



Ellis County Master Gardener's E-Gardening Newsletter



Volume V, Issue 9

Official E-letter of the Ellis County Master Gardeners Association, Waxahachie, Texas

October, 2011

Welcome to the Ellis County Master Gardener's **E-Gardening** Newsletter. The purpose of this newsletter is to give you a month-by-month agenda of what you should be doing with your landscape. We will feature horticultural articles that we hope you will find interesting, and important dates where you can find the Master Gardeners speaking, demonstrating, and passing out information relative to your garden. If you would like to receive this newsletter monthly via your email address, log onto our website www.ECMGA.com, click on subscribe, and it will be sent around the 1st of every month. Best of all; it's FREE! Melinda Kocian, editor/Susan Clark, co-editor

What's Happening in October

Every Saturday, 8am—1pm (Ends October 15th) Waxahachie Downtown Farmer's Market. Visit the Ellis County Master Gardener's booth! Lots of free handouts, plants to buy, and some products to purchase.

Saturday, October 8, 10am—12:30pm Open House at Dale Clark's Butterfly Farm in Glenn Heights, 1732 S. Hampton Road. Come see greenhouses full of caterpillars and walk through a live butterfly flight cage. More info at www.dallasbutterflies.com

Saturday, October 15, 10am Val's Gardening Class This class will cover Fruit Trees, Blackberries and Grapes, and Green Manure and Winter Cover Crops. Please register by sending an email to motherherbsgarden@gmail.com. Located at 1007 W. Belt Line Rd., Cedar Hill. For more info, call (972) 207-2938.

Saturday, October 15, 8am—2pm Conservation in Action Workday. Cedar Ridge Preserve, 7171 Mt. Creek Pkwy., Dallas. Work in the butterfly garden and on the trails. Water and snacks provided. For info, call Jim Varnum at (214) 543-2055 or email jevarnum@aol.com.

Saturday, October 22, 9:30am Rain Barrel Class held at the Parks and Recreation Building at 401 S. Elm. There will be discussion about water conservation and benefits to using captured rainwater. Cost of the class is \$30 per person. Materials provided. Each participant takes home a completed barrel. Space limited to 20 participants. First come, first served basis. Register at City Hall in the Utility Billing Dept. or call (972) 937-7330.

Monday, October 24, 7pm Indian Trail Master Naturalists Meeting. Program title: What's Needed to Make Creeks and Rivers Healthy. Ricky Linex, a Wildlife Biologist explains management strategies required to make waterways attractive and healthy. Free program follows 6 p.m. MN meeting that is open to the public. Location: Banquet Hall, First United Methodist Church, 505 West Marvin Ave, Waxahachie. <http://txmn.org/indiantrail/>

Friday, October 28, 12pm—6pm and Saturday, October 29, 9am—? Live Auction at **The Greenery.** Located at 3708 North Highway 77. Call (972) 617-5459 or visit www.thegreenerytx.com/auction.html for more information.

October 29, 9am—12pm Victory Gardens Workshop: (Re)Discover Fall Vegetable Gardening at Texas Discovery Gardens. Learn how to create a bountiful organic community or backyard vegetable garden with the Director of Horticulture, Randy Johnson. Advance registration required. Class cost: \$25. For more info, call (214) 428-7476 or visit <http://texasdiscoverygardens.org/>

Now through November 23 Autumn at the Arboretum. The Dallas Arboretum grounds are filled with 150,000 blooming fall flowers and foliage plantings plus more than 50,000 pumpkins, squash and gourds. More info at <http://www.dallasarboretum.org/>



Listen to KBEC.....

Saturday mornings at 9:00 a.m. on 1390 AM.

The Ellis County Master Gardeners have a 5-minute segment every week, offering you helpful information on what you need to be doing in your landscape, as well as "happenings" around the county. Be sure to listen in!

Melinda Kocian

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Pumpkin Photo by Linda Moxley

It's October...What Needs To Be Done?

Planting

- Plant cool-season annuals that were not planted in September, for example: pansies, violas, and alyssum.
- In well-prepared beds, plant leeks, garlic from cloves, and onions from sets or bulbs.
- Daffodils can be planted now for spring blooms.

