



Of Leaf & Limb

Hill Country Master Gardeners Association

"Promoting education in horticulture and the environment"

September 2010
Volume 8, Issue 9

**September 1, 2010
HCMG monthly
meeting is at
1 p.m. at Kerr
County AgriLife
Extension Office.**

**Our speaker is
"Dr. Doppler"
Cary Allen
Burgess,
Certified Broadcast
Meteorologist
talking about
*Weather in the
Hill Country*
(See Page 2 for details)**

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Vice President's Message - *Barbara Elmore*



First Certified Master Gardener of the 2010 Class

Below is Jan Grimes, newly graduated from the 2010 class of Hill Country Master Gardeners. Jan is the first intern of her group to become a certified master gardener.

Formerly of Dallas, Jan had a 17-year practice in psychotherapy before retiring. She is a decorative welder and enjoys travel.

After graduation from 50 hours of classes in May, Master Gardeners have one year to earn 50 volunteer hours and become certified. Roughly half of those hours come from "phone duty" -- answering




gardening questions phoned into Kerr County Extension Office, which is home base for HCMG. Interns earn the rest of their hours on community volunteer projects.

Residents of Kerr, Gillespie, Bandera, or other surrounding counties who wish to become Hill Country Master Gardeners may apply through Oct. 31. After filling out the application, potential students complete an interview with certified master gardeners. Tuition for those accepted into classes, which are taught by Texas A&M horticulture specialists, staff, and area horticulture experts, is \$175.

For more details about applying, visit our home page and click on the links.

The "President's Message" is taking a hiatus this month because of a death in President Chris Seifert's family. Her message will return next month.




The sharp lower lip on front & sides of your lawn mower can cut the bark on trees. Buy a pair of plastic car door edge guards (auto parts store.) Cut them to length and slip them onto the edges of the mower. They stay put and won't damage the trees.





Globe thistle, Echinops banaticus 'Blue Glow', in front of a Santa Fe door Photo by Carol Brinkman



September	September	September	September	September	September	September	September	September	September
September	<p align="center">Our September Speaker <i>Cary Burgess, "Dr. Doppler"</i></p> <p>Born shortly after Hurricane Beulah hit his hometown of Kingsville and spawned over 100 tornadoes, Cary has seen Texas weather from every corner of the state. Burgess earned his degree in Broadcast Meteorology in 1997 and has a rich understanding, appreciation and respect for Texas weather.</p>  <p>He has performed weather duties for KMBL 1450AM and sister station KOOK 93.5FM, along with the stations of KRVL-FM, KERV-AM, KHOS-FM and KYXX-FM which covers 250 miles of Interstate 10 from San Antonio to the Pecos River including Kerrville, Boerne, Junction, Fredericksburg, Sonora, Ozona and Eldorado. He also writes a daily column for the Kerrville newspaper.</p>								September
September	September	September	September	September	September	September	September	September	September

If anyone knows why our president's bougainvillea isn't blooming, please let her know.

Green Steps


Be a wise consumer:
Avoid synthetic materials that require much energy to produce. Use biodegradable products, such as non-phosphate detergents.

Bernadell Larson

New

Fall Flower Gardening Notes

by Kathie Marlow



Wildflower preparation: Find a spot with good drainage and full sun. The soil should not be too rich. Remove existing weeds or grass. For Bermuda, you will need to use a weed killer several weeks before planting. Lightly scrape the soil to till down to about 2 inches. Broadcast seeds, then pat down. Do not cover the seeds with dirt, just make sure they are in good contact with the soil. Some suggested wildflowers are bluebonnets, Indian blanket, lemon mint, Mexican hat, purple coneflower, etc. Try to get Texas grown and harvested seeds, such as those from local wildflower farms in Fredericksburg and Junction.

