



Master Gardener Newsletter

New Mexico State University
Cooperative Extension Service
US Department of Agriculture
College of Agriculture & Home Economics

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LETTING PLANTS 'TALK' TO YOU

'The greenhouse manager of the future walks around the greenhouse, pointing an infrared "flashlight" at potted plants. A tiny screen tells whether each plant has too much, too little, or just the right amount of nutrients.

During the past three years, at a new facility in Toledo, Ohio, Agricultural Research Service (ARS) plant pathologist Jim Locke and horticulturist Jonathan Frantz have made a great deal of progress toward realizing this automated future. Frantz is testing commercial nutrient sensors with a view toward developing improved portable ones. Devices like these can give greenhouse growers a few--often critical--extra days to correct nutrient problems before their plants are very seriously damaged.

In one approach, Frantz, Locke and colleagues are testing ways to bounce infrared light off plants, in order to read the earliest possible signals of nutrient deficiency. The signals could be key proteins or other molecules associated with stress, or a change in a leaf's light reflectance as a

result of a deficiency. Spotting ways in which plants signal stress would be a way to detect a problem before any visible evidence of damage to the plant occurs.

Currently, the scientists use commercial portable sensors that detect nutrient ions but are expensive and have to be calibrated properly. They would like to develop an easy-to-use portable kit that growers could buy at a reasonable cost.

The scientists also use inductively coupled plasma (ICP) spectrometry to determine plants' total nutrient content, but that test is suitable only for laboratory use.

The Toledo location is a worksite of the ARS Application Technology Research Unit at The Ohio State University-Wooster. It comprises labs, offices and greenhouses on the University of Toledo's main campus, as well as 8,000 square feet of greenhouse space leased from the nearby public Toledo Botanical Garden. At the garden, electrical sensors have been installed to record everything from

nutrient levels in leaves to moisture in the soil or potting mix.

Read more about this research in the May/June issue of the Agricultural Research magazine, online at: <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/archive/may07/plants0507.htm>



JOHN WHITE TO RECEIVE AWARD

John White will be one of 58 county agents in the United States to receive a Distinguished Service Award at the National Association of County Agricultural Agents Conference in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

John will be recognized for his many contributions including his Horticultural Educational Programs which encompasses the Pecan Program and the Master Gardener Program... As John says, "It's for the whole ball of wax."

Congratulations John. The Master Gardeners are proud of you and your program.

Thank you for your expert leadership.

Volume 8 Number 6 & 7
June & July, 2007

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The Master Gardeners would like to offer our deepest sympathy and prayers to Barbara Arispe who has recently lost her father. . . .

“COLOGNE” ATTRACTS BENEFICIAL LACEWING

A new lure being developed by scientists with the Agricultural Research (ARS) and their collaborators could bring relief to growers trying to guard crops and gardens against aphids and mites. The lure is a natural product that attracts lacewings, a beneficial predator that enjoys devouring destructive aphids and mites.

Chemist Kamal Chauhan and entomologist Jeffrey Aldrich, with the Chemicals Affecting Insect Behavior Laboratory, Beltsville, Md, led the project. Chauhan used the laboratory's patent-pending separation method to extract the key compound-iridodial-from catnip oil.

Laboratory tests showed that the iridodial prepared from catnip extract matches the chemical structure of the male lacewing's pheromone. The attracting vapor-like substance is emitted from thousands of glands that cover the male's tiny abdomen. The separation method offers an economical way to make large amounts of this insect “cologne” that attracts several lacewing species.

Organic farmers and growers purchase lacewings as eggs or larvae to protect crops from aphids and mites. Results from a 2-year field study showed that iridodial attracts both male and female lacewings that later produce generation of beneficial predators. So a commercial foundation based on iridodial could relieve farmers of the need to repeatedly buy and release beneficial insect larvae.



Iridodial is very potent, just 25 milligrams is sufficient to treat an acre of land. Another advantage is that the attractant is environmentally benign and remains active for five weeks, degrading slowly.

Chauhan is now working with Spokane, Washington-based Sterling International to commercialize formulations that attract specific beneficial insects.

