



Master Gardener Newsletter

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Plant of the Month

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The Bur Oak

Jeff Anderson's featured plant for June is the Bur Oak, a large tree that often reaches over 100 feet tall with a long clear bole (i.e. trunk). The Bur Oak, (*Quercus macrocarpa*), is sometimes spelled Burr Oak. It's a species of oak in the white oak section *Quercus* sect. native to North America found in the eastern and midwestern U.S. and south-central Canada. It is also called Mossycup oak or Mossycup white oak. It's found from the Appalachian Mountains west to the middle Great Plains, extending to central Texas, across southernmost Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, east to the Atlantic Coast in southern New Brunswick, and down the coast to Delaware. The Bur Oak is the state tree of Iowa.

In the open, the Bur Oak becomes a very wide, spreading tree. It is very drought-tough and common to dry uplands, sandy plains, and prairie grasslands. Its wood is valuable commercially and is used for construction lumber, flooring, beams, mine timbers, railroad ties, planking, furniture, veneer, etc. Bur oaks are relatively easy to grow and are often used for shade trees, or shelterbelt plantings.

The Bur Oak is a large deciduous tree growing up to 30 m (100 ft), rarely 37 m (120 ft), in height, and is one of the most massive oaks with a trunk diameter of up to 3 m (10 ft); reports of taller trees occur, but have not been verified. It is one of the slowest-growing oaks, with a growth rate of 30 cm (1 ft) per year when young. A 20-year-old tree will be about 6 m (20 ft) tall. It commonly lives to be 200 to 300 years old, and may become significantly older. The bark is a medium gray and somewhat rugged.

The Bur oak has the largest acorns of all North American oak species. Its acorns are beneficial to wildlife and are consumed by a variety of species. American Black Bears sometimes tear off branches to get to these acorns. However, heavy nut crops are borne only every few years. In this strategy, known as "masting", the large seed crop every few years overwhelms the ability of seed predators to eat the acorns, thus ensuring the survival of some seeds. Other wildlife, such as deer and porcupine, eat the leaves, twigs and bark. Squirrels, mice, cottontails, and wood ducks are also attracted to this tree. Cattle are heavy browsers in some areas.

The Bur Oak has also displayed excellent tolerance to urban air pollution and was named 2001 Urban Tree of the Year by the magazine, "City Trees".

—This article is continued on Page 9—

*Please submit information & articles for the July newsletter to Ann Shine-Ring by the 25th of June:
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ROLE OF MICRONUTRIENTS: Beyond N-P-K

Excerpt from the American Rose Society (ARS) Magazine, March/April 2009

Author: Jack Shoultz, Member ARS Good Earth R.O.S.E., Committee

(An organization dedicated to helping people grow gorgeous roses using earth-friendly organic techniques)

We are all familiar with the three major nutrients that are commonly referred to as N-P-K and what they do for our plants. But, there are many other nutrients referred to as, "micronutrients" that are also very important in producing healthy plants. They could be in the soil, but if "locked up" in dense soils, are unable to be released and become available to plants. Understanding what these micronutrients are and what they do can lead to improving the health and strength of your roses and other plants.

Plants that are short one or more nutrients can exhibit problems in their leaves. There can also be problems that you don't see, as with the development of roots. If there is a deficiency, it can cause the inability of nutrients to be released in a form that can be used by the plants, as the micronutrients work in conjunction with other major nutrients.

During decomposition of natural products in the soil, proteins become available to plants. These proteins are rapidly broken down and used as nutrients by soil organisms. Many of the listed trace elements are broken down into proteins.

CALCIUM is found in the soil, usually in combination with other elements. Calcium reacts in the soil to help determine the soil pH and is, therefore, considered one of the most important. In foliage, it helps promote healthy cell structure. The best sources for calcium fertilizer are natural limestone (ground), dolomite, bone meal and oyster shell.

MAGNESIUM is very important in its role of producing chlorophyll. Although not needed in high quantities, magnesium is vital to help the plant utilize nitrogen, phosphorous and sulfur. It may cause a calcium deficiency if levels are too high. Without magnesium, leaves turn yellow from the outer edges and will eventually die, usually starting at the lower parts of the plant or bush. To amend, use liquid seaweed, seaweed meal and/or liquid animal manures (see author's note on page 5).

MANGANESE is a necessary element for forming chlorophyll. Manganese is important in disease control and plant growth. If deficient, there will be stunted leaves and yellowing. To amend, use liquid seaweed, and to prevent, use compost and/or manure (composted or liquid).

BORON is an element important in growing tissue throughout the entire plant. Boron needs to be available immediately. Working in composted material before planting will make boron available.

MOLYBDENUM is important in the formation of proteins. It is usually caused by acidic soils and can be amended by liquid seaweed. Use compost and/or composted manure to prevent.

IRON is another element important in the development of chlorophyll as well as carbohydrate production. Chlorosis is the result of a lack of iron. In most cases, iron is present in the soil but in an insoluble form, and, therefore is not available to plants. Spraying iron sulfate, iron oxide or iron chloride may in some cases result in toxicity to plants. Therefore, spraying leaves with these chemicals is not recommended. What will help is to add humus to the soil to allow the release of iron to plant roots.

ZINC may be one of the most important trace minerals and one of the most deficient in soil. There may not be any zinc in soil. Deficiency symptoms include small and/or yellowish foliage. The yellowing happens around the veins, similar to iron deficiency. Large amounts of N-P-K can tie up zinc in the soil. The best remedy for either case is to add composted manures and organic matter. Seaweed meal can also be used to help.

SULFUR is not always classified as a trace element, but if there is a deficiency, it can cause stunting or yellowing of the plant. Sulfur is also involved in the formation of chlorophyll. It is rare not to have available sulfur if you are using organic material.

When discussing trace elements, including a couple of soil enhancers is important, namely **humus** and **mycorrhiza**. Humus is not a specific compound but is the result of the process of humification. Humus contains and builds organisms in the soil, which feed on the soil's organic matter, which will be turned into nutrients taken up by the plants. **Humus** is fine particles that have been called the heart of organic soil. The best productivity level of soil should have at least 5 percent humus, and more is better. It helps improve soil structure and promotes moisture retention. Adding humus helps the availability of iron. Humus is also a factor in all other nutrients becoming available in soil that was previously locked up.

