

What's Growin' On . . .

The BCMGA Newsletter
Heather Vincent, Editor

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2006 Executive Board Officers:

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Little Known Facts....

June's flower is the Rose

Botanical Names: Rosa

Other Names: Sweetheart Rose, Hybrid Tea Rose

Description: A multi-petaled blossom that ranges in size. Comes as a single blossom atop a thorny stem ranging from 12 to 40 inches high. Stem size and blossom count varies depending on the variety.

Colors: hues of red, yellow, pink, purple, orange, white

Season: All year round

Meaning: All roses are symbolic for love, however each color has a separate meaning. Red means love, respect, courage. Pink means grace, perfect happiness. Dark pink means gratitude. Light pink means admiration, sympathy. White means innocence, purity,

secrecy, I'm worthy of you, you're heavenly, humility. Yellow means undying lover, platonic love, friendship. Orange means passion, desire. Blue means extraordinary, mystery. Red and White. means unity.

Bloom Size: On average 2 to 5 inches in diameter

Color Pattern: solid, bi-color

Facts: Many rose varieties produce a sweet fragrance. Rose perfumes are made by steam distilling crushed rose petals which produces essential oils. Very popularly used in Persia, Bulgaria, Iran and Germany. The rose is the National flower of England, the provincial flower of Alberta and the State flower of Iowa, North Dakota, Georgia and New York. Portland, Oregon holds an annual Rose Festival. The rose is often used as a symbol for the Virgin Mary. The most popular and well known cut flower. Used in floral arrangements, wedding and corsage work by florists. Red roses are the most sought after flower for a Valentine's Day gift. Monk's cultivated rose bushes after the crusades for medicinal uses. Rose water was successful in curing ailments such as trembling, constipation, drunkenness, insomnia and skin and throat infections. There is no such rose with a true blue or a true black color. Black roses are generally a deep, deep red where as blue roses are typically purple.

News...

At the Demonstration Gardens...

By Ray Michalik

The County Precinct has had the entire acreage mowed and some weed eating has been done this past week. It looks very good. Several rows of the new garden spot have been planted including squash, cantaloupes, melons of different varieties, and okra. There are several rows that are available to be planted if anyone is interested. It is getting rather late though, as the old saying goes, the dog days of summer are upon us!

Demonstration Garden Work Days:

Tuesdays and Fridays from 7:30/8:00 a.m. until noon. Feel free to come out on non-workdays. You'll always be able to find some weeds to pull if nothing else!

Habitat for Humanity...

by Howard and Mary Kathryn Pickle

The Master Gardeners, in partnership with Habitat for Humanity, recently completed a landscaping job at the home in Freeport. The scheduled date for landscaping was delayed a week; therefore we lost most of our volunteers. We did have some wonderful help from some hard-working ladies and the home owners who volunteered their time. It was also graduation and Memorial Day Weekend. Some loyal members of our group: Gary Gardner, Carol Farmer, Howard and Mary Kathryn Pickle were present. It was somewhat troublesome and challenging because the property had not been leveled. This problem was rectified that day, but it certainly caused the hot, dry day to be a "killer". Now, I know why they build only 4 times a year.....maybe May is too late!!!!

Many thanks to Don Gerard who donated some plants; also to our MG Association for providing some wonderful plants. Once again, David Shackelford at Varner Creek Nursery in West Columbia, gave us some great trees and shrubs. The Pickles bought a lorapetalum for the beds. We had a visitor who had helped with a landscaping job last year and he was very impressed with how wonderful the landscaping looked. He said it sure looked better than what they had done! We definitely jumped in and “tooted our horn” about the expertise of our Master Gardeners!!!!!! It did look good !!!

Due to the heat and the need to get out of it we shut the job down before it was completed. Howard went back on Memorial Day to plant three more trees, even though we are not supposed to do the work. I gave up the ship about 1:30 that day, but Gary and Howard stayed on. It simply works better when the whole group of Habitat workers is available. Mary Ruth got us lunches and drinks fro Subway.