Read about this research in the May/June 2007 issue of Agricultural Research magazine, online at: <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/archive/may07/insect0507.htm>

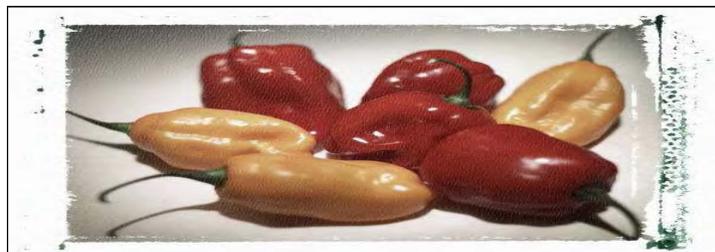
NEW HABANERO BLASTS TASTE BUDS – AND PEPPER PESTS

The super-hot, bright orange TigerPaw-NR habanero pepper offers extreme pungency for pepper aficionados, plus nematode resistance that will make it a hit with growers and home gardeners.

Plant geneticist Richard L. Fery and plant pathologist Judy A. Thies at the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) U. S. Vegetable Laboratory, Charleston, S.C., put the pepper through three years of greenhouse and field tests before determining, in 2006, that it was ready for commercial fields and backyard gardens.

The firm, shiny pepper gets its name from its tiger-paw-like appearance. Its “NR” initials stand for “nematode resistant” a prized trait. The pepper is the first habanero pepper resistant to attack by microscopic, soil-dwelling worms known as root-knot nematodes, according to the scientists. The nematodes are named for the knots, or galls, that form on damaged roots.

TigerPaw-NR can fend off the southern root-knot nematode, *Meloidogyne incognita*, the peanut root-knot nematode, *M.*



arenaria and the tropical root-knot nematode, *M. javanica*.

Fery and Thies used conventional breeding to move the gene for this resistance, known as the “N” gene, from a parent plant into what became today's TigerPaw-NR.

Natural resistance offers a safe, economical, Earth-friendly alternative to applying methyl bromide, a soil fumigant that is being phased out.

So how hot is this habanero?

Tests using the standard Scoville Heat Scale show that TigerPaw-NR scores a fiery 348,634. Habaneros typically 100,000 or higher, compared to the 3,500 to 5,000 range of jalapenos, for instance.

Read more about this pepper – the newest in the series of superior peppers from the Charleston laboratory – in the July 2007 issue of Agricultural Research magazine, online at: <http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/AR/archive/jul07/pepper0707.htm>

County Agent **Rafael Realivasquez** will be joining the NMSU Extension Team in July, 2007. “Rafa”, as he likes to be called comes from Marfa, Texas. He will be in charge of 4H and Livestock Programs and other duties as assigned.

WELCOME RAFA!

June & July Garden Tips

By Ann Fair



June 3

Darrol Shillingburg

June 21

Anita Morales

June 25

Carol Koenig

June 25

Pat Anderson

June 28

Margaret Shutt

June 20

John Hyndman

Happy Birthday!!!

July 3

Carry Dickson

July 7

Frank Connor

July 8

Katherine Barit

July 10

Dee Davis

July 16

Ronald McDonald

July 19

Patricia Sanders

July 29

Joan Cane

JUNE

TREES AND SHRUBS:

Make sure that trees and shrubs are getting enough water.

ROSES:

Fertilize rose bushes after the first round of flowers has started to die. Cut back suckers from rose bushes.

If you have a rose bush that now produces some roses that are different than what they were originally, check the bush very carefully. If it still has any branches growing from the graft, the bush will continue to grow as the original if you remove the suckers with the different roses below the graft. If all the suckers are growing from the roots or below the graft, the bush will not grow the original roses again. (To avoid this problem, ask at your garden center for roses grown on their own roots.)

If the Spring has been a wet one, watch for black spot and powdery mildew. The cure for either of these diseases is easy to find so go for it!

KITCHEN GARDEN;

Water seeds and transplants daily after planting. Do this for two weeks to keep soil moist and allow seeds to germinate.

Shade new transplants between 10 am and 4 pm the first week they are planted if daytime temperatures exceed 92 degrees. Gradually introduce the plants to the sun.

Turn the compost pile once every two weeks during this month.