Pruning and Fertilizing

- Deadhead fall-blooming annuals and perennials. They will look better and flower longer.
- Remove annuals that have completed their life cycle. Leave seed pods of those you want to reseed next year; for example, castor bean, larkspur, four o'clocks, and cosmos.
- Continue to use a water-soluble fertilizer on tropical plants in containers or hanging baskets. Lightly prune vigorous shrubs to maintain their shape and size. Leave the clippings on the ground as mulch.

Garden Watch

- Watch for signs of brown patch fungus on St. Augustine lawns. Treat with an appropriate fungicide, if identified.
- To prevent potential insect problems and diseases next year, remove and dispose of dead vegetable plants.
- Insects can be a problem if the weather stays hot. Look for whiteflies, aphids, spider mites, and scale. If treatment is necessary, contact a Master Gardener at the Texas AgriLife Extension Service (Phone: (972) 825-5175) or a certified nursery professional.

Odds and Ends

- Break up compacted mulch around plants so water can penetrate the soil.
- Save seeds or take cuttings from annuals and perennials that you want to plant next year.
- Seeds from hybrid plants may not produce the same plant. It is best to take cuttings of these plants.
- Chill tulip and hyacinth bulbs in the bottom of the refrigerator until ready to plant.
- Turn the compost pile; add a cup or two of regular lawn fertilizer and keep moist.

Light Pumpkin Pie

By Rita M. Hodges

2 c. canned pumpkin
3 eggs, or ½ c. egg substitute, or 4 egg whites, slightly beaten
3 T. brown sugar
12 pkts. aspartame (Equal)
¼ tsp. salt, optional
1 tsp. ground cinnamon
½ tsp. ginger
12 oz. evaporated skim milk
1 10-inch unbaked pie crust

Preheat oven to 425 degrees. Combine first 8 ingredients. Pour mixture into pie shell. Bake 10 minutes; reduce temperature to 325 degrees and continue baking for another 45 minutes or until a knife inserted into center comes out clean. Allow pie to cool. Store leftovers in refrigerator. Serves 10.

Facts About Pumpkins

The origin of pumpkin pie is thought to have occurred when the American colonists sliced off the pumpkin top, removed the seeds and then filled it with milk, spices, and honey. The pumpkin was then baked in the hot ashes of a dying fire. Pumpkins are a very good source of dietary fiber, vitamins A and C, riboflavin, potassium, copper, and manganese.

Pumpkin Photo by MG Photo Contestant



Featured Texas Wild Flower of the Month

Submitted by Melinda Kocian
Ellis County Master Gardener



Western Ironweed

Vernonia baldwinii Torr.

Sunflower Family (Asteraceae)

Size: 2-5 Feet
Bloom: July - October, Perennial
Range: 1-5, 7-9 (Ellis County is range 4)

Western ironweed is tall and handsome, with one or several stems that rise from underground runners. It forms extensive colonies in roadside ditches, along river bottoms, or in other seasonally moist areas, yet it can also be found along hillsides, prairies, and other dry places. These qualities make it an excellent plant for landscaping. Western ironweed has a broad, flattened inflorescence of many flower heads, closely clustered. Each head is composed of eighteen to twenty-four purple disk florets. Large, alternate leaves have toothed margins and are hairy on the underside. Ironweed is an attractant for butterflies and other pollinators. It is also an important food source for them.

Light House for Learning

(With the Ellis County Master Gardeners)

For reservations, call Melissa Cobb at (972) 923-4631.

Register online at http://www.wisd.org/default.aspx?name=CO_LighthouseforLearning



Monday, October 10, 6:30—8:00 - Backyard Chickens - Before you start your backyard flock, come learn some tips on how to successfully manage backyard chickens. We'll discuss city ordinances, neighborhood associations, neighbors, as well as housing, predators, sanitation, and raising or obtaining laying hens. **Instructor:** Ginger Cole. Cost: \$12.00.

Monday, October 17, 6:00—7:30 - Turf Grasses for Ellis County - Do you have questions about your grass and how to care for it year-round? Join this class as we cover the following topics: turf grass selections for Ellis County, preparing the soil for planting, spring and summer lawn care, proper watering in dry times, disease control in lawns, and weed control in lawns. There will be a question and answer session. Handouts will be given on each topic. **Instructor:** Jim Tachias. Cost \$12.00.

