

Weeder's Digest

All the dirt that's fit to print



Newsletter of the Whatcom County Master Gardeners

December 2005

The Graduation/Potluck was a HUGE success! Boy, were there a lot of people there (someone counted over 100!). Jill Cotton won the coveted John VanMiert award, and Pam Kane won the Broken Shovel award. John ManMiert, Donna Berry and Candy Ambrosio were awarded 20 year certificates and pins, and Joyce Jimerson was awarded the only Life Membership this year, all of whom were very deserving. The food was great and plentiful, so what more could you ask? A good time was had by all!

Some of the new Master Gardeners could not attend the graduation, so did not receive their graduation certificates. We will keep them in the office for you to pick up at your convenience.

We are keeping busy in the office clinic, so those needing hours may get them by volunteering here. A calendar is kept in the office, all you need to do is give us a call to sign up.

We are in need of all your volunteer hours, so please let us know how many hours you have for our records – Thanks.

Happy Holidays!
Al McHenry

Coming Soon

Seattle Flower and Garden show bus trip will be Wednesday, February 8, 2006. We will leave Bellingham at 8:00 a.m. and return by leaving Seattle at 5:00 p.m., arriving back about 7:00 p.m. We can no longer meet at Civic Field as they are charging to park there. So, we will meet the BelAir bus at the parking lot ABOVE the Target parking lot. This is on the upper level above the road that circles Bellis Fair Mall. Please be early. Cost is \$30.00 for master gardeners and \$40.00 for guests.

If anyone would like to buy flower show tickets ONLY, the cost is \$15.00 each. Usual ticket rate is \$19.00. You would be providing your own transportation.

Please mail all checks and reservations to Chris Hurst. For more information phone 360/366-5501.

Timesheets

Several members were removed from this month's mailing list because of lack of hours reported. If you run into any hard-working Master Gardeners who did not receive this newsletter, please have them contact the office with their hours (676-6736) to get back on the mailing list.

Thanks,
Karri

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

December is always an interesting month with its changeable weather, the holiday season and the beginning and endings of both indoor and outdoor chores. It is time to do, or to finish, your holiday shopping.

The weather is telling us that winter is here.

I always seem to write about trees. This year is different. I'm going to write about the poinsettia.

The poinsettia was discovered by Joel Robert Poinsett, botanist, while on a trip to Mexico. Poinsettias are native to Mexico, where it has been associated with the holiday season. Considering the points to be symbolic of the Star of Bethlehem, Mexicans traditionally take poinsettias to church on Christmas Eve.

Poinsettias are NOT poisonous. In fact, the American Medical Association, the POISINDEX Information Service and the Consumer Product Safety Commission all state that the poinsettias have not been found to produce toxins that are harmful to humans or animals.

Care and Feeding Tips: Poinsettias require bright sunlight. However, if you intend to keep your poinsettias just through the holidays, you may place them in the lower light of a room's interior.

Water thoroughly when the soil feels dry to the touch and before the plant wilts. A poinsettia loses its lower leaves if it wilts. When watering, add water until it runs out the drain holes. Remember to

remove all the water that accumulates in the saucer. They will thrive in the normal household temperatures (62 degrees to 68 degrees). They need fertilizer of the all-purpose kind from March through October.

If you plan to keep your plant for next year, here are the steps to take. With proper care, poinsettias will remain in color long after Christmas. Once the colored bracts begin to fade, usually in March or April, cut the plant back to 4 to 6 inches above soil level. Continue to keep them in high light, placing them out of doors after all the danger of frost is past in the spring and the night temperatures are above 50 degrees. In mid-July, cut the top off to 3 to 4 inches of the plant thus forcing a shorter, bushier plant. Bring the poinsettia indoors before the first frost, placing it in a high light area.

For color next year the poinsettias need to receive 12 to 14 hours of *uninterrupted darkness* and 10 hours of bright light each day for about 2 months to grow their uniquely colored leaves. To do this at home, start early in September. Cover your plant with an oversized box for 14 hours each night. Remove the box during the day so the plant receives 10 hours of bright light. By consistently providing this dark and light period each day until the end of October, your poinsettia will change color in time for the holidays.