HOW TO CLEAN CONTAINER PLANTS;

The best way to thoroughly clean indoor houseplants is to take them outdoors. The temperature must be 60 degrees or warmer, but never place plants in full sun because the leaves will burn in as little as 10 minutes. To keep the soil intact and in the pots, ball up newspapers on top of the soil and put them around the base of the plant. (This also keeps bugs and dust that are cleaned off the leaves from falling in the soil.) Lay the pot on its side and spray the plant down with the garden hose. Then take a soapy water solution (1 oz of mild dishwashing detergent like Ivory mixed with 23 oz of water). Spray the plant thoroughly. Let the solution sit on the plant for three to five minutes in the shade and then bring it inside.

GRASSES;

In the hot weather, water in the early morning, even earlier if you can. Plants use water most efficiently in the hours right before dawn. This timing cuts down on unnecessary evaporation, helps keep wet leaves from burning and discourages the growth of fungal diseases.

If your irrigation system is on a timer, set it to complete watering by an hour before dawn. If you are watering by hand, do so as early as you can. Watering overnight can encourage conditions favorable to fungal growth



JULY

Ann Fair's Garden Tips Continued



If you are interested in getting Hummingbirds or Butterflies attracted to your yards, here are some tips....Let's start with Hummingbirds ... remember that they like sunny areas, red or orange objects, and shapes that are tubular (for their long tube-like tongue). Because they need to be able to see the plants from a long distance (at least 30 feet overhead) colors should be vivid to catch their attention. If you want to attract both butterflies and hummingbirds, plant separate gardens so they don't compete with one another. Some of the plants hummingbirds like best are:

1. Flowering Crabapple Trees
2. Clematis
3. Verbena
4. Phlox
5. Coral Bells
6. Salvias
7. Morning Glories
8. Dianthus

If you want to attract butterflies to your garden, remember they like bright, damp areas with flat stones or boards where they can sun themselves. You first must create an environment that is healthy for the butterfly caterpillar, then one that attracts the adult butterfly. Plants necessary for butterfly caterpillars are:

1. Wild Lupine
2. Wild Asters
3. Parsley
4. Dill

Because it can get windy, plant your butterfly garden in an area that is sheltered or enclosed. Trees and shrubs work as fences or use a trellis with a flowering vine. Because butterflies like heat, having rocks and evergreens in your garden will help attract them. (rocks and evergreens absorb the sun and reflect off heat).

Fill a container with sand and saturate it with water. (Butterflies can't drink from open water).

Continue to pinch, cut and deadhead perennials and annu-

als. Pinch mums only until the end of the month, then stop for better fall flowers Oops, I missed that, didn't I. I had always heard until the Fourth of July ... Well, there we go back to the firecrackers again !!!!!!!

TREES AND SHRUBS: Do not use high nitrogen fertilizers on trees from now until next March. Make sure trees and shrubs are getting enough water during the hottest months.

ROSES: Deadhead roses after they bloom ... Fertilize roses.

LAWN: Non-treated grass makes a good mulch in vegetable garden pathways and around plants. Mow the lawn to no less than 2 inches in height, never cutting more than one-third of the growth in a single mowing ... sharpen lawn mower blades ... During the hottest parts of the summer, lawns should get approximately 2 inches of water per week instead of the normal 1 inch per week at other times.

GENERAL: Spider mites really begin to emerge this month, so keep in touch with your plants, trees and shrubs and treat with a water spray when necessary.

There are several ways to help cut flowers last longer. First, cut your flowers before mid-morning. The stems should be cut at an angle and immediately put into a bucket of water. Use sharp shears. Once inside, do your trim work with the stems under water. The stems of roses and poppies should be plunged into boiling water first and then transferred into their permanent vase or container. Get rid of any leaves that will be submerged. If you add floral food, you need to change the water every two days. If not, change the water daily and keep cutting 1/2" from the stems each time you change the water. Don't place the arrangement in or very near direct sunlight or in warm areas.

Spider mites like our hot, dry weather in June, July, August and part of September. A possible sign of spider mites is fine webbing on plants. The leaves or needles on evergreen trees will turn dull green/yellow and appear speckled. Red speckles may move on the underside of leaves. You want to treat spider mites because they have the ability to go dormant during cold weather, only to return when it gets warm again. Lacewings are the natural enemies of spider mites. If you haven't seen many in your garden, ask your local garden center if they sell any lacewing eggs or larvae or check the internet for sources.