We were able to get one packet on grass care from Paula. The beds were drawn off and the plants were labeled for the owner. She will contact Howard and me if she has questions related to pruning, fertilizing, etc.

It was such a pleasure to work with such a nice, young, teacher who, along with her daughter, was delighted to have something wonderful in her yard. I think we are getting our name out there for the public and providing a helpful hand at the same time.

News and Notes From the Coordinator...

By Paula Craig

EarthKind Roses: THEY"RE IN!!! Yes, the EarthKind roses are finally in the ground and I think I saw them actually wiggle their little toes in delight. Thanks to Jesse, Ray and Barbara Ross who helped me get them in the ground. I will be out of town June 14 through 20 and would appreciate some folks on the EK Rose committee watering them while I'm gone. We will be installing an irrigation system when I get back.

Disaster Preparedness: Texas Cooperative Extension recently held a statewide Disaster Preparedness training for agents in all Texas counties. The training for the Gulf Coast region was held in Victoria and covered disaster from forest and prairie fires to hurricanes to acts of terrorism. Extension will join the team of first responders in disaster situations, developing educational materials and informational resources for disaster victims. Thanks to the master gardeners who participated in our county hurricane preparedness seminar in Lake Jackson. Lets hope we don't have to use what we've learned.

Insect ID: I recently attended a two-day Insect ID workshop in Sinton with agents and specialists from all over Texas. It included seminars on insects of

turf, ornamentals, indoor pests, pest control alternative and bug trapping. We went into the field to look at damage and to find the culprits. It was a fascinating and positive experience and one I think would benefit the Master Gardener membership. A two-day workshop would cost about 30\$ per person, provided we had 20 or more participants. The great the participation, the better the workshop. If you would like to participate, please let me know at p-craig@tamu.edu.

<u>2006 Calendar of Events:</u>	<u>NEWS AND NOTES:</u>
June 13: BCMGA Meeting	❖ MG signed up to bring refreshments for July are Heather Vincent, Kirby Rapstein, Mary Anna Vance, Theresa O'Leary, and Candace Novak.. If you would like to bring August refreshments, please contact Donie Stowers.
June 20-21: MG Specialist Training - Oak Wilt*	❖ Anyone wishing to replace a lost name badge should contact Sandra Smith at the Extension Office. New badges are \$6.00, payable at the time of the request.
June 22-23: MG Specialist Training * Rainwater Harvesting*	❖ We will be ordering new BCMGA shirts at the July monthly meeting. Come to the meeting and find out all of the details.
July 11: BCMGA Meeting	❖ Now that the papers are signed and the “greenhouse” facility is officially our home, we need to give it a formal name. We would like the word “education” in some form to be in the facility name. Nominations can be sent to dstowers1@houston.rr.com or they can be turned in to Donie Stowers or George Gabriles at the July and August meetings. We will pick several entries and the membership will vote on their choice at the September meeting. The winning entry will receive \$50.00
Aug 8: BCMGA Meeting	
Sept 12: BCMGA Meeting	
Oct 10: BCMGA Meeting	
Nov 14: BCMGA Meeting	
Dec 12: BCMGA Meeting	

MG Specialist Training - Oak Wilt - Date: June 20-21; Location: Tenroc Ranch, Salado, Texas 5471 W. Thomas Arnold Road, exit 284/Robertson Rd. from Interstate I-35; Contact: <http://www.texasmastergardeners.com/events/events.html> or www.bcmga.org or Dirk Aaron, CEA-Ag, Bell County Extension, 1605 N. Main St, Belton, Texas 76513, 254-933-9305.

MG Specialist Training * Rainwater Harvesting - Date: June 22-23; Location: Menard County Extension Office, Menard, Texas; Contact: Billy Kniffen, County extension Agent, Menard County, 325-396-4787 or b-kniffen@tamu.edu. The Master Gardener Specialist * Rainwater Harvesting is charged to increase awareness and provide training in Rainwater Harvesting. The Master Gardener is required to serve a minimum of one year as a Master Gardener Specialist * Rainwater Harvesting providing a minimum of 12 hours of service.