Monday, October 24, 6:00—7:30 - Gifts from the Garden - Jams, Jellies & More - Have you ever tasted Strawberry-Lavender Jam or Cranberry-Sage Jelly? How about Rose-Infused Sugar or vinegar infused with fruits and herbs? Learn how easy it is to make your own blends of flowers, fruits, and herbs to create unique gifts for your family and friends. You will take home some treats! **Instructor:** Arlene Hamilton. Cost: \$12.00 + \$5.00 supply fee pay to instructor.

Monday, November 14, 5:30—8:00 - Plant Propagation - Students will learn the basics of plant propagation and increasing and multiplying plants for the house, landscape, and garden. After a short presentation in the classroom, students will have hands-on experience in the WISD High School greenhouse. **Instructors:** Walt Friis and Maureen Nitkowski. Cost: \$12.00.

Herb of the Month

By Arlene Hamilton
Ellis County Master Gardener



October-Harvesting Herbs

Hopefully, you have been enjoying the taste of fresh herbs from your garden all summer. As the days get shorter and the nights cooler, it's time to think about herbal harvesting to enjoy



those wonderful flavors into the winter. Fresh is always best, but the annuals such as basil, dill, cilantro, and chamomile will die at the end of their growing season. However, they can be preserved for later use. Some tender perennials may not survive a harsh winter such as last February's deep freeze. Some herbaceous perennials will drop their leaves and die back to the ground only to be reborn again in the spring.

My favorite way to preserve the flavors of summer is to use herbs in jellies, jams, chutneys, and salsas. My pantry is stocked with strawberry-lavender jam, tomato-basil marmalade, and cranberry-sage jelly. In the freezer, you will find basil pesto and other pestos made with a blend of green herbs. I also love making herbal flavored vinegars to hand out as hostess gifts.

Drying herbs is always an option. Since moving to Texas from the north, I find it less necessary to dry many of the herbs found in the southern garden. Rosemary, sage, oregano, bay, thyme, and lavender are all hearty per-

ennials and can be enjoyed fresh from the winter garden. However, my husband John, who is the chef in the family, prefers his Greek oregano and sage dried. I'm not about to disagree with the top chef. My mother didn't raise a dummy!

To dry herbs, always harvest in the morning, after the dew has dried. The oils that give flavor are at their peak then. I prefer to wash the plants the night before with a gentle spray to clean off any dirt and dust. Be sure to inspect for critters hiding in the folds and undersides. Harvesting a third of the plant several times during the growing season is ideal. You may want to strip the leaves from the stems of woody plants and chop larger leaves. Line a tray with paper towels and sprinkle the herbs in a single layer. Place the trays in a dry, well ventilated area out of sun light. Stir the herbs every day or so. Drying time can be from a few days to a week or more depending on the humidity. Using an oven at a very low setting (150 to 200 degrees) is a quick option, but needs careful watching. When herbs are crisp dry, they can be stored in small containers in a dark pantry or cabinet.

Most herbs do not freeze well alone, but protected in some extra virgin olive oil is a satisfactory method of preservation. Again, they should be clean and dry. For most herbs, finely chop the leaves in a food processor with the oil. Pour the herbal blend into ice cube trays and freeze. After solid, transfer the cubes to a zip topped freezer bag and store in the freezer. These flavorful cubes are a delicious addition to soups, stews, vegetables,

and casseroles.

Tying herbs and hanging them upside down in small bunches is a less satisfactory way to dry herbs. If you have a well ventilated area, out of sun light and the herbs dry quickly (in two or three days), this may be an option. After the herbs are dry and crisp to the touch, break them up by rubbing them with your hands. Pick out the woody stems, pack in dark containers, and store in a cool, dark place. All dried herbs should be discarded after six months. This includes dried herbs purchased from the grocery store. The delicate oils that give herbs their flavor dissipate over time.

So friends, fresh is best, but harvesting for later enjoyment is possible. Just get out in the garden, gather and try one of these ideas. If you want to learn more about preserving herbs, look for my Lighthouse for Learning class "Gifts from the Garden—Jams, Jellies and More" being offered October 24th through the Waxahachie ISD. Register by calling Melissa Cobb at (972) 923-4631 ext.142 or email mcobb@wisd.org.





Landscape Gardening

From: Gail Haynes, Ellis County Master Gardener

Ellis County Master Gardeners have a website at www.ecmga.com. Check this website for information on gardening in Ellis County, sign up for a monthly newsletter, or access other websites including the Texas A&M Horticulture website. Questions for Master Gardeners will be answered with a return email or telephone call, if you leave a message at (972) 825-5175.