Mycorrhiza is a relationship set up between mycelium and fungi in the soil. It actually extends a plant's root system by attaching to its roots and pushing out into the surrounding soil therefore producing an extensive system that helps bring nutrients and moisture to plants. Working in conjunction with humus, mycorrhiza will grow throughout friable (i.e., easily crumbled or pulverized) soil, sending threads like root hairs. Like regular roots, mycorrhiza will have a very difficult time pushing through dense soils that are not supplemented with organic matter. (Continued on Page 5)



Compost is simply a mixture of brown and green ingredients, plus water and air.



What causes blossom-end rot in tomatoes?

This is a common problem on the first set of tomatoes. Fortunately, it usually corrects itself in time. A lack of calcium causes the blackening, but don't reach for the fertilizer unless you know your soil is deficient in this nutrient. Instead, evaluate the growing conditions and care. Root damage or moisture imbalances are usually the real culprits. They hinder the plants from pulling the calcium out of the soil. Prevent the problem by keeping the soil evenly moist throughout the summer with proper watering and mulching. Avoid root damage when weeding or staking tomatoes so the plants have plenty of healthy roots to retrieve the needed nutrients and water.

Source: Backyard Living, February 2009

COMPOST MYTHS: An Organic Approach



*Excerpt from Horticulture Magazine, April 2009
Author: Peter Garnham, New York Master Gardener*

There are only five words to remember when making compost: brown, green, chopped, water and air. Mix brown (dead leaves or straw, for example) with green (grass clippings, vegetable trimmings), chop them up with a lawnmower or shredder and add a little moisture. Toss it all together like a big stir-fry and that's all.

You need much more brown than green but there's plenty of leeway, so don't bother measuring exactly. You can make perfectly good compost with 1 part green stuff and anywhere from 10 to 25 parts of brown stuff, so long as they're somewhat chopped and slightly moistened. Try to get the mixture as moist as a wrung-out sponge. Use a garden fork to fluff it when you make it, and do this again after about a week. After that, you can leave it alone until you add more stuff, then you should fluff it again, mixing old and new as thoroughly as possible.

While it probably won't do any harm to stir in one of those secret formula compost additives, they aren't necessary. You don't need lime or fertilizer either. Everything you add to your compost pile will rapidly grow billions of bacteria without any more help than just a little moisture and some air. Indeed, there will be so much furious activity that the pile will heat up. The dead brown stuff is the carbon, which is the fuel. Anything green is the nitrogen, the fire. In the presence of water and oxygen they begin to decompose, creating heat.

One apparent contradiction is that manure—horse, cow, chicken or rabbit—counts as a green ingredient, because manures are rich in nitrogen. Animal manure mixed into your pile will get things going a lot faster. However, do not use dog or cat manure, which may contain pathogens.

Fancy compost bins look nice, but all you need is about 12 feet of sturdy wire fencing, formed into a circle and joined at the ends for a "bin" that's about the right size. It's easy to lift the fencing off the pile, set it down a couple of feet away and then fork everything from the pile back into it. This will mix and aerate the material thoroughly. If you aren't in a hurry to get finished compost, you can just let everything sit there and quietly rot for a few months.

The end result, a good compost, is something of a natural miracle, but there's no mystery to it. All it takes is brown and green, chopped, plus water and air. ■

Which Fertilizer Do You Need?

	N	P	K
Annual & Perennial Flowers	15	30	15
Deciduous Trees & Shrubs	15	10	9
Evergreens	12	6	12
Most Vegetables	24	8	16
Lawns	30	2	3
Roses	9	18	9
Tomatoes	8	18	21

N = Nitrogen (feeds foliage)

P = Potassium (produces flowers & fruit)

K = Phosphorus (keeps plants healthy & strong)

What's (In) Organic?

Does the label mention plant or animal-based ingredients, like manure or seaweed? It's probably organic. Sound more like a chemistry class? That's probably a synthetic or inorganic fertilizer. Here are the differences to help you decide which is best for your garden.

ORGANIC

- Slow feeding
- Rarely burns
- Won't kill beneficial bacteria in the soil

INORGANIC

- Quick feeding
- Often less expensive
- Can burn and damage plants as well as beneficial soil organisms

FERTILIZER: GET THE FACTS

Excerpt from Garden Gate Magazine, February 2009—Author: Jim Childs

Fertilizers can be very confusing. Do you have difficulty figuring out what fertilizer is made from or wondering how much to apply? What about the question of whether the fertilizer is organic or inorganic! Here is some important information to show you that these questions are not as frightening as you might think.

Should I Fertilize Everything?

- The quick answer is no. If you've worked lots of organic matter into your soil before planting and add more every year or two, it may not need extra fertilizers.
- Applying the wrong fertilizer will not help your plants either. For example, if you give lawn fertilizer to a lilac, you will get lush foliage but few flowers.

How Can I Tell If I'm Buying the Right Stuff?

- First, start by reading the label. You'll find nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorus listed in this same order on every package. It's the combinations of these ingredients that determine the best fertilizer for your plants. (See table at the left that explains what N-P-K do.)
- If you are not sure what a particular plant needs, try feeding it at a quarter to half the recommended rate and see what happens. A water-soluble fertilizer works well for this purpose because it gives a quick result. If the plant improves, then feed it a bit more the next time. Or switch to a granulated fertilizer with a similar analysis for long-term feeding.
- Look at the table to the left to see what fertilizer analysis different plants need. (Actual numbers will vary from brand to brand, but the proportions will be similar.)

What's the Best Way to Apply Fertilizer?

There are two basic options—liquid or granulated. Here are the pros and cons:

Liquid or Water-Soluble Fertilizer

- Easy to mix and pour over or around plant.
- Great for fast-growing plants, like annuals and vegetables because it's absorbed quickly through roots and foliage and it rarely "burns" leaves.
- Drawbacks? They flush through soil quickly, so need to be replaced often.

Granulated Fertilizer

- It's easy to broadcast on the soil.
- Some kinds release quickly if your plants need a quick fix; others are slow release (may also be called timed-released on the package) for gentle, long-term feeding.
- All release more slowly than water soluble, so they don't need to be applied as often, making them the easy feeding choice for trees, shrubs, lawns and perennials.
- Drawbacks? 1) Can burn leaves and stems if applied too heavily, 2) need more moisture to work, so must be applied right before watering or rain, and 3) can damage roots if the fertilizer is left on dry soil.

Can I Use Too Much?