Reflections of a Garden Goddess...

By Lee Withers

Letting Go

One of the hardest life changing decisions to make, is to move. The decision really isn't a hard one to make when it's made because you run out of room or even just get tired of a place. Ours was a difficult one, because in my family's case it was a job change and everyone but me had never moved. My husband, Bill, had been commuting for about 4 years back and forth to Houston while I was teaching at a local elementary school and raising our children. Our plan was to get the oldest out of high school and then move. We had been living in this particular house for about 14 years when the inevitable happened.

Our house was an older house that had been built in 1938 with all the charm the cottage style had at that time. From the hardwood floors to the multitude of wood sash windows that didn't work because they were painted shut, we were in love with our house. We had torn down the original garage that I called the Tower of Pisa and had a new one built, partially remodeled the kitchen and a bath, added new floorings and added a new master bath. The inside was as near perfect as we wanted to make it at the time. Our eccentricities made us decide to do a partial remodel on the kitchen to accommodate a 1950's Seaburg jukebox. With all this work done some by us but mostly by others and with my husband gone most of the week I set out to turn my backyard into a paradise.

It started by my desperately wanting a pond. Now, my pond couldn't be some prefabricated piece. It had to be creative and imaginative. So I designed an 8 ft. by 16 ft. almost kidney shaped water feature with a 6ft. stream coming from the biological filter/waterfall. The liner was expensive so my husband gave it to me for an early Christmas present. The plumbing of all the pumps was a little out of my league at the time, so my dad came to help on the coldest day after Thanksgiving. It was beautiful and lush with natives and naturalized plantings all round the pond. Some of the plants included swamp rose, Louisiana irises, spider lilies, button bush, cyrilla, Turk's cap and lizard tail – just to name a few.

After it had grown and matured about 8 years, I finally began to see unusual birds during the spring migration. One spring I saw several warblers, an American restart, a summer tanager, and cedar waxwings. These were only a few of the many birds that frequented my yard during the winter and spring each year. Not only were there many birds, but lots and lots of butterflies – various large swallowtails, buckeyes, skippers, tons of sphinx moths along with coppers and fritillaries. My yard was a natural wonderland

However, with Bill commuting and me working and parenting full time solo, the yard began to look neglected. It was mostly a low maintenance yard that needed weeding about once every month to six weeks but it wasn't getting that and many plants were being crowded and needed to be divided.

So, when we decided we really were going to move a LOVELY friend offered to come help me dig and divide. Of course, she got to go home with many rare or hard to find natives, like some *spegelia marilandica* (a spring blooming perennial wildflower that hummers love because of its red tubular flowers). We divided Irises, Spider lilies, my Scarlet buckeye, Barbados cherry, Virginia sweetspire, Black-eyed Susans, Anisacanthus,

Florida luecothe, Ox-eye daisies, Tall rudbekia, and many more. Each variety had 3, 5 or 7 gallons or 5 gallons, along with a couple of 15 gallons or larger for the buttonbush, and the buckeye.

Then the fun began. How was I to get all of this to the new house? My neighbor, who was a bigger tomboy than I was, let me borrow her long bed truck on three occasions. The first two were mainly the plants but the last was plants, sculptures, and anything heavy that the movers wouldn't take. School had just finished for the year and Travis, the one who had just graduated from high school, set off to work for half of the summer at Boy Scout camp.

Two of his close friends offered to help cart all this concrete and pottery for food and a chance to swim. So we set off - I forgot to mention that I had to be in Clear Lake at a certain time for a job interview. The long bed truck fully loaded to the gills so much that it was difficult to see through the cab to the back. With it loaded with plants and people we set off on our adventure. I made it to the interview and did get the job and nothing remarkable really happened with the exceptions of me making a few wrong turns and thoroughly angering some young woman in a yellow Jeep that followed me for about two blocks expressing her displeasure in a multitude of physical and verbal expressions.