Poinsettias will add a bright festive touch to any home or office when planted en masse or individually. They can be set individually on stairs down a staircase, or arranged around the base of the Christmas tree. Larger sizes are ideal as centerpieces, in mass groupings, or to highlight a special container or location. For a dramatic visual impact select large poinsettias, including lush, full baskets 2 feet across and tall plants up to 4 feet in height.

Winter-flowering *Camellia sasanqua* are in bloom now, so it is a good time to choose varieties with the colors you like. *C. sasanqua* are not susceptible to camellia petal blight as are spring-blooming *C. japonica* varieties. Mulch to protect roots from freezing. Fertilize

when new growth starts in spring. Camellias look great when espaliered against a wall or planted under eaves where rain can't spoil their blooms.

This is not the time to mess with your ornamental grasses. Avoid the urge to divide or cut down deciduous ornamental grasses until spring. It makes them prone to rot. Besides, most ornamental grasses save the best for last, turning captivating shades of red and orange in early winter. Later, when leaves turn to straw, the constant sound of rustling leaves adds interest to the winter garden. Don't be in a hurry to remove spent grass flowers. They are filled with highly nutritious seed. The chickadee will greatly appreciate the winter feast.

Have a very happy and safe holiday. Remember, next month the new catalogs come!

Who am I?

I am a genus of about 6 species of bushy, epiphytic, or rock-dwelling, cacti from tropical rainforests in S. E. Brazil, cultivated for their attractive flowers. Erect then pendent, fleshy stems are divided into flattened, oblong or obovate, normally truncate, leaf-like segments, usually with marginal, often prominent notches, almost tooth-like in some species. The areoles often have a few fine bristles; those near the tips of the upper segments bear open trumpet-shaped, narrow-petaled flowers, most in late winter and early spring, others in summer or autumn. Where temperatures fall below 50 degrees, grow as house plants.

Last month Penstemon Whippleanus or Whipple's Bear Tongue



President's Message

Gretchen White,
MGF President

STANDING ROOM ONLY

It's the teamwork that makes us special! Barbara DeFreytas decked the Ferndale Senior Center with beautiful fall-colored harvest decorations, set the tables and made the coffee and tea. Loretta Hogg and Kaye Dykas, former Hospitality Team members, helped bring it all together.

You each carefully prepared your favorite family dish and turned out to make graduation special for the members of the 2005 Whatcom Master Gardener Class.

Linda Bergquist, Karen Gilliam, Al McHenry, Board Members and others debated the pros and cons of special award recipients. Chris Hurst made the awards special as she has for so many years. Linda Marrs demonstrated her talent and artistry with a very special Broken Shovel.

Five new class team leaders prepared presentations to share the successes and struggles of the groups as they reached out to our community. Gwen Maness outlined her team's successful provision of planters accessible to individuals with special needs. Barbara J. Curry told how she and Carol were able to provide information necessary to updating the plantings at Chuckanut Square. Harriett Arkley and Andi Elliot shared their implementation of the new Junior Master Gardener Program. Peg Nathon described the production and publication of the brochure for gardeners new to Whatcom County. Kerry Hermann described the work of Whatcom Middle Schoolers in designing and implementing specific ecosystems in the school landscape. Kudos to all the class members who made these projects successes.

Linda Bergquist provided the key to get into the center and the guiding hand to keep us on track and on time throughout the evening.

Each contributed in his or her way and the result was an **amazing standing room only event.**

EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE: Pam Kane is the justifiably proud holder of the 2005 Broken Shovel Award. She was recognized for her implementation of the strategic budget writing process and her persistent efforts to get a useable database of clinic users and problems. Jill Cotton was awarded the 2005 John Van Miert award for her excellent and ever-giving support of Whatcom Master Gardeners over the years. Thank you, Pam and Jill, for providing examples of all that we can be.