"If a little is good, more is better" definitely does *not* apply to fertilizer. Read the label, then apply a bit less than that, even just half the amount. It's easy to add more fertilizer later, but hard to pick up any excess once it's been applied. An overfed plant usually is not productive. And the roots and leaves could be burned, or even killed, by too much fertilizer.

When Should I Fertilize?

There's no best time for feeding all plants. On annuals you can apply water-soluble fertilizers all season, starting in spring and repeating about every two weeks. Use granulated fertilizers more sparingly, usually once or twice a growing season on trees and shrubs. But stop feeding by mid-August so the plant slows down for winter. When plant growth resumes in spring, it's a good time to apply slow-release fertilizers to take care of the whole season. But with regular granulated fertilizer, do a light feeding. Then just before the plant blooms, do a regular feeding to put more energy into flower and fruit production. ■

The Role of Micronutrients – Continued From Page 2

Restricted root zones due to dense soil that has become compacted can inhibit the ability of many elements to become available to plants. Planting a rose in a heavy dense soil is like planting a rose in a vase. Its roots will move only as far as they can to the sides of the hole. Opening up a larger root growth area allows roots to move out into surrounding areas to reach extra nutrients, and this is where mycorrhizae may become an important agent of the plant.

To prevent trace mineral deficiencies in the soil, here are some helpful steps. Check out the soil to see what problems you may encounter. If it is an unused plot of ground, you can either start adding compost and incorporating it in, or you can have a soil analysis done to determine what specific nutrients need to be added. Then, use soil improvement products, including compost, fertilizers and organic matter. If the organic matter is not completely broken down, then organic fertilizers with higher nitrogen levels will need to be added. A general organic fertilizer would be sufficient for basic areas and then should be supplemented with specific organic fertilizers for specific plants. This will include the trace elements needed.

The benefits of having all the trace elements in your soil are important in helping roses or any plants to be the best they can be. The basic fact in providing the optimal conditions for the biomass in the soil is that the activity should be performing at its peak. First, the benefits will boost depleted soils. It will also be a major factor in balancing pH. When these conditions are met, your plants will grow naturally with less stress and improved disease resistance. Another important result of this optimum health is that the drainage and aeration will improve, and the moisture content of the soil will increase to the point that, in some estimates, the soil's ability to hold and store water will improve many times over.

When using commercial combination organic fertilizers, reading the ingredients will show what nutrients are included and their percentage of content, in most cases.

If you normally use single ingredient fertilizers, such as alfalfa meal, blood meal or any organic products, even though they may be known for their main nutrient, they will include trace elements. Anything from the sea will include many nutrients. Another quality ingredient that can be added to soil is worm castings, and compost will make substantial improvements to the quality of soil.

Author's note: To make liquid animal manure, start with green plants or manure. Usually horse manure is used; preferably hormone free, but sheep manure is the highest in nutrients. Using different plants will give a mix of nutrients. Grass will usually have high nitrogen, especially if you have used organic fertilizers. Weeds, roots and all can be utilized in the mix. The finer it is chopped, the better. Put the manure or green plants in a weave bag or something that allows water to soak through. Put the bag in a 32-gallon trash can filled with water and let it soak for several days, up to 3-4 weeks. Dilute to a weak-looking tea, and water plants. Use only on non-vegetable plants. ■



Darrol Shillingburg	June 3
Dale Petzold	June 11
Janice Servais	June 11
Janet Brydon	June 17
Pat Anderson	June 23
Paul Hutchins	June 23
Carol Koenig	June 25
Margaret Shutt	June 28

**MANY THANKS
FOR THE GOODIES:**
We appreciate your thoughtfulness

June Goodies

Frank Connor
Laurie Davidson
Joan Lane

July Goodies

Frank Collins
Val Fernandez
Ann Shine-Ring



DEADHEADING:
The Secret to Long-Lasting Color
 Excerpt From Garden Gate[®], August Home Publications

BEFORE YOU CUT: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Plant Name	Rebloom?	How To Keep the Blooms Coming
Agastache (<i>Agastache spp.</i>)	Yes	Remove individual spent spikes to keep the flowers coming; cut the entire stem to the ground when finished to promote a late bloom
Astilbe (<i>Astilbe spp.</i>)	No	Deadheading won't stimulate more flowers so leave seed heads standing for late-season interest; when they look ratty, cut them to the ground
Baby's Breath (<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>)	Yes	Cut panicles of spent flowers to side shoots to keep this perennial flowering longer; shear stems to ground after they finish to promote second, smaller flush of fall flowers
Balloon Flower (<i>Platycodon grandiflorus</i>)	Yes	Prolong bloom and keep plants fresh by removing individual spent flowers; stems are tough—use small scissors and dip them in alcohol to clean the sticky sap; reseeds
Beardtongue (<i>Penstemon digitalis</i>)	Yes	Remove flowering stem to the low mound of leaves as the flowers fade; small amount of late-season rebloom; you'll also get a much better looking mound of new foliage
Bear's Breech (<i>Acanthus spp.</i>)	No	Leave the spent flowers standing—they remain interesting for several weeks; later cut them to the basal rosette of foliage if they look objectionable
Bee Balm (<i>Monarda didyma</i>)	No	Cut spent blooms back to side buds to prolong blooming; after it's finished flowering, cut stems down to 4-5 in. to promote mounds of clean, healthy foliage; rarely reblooms
Bergenia (<i>Bergenia cordifolia</i>)	No	Cut flower stems off at the ground after flowering to keep the plant looking tidy; will not reflower; rarely reseeds
Bellflower, peachleaf (<i>Campanula persicifolia</i>)	Yes	Pinch off individual flowers as they fade; cut entire stalk back to within 6 in. of the ground when it's finished to encourage rebloom; releases a sticky sap as you prune
Blanket flower (<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>)	Yes	Snip off individual flowers a few inches below the seed head to prolong bloom; later cut stems to within 6 in. of ground; stop deadheading in August
Bleeding Heart, fernleaf (<i>Dicentra spp.</i>)	Yes	Cut flower stems down to basal mound of foliage after they're finished to keep this perennial flowering into autumn; can reseed
Brunnera (<i>Brunnera macrophylla</i>)	No	Cut flowering stems with small leaves down to 2 or 3 in. after they flower to prevent reseeding; leave basal foliage developing in center of the clump; will not rebloom
Bugbane (<i>Actaea racemosa</i>)	No	Leave seedpods on plant to add winter interest or cut them off to uppermost set of leaves, leaving as much foliage as possible to feed the plant; will not rebloom
Cardinal Flower (<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>)	Yes	Cutting down spent spikes 2 to 3 in. from ground will sometimes promote a small rebloom; short-lived so allow a few seeds to ripen or ground layer a stem or two
Catmint (<i>Nepeta spp.</i>)	Yes	Cut stems down to 2 or 3 in. after flowering to keep plant looking neat; may or may not reflower after deadheading; deadheading will prevent reseeding
Columbine (<i>Aquilegia spp.</i>)	Yes	Snip off spent flowers to side stems to keep columbines blooming; cut entire stem to ground when finished; allow some seed heads to ripen to ensure replacement plants
Corydalis (<i>Corydalis spp.</i>)	Yes	No real need to deadhead for rebloom; you can shear the plant back after the heat of the summer if it looks ratty and it'll quickly fill in and start blooming again
Coral Bells (<i>Heuchera hybrids</i>)	Yes	Cut flowering stems below the low mound of foliage as they finish; deadheading will extend the flowering and sometimes promote a smaller second flowering