The plants unloaded - we swam in our new pool and then headed back. I cared for those plants - all three truck loads of them for all of the summer and winter and finally got two dump trucks worth of dirt and had someone create a design for an enormous bed in the front (we have a very large lot). During the first few weeks that we lived in this house, I eliminated all the shrubbery in the front of the house. It wasn't much to speak of, just four nearly dead ligustrums damaged from the ice storm several years before and about a dozen gigantic overgrown green meatballs (translation- Japanese yaupon holly- heileri, I think). See, I hated green meatballs even before I became a master gardener. Even early on, I knew what needed to be done. I needed more plantings in the front yard, a new, not sunken, not straight sidewalk and another smaller bed on the other side to balance the enormous one I had just had planted. That first year, I set out to plant many trees. We had two medium small live oaks and one pine in the front, so I planted three bur oaks, three swamp chestnuts, seven Mexican plums, six grancy graybeards, a sassafras, a fig, two pawpaws, a Mexican buckeye and two scarlet buckeyes. That much planting would have broken even the healthiest of wallets and since mine wasn't, I was thrilled to discover that the nursery with the big orange and yellow umbrella logo put their plants 50 to 75% off in the summer months. I also discovered a nursery that was going out of business for about a year so these deep discounts helped to give me the opportunity to give the yard the curb appeal it so desperately needed. I have added beds in the back, but I am leaving most out there in a more natural setting. I removed all the grass from the pool area and now have a lush tropical /native look partly inspired by Barbara Ross.

I know I am a hurried gardener- I want it now but I have finally realized that great beauty takes time and patience. I have the time, but am still working on the patience. My goal was to have the yard completed in 4 years of my five-year plan. So far, I have done this - it's just that there are always problems that get in the way of your dream. 1. Mowers that don't seem to understand that five foot trees are not to be mowed over. This problem happened at least 4 times. 2. Weeds like newly planted beds. I am hoping that next year the weeds will have settle down. I think it takes about 3 or 4 years for that to get under control. I have attacked them with a vengeance but many just laugh at me especially the

nut grass. 3. Of course some of the wildings and over active plants: What was well behaved in Beaumont is super aggressive here well beyond the point of being promiscuous. The red cypress vine has had a downright orgy here and I am applying massive birth control.

I know a gardener's yard is never complete. It is an artist's canvas but at least I have the background of my painting and the major subjects. Time will finish the project, at least as finished as I am willing to admit.

Happy gardening- may all your flowers bloom, your vegetables fruit and your trees grow tall!

Landscaping With Old Garden Roses

by Dr. William C. Welch, Landscape Horticulturist,
Texas Cooperative Extension

Overshadowed by modern hybrids, old roses have been neglected in this century; but now there is a renaissance afoot to restore the older varieties to their place in the garden. Their historic interest, color, fragrance, and form should make old roses as indispensable to today's gardens as they have been for centuries. Many gardeners will attest that the best thing about old roses is that many of them provide all these landscape values without becoming a maintenance burden.

The American Rose Society defines the term "old rose" to be varieties introduced prior to 1867. Others consider any variety that has been in cultivation for 75 or more years, or varieties having old rose characteristics of flower form, color, and fragrance, to be old.



Rose 'Perle d'Or'

Why Old Roses?

Long before its extensive hybridization, the rose had survived cheerfully in the gardens of history. Early rose cultivars retained the resilience and fortitude programmed by nature, but these qualities have sometimes been neglected in modern hybrids developed primarily for showy blooms. Unlike modern roses, which often grow poorly without many hours of devoted attention, most old roses will give today's busy home owner an appreciated rest from much of the heavy fertilizing, spraying, and nurturing demanded by their younger cousins. Some old rose varieties actually prefer a minimum of pruning. And, as specimens

found in old cemeteries and abandoned home sites attest, many have survived even without care from human hands.

Old rose varieties tend to be stable, long lived, and sturdy, especially when grown from cuttings. Many show a strong resistance to black spot and other diseases. The unforgettable "true rose" fragrance lives in its undiluted form in old roses; such richness and diversity of fragrance are not found in the modern hybrids. Old roses have an inherent beauty of form, a quality which does not diminish over the years. This makes them especially useful as landscape plants.