Continue to weed your garden. Watch to see that weeds don't grow so large that they flower and drop seed.

Keep up with watering needs in your garden. Even though we can get frequent afternoon showers, the amount of moisture can be deceiving. These storms rarely produce enough water to soak the soil and benefit your plants.

Final instructions . . . turn the compost pile at least twice this month and keep moisture in the pile.



THREAT TO GRAPEVINES AND GARDENS NOW EASIER TO PINPOINT

It used to be that tracking the bacterium *Xylella fastidiosa*—one of the most serious threats to the California wine industry—was as challenging as teasing out the fine, commingling aromas of a complex Bordeaux.

Now, scientists with the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) in Beltsville, Md., have developed a method for quickly confirming whether an insect or plant harbors the destructive, disease-causing bacterium.

X. fastidiosa is best known for causing Pierce's disease in grapes, having ravaged California vineyards throughout the 1990s. But this menacing microbe, transmitted by various piercing insects, also attacks almonds, peaches and plums, as well as landscape trees as economically important as elms, oaks and sycamores.

Qi Huang, a plant pathologist in the ARS Floral and Nursery Plants Research Unit, a part of the U.S. National Arboretum operated by ARS in Washington, D.C., developed the new methods for quickly finding out if an insect carries *X. fastidiosa*. She's reduced the sticky business of extracting and analyzing bacterial DNA from inside an insect to two simple steps, which can be completed in under a day.

Little is generally known about the particular *X. fastidiosa* strains impacting landscape trees and how they differ from strains plaguing vineyards and other crops. Especially vexing is not knowing whether the isolated responsible for causing Pierce's disease in grapes can affect landscape plants—and vice versa.

The new method should help fill in such gaps in knowledge about transmission of different isolates of the *Xylella* bacterium.



Huang's test relies on two parts: a commercially available DNA-extraction kit and a DNA-amplification protocol that uses primers—short pieces of DNA specific to the bacterium's genetic code—to serve as proof of its presence.

The new method is more powerful than the current *Xylella*-detecting standby, which uses technology known as ELISA for "enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay." ELISA can't recognize low levels of the bacterium, which has likely left many potential *Xylella*-transmitting insects to go undetected.

NOTICE: Master Gardeners, PLEASE TURN IN YOUR HOURS and KEEP THEM UP TO DATE.

Remember, OCTOBER WILL BE THE LAST MONTH TO ACCUMULATE YOUR VOLUNTEER HOURS. Thank you!



NMSU's Alcalde Science Center Hosting Lavender Conference

POJOAQUE - Lavender enthusiasts will be gathering in Pojoaque the last week of July to take time to smell the flowers. The third annual Southwest Lavender Conference, July 25-27, at Pojoaque's Cities of Gold Hotel and Conference Center, just north of Santa Fe, will bring lavender enthusiasts from across the Southwest and nation to participate in discussions on production, marketing, culinary, health and ornamental aspects of the plant.

They will also participate in a tour of lavender farms in Nambé, Dixon and Abiquiu, including New Mexico State University's Sustainable Agriculture Science Center in Alcalde.

Registration for the three-day event is \$185. To register, contact Cathy Slaughter by e-mail at swlavenderconf@yahoo.com or by phone at (512) 930-0923. For questions: Charles Martin, (505) 852-2668



Peach-y Keen: Early August-prince and Augustprince

Two new kinds of firm and luscious freestone peaches for southeastern U.S. orchards can help meet peach lovers' demand for the delectable fruit. Early Augustprince ripens in mid- to late July. Augustprince follows, ripening in late July to early August.

Both new varieties yield large, round fruit that's nearly three inches in diameter. When ripe, the skin is 70 to 80 percent bright-red with an attractive yellow background. The yellow flesh has some red allowed to mature, and has a pleasing texture and flavor.

A decade of tests by ARS scientists with the Southeastern Fruit and Tree Nut Research Laboratory and by Clemson University researchers in South Carolina showed that Early Augustprince and Augustprince can outperform other currently planted commercial peach varieties that ripen at about the same time of year in the Southeast. Several fruit tree nurseries in Tennessee sell these new varieties.