Deadheading: What You Need To Know Before You Cut—Continued

Plant Name	Rebloom?	How To Keep the Blooms Coming
Daylily (<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>)	Yes	Snap off spent flowers as they wilt to keep later flowers as large as possible; once the stem is finished, cut it to ground; some cultivars rebloom, others do not
Delphinium (<i>Delphinium elatum</i>)	Yes	Pinch off spent flowers along the stems; cut the finished spikes to a leaf bud to encourage smaller side shoots; cut to basal foliage when all flowers are done; often reblooms
Dianthus (<i>Dianthus gratianopolitanus</i>)	No	Some cultivars reseed, so deadhead as soon as the flowers fade; remove spent stems but leave the clump of foliage
Fernleaf Bleeding Heart (<i>Dicentra spp.</i>)	Yes	Remove the flower stems down to the basal mound of foliage after they're finished to keep this perennial flowering much of the summer into autumn; can reseed
Foamflower (<i>Delphinium elatum</i>)	Yes	Some will rebloom after deadheading; cut or pinch off entire stem down into the low mound of foliage to improve appearance
Foxglove (<i>Digitalis spp.</i>)	Yes	Pinch off individual flowers along the stem; remove stems to the basal rosette of leaves when most of the flowers are finished; may rebloom later with smaller flowers; may reseed
Gas Plant (<i>Dictamnus albus</i>)	No	Cut seed heads down to foliage after flowering, or leave star-shaped seed pots for late-season interest; will not reflower with deadheading; can reseed
Gaura (<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>)	Yes	Flowers much of the summer without deadheading on stems that just keep branching; cut out stems that have bloomed to reduce reseeding; cutting encourages more branching
Geum (<i>Geum hybrids</i>)	No	Can flower much longer with deadheading; cut spent flowers back to budded side branches; later remove the entire stem to the low mound of foliage
Globe Thistle (<i>Echinops ritro</i>)	Yes	Cut spent flowers to a side branch to keep the plant flowering as long as possible; cut entire stems to basal foliage when finished; late rebloom with smaller flowers
Goldenrod (<i>Solidago spp.</i>)	Yes	Deadhead first and largest flowering back to healthy foliage to promote smaller second flowering from side buds; cut all seed heads to prevent reseeding
Hardy Geranium (<i>Geranium spp.</i>)	Yes	Hard to deadhead individual flowers, so cut tall cultivars to 2 or 3 in. after most of the flowers have finished; cut low spreaders back to 4 to 6 in.; some species rebloom
Hardy Hibiscus (<i>Hibiscus moscheutos</i>)	No	Pluck off spent flowers daily to keep the plant looking tidy and keep it flowering as large and as long as possible; this also prevents reseeding; cut dead stems down in spring
Heliopsis (<i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i>)	No	Don't cut off all the spent flowers—goldfinches are fond of the seeds; reseeds, so you might want to remove some of the seed heads; will not rebloom after deadheading
Hellebore (<i>Helleborus spp.</i>)	No	Pinch off spent flowers with fingers or small scissors to prevent reseeding; deadheading will not cause the plant to reflower
Hollyhock (<i>Alcea rosea</i>)	Yes	Pinch off spent flowers along the stem as they wilt; leave a few flowers to reseed; cut stem to basal foliage once all the flowers have finished; may rebloom on short stems
Iris, bearded (<i>Iris hybrids</i>)	No	Pinch off spent flowers before they form seedpods; cut entire stem to the foliage fan after all flowers have faded to keep the plant looking neat and tidy
Iris, Siberian (<i>Iris sibirica</i>)	No	Pinch or cut off flowers as they wither to keep the plant looking tidy and prevent seed formation; remove entire stem down into foliage when all flowers are finished
Jacob's Ladder (<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>)	Yes	Cut entire plant back to 2 or 3 in. to encourage new growth and keep it looking fresh; let a few pods ripen to replace the short-lived parent plant; often reblooms with deadheading
Jupiter's beard (<i>Centranthus ruber</i>)	Yes	As the flowers fade, cut back to side shoots; prolific seeder if not deadheaded; often reblooms if spent stems are cut down to 3 or 4 in. after they flower
Lavender (<i>Lavender spp.</i>)	Yes	Harvest flowers with stems; cut entire plant back to healthy foliage to promote a second flowering; rebloom is shorter than first; harvest late flowers, leaving foliage
Lily (<i>Lilium hybrid</i>)	No	Pinch or cut individual flowers as they fade; leave foliage until it yellows to supply food for the bulb; always try to leave as many leaves as possible; will not rebloom
Lungwort (<i>Pulmonaria spp.</i>)	No	Cut away flowering stems to tidy up the plant after they fall to the side, exposing the new mound of foliage in the center; will not rebloom; can reseed; prickly stems — wear gloves
Lupine (<i>Lupinus hybrids</i>)	Yes	After spring flowering, cut stems to small emerging buds along stems to promote second flowering; reseeds but seedlings vary in color; cutting back also controls aphids
Mountain Bluet (<i>Centaurea montana</i>)	Yes	Cut spent flowers back to side shoots; trim stems down to 2 to 3 in. after they're finished flowering; often reblooms; can reseed rampantly
Mullein (<i>Verbascum bombyciferum</i>)	Yes	Cut main spike to side branches; cut entire plant to the ground after it blooms to stimulate late flowering; deadheading helps this biennial behave more like a perennial
Painted Daisy (<i>Tanacetum coccineum</i>)	Yes	Snip individual flowers off to a main stem as they fade; when the stem is finished, cut it to the basal foliage to keep the plant looking fresh; small sporadic rebloom