Summer Survivors...2011

Record high temperatures and drought have challenged every gardener in Texas this summer. It's a good time to look around and see what has survived and provided color in spite of the challenges. With little or no rain for months, irrigation is critical for survival. As the days shorten and nights cool off, we look forward to one of our most delightful times of the year.

Desert willow, sometimes called "Orchid Tree", (*pictured right*) has similar heat and drought tolerance. Foliage is willow-like and the overall effect is graceful and airy with even light wind producing graceful movement among the stems and leaves. Mature specimens don't create a lot of shade, so other plants can be successfully grown beneath them. It starts blooming in early spring and continues through the summer. 'Bubba' has purple flowers, while a newer cultivar, 'Desert Storm' blooms white. Desert willows like well-drained soils and will thrive as far north as Amarillo.

In the Woman's Garden at the Dallas Arboretum is a curving alley of beautiful specimens of *Vitex*. Horticulturist Jimmy Turner indicates these were planted before he arrived and the cultivar is uncertain. Two newer cultivars 'Montrose Purple' and 'LeCompte' have larger blossoms.

Bachelor Buttons (*Gomphrena globosa*), (*pictured right*), are a long time favorite for Southern gardens. They are definitely hot weather plants and with just a little irrigation will produce 2-3' mounds of globe shaped flowers till frost. Colors range from dark purple to pink and white. A new form 'Fireworks' is as tough as the common ones. Our ancestors grew them and cut bouquets that were hung upside down in a well-ventilated place and



Desert Willow Flowers

used for fall and winter bouquets. In spring, they simply shredded some of the flowers for seed to start the next year's crop. This is truly an heirloom and resource efficient plant! Lantanas have also continued to flower with minimal irrigation.

The popularity of sweet potato vines (*Ipomoea batatas* 'Margarita') has soared. The bright green coloration is a great contrast in the garden and their vigor is almost unbelievable. To keep some semblance of control, you may have to whack at them several times. Many forms including the dark purple, almost black 'Blackie', are now available, but none are as vigorous as 'Margarita'.

This has been a hard summer, but Texas gardeners are survivors and we look forward to another season.



Esperanza (*Tecoma stans*)

A few plants seem to be totally at ease with heat and dryness. Two favorites are Esperanza (*Tecoma stans*) and Desert Willow (*Chilopsis linearis*). Esperanza 'Gold Star' is a superior selection, from plantsman Greg Grant, that is known for its compact form (usually 3-6') bright yellow, bell-shaped flowers, and drought tolerance. Yellow bells thrive in full sun, but will also work in about a half day of direct sun. They begin flowering in early summer and bloom till fall. In areas where below freezing temperatures occur, Esperanza can be cut back to near ground level in winter. They are usually root hardy in Zone 8.



In the Vegetable Garden

With Susan Norvell

Ellis County Master Gardener



WHY WON'T MY STRAWBERRIES RIPEN?

Have you ever wondered why some things continue to ripen after they are picked or purchased and others don't? Take for example, strawberries. Almost everyone knows that strawberries that aren't ripe when they are picked or purchased will never ripen, but bananas that are hard and green will ripen sitting on the kitchen counter. Why is this? And how can you tell which ones will ripen and which ones won't?

All fruits and many vegetables are in one of two categories based on their ripening characteristics: climacteric or non-climacteric. Climacteric fruits and vegetables will continue to ripen after they are picked from the plant; non-climacteric fruit and vegetables stop ripening the moment they are picked from the plant. But which are which and why?

Ripening is controlled by several things. One of these is ethylene. All plants produce ethylene. In addition to ripening, ethylene tells dormant plants when to start growing, stimulates the repair process on wounded plants, and starts the processes that ultimately lead to the death of a plant. Due to this last characteristic, ethylene is often called the "death hormone". Different fruits, vegetables, and even flowers emit different amounts of ethylene as they ripen, and they all have different levels of sensitivity to ethylene exposure. Climacteric fruits/vegetables (the ones that continue to ripen) produce large amounts of ethylene and are very sensitive to ethylene exposure while non-climacteric are not. We can use this knowledge to hasten the ripening of certain fruits and vegetables by exposing them to ethylene or we can slow down the process by chilling. This is what allows Texans to enjoy apples from Washington, bananas from India, and cut flowers from Columbia.