Tree planting: Fall planted trees will grow roots throughout most of the winter and be much more prepared for hot weather next summer. When choosing an oak, burr oak and chinquapin are better as they are not as susceptible to Oak Wilt. Water during the fall and winter if it doesn't rain enough. Dormant trees still need water.

Perennials to plant in the fall: For full sun: Blackfoot daisy, Copper Canyon daisy, Maximilian sunflower, santolina, iris, roses, butterfly bush, scabiosa, lantana, coral honeysuckle, salvia, perennial bulbs, and pinks. For Shade: Columbine, Turk's cap

Divide: Amaryllis, Cannas, Daylilies, Iris, Liriope, ferns, and perennials that have gotten too large. Replant elsewhere or share with others. Plant seeds of poppies and larkspurs in October. Plant pansies in October also. You can also dig up caladium bulbs and let them dry. Store in a cool, dry area that doesn't go below about 55 degrees



Calendar of Events by Betty West

(Attendance at events other than Master Gardener meetings is optional; events are listed for those wishing to attend other educational offerings.)

Fredericksburg Farmer's Market at the Marktplatz (Kinder Hall next to the playground) every Thurs afternoon, 4 – 7 p.m. Locally grown and produced foods are available for sale.

Earth DiVine Food Co-Op (organic) has Tues and Thurs deliveries at Riverside Nature Center, Kerrville, 5 – 6 p.m.

August 28/29 and September 4/5 - 14h annual Grape Stomp at Becker Vineyards. For more information <http://www.beckervineyards.com/events.htm>

August 31 – Fredericksburg Chapter of NPSOT meets at 7:00 p.m. at Gillespie County Historical Society Bldg. in Fredericksburg. Visitors welcome.

September 1 – HCMG Special Meeting of Committee Chairs at 11 a.m. HCMG monthly meeting at 1:00 p.m. at Kerr County Agrilife Extension Office. “Dr. Doppler” will discuss “Weather in the Hill Country.”

September 7 – Kerrville NPSOT meets at 2:00 p.m. at Riverside Nature Center. Jan Daniels, VP Advocacy for State NPSOT is the speaker. Visitors welcome.

September 7 – Boerne NPSOT meeting at 6:30 p.m. at Cibolo Nature Center. Visitors welcome.

September 10/12 – Wildseed Farms, near Fredericksburg, hosts their annual “Fall Planting Days.” Free seminars on planting wildflowers. John R. Thomas (founder) will speak from 2 – 4 p.m. each day. http://www.wildseedfarms.com/fall_planting_days.htm

September 11 – Fredericksburg NPSOT hosts the 5th Annual Wildscapes Workshop. This year’s event “Better Basics: Backyards, Birds & Butterflies” will be at the Fredericksburg United Methodist Church. For information, fees & registration <http://www.npsot.org/Fredericksburg/workshop.html>

September 11 – Rainwater Harvest Workshop , 9 a.m. - noon at Cibolo Nature Center, Boerne. John Kight, engineer, shares the latest technological info. For fees/information <http://www.cibolo.org/calendar/event/rainwater-harvest-workshop-6>

September 11 – Fall Grasses Workshop at Cibolo Nature Center in Boerne, 9 – 11 a.m. For fees/information <http://www.cibolo.org/calendar/event/fall-grasses-workshop-1>

September 18 – Texas Invasives Workshop at Cibolo Nature Center in Boerne. For information/fees <http://www.cibolo.org/calendar/event/texas-invasives-workshop>

September 21 – Hunt Garden Club meets at the Hunt United Methodist Church Activity Hall. Brunch is served at 9:30 a.m. followed by the program at 10 a.m. Stephanie Ertle will discuss “A Year Living off the Grid.” Visitors welcome.

September 21 - Kerr Cactus & Succulent Society meets at 7:00 p.m. at Butt-Holdsworth Library in Kerrville. Cary Burgess, aka Dr. Doppler, will discuss “Weather Patterns.” Visitors welcome.