Deadheading: What You Need To Know Before You Cut—Continued

Plant Name	Rebloom?	How To Keep the Blooms Coming
Peony (<i>Paeonia spp.</i>)	No	Snip off spent flowers back to the first leaf to keep the plant looking tidy; leave as much and hybrids foliage as possible to feed the plant
Penstemon (<i>Penstemon barbatus</i>)	No	Deadhead to side buds or branches to prolong flowering; cut stems down to the ground when finished blooming; usually will not rebloom
Pincushion Flower (<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>)	Yes	Pick off spent flowers before seeds form; cut entire stems to basal rosette when finished to prolong blooming; note difference between buds and seed heads — they look similar
Purple Coneflower (<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>)	Yes	Reblooms fine even without deadheading; cutting off early blooms to a side shoot keeps later flowers larger; leave a few seed heads for bird food unless reseeding is a problem
Rose (<i>Rosaceae</i>)	Yes	Remove spent blossoms by “deadheading” weekly, if not more often. The rule-of-thumb is to cut back the stem to just above an outward-facing bud above a five- or seven-leaflet leaf close to the end of the stem.
Salvia (<i>Salvia nemerosa</i>)	Yes	Deadheading promotes a long bloom period; snip off spikes to side branches; cut stems back to the basal foliage to encourage a late-summer rebloom
Shasta Daisy (<i>Leucanthemum xsuperbum</i>)	Yes	Deadhead spent blooms to side shoots to keep this perennial blooming almost all summer; cut spent stems down to 2 to 3 in. for smaller rebloom
Speedwell (<i>Veronica spicata</i>)	Yes	To prolong the bloom, cut spent flower spike back to side branches; once finished, cut entire stem down to the ground; may produce a small rebloom later
Spiderwort (<i>Andersoniana Group</i>)	Yes	After all of the buds in a cluster have finished, cut the stems back to a side shoot or leaf axil for more flowers; if the plant looks ratty, cut it back by half to encourage rebloom
Spike Blazing Star (<i>Liatris spicata</i>)	Yes	Cut stems back to the top of the foliage after the flowers fade; smaller second flowers may sprout from the stem or near the ground; if not deadheaded birds will feast on the seeds
Stoke's Aster (<i>Stokesia laevis</i>)	Yes	Deadhead spent flowers to a side bud to prolong flowering; when flowers finish, remove stems to the ground; may rebloom; look carefully — buds and seed heads look similar
Tall Garden Phlox (<i>Phlox paniculata</i>)	No	Snip off spent flower clusters; flowering side branches develop; deadhead to the ground when it's finished blooming; seedlings will revert to less desirable colors
Tall Sedum (<i>Sedum spectabile</i>)	No	No need to deadhead; leave seed heads standing for winter interest and wildlife or harvest them for dried arrangements; cut stems down in spring as new growth starts
Threadleaf Coreopsis (<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i>)	Yes	Use scissors or hedge clippers to shear plants to the ground in August to stimulate September and October rebloom; deadheading also helps prevent reseeding
Tickseed (<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>)	Yes	Frequent deadheading will keep the plant blooming almost all summer; cut the flower stems back to side branches; eventually remove all spent stems to the ground
Turtlehead (<i>Chelone lyonii</i>)	No	No need to deadhead because this late-blooming plant has seed pods that add winter interest; if seed heads look objectionable, cut them back to healthy foliage
Yarrow (<i>Achillea spp.</i>)	Yes	Deadhead spent flower stems down to the ground; you can pick off only flower heads but you'll get a much better late flowering if you remove the entire stem

Garden Tips from Master Gardeners

Excerpts from Backyard Living, Dec./Jan. 2009

- Sprinkle shredded Irish Spring soap around plants to keep hungry rabbits from chewing on the leaves.
- Slip a hotel-sized bar of soap into your rain barrel every few weeks to prevent mosquitoes from breeding.
- Banish burrowing animals by putting used kitty litter in their burrows. Wear gloves when applying to avoid disease.
- Place wood ashes around cucumber, squash and cabbage plants to deter pesky vine borers and cabbage worms.
- When you plant a rosebush, place a banana peel in the planting hole; it's good fertilizer.
- Save small pudding & yogurt containers for seed starting.
- Orient rows of vegetable plants on a north-south axis so they receive both morning & afternoon sun.
- Mix bone meal and Epsom salts into the soil when planting tomatoes to prevent blossom-end rot.
- Cut lower branches from tomatoes plants to discourage soil-related disease and to ease watering.
- Microwave eggshells for 60 seconds, crush in a food processor and pile the calcium-rich bits in vegetable beds and compost piles.
- Paint tool handles bright colors so you can locate tools in the garden.
- Plant gaillardia, which is drought- and salt-tolerant, near roadside mailboxes.



What is Dew Point?

Information Provided By Alberta Morgan,
Certified Master Gardener & CoCoRaHS Coordinator

Your local meteorologists must have been talking about the high dew points of the past week. "Dew point" is a good way of quantifying the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere. It is a more meaningful term, in some respects, than "Relative Humidity" which we have heard talked about all our lives.

The dew point is a temperature. Specifically, it is the temperature that you would need to cool the air to for the air to reach saturation (100% humidity). At that temperature, cloud droplets may begin to form, or dew will be deposited on surfaces in contact with the air. The higher the dew point, the more moisture is in the air.

Here in New Mexico, when the dew point gets higher than about 25 degrees F, we think it's really humid. But in the south, Midwest and East, you would think that air is really dry. You don't get excited until the dew point is over 65 or 70 degrees. A good way to get an idea about how humid the air is, is to check for condensation on a glass of ice water. In the winter, you hardly ever get water on the outside of a glass (unless you're down by the Gulf of Mexico). But the past few weeks many of us had condensation on our glasses. Now through August high dew point temperatures are the norm for much of the country. So get used to it. The corn loves it.