People have known how to use ethylene gas for a long time even though they didn't know what it was. The ancient Chinese placed unripe pears in storage rooms

and burned incense to speed up ripening the pears. Early Egyptians started small fires in fig orchards to hasten ripening. The effects of ethylene on plants was first noticed scientifically in 1864, but it was not until 1935 that scientists realized that plants produced ethylene and that it is the plant hormone most responsible for fruit ripening. So how can knowing about cli-

macteric and non-climacteric fruit and vegetables and the production of ethylene help you with harvesting what you grow in your garden or purchasing and storing what you buy at the farmer's market or grocery store?

Pick all of your fall tomatoes before the first freeze and use your knowledge of ethylene to ripen your green tomatoes. Put the tomatoes in a paper bag with a ripe banana or apple, close the bag, and seal with a clothes pin or bag clip. The ethylene gas emitted by the banana or apple will help to hasten the ripening of the tomatoes. Check the bag periodically for the ripe tomatoes. They won't all ripen at the same time, so check frequently.

Ethylene gas production by plants in your refrigerator is responsible for premature spoilage of your fruits and vegetables. Learning to separate the ethylene sensitive foods from the ethylene producing foods can save you a lot of money. The leafy vegetables like lettuce, spinach, and cabbage have a high sensitivity to ethylene gas. Tomatoes, broccoli, cauliflower, and cucumbers are also ethylene sensitive. Because of this none of these vegetables should be stored near apples, as apples are very high ethylene gas producers. Your vegetables should be stored in the crisper far away from apples.

Now that you know the basics of how ethylene gas affects ripening of fruit and vegetables, you can use the table below to determine which fruits and vegetables you can pick or purchase "green" and which ones will never ripen once they leave the plant. It will also help you to store your produce to prevent premature spoilage.

Source: *Texas Gardener Magazine* July/August 2011

Fruit/Vegetable	Ethylene Producer	Ethylene Sensitivity
Climacteric		
Apple	Very High	High
Apricot	High	High
Avocado	High	High
Banana	High	High
Cantaloupe	High	Medium
Fig	Medium	Low
Nectarine	High	High
Peach	High	High
Pear	High	High
Persimmon	Low	High
Plum	Medium	High
Tomato	Medium	High
Watermelon	Low	High
Non-Climacteric		
Bell Pepper	Low	Low
Blackberries	Low	Low
Blueberries	Low	Low
Grapes	Very Low	Low
Grapefruit	Very Low	Medium
Raspberries	Low	Low
Summer Squash	Low	Medium
Eggplant	Low	Low
Pumpkin	Low	High
Strawberries	Low	Low

Fall Gardening Tips

By Kathy Johnston
Ellis County Master Gardener



In October, it is time to dig and divide spring blooming perennials. This includes violets, gladiola, Shasta daisy, daylilies, iris, cornflowers, ferns, hostas, mondo grass, and lirioppe. Cool season annuals like pansies, snapdragons, and ornamental kale can be planted as soon as daytime temperatures are 90 degrees or cooler. Now is the time to plant daffodils and grape hyacinths, as well. Tulips need 45 days of refrigeration so that a good flower size and height will develop. Purchase tulip bulbs and place them in the bottom of the refrigerator by the end of the month. Trees and shrubs planted now will have well-established root systems by the time the summer heat arrives next year.



The best time for sowing wildflower seeds in North Texas is between late September and December. Seeds sown later than December 1st may not germinate or have time for roots to form. Mix the seeds with sand for easy, even spreading. You will also be able to see



the sand on the surface of the soil to let you know where the seeds are lying. Sow by hand, at a depth of less than 1/2 inch, going in one direction

and reseed the entire area again walking in a perpendicular direction. Tamp the soil to ensure the seeds have firm contact with it. Added moisture may be necessary during seed germination and early seedling stages, especially if there is no rainfall.

This is a good time to reduce the insect and disease potential in next year's garden by removing all annuals that have completed their life cycle. As you work in your garden, consider adding compost to the soil. All gardens and containers will be more productive if you mix three to four inches of compost as deep as you can into our heavy clay soil.