For details, contact: [William R. Okie](mailto:William.R.Okie), (478) 956-6405; USDA- ARS Southeastern Fruit and Tree Nut Research Laboratory, Byron, Ga.

BLEMISHES ON THE ROAD TO RIPE AND JUICY

Happiness is a perfectly ripe and juicy tomato however; many of those that I grow reach the table blemished by their journey to maturity. It is after all, a long trip from tiny seed to full ripeness – one filled with stresses that can leave marks and scars.

The earliest blemish begins in the flower when nighttime temperatures drift below 58F and pollination is less than perfect. Catfaces – those abnormal formations on the blossom end of the fruit are the result. If you are not growing organically, excesses of nitrogen and/or pesticides can also cause catfaces. My Oregon Spring Bush tomatoes produced several catfaced fruits this year thanks to those 40F nights in March – but they are delicious tasting in spite of their looks.



The other blemish commonly found on the blossom end can happen any time during growth and maturity of the fruit. Blossom endrot is not a rot at all, but damage caused by uneven watering or periods of dryness. Tomatoes grown in calcium poor soils are particularly prone to endrot however; proper and adequate watering is the easiest solution. I have an Oregon Spring Bush tomato growing in a large pot on the back porch and discovered how easy it is to get endrot in potted tomatoes – the daily water demands in summer are hard to meet.



There is another water associated blemish common to tomatoes, splitting fruit. Splitting in the skin occurs when the contents take in excess water and swell up. The water can be taken in through the roots or be absorbed through the skin. Overhead watering will guarantee split fruits, as will summer rains. The fruit will also split if the plants are over watered – so moderate, even watering and protection from rain will eliminate most splitting.



Hard water can also cause tomato blemishes. Pea sized and larger hail can cause serious damage to both the fruits and plants. It doesn't happen often here, but one summer hailstorm can give you a blemished harvest. I try to get row covers tossed over the growing beds to cushion the impact, but am often not there soon enough.



Too much water, too little water and water that is too hard can all damage tomatoes, as can too much sunshine. Yup they get sunburns, or sunscald, and it doesn't take long. Any die off in the shading foliage and the fruits are susceptible. To reduce sunscald reduce vine pruning in the summertime. I got sunscald this month when the row cover I was using as a shade cloth blew off one afternoon. We'll eat them anyway, even though the sunburned spots will not ripen.

The last kind of cosmetic damage that I get comes from sharing my fruit with other garden dwellers – mice. A day or two before reaching perfect vine ripeness they are mouse ready. Sometimes I can eliminate the mice, sometimes I just harvest a day or two earlier.



So, even if your tomatoes have survived curly top, fusarium wilt, root knot nematodes, bacterial spot, fungal diseases and the other fatal maladies on the road to sweet and juicy, you may still end up with blemished fruit. Fortunately the cause of most blemishes can be avoided with proper timing and cultivation, and if not you still have tomatoes with character on the table.



Till next time,

Darrol Shillingburg

Doña Ana Extension Master Gardener

From the Desk of

It's hard to believe, but over half the year is now behind us. I guess when you are busy the time moves by at a much faster rate. I am sorry that I have missed two monthly meetings, but conflicts in my schedule keep popping up. Many thanks goes to Terri Gutierrez for filling in for me. I will need to move the date again in July as I will be receiving an award from the National County Agricultural Agents Association Annual Meeting in Grand Rapids, Michigan during the third week of July.

The summer heat has moved in with the start of summer, almost to the day. We will and have been receiving a lot of calls that will be heat or drought related. Be sure to remind people to water deeply and wider than the plant canopy. A good watering schedule for most deep rooted plants is every three to four days. Shallow rooted plants will need a watering every other day. Hopefully the hot weather will only be around for a week or two, as the summer rains and cloud cover should start coming in July and will last through September. More calls about insects are coming in due to the hot weather causing the green plant materials to begin to die off and the insects are looking for new places to go.

The District 4-H Horticulture contest was held in TorC, NM on 6/20 at the TorC Middle School. Juliet Williams and myself set-up and ran the contest which was dominated by the Dona Ana County 4-H'ers. Dona Ana County won both the Novice and Junior divisions in team and individual categories. Juliet Williams has worked very hard with the 4-H'ers and deserves a great big THANK YOU!!!