Continued from Front Page



Bur Oak Flowers

Other Facts:

- ❖ **Leaf:** Alternate, simple 6 to 12 inches long; roughly obovate in shape, with many lobes.
- ❖ **Flower:** Monoecious (i.e., having both male and female sex organs on same plant); male flowers are yellow-green, borne on long, drooping slender catkins, 2-4 inches long; female flowers are green tinged in red and appear as single, short spikes, both appear slightly after the leaves.
- ❖ **Bark:** Ashy gray to brown in color and quite scaly, but noticeably ridged vertically on large trees.
- ❖ **Twig:** Quite stout, yellow-brown, often with corky edges; multiple terminal buds are small, round and may be somewhat pubescent often surrounded by thread-like stipules; laterals are similar, but smaller
- ❖ **Fruit:** Acorns are quite large (1.5 " long) and .5" enclosed in a warty cap that has a long-fringed margin, maturing in one growing season in late summer or fall.



Sources: Virginia Tech Tree ID Database & Wikipedia



PLANTS FOR WINDY CONDITIONS

Excerpt from Backyard Living, February 2009

The same breeze that cools you on hot days can torment plants when the wind gains strength and whips everything, shredding leaves and limbs and toppling pots. The care-free way to cope is to grow plants that can stand up to or bend with the wind. Here are some tips on weathering windy conditions.

Be Flexible. Look to plants with small leaves on flexible stems like forsythia, rugosa roses and catmint, which all bend in the wind. Avoid plants with broad, easily tattered leaves or brittle, breakable branches.

Ornamental Grasses Are Mainstays in Windswept Sites. They transform a breezy space into a visual delight as the wind creates graceful motion and sound.

Choose Low-Growers. Ground-hugging plants like dianthus, sedum and petunia, and ground covers like epimedium and sweet woodruff form a carpet that allows the wind to roll right over them without damage.

Filter the Wind With Windbreaks. Use trees and shrubs to diffuse the wind's force with strategically placed picket fences or lattice panels.

Delicate Foliage Can Take It. Shrubs and trees with finely dissected or narrow leaves, like bayberry, are good choices for windy sites.

Secure Container Plantings. To keep wind from toppling container-grown plants on city balconies and rooftops, anchor containers to a wood plank. Insert screws through drainage holes and into the plank.

Best Plants For Windy Sites

Catmint
 Forsythia
 Golden Rod
 Juniper
 Lamb's Ear
 Lavender
 Ornamental Grasses
 Pines-Many Varieties
 Portulaca
 Spirea

Dixie's Honey Do List for June



If my bullets are followed by (MI), the information came from *Month by Month Gardening in the Desert Southwest* by Mary Irish. I just wanted you to know that this is an outstanding book. *Dixie*

In General:

June is typically our hottest month so a word about transpirational wilting may be in order. A plant may wilt even when soil moisture levels are high. Water is lost through the transpiration stream faster than the roots can take it up. If a plant wilts before noon, then water it promptly. If it wilts after noon, wait and check it the next morning.

Ornamentals

- Heat tolerant plants such as Madagascar periwinkle, portulaca, marigold, penstemon, and four o'clock may be planted now.
- Although your summer bulb blooms may be past their prime, be patient and let the foliage die down naturally. This supplies the root system with starch reserves that fuel next year's show.
- Start seeds of fall flowering annuals now for transplant later.
- Remove spent flowers from annuals and perennials. Also remove spent flower stalks from irises.
- Continue pinching back chrysanthemums and lantana.
- Water succulents such as agaves, cactus, yucca, and ocotillo.



Fruits and Nuts

- Fruit trees should be bearing about now. Wait until the fruit color is good before picking. If ripe fruit falls to the ground, scoop it up within a day or two, and it should be fine.
- It's time for the second fertilization of fruit trees 2 years and older. Use 1/10 lb. nitrogen per 1 inch of trunk diameter.
- Continue with cover sprays to pome (i.e., fleshy) fruits and zinc sprays for pecans.
- As always, maintain orchard sanitation.
- To protect grapes from birds and bugs, put a paper bag (lunch sack) over clusters and tie it shut. (MI)
- Plant palms during the summer months. If you haven't already, fertilize established palms this month. Use a product formulated specifically for palms.
- Deep water trees once a month.
- Be on the look out for pecan nut casebearer on nutlets, webworms in shade trees, and bagworms and spider mites on evergreens. A strong jet of water may dislodge mites.



Dixie's Honey Do List for June- Continued

Vegetables

- Cabbage, Brussels sprouts, and cauliflower may be planted later in the month.
- There is still time to plant corn and squash.
- Harvest bulk onions as tops turn brown.
- Maintain even moisture supply to tomatoes. This may help reduce fruit cracking and blossom end rot.
- Shade tomatoes and peppers to prevent sunscald and pest damage.
- Keep ripening fruit off the ground to reduce disease and insect pressure (MI)
- Pinch back basil to keep it from flowering (MI)



Lawns

- Seed head formation in Bermuda turf may be due to a nitrogen deficiency. Give warm season grasses a shot of nitrogen now.
- Do not fertilize cool season grasses now.
- Raise mower height, especially for cool season grasses, to allow deeper rooting and to provide extra shade for the plant crown.
- To keep the blades in working order on your manual lawn mower, rub them with unscented body oil.
- Don't mow when grass is wet. This will dull the blade and gunk up the mower.
- Grub worm damage may develop this month. Watch for adult May or June beetles flying around porch lights. Treat the lawn in late June or early July.



Miscellaneous

- Mulch, mulch, mulch
- Check sprinkler heads and drip emitters to make sure they are functioning properly.
- If you have a drip system, run it 3 or 4 times longer than normal once a month to flush accumulated salts from the root zone (MI)
- Don't over water desert adapted plants. Acacia, dalea, lavender, rosemary, and salvia don't like wet feet.
- Try water-retentive crystals in your potted plants—they really work and conserve water. Be sure to follow the label directions carefully, though, so you don't use too much.



SAVE OUR POLLINATORS

Habitat loss, pesticide use and disease have taken a big toll on the creatures that pollinate our flowers and edible crops. As gardeners, we can be a big help by making our yards pollinator friendly. If you'd like to pitch in but aren't sure where to start, visit: www.pollinator.org and download a free, "Pollinator Friendly Planting Guide." It's as easy as typing in your zip code. Each guide tells you how to create a yard that butterflies, birds, bats and insects will visit. In addition, there are plant lists so you'll know what to look for when you go shopping.