September 25 – HCMG Market Days Plant & Rain Barrel Sales at Kerr County Court House, 9 a.m. - 3 p.m. This is our last plant sales for the year.



HCMG MEETING MINUTES AUGUST 4, 2010

In absence of our president, **VP Barbara Elmore** opened the meeting at 2:10 p.m. The minutes from the July meeting were approved by general consensus. **Roy Eliff** gave the treasurer's report - \$16,550 in general fund, \$57,537 in scholarship fund.

Congratulations to **Jan Grimes**, our very first intern from the 2010 class to be certified. Good job, Jan!

Announcements:

Carol Brinkman - Having fun on your special MG project? Write about your favorite project and submit with pictures to her for our website.

Anne Brown – The “Texas White House” (LBJ’s ranch home in Stonewall, TX) needs help from MGs to identify original plants and advice on how to keep those plants growing. If interested in this Federal project, contact Anne.

Marilyn Pease – **Vickie Killeen** and Marilyn have declined to handle the Spring Plant Sale. MG **Ron Smith**, however, has graciously accepted the role and requests volunteers to help with this project. The plant sale will be expanded to include other items of interest.

June Sher – As mentoring chair, will soon be seeking MG volunteers to act as mentors to the 2011 class – a very important job. Contact June to be a mentor.

Carol Biggs – Was congratulated on her recent PR articles in various newspapers reporting on MG projects and info. Many thanks, Carol!

Barbara Elmore – MGs need a background check when working with children. See Barbara for applications and renewals.

Anne Brown – At July 24th Market Days, 90 people stopped by seeking info on rain barrels and rainwater harvesting. Nine barrels were sold.

Anne Brown - As nominating chair, Anne will present to the membership in October a slate of officers. Those candidates and others (nominated from the floor by you) will be voted on at the November meeting. Contact Anne if you wish to run for an office.

Roy Eliff - Need reimbursement for an MG expense item? A “check request form” may now be found on our website. Just print it out, fill in and turn in to Roy, our treasurer.

Logo Group - In September, the Logo Group will present a new chapter logo design to the membership for approval. If approved, this logo will go on our new name badges.

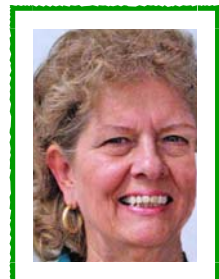
John LaRoche continues to improve his database for member info and timekeeping.

Dorothy Buchen reported success of the Canning Class given by Dorothy, Debbie Russell and David Buchen on July 29 at our MG office, with seven students attending.

Lindsey Forster, our Extension Office secretary, introduced her new co-worker, Patti Schlessiger. Stop by to say hi to Patty.

The meeting was adjourned. The next business meeting will be Wednesday, September 1 at 1:00 p.m.

Secretary,
Fileen Haden



Did you know? In 1862, 90% of Americans were farmers. Today only 2% work as farmers.



FLESH EATING BEETLES ON SMITHSONIAN PAYROLL?

by Marilyn Pease

Strange but true. The Osteology Lab of the Smithsonian's Natural History Museum in Washington DC routinely uses the Dermestid beetle (*Dermestes maculatus*) to safely and delicately clean flesh and fatty tissue from bones of their newly acquired animal specimens. Researchers there find the *Dermestid* beetles do a much better job than chemicals, usually producing a flesh-free skeleton in record time (depending on the size of the animal). Ironically, these very same beetles are the scourge of taxidermists because they will eat fully mounted specimens just as readily as newly dead ones. They will also frequently eat mounted insect specimens if they can get into the display cases. Consequently these beetles are employed in a sealed and locked room to prevent any escapees.



The *Dermestid* beetles of which there are between 500 and 700 species, are members of the *Coleoptera* order and can range in size from 1 to 12 mm. They are also known as skin beetles, larder beetles, hide or leather beetles and carpet beetles. While they can be very destructive to household items, fortunately they are not very widespread. Simple housekeeping practices will prevent problems.