EXTRAORDINARY GIFT: I can't end this column without acknowledging Linda Bergquist. During her two years as President, Linda has contributed to every team and every initiative. She has reached out to new master gardeners as they put in their hours at Hovander. She has supported veterans as they tried new things, like the lecture series. She has led from the front and from the sidelines. She has supplied the ideas and the enthusiasm to keep us growing. She has been there for us when it was easy and when it was hard. Thank you, Linda, for showing us what service really means.

Next Meeting:

Ever wonder why some plants speak to you and others don't? Diana Pepper of Tree Frog Farm on Lummi Island will be our featured speaker at the December 10, 7:00 p.m. Foundation meeting. She will touch on the energy qualities of plants and why we are drawn to their energy. Diana will also discuss the healing properties of some not-so-familiar plants and invite us to move beyond physical appearances for healing properties on the herbal level: "thorns usually indicate powerful medicine," Diana states on her website.

In her alternative healing practice, Diana has created flower essences and aromatherapy products that promote health for humans and the environment which she will showcase as well. Don't miss this informative evening!

Name Badges

Pat Edwards needs to hear from you if you want to order a new or replacement Master Gardener badge. She will be placing the order in December.

Plant of the Month By Cheryl Greenwood Kinsley

Crimson Flag

Family: Iridaceae (Iris family)
Genus: *Schizostylis*
Species: *coccinea*
Backhouse & Harvey

Last month I reflected on the berry-bearing capacity of *Viburnum davidii*. (And yes, it's been mentioned that those are "drupes" and not, strictly speaking, "berries.") The impetus for this column, the last of the year, is *serendipity*, which gardeners enjoy on a regular basis. In fact, many of us might be quick to point out that serendipitous discoveries are among the most delightful benefits of gardening. We've all had those aha! moments—"Look what the first frost did to my bergenia!" or "Who knew the leadwort I planted under the Japanese maple would bring out its color so well?" or "I don't remember planting that, but it turned out to be perfect!"



A funny thing happened on the way to the Christmas cactus. In my December columns I try always to bring in a holiday theme. This year I was planning to feature *Schlumbergera x buckleyi*, but with some trepidation. Why? Quite simply: I can't grow this plant. Whether it comes from a garden center or a friend gives me a cutting, I can't keep the thing alive, much less persuade it to produce any blossoms. Some Christmas cactus I've had keel over within hours. Others expire slowly, agonizingly—at least for me. I stand and I watch and I suffer as the plant gradually wilts into a shapeless mass.

But for you, dear friends, I was going to put down my pride, describe the growing conditions Christmas cactus are reputed to need, and admit I have absolutely no successful experience to share. I headed to the *Sunset Western Garden Book* to make sure I could spell "Schlumbergera" correctly. And what did I spy? The genus entry in the book just before *Schlumbergera* is *Schizostylis*. This caught my eye right away, because at the Master Gardener Advanced Training in September, I was asked if I could identify this plant. Nope, I couldn't—although I guessed *Watsonia* and I've since found the two are

quite closely related—but someone else standing next to me could: *Schizostylis*, they said. Aren't Master Gardeners wonderful? None of us has to know everything but it seems to me that together, we know it all!

Now, *Schizostylis* is a plant I can relate to, and one I even think I could grow. It's lovely, much like a small gladiolus, but more delicate; and it blooms from late summer well into fall, depending on the variety. You can have blossoms from September to December, though the foliage may look a tad ratty by now. It turns out that some gardeners in the Pacific Northwest count on a stem or two to grace their holiday tables, marking the glorious place where we live. We can't count on snow, Ann Lovejoy points out; but we can celebrate the beauty at hand in December in our relatively mild, maritime climate.

Some of you may know this plant by the name Kaffir lily. This common name is disappearing, and none too fast. It has quite a negative connotation that's obscure here but widely recognized in other parts of the world. So we choose now to call it crimson flag. It is a member of the Iris family, after all.