Colors in old roses tend to be more muted and pastel than in modern hybrids, but many collectors acquire a preference for the softer hues. Some varieties display handsome foliage, while others set attractive hips in the fall which can be harvested for their Vitamin C content.

Landscaping with Antique Roses

Roses were historically planted for garden display as much as for cut flower use. Species roses and early hybrids were more shrub-like, and tended to be more insect- and disease-resistant than their modern cousins. Old roses occur in many shrub and vine sizes, making them truly versatile plants.

A brief look at some of the ways old garden roses have been used in landscapes of the past can suggest possibilities for today's gardens.

Trellises and Espaliers

Trellises can be attractive structures themselves, and with the addition of climbing roses, the effect can be spectacular. Ready-made trellises are usually skimpy and out of scale in the landscape. Treated pine, redwood, cedar, or similar long-lasting woods are appropriate for trellis construction. Sometimes a frame can be built, then 4- by 8-foot modules of prefabricated trellage used to finish the design.

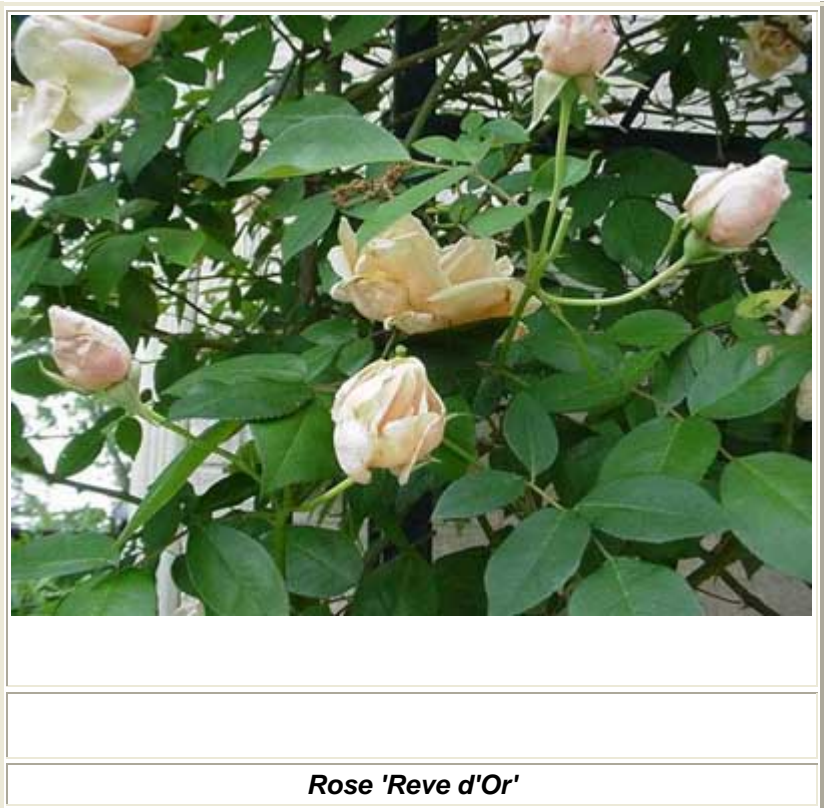
Roses can be used for espaliers on the walls of various structures. It is important that roses receive plenty of sunlight and have good air circulation. Walls limit both of these important commodities, and may result in problems with mildew, blackspot, and spider mites. Select varieties that have some resistance to these problems, to increase your chances for success.

Climbing roses trained around windows or over doorways can be especially attractive. In England, roses are sometimes trained on a wall, and allowed to grow on trellage placed on the roof. Only the hardiest roses, however, can tolerate the sun and radiated heat of our Texas summers.

Consider some of the species climbers and exceptionally hardy hybrids such as 'Cecile Brunner', 'Lamarque', 'Lady Banks', 'Fortuniana', and 'Zepherine Drouhin'.