The *Dermestid* is also useful to forensic entomologists in determining times of death of victims of crimes or accidents as their growth patterns follow a predictable timetable. So if you have a body with 3rd instar larvae on it, you are able to determine how many days previous death may have occurred. Toxicologists also can test the beetles and their larval sheddings for traces of poison as chemicals can show up in the beetles after they have eaten.

For those of you who may be interested in starting a taxidermy sideline, I have checked the internet and found that Dermestid beetles are available at \$25 for 250!

New Project: Medina Garden Patch

Medina Garden Patch is a learning garden for 5th-6th graders. HCMG contributed Jr. Master Gardener books used to plan and teach lessons so the children will be certified Jr. Master Gardeners when they have completed the test. The Hunt Garden Club donated \$250 to help kick off the project. They received a sizeable donation from MG Michele Markey which was matched by Apache Corporation. Medina Products Company in Hondo donated approximately \$225 worth of their products, since this venture is strictly organic. They especially want to be careful on school grounds with the products used by and around the children.

Spearheaded by Mikie Baker, the project includes members of the Rose Garden Club as well as Master Gardeners **Anne Dunn, Michele Markey, Leigh Thomas** and **Carol Hagemeyer**. Carol made the suggestion that the program used in Hunt would service more of the community and the children would be able to learn things about gardening.



Mikie Baker, Medina Garden Patch Chairman; Michele Markey, Master Gardener; and Elinor Vandergriff, President Rose Garden Club of Medina.

Already the garden beds rock block walls have been built and mulch has been laid between the beds. The lasagna gardening method will be used and the materials will be laid down on Saturday, August 28th at 7:30 a.m. If any interns or master gardeners need to earn hours please contact this group at (830) 589-7619 so plans to feed everyone afterwards can be made.

This is an approved Hill Country Master Gardener project, please see the project page on our website. All gardeners will need a background check done before our work date above.



One of Nature's Tricks for Gardeners

by Bernadell Larson

You probably know that the path to a good garden is in the soil. Did you know that you can build soil just like nature by following its "top-down" and "bottom-up" plan?

The "top-down" method nature uses is the constant dropping of leaves that decompose into fluffy matter. We can supplement nature by piling on the organic matter and using deep mulches. The mulch quickly composts in place, producing organic matter and making our soil loose and ready for plants to absorb nutrients. Once we get our garden to the mature stage, it will cycle for us.




The complement to the "top-down" method is the "bottom-up" soil building, and is done with plants. In nature, fertility comes from the vegetation and soil life, not from a bag of fertilizer. (I admit, I have resorted to the bagged fertilizer because I could not wait for nature!) Many plants are very proficient at pulling nutrients from deep in the earth and siphoning them to the surface where other plants can use them. These type of plants generally have long taproots which pull up important nutrients, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, magnesium, calcium, sulfur and others, and concentrate them in their leaves. As they lose their leaves in the fall, the

leaves decompose in place and the nutrients build up in the top soil, ready to be absorbed by the next batch of plants.

Some of these "nutrient accumulators" are yarrow, chamomile, fennel, lamb's quarters, watercress, chicory, licorice, dandelion and plantain. There are 84 plants that have been identified as nutrient accumulators. Three of these: Lamb's quarters, vetches, and yarrow accumulate the three elements in purchased fertilizer (Nitrogen, Phosphorus, and Potassium) in addition to other elements. Many of these nutrient accumulators are considered weeds, where in nature they are considered pioneer plants (growing where no other plant can survive). Their cycle is shoot up, die and feed the soil. Then, when the soil is more nutrient rich, they die off permanently. While you are in the process of improving your soil, think about planting some of these nutrient accumulators among your vegetables or flowers so they can draw nutrients from deep within the soil, rot and naturally fertilize your plants. When your soil is healthy, you can pull those shoots, if they even come up. Incidentally, many of these accumulator plants also have medicinal benefits.