Schizostylis grows from rhizomes and can spread rapidly, if it finds a place to its liking. Where would that be? It's reported hardy by several sources to USDA zone 5. Others say it won't survive temperatures below 25°—although we know for sure it grows in our county. One stand I'm aware of is in the shade, when the books say *Schizostylis* needs sun. What everyone agrees on, absolutely, is that it must have good drainage or it will die. Its native habitat is sandy riversides in South Africa, where it was discovered in the 19th century by two plant explorers—Backhouse & Harvey—whose story is fascinating all on its own. Their names stand with the word *coccinea* to identify the one species in the genus. There are, at last count, about 40 cultivars developed by plant breeders around the world. There's an 'Oregon Sunset' and a 'Viscount Byng', just to give a hint of the range.

My theory about why *Schizostylis* isn't grown more widely here has to do with the characteristic climate of its native home. This plant is programmed to thrive where the winters are dry and the summers are wet, the reverse of what it finds here. So perhaps people in our region, discouraged by its performance, have lost interest in buying it. My suggestion? Think again. Give it a try. Plant a few varieties of *Schizostylis* in your garden next spring and see what happens next fall. It's inexpensive; we know it can thrive here; and it's a beautiful and most welcome addition to the late season garden. I think those attributes, plus the starry shapes and bright colors of its flowers, make *Schizostylis* just too good to pass up. And if it survives for only one bloom cycle? Try growing it in containers. That way you can provide the growing conditions it needs to thrive.

Your reward? A sense of accomplishment, plus a spot of homegrown color in your holiday bouquet next year. As for this year, I hope you'll accept my best wishes for a joyous holiday season and a peaceful new year.

Garden Friends and Foes By Kristine K. Schlamp

Sudden Oak Death Syndrome (SODS)

The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn.

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

Known by several names including Sudden Oak Death, ramorum blight, ramorum leaf blight and ramorum dieback, *Phytophthora ramorum* ("Phy-TOFF-thoruh") is the causal agent of a lethal disease that threatens west coast woodland diversity and the international nursery industry.

A little biology:

Although it is generally referred to as a fungi, *P. ramorum* is in the kingdom Protista, belonging to the group called Oomycetes, which are commonly called water molds. These organisms are biologically different but have similar characteristics as fungi. Two main differences are; 1) oomycete cell walls are composed of cellulose as opposed to chitin in the fungi, and 2) oomycetes have a swimming spore stage; hence the moniker 'water molds'. The pathogen thrives in cool, wet climates (sound familiar?). You can imagine the effect our Northwest coastal weather has on a soil borne pathogen capable of traveling with water.

A little history:

Globally we are actually experiencing our third historic battle with an oomycete plant parasite; the first one, *Phytophthora infestans*, causes late blight of potato, and was the cause of the Irish potato famine from 1845 to around 1860. As a result of this disease, over one million people immigrated to other countries, so if you are of Irish descent, your ancestors probably came to America due to this. In the late 1870's, *Plasmopara viticola*, the causal agent of downy mildew in grapes was accidentally introduced to Europe from North America and almost wiped out the entire French wine industry. The saving grace was the serendipitous discovery of a mixture of lime and copper sulfate that a grape farmer applied to his grapes along the roadside to stop inquisitive taste testers from freely sampling his wares. This accidental find has the notoriety of being the first known fungicide and is still in use today as Bordeaux mixture.

Where *Phytophthora ramorum* has been found:

The pathogen first appeared in California in 1995 and has since caused the deaths of tens of thousands of oaks and tanoaks in numerous coastal counties of California. It has been found in south-coastal areas of Oregon totaling approximately 70 acres and has continued its spread. In Oregon, these areas have now been clear-cut and burned in an attempt to eradicate it. In June 2003, the pathogen was found for the first time in Washington State and has now been detected in over 20 nurseries of western Washington but thankfully not in our State's urban or natural forested environments. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has issued Emergency Action Notifications to all infected nurseries ordering the nursery to follow a federal eradication protocol. There have also been perimeter inspections around the contaminated nurseries with no infected plants found. In Europe, *P. ramorum* has been identified on nursery plants in Germany, Spain, France, Poland, Belgium, Sweden, and Italy. In the UK and Netherlands, it has been found both in nurseries and on forest trees.