Source: Garden Gate Magazine, April 2009

New Master Gardener Profile: Janice Servais



Janice Servais is blossoming as a new gardener. She is quick to describe herself as a beginning gardener. A recent retiree, Janice signed up for the Master Gardener Program because of her interest in learning about gardening and because she wanted to become more involved in the community as a volunteer in ways that were totally new to her.

Although Janice is very new to gardening, she is discovering the joys of gardening every day. "I have always loved nature and being outdoors," she says, "but I never took the time to really venture into gardening." Janice's present interest is growing plants that attract hummingbirds and butterflies. Her collection of plants is grown both in flowerpots and in her yard. "I am proud to say that the sunflowers that I planted at the beginning of May are doing well," Janice exclaims. "I feel like a gardener now!"

Janice and her husband, Ken, live on Skyway Drive with a front and backyard that are slowly coming to life after 32 years. As a young child Janice had the privilege of spending many hours in her grandparents' garden in Tularosa, New Mexico. It was filled with a variety of vegetables, fruit trees, nut trees, and a variety of flowers. She loved it there. There was always a new adventure, new discoveries, and plenty to munch on. "My Grandpa was a **Master Gardener**, indeed," says Janice.

Now that she has moved into the internship portion of the Master Gardener Program, Janice is enjoying the variety of volunteer experiences, new friendships, and ongoing learning. "The Master Gardeners have been very supportive and fun to work with," she says. "I look forward to continued learning from their expertise."

Janice retired from the NMSU Doña Ana County Head Start Program in June 2006. Her profession is Early Childhood Education and she will be returning to work for the Head Start program in August 2009 for one year.

Some of Janice's other interests include volunteering at "La Tienda de Jardin"—a boutique whose proceeds support Jardin de los Niños, the childcare center for homeless and near homeless children in Las Cruces, and line dancing, ballroom dancing, country western, and Argentine Tango.

Janice and her husband have three children and five grandchildren. Two of their children live in the Phoenix area with their families and one resides in Portland, Oregon with his fiancé. Janice and Ken will be attending their son's wedding in July 2009. Now the couple's faithful companions at home are their two dogs – Golden Retriever, Toby, and Cocker Spaniel, Sparky.

(Profile written by Ann Palormo)

Master Gardener Matters

MG Hotline

Our hotline has been busy so if you have signed up and your plans have changed, please remember to find a substitute. A list of persons willing to sub has been sent out via email. Copies will also be available at the June meeting. Please double-check when you sign up on the calendar that your name is legible as names have been difficult to read. More intern slots have been added so that there are now spaces for two certified Master Gardeners and two interns each day. (Please review page 15 for an in depth discussion on ways for us to increase the availability of hotline hours for new Interns.)

MG Newsletter

Ann Shine-Ring continues to do an excellent job with our newsletter. She requests that submissions be made by the 25th of each month. If you are interested in writing up the Plant of the Month column, please contact Jeff. He will review each column before publication, but would appreciate someone gathering and organizing the basic facts to save him time.

Farmer's Market Booth

Our booth is completely scheduled for June 13 and July 11th. Recently, there were rain barrels available at the Market for \$60, made from large plastic oil drums from Greece. You can support recycling and store your rainwater at the same time. The drums were also available at the Organ Mountain Coop's farmer's market on Sundays. Risi Thompson is running a Master Gardener booth at the Coop's farmer's market once a month or so over the summer.

Miscellaneous

Sam Resch and Jan Brydon have added a resources page to our MG web page. Please check it out at: aces.nmsu.edu/county/donaana/mastergardener. Suggestions for the web page are always welcomed. (For your convenience, Ann Shine-Ring has added this web site to the Favorites menu bar on both computers in the MG office.)

Bonnie Eisenberg has volunteered to be our liaison with the garden clubs for the 2010 Tour of Gardens. The Tour of Gardens is an excellent opportunity for garden education and public contact and we'd like to take better advantage of this opportunity in the future.

Everyone who volunteered at the UTEP Chihuahuan Desert Garden Plant Sale was very pleased with the training prior to the sale, the amount of information they learned at the sale listening to John White and Wynn Anderson, and the discount on purchased plants. The sale is always scheduled for the last weekend of April so if you missed it this year, put it on your calendar now for next year.

Jeff Anderson visited the Arboretum Tomé in Los Lunas for its family day on May 16. He highly recommends visiting it when you have a chance.

Educational Presentation

Barbara Arispe gave a nice talk on cylinder gardening. She discussed how this Program has been used in schools and by those who don't have available land. The Program is aimed at low-income families and emphasizes recycling and finding containers that are low cost or free. Light colored buckets are used such as the containers used for laundry soap or cat litter. Holes are drilled in the bottom and shipping peanuts are used as a good base for drainage. Tomato cages fit into these buckets very easily and then cheesecloth has been often wrapped around the plants to protect them from insects and the sun. Row covers could also be used with the added advantage of maintaining a higher level of humidity. Some of the Master Gardeners recommended using Metro Mix for the soil. It is available from Color My World and Sierra Vista Nurseries locally.

Goodies

Thanks to Kelly Covert, Hope Movsesian, Janice Servais, and Evicta Harvey for the snacks in May. Our next meeting is June 17 with snacks to be provided by Frank Connor, Joan Lane, and Laurie Davidson. Hope to see you all there.

Barb & Juliet



EARNING MG VOLUNTEER HOURS

The topic that caused the most discussion at our May monthly meeting was “How to get enough hours?” to either recertify or be certified as a Master Gardener. While this topic has been addressed previously, there were still some concerns, so Barb Sallach has attempted to clarify the situation. Flexibility is key to meeting MG Program needs. Volunteers are always a valuable resource, but especially so in these economic times. The Extension Office wants to keep MG’s around and helping. Barb has put together a suggested list of other ways to earn hours. If you’d like to volunteer for one or more, please contact Barb or Jeff. If you have an idea that’s not on the list below, please talk to Jeff about it. New ideas are always welcome. By the next meeting Barb hopes to have even more ideas for us.

Earning Master Gardener Volunteer Hours

I. How many hours are you expected to volunteer each year?

The minimum number of hours needed to recertify or to be certified is 50 per year. Are there ever exceptions to this rule? Of course. There are always people who are working hard toward their 50 hours and who then get sick or have a family emergency or additional work projects or whatever and can no longer complete their 50 hours. However, unless they request to be dropped, we do not drop them from the program. If they are interested in continuing after their situation changes, then we continue to consider them a member of the Master Gardeners. We don’t drop people unless they are no longer interested in participating. If someone won’t be able to participate for a long time but is still interested in future participation, we say they are on sabbatical and they are welcomed back whenever they can again participate.