In a vegetable garden, harvesting will constantly remove nutrients, so the fertility will have to be replaced with additions of mulch and compost, or fertilizer. But, if

you have nutrient – accumulating plants in the garden, the task will decrease to almost nothing. Together, the "top-down" and "bottom-up" will quickly generate the best soil for your garden.

<p style="text-align: center;">Lamb's Quarters</p>  <p>It's one of the best sources of beta-carotene, calcium, potassium, and iron in the world; also a great source of trace minerals, B-complex vitamins, vitamin C, and fiber</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Fennel</p> <p>Fennel is rich in vitamin A and contains a fair amount of calcium, phosphorus and potassium.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;">Licorice</p>  <p>Accumulates nitrogen and phosphorus, drought tolerant, deer resistant, Easy to grow.</p>
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Medicinal Plants

by Judy Fleming

My second favorite medicinal plant in my garden is **comfrey** (*Symphytum officinale*), more popularly known as knitbone. *Comfrey* is a perennial plant that will be happy in a corner of your garden for many years. It needs about a three foot square and enjoys both full and partial sun. The fuzzy leaves grow up to 10 inches long and the small drooping purple flowers are produced throughout the summer. It is a heavy nitrogen feeder and should be fertilized after harvesting the leaves. Harvested leaves may be used for poultices or comfrey tea also makes an excellent organic fertilizer for the garden.



Comfrey contains substances that help skin regenerate, including *allantoin*, *rosmarinic acid*, and *tannins*, and is used to treat wounds and reduce the inflammation associated with sprains and broken bones. The roots and leaves contain *allantoin*, a substance that helps new skin cells grow, along with other substances that reduce inflammation and keep skin healthy. *Comfrey* ointments and poultices were often applied to the surface of the skin to heal bruises as well as pulled muscles and ligaments, fractures, sprains, strains, and osteoarthritis.

Historically, *comfrey* was also used to treat gastrointestinal illness. However, the herb contains dangerous substances called *pyrrolizidine alkaloids* that are highly toxic to the liver and can cause death. In July 2001, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration required that dietary supplement manufacturers immediately remove all oral comfrey products from the market.

Comfrey preparations are made from the leaves or other parts of the plant grown above the ground. New leaves tend to have more pyrrolizidine alkaloids than older leaves. Harvest the older leaves and make an infusion by placing 2 leaves in 2 cups of water and simmer down to 1 cup of liquid. Soak a cloth in this liquid to be used as a poultice, or mix the liquid with some french green clay and apply to the skin to reduce itching and irritation. Remove the poultice or clay after 30 minutes and wash with clean warm water.

Alternately, *comfrey* is excellent for the compost pile and makes a wonderful "compost tea" for the garden.



Precautions:

Oral comfrey products have been banned in the U.S. and many European countries, but topical preparations are still available. Never take comfrey by mouth. Severe liver poisoning and even death may occur.

Use only small amounts of comfrey-containing creams for no longer than 10 days at a time.

Never give a child comfrey by mouth, and do not apply creams or ointments containing comfrey to a child's skin.

Do not use comfrey if you have liver disease, alcoholism, or cancer. Children, the elderly, and pregnant or breastfeeding women should not use comfrey products -- either orally or topically -- under any circumstances.

HCMG has provided this material for your information. It is not intended to substitute for the medical expertise and advice of your primary health care provider.



If water drains too quickly through hanging baskets, try using ice cubes. They'll melt slowly enough so plants can absorb as much as they need. Place cubes on the soil, not touching the plant stems.

In nature, there is no such thing as waste. Everything is food for something else, connected in life and death to many other species.. A quote from "Gaia's Garden".



Our 'autobiography' gardens

By Barbara Elmore

"Gardens are a form of autobiography," author Sydney Eddison once said about her life-long passion. Hill Country Master Gardeners seem to

agree; for this and in two former issues of our newsletter, we have shared our stories by naming favorite plants.