Hedges

Rose hedges can be quite beautiful, but are best used sparingly because of their relatively high degree of maintenance. They are best when shaped periodically but not clipped as one would treat boxwood or privet hedges. Sunny locations and good air circulation are needed to successfully grow rose hedges. Relatively low hedges of 3 to 4 feet can be maintained with some of the Polyantha and China roses. 'Marie Pavie', 'La Marne', 'Old Blush', and various red Chinas are good choices.



Hybrid Musks are useful where 5- to 7-foot hedges are appropriate. 'Ballerina', 'Penelope', 'Cornelia', and 'Belinda' are good prospects. For really large hedges, some of the species roses are good. The white or yellow form of Lady Banks makes huge mounding plants 15 to 20 feet in diameter and 12 to 15 feet tall while requiring little maintenance.

Thorny roses such as 'Mermaid' and 'Cherokee' may be used to form an impenetrable hedge while affording habitat for various bird and animal species.

Staggered plantings, rather than straight rows, are more appealing if sufficient space is available. Roses for hedges may be spaced as closely as 2 feet apart for small types and 10 to 12 feet apart for Banksias, Mermaid, etc.

Although it is usually best to use only one kind of rose in a hedge, interesting effects can be created by using several types. When this is done, it is usually more satisfying to use three or more of a kind together.

Specimens

An occasional large rose specimen in a shrub border can be effective. Also, a number of specimens can be used in a lawn area. Large specimens can also be used to screen unsightly areas or to cover dead trees, stumps, etc.

Some roses have a distinctive weeping form. The 'Swamp Rose' is a good example, and can be used effectively as a single specimen.

Arches and Pillars

Arches can be among the most dramatic garden features. Logical locations are at the entrance or exit to a garden area where a path runs beneath. It is critical that the arch be in scale with its surroundings, and be built of compatible materials. Ready-made arches sold by mail are often too small to fit into most settings. Sufficient height and width must be allowed to accommodate the drape of the rose or other vines used.

The foliage of the rose is equally as important as the flowers. Stiff-caned woody climbers are not nearly so effective on arches as they are on fences and walls. For arches, consider Noisettes, climbing Teas, and various ramblers.

Pillars of roses can be used to frame a garden or as specimens. The pillars themselves are often made of rustic woody limbs, allowing stubs of branches to support the vines. Victorian gardens sometimes connected pillars with chains on which rambling roses were trained.

Three rustic posts may also be arranged teepee-style and lashed or nailed at the top, to provide an interesting effect when covered with roses. An umbrella-shaped trained rose can also be interesting, and is achieved by training a climbing form, such as 'Cecile Brunner', up a central column and out over an umbrella-shaped support.

Pergolas

A garden pergola can also be called a covered alley. Such structures are fairly common in large formal gardens, and can sometimes be used in today's residential landscapes. In small gardens, pergolas can be shortened to 2 or 3 posts, making them deep archways.

Pergolas are most effective on level ground in straight lines. They can be arranged in a cross, with each path leading to separate gardens.

Pergolas may be constructed of rustic timbers, iron, finished wood, or a combination of brick and the previously-mentioned materials. I have also seen them created from concrete designed to look like rustic timbers. The path beneath can be grass, stone, brick, or gravel.

Ever-blooming roses may be alternated with once-flowering types or a single variety for maximum impact. Most ramblers or climbing roses are appropriate for use on pergolas.

Banks and Ground Covers

Loose shrubs and trailing roses are sometimes used on banks and other sunny locations as ground covers. Keeping such plantings weed-free while they are becoming established is often a challenge. Heavy mulching can help. Some of the Wichurianas and other ramblers may be used in this manner. Certain of the species roses, such as the Banksias, Swamp Rose, and R. Fortuniana, can be very effective when allowed to tumble over a wall, especially if there is a pool of water below.

Mixed Borders

One of the most traditional and effective uses of old garden roses is in wide borders mixed with small flowering trees, shrubs, perennials, and annuals. Groups of three or more of a

variety are usually more effective than single specimens. Care should be taken to allow enough air space around the roses for good circulation, which will help prevent foliar diseases. Teas, Bourbons, Polyanthas, Chinas, Hybrid Perpetuals, Hybrid Musks, Noisettes, and many of the species roses all lend themselves to use in mixed borders. By carefully combining roses with other ornamental plants, striking combinations that can produce color over most of the year can be easily achieved.