Host preference:

Wild western forests are not the only cause of concern, for *P. ramorum* has no discerning taste of hosts and is substantially impacting the nursery industry internationally. This pathogen has an incredibly wide host range, with at least 38 species in 12 different plant families confirmed as susceptible (see an exhaustive list at "http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ispm/pramorom/pdf_files/usdaprlist.pdf"). This is a very aggressive pathogen and can infect and kill otherwise healthy trees. There are two types of hosts for the pathogen, foliar and bark canker hosts. It infects the foliage and branches of various familiar ornamental nursery plants, such as Pieris and Rhododendron species. Although these foliar hosts become infected they do not necessarily die from the disease, but play a key role in its survival and spread, by harbouring its inoculum for later dispersal. Bark canker hosts include oaks, and they become infected on the trunks. Tanoaks can be infected both ways (<http://cemarin.ucdavis.edu/symptoms.html>). Cankers are the most lethal and frequently lead to death, since cankered trees are often attacked by secondary invading pests that sense the tree is in trouble.

Symptoms and Diagnosis:

Symptoms will not necessarily be consistent and will vary not only between species but also on each individual plant. These symptoms can include needle and tip blight, shoot-tip dieback as well as cankers and leaf spots. However, it is easy to misdiagnose this problem, since many other plant problems will exhibit similar symptoms. Environmental abiotic factors such as drought, sunburn and high soil pH may produce the same symptoms as well as other biotic organisms such as insects or other types of

Weed of the Month By Laurel Shiner

African Elodea

Lagarosiphon major



THREAT: African elodea, also known as oxygen weed, is a native of southern Africa. Although it is not known to occur in the United States yet, its potential for invasiveness has earned it a spot on the Federal noxious weed list. African elodea has become a major aquatic weed in New Zealand, and is also a problem in parts of Europe. It forms dense stands in still or slow-moving water, blocking sunlight from the water column. This plant prefers cool water and is winter hardy. African elodea spreads by plant fragments, and the brittle stems break easily to facilitate spread. Water movement, boats and other equipment can move plant fragments. This plant is on the Washington State quarantine list, making it illegal to buy, sell or transport African elodea in this state.

DESCRIPTION: African elodea is a perennial, submersed, aquatic plant. It grows in fresh water, up to 18 feet deep where the leafy, submersed stems root in the substrate. The stems are branched and brittle, and grow up to 20 feet long. Leaves grow from the stem in a spiral pattern and crowd closer together towards the stem tip. Each leaf grows from the stem in a stiff arc, curling downwards. The leaves are

about one inch long, 1/16 to 1/8 inch wide, and leaf edges are minutely toothed. Tiny pink to white female flowers grow to the surface of the water on long, thin tubes; male flowers are free-floating. Only female plants have been found outside its native range, so reproduction in these populations is by plant fragmentation only.

MANAGEMENT OPTIONS: As with all aquatic weeds, control of African elodea is difficult and eradication may be unrealistic. To prevent the spread of aquatic plants, all plant material should be removed from boating and recreational equipment before moving to another water body. Aquarium plants should never be disposed of in water bodies. African elodea may be controlled by mechanical or chemical means. If removing plants using mechanical means, care must be taken to remove all plant pieces from the water. Grass carp will eat this plant only if there is no other food source. Contact the weed control board if you suspect this plant is present in a location, and for site-specific recommendations.

Photo: Rohan Wells, National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research, www.forestryimages.org

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

Garden Friends & Foes

Continued from previous page

pathogens. The only way to substantiate the presence of *P. ramorum* is through diagnostic laboratory testing <http://www.puyallup.wsu.edu/plantclinic/samples/ppd.html>.

Spread:

Although it is not known where the pathogen originated, it can be spread in one of two ways; by abiotic means such as wind-driven rain or splashing water, or by unsanitary means such as infected wood, soil and live plant material and careless human activities.

What can you do:

Always practice proper sanitation techniques. Purchase your planting stock from reputable nurseries only. If you locate a plant that you suspect has SODS follow the procedures linked here, <http://www.puyallup.wsu.edu/plantclinic/samples/ppd.html>. If you have a confirmed case, the only way to stop the disease is to cut down and burn infected plants or trees. Do not move dead wood from the site of origin. It is not recommended that homeowners compost the plant parts. Practice sanitary measures in disinfecting all gardening tools used, as well as the bottom of your boots and shoes. Currently, there is no pesticide registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) against the pathogen.