It's interesting that several gardeners did not like being asked to name only one favorite. "It's like naming a favorite of several children," complained one. So I hastily said to choose more. And some did.

Here are the last two members to name favorites. And since we are entering a second planting season with the onset of fall -- we hope so, anyway -- the list of favorites from the last two issues is included below. Maybe gardeners will find something in the list to add to their garden palettes before year's end:

• **Cindy Anderson**

"Here are some of my favorite flowers: Henry Duelberg salvia (similar to Mealy blue sage but a richer, darker blue); *salvia darcyi* (vigorous grower with prolific red blooms); and purple fountain grass. They add stunning color beside our pool



Purple fountain grass and other lush plants border the pool at Cindy and Bill Anderson's home.

and the fountain grass constantly waves in the breeze. I often shear back the two salvias, which makes them much thicker, with more branches producing more flowers.

"My favorite tomato this year was the Cherokee purple. Our April speaker, Keith Amelung of Heirloom Tomatoes, said it was his favorite, and now it is mine. It was the most delicious tomato I have ever tasted. I cut it back in late July, hoping for a second crop in the fall. Thank you, Keith!"

• **Sandy Martin**

"I love my smoke tree, (ital) *Anacardiaceae Cotinus obovatus* (end ital). This is a native tree found in the Texas Hill Country; it likes well drained soil in a sunny spot. The female tree puts on a show twice a year. In the spring the seeds are held on red to purple "clouds" that look somewhat like smoke, thus the name smoke tree. In the fall the leaves of this tree turn bright yellow or orange. It is a small to medium sized tree with a height up to 30 feet, but usually much smaller. I bought mine from Medina Nursery in Medina. I planted the one pictured two years ago."



Sandy Martin with smoke tree and border collie Missy

A recap of our favorites, in addition to the above:

- Any tomato plant*
- Copper canyon daisy*
- Desert willow*
- Jerusalem Sage*
- Juliet tomato*
- Lavender*
- Lilacs*

- Mary Todd daylily*
- Mexican sage*
- Mona lavender*
- (plectranthus)*
- Phlox paniculata*
- (Fanick's phlox)*
- Red geranium*
- Tall bearded iris (Iris germanica)*



The September Vegetable Garden

By Christine Millar



Prepare the soil in early September a few days before you intend to plant.

Loosen the soil as deeply as possible with a garden fork but do not turn it over. You want to incorporate some air and aid water penetration into the soil *but not fatally disturb the micro-organisms* that inhabit the different layers of the soil.

Dig greensand and one inch of compost into the upper layers of the soil. Add any soil amendments that have been recommended by a recent soil test. Moisten the bed thoroughly and shade (I cover my prepared bed with shade cloth) to moderate the temperature. The cooler temperature encourages the beneficial micro-organisms to become more active in breaking down the nutrients in the soil which will be more accessible to the vegetables you intend to plant.

Seeds and transplants

Early in the month is a good time to sow seeds of beets, kohlrabi and spinach. Spinach seeds might be best started inside as they do not germinate well in hot soil. Make sure that the soil is moist before planting the seeds. Keep it moist during germination by gently misting with water and cover the seed bed with lightweight row cover. You might try a

“Early in the month is a good time to sow seeds of beets, kohlrabi and spinach.”

gamble of planting bush beans, cucumbers or summer squash for ripening in the fall. Mid to late month seeds of sugar snap peas and English peas can be planted.

Transplants of broccoli, collards, kohlrabi, kale, cabbage Brussels sprouts and cauliflower should be planted out now. Water them in with a weak solution of fertilizer and provide shade for the first few weeks to protect them from the sun. Keep the soil well mulched.

Harvesting

Tomato and pepper plants that have been successfully nursed through the heat are coming out of dormancy and flowering.