Garden Checklist – JUNE

By Heather Vincent

- Move hibiscus into less afternoon sun if they wilt excessively, drop buds or sunburn.
- Watch water gardens; levels may drop dangerously low due to evaporation.
- Raise the lawnmower blade. Cutting grass too short exposes the roots to heat and drought.
- Replace spring annuals with summer flowers such as gaura, Mexican zinnia and scaevola.
- Clean hummingbird feeders every 3-5 days.
- Keep azaleas well watered. They're setting next years flowers now.
- Deep water plants to force roots to grow downward instead of sideways.
- Put a bird bath near tomatoes if birds peck at the fruit. Often they are looking for moisture.
- Keep an eye on trees. If they show stress, rich compost spread beneath the canopy has been known to produce dramatic results. For large old trees, seek professional help. Large trees may die from the inside out, producing new foliage even though the core is dead.
- Plant cantaloupe, okra, squash and sweet potatoes.
- To banish ants, blend garlic, liquid dish soap, hot peppers, water; strain and pour over mound.
- Seed or plant heat loving annuals: Coleus, cosmos, globe amaranth, mistflowers, nasturtiums, pentas, purslane, yarrow, and zinnias. Seed morning glories along bare fence line
- In very hot, dry, sunny spots, try bulbine, flame acanthus, Copper Canyon daisies, rock rose, trailing lantana, scaevola, and yarrow.
- Feed perennials, like bee balm, regularly to increase bloom production.
- Remove weeds.
- Pinch flower buds off coleus and copper plants for prettier leaves.
- Consider moving non-blooming roses and daylilies into more sun.
- Pinch hydrangea leaf tips after blooms have faded to encourage more lush growth.
- Hit insect-infested plants with a hard water spray early in the day.
- Remove spent crape myrtle flowers to prolong the bloom period.
- Try herbs, vegetables in hanging baskets.
- Sprinkle earthworms over lawn and gardens. They work wonders.
- In shade, try barlaria, gingers, firespike, hosta, indigo, pigeonberry, and Virginia sweetspire.

- Try shredded sandpaper, crushed egg shells and or seaweed at the base of plants to discourage snails and slugs.
- Try crushed egg shells, coarse sand in ring around plant stem to discourage snails.
- Give all the plants a manure tea treat: Mix in washtub: ½ rotted (or bagged) manure and ½ water (preferably rainwater). Let sit overnight. Drain off water and pour over plants. This tea is high in nitrogen, so don't use more than once a month on blooming plants.

Committee Chairs...

Audits - Gil Livanec/Ray Michalik/Patty Varnado
 Cactus Garden - Ron King
 Citrus Orchard - Gary Gardner
 Citrus Sale - Gil Livanec
 Data Collections for EarthKind Trials - Ann McLain
 EarthKind Rose Trials - Paula Craig
 Educational Programs Coordinator - Ann McLain
 Extension Office Beds - Carol Wenny
 Greenhouse and Equipment Maintenance - Ray Michalik
 Hospitality and Registration for Educational Programs – Doni Stowers
 JMG Vegetable Garden - Jesse Knight
 Marketing - Chris Kern
 Opportunity Grants - Barbara Brown/Patty Varnado
 Greenhouse Supervision and Plant Sale - Barbara Brown/Carol Farmer
 Training Coordinator - Shannan Foley
 All Flower Gardens - Barbara Ross
 Vegetable Garden - Ellen Pedisich and Jesse Knight

Happy June Birthday Wishes
Don Bush June 4th
Glenn Comiskey June 17th
James Smith June 16th

The Brazoria County Master Gardener Association shall not be affiliated with any commercial enterprise for the profit of an individual member or group of members. No member shall use their position with the Association to further the manufacture,

distribution, promotion or sale of any material, product or service in which they have either a direct or indirect financial interest.



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