***Suburbia is where the developer bulldozes out the trees,
then names the streets after them.***

- Bill Vaughan

Attracting Birds to Your Garden

Holly Kennell, *Community Horticulture Agent for Snohomish County*



With the leaves finally dropping in our gardens, the birds seem more noticeable. I feel sorry for them in the winter and want to make sure that they have plenty to eat. I know my garden provides lots of food in the fall, but I fill feeders mid-winter through spring.

A feeder for black oil sunflower seeds and one for suet will attract a wide variety of birds. Millet and mixed seeds are cheap, but seem less appealing to the birds that I want to encourage. When seed winds up on the ground, it feeds rodents or sprouts and wastes my money. Thistle (niger) seed is expensive, but is a favorite of goldfinches (our state birds) and pine siskins.

Starlings and house sparrows are displacing many of our native birds, so I use feeders that make the food unavailable to them. Tube feeders with short perches (about 1/2 inch) are my favorite. I have several feeders that require the birds to hang upside down to get to the food and one that will close off the seed supply when a heavy bird (or squirrel) lands on the perch.

I fight an ongoing battle with our non-native gray squirrels. I have pie tins or plastic hoods over most of my feeders and one is inside a welded wire cage. You have to be pretty smart to outsmart those squirrels!

Are you interested in making your yard a good bird habitat? Experts will tell you that the best thing you can do is plant. A yard with lots of lawn and a few tidy shrubs is a wasteland for birds. Except for an occasional robin, it will rarely host our feathered friends.

Birds want a more natural planting with ground covers, annuals and perennials, short shrubs, tall shrubs and trees. Any unplanted area should be mulched with leaves or compost to encourage worms and bugs for ground-feeders. This layering provides food, shelter and nesting sites.

Our birds evolved with our flora, so include a healthy propor-

tion of native plants. Some that both the birds and I enjoy are red-flowering currant (*Ribes sanguineum*), June berry or service berry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*), evergreen and deciduous huckleberries (*Vaccinium ovatum* and *V. parvifolium*), red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*) and low Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*).

Many introduced ornamentals provide food for birds including barberries, cotoneasters, crabapples, dogwoods, honeysuckles, mountain ashes, pyracanthas, sunflowers and viburnums. It's important to plant a variety, so that the plants will flower and bear fruit or seed at different times of the year.

Although cleaning up the garden in the fall can reduce slug and other pest problems, consider leaving dead seedheads. The garden may not look quite as spiffed up, but it will look great to the birds. My cosmos, daisies and zinnias are brown and ugly, but they still hold seed that the birds will find before long.

Dead trees are messy too, but they are especially valuable to wildlife; try to keep them unless they pose a safety hazard. When the power company wanted to take out some firs on our property, we asked them to be cut the trees to about 15 feet. The snags would not endanger power lines, but would provide a great resource for the birds.

As a tree dies, boring insects move in attracting insect-eating birds. Often woodpeckers drill deeper and the tree becomes a home for cavity-nesting birds.

If you can't provide a snag, a bird house will do. An entrance hole less than 1 1/2 inches keeps out sparrows and starlings, but is perfect for chickadees, nuthatches and wrens. You may have to build your own nest box, since commercial ones usually have larger openings.


For nest boxes specifics and lots more tips, order the *Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's Backyard Wildlife Sanctuary Packet*, <http://wdfw.wa.gov/wlm/backyard/>.



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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Dates to Remember:

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|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| December 1 | 10 a.m. to noon | Monthly Foundation Board Meeting
Extension Office |
| December 8 | 7 to 9 p.m. | Monthly Foundation Meeting
Extension Office |
| December 23, 26 & January 2 | All Day | Holidays
Extension Office Closed |
| Wednesdays | 7:45 to 9 a.m. | Master Gardener breakfasts
Babe's in Ferndale |