The State MG Conference was held in Belen in June and was attended by several Dona Ana County Master Gardeners. Attendance was a little light, in fact, there were almost two door prizes for every Master Gardener in attendance. Some discussions were held at the coordinators meeting to try and boost attendance at future events. Those discussions will continue since nobody came forward to host the next conference.

See you July 25th!!

Horticulturally yours,

John M. White

John M. White

Dona Ana County Extension Program Director and

Agriculture Agent-Horticulture, Agronomy, 4-H and Adult

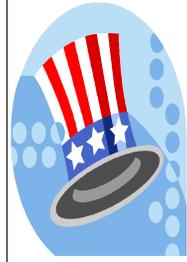


If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of an auxiliary aid or service to participate in an Extension activity, please contact John M. White at 505-6649 at least two weeks prior to the event.



July 2007



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
<p>1</p> 	<p>2</p>	<p>3 MG</p> <p>Telephone Hotline</p> <p>9 am to 1 pm</p> <p>Extension Office</p> <p>John Hyndman Margaret Shutt</p>	<p>4</p> <p>Independence Day Holiday</p> <p>Office Closed</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>6 MG</p> <p>Telephone Hotline</p> <p>9 am to 1 pm</p> <p>Extension Office</p> <p>Mary Thompson Nancy Taylor Alberta Morgan</p>	<p>7</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>10 MG</p> <p>Telephone Hotline</p> <p>9 am to 1 pm</p> <p>Extension Office</p> <p>Pat Sanders Judy Picker Maureen Pollack State 4H Contest Gerald Thomas Hall John M. White Juliet Williams</p>	<p>11</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>13 MG</p> <p>Telephone Hotline</p> <p>9 am to 1 pm</p> <p>Extension Office</p> <p>Sharon Poindexter Maureen Pollack Craig Severy</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>15</p>	<p>16</p> 	<p>17 MG</p> <p>Telephone Hotline</p> <p>9 am to 1 pm</p> <p>Extension Office</p> <p>Mary Thompson Marti Taylor Dee McNutt</p>	<p>18</p>	<p>19</p>	<p>20 MG</p> <p>Telephone Hotline</p> <p>9 am to 1 pm</p> <p>Extension Office</p> <p>Pat Sanders Sarah Wood Ann Palormo</p>	<p>21</p>
<p>22</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>24 MG</p> <p>Telephone Hotline</p> <p>9 am to 1 pm</p> <p>Extension Office</p> <p>Bonnie Eisenberg Marti Taylor Dee McNutt</p>	<p>25 MG</p> <p>Newsletter Meeting 8 am to 9 am MONTHLY MEETING 9 AM TO 11 AM Extension Office</p> <p>John M. White</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>27 MG</p> <p>Telephone Hotline</p> <p>9 am to 1 pm</p> <p>Extension Office</p> <p>Ann Shine-Ring Dee McNutt</p>	<p>28</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>30</p>	<p>31 MG</p> <p>Telephone Hotline</p> <p>9 am to 1 pm</p> <p>Extension Office</p> <p>Juliet Williams Ann Shine-Ring Tom Packard</p>				



August 2007



Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3 MG Telephone Hotline 9 am to 1 pm Extension Office Mary Thompson Craig Severy Alberta Morgan	4
5	6	7 MG Telephone Hotline 9 am to 1 pm Extension Office Margaret Shutt John Hyndman Craig Severy	8	9	10 MG Telephone Hotline 9 am to 1 pm Extension Office Ann Shine-Ring Nancy Taylor Sharon Poindexter	11
12	13	14 MG Telephone Hotline 9 am to 1 pm Extension Office MaryVee Cammack Mary Thompson	15 MG Newsletter Meeting 8 am to 9 am MONTHLY MEETING 9 AM TO 11 AM Extension Office John M. White	16	17 MG Telephone Hotline 9 am to 1 pm Extension Office Bonnie Eisenberg Dee McNutt Sarah Wood	18
19	20		22	23	24 MG Telephone Hotline 9 am to 1 pm Extension Office Yvonne Kim Craig Severy	25
26	27	28 MG Telephone Hotline 9 am to 1 pm Extension Office Joan Lane Margaret Shutt	29		30	31 MG Telephone Hotline 9 am to 1 pm Extension Office OPEN/VACANT