You also may need to loosen compacted layers of mulch in beds and containers so that water can penetrate the soil. Into these well prepared beds, you can now plant leeks, elephant garlic, shallots, onions, or one of the many fall annuals.

October is the month when brown patch appears on St. Augustine grass. It will be a rounded area which turns yellow, then brown. Apply turf fungicide, following label instructions to treat this problem in your grass. When the temperature drops below 50 degrees, it's time to consider bringing tropical plants inside for the winter months. While outside, check and treat the plants for insects. Remove damaged leaves and spent flowers. If you submerge the pot in a large bucket of tepid water for a minute or two, you will clean the container and rid the

soil of hidden bugs. As the plants acclimate themselves to the indoors, you may notice some yellowing of the leaves or dropping blossoms. Keep the water levels and the environment consistent for the best chance of survival.



Leaves that are falling can be a valuable asset to our gardens and flower beds next spring.

They can become either mulch or compost. Here's the process: After gathering the leaves, layer six inches of leaves, six inches of lawn and plant trimmings, and other green material. Repeat layers. Add a cup of fertilizer (which speeds the decomposing process) and wet the heap thoroughly.



Keep the compost pile moist by hand watering every three to five days if there is no rainfall. By the time springs arrives, the material on

top will be mulch and the bottom will be compost. Ellis County Master Gardeners can answer your questions at (972) 875-5175 or go to our website at www.ecmga.com

Garden Checklist for October

by Dr. William C. Welch, Professor & Landscape Horticulturist
Texas AgriLife Extension Service,
College Station, TX

- ☑ Carefully harvest material for dried arrangements at this time. Choose cockscomb, flowering artemisia, already mature okra pods, flowering oregano stalks, and others to enhance fall and winter bouquets.
- ☑ October through November is an excellent time to purchase bulbs while you still have a good selection in the garden center. They may be planted at any time with the exception of tulips and hyacinths.



- ☑ Chill tulip and hyacinth bulbs in the refrigerator until mid or late December before planting. The lower part of the refrigerator is best. Do not leave bulbs in airtight plastic bags during refrigerated storage.
- ☑ Plant bulbs in well prepared beds so the base of the bulb is at a depth that is three times the diameter of the bulb. In sandy soil, set slightly deeper and in clay soils less deeply.
- ☑ In addition to bulbs, check your nursery or garden center for start-

ed plants of snapdragons, pinks, sweet williams, poppies, and calendulas. Planted now in south and east Texas, they will usually



provide a riot of spring color; wait until late winter or early spring to plant in north Texas.

- ☑ Keep Christmas cactus in a sunny spot where night temperatures can be kept below 65°. Buds will drop if you allow night temperatures to go above 70°. or if you allow the plant to become excessively dry. They should also be kept in total darkness from 5:00 pm until 8:00 am for about 30 days in October to initiate flower buds.
- ☑ If you have saved seeds of your favorite plants, allow them to become air dry, then place them in an airtight container, and store in the refrigerator. Be sure to label each packet carefully. Remember,



seed from hybrid plants will seldom resemble the parent plant.

- ☑ Prepare beds for planting pansies when they become available at the garden centers. They need a well-drained soil and exposure to at least a half-day of sun. It is best to use started plants, as seeds are difficult to handle.
- ☑ If you are planning to save caladium tubers for another year, dig them in late October, and allow to dry in a well ventilated, but shady area. After seven to ten days, remove leaves and dirt, then pack in dry peat moss, vermiculite, or similar material for storage. Pack tubers so they do not touch each other. Dust with all-purpose fungicide as you pack. Place container in an area where temperature won't drop below 50 degrees F.
- ☑ If twig girdlers have worked over your trees so that many twigs and branches are dropping, make sure these are collected and destroyed, as the eggs are deposited in that portion of the branch that drops to the ground.
- ☑ There is still time to divide and reset such perennials as phlox, violets, hollyhocks, irises, day lilies, and shasta daisies.
- ☑ October is a good time to reduce the insect and disease potential in next year's garden. Clean up the garden, removing all annuals that have completed their life cycle. Remove the tops of all herbaceous perennials that have finished flowering or as soon as frost has killed the leaves.
- ☑ Holly plants with a heavy set of fruit often suffer a fertilizer deficiency. An application of complete fertilizer late this month can be helpful and provide a head start next spring.



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*Happy Fall
Y'all!*