Fertilizing and pest control

Keep up the fertilizer and water to the tomatoes and peppers that have come into production. Fertilize the young seedlings and transplants with a dilute fertilizer solution every time you water for the first few weeks. After that, lightly work into the soil surface ½ cup of fertilizer about 4 inches from the plant and water in well.

Caterpillars can be controlled with Bt preparations or kept off with row cover. Spider mite populations should be waning with the cooler weather but can

be controlled with a strong jet of water. Pill bugs and slugs and snails can be controlled with Sluggo Plus.



- An easy way to break down dry leaves for mulch is to fill a plastic garbage can about halfway, then turn on your string trimmer and run it up and down through the leaves. Make sure to wear eye protection.
- Window blind slats make cheap plant ID stakes. Remove the slats from an old set of blinds and snip them into 8” lengths, cutting one end to a point with scissors. Write on stake with a permanent black marker to label the plant type. Stick the slat into the soil next to your plant.
- A large plastic milk-crate storage container with a grid-work bottom makes a great soil sifter. Weeds, roots and rocks stay in the crate.



Hill Country Master Gardeners 2010 Executive Committee

Chris Seifert - *President*
Barbara Elmore -
Vice-President

Eileen Haden - *Secretary*
Roy Eliff - *Treasurer*
Randy Simmons -
Ex-officio Advisor

Roy Walston - *C.E.A. Advisor*

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Education:
Debbie Russell, Chair

Greenhouse:
Vicki Killeen & Marilyn Pease,
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Judy Simmons

Horticultural Inquiry:
Anne Moss

Information: Betty West

Jr. Master Gardener Program:
Sandy Martin, Chair

Logo Group: Carol Brinkman,
Julie Bartosh & Judy Fleming

Market Days:
Ron Smith II, Chair

Mentors: June Sher

Nominations: Anne Brown

Programs: Penny Scroggins

Public Relations: Carol Biggs

Record Keeping & Volunteer

Hours: Sharon Johnson

Intern Records: Ida Luckey

Scholarship:
Judy Fleming, Chair

Speakers Bureau: Kathy Lewis

Technology: Cindy Anderson

Volunteer Coordination
Kathleen Russell

Website & Newsletter

Webmaster - Carol Brinkman

Web Assistants -

Anne Moss & Julie Bartosh

Newsletter Editor -

Eleanor Baldwin

Assistant Editors - Betty West

& Kathie Marlow

Columnists - Christine Millar,

Marilyn Pease, Barbara Elmore

& Judy Fleming

Environmental Reporter -

Bernadell Larson

Want to know where to go for expert information? Below is listed HCMGs who have or are planning specialist training:

Anne Brown

**Greenhouse Management
Oak Wilt Specialist
Plant Propagation
Rainwater Harvesting**

(Taking Tree Stewardship Specialty Sept. 27-29)

Fay Drozd

**Entomology
Earth-Kind Landscaping
Greenhouse Management
Junior Master Gardener
Plant Propagation
Composting (training completed)
Rainwater Harvesting
Vegetable Gardening
Plant Propagation**

(Taking Tree Stewardship Specialty Sept. 27-29)

Sandy Martin

Rainwater Harvesting

Marilyn Pease

Entomology

Deborah Russell

Vegetable Gardening

And, in the process for training and/or service to become certified:

Chris Seifert

Composting (training completed)

Pat McCormick

Irrigation Efficiency (Oct. 27-29)

Judy Fleming

Rainwater Harvesting (training completed)



Website of the Month

by
Carol Brinkman

This month's website of the month recommendation comes from Marilyn Pease. According to Marilyn www.yourgardenshow.com is "kind of like Facebook just for gardeners – not that we need another social network to deal with, but it's always fun to see what other "real" gardeners are doing." It might takes some time to learn your way around the site especially if you want to create you own garden photo page. However, the database of hundreds of plants is easily navigated and provides good information about each