II. How are these hours distributed?

For those recertifying, 25 hours of education and 25 hours of service is normal. Service includes any activity sanctioned by the MG Program. For interns getting certified for the first time, 25 hours of education and 25 hours of hotline/farmer’s market service is normal. An intern may attend each monthly MG meeting (2 hrs per month x 12 = 24), work the hotline six times (4 x 6 = 24), and work 2 hours at the Farmer’s Market for a total of 50 hours. However, not everyone can do his or her hours this way. Some people are still working full-time, others are taking classes, traveling, or have other commitments that make it impossible to work hotline hours or work at the Farmer’s Market, or even attend meetings. Does this mean you can’t be a Master Gardener? Of course not. The MG Program and Jeff are very flexible. There are many ways to serve the Program and community without working the hotline/farmer’s market or attending meetings. Not only do different people have different time constraints but also different people bring different skills and interests to the Program.

III. Which hours qualify for volunteer hours?

Education hours may be earned by going to conferences, attending classes or lectures offered in the community such as presentations by the Native Plant Society or by the instructors of the MG classes, attending MG meetings, etc. Ask Jeff if you are unsure about the hours being acceptable.

Hotline/farmer’s market hours involve meeting and providing information to the public on both general and specific questions about gardening in Las Cruces. Volunteering at our garden expo, giving a presentation to church or school groups, manning our booth during the Home and Garden show and other similar events also involve meeting and providing information to the public, etc. In all cases we are striving to find the correct answers to gardening questions and to educate others about gardening.

Service hours may range from shelling pecans at the pecan conference to helping with paperwork in the office to helping check in fruits and vegetables at the Southern NM State Fair. Any activity where you participate as a representative of the MG Program or in preparation for that activity is included. For example, a presentation you as a MG make to the Farm and Ranch Museum volunteers on caring for native plants does count for service hours but the hours you spend weeding the Museum’s garden do not. If you have questions on whether the hours count or not, ask Jeff. (Continued on Page 16)

How to Earn MG Volunteer Hours—Continued

IV. What does the Master Gardener Program or Jeff currently need assistance with?

- Create a brochure about the MG Program and possibly the Extension Office that can be distributed by the Welcome Wagon, Chamber of Commerce, and local nurseries, etc.
- Act as Coordinator of a MG activity such as the Home & Garden Show, Tour of Gardens, Earth Day, Pecan Conference, Farmer's Market, etc.
- Help get the next MG class organized and its materials ready to go, including finding speakers, making sure application forms are available, etc.
- Taking Jeff's place at meetings with teachers or school visits.
- Keeping the MG office organized and keeping track of publications in the MG office by ordering more as necessary.
- Helping Jeff keep up with paperwork (1–2 hours per month).
- Coordinate a new activity such as having an information table at the library each Saturday during the growing season.
- Help with the master plant list for Doña Ana County – editing, taking pictures, organizing, etc.
- Help Jeff with small-scale design work for charitable organizations.
- Gather basic information and write on the "Plant of the month" for the newsletter (Jeff will review).
- Getting an e-mail version of the hotline up and running.

What's Next?

Talk to Jeff, Barb or Juliet about getting your idea on the next monthly meeting agenda. Plan to give a presentation on your idea and get approval from the majority at the meeting. Act as coordinator of the activity, at least for the first time.

Your ideas and input are extremely valuable. Our MG Program cannot improve without them. However, each good idea needs someone to follow through and that usually has to be the person who thought of it in the first place, as you are the most enthusiastic and knowledgeable. It does no good to tell us what "should" be done if you can't help make it happen.■

Next Monthly Meeting of the Doña Ana County Master Gardeners



Wednesday, June 17, 2009
9-11am Cooperative Extension Office

Please note the open timeslots for certified MG's—one in June and one in July; also too many (3) Interns signed up for June 16th, but we have room for one more Intern on June 19th—can one of these Interns switch dates? Also, too many (3) Interns signed up for June 26th—can one Intern choose another date to volunteer? Thanks

Master Gardener Hotline Assignments for JUNE

Friday, June 2	OPEN—Certified MG Susan McNeill (I) Lori Petro (I)
Tuesday, June 5	Pat Anderson Nancy DeLouise (I) Mona Nelson (I)
Friday, June 9	Alberta Morgan Susan McNeill (I) Lori Petro (I)
Tuesday, June 12	Ann Shine-Ring Paul Hutchins David Hutchinson (I) Lori Petro (I)
Friday, June 16	Marti Taylor Mike Lee (I) Terry McCatherin (I) Helen Moser (I)
Tuesday, June 19	Bonnie Eisenberg Joan Lane Richard Hiss (I) Open (I)
Friday, June 23	Risi Thompson Mary Thompson Mona Nelson (I) Richard Hiss (I)
Tuesday, June 26	Ina Goldberg Joan Woodward (I) Marcella Newman (I) Velina Hames (I)
Friday, June 30	Pam Crane Dale Petzold (I) Frank Collins (I)

Master Gardener Hotline Assignments for JULY

Friday, July 3	Holiday (Office Closed)
Tuesday, July 7	OPEN—Certified MG Susan McNeill (I) Joan Woodward (I)
Friday, July 10	Dee Davis Betty Tomlin (I) Velina Hames (I)
Tuesday, July 14	Alberta Morgan Mike Lee (I) Terry McCatherin (I)
Friday, July 17	Bonnie Eisenberg Mike Smith (I) David Hutchinson (I)
Tuesday, July 21	Mary Thompson Mona Nelson (I) Helen Moser (I)
Friday, July 24	Ann Shine-Ring Mike Lee (I) Richard Hiss (I)
Tuesday, July 28	Dee Davis Frank Collins (I) Betty Tomlin (I)
Friday, July 31	Pat Anderson David Hutchinson (I) Mike Smith (I)

** Certified Master Gardeners' names shown in green*

ADDITIONAL TIMESLOTS ALLOTTED FOR INTERN HOTLINE HOURS

At our May 22nd monthly meeting, the following changes were made in Hotline assignments:

January – April (1 or 2 certified MG's to one Intern)

May – December (1 or 2 certified MG's to two Interns)

This increase in Intern timeslots will give Interns greater flexibility in obtaining their hotline hours.