and don't mind getting "dirty", think about joining Master Composter/Recycler training. For more information, call WSU Whatcom County Extension office, 360/676-6736.

Our Billie

Imagine, if you will, a young, tanned, blond, petite gal riding on the back of a Harley behind her 6' 2" fella, zipping around the roads of southern California. This was Billie Lockwood and her soon-to-be life-time companion, Bill, when they were both teenagers. They met through mutual friends and it was love at first sight.

Billie grew up in California, and got the gardening bug at an early age, as many girls do, from her mother, who had a particular love for sweet peas. They discovered, however, that gardening in the sunny southern climate had its drawbacks with its far too rocky and sandy soil. So Billie was very delighted with their move to Whatcom county in 1966. While in California, Billie drove a school bus for handicapped kids. The bus actually had no gas gauge! Billie also worked in a department store. She and Bill lived in San Diego, Santa Rosa, Glendale and even Texas for a while. Just try to imagine gardening in Texas. Billie was the classic "tomboy" and tried nearly every sport known to woman, including skin diving, scuba diving, water skiing, AND motorcycling! You can tell where her roots are by the way she always zips around in that new little pick-up of hers. She does miss the orange groves of California, though.

Before relocating to Bellingham, she and Bill journeyed here every year on their boat, staying a month each time. So, deciding that this was where they would put down their final roots, they purchased their perfect home on 18 acres, raising cattle with the hay baled on the property, and put in flower and veggie gardens. And, could Billie toss those hay bales around! Like my own mother always referred to me and my very petite grandmother, Billie is "Little, but Mighty."

Billie became fast friends with Penny Nordby when they took the master gardener class together in 1997. The two of them provided our hospitality for two years and also scheduled and ran our bus tours. Billie has worked at the greenhouse, the plant sale and, since the beginning, has religiously gone to Hovander every Wednesday and Saturday. In fact, one year she tallied up over 400 hours of volunteer time just at Hovander. She even fills in for David during his sabbaticals. A few years back, she decided that she needed to clean up the shrubs and perennials around the homestead house. This, she thought, would keep the master gardeners from getting a bad rap for such untidy gardens in the vicinity of the demonstration garden. The clean-up also provided many plants for the sale with divisions from the perennial beds.

Billie is a Whatcom Horticultural Society member and volunteers for them also. She began swimming weekly at the Y and took water aerobics. She then taught the class for five years, dispensing knowledgeable gardening advice often to those in the pool seeking it from her. Guess they knew a Master Gardener when they saw one. This lady has so many garden magazine subscriptions that she has to share them or Bill would need to build a bigger house. I wonder how she ever has time to get them all read.

Everyone should have a friend, or know someone, like Billie. If you don't know her, you should. She became a Master Gardener Life Member in 2003 for very good reason.



Plant of the Month

continued from page 4

article appeared. Faye Agner has one that she never allows outside, keeping it always in a southeastern window and marveling at its ability to show flowers and fruit at the same time. David Simonson rescued his from an end-of-season clearance table some years back. It lives outside in the summer and in a cool corner of the garage for the winter. I saw it in early March. It was healthy as could be, with perhaps 40 smallish lemons adorning its branches. David says he normally culls his crop, so he'll have fewer but larger lemons, although he just didn't get to it this year. Another friend in Seattle wrote to me about his Meyer, which stays outside all year—it's that much warmer, just 80 miles south—except during prolonged freezes. He sheepishly admitted his suffers from general neglect, although he has new resolve to give it better care.

Imagine. Keeping up with the Meyer-lemon crowd in the maritime Pacific Northwest. Who knew?!


Happy spring, everyone—enjoy the sun.



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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Craig MacConnell
Horticulture Agent



Dates to Remember:

April 1	10 a.m. to noon	Monthly Foundation Board Meeting Extension Office
April 8	7 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.	Monthly Foundation Meeting Extension Office
April 13	1p.m. to 4 p.m.	MG Mock Clinic Extension Office
April 14	9 a.m. to noon	First Workday at Hovander
April 15	9 a.m. to noon	Volunteer Sign-up Extension Office
April 18 -24	All Week	WSU Master Gardener Volunteer Week
May 8	9 a.m. to noon	Walk Around Field Trip Extension Office
May 17	7.30 a.m to ?	Bus Trip to Lakewold
Wednesdays	8 a.m. to 9 a.m.	Master Gardener breakfasts Babe's in Ferndale
Wed. & Sat.	9 a.m. to noon	Hovander Work